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QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT NO. 5

Period covering April 01, 2007 – June 30, 2007
(3rd Quarter of FY 2007)

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Threshold Country Program

Strengthening Government Integrity to Support Malawian Efforts to
Roll Back Corruption and Encourage Fiscal Responsibility

CONTRACT NO.: DFD-I-00-04-00128-00

TASK ORDER NO.: DFD-I0-03-07-00139-00

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Submitted to:
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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACB	Anti-Corruption Bureau
AGD	Accountant General's Department
AFROSAI	African Organizations of Supreme Audit Institutions
AIB	Access to Information Bill
C&A	Casals & Associates, Inc.
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
GOM	Government of Malawi
HRC	Human Rights Commission
IDEPT	International Program for Development Evaluation Training
IFES	(Formerly) International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPC	Internal Procurement Committee
MANA	Malawi News Agency
MBC	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCG	Millennium Consulting Group
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MIM	Malawi Institute of Management
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MTL	Malawi Telecom Limited
NAMISA	National Media Institute of Southern Africa
NAO	National Audit Office
NEFORM	National Editors Forum
NSO	National Statistical Office
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Procurement
OTA	Office of Technical Assistance (U.S. Treasury)
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Program
RBM	Reserve Bank of Malawi
RIPA	(Formerly) Royal Institute for Public Administration
SAI	Supreme Audit Institution
SCR	Sovereign Credit Rating
SGIM	Strengthening Government Integrity in Malawi
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SPU	Specialized Procurement Units
TCP	Threshold Country Plan
TOT	Training-of-Trainers
TVM	Television Malawi
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. TASK ORDER AWARD

On April 14, 2006, USAID/Malawi awarded C&A a Task Order for *Strengthening Government Integrity to Support Malawian Efforts to Roll Back Corruption and Encourage Fiscal Responsibility*. The Task Order includes nine of the 15 interventions contained in the Threshold Country Plan (TCP).

The Task Order Estimated Completion Date is March 31, 2008.

2. MOBILIZATION OF KEY PERSONNEL

All key personnel positions have been filled. Ms. Amanda Willett, Deputy Chief of Party, arrived in Malawi on May 12, 2006, Ms. Thusitha Pilapitiya, Chief of Party arrived in Malawi on August 27, 2006 and Ms. Rajula Atherton, took up the position of Senior Program Specialist on October 20, 2006.

3. LOCAL STAFFING

Ms. Chanju Mwale, Administrative Specialist, left C&A in April 2007 to return to the Malawi Armed Forces. The Administrative Specialist position is still vacant and C&A is coordinating with the Ministry of Justice to find a replacement.

Mr. Ben Muthali was selected for the position of IT Specialist and assumed duties in April 2007, replacing Mr. Roosevelt Tsewole. Mr. Muthali has been working as an IT consultant for the last six years and has considerable experience working on IT projects for the Government of Malawi.

C&A recruited Mr. Magombo Galunzanga in April 2007, for the position of IT/M&E Specialist. Mr. Galunzanga will be based at the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, to assist with building the GOM's project monitoring and evaluation capacity under the Joint Programme Support for Monitoring and Evaluation Systems.

As earlier decided, the position of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist at the C&A Malawi office is still kept pending.

4. WORK PLAN AND M&E PLAN

C&A submitted both Work Plans and an M&E Plan to USAID. These were duly approved by USAID.

5. MCC TASK FORCE MEETINGS

The Chief of Party and the Deputy Chief of Party attended the MCC Task Force Meeting on May 17, 2007. C&A presented an overview of the activities completed during the quarter as part of the Threshold Country Plan and briefed the task force on future activities.

6. MCC IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS MONTHLY MEETINGS

The Chief of Party, Deputy Chief of Party and the Senior Program Specialist attended the Implementing Partners' meeting on April 18. The Chief of Party and Senior Program Specialist attend the MCC IP meeting on May 17, while the MCC IP meeting on June 20 was represented by the Deputy Chief of Party and the Senior Program Specialist.

7. USAID SYNERGY MEETING

The Deputy Chief of Party attended the USAID Synergy meeting on April 13, while the Chief of Party attended the USAID Synergy meeting held on June 1.

8. ADMINISTRATION

Following the departure of Ndankhonza Munlo, who completed his internship as a Finance Assistant in June 2007, C&A advertised for a full-time Finance Assistant at the end of this quarter. C&A hope to finalize recruitment process by the end of July.

During June 2007, Ms. Sally Taylor, C&A's Internal Control Specialist, visited C&A Malawi to review the internal management systems, policies and controls that have been implemented in the regional office (please see Annex 1 for the itinerary). During the visit, Ms. Taylor attended the civil society training workshop, the MCC Implementing Partners meeting, in addition to visiting YONECO and Montfort Media, two organizations that have received funding through the Small Grants Program. Throughout the visit Ms. Taylor provided important advice to C&A employees on means to improve the management systems, and recommendation on the management of the Small Grants Program. C&A Malawi will receive Ms. Taylor's report during the next quarter.

9. PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES BY TASK

1. Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

Task 1 – Integrated Financial Management Information System for the Government of Malawi

Activities during this quarter focused on coordinating the procurement process as well as deployment of IT equipment to the GOM's National Assembly, National Audit office, Ministry of Finance (MOF) Budget Lab and the Accountant General's regional offices.

Deliveries and installation of the equipment have been completed at the following national institutions:

- MOF Budget Lab
- National Assembly
- National Audit Office
- Accountant General's regional offices

The ICT Contracts Oversight Committee, comprising representatives from the Accountant General's Department (AGD), the National Audit Office, USAID and C&A, and chaired by a representative from the Accountant General's Department met twice during this period. The main purpose of these meetings was to review and recommend the way forward on the Disaster Recovery Solution.

As highlighted in the previous quarterly report, there were three key dependencies that needed to be taken into consideration in providing a "HOT" Disaster Recovery Solution:

1. Upgrade of IFMIS-EPICOR software and IFMIS servers from Microsoft Windows 2000 Server to Windows 2003 Server editions.
2. Trenching, ducting and laying of fiber optic cable between the AGD at Capital Hill and Disaster Recovery Site.
3. Readiness of the Disaster Recovery Site.

Due to delays in testing the upgrade of the IFMIS-EPICOR software, the Committee recommended that the Disaster Recovery Solution provide for an interim "WARM" solution based on the current version of the software.

The AGD also initiated discussions with Malawi Telecom Limited (MTL) on the arrangements and timelines for trenching, ducting and laying fiber optic cable. As this is a key dependency, the Committee further recommended that the Purchase Order for Lot 1 be split into two phases. Phase One for the fiber optic laying and networking, and Phase Two for ordering of Disaster Recovery Solution equipment and installation.

The fiber optic cable and network equipment have been procured during this quarter, while work on the trenching and cable laying has not yet started. However, the GOM is in the process of negotiating with MTL to carry out this task.

The GOM has engaged a contractor to start rehabilitating the Disaster Recovery site.

Request for Proposals has been prepared for the Virtual Private Network (VPN) Solution that will provide data connectivity between the AGD at Capital Hill and the National Assembly, National Audit Office and the Accountant General Regional Payment Centres. C&A has initiated and is supporting weekly project management meetings, chaired by the Accountant General, for the implementation of the Disaster Recovery Solution.

The Accountant General led the GOM delegation, which included representatives from the National Audit Office and the Reserve Bank of Malawi, to attend the International Consortium on Government Financial Management (ICFGM) Annual Conference held in May 2007 in Miami, USA. Malawi representatives were asked to make a presentation on the Malawi Threshold Country Plan that was very well received. The GOM found the ICFGM conference extremely worthwhile.

C&A is supporting AGD in developing an IT training strategy to strengthen the Department's IT capacity to support the IFMIS system both within AGD and as trainer for other Government ministries. It is expected that with the AGD leading IT training on IFMIS, this will significantly improve performance and integration between government agencies on the operations and functions of IFMIS. The training strategy will be completed during the subsequent quarter, following the complete installation of IT equipment.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June 2007):

No	Task 1 - Integrated Financial Management Information System for the Government of Malawi	Status
1	Assessing broader IFMIS software implementation needs, including purchase of complementary software for the system's operation—Windows OS, database engine and anti-virus	Completed.
2	Providing training as needed with special emphasis on IT	C&A is reviewing IT training needs with Accountant General's Department.
3	Integrating training across government agencies, inclusive of demonstrating how the system makes different government functions interconnect	Once IT equipment has been installed, C&A will review training needs.
4	Sponsoring study tours for personnel from pilot entities, particularly the AG and NAO, to Dar es Salaam for hands-on-training with both a fully functional system and experienced tutors.	Completed.
5	Assessing hardware needs and support purchase of equipment requirements in pilot entities, but particularly in the AG, Treasury, NAO, and National Assembly.	Completed. Hot Disaster Recovery Solution in process.
6	Assessing equipment needs (e.g., hardware, software and other) of training labs and providing such;	Completed.
7	Assessing and determining, in consultation with USAID/Malawi, the feasibility of providing initial roll out and establishment of three regional payment centers.	Completed.
8	Support the Treasury-Budget Department in procuring and installation of equipment for the training lab	Completed.

Task 2 –Professionalizing Public Procurement in the GOM

The Office of the Director of Public Procurement (ODPP) supervises and monitors the procurement actions undertaken by the Specialized Procurement Units (SPUs) housed within government ministries, departments and para-statal organizations. C&A is currently helping the ODPP to overcome two main challenges, firstly the lack of trained officers within the SPUs and secondly, to fill all vacant positions in ODPP with professional procurement officers.

The short-term strategy to address these challenges is to offer intensive training to current officers in procurement basics and, in the medium-term, create a sustainable training capacity for procurement professionals in Malawi. Currently, C&A is providing support to:

- Three ODPP staff members to pursue a one year Masters Degree program.
- Training workshops for IPC members.
- Study tours for senior members of staff for ODPP
- Training workshop for procurement professionals, using training materials developed by ILO, through support from UNDP. C&A intend to train 80 procurement professionals in the government.
- Short-courses for two members of staff from ODPP.

In the long-term, C&A is providing support to the Malawi Polytechnic to establish a bachelor's degree program to provide the GOM with access to a local training centre in procurement and supply chain management.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June 2007):

No.	Activities in support of ODPP	Status
1	Support three members of staff from ODPP to pursue one year Masters Degree Program in the UK.	Manale Jimu is at Robert Gordon University, Scotland, and Peter Makanga and Gift Gwaza are at the University of Birmingham, England. Manale is expected to return in October 2007, while Peter and Gift will return in December 2007.
2	Procurement of Library books for bachelor's degree in Supply Chain Management program at Polytechnic	Polytechnic has finalized the list of books they require for the program and procurement will proceed upon approval of the program by the university senate.
3	Strengthen the capacity of local training entities, such as the Polytechnic in Blantyre, to train procurement professionals.	3.1 - Task force formed 3.2 - Draft curriculum developed 3.3 - Study tour completed 3.4 - Curriculum developed in February 2007.
5	Provide continued assistance to the Polytechnic in Blantyre to establish a procurement sub-specialty within their existing or planned Commerce degree programs	3.5 - The task force is expected to submit a justification for the bachelor's degree program to the university senate for approval by end July or early August 2007.
6	Provide study tours for senior staff to asses best practices elsewhere.	Study tour to Canada on SMEs participation in public procurement was conducted from March 22 to April 2, 2007. ODPP, SEDOM, DEMAT and C&A participated in the tour. As a result of the study tour, the ODPP has developed a number of recommendations to proceed with its SME initiative. The first recommendation that will be implemented in August 2007, with C&A support, is a government/stakeholder

No.	Activities in support of ODPP	Status
		consultation to provide opportunities for SMEs in public procurement.
7	Acquire or design and operate, as needed, and in consultation with the donor community, the basic components of an e-procurement system fully compatible with the national IFMIS.	Pending. This item has been pending awaiting a study by ODPP supported by other donors. ODPP has completed a Draft Terms of Reference for the study. Discussions are ongoing between ODPP, C&A and other donors to find a resolution.
8	Work with the Malawi branch of CIPS to establish a procurement accreditation system.	These activities are currently being funded by the World Bank. However, ODPP will advise if additional support will be required from USAID.
9	Work with ODPP and the Malawi branch of CIPS to form a procurement accreditation body	

Task 3 – Strengthening Capacity of the National Audit Office

In order to strengthen the capacity of NAO, C&A implemented and initiated the following activities during this quarter:

- Handing over of IT equipment to the NAO
- Induction course for Assistant Auditors
- Audit Sampling training for Auditors
- Audit Sampling Training of Trainers
- Continuation of internship program

C&A handed over IT equipment to the National Audit Office on June 19, 2007. The IT equipment included 40 desktop computers, software, printers and servers. The USAID Mission Director to Malawi, Curt Reintsma, handed over the equipment to the National Audit Office on behalf of the US Government at a well publicized ceremony at NAO headquarters in Lilongwe (please see Annex 2 for the press release). The purpose of the IT equipment is to consolidate the computer training previously provided by C&A and to build capacity in the NAO to apply computer assisted auditing techniques (CAATS) to audit the IFMIS system. CAATS training is to be provided in the near future with support from C&A. The computer training that was conducted by MCA, through support from C&A, is improving the operations of the NAO as a whole.

Mpemba Staff Training Institute, a GOM training facility, conducted the induction course for the 39 Assistant Auditors from May 21 to June 22, 2007, with funding from C&A. The Auditors were trained in Government and Public Audit Procedures. The purpose of this training was to ensure that public auditors are familiar with public audit methodologies and procedures for effective delivery of their duties.

AMG Global, public certified accountants and business advisors, conducted two Audit Sampling training programs (please see Annex 3 for the training material). The first program was Audit Sampling Training, where 54 Auditors were trained in total, 20 from Blantyre and Zomba NAO Offices, 20 from the Lilongwe NAO Office and 14 from the Mzuzu NAO Office. The objective of training in sampling techniques is to provide efficient and effective public auditing by avoiding a 100% test and thus be cost effective in terms of time and effort. Sampling training also assists the auditors to appreciate the link between level of risk, materiality, reliance on controls, confidence levels, and the number of selections to be made taking these factors into account.

The second training was Audit Sampling Training-of-Trainers, where the 10 best performing Auditors from all the four NAO Offices attended. This training was designed to ensure that there is sustainability following the end of the USAID MCC Project. The objective of training-of-trainers is to impart audit sampling training skills to performing auditors. These auditors will train other

NAO employees in line with INTOSAI standards on audit sampling; audit sampling is not currently utilized by the NAO due to lack of skills in the subject matter and thus resulting in 100% test of transactions. Zomba NAO Office will be conducting Audit Sampling Training for its entire staff from 2 - 3 July, 2007 which will be facilitated by the four members of staff who went through the Audit Sampling Training of Trainers.

C&A, through US State Department of Justice, trained four Auditors from the NAO in Fraud and Corruption Prevention, one of whom was considered by the trainers as the best performer from all the training programs conducted in Malawi.

The Deputy Auditor General has commenced the integration process for interns who will join the civil service by January 1, 2008.

One member of staff from Malawi College of Accountancy (MCA) who attended Procurement Audit Training was involved in training public servants in Procurement Management at MCA.

During this quarter, the 2004 (period covering July 01, 2003 – June 30, 2004) Auditor General's Report¹ was reviewed by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament and Controlling Officers were called upon to respond to issues raised about their respective departments. The Committee also prepared its report for presentation to Parliament that is sitting from June 29, 2007.

A new Auditor General has not yet been appointed following the rejection of Mr. Mchenga by Parliament, consequently there is currently no acting Auditor General. However, the Deputy Auditor General is performing all the functions of the Auditor General, except that of attestation. As a result the completed 2005 Audit Report cannot be signed off or released, as this responsibility solely rests with the Auditor General.

The 2007/2008 budget was presented by the Minister of Finance on June 29, 2007. The budget received a positive reaction, resulting from its pro-poor and development orientated slant.

One of the Chief Auditors from the NAO attended the International Consortium on Government Financial Management Annual Conference held in May 2007 in Miami, USA.

Following the previously reported study tour to the Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) of South Africa, discussions have been ongoing between NAO and the African Organisation of English-speaking Supreme Audit Institutions (AFROSAI-E) to arrange secondments to SAI South Africa and specialized training for the NAO. C&A staff has supported the NAO in identifying training needs and communicating with AFROSAI-E. C&A has arranged a video-conference between the Deputy Auditor General and senior staff of AFROSAI-E in July 2007, to finalize and conclude these arrangements.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Task 3: Strengthening Capacity of the National Audit Office	Status
1	Provide on-the-job short-term and long-term training through seminars and workshops	An induction course for 39 NAO Assistant Auditors, Audit Sampling Training for 54 NAO Auditors and Audit Sampling Training of Trainers for 10 NAO Auditors was completed.
2	Provide in-country specialized short-term technical training in appropriate auditing areas: financial, project, forensic, environmental, and fraud and corruption detection	C&A are in discussions with AFROSAI E to offer three specialized training courses in Malawi in 2007. Specialized areas

¹ Please go to <http://www.nao.mw/> to review the full report.

No.	Task 3: Strengthening Capacity of the National Audit Office	Status
		included IT Auditing, Performance Auditing and Investigative Auditing.
3	Provide short and medium-term training abroad for selected promising auditors. The GAO in the United States and the National Audit Office in the UK, for example, provide excellent opportunities for foreign auditors in courses ranging in length from one month to a year.	Discussions are underway with the Office of the Auditor General of South Africa for possible secondments and specialized audits study tours in 2007. NAO and C&A are also discussing with INTOSAI for the settlement of outstanding annual subscription fees and for the possible attendance of SAI Malawi to the Annual Congress. Please see Annex 4 for the EPICOR training report, which took place in 2006.
4	Establish internship program for bachelor of accountancy degree holders	Completed.
5	Assess NAO hardware and software needs. Within the limits of the project, provide material and technical support to facilitate computer-based audits and utilization of IFMIS data.	Assessment completed. IT equipment was procured and has been handed over to NAO.

Task 4 – M&E of GOM Implemented Projects as a Deterrent to Corruption

Activities during the quarter focused on engaging technical experts to support MEPD in the areas of IT and improving the functionality of the MS Access M&E database; communications and development of a communications strategy. C&A also provided support for a joint overseas training opportunity in monitoring and evaluation to GOM staff from the MEPD and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) as well as two key offices within the Ministry of Finance: the Budget and, Debt and Aid Offices.

C&A provided technical and administrative support to identify and successfully recruit a technical expert for MEPD. C&A developed technical specifications for IT equipment MEPD requires to host and operate the PSIP database. C&A and MEPD are designing a system for manually transferring data from the local assembly M&E databases to the server and central database in Lilongwe. However, it was determined that internet connectivity will not be established for the assemblies during the lifetime of C&A's project. The regional approach previously discussed may result in unnecessary delays in data transfer from the assemblies to the ministry.

C&A assisted MEPD with the planning and logistics for deployment of the Malawi Delegation to this year's World Bank/Carleton University's annual International Program for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) in Ottawa, Canada (see Annex 5 for the course curriculum). The Delegation comprised of three Economist from MEPD, one Senior M&E Officer from MLGRD and two employees from the Ministry of Finance (MOF)². It is expected that participation on IPDET program will strengthen the technical capacity of the GOM to monitor and evaluate major development programs and on the financial and technical analysis of policies and projects within the MEPD, MOF and MLGRD. The IPDET course builds on the previous training provided to

² Malawi Delegation: Walusungu Kayira (Principal Economist, MEPD), Angela Zeleza (Economist, MEPD), Robert Msuku (Economist, MEPD), Francis Sakala (Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, MLGRD), Louis Loti (Principal Debt & Aid Management Officer, MOF) and Herme Mauwa (Principal Budget Officer, MOF).

MEPD, MOF, and MLGRD staff and will create a critical mass of GOM employees with the skills required to evaluate projects. The training program will, in addition, provide an opportunity to support collaboration and coordination between MEPD, MOF and MLGRD, who jointly share the responsibility to monitor and evaluate GOM projects' achievements.

C&A's support to MEPD was closely coordinated and calibrated with the UNDP-managed Joint Program Support for the National Monitoring and Evaluation System, referred to as the Road Map, which is jointly funded through both a basket fund and parallel funding arrangements with partners including the EU, DFID, NORAD, GTZ and MCC through USAID/C&A. The Road Map reports from 2006, as well as the minutes from March 22 JPSME meeting, are attached as Annex 6.

C&A continues to be an active member of the team which provides technical support to assist the MEPD to implement its strategic plan and road map. C&A attended both formal and ad-hoc planning and coordination forums throughout the quarter, including the April Steering Committee meeting to review progress on and direct the implementation of the Road Map.

C&A also attended a meeting to review and discuss MEPD's proposal to execute a Public Expenditure Tracking Survey and institutionalize Community Based Monitoring (CBM) of various programs and projects, and develop a framework for conducting Performance Audits (PA). C&A is internally reviewing the possibility of availing training to staff from MEPD in performance auditing as a part of its planned activities under Task 3.

C&A attended a meeting to share ideas and discuss the feasibility of supporting the establishment of an M&E Association of Malawi (please see Annex 7 for the concept paper). She shared C&A's experience and lessons learned from supporting the successful establishment of the Media Council. If sufficient local interest exists, or is generated, C&A will consider providing support to the consultations and stakeholders meeting if required.

C&A engages regularly with GOM staff from other ministries, especially the MOF and MCC Initiative partner staff, including the U.S. Treasury's resident and intermittent advisors to avail relevant training opportunities to other GOM entities. C&A believes that these efforts will contribute toward improved coordination among the ministries responsible for M&E of GOM and donor funded projects, and will strengthen the close coordination required if the GOM is to implement an effective national M&E system.

Third Quarter 2007 (April–June, 2007):

No.	Task 4: M&E of GOM implemented projects as a deterrent to corruption	Status
1	Provide training on techniques to monitor and evaluate major development programs, and on financial and technical analysis of policies and projects.	C&A underwrote the costs of sending a six-member Malawi delegation to IPDET. IPDET is considered among the world's best courses in development program evaluation.
2	Provide training on computer software, including the MS Access software application used for planning and tracking M&E data, with the goal of implementing a state-of-the-art performance monitoring system.	C&A held meetings with MEPD to plan for an intensive refresher training on M&E, MS Access and the M&E Database for M&E officers and data clerks from all local assemblies.
3	Conduct an IT needs assessment and provide support in procuring appropriate hardware and software, including phones and computers.	C&A developed technical specification for IT equipment MEPD requires to host and operate the PSIP database, and are jointly, with MEPD, designing a

No.	Task 4: M&E of GOM implemented projects as a deterrent to corruption	Status
		system to manually transfer data from the local assembly M&E databases to the server and central database in Lilongwe. C&A completed recruitment of an IT/M&E Specialist who is based at MEPD, but has been provided with access to an office at C&A/Malawi's offices.
4	Modify and deliver "Detection and Investigation of Fraud" training courses that the Contractor has developed with USAID funding and applied in several other countries and that also will be offered to officials from the AG, ODPP and other entities with financial and oversight responsibilities	C&A coordinated with the U.S. Department of Justice and secured four training slots in the DOJ's week long detection and investigation of fraud course. Four staff from the NAO attended in lieu of staff from MEPD.
5	Provide technical assistance to improve project management, internal planning, record keeping, and report writing.	No additional activities were planned or carried out during this quarter.
6	Support study tours and other cross-border exchange (perhaps using distance learning or Internet training methodologies) with countries that have government entities capable of carrying out effective M&E programs, such as Uganda and Mozambique or those in other regions of the world, such as Asia and Latin America.	No additional activities were planned or carried out during this quarter.
7	Provide training and technical assistance to develop the capacity to engage in a wide range of public relations and outreach activities.	C&A, at MEPD and the ACB's request, engaged a consultant to help both entities develop and implement communications strategies to effectively disseminate information on their M&E and anti-corruption activities.
8	Develop organizational linkages (perhaps through a designated liaison) and working relationships with the GOM entities identified above, as well as with journalists and civil society organizations (CSOs).	C&A continually works to strengthen working relations between GOM entities, the media and civil society receiving technical and material support as a part of the MCC Initiative.
9	Support implementation of aspects of the strategic plan currently being developed by M&E.	In consultation with UNDP and MEPD, C&A has identified areas where it can support implementation of the strategic plan or the "road map." These include training for local assembly M&E officers, training for directors of planning on projet and budget development, recruitment of IT and Communications Specialists and IT Procurement.

Task 5 – Building Legal Skills Capabilities

Following planning and preparation during the previous quarter, C&A commissioned the development of training material (please see Annex 8) to increase the legal capacity of government officials. C&A have scheduled and finalized arrangements for training programs that will commence in the subsequent quarter and will utilize the new training material. Contracts have been signed with trainers from Chancellor College's Faculty of Law, who will conduct the training.

The training material includes an updated Administrative Law Manual for government officials and specific training modules to provide training on the manual. The other areas for training include Access to Information, Administrative Justice, Constitutional Principles and Policy, Declaration of Assets and other private interests, Investigation and Prosecution, Judicial Structure and Process, Methods of Implementing Legislation, Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing, Political Party Financing and Public Resource Management.

C&A met with government agencies that would benefit from the training of legal material including the Judiciary, Malawi Police Force, Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB), NAO, ODPP and the National Assembly. Training sessions for the Judiciary, Malawi Police Force, ACB and NAO have been scheduled for the first week of July.

Once the training programs for government officers have commenced, C&A will revive discussions for the training of the lawyers at MOJ and the purchase of law books and law reports for MOJ.

A new Solicitor General and Permanent Secretary to MOJ, Mrs. Hiwa, was appointed late in the current quarter. C&A and USAID have requested to meet with her to brief her on the progress and activities under the MCC Initiative.

Third quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Task 5: Building Legal Skills Capabilities	Status
1	Establish an office within the Ministry of Justice to coordinate the activities of the faculty of law training	Completed.
2	In conjunction with the Chancellor College Faculty of Law, MCC and GOM Partners, develop a list of approximately 10 learning and skills development programs to be provided over the life of the project	Completed.
3	Establish criteria for monitoring performance impact of personnel trained in the 10 learning and skills development programs.	Completed.
4	Implement 10 learning and skills development programs for such groups as policy makers, GOM staff, members of the National Assembly's Public Accounts Committee, the public, and enforcement agencies.	The areas and groups have been confirmed and schedules drawn-up to conduct training programs, beginning in the next quarter.
5	Provide training to members of parliament, executive branch, and law enforcement personnel to support and inform deliberations upon implementation of the Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism Bill, the Declaration of Assets Bill, the Freedom of Information Act, Political Party Financing Act, and the amendment of the Parliamentary Service Act.	C&A had detailed discussions with all trainee organizations and developed an itinerary for training by Chanco consultants and training is in progress.
6	Support Chancellor College to establish a vocational training (internship) program which will place law students in key government entities.	Completed. Interns were already absorbed in to the MOJ.

No.	Task 5: Building Legal Skills Capabilities	Status
7	Support Chancellor College to develop test cases as part of clinical legal education and public interest litigation through civil law recovery of unjust benefits accruing from public resources.	Next quarter.
8	Identify 15 cases, to establish principles for more prudent and administratively compliant decisions and actions to apply to other cases, conduct research to prepare for cases, working with students of Chancellor College, to file and conduct cases.	Next quarter.

Task 6 – Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information

C&A provided technical support towards the regional conference held for Media Councils in Eastern Africa, titled “Eastern African Media at the Crossroads” which took place in Nairobi, Kenya from 2 – 3 May, 2007. Please see Annex 9 for Conference Report.

The conference led to the regional and global integration of the Media Council of Malawi with other national media councils. A pledge was made by the Norwegian Ambassador to Kenya, Elisabeth Jacobsen – who is a great supporter of the Media Council of Kenya – to contact her colleagues in the embassy in Malawi to request that they help the Media Council of Malawi to become incorporated into a council meeting for the World Association of Press Councils.

C&A also provided financial support for the second National Governing Council meeting, where members attended and planned the way forward for the Council. A tentative plan of action was developed and agreed upon to establish the Media Council Secretariat.

C&A also provided technical support for the recruitment of an Executive Director for the Media Council. From the five candidates that were interviewed, Baldwin Chiyamwaka was selected for, and offered, the position.

C&A, the Media Council of Malawi, the British High Commission, USAID, UNDP and GTZ met with NAMISA representatives in June to discuss the role of the Media Council and media freedom in Malawi. It was agreed that the principal roles of Media Council should be to lobby for press friendly laws, including the Access to Information Bill, control anti-defamatory publications and establish an accreditation system for journalists. Discussions, in addition, focused on developing a sustainable strategy for the Media Council, including adopting policies from the Eastern African Media Council and creating a national government mandate for the Council. NAMISA also briefed the meeting about its role advocating for media freedom and pledged to work hand-in-hand with the Malawian Media Council to ensure its sustainability.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Task 6: Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information	Status
1	Set up the Media Council of Malawi Secretariat	Ongoing. An Executive Director has been selected and office space identified.
4	Support the re-formation of the Media Council by facilitating discussions between the potential members and leaders. To assist with identifying their common goals and strengths, in addition, to develop a strategic vision for the Council.	On-going. Currently providing technical support to help the Media Council establish links with corresponding regional bodies. The Council has been

No.	Task 6: Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information	Status
		linked to the regional and world bodies.
5	Assist the Media Council in the design and conduct of a strategic planning process to support institutional development and strengthen the Council's mandate. This will include a strategic planning session to articulate and refine the Council's goals and develop a clear and time-bound implementation plan; establishment of an advisory group to support the process, comprised of representatives from NAMISA and the Editors' Forum; and the holding of focus groups of journalists, members of the public, and representatives of civil society and the political elite.	Next Quarter. This will be one of the principles tasks of the Media Council's Executive Director.
6	Support linkages between the Media Council of Malawi and other media councils in the sub-region through the involvement of a member of another media council(s) in the strategic planning process and provision of ongoing technical assistance to the Media Council.	On-going. The Media Council of Malawi National Governing Council attended a regional conference for similar bodies in Nairobi, Kenya, from May 2 - 3, 2007. There are other international activities scheduled in the next quarter, where the Media Council of Malawi will be involved. A study tour to Tanzania has also been scheduled in the next quarter.
7	Support institutional development, provide targeted training to the Council's executive and staff in management, external relations and communications, information technology, program development and implementation, financial management and fund-raising.	Next Quarter. The activity is awaiting the availability of staff and committees at the Media Council of Malawi Secretariat.
8	Conduct a workshop for Council member organizations using a regional media expert to strengthen advocacy for an Access to Information Act that promotes press freedoms; support advocacy efforts before GOM officials and the National Assembly as the Act is under consideration.	Ongoing. This is being prepared in conjunction with NAMISA who have already drawn up a program on lobbying for the Access to Information Act.
9	Support Council consultations with the Law Commission, building on current work to review and, where needed, amend outdated laws such as the Communications Act that unduly restrict press freedoms, while also building media capacity to provide accurate, balanced and relevant news coverage.	Next Quarter. Awaiting the full running of the Media Council of Malawi Secretariat.
10	Provide a media development professional to guide the Council in developing, implementing and enforcing journalistic ethical and professional standards, including a program for the Council solicit,	Next Quarter. Awaiting the full running of the Media Council Secretariat.

No.	Task 6: Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information	Status
	receive, evaluate and act upon reasonable public and private complaints regarding the media's conduct, use of sources, reporting fairness and the blurring of news, opinion and advertising.	
11	Assist the Council in reporting to the public on complaints received, decisions made and actions taken.	Next Quarter. When the Media Council Secretariat is up and running.
12	Advise the Council on developing, implementing and enforcing a journalist accreditation program that includes skills and ethics.	Next Quarter. Soon after the Media Council Secretariat is fully operational.

Task 7 – Journalists and Media Professionals Better Prepared to Report on and Analyze Corruption and Exercise Oversight

C&A coordinated training sessions for district Information Officers from the Ministry of Information. A journalism trainer from Ghana currently working in Zambia, Edem Djokotoe, and Abel Mwanyungwe, from the University of Malawi's Polytechnic, were contracted to conduct two week-long sessions for Malawi News Agency's (MANA) reporters from Malawi's three regions.

This training helped to improve coordination and information sharing among journalists and various government entities, as well as civil society. Guest speakers from the ACB and others contributed to the training sessions. Trainees, as a result, were made aware of which organizations are partners with them in the fight against corruption.

The trainings incorporated a GTZ initiative to train journalists in Local Government Reports. A lecturer from Chancellor College, Dr. Blessings Chinsinga, took the MANA journalists through the training. The collaboration between C&A and GTZ on this training came as a result of discussions at the donor coordination group on the media. This is an excellent example of the donor coordination and leveraging of resources, which C&A supports under all of its tasks.

C&A is planning follow-up training sessions for journalists who are keen on pursuing investigative journalism. Don Ray, an experienced journalist from the USA who has already provided training to journalists in Malawi on investigative journalism with outstanding results, will work hand-in-hand with Abel Mwanyungwe to prepare and conduct subsequent training courses. C&A is also planning to extend the investigative journalism training to Information Officers within the Ministry of Information.

Please see Annex 10 for a full report of the journalism training course and trainers' CVs.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Tasks 7: Journalists and Media Professionals Better Prepared to Report on and Analyze Corruption and Exercise Oversight	Status
1	Conduct a series of small group training sessions throughout the country.	C&A has coordinated training programs in investigative journalism, for journalists from Malawi's three regions. C&A is currently planning follow-up sessions for a selected group of journalists, who will be provided with a three-week intensive training in

		investigative journalism.
2	Recruit trainers for MANA journalism training.	Completed
3	Conduct two larger seminars on covering corruption in public life. Each seminar will include representatives from government agencies, civil society organizations, and broadcast and print media.	On-going. C&A has agreed with Zodiak Radio Station to conduct the debate in the next quarter. C&A has also received a proposal from Nyika Press Club to conduct the seminars.
4	Prepare for a conference with universities' journalism departments and private institutions to review existing course curricula and build on the short-term CIDA program in order to promote programs that are both more in line with internationally-recognized, professional standards.	Next Quarter. After the follow-up training session is finalized.
5	In co-operation with the Media Council, Editors Forum, select journalistic, universities and/or private institutions and others, work directly with editors and electronic-media producers to ensure that lessons learned and journalistic best practices and standards developed and introduced through the course of the training sessions and seminars are implemented.	Next Quarter. To happen concurrently with the conference and universities.

Task 8 Civil society integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign

This task is comprised of two distinct components, C&A's Small Grants Program and the corruption perceptions survey. Activities during the quarter focused on supporting the implementation of the CSO projects, transferring the first financial installment, conducting monitoring visits and finalizing the concept papers, submissions and approval of two further CSOs.

Small Grants Program

C&A has awarded grants to six civil society organizations. The table below provides a summary of the CSOs' projects:

CSO	Summary of project
Communications (Diocese of Chikwawa)	To combat corruption in livestock sector in Ngabu. During the planning and mobilization phase, Communications will solicit buy-in from all the relevant stakeholders in the livestock industry from farmers to the dealers. The action phase will comprise meetings with the stakeholders and focus group discussions, during which Communications will solicit information from stakeholders on both the problems as well possible solutions. The first two phases will culminate in a two-day open forum discussion, where all stakeholders will meet to develop and adopt an action plan to fight corruption in the livestock sector in Ngabu.
Summary of Activities	Communications conducted a mini-survey at the beginning of their project to determine the specific nature of corruption in the livestock sector, in Ngabu. They are currently analyzing the findings of the survey. Communications has held several meetings with stakeholders, in the build-up to the two-day open forum, to discuss the way corruption is affecting the livestock sector and means to fight it. The project has received support from the Traditional Authority and the District Commissioner. Their Monthly Report is attached as Annex

CSO	Summary of project
Economic Association of Malawi (ECAMA)	11. To train CSOs and NGOs in economic concepts. ECAMA has proposed conducting two-day training workshops for CSOs on the budget and one high profile public talk. The workshops and the public talk will take place while the government is preparing the budget. These will equip civil society to engage and question their leaders during the budget preparation.
Summary of Activities	ECAMA have experience funding shortages to cover operational costs, as a result, there have been delays in project implementation. It is hoped that the funding requirements will be resolved by the beginning of the subsequent quarter and the training workshops will coincide with parliament's budget discussions.
Lilongwe Schools Debate Society (LISSO)	LISSO has proposed conducting a one-week training on corruption for 200 students, who attend five primary and 15 secondary schools around Lilongwe. The training will culminate in an Open Day event for students to take what they have learned about corruption and raise awareness among the public through drama, debate, and poetry. This project will raise awareness about corruption among students as well as the people who participate in the open day.
Summary of Activities	LISSO completed their proposed training activities for students and the Open Day, and their grant is now closed.
MBC Kaning'ina Studios	MBC has proposed developing 18, 30-minute radio programs focusing on corruption. The weekly shows will raise awareness among up to 500,000 listeners on the causes and impact of corruption and what individuals can do to fight it. The program will be aired on MBC, which broadcasts throughout the country and transmits to the Northern Region from the Kaning'ina Studios in Tumbuka.
Summary of Activities	MBC has produced and aired seven programs. Please see Annex 12 for their Monthly Report.
Montfort Media	Montfort Media has proposed developing a weekly radio program focusing on corruption. The weekly shows will raise awareness among up to three million listeners on the causes and impact of corruption and what individuals can do to fight it. The program will be aired on Radio Maria, a Catholic radio station, which broadcasts throughout the Central and Southern Regions of Malawi.
Summary of Activities	Montfort Media has produced and aired eight radio programs, on Radio Maria. Please see Annex 13 for their Monthly Report.
Youth Net and Counseling (YONECO)	YONECO, through its proposed Chitetezeni Chuma: Promoting Accountability and Transparency through Citizens Groups project aims to increase the quality of public services through increased transparency and accountability at the district and community level. YONECO will achieve this by enhancing the capacity of citizen groups and individuals to respond to corruption and demand transparency and accountability from their elected and appointed leaders. YONECO has a well-established network of community educators as well as citizens groups in Rumphi and Mangochi Districts that it will train to and engage during the implementation of the project.
Summary of Activities	YONECO has conducted trainings for the community educators in Mangochi and Rumphi, following training-of-trainer sessions by the ACB. They have also received support for the project from the two District Commissioners. YONECO, in addition, has also coordinated and trained Theatre for Development artists on issues of corruption, who are developing

CSO	Summary of project
	dramas and songs that carry actionable messages on fighting corruption. The community educators will begin their education program in the following quarter, aided by the development of IEC materials YONECO are currently producing. Please see Annex 14 for YONECO's Monthly Report.

C&A has transferred the first financial installments to all grantees and, provided technical and administrative support for the execution of their projects. All six projects are currently being implemented, excluding ECAMA, who are experiencing funding shortages and are consequently unable to cover all their internal operational costs. However, C&A is working closely with ECAMA to find a solution to their funding requirements and it is hoped that the project will be fully running by the beginning of subsequent quarter. Furthermore, LISSO's grant was closed during the quarter as a result of financial irregularities discovered by C&A, following complaints made by LISSO's staff and information sent to C&A, via USAID, by the ACB, after the completion of their proposed activities. Please see Annex 16 for further information.

C&A conducted monitoring visits to YONECO, Montfort Media, MBC Kaning'ina Studios, LISSO, ECAMA and Communications during the last quarter, to review the program activities and the administration of the grant funds. Please see Annex 17 for the field visit reports.

C&A, in addition, coordinated training-of-trainers sessions with the ACB and CSO partners, to create a viable knowledge base, focusing on the three 'r's' of corruption (react, resist and report), leading to a cohesive campaign amongst the CSOs' anti-corruption activities. The training focused on the operations of the ACB, the types of corruption prevalent in Malawi, the societal and individual costs and the reporting procedures the ACB has developed. The training sessions by the ACB took place in March and April. Please see Annex 18 for ACB's training reports and Annex 19 for a copy of the training material used by the ACB's Education Officers.

C&A awarded two further grants (see table below for summaries of their projects), one to the Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association of Malawi (OCGAM), on May 12, whose concept paper was submitted during the first round of application submissions. OCGAM launched their project on May 26, in Ntcheu, please see Annex 20 for a press article summarizing their launch day. The additional grant was awarded to the Public Affairs Committee, who was short-listed, along with three other organizations, by the Grants Review Committee in February 2007. However, in consideration of C&A's experience with LISSO, it was decided that no further grants would be awarded to organizations with limited financial management capacity.

CSO	Summary of project
Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association of Malawi (OCGAM)	OCGAM's project, 'Fighting Corruption Through Sports', aims to use sporting events to engage civil society and increase awareness about the types and effects of corruption. OCGAM will establish two anti-corruption sports leagues in Dedza and Ntcheu to encourage participation of students and communities. The project will increase awareness among participants, through presentations and discussion about corruption. The media will be invited to cover the anti-corruption league, sporting events and discussions.
Summary of Activities	OCGAM officially launched their project on May 26, in Ntcheu. The Deputy Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture attended the event and gave a speech on the importance of fighting corruption in sports and throughout Malawi as a whole, and the need to involve the younger generation. The Anti-Corruption leagues will begin once the schools' vacation finish at the end of August. Please see Annex 15 for OCGAM's Monthly Report.
Public Affairs Committee (PAC)	The project proposed by PAC will focus on a media and faith based anti-corruption and advocacy campaign. PAC will establish a Task

	Team, consisting of 15 representatives from its five member religious institutions. Through a series of meetings and trainings, the Task Team will develop a strategic plan to implement the project and sensitize participants on the types of corruption prevalent in Malawi, and means to report and prevent corrupt practices. The messages developed by PAC will be disseminated in several forms, including posters, leaflets, as well as radio and television broadcasts. It is expected that the communiqué, produced by the Task Team, will be adopted by the religious community as their common stand on corruption.
Summary of Activities	C&A will transfer PAC's first financial installment at the beginning of the next quarter.

On June 19, C&A conducted a one day training session for all grantees in procurement, financial and administrative procedures. The objective of the workshop was to reinforce the training provided by C&A prior to the award of the small grants and assist the CSOs to manage their grants effectively. In addition, the workshop also sought to ensure that CSO's financial and administrative systems are in full compliance with USAID/MCC/C&A regulations and procurement methods conform to USAID policies within the context of the Government's laws. Furthermore, the training focused on assisting CSOs to develop their end of project financial report, through improving their financial and administrative capacity, and documentation of project activities. Please see Annex 21 for the agenda and the training material.

Re-establishment of Transparency International in Malawi

In November of 2006, C&A sponsored a joint GOM, Civil Society, and Media delegation to participate in the Annual Transparency International (TI) Conference in Guatemala. One of the unstated objectives of this activity was to engage TI in a discussion about the defunct Malawi chapter and to chart the way forward for re-establishing a TI presence in the country. During the quarter C&A communicated by e-mail and phone with staff at TI headquarters in Berlin and agreed on the steps required to re-establish TI/Malawi. C&A will sponsor a delegation visit from TI/HQ and a regional TI office to train stakeholders on the process for re-establishing TI/Malawi

Corruption Perceptions Survey

C&A and IFES initiated discussions and planning for project's final corruption perceptions survey, which will begin in October. An updated questionnaire will be circulated for review and comment to all stakeholders including representatives from MCC Initiative partners, GOM entities, the international donor community, civil society organizations and the media during the subsequent quarter.

C&A received data (for the raw data please see Annex 22) report from IFES on responses to all the questions included in the survey. However, the way the data was presented made it difficult for individuals without expertise in survey research to accurately understand the data. C&A therefore requested an expanded data presentation, to include easily understandable charts and graphs. The expanded report is included as Annex 23 and Annex 24 For IFES's survey report .

In summary, C&A have completed the following tasks:

- Reviewed proposals and budgets and provided feedback to the four new grantees under consideration.
- Awarded two additional grants and worked towards committing all of the resources in the task order for small grants.
- Conducted monitoring visit to grantees.
- Held one-day training for grantees on administrative, financial, and procurement procedures.
- Organized message development workshop and first quarterly grantee meeting slated to take place in August.

- Updated small grants database.
- Produced and sent letters to all unsuccessful applicants from the second review of applications.
- Initiated planning for TI stakeholders meeting slated to take place in October.
- Requested and received an expanded survey data report, which includes charts and graphs on responses to all questions included in the survey. The expanded report is included as Annex N.
- Initiated discussions and planning with IFES on follow-up survey, slated to begin in October.
- Engaged an international consultant to provide technical assistance to the ACB and MEPD to develop a communications strategy. Additional details provided under task 4.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Tasks 8: <i>Civil society integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign</i>	Status
1	Assess the feasibility of establishing a coalition of NGOs committed to fighting corruption.	Completed. Civil Society Action Against Corruption Exists
2	If feasible, provide support to the establishment of NGO coalition.	Civil Society Action Against Corruption submitted an application for a grant, which the grants review committee reviewed and did not short-list.
3	Prepare and disseminate Annual Program Statement (APS).	Completed, APS advertised in August 2006 and February 2007.
4	Establish grant review committee.	Completed, Grants Review Committee met in September 2006 and February 2007.
5	Conduct training for potential civil society grantees on grant proposal preparation.	Completed in October-December 2006 quarter for first round of potential grantees and in March for second round of potential grantees. Grantees also received further training in procurement, financial and administrative procedures in June 2007.
6	Issue grants to support civic education/public outreach campaigns.	C&A has awarded eight grants in total, one of which has been closed during this quarter. Currently, one additional concept paper is under consideration for funding.
7	Request training from ACB to train CSOs trainers on types of corruption and reporting procedures	ACB has trained six grantees.
8	Quarterly Implementing Partners Meeting with Grantees	The meeting will take place in August 2007.
9	Baseline National Survey Implemented and Disseminated.	Second survey will be conducted between October and December 2007.
10	Consult with USAID and other stakeholders on design of research instrument.	No activities planned for this quarter.
11	Design of research instrument and sample (IFES and MCG).	No activities planned for this quarter.
12	Translation of questionnaire and pre-test; training	No activities planned for this

No.	Tasks 8: <i>Civil society integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign</i>	Status
	of interviewers and supervisors (IFES Research Manager in Malawi) (IFES and MCG).	quarter.
13	Fieldwork and data processing (MCG).	No activities planned for this quarter.
14	Data analysis and report.	No activities planned for this quarter.
15	Consultations with USAID/Malawi on implications of findings for civic education program.	No activities planned for this quarter.

Task 9 - Credit Ratings as an Indicator of Malawi's Fiscal Management and Anti-Corruption Success

C&A is currently working with the Reserve Bank to plan and prepare for the 2007 Fitch Sovereign Credit Rating Survey visit by Fitch Company.

As a result of the Sovereign Credit Rating Conference and discussions with implementing partners at C&A's Planning Meeting, during March 2007, a number of other initiatives have been identified by the Reserve Bank as activities that they would like C&A to support. The following initiatives aim to consolidate and sustain the capacity built over the past year and communicate the importance of the Sovereign Credit Rating to Malawi citizens:

1. Extend training on data analysis within the Reserve Bank and key stakeholders with the Government of Malawi.
2. Prepare a SCR training manual to preserve institutional memory and training.
3. Establish an Information, Communication and Education Strategy on the Sovereign Credit Rating for Malawi citizens.

Mary Magaba, Supervisor APEX from the Reserve Bank of Malawi, attended the International Consortium on Government Financial Management Annual Conference held in May 2007 in Miami, USA.

Third Quarter 2007 (April – June, 2007):

No.	Task 9: Credit Ratings as an Indicator of Malawi's Fiscal Management and Anti-Corruption Success	Status
1	Review/refresh bids from qualified firms to execute Sovereign Credit Rating (SCR) studies for two years, with an option for a third year.	Completed.
2	Liaise with MCC OTA advisor regarding pre-credit rating operations.	Completed.
3	Identify GOM counterpart.	Completed. Malawi Reserve Bank identified as partner.
4	Make arrangements with GOM counterpart (the MOF) to prepare for the SCR.	Completed.
5	Subscribe for services of an SCR firm for two years, with an option for a third year.	Completed.
6	Execute the SCR for Year One.	Completed.
7	Organize training conference to present the results and significance of the 2006 Ratings	Completed.

10. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

ACHIEVEMENTS

Task 1 – IFMIS for the GOM

- The management of vendors and successful deployment of IT equipment to national institutions is a major achievement. In particular, the team work and participation of all stakeholders in the project management of the Disaster Recovery Solution project is an important accomplishment. The Accountant General is now chairing the weekly project meetings to ensure positive progress on the project. The Disaster Recovery Solution is a particularly complex technical project, and also has high political visibility, in addition to international donor interest from the World Bank and IMF, due to the mission critical nature of the IFMIS application.

Task 2 – Professionalizing Public Procurement in the GOM

- Four IPC training workshops have been completed and a total of 132 IPC members have been trained, exceeding the planned total of 120.
- C&A assisted ODPP to develop a procurement survey which was carried out by ODPP in November and December 2006. ODPP has so far received about 60% of responses from ministries and departments. Please see Annex 25 for the survey report. The content for the IPC training workshops was based on the survey results.
- Two staff members of ODPP have attended procurement courses, one in Mombasa, Kenya, and the other at Crown Agents Training Centre in Worthing, UK.
- C&A supported a study tour to Canada from March 22 to April 3, 2007. In brief, the objective of the tour was to assess best practices in providing small and medium sized enterprises with access to public procurement opportunities. Section 28 of the Public Procurement Act 2003 and ODPP regulations, require the ODPP and the heads of all procuring entities to provide maximum opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises to participate as suppliers, contractors, consultants and sub-contractors in public procurement. Five people participated in the study tour, including one ODPP staff member, a representative from the Small Enterprise Development Organization of Malawi (SEDOM) and one from the Development of Malawian Enterprise Trust (DEMAT), as well as two C&A staff members. The Malawi Delegation met with federal and provincial government officials, development agencies and non-governmental organizations. A comprehensive report setting out lessons learned, recommendations and an action plan has been finalized. Please see Annex 26 for the study tour report.
- C&A has initiated the establishment of a bachelor's degree program in procurement and supply chain management at the Malawi Polytechnic, Blantyre. Following the study tour to Bolton University, which C&A supported, a delegation from Bolton University finalized negotiations with Malawi Institute of Management (MIM) to introduce Master of Science degree program in Logistics and Supply Chain Management at MIM. The degree program is expected to be launched in September/October 2007.

Task 3 – Strengthening the Capacity of the NAO

- The installation of new IT equipment is facilitating computer-based audits and utilization of IFMIS data resulting in efficient and effective public audits. The computer training that was conducted by MCA, where 121 NAO staff were trained in application packages, has led to more effective use of the computer equipment procured by C&A and has improved the operations of the NAO as a whole.
- 39 new Assistant Auditors were trained in Public Audit Methodology and procedures thereby increasing capacity and skills for NAO.
- 54 Auditors were trained in Audit Sampling and providing an efficient and effective public auditing by avoiding a 100% test and thus be cost effective in terms of time and effort
- 10 performing Auditors were given a TOT in Audit Sampling for sustainability. The objective of Audit Sampling TOT was to impart audit sampling training skills to performing auditors who will train other NAO auditors. The Zomba NAO Office will undergo Audit

Sampling Training from the 2 – 3 July, 2007, which will be conducted by the four members of staff who attended a TOT in Mangochi.

- All 17 remaining interns are working contentedly at the National Audit Office.
- Four members of Investigative Audits at NAO underwent a detection, fraud and corruption course, organized by the US State Department of Justice.
- One member of staff from MCA who was trained in procurement audits is now, in turn, training others at an affordable cost.

Task 4 – M&E of GOM implemented projects as a deterrent to corruption

- C&A engaged a Communications Specialist who will provide short-term technical assistance to both MEPD and ACB on the development of their communications strategies.
- C&A also engaged an IT/M&E Specialist who is based at MEPD and will provide long-term technical assistance to the ministry at the national and local levels.

Task 5 – Building Legal Skills Capabilities

- Training has been scheduled with the Judiciary, Malawi Police, ACB and NAO for the next quarter, starting in the first week of July.
- It is expected that approximately fourteen training sessions will be held during the subsequent quarter.
- The training material developed by Prof. Kanyongolo is of outstanding quality. Copies distributed to the trainees of the updated Administrative Law Manual and other topics will be a lasting contribution to capacity building in legal skills for GOM officials.

Task 6 – Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information

- C&A continues to work on building on its success to support the functioning of the Media Council of Malawi.

Task 7 – Journalists and Media Professionals Better Prepared to Report on and Analyze Corruption and Exercise Oversight

- C&A's training in investigative reporting for the Ministry Information was a success. A number of the journalists that received the training, and who are currently working for government, realized their potential to pursue investigative journalism in a similar vein to the private media

Task 8 – Civil Society Integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign

- To date, C&A has awarded eight grants.
- All civil society organisations have begun to implement their projects and have received their first financial instalments.
- Two of C&A's CSOs (YONECO and OCGAM) have had articles published about their projects in national newspapers. Please see Annex 27 and 20 for the newspaper articles.
- C&A coordinated and conducted a one-day training session for all grantees in procurement, financial and administrative procedures, to ensure that the management of grant funds are in full accordance with C&A/USAID guidelines.
- No achievements to report on the survey this quarter.

Task 9 – Credit Ratings as an Indicator of Malawi's Fiscal Management and Anti-Corruption Success

- C&A continues to enjoy a very positive relationship with the Reserve Bank in the planning and preparation for the Sovereign Credit Rating for 2007 and with the other initiatives identified above

CHALLENGES

Task 1 – IFMIS for the GOM

- Delivery of equipment was expected to be completed within eight weeks of the signing of the purchase orders. However, there have been some delays in supplier delivery times to Lilongwe, and delays at Malawi Revenue Authority in clearing the equipment has resulted in most deliveries being completed in 12 to 14 weeks from date of the purchase order signing.
- The Disaster Recovery Solution project requires particular attention and follow-up to ensure that the plan is finalized on time.
- On the whole, this large IT procurement continues to require considerable coordination and support to both vendors and national institutions.

Task 2 – Professionalizing Public Procurement in the GOM

- There has been a significant increase in demand for IPC training. However, given budget constraints C&A may not be able to satisfy the requirements requested by ODPP.
- The late submission of IPC training budgets from ODPP has delayed the coordination of workshops, as budgets first need to be approved by USAID before training sessions can be arranged and coordinated by C&A.
- The degree program at Polytechnic will need continued investments in terms of staff development, teaching and learning materials, infrastructure and equipment

Task 3 – Strengthening Capacity of the National Audit Office

- Delays in the appointment of the Auditor General poses the greatest challenge, because some of the key performance indicators may not be achieved within the project's life cycle, due to the vacancy of the position.
- Late submission of the financial statements to the Auditor General by the Accountant General is another big challenge for the achievement of key indicators.
- Failure by Senior Members of Staff to attend training programs aimed at improving their skills is posing a challenge, as there is lack of leadership in incorporating different skills into overall NAO audit methodology for sustainability.

Task 4 – M&E of GOM implemented projects as a deterrent to corruption

- C&A has agreed to support MEPD's Development Division to lead a refresher training program for local assembly Directors of Planning on project and budget planning, development, execution, and monitoring. For the training to be successful, MEPD must work closely with MOF, specifically the Budget, and Debt and Aid offices, and MLGRD. Coordination and information sharing among these ministries and offices within the ministries continues to be a challenge and impedes the government's ability to effectively fight and deter corruption.
- Viruses have infected many of the computers hosting the M&E database in the local assemblies. This has resulted in a number of the computers crashing and affected the functionality of the database. C&A will procure and install anti-virus software for the M&E computers in all 40 assemblies.

Task 5 – Building Legal Skills Capabilities

- Since the untimely loss of the former Solicitor General/Permanent Secretary (PS) to the Ministry of Justice, C&A is working to establish new contacts with the newly appointed PS at MOJ and re-establish the co-ordination mechanisms.
- The sudden resignation of the Legal Specialist left a huge vacuum in C&A human resources to manage this complex task. The Senior Program Specialist has now taken over this responsibility and is making great progress.
- Due to the above reasons, the clinical legal education program has been delayed.

Task 6 – Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information

- The Media Council of Malawi (MCM) is not yet fully operation. The MCM has experienced some delays in recruiting an Executive Director and support staff, as well as establishment of the committees.

Task 7 – Journalists and Media Professionals Better Prepared to Report on and Analyze Corruption and Exercise Oversight

- Several journalists who participated in the training sessions showed little interest in investigative journalism. This will be addressed in the next session of intensive courses, where only those journalists who have shown interest in pursuing investigative journalism will be invited to participate in the training courses.

Task 8 – Civil Society Integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign

- Under the LISSO grant, following the Open Day on March 25, which was considered a success, two of LISSO's employees made a complaint against the Executive Director. C&A immediately initiated an investigation into the complaint. Following several meetings between LISSO and C&A, as well as meetings with suppliers and a full and extensive review of LISSO's financial file, C&A concluded that MK 168,635 could not be adequately accounted for and consequently C&A disallowed these expenses. Since then C&A has closed the grant and recovered the full amount of MK 168,635 from the LISSO Executive Director. USAID is conducting its own investigations and the reimbursement of LISSO expenses is kept pending until USAID investigations have been completed. A full report is attached as Annex 16.
- C&A continues to closely monitor the financial management of all grantees to ensure adherence to C&A/USAID regulations.

Task 9 – Credit Ratings as an Indicator of Malawi's Fiscal Management and Anti-Corruption Success

No challenges to report.

11. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR 4th Quarter 2007 (July-September, 2007)

Task 1 – IFMIS for the GOM

- Continue to oversee the procurement activities, with particular attention to the Disaster Recovery Solution to ensure compliance with the contractual arrangements, approval of payments and support deployment to national institutions.
- Support AG in assessing supplementary needs related to the IT procurement such as training, additional equipment and software requirements.
- Procure VPN connectivity equipment.
- Finalize procurement and implementation of the HOT Disaster Recovery Solution.
- Ensure suppliers, AGD and NAO coordinate their activities, in order to facilitate an efficient installation of equipment at their regional offices.

Task 2 – Professionalizing Public Procurement in the GOM

- Support a one month-long training for procurement officers utilizing ILO training materials.
- Support consultation meeting for ODPP to develop SME programs and measures, in accordance with legislations.
- Assist ODPP and Polytechnic in organizing and coordinating the submission to the senate for approval for a bachelor's degree program
- Initiate procurement process for Polytechnic Library books
- Provide sponsorship for a short course in drafting for one member of staff from ODPP.

Task 3 – Strengthening the Capacity of the NAO

- Secondments of deserving auditors to South Africa and other Supreme Audit Institutions will be brokered and C&A will start sponsoring such Auditors for secondments.
- Complete arrangements for specialized audit training, such as IT auditing, investigative auditing and performance auditing, with African Organizations of Supreme Audit Institutions (AFROSAI).

Task 4 – M&E of GOM Implemented Projects as a Deterrent to Corruption

- Provide technical and financial support to MEPD and MLGRD to provide an intensive refresher training for M&E Officers and Data Clerks on M&E and the MS Access M&E database.
- Provide training to the heads of planning in sector ministries on budget development in-line with the PSIP and the GOM's current development priorities, as articulated in the MGDS.
- Provide refresher training to the Directors of Planning from the local assemblies on budget development in-line with the PSIP and the GOM's current development priorities, as articulated in the MGDS. This training will build on lessons learned and needs identified during the training conducted in December 2006.
- Provide logistical support and equipment required by C&A's MEPD-based IT/M&E Specialist to improve the functionality of the M&E database at the local and national level.
- Provide technical and financial support to MEPD and MLGRD to conduct monitoring visits to the local assemblies and provide on-the-job training to M&E Officers and Data Clerks.
- Collect the databases from all local assemblies where M&E officers are based and where the database is functioning. A national database will be built from the existing assembly database so that data can be analyzed both at the national and local level.
- C&A's IT/M&E Specialist will work with MEPD, MLGRD and NSO staff to develop a mechanism to transfer data from the assembly databases into the Malawi Social Economic Database.
- Cultivate and support coordination and information-sharing opportunities among MOF, MEPD, MLGRD and NSO.

- Finalize procurement of IT equipment required by the Development and M&E divisions of MEPD.
- Provide technical and logistical support to international consultant engaged to assist MEPD and ACB to develop their communications strategies.
- If requested, provide financial support to MEPD, through the parallel funding agreement, to engage a local communications consultant to work with the international consultant on the development of the ministry's communications strategy.
- Attend Technical Working Committee scheduled for July, as well as to-be-scheduled Steering Committee and ad-hoc coordination meetings convened by MEPD.
- Continue to engage with potential stakeholders in discussions about the feasibility of establishing an M&E Association of Malawi.
- Convene a meeting with the Malawi delegation that attended IPDET to strategize on what the participants learned during the one-month training, which can be applied in the context of improving the MOF, MEPD and MLGRD shared task of monitoring implementation and evaluating the impact of GOM and donor-funded projects.

Task 5 – Building Legal Skills Capabilities

- Continue legal skills training programs for selected government institutions.
- Purchase books and periodicals requested by the new lawyers at MOJ.
- Begin the Clinical Legal Education Program at Chanco.
- Assist Chanco to identify at least five test cases for documenting wastage of resources.

Task 6 – Professionalized Media as a Tool of Aggregation of Opinion, Analysis, and Dissemination of Information

- Organize a strategic planning process for the Media Council of Malawi.
- Provide technical support and training to the Media Council of Malawi Secretariat, to ensure that it is self-sustainable.
- Support lobbying for the passage of the Access to Information Act and changes in other media-unfriendly laws.

Task 7 – Journalists and Media Professionals Better Prepared to Report on and Analyze Corruption and Exercise Oversight

- Coordinate training for follow-up sessions for specialization in investigative journalism.
- Organize public debates on the consolidated efforts by the media and other stakeholders against corruption.

Task 8 – Civil Society Integration into an Anti Corruption Campaign

Small Grants Program

C&A will maintain regular communication with the grantees on their activities and implementation to ensure any implementation challenges are overcome and the grantees proposed timelines are maintained.

- Conduct monitoring visits to all grantees, and assist with the implementation of their projects activities where needed.
- Hold a four-day information, education, and communication (IEC) message development training for grantees and a one-day implementing partners meeting.
- Request and review narrative and financial reports from grantees as their activities are successfully implemented..

Re-establishment of Transparency International in Malawi

C&A will plan and begin logistical arrangements for a TI stakeholders meeting slated to take place in Malawi in October.

Corruption Perceptions Survey

C&A will work with sub-contractor IFES to finalize the questionnaire for the project's second and final corruption perceptions survey.

- Receive, review, and comment on updated questionnaire.
- Circulate questionnaire to MCC Initiative Implementing and GOM partners for comment.
- Consult with USAID, MCC Initiative Implementing and GOM partners, and finalize itinerary for October consultation and training visit by IFES Research Manager.

Task 9 – Credit Ratings as an Indicator of Malawi's Fiscal Management and Anti-Corruption Success

- Support a Data Analysis Workshop in September 2007.
- Support the development of a Sovereign Credit Rating information flyer for public distribution.
- Plan and prepare for the Fitch Rating visit in November 2007

12. PERFORMANCE MONITORING PLAN³

QUARTERLY UPDATE

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET FY06 Q3	TARGET FY06 Q4	TARGET FY07 Q1	TARGET FY07 Q2	TARGET FY07 Q3	TARGET FY07 Q4	TARGET FY08 Q1	TARGET FY08 Q2
			ACTUAL ⁴	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
IR 10.1 Systems for Preventing Corruption Established and Strengthened	10.1.1 – IFMIS <i>Adequate hardware and software are procured for IFMIS to be implemented at target user sites the Treasury, Accountant General's Office, three regional payment offices, and two read only sites, the NAO and parliament.</i>	None			Yes	Yes	Yes			
	10.1.2 – Procurement <i>Number of GOM procurement staff trained (Gender disaggregated)</i>	None ^{6 7}	3	10 ⁸	25	50	100	150 ⁹	175	200 ¹⁰
			2M/1F	2M/1F	2M/1F	64M/10F	130M/21F			

³ Please see Annex 29 for the Performance Monitoring Framework

⁴ Actual figures are disaggregated by gender where required (i.e. two males and 1 female = 2M/1F)

⁵ All procurement and installation has been completed, however, equipment will be installed in the three regional payment offices during the beginning of next quarter. Connectivity for the NAO, Parliament and regional payment centres will be completed next quarter.

⁶ Source: TCP for 2004/5

⁷ There are approx. 189 government institutions which in theory have IPCs with up to 7 members each.

⁸ TCP target for 2005/6 is 29

⁹ TCP target for 2006/7 is 32 (61 cumulative)

¹⁰ Source: C&A Task Order

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET FY06 Q3	TARGET FY06 Q4	TARGET FY07 Q1	TARGET FY07 Q2	TARGET FY07 Q3	TARGET FY07 Q4	TARGET FY08 Q1	TARGET FY08 Q2
			ACTUAL ⁴	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
	10.1.3 – Procurement <i>Malawi institution offers high level professional procurement training</i>	None	0	0	0	1 In process	1 In process	1	1	1
	10.1.4 – Procurement Percent of unqualified procurement audit reports increases	No procurement audits have been conducted yet ^{11 12}	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	4
IR 10.2 Oversight Institutions Effective and Independent	10.2.1 – NAO <i>Speedier submission by NAO of Annual audit report to National Assembly</i> ³	>24 months late (mainly due to late submission of reports by Accountant General's office)				12 months late ¹⁴	24 months late ¹⁵			12 months late
	10.2.2 – NAO <i>Number of staff trained (Gender disaggregated)</i>	No	15 13M/2F	18 16M/2F	200 ¹⁶ 16M/2F	205 119M37F ¹⁷	207 191M/69F	209	211	281 ¹⁸

¹¹ TCP baseline is 70 reports. C&A believes there is an error in the TCP as no procurement audits have apparently been conducted.

¹² ODPP intends to outsource these audits and has requested support from the World Bank for this activity.

¹³ C&A to consult with NAO about what kind of reports are due to the NA within 6 months and what are they able to produce at the moment.

¹⁴ TCP Target for FY 2006/07: One.

¹⁵ As a result of the vacant Audit General's position, the submission of audit reports has been delayed.

¹⁶ 10 on procurement audit training, 20 interns on government procedures, 90 on computer training and 60 on audit sampling, 2 secondments

¹⁷ Figures from MCA Training, Intern Induction course and Crown Agents training.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET FY06 Q3	TARGET FY06 Q4	TARGET FY07 Q1	TARGET FY07 Q2	TARGET FY07 Q3	TARGET FY07 Q4	TARGET FY08 Q1	TARGET FY08 Q2
			ACTUAL ⁴	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
	10.2.4 – NAO <i>NAO on-line with IFMIS</i>	No			Yes					
	10.2.5 – M&E <i>Number of GOM staff trained in M&E (Gender disaggregated)</i>	None			No	In process	In process			50
	10.2.6 – M&E <i>Number of public relations and outreach events supported (Gender disaggregated)</i>	None			35M/4F	123M/25F	128M/26F			2
	10.2.6 – Civil Society <i>Increase in the number of Malawians participating in anti-corruption activities (Gender disaggregated)</i>	Baseline to be developed as part of program			Develop baseline			722M/514F ¹⁹		

¹⁸ C&A, working with its others development partners, e.g., SIDA, could train all 65-70 auditors currently on staff. Gender: 6 to 7 auditors are women and C&A will seek to train all of them. Source: Einar Gorrissen, SIDA LTTA. Note that TCP, page 49, suggested target for FY 2006/2007 is eight (8).

¹⁹ The figures are comprised of the following:

- Numbers provided by CSOs in Monthly Report: YONECO's activities: 85M/52F, Communications' activities: 73M/16F, MBC's activities: 336M/347F, OCGAM's launch: 100M/50F(this is an estimate) and Montfort Media's activities: 80M/42F
- Corruption perception survey dissemination: 48M/7F

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET FY06 Q3	TARGET FY06 Q4	TARGET FY07 Q1	TARGET FY07 Q2	TARGET FY07 Q3	TARGET FY07 Q4	TARGET FY08 Q1	TARGET FY08 Q2
			ACTUAL ⁴	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
	10.2.7 – Civil Society CSOs integrated into the Civil Society Action Against Corruption Coalition	No coalition at present			Formation of coalition	8	10	12	14	16
	10.2.8 – Media <i>Media Council established</i>	No ²⁰	No	See ²¹	Yes	Yes ²²				
	10.2.9 Media <i>Number of journalists trained in thorough researched investigative reporting of a) fiscal mismanagement, b) anti-corruption issues (Gender disaggregated)</i>	None ²³	0		45	100	100	100	100	100
	10.2.10 – Media <i>Media Council establishes a system of accreditation for journalists</i>	No				Yes				
	10.2.11 – Media <i>Demonstrated advocacy EVENTS and articles by media in favor of AIB</i>	Zero	0	0	5	15	15	15	15	15
						5	10			

²⁰ Source: TCP

²¹ Source: TCP target for FY 2005/6

²² Source: TCP target for FY 2006/7

²³ Source: TCP for 2004/5

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BASELINE VALUE	TARGET FY06 Q3	TARGET FY06 Q4	TARGET FY07 Q1	TARGET FY07 Q2	TARGET FY07 Q3	TARGET FY07 Q4	TARGET FY08 Q1	TARGET FY08 Q2
			ACTUAL ⁴	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL
	10.2.12 – Media Adoption of a Code of Ethics by journalists	None					Yes			
IR 10.3 Systems of Enforcement and Deterrence in Place and Functioning Effectively	10.3.1 – Legal Skills Number of GOM staff trained (Gender disaggregated)	None ²⁴	0 ²⁵		25	50	75	100	100 ²⁷	
					2M/1F	6M/3F	6M/3F ²⁶			
	10.3.2 – Legal Skills Number of law graduates and final year students on vocational placement in key GOM entities. (Gender disaggregated)	6 ²⁸	0	0	16	16	26 ³⁰	26	26	26
					See ²⁹	26M/12F	26M/12F			
	10.3.3 – Legal Skills Legal precedents set standards for civil servants	0					5	10	15	15
Cross-Cutting	10.4 – Cross-Cutting Sovereign Credit Rating	N/A		1				2		3 ³¹
				1						

²⁴ Source: TCP for 2004/5

²⁵ TCP target for FY 2005/6: 50

²⁶ Legal skills training will be conducted next quarter.

²⁷ TCP target for FY 2006/7: 100 (cumulative)

²⁸ Source: TCP FY 2004/5

²⁹ Please see Section 1 Task 5 point 6.

³⁰ TCP Target for 2006/7: 30 (at a time)

³¹ 3rd SCR rating optional and would be conducted after the TO Completion Date

13. ANNEX

Annex 1 – INTERNAL CONTROL SPECIALIST INTINERARY

Casals & Associates, Malawi

Itinerary
Visit by Sally Taylor, Internal Control Specialist
June 18 – June 22, 2007

Monday, June 18, 2007

- 9 a.m. Visit C&A office, initial briefing by COP and DCOP
Introduction to Malawi Team
- 10 – 12 p.m. Weekly Team Meeting
(To get overall understanding of the current position of the Project)
- 12 – 1 p.m. Lunch
- 1 – 5 p.m. C&A office (individual meetings with key personnel and review of documents)

Tuesday, June 19, 2007

- 9 a.m. – 5 p.m. Attend NGO Training Workshop at C&A Office

Wednesday, June 20, 2007

- 9 a.m. – 12 p.m. C&A office (continuation of meetings with staff and document review)
- 12 – 1 p.m. Lunch
- 2 – 3 p.m. Attend monthly MCC Partners Meeting at USAID
- 3 p.m. Meeting with USAID (to be confirmed after Sally's approval of itinerary)

Thursday, June 21, 2007

One day visit to two NGO grantees on location.

- 8 a.m. Departure to YONECO in Zomba
- 10.30 – 12 p.m. Yoneco, Zomba
- 12 – 1 p.m. Lunch in Zomba
- 1 p.m. Drive to Montfort Media in Balaka
- 1.30 – 3.30 p.m. Montfort Media, Balaka
- 3.30 p.m. Leave for Lilongwe
- 6 p.m. Arrive Lilongwe

Friday, June 22, 2007

At C&A Office

3.30 p.m.

Debriefing to C&A staff

Annex 2 – PRESS RELEASE: HANDOVER OF IT EQUIPMENT TO NAO

Embassy of the United States of America

Public Affairs Section

Old Mutual Building

P.O. Box 30016

Lilongwe 3, Malawi

Tel: (265) 1 772-222/414/992

Fax: (265) 1 771-142



United States Agency for International Development

For Immediate Release

June 19, 2007

Contacts: Pam DeVolder - Public Affairs Officer

Anna Sparks - Development Outreach and Communications Specialist, USAID

Mayeso Chirwa - Information Specialist

USG Provides Computers and Training to Support the National Audit Office

The United States Government under the Millennium Challenge Corporation will donate MK 15,496,296 (\$112,292) worth of computer equipment to the National Audit Office today. The handover ceremony will take place on June 19, 2007 at the National Audit Office Conference room at 11:30 a.m. and will be attended by dignitaries from the National Audit Office, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and Casals & Associates.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold Program is focusing on curbing corruption and enhancing fiscal responsibility in Malawi. One of the objectives under this initiative is to build the capacity of the National Audit Office (NAO). As part of this task, USAID through Casals & Associates Inc. is providing forty computers, five printers, three servers and all the necessary accessories to enable the NAO to do its job more proficiently.

This new equipment will greatly enhance the NAO's ability to conduct audits in an efficient, effective and economic way as directed by the Public Audit Act of 2003. In addition, National Audit Office staff have engaged in computer training under the MCC project and will receive additional instruction in Computer Assisted Audit Techniques (CAATs) to detect errors and fraud.

Casals & Associates Inc., with technical and financial support from USAID, procured the equipment at a total cost of Malawi Kwacha 15,496,296 (US\$112,292).

Annex 3 – AMG AUDIT SAMPLING TRAINING AND TRAINING-OF-TRAINERS MATERIAL

(Please see Annex folder)

Annex 4 – EPICOR TRAINING REPORT (2006)

(Please see Annex folder)

Program Curriculum June 11-July 6, 2007

Core Course June 11- June 22, 2007

Take advantage of a unique learning opportunity...

IPDET provides 80 hours of instruction in essential tools and techniques, current lessons from the field, guidance from experts, and hands-on practice developing an evaluation design. These two weeks may be taken alone or followed by one or two weeks of workshops. The two-week Core Course offers a comprehensive set of modules in the skills and knowledge required for high-quality development evaluation. This course is designed especially for those with little prior evaluation experience or those seeking a refresher course.

Hands-on evaluation design experience...

About 25 percent of the core teaching time is spent in a small group setting. The groups are tasked to prepare an evaluation design for a real life project. Participants are encouraged, therefore, to bring relevant materials on a program they need to evaluate. These materials will be considered in the small project teams, which are organized around participants' areas of interest. Each team will select one of these programs and produce an evaluation design for it. Work on the design will proceed hand-in-hand with large group coverage of the modules. Expert facilitators will work with the project teams to provide feedback and help them stay on track. Each team will present its evaluation design in a live simulation to a panel of experts.

Round table discussions...

In 2005 IPDET introduced a new feature into the Core Program: thematic lunch- hour roundtables. These roundtables are yet another way to share informally the rich experiences of participants. Participants are asked to bring with them any brief presentations or materials they might wish to share with others to begin a dialogue and exchange of experiences on a specific topic. Early in the Core Program, IPDET management will call for expressions of interest and make the necessary arrangements to facilitate these informal lunch hour sessions.

Note, participants should expect some evening homework for both the Core Course and workshops. Also note that participants will NOT be permitted to attend part of one workshop and part of another occupying the same time slot. Because of the costs involved, books and materials for each workshop are ordered only in amounts sufficient for the registration of that workshop.

Workshops June 25-July 6, 2007

Deepen your knowledge with specialized evaluation topics...

Two additional weeks of training follow the Core Course. During these weeks, there are in-depth workshops of one and a half to three days on specialized areas of evaluation practice. Level I workshops offer an introduction to a specific evaluation topic. They assume entry-level, overview knowledge of evaluation (the Core Course or equivalent), but do not require specialized knowledge or previous experience with the topic. Level II workshops assume that participants have basic evaluation skills, as well as some experience in designing, conducting, or managing evaluations and want to go further in-depth on specific topics. They are intermediate (not advanced) level workshops and may have specific prerequisites (see individual workshop descriptions).

Week 3 - Session I

I-a.

Qualitative Methods and Analysis for Development Evaluation

This workshop covers the fundamentals of conducting a useful qualitative evaluation and reviews recent developments that are especially applicable to developmental contexts. Techniques of qualitative evaluation, such as purposeful sampling and cross-program synthesis evaluations are taught. Participants also gain an understanding of the crucial significance of adapting, evaluating, and understanding interventions holistically within local contexts. Case study methods, in-depth interviews, and systematic observations illuminate participant perspectives and experiences, resulting in understanding and skills that can be applied to ongoing program improvements and policy-level

Level I

[Michael Q. Patton](#)

decision making.

The emphasis of the workshop is on conducting useful and practical evaluations that are appropriate for and adapted to particular circumstances and situations, basically a contingency-oriented approach. The relationship between monitoring and qualitative evaluation will be examined from this perspective, as will be mixed methods designs. Ethical issues in conducting qualitative evaluations in development contexts will also be discussed.

I-b.

Designing and Building Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Levels I and II

[Ray C. Rist](#) & [Jody Kusek](#)

This workshop is based on ten steps that describe how results-based monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are built. The workshop helps you to plan, design, and implement a result-based M&E system. The steps begin with a readiness assessment, move on to goal setting and indicator selection, establish baseline data, and set targets to ensure the use and sustainability of the M&E system. Throughout this workshop, participants discuss the ten steps, the tasks needed to complete them, and the tools available to help along the way.

I-c.

World Bank Country, Sector & Project Evaluation Approaches

Levels I and II

[John Johnson](#) & [Patrick G. Grasso](#)

The World Bank, a global development finance institution, is the largest single provider of development assistance. This workshop focuses on evaluation in the World Bank: how the Bank evaluates its development results at the project, sector, and country levels and how that evaluation has evolved. The workshop also discusses the departmental evaluation process and reviews the steps that the Bank's Independent Evaluation Group has taken to systematize its methodology. These steps include the recently issued "harmonized project evaluation criteria," which reorganized key ratings, categories, and scales, supported by detailed definitions, providing close guidance on how the evaluator should proceed.

I-d.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Levels I and II

[Sulley Gariba](#) & TBD

Development evaluation has been preoccupied with assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of development interventions, often led and funded by donors. As the concept and delivery of development undergoes major transformation toward global policy coherence (e.g., through the Millennium Development Goals), country-driven strategies (e.g., poverty reduction strategies), and broad sector programs and services (e.g., health, education, and so on), the evaluation of development needs new perspectives and tools as well as new actors and commissioners. This workshop explores methods and strategies for citizen engagement in M&E. It enhances participants' familiarity with basic concepts and tested tools in participatory M&E, including the community score card, focusing on how to plan and implement simple exercises in participation and ownership of the evaluation process and its results. A case study of recent efforts in citizen engagement in participatory M&E for rights-based poverty monitoring in Ghana is used to enhance experiential learning and exchange of skills.

I-e.

Designing Impact Evaluations Under Constraints

Level II

[Michael Bamberger](#)

This workshop provides guidelines for designing and implementing methodologically sound impact evaluations when operating with budget, time, data, and political constraints—the “real world evaluation” approach. One of the common scenarios addressed is when evaluators are called in late in the project cycle, so that no baseline and/or control data are available. In another scenario, the evaluation is commissioned at the start of the project, but a combination of budget, methodological, and administrative/political reasons make it difficult to identify a control group or collect satisfactory baseline data on the project population. The workshop is intended for both evaluators who must conduct evaluations under these constraints and staff at government and funding agencies who must assess the validity of the findings and the recommendations of these evaluations. The workshop presents guidelines for identifying and addressing the potential weaknesses of quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method evaluations conducted under these circumstances and presents case studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

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Week 3 - Session II

II-a.

Cost-Benefit Analytic Tools for Development Evaluation

Level II

[Philip Joyce](#)

Evaluating costs, cost-effectiveness, and cost-benefits of proposed and existing programs and projects is one of the most challenging tasks facing evaluators. This workshop illustrates how to conduct such analyses, with a particular emphasis on problems facing developing countries. Participants review case examples from the social sector that offer hands-on practice in reviewing and critiquing cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness analyses, as well as in conducting evaluations in the development context. Some of the issues that will be considered are discounting, risk and uncertainty, sensitivity analysis, and approaches to handling intangibles and equity issues in conducting such evaluations. The workshop also examines how to assess the costs and benefits of contracting out or outsourcing certain government functions and services.

II-b.

Theory-Based Evaluation in Development

Levels I and II

[Frans L. Leeuw](#)

This workshop teaches the importance of theories from the social and economic sciences for understanding and predicting the impact of policy programs and/or strategies. The workshop focuses on constructing and assessing the often implicit theories underlying development programs. The sounder the logic on which a program is based, the greater is the chance that the program will be successful. Participants learn the history of and different methodologies for translating economic and social science theories into program evaluations and delve into real-life situations within which evaluation designs must be developed and that require evaluators to develop several explanatory theories. By using research synthesis techniques, participants also learn how to utilize the “streams of studies” that are available in the social, economic, and behavioral sciences to help test program theories.

II-c.

Evaluation for Post-Conflict Situations

This workshop enhances participant knowledge and skills in assessing and evaluating post-conflict programs. The overarching objectives of such evaluations are to improve the effectiveness of post-conflict interventions and increase institutional strategic planning, learning, and goal-focused evaluation partnerships. The workshop addresses a range of possible approaches to evaluation, including utilization-focused, formative, participative, and stakeholder-focused evaluations. Methodologies include

Level II

[Mari Fitzduff](#)

evaluation logic, baseline setting, theory-based evaluation, quantitative and qualitative techniques for performance objectives, as well as values and standards for evaluation. Course methodology combines presentations, case studies, and hands-on applications. The types of program evaluations include examination of a World Bank post-conflict program, a multigovernmental evaluation, a variety of country-focused evaluations, and approaches in development of some of the major NGOs in the field. The workshop also addresses commissioning and management of evaluation in post-conflict societies.

II-d.

Designing and Conducting Surveys

Level II

[Gregg B. Jackson](#) & [Rashmi Agrawal](#)

Surveys are widely used in development evaluations because they can efficiently collect data from a substantial number of people and thus provide a basis for broad generalizations. The workshop will first address (a) the types of information that surveys can and cannot validly collect in development contexts, (b) the kinds of resources needed to do surveys well, and (c) ethical considerations. The focus will then be on the steps required to develop surveys: crafting questions and response choices, ordering and laying out questions, developing strategies for securing high response rates, planning logistical procedures, field testing the survey and procedures, translating the surveys, and coordinating actual data collection. Participants will work through several exercises each day and receive feedback from their colleagues and instructors. The workshop will not cover sampling or data analysis, which are covered in other IPDET workshops.

II-e.

Options for Evaluating Environmental and Social Sustainability

Level II

[Rob D. van den Berg](#),
[Jouni Eerikainen](#) & [Juha Uitto](#)

Environmental and social sustainability have become an integral and visible part of the operations of governments, international financing institutions, multilateral organizations, multinational companies, and the donor community. This workshop provides an overview of ways to undertake evaluations in the challenging area of interactions between societies and nature and of the linkages between environmental and social development and their evaluation using various methodologies to enable an informed choice. Evaluation managers must decide what and how to evaluate in a diverse portfolio of environmental and social interventions. For this purpose, participants are asked to develop ideas for evaluating a hypothetical portfolio and then to present actual evaluations of similar cases in concrete circumstances in various parts of the world. The workshop presents a toolkit of methodologies to evaluate environmental and social issues, which along with the hypothetical portfolio, forms the basis for work by participants.

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Week 4 - Session III

III-a.

Sampling Techniques for Development Evaluation

Level I

This workshop focuses on the use of sampling to improve the quality and efficiency of development evaluations. It addresses common myths about sampling, explains the various types of random and purposeful samples, notes the advantages and disadvantages of each, develops participant skills in drawing several types of samples, and discusses how to determine needed sample sizes. Several web-based tools are introduced. Participants practice skills throughout the session. In small groups, they also work through two complex case studies. The treatment of the topic is conceptual, rather than mathematical, and knowledge of statistics is not required.

[Gregg B. Jackson](#)

III-b.

**Using Surveillance,
Monitoring, and
Evaluation to Improve
HIV/AIDS Programming**

Level II

[David Wilson](#)

This course will equip participants with the concepts and skills to implement comprehensive HIV M&E systems at national or subnational levels through lectures, case studies, applied group work, and post-training support. The course will cover (a) key epidemiological and economic principles in M&E, (b) global and regional HIV epidemiological and sociocultural trends, (c) the results pathway and logic models, (d) biological surveillance, behavioral surveillance, health facility surveillance, evaluation research, and program monitoring, (e) preparing an indicator set, (f) developing an operational M&E work plan and budget, and (g) presenting and using results effectively for program improvement. By the end of the course, participants will be able to develop an M&E logical framework; prepare an M&E operational plan and budget; tailor a functional M&E system for their own institution/program; use M&E data to improve decision making and implementation performance; and use M&E data to identify and disseminate proven, evidence-based HIV practices.

III-c.

**Quantitative Data
Analysis Group A -
Beginner's Guide to
Quantitative Data
Analysis**

Level I

[Gene Swimmer](#)

This workshop is aimed at participants without any or limited background in statistics. The workshop covers how to use descriptive statistics, such as means and proportions, to summarize information; how to estimate the true (population) average value of a variable, based on sample data; and how to test whether there is a "statistically significant" difference between the average value of the outcome variable for the development project participants and the control group of nonparticipants.

Prerequisite: Completion of the Core curriculum or equivalent

III-d.

**Citizen Report Cards:
Community Evaluations
and Civic Engagement**

Level II

[Suresh Balakrishnan](#)

Community evaluations of public services, now popularly known as "citizen report cards," have come to be seen as effective "voice mechanisms" in the interface between the state and its citizens. This approach, which draws on feedback collected through sample surveys of service users, has been used to trigger public service delivery reforms. Local governments and civil society groups in several countries are using this evaluation methodology to benchmark and assess improvements in the quality of services. This workshop covers concepts and tools related to this practice and familiarizes participants with adaptations in and approaches to the methodology, as it has been used in rural and urban settings, through case studies from Bangalore, the Philippines, Ukraine, and Zanzibar. The workshop also explores different modes through which feedback can address specific priorities of service providers and civil society.

III-e.

**Conducting
International Joint
Evaluations**

The Rome and Paris Declarations on harmonization, alignment, and ownership, as well as the changing context of development assistance have increased the importance and utility of joint evaluations. Poverty reduction strategies, national development programs, and sectorwide assistance programs vary considerably from traditional project assistance. These approaches emphasize collaborative, multidonor assistance efforts with shared common objectives and full involvement of the partner country. They increasingly employ cofinancing schemes.

Level II

[Niels Dabelstein](#), [Ted Kliest](#), & [Ted Freeman](#)

Joint evaluations, in which donors, agencies, and partner countries work together in a horizontal way, have several virtues: rationalization of the evaluation process, reduced transaction costs for partner countries, improved quality of the work undertaken, increased weight and legitimacy of the evaluation, and provision of answers to questions that cannot be addressed by a single actor. The workshop will present and discuss different modalities for joint evaluations: synthesis studies, global evaluations, country programs, and sector evaluations. It will also provide an insight into horizontal issues arising in joint evaluations: selecting a theme or programmatic dimension and building the evaluation constituency; agreement on terms of reference; use of common evaluation standards; protection by agencies of special interests; how to determine (and build) ownership; addressing of recommendations; and who follows up on actions. Attention is paid to joint evaluation as a capacity-building instrument. Participants practice skills by working in small groups to design two joint evaluations.

III-f.

Evaluation with Hidden and Marginal Populations

Level II

[Andrea Rossi](#)

The course provides an overview of evaluation techniques and methods, both qualitative and quantitative, to be used in addressing interventions on marginal and hidden populations, such as children, migrants, sex workers, homeless, victims of child labor or trafficking, HIV/AIDS, and so on. The course explores topics such as participatory research, use of qualitative and quantitative methods, estimation techniques (such as capture and recapture applied to social sciences), and ethical considerations arising when conducting this type of research. The course is intended to encourage participants to develop methodological strategies for collection and analysis of such data.

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Week 4 - Session IV

IV-a.

Developing and Using Program Logic Models

Level I

[Nancy Porteous](#)

A logic model is a diagram of the common elements in a program, showing what the program is supposed to do, with whom, and why. Logic models depict the theory of a program showing the underlying cause-and-effect assumptions. This introductory workshop will take a practical, step-by-step approach to (a) developing program logic models and (b) teaching others about logic models. Participants will work on a series of individual and small group exercises. There will be ample time for questions and plenty of practical examples. Participants will be encouraged to share their own experiences.

IV-b.

Use of Evaluations in the Policy Cycle

This workshop helps participants understand how to conduct and use evaluations on the policy—as opposed to program or project—levels. The workshop focuses on how to synchronize policy development and evaluations. Evaluation must take place within a dynamic “policy cycle,” which starts with formulating new policy, often reaches its pinnacle in political decisionmaking on the new policy, and goes through various phases of implementation; solid tracking mechanisms must be devised. Participants examine different kinds of policies and policy evaluations to gain experience in designing evaluations that

Level II

[Doha Abdelhamid](#)

provide input into the policy cycle. Discussion topics include maximizing feedback from stakeholders in formulating new policies; assessment of policy reforms and coherence; innovation and institutional learning through informational loops; policy-enabling cultures and program evaluation coverage; results-based management and performance measurement; the role of incentives and disincentives; and risk mitigation strategic planning in fostering systemic sustainable governance. Nomenclature cases will be exercised, while participants are encouraged to relate their own experiences in policy evaluation to the workshop.

IV-c.

Quantitative Data Analysis Group B - Advanced Beginner's Guide to Quantitative Methods

Level IB

[Gene Swimmer](#)

This workshop is aimed at participants with some background in basic statistics and algebra. It will proceed at a faster pace than the Level IA workshop on the same subject. In addition to the topics covered in Level 1A (descriptive statistics, parameter estimation and “differences in means” tests), this advanced beginner’s workshop explains how to determine the appropriate sample size for a quantitative project evaluation, and how to measure the nature of a relationship between a pair of variables, using cross/tabulation and correlation techniques.

Prerequisite: Participants may be asked to complete a short diagnostic tool before the start of the workshop to help the instructor place students correctly.

IV-d.

Case Study Methods for Development Evaluations

Level I

[Linda Morra-Imas](#) & [Ray C. Rist](#)

A case study entails comprehensive understanding, extensive description, and analysis of the instance as a whole and within its context. Participants learn how to think about a methodology for building a case. The elements of three main categories of case studies—explanatory, descriptive, and combined methodology—are addressed. Participants discuss and apply considerations for choosing the type of case study to be developed, learn methods for obtaining and analyzing data in case studies, and gain an understanding of the skills required for producing a case study.

IV-e.

Managing Evaluation Units

Level I

[Penny Hawkins](#) & [Niels Dabelstein](#)

This workshop is targeted to both new managers of evaluation units with limited prior evaluation management experience and experienced managers wishing to engage in discussion on a range of evaluation management issues. The instructors will tailor this interactive workshop to the specific needs of participants and will cover issues such as developing budgets and work plans; managing professional evaluation staff; dealing with boards, committees, and politicians; working with senior management and program managers; lessons learned and recommendation tracking systems; use of consultants compared with in-house staff; working with other evaluation units; location, status, and independence of an evaluation unit; and other related topics. A highlight of the workshop will be a panel session with experienced directors of development evaluation units who will share their knowledge and insights on some of the key issues.

IV-f.

Evaluating Private Sector Projects

Level II

[Marvin Taylor Dormond](#) & [Sid Edelmann](#)

An objective of many development organizations is to achieve strong developmental outcomes by supporting private sector projects; however, evaluation of these development projects presents unique challenges. This workshop will draw heavily on experiences of the International Finance Corporation and African Development Bank and will introduce the “Good Practice Standards for Evaluating Private Sector Investment Operations” that have been adopted by the evaluation heads of multilateral development banks. Presentations and cases will stimulate discussion and analysis of the critical elements of a viable, well-designed evaluation framework. Participants are encouraged to relate their own experiences and practices to the workshop.

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Week 4 - Session V

V-a.

Using Mixed Methods for Development Evaluations

Level II

[Penny Hawkins](#)

Evaluation practitioners often use a variety of methods to provide a more comprehensive understanding about development assistance. Mixed-methods evaluations offer an opportunity to engage more effectively with diversity of meaning and different ways of understanding. This workshop explores the rationale, advantages, and disadvantages of these methods and includes practical approaches to mixed-methods evaluations. The combination and integration of a range of methods are covered, drawing on real-world examples. Some of the challenges involved in carrying out mixed-methods evaluations along with strategies to maximize success are also considered.

V-b.

Assessing Organizational Performance

Level I

[Marie-Hélène Adrien](#),
[Charles Lusthaus](#) &
[Nancy MacPherson](#)

This workshop looks beyond project and program evaluation at an approach that was developed by the International Development Research Centre and the Universal Management Group. In developing the approach and methodology, these two groups were interested in learning more about what drives performance in value-based organizations, compared with private sector firms where performance is measured by the bottom line. The workshop gives participants an overview of the framework, methodology, and tools for assessing organizational performance, as well as shares experiences in applying the methodology in different settings: regional development banks, multilateral institutions, research institutions, the public sector, and nongovernmental organizations. Depending on participant interest, the workshop tailors discussions to help participants better understand how these assessments can be used in their organizations to improve performance.

V-c.

Quantitative Data Analysis - Multiple Regression Analysis

This workshop focuses on the use and abuse of multiple regression techniques in quantitative project evaluations. Multiple regression allows the researcher to measure the impact of the project on the outcome variable, while controlling for the effects of other factors that could affect this outcome. At the same time, it is important to understand the limitations of regression analysis and whether the implied statistical assumptions of the model are reasonable. This workshop adopts a hands-on approach to learning, including a group exercise to develop and estimate a regression

Level II

[Gene Swimmer](#)

model to evaluate the effectiveness of an actual World Bank project.

Prerequisite: Completion of Quantitative Data Analysis, Level 1B workshop or a working knowledge of inferential statistics is necessary for taking the course.

V-d.

Evaluating Community Development Initiatives

Level II

[Sulley Gariba](#) & [Alan Etherington](#)

Both governments and donor agencies have invested substantially in the past few years in community-based or community-driven development (CDD) projects; yet, limited evidence is available on the effectiveness of these programs. This workshop focuses on evaluating CDD initiatives, which are intended to foster a decentralized, participatory, and equitable development process in poor communities. The workshop first familiarizes students with various evaluation strategies for CDD projects: from fully randomized program placement to the use of mixed method evaluations. In each case, particular attention is paid to issues of attribution. Students then review a number of CDD project evaluations, examine the evaluation designs used, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and discuss ways in which the designs can be improved. Students are encouraged to bring specific evaluation problems to the workshop.

V-e.

Positioning Evaluation in Your Organization

Level II

[Terry Smutyllo](#)

To be able to serve their purpose, even the most methodologically sound, well-designed, high-quality evaluations require a supportive organizational context. Monitoring and evaluation are ideally an integral part of organizational management, program planning, and project implementation; however, organizations often encounter resistance when seeking to implement evaluation processes that help partners, staff, and senior managers fulfill their mandates, roles, and responsibilities. Participants in this workshop explore ways to help staff, management, and partners recognize and respond to these challenges. Individually and in small groups, participants develop strategies to help organizations become competent and comfortable with the three basic functions of evaluation: learning; performance improvement; and accountability. Participants examine ways to foster an organizational culture of “evaluative thinking” and to implement evaluation activities that contribute to the organization’s ability to deliver on its mission and report on its results. Drawing on case studies and examples from various development organizations, the workshop explores ways of linking evaluation to established management events and processes, creating incentives for staff, developing useful evaluation frameworks, setting up information systems, and conducting use-oriented evaluations. Through instruction, discussion, and practical exercises, participants assess their organizations’ needs and develop capacity-building strategies in response to these needs. Participants are assisted and encouraged to identify practical first steps in promoting evaluation cultures in their own organizations.

V-f.

Designing and Conducting Focus Groups

Level I

This interactive, practical workshop helps participants to identify the uses of focus groups in development evaluation and to resolve problematic focus group issues. Participants work in teams to design a “group blueprint” and develop a powerful moderator’s guide. The goal of the workshop is to foster successful focus group research in a wide variety of cultural settings, with an eye to producing reliable scientific data, rather than “interesting information.” The workshop also includes detailed steps for recruiting and screening participants without politicizing the selection process. Participants view and critique videotaped focus groups. After in-depth exploration of group facilitation theory, participants use their new knowledge to moderate mock focus groups with feedback from the workshop leaders and other participants. The emphasis in this highly interactive training is on linking

[Janet Mancini Billson](#) &
[Martin Steinmeyer](#)

group dynamics and methodological theory to qualitative research endeavors.



JOINT PROGRAMME

**SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL
MONITORING AND EVALUATION
SYSTEMS IN MALAWI**

Progress & Financial Report

1 January - 31 March 2007

1. PROGRESS OVERVIEW

Programme Summary

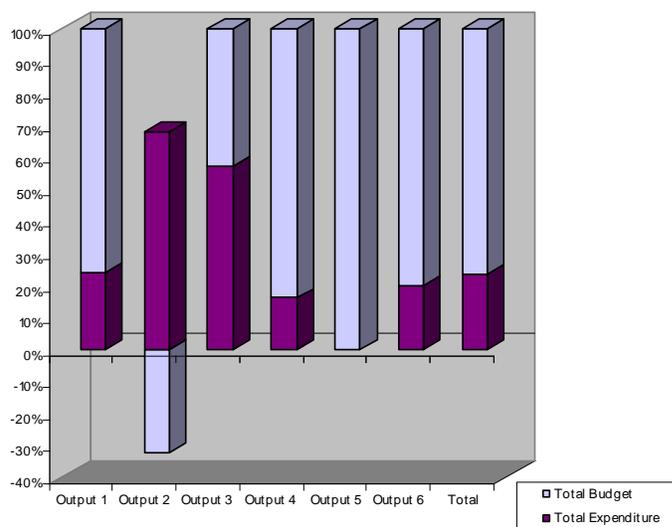
The Joint Programme on Monitoring and Evaluation is a coordinated response to support the efforts to strengthen the national and sub-national capacities for monitoring and evaluating development policies strategies and programmes in Malawi. Specifically, the expected results of the three-year programme (2005-2008) include the following:

- 1) Improved capacity of the M&E Division in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) to coordinate monitoring at various levels and facilitate programme reviews, evaluations and impact assessments;
- 2) Increased communication and advocacy for implementation of national policies and programmes;
- 3) Functional M&E systems at all levels (sectors, districts and communities).

Ultimately the programme will contribute to an improved national capacity to monitor human poverty and inequality, in accordance with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). MEPD is the Executing Agency for the Joint Programme. Funding is provided through a basket fund (UN System, EU, GTZ) and parallel funding (EU Capacity Building Programme, DFID, MCC/USAID and Norway) and Government contributions in cash and in kind. UNDP is the Managing Agent of the basket fund.

Budget Snapshot

Figure 1: Joint M&E Programme Basket Fund Expenditure by Output as % of Budget, Quarter 1 of 2007



Highlights in Quarter 1 of 2007

- ✓ IT Specialist recruited for the M&E Division at MEPD
- ✓ MGDS translated into different local languages and flyers printed.
- ✓ Training in performance monitoring, evaluation and statistical literacy conducted for M&E staff from Sector Ministries.
- ✓ Training in M&E conducted for Planning and Research Officers from the Police Service.
- ✓ M&E Coordination Committees established in 70% of the 40 Assemblies.
- ✓ Quarterly M&E Reports submitted by 28 Assembly M&E Officers to MEPD and MLGRD.
- ✓ Four training sessions conducted in MS Access and hands-on training on the District Database for Assembly M&E Officers, Data Entry Clerks and Sector M&E officers from various Districts.
- ✓ Draft set of MGDS indicator definitions with baselines and annual performance targets developed.

2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Basket Funding

Table 1 reflects the financial status of the Joint M&E Programme basket fund as of 31 March 2007. The basket fund comprises resources from the UN System, the EU and GTZ. In the first quarter of 2007 a total of US\$ 1,098,305 was available in the basket fund of which US\$ 257,347 (23%) was spent. Expenditure on Output 2 was higher than the amount budgeted for mainly because the programme co-financed certain MGDS advocacy activities. In Quarter 1 no expenditure was incurred yet for Output 5 on community-managed M&E systems which will be taken up in Quarter 3 of 2007.

Parallel Funding

In the first quarter of 2007 parallel funding in the amount of US\$ 73,362 was provided by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC/USAID/C&A) for 4 training sessions in MS Access and hands-on training on the District Database for Assembly M&E Officers, Data Entry Clerks and Sector M&E officers from various Districts (*Output 4: Development of M&E at District Level*).

**Table 1: Joint M&E Programme Basket Fund Expenditure and Budget (US\$),
1 January – 31 March 2007**

Outputs	Output Description	Basket Fund Budget *	Basket Fund Expenditure
1	Capacity Development of M&E Division at MEPD	450,000	107,313
2	Advocacy for M&E	25,000	47,628
3	Development of M&E at Sector Level	23,000	13,148
4	Development of M&E at District Level	434,500	69,538
5	Development of Community Managed M&E Systems	65,805	0
6	Reviews and Evaluations of Programmes and Policies	100,000	19,720
Total		1,098,305	257,347

* Note: Budget available in the Basket Fund in the period 1 January – 31 March 2007

3. PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

1. Capacity Development of M&E Division at MEPD

- ✓ IT Specialist recruited for the M&E Division at MEPD.
- ✓ Formats and guidelines for quarterly M&E reports developed and disseminated to Assemblies.
- ✓ PSIP (Public Sector Investment Programme) monitoring template developed by MEPD.

2. Advocacy for M&E

- ✓ Terms of Reference formulated for consultancy to develop a Communication Plan for M&E.
- ✓ MGDS translated into different local languages and flyers printed.
- ✓ Radio and TV messages produced for the launch of the MGDS.
- ✓ Publicity for the M&E Road Map through print, radio and TV during M&E training sessions.
- ✓ Meeting held between MEPD and NSO to strategize on the preparation for national surveys.
- ✓ MASEDA updated with results from the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).

3. Development of M&E at Sector Level

- ✓ M&E Capacity Assessment of Sector Ministries finalised.
- ✓ M&E reference material developed for use by Sectors for project planning and M&E activities.
- ✓ Needs Assessment conducted among M&E staff from Sector Ministries as a basis for training.
- ✓ Training in performance monitoring, evaluation and statistical literacy conducted for M&E staff from Sector Ministries.
- ✓ Training in M&E conducted for Planning and Research Officers from the Police Service.

4. Development of M&E at District Level

- ✓ M&E Coordination Committees established in 70% of the 40 Assemblies.
- ✓ Quarterly M&E Reports submitted by 28 Assembly M&E Officers to MEPD and MLGRD.
- ✓ Four training sessions conducted (two in Lilongwe and two in Blantyre) in MS Access and hands-on training on the District Database for Assembly M&E Officers, Data Entry Clerks and Sector M&E officers from various Districts.

5. Development of Community Managed M&E Systems

- ✓ Strategised on the implementation of community-based M&E using the existing M&E systems from MASAF projects.

6. Reviews and Evaluations of National Programmes and Policies

- ✓ Draft set of MGDS indicator definitions with baselines and annual performance targets developed by M&E staff from Sector Ministries during training workshop.
- ✓ Mid-year report on the performance of sector projects formulated and disseminated.

4. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges

- Attrition of M&E staff which erodes M&E capacity at both Sector and Assembly level.
- Poor Internet connectivity in Assemblies, Sector Ministries, MEPD, MLGRD and NSO which hampers the efficient flow of electronic data.
- High vacancy rate at MEPD delaying implementation of certain planned activities.
- Mobilisation and coordination of parallel funding contributions for the M&E Road Map.

Opportunities

- Senior Officers in M&E have been posted to the M&E Division of MEPD which has improved execution of M&E activities.
- IT Specialist has been recruited for the M&E Division to support the functionality and roll-out of the M&E District Database, provide training and design a strategy to link district, sector and national databases including MASEDA.
- Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) has made provisions in their budget to take over salary payments of 21 Assembly M&E Officers by July 2007.
- Strong interest from stakeholders in strengthened M&E systems, hence scope for mobilisation of additional resources from development partners and Government.



MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

**JOINT PROGRAMME
SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION
SYSTEMS IN MALAWI**

Quarterly Progress & Financial Report

April to June 2007

1.0 BACKGROUND

The JPSME Programme is a coordinated response to the national efforts to strengthen the national and sub-national capacities for monitoring and evaluating development policies, programmes and strategies. This is a three year Programme (2005 to 2008) that was endorsed in August 2005 by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Planning & Development and UNDP. MEPD is the Executing Agency for the Joint Programme. Funding is provided through a basket fund with contributions from the UN System, EU and GTZ. In addition parallel funding is provided by the EU Capacity Building Programme, DFID, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC/USAID/C&A) and the Government of Norway. Government contributions are both in cash and in kind. UNDP is the Managing Agent of the basket fund.

2.0 PROGRESS IN THE PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

Output 1: Improved Capacity of M&E Division in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development to coordinate the development and management of the national M&E systems.

- (a) The Assistant Programme Manager Mr Kajumi was invited by the UNDP/AfDB Statistical Literacy Project to participate as a resource person in a workshop on 'Building Capacity and Statistical Literacy' in Zambia (May 2007), where he made a presentation on the Joint Programme Road Map as an example of a national M&E System. The major outcome of the workshop was sharing of experiences in development of national M&E systems based on example from Malawi and Zambia.
- (b) The PMU has participated in the preparation of draft terms of reference in collaboration with UNDP for the mid-term review of the Joint Programme Road Map.
- (c) The PMU continued to work with upcoming officers in the M&E Division with the assignment of Mr Soko, Mr Msuku and Ms Luhanga to the Joint Programme Road Map to build capacity that will ensure sustainability of the Programme beyond project life.

Output 2: Enhanced advocacy for national programmes by addressing provision of quality information for planning and implementation.

- (a) Provided resources for the preparation of the MGDS launch that included translation of the MGDS summary into different languages, procurement of T-shirts and caps and contribution to radio and television drama.

Output 3: Improved M&E functions and systems at sectoral level.

- (a) In April 2007, thirty M&E and Planning Officers from sector ministries participated in a one week training session in MASEDA User Interface version 3.0 in Salima. The training outcome was enhanced competence in evidence based planning and management of projects using the new features of MASEDA in mapping, graphing and tables. It was observed that there is need to build capacity of trainers in Malawi through training of trainers. The sector personnel requested for a follow up training in the Administrative Interface of MASEDA to enable them develop customized sector based MASEDA.
- (b) MGDS Indicator Definition Review and Annual Target Setting meetings with Thematic/Sector Groups were held during the week of 25 June, 2007. The main outcomes of these meetings were to develop a common understanding of the MGDS selected performance indicators in order to enhance their related data collection requirements and to Improve the ability of sectors in setting realistic annual performance targets for all the MGDS selected Indicators.

Output 4: M&E systems developed and improved at the district level.

- (a) During the months of May and June 2007 four training sessions in MASEDA for M&E Officers, Directors of Planning and Data Entry Clerks from Assemblies were conducted. The training sessions were conducted in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mangochi and Mzuzu where 130 participants were exposed to the MASEDA User Interface version 3.0. These trainings main outcome was improved capacity among participants on data management and presentation at District level using mapping tools, graphing and tables. The participants expressed the need for the Administrative Interface of MASEDA that can allow them to carry out local data updates. The MASEDA Manager, IT expert from Local Government and IT expert from M&E Division are now devising avenues for linking the District Data Bank with MASEDA.
- (b) The Director and his team undertook a supervisory visit to assemblies during the week of 25th June, 2007 that was aimed at assessing the impact of the various training sessions on M&E management at Assembly level. The main outcome of the supervisory visits was the positive development at Assemblies through establishment of M&E Coordinating Committees, and the need to sensitize Assemblies on the importance of quality data for planning. There are disparities among Assemblies in the level of performance and management of M&E systems and this requires constant assistance to the weak Assemblies.
- (c) The computer printers that were acquired through UNDP were distributed to Assemblies during the period April to June, 2007.

Output 5: Improved community managed M&E systems to enhance transparency and accountability.

- (a) A framework for community based monitoring and evaluation has been developed and presented to senior management in MEPD, the focus of the framework is to use available tools like Community Score Card, Community Statistics Day, or the Citizens Report Card. The framework has clearly described the procedures and processes in the tools so that depending on the nature and location of the projects one or more of these tools could be used. The status of this activity is that there should be three pilot districts preferably distributed on regional levels.

Output 6: Improved capacity for the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and line ministries to evaluate, and review national programmes and policies.

- (a) Six officers (three from MEPD, one from MLGRD and two from Finance)) participated in the International Programme for Development Evaluation Training (IPDET) in Ottawa, Canada with financial sponsorship from the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC/USAID/C&A). The aim was to strengthen national capacity in conducting evaluations and explore the possibility of the officers training other colleagues in Government, research institutions and civil society

3. FINANCIAL STATUS

Basket Funding

Table 1 shows the financial status of the Joint M&E Programme Basket Fund as at 31 May 2007. The Financial Report for June 2007 is still being compiled by MEPD hence expenditures for this month are not yet reflected in the overview. The basket fund comprises resources from the UN, EU and GTZ. The total budget available in the basket fund as at 31 May 2007 amounted to US\$ 1,123,144. The total budget has slightly increased compared to the previous quarter due to additional contributions from UN Agencies and from the UNDP/AfDB Statistical Literacy Project. Considering the priorities in the annual work plan there has been some redistribution of budgets between the 6 Outputs as compared to the previous quarter.

Total basket fund expenditure from 1 January to 31 May 2007 was US\$ 444,106 corresponding to 40% delivery vis-à-vis the available budget. No expenditure was yet incurred for Output 5 on community-managed M&E systems; as of the next quarter funding is expected to be provided through the parallel funding modality.

**Table 1: Joint M&E Programme Basket Fund Budget and Expenditure (US\$),
1 January - 31 May 2007**

Outputs	Output Description	Basket Fund Budget *	Basket Fund Expenditure
1	Capacity Development of M&E Division at MEPD	515,000	213,739
2	Advocacy for M&E	122,858	62,606
3	Development of M&E at Sector Level	65,562	30,756
4	Development of M&E at District Level	343,919	111,743
5	Development of Community Managed M&E Systems	20,805	0
6	Reviews and Evaluations of Programmes and Policies	55,000	25,262
Total		1,123,144	444,106

* Note: Budget available in the Basket Fund as at 31 May 2007

Parallel Funding

During the April-June 2007 quarter parallel funding was provided as follows:

- US\$ 30,925 from UNICEF for developing the MASEDA 3.0 database version, replication of CD-ROMs, development of MASEDA advocacy materials and training.
- US\$ 40,000 from UNFPA for training sessions in MASEDA for M&E Officers, Directors of Planning & Development and Data Entry Clerks from Assemblies.
- US\$ 99,000 from the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC/USAID/C&A) for IT support and the IPDET Evaluation training.

4. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER

The following activities will be undertaken during the 3rd quarter of 2007, July to September 2007:

- Conclusion of supervisory visits to Assemblies in the Central and Southern Region;
- Refresher training in the District Database and M&E for Assemblies

- Selection of pilot sites for the Community Based Monitoring and Evaluation;
- Conclusion of supervisory visits to the centre and southern regions;
- Consolidation of reporting formats for Assemblies;
- Finalization of MGDS indicator definitions and target setting;
- Thematic/sector performance evaluations;
- MASEDA User Interface training for CSOs;
- MASEDA Administrative training for sectors;
- MASEDA training of trainers;
- Finalization of the draft terms of reference for the mid-term review of the Joint Programme.

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTH TWC MEETING OF THE JOINT PROGRAM SUPPORT FOR THE
NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS IN MALAWI HELD AT CAPITAL
HOTEL ON 22ND MARCH 2007**

MEMBERS PRESENT	INSTITUTION
Ben Botolo	MEPD (Chairperson)
Reinford Manda	JICA
Hopeson Kabvala	OP C
Girmay Haile	UNICEF
Noel G. Lihiku	Min of Women & Children Development
Chris Manyamba	Min of Justice
Dr B. Kalende	UNFPA
Faith Kachimera	CBPEMPC
Mercy Kanyuka	NSO
Mphatso C. Mlia	Care International
Alwin Nijholt	UNDP
Amanda Willett	Casals & Associate
Bernabe Sanchez	DFID
Richard N. Kachule	Agricultural Policy Research Unit
Thusitha Pilapitita	Casals & Associates
Kelvin Banda	E.C Delegation
Blessings Botha	CIDA/PEG
Murphy Kajumi	MEPD/JPSME
Chandra Sekhar	UNICEF
Simeon Yosefe	NSO
Zachary M. Kasomekera	JPSME/MEPD
Kudonda F. Nseula	NRCM
Dr Seshu Babu	Min of Health
Steve Zulu	MLGRD
Charity Kaunda	MASAF
Dr R Rwampororo	MEPD
Yohane Soko	MEPD
Jean Chiwaka	JPSME/MEPD

1.0 Welcome Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 9.44 a.m. The Chairperson welcomed all members of the TWC and a special welcome was made to Mr Murphy Kajumi who was attending the meeting for the first time after joining the PMU of JPSME as Assistant Manager. The Chairman then invited the rest of the members to self-introduce themselves.

2.0 Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted without amendments.

3.0 Review of Previous Minutes

There was no amendment to the previous minutes.

4.0 Matters Arising from the Previous Minutes

4.1 **Mapping of Water points:** NSO explained to the meeting that MaGIC was under Physical Planning in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys. The Board that was the overseer was mandated to operate for three years. The idea was to bring together all maps and it was envisaged that at the end of the 3 years the operation would be commercialized but unfortunately funds run out before the plans were realized. There were suggestions that all stakeholders needed to be coordinated in the production of digitized maps to capture investments, not only in the water sector, but in the other sectors as well.

4.2 **Vacant posts of M&E Officers:** Progress on the M&E officers is still outstanding because the responsible official(s) from Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development did not attend the meeting.

4.3 **MASEDA:** It was reported that NSO is planning to launch MASEDA version 3.0 on 19th April 2007.

Comments/Observations

- On the availability of CDs for the launch, NSO clarified that MASEDA had all the CDs in the country and the launch will take place at Capital Hotel or at any other Hotel in Lilongwe and will be sponsored by UNFPA.
- Furthermore, NSO explained to the meeting that MASEDA is a customized data base derived from DevInfo, and that Version 3.0 of MASEDA is different from version 2.0 in the sense that mapping features have been enhanced to the extent that each district has a map.
- A need was expressed to ensure that the district database is directly linked to MASEDA database. Ensuring data quality, consolidation and timeliness of data update were highlighted as issues that still needed to be addressed

4.3 **Translation of the MGDS Into Local Languages:** The meeting was informed that translation of Malawi Growth and Development Strategy brief into different local languages has been completed by Economic Planning Division of MEPD, further more, Caps and T-shirts have been procured together with radio and TV scripts in readiness for the launch of the MGDS.

5.0 Presentation of JPSME Progress Report

The progress report up to March 2007 was presented along the six Programme outcomes, where it was observed that considerable progress has been made in all the six outcomes.

5.1 The meeting learnt that before decentralization, data entry clerks were the ones who collected the data in the districts, but now, M&E officers in the districts, employed by Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development are doing data collection. It was, however, established that district M&E officers

are being overworked as they do the job that was previously done by the sectors in the districts. MEPD noted that the situation is so because NGOs are also utilizing the services of M&E officers. In view of this, MEPD emphasized that the M&E officers needed to work within their TORs and should only coordinate the information system in the Assemblies to facilitate reporting on the local assembly wide development trends and programs in the district.

- 5.2 The meeting observed that connectivity between districts and Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Economic Planning and Development was necessary to facilitate good flow of data from districts to MEPD and NSO.
- 5.3 MEPD reported that an IT specialist will be recruited for the M&E division through Millennium Challenge Account within April 2007, who will assist with district database supervision and district computers maintenance.
- 5.4 It was reported that the welfare monitoring survey would be launched by NSO. The proposed date for the launch is mid April 2007. NORAD will provide funds for the launch. NSO also reported that NORAD is funding a National Census on Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) this year. The data collection process will be through by October this year. Preliminary results of the census are expected to be out in December 2007. UNICEF sponsored Multiple Cluster Survey, and the final report for the survey will be out in April 2007.
- 5.5 NSO informed the meeting that Malawi government is preparing to conduct a population and housing census in 2008. The maps for the census are almost ready for the exercise. Malawi government has already set aside about 1.2 billion Malawi Kwacha for the exercise and the donors were asked to contribute resources amounting to at least 16 million United States Dollars.
- 5.6 MEPD reported that six training sessions in basic Monitoring and Evaluation for District M&E officers were done in 2006 and four training sessions in Ms Access for the same District M&E officers were conducted in February, 2007. In addition, training for sectors in M&E and statistical literacy was done in February, 2007. Preparation for the training in basic M&E for the Police Service was at advanced stage as materials for the training had already been developed and the proposed dates for the training were from 26th March to 30th March, 2007 at Bunda College. It was reported that the training for NGOs in M&E, will be coordinated through CONGOMA where identification of the NGOs to participate in the training will be done.

6.0 Presentation of Financial Status

Financial progress report for JPSME for the period 1 January –31 December 2006 was presented. The budget showed expenditures from the UNDP contribution to the basket fund for the year 2006 and the amount contributed by DFID, EU, and UNDP towards six training workshops for the Assembly M&E officers. A contribution agreement between the EU and UNDP for the basket fund (800,000 Euros) was signed in September 2006 and the contribution was transferred into the basket fund in November 2007. A contribution agreement between GTZ and UNDP for the basket fund (100,000 Euros) was signed in November 2006 and the contribution was transferred in December 2006.

Comments/Observations

- 6.1 Casals and Associates are in the process of training Audit officers and are ready to include officers from MEPD and the training will be conducted in May 2007. They also expressed willingness to support MEPD financially in areas such as training.
- 6.2 MEDP was called upon to call for a meeting with donors where issues regarding parallel funding are to be discussed. The Director of M&E assured the meeting that he would soon call for the meeting.
- 6.3 An issue regarding whether financial support to the JPSME should only be through the basket funding arrangement was raised. This was in light of the fact that currently, some stakeholders could only provide such support through parallel funding. It was explained that resources may be made available either through a basket or parallel funding arrangement, although it was much easier to handle the basket fund.

7.0 Closing Remarks

The chairman thanked all the members for their continued support to the Road Map Programme manifested through the resources they provide and by sparing their precious time to participate in the TWC meeting. He closed the meeting at 12.23hours.

Ben. B. Botolo
Chairman

Yohane Soko
Secretary

Annex 7 – M&E ASSOCIATION OF MALAWI CONCEPT PAPER

(Please see Annex folder)

Annex 8 – LEGAL SKILLS TRAINING MATERIAL

(Please see Annex folder)

Annex 9 – EASTERN AFRICAN MEDIA COUNCIL CONFERENCE REPORT

Eastern African Media at the Crossroads – Nairobi, Kenya

2nd & 3rd May, 2007

Background

The regional conference was organized in recognition of the many challenges and dilemmas that have and are constantly confronting the media as it goes about its duties. It has been noted that the media in the African region is constantly dealing with governments that seem to believe that they should exercise a certain measure of control on it; this has been done through direct attacks on the press and putting in place media-unfriendly legislation.

Away from governments, the media is being seen to be facing challenges from the rapid growth of Information and Communications Technology.

The questions that were put on the table for the conference to address included; Can the media rise up to these challenges? How will it deal with professionalism?

The conference was organized to coincide with the commemoration of the World Press Freedom Day which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, following a recommendation adopted at the 26th session of UNESCO's general conference in 1991.

Every year, May 3rd is a date which celebrates the fundamental principles of press freedom; to evaluate press freedom around the world, to defend the media from attacks on their independence and to pay tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the exercise of their profession.

World Press Freedom Day is celebrated worldwide to remind governments to “reaffirm, as an essential foundation of the information society, and as outlined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, that this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. The day serves as a time of reflection among media professionals about issues of press freedom and professional ethics.

Just as importantly, World Press Freedom Day is a day of support for media which are targets for the restraint, or abolition of press freedom. It is also a day of remembrance for those journalists who lost their lives in the exercise of their profession. The day also serves as an occasion to inform citizens of violations of press freedom – a reminder that in dozens of countries around the world, publications are censored, fined, suspended and closed down, while journalists, editors and publishers are harassed, attacked, detained and even murdered.

The conference's main objectives were :

- ❖ To examine and review challenges and options in the region relating to media freedom, responsibility and safety of journalists.

- ❖ Strengthen the regional media self-regulatory network.
- ❖ Discuss ways of professionalizing and improving media conduct.
- ❖ Develop agreements and a regional protocol that commits journalists and media institutions to achieving conference objectives.

Representation

Journalists, media owners, trainers, researchers, government officials as well as legislators from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi were represented from Eastern Africa. There were also other representatives from Ethiopia, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan. The conference also had representatives from other parts of the world and these included Norway, Sweden, India, Northern Cyprus, Bangladesh and Nepal.

The World Association of Press Councils was represented by its president; Oktay Eksi from Turkey and its Secretary General Chris Conybeare from Hawaii.

Media Council of Malawi chairperson Patrick Semphere* led a team of delegates from Malawi. The other people on the delegation included:

- ❖ Alfred Ntonga – Media Council of Malawi National Governing Council member (Deputy Managing Director – Nation Publications Limited)
- ❖ Ted Nandolo - Media Council of Malawi National Governing Council member (Executive Director for the Council for Non-Governmental Organizations)
- ❖ Martines Naminga - Media Council of Malawi National Governing Council member (Chairman National Media Institute of Southern Africa)
- ❖ Pilirani Semu-Banda - Casals & Associates Media Specialist

**Patrick Semphere's airfare and accommodation costs were paid for by the Media Council of Kenya with funding from the Royal Norwegian Embassy and UNESCO. The rest of the Malawian delegation was sponsored by Casals & Associates with funding from USAID and extended the provision of finances for incidental allowances to Semphere.*

Key notes from presentations:

- ❖ The media in Norway and Sweden are particularly good learning areas for Media Councils in the world as attested to by Tanzania Media Council Executive Secretary Anthony Ngaiza. The two countries are listed at the top on press freedom. The Tanzania Media Council is a shining example in Africa and has been in existence for 10 years. The Media Council of Kenya has received international recognition for its work and this includes the prestigious Free Media Pioneer Award by the Vienna-based International Press Institute.

- ❖ There were intentions by the Tanzania government at one point to institute a statutory media council but this galvanized the media fraternity into action to convince it to drop its idea and to organize itself to start a non-statutory, self regulatory body.
- ❖ Adjudication of complaints brought by the public before the Council on professional and ethical lapses by the media remains a core program of the Media Council in Tanzania. The arbitration services are accessible to ordinary members of the public as well as high profile figures. And to enhance quality of journalism, another major component of the Media Council of Zambia is to provide training aimed at enhancement of professionalism and ethical practice. The Council has also championed the review of policy and anti-media which hinder press freedom and freedom of expression.
- ❖ The government in Uganda fails to encourage the development of the press in terms of being free. There are 140+ radio stations in Uganda but the press is not as free since there are legal restrictions being imposed on the media.
- ❖ The Media Council in Zambia monitors the conduct of the media in the country during the electoral process.
- ❖ The Media Council of Kenya is doing a review of the code of conduct for the media in an electoral process and it frequently conducts public debates on the conduct of the media. The Council does arbitration, media monitoring and research.
- ❖ The Deputy Minister of Information from Kenya said the media is a critical aspect of governance and democracy and that no government should interfere with the work of the media.
- ❖ The role of journalists in the genocide in Rwanda should never be repeated happen anywhere else since, in this country, journalists were used to perpetrate hate speech and violence which led to the death of a lot of people.

Key points by Media Council of Malawi chairman Patrick Semphere

- ❖ Historical background of the media in Malawi.
- ❖ Constitutional basis.
- ❖ Media and democracy.
- ❖ The Media Council of Malawi i.e. the abortive take-off it has gone through, the review process, conference outputs, organizational structure and activities that are underway.

Resolutions by the conference

1. How can regional media meet emerging challenges in their training and efforts towards professionalism?

- ❖ Media can explore exchange visits and internships in the region to learn from each other.
- ❖ Set standards for media practice.
- ❖ Instill laws for media practice to encourage a favorable working environment.
- ❖ Develop centers of excellence for media training in the region and network with institutions of higher learning (Rhodes University).
- ❖ A mentoring perspective by veteran journalists on the conduct and image of the profession.
- ❖ National journalists training body to facilitate capacity building to journalists as they pursue training and skill development.

2. What experiences can regional media borrow from Norway, Sweden, India, Turkey, Hawaii, North Cyprus and other media councils represented here (best practices)?

- ❖ All stakeholders to engage with media to develop a respectful relationship and have protection of media practitioners.
- ❖ Media associations must gain responsibility and respectability from society through their professional practice.
- ❖ Establish or develop a fast and effective conflict resolution mechanism for complaints against the media.
- ❖ Borrow from the Indian model but be careful about statutory regulatory bodies.
- ❖ Media industry should offer support to their respective media councils in their countries.

3. *Role of media in championing advocacy programs:*

- ❖ Research is key to capturing the issues that our respective areas are faced with.
- ❖ Networking and sharing of resources in handling of emerging challenges. Engaging with other stakeholders and experts in the management of information.
- ❖ Media associations need to have a common push to establish a self-regulatory institution.
- ❖ Media owners to review the work environment of journalists with a view to respect and recognition as professionals which is reflected in working and living conditions.
- ❖ The media has a role to keep its public informed about new global alignments and the effects of these new alliances to the local scene.
- ❖ Encourage plurality of media ownership as a check to ‘corporate ownership limitations’ - possibly through engaging with alternative media ownership, there may be an interest in advocacy issues.
- ❖ Casualization of labor in the media industry and threats to reduce the professional journalist from his place among equals. The media outlet to be careful as this trend grows. Alternative media could provide that opportunity.
- ❖ Take advantage of media gatherings to condemn violations to media practitioners and highlight the importance of our profession.
- ❖ Make in-roads in the African Union, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and other continental bodies as media practitioners to voice our dissatisfaction with the treatment of journalists in member countries.
- ❖ Develop solidarity as a media fraternity and take positions on issues affecting our countries.

4. *How can the media be proactive to end impunity?*

- ❖ Media ought to manage the freedom they have to show responsibility and engage with those in power as professionals.
- ❖ Industry has the opportunity to strengthen neighboring media houses e.g. the media in Kenya is well developed and can strengthen media houses in the region and together have a powerful media hub in the heart of Africa.
- ❖ Media should be sensitive to violations against individual journalists and stand up to be counted in advocating against violations.
- ❖ Impunity ought to be gender sensitive in the industry as the media conducts its duties.

Attainments by the Media Council of Malawi at the conference

- ❖ Regional and global integration with other media councils.
- ❖ The Norwegian Ambassador to Kenya, Elisabeth Jacobsen – who is a great supporter of the Media Council of Kenya – pledged to contact her colleagues in the embassy in Malawi to request that they help the Media Council of Malawi.
- ❖ Patrick Semphere chaired and moderated one of the most important sessions on the *Media and Democracy* making the presence of the Media Council of Malawi to be appreciated.
- ❖ Patrick Semphere's picture came out in *The Standard* – a Kenyan paper – on May 3, 2007, which covered the proceedings of the conference. This showed Malawi's dominant presence at the conference.
- ❖ The Media Council of Malawi was incorporated into a council meeting for the World Association of Press Councils which after the chairman; Patrick Semphere, was invited to attend the council meeting which happened after the conference.

Recommendations by Casals & Associates, Inc Media Specialist

- ❖ Cultivate relations with the Norwegians and the Swedish embassies in Malawi for possible technical assistance for the Media Council of Malawi to continue with the learning process from the media Councils in those two countries.
- ❖ Pursue further relations with the Media Council of Tanzania as it has been seen to be doing very well in the region. Go ahead to plan a study tour for the Media Council of Malawi to that country.
- ❖ Encourage the networking that was forged at the conference.

Encourage the Media Council of Malawi to ensure that they take on board and work towards the resolutions made by the conference.

REPORT ON
INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM
WORKSHOPS
HELD
IN
MZUZU AND BLANTYRE
JUNE 2007

As submitted to Casals and Associates by Edem Djokotoe and Abel Mwanyungwe,
Training Consultants

INTRODUCTION

Casals and Associates organised two investigative journalism training workshops Malawi News Agency (MANA) editorial staff in the month of June 2007. The workshops were part of a series of training interventions inspired by a Malawian government initiative, with funding from USAID, to create a vibrant media in the country

The objective of the training intervention was to develop the capacity of MANA information officers to understand, research, investigate and report corruption with the view to connecting the public to issues of governance and accountability in the management of public resources.

The five-day workshops were facilitated by Edem Djokotoe, a Ghanaian journalist and media consultant living and working in Zambia and Abel Mwanyangwe, a journalism lecturer at the Malawi Polytechnic of the University of Malawi.

Ideally, it would have been important for a training needs assessment to have been conducted to identify the knowledge gaps that the training intervention was to address. However, in the absence of such baseline information to inform the development of course content, the trainers made a number of assumptions about what they thought participants needed to know. That notwithstanding, they did their best to give participants valuable insights into the hows and wherefores of investigative journalism. Rather than cast the programme for the five-day workshop in stone, they developed each day's session around participants' expectations and what they considered to be theoretical and practical imperatives for an investigative journalism course.

The first workshop was held at Mzuzu Hotel in Mzuzu from 18th to 22nd June and drew eight information officers from districts. Twenty participants attended the second workshop, which was held at in Blantyre from the 25th to the 29th of June.

The trainers have woven their observations, their concerns, the challenges and operational limitations they faced as well as their recommendations into the fabric of this report, with the hope that these views will inform the development and execution of similar interventions in future. The course programme and the training resources have been attached to this report as appendices.

The report being submitted to Casals and Associates, Inc. as a true reflection of the Investigative Journalism workshop is based on a course-by-course and day-to-day framework.

MZUZU WORKSHOP

Day 1: 18th June 2007.

Pilirani Semu-Banda of Casals and Associates, Inc. officially opened the workshop with a brief account of the Millennium Challenge Corporation and what difference the training workshop was expected to make in the inve

Thereafter, Abel Mwanyangwe gave participants an opportunity to outline their expectations in behavioural terms, highlighting those aspects of tradecraft they wanted the course to focus on. Participants said that at the end of the course, they should be able to:

- operationalise the techniques of investigative journalism;
- distinguish between public and private institutions, between private concerns and public interest;
- develop courage in the face of the imminent dangers involved in investigative reporting ;
- access information from a variety of sources;
- overcome the difficulties they face in gathering information;
- cultivate and sustain meaningful relationships with news sources; and
- interview sources more effectively.

Edem Djokotoe attempted to address the first expectation by sharing his thoughts on how Malawi News Agency (MANA) could make investigative journalism work in the newsroom in a manner that was sustainable. To this end, he distinguished the myths about investigative journalism from the reality. Top of the list was the myth that investigative journalism was the monopoly of the private media.

He explained how participants could break out of the strictures of administrative journalism and the 24-hour news cycle. Investigative journalism, Edem said, would not work without requisites journalists themselves brought to the table. He described these as the Three Cs: (1) Consciousness: the state of knowledge and awareness journalists needed to have about their environment and developments taking place within it; (2) Curiosity: the desire to learn about the unfamiliar; and (3) Citizenship: the capacity for civic duty and action.

He cited a number of practical examples about how these requisites, working in tandem, could stimulate journalists to develop newsworthy hypotheses about apparent corruption, research and investigate these with the view to bringing about positive social change.

The day ended on this note, with Abel and Edem answering participants' questions, providing clarifications and summing up the session.

Day 2: 19th June 2007.

The second day of the workshop was devoted to developing the technical capacity of participants for investigative journalism. Edem theorised that it would be virtually impossible for journalists to investigate corruption successfully if they had no idea about the workings of institutions where such practices occur, whether these are government or non-governmental, private or public, national or international. Emphasis was placed on getting them to know how things work, how things ought to work (i.e. procedures and processes) who does what where, what their roles, responsibilities and areas of authority were. (For instance, some journalists do not know the difference between the roles of parliamentarians and those of local government councilors). On the basis of such knowledge, journalists would be in a better position to tell when things are not what they should be, when rules have been broken, when areas of authority have been overstepped, to what extent and to what effect. In all, he stressed the importance of extensive reading as a practical way journalists could build their knowledge levels.

By way of extended example, Abel illustrated to participants how they could interrogate and investigate the national budget, bringing to the session his knowledge and experience of financial journalism. To this end, the focus was placed on “following the money” and on the process of accountability, relying on financial records such as the national audit reports. Using a number of case studies, the two trainers illustrated how to investigate corruption. For instance, they showed how money allocated for poverty reduction in the national budget found its way into the pockets of well-placed citizens as allowances accrued from poverty reduction workshops and conferences organised by different government ministries and departments.

Thereafter, the trainers spent time giving practical examples about investigating corruption. They based their discussion on the definition of corruption as contained in the Corrupt Practices Act of the Laws of Malawi.

Edem wrapped up the day by discussing practical research and investigative skills, notably, legwork, documentary and internet-based research. He based his session on the logic eloquently articulated by Randall³², that investigative journalism was “not a summary or piecing together of other people’s findings and data, but original research carried out by reporters, often using the rawest of materials”.

To illustrate internet-based research, Edem would have liked participants to have had access to the facility. However, this was not possible because the workshop venue was deficient in this regard. The business centre had only two computers and these were at the disposal of other hotel guests, not just the trainees of the workshop.

Thus this meant that what should have been a practical session was reduced to a theoretical discussion, which did not add much value to skills development. It was

³² David Randall. *The Universal Journalist*. 1996.

pointless to talk about search engines, how to use them to access declassified information that was once upon a time locked in a bureaucratic maze.

Day 3: 20th June 2007

The third day of the course was devoted to Dr. Blessings Chinsinga of the Department of Political and Administrative Studies of Chancellor College's presentation on decentralisation in the Malawian local government sector in the context of democratisation and good governance.

Abel and Edem gave course participants a practical assignment they were required to hand in the following day. It read: In keeping with the spirit of practical journalism, develop THREE investigative story ideas from your particular districts. Outline each story in this manner:

- the idea itself;
- the news value and significance behind it;
- the range of sources you intend to use (both documentary and human);
- the necessary background and
- expected impact. i.e. the difference you expect the stories to make.

The assignment was meant to simulate a newsroom environment and to get participants to switch to editorial mode, generating ideas for potential investigative reports which could be evaluated.

Day 4: 21st June 2007

The morning and the session after lunch was spent discussing and evaluating the investigative news value of the story ideas participants submitted. By the end of the exercise, it became clear which of them were thinking in investigative journalism mode.

ADDRESSING PARTICIPANT EXPECTATIONS

The rest of the day was devoted to addressing the expectations participants submitted at the start of the course.

On the difference between public and private: One of these had to do with knowing the difference between public and private with regard to institutions and to what constituted public interest and private concerns. This was his explanation. Public, in the context of the context of "public money", for example, refers to the aggregate of income and revenue a nation generates through the various forms of taxation levied on citizens as well as on public and private corporations, through the conversion of national resources

such as timber, copper and hydroelectric power into cash, through grants received from donor organizations and loans gotten from lending institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and monies accruing from the liquidation and sale of public companies. In all, monies held in the Reserve Bank of Malawi on behalf of the state. The fact that President Bingu wa Mutharika is head of state should not mean that he can use the money saved therein as his personal ATM. That money belongs to the public. He and his government are merely custodians of that money on behalf of the public and they should be held accountable for how it is used.

Secondly, "public" refers to institutions owned by the state on behalf of the ordinary citizen. The other name for public corporations are parastatals. For instance, the national commercial bank, the national telecommunications corporation, the national airline, Air Malawi etc. whose operations are of strategic importance to the public. Thus the way they are run should matter to the citizenry, whether they have direct access to their services or not. Taking an interest in their finances and the manner in which these are accounted for is a civic responsibility of every Malawian. "Public" also refers to public infrastructure and installations: roads, railways, highways, telephone poles, electric power stations etc. When they are vandalised, it is NOT the staff of the agencies that administer them that are affected, it is the ordinary Malawian.

Thirdly, "public" also has to do with institutions and agencies which, though may be privately owned but have a public constituency. Churches and civil organisations, including NGOs, community-based organizations, non-government radio stations etc. fit into this mould.

Given this discussion, "public interest" will refer to those issues, developments or situations that interest, concern or affect large numbers of people. Issues to do with food, shelter, water, health can be said to be of public interest. How does this differ from "private interest"? When you have a headache, it is your problem because you are the only person affected. That is a private matter, even though you may go to a government hospital to seek treatment. However, an outbreak of cholera, malaria, measles, typhoid, yellow fever and HIV infection cannot be considered to be private concerns. Because they are epidemics, they affect large numbers of people and pose public health risks.

Similarly, if your wallet or handbag is snatched in a busy city street, your individual security may have been compromised, but that will not give the city or country sleepless night. On the other hand, if Malawi were invaded by an aggressive neighbour, everybody's peace of mind would be affected.

All in all, the issues of public, insofar as journalism is concerned, is defined by the following determinants of news, notably: CONSEQUENCE (which has to do with effects and far reaching implications), PROXIMITY (how close the event, issue or development is to the realm of experience of the average citizen), HUMAN INTEREST (to what extent it strikes a chord with their humanity) and PROMINENCE (how large or how significant the event or personalities involved are).

On developing courage in the face of imminent dangers involved in investigative journalism: Edem said no story was worth dying for and added that it was pointless for

journalists to take unnecessary risks for a story. The greatest obstacle many people have is the fear for their jobs: whether the story they are pursuing will put them on a collision course with the powers-that-be. As I said, risks are everywhere. You may spend all your life playing it safe and shying away from the controversial, but a fish bone could end your life. In short, if you are not taking unnecessary risks, you should have no problem pursuing a story of public interest, particularly if you have developed meaningful alliances with relevant agencies.

On cultivating rapport and relationships with sources: This is a skill that cannot learn in a classroom. It is an extension of our personalities. The best we can do is make you aware of the psychological requisites involved in the process. For instance, how do we cultivate relationships in the neighbourhoods in which we live? We knock on the doors of neighbours to inquire after their health. We spend nights at funerals, even if we did not know the deceased well. We go out of our way to do things that establish a basis for social intercourse. We can take those lessons and use them to our professional advantage.

For a start, it would help if we established relationships with technocrats. This is very important because through them, we can develop our technical capacity to understand complex subjects. Even when we cannot quote them, we can rely on the technical insights they provide.

On interviewing skills: The best interviews are based on conversation between two people who are well informed about a subject. Often, journalists go to an interview ill prepared, with little or no information about the issues or subjects they want to ask questions about. This is why technical sources are able to get away with spewing half-truths. They know that the journalist is too dumb and too ignorant to know what is going on.

Interviews that elicit the best information are those that are based on the 5Ws and 1 H. They are known in the business as free-response questions. As much as possible, avoid “don't-you-think” questions—questions which are closed ended and loaded in favour of what the interviewer wants to hear. Ask Yes or No questions if what you want is a confirmation or a denial.

Day 5: 22nd June 2007

Story writing and organisation was the focus of the morning session of the last day of the course. Edem outlined the structure of the investigative news report, explaining that because investigative reports tend to inform readers about things they did not know before, the first paragraph—the intro—must be stark and concise in their revelation. He added that the paragraphs that followed should make supplementary revelations, supported with evidence which could either be documentary or from an authoritative human source. Thereafter it was imperative, he said, for the reporter to use interpretation

to explain the implications of the revelations on wider society. He discussed the merits of the Wineglass structure of news presentation in comparison with the very dated Inverted Pyramid. Using examples, he illustrated how reporters could humanise investigative reports by featurising them.

This was followed by a session on the legal and ethical considerations around investigative journalism. Edem drew their attention to the laws that define the perimeters of journalistic practice and criminalise certain activities that journalists engage in as a matter of professional expediency. These include secrecy laws such as the Official Secrets Act, the State Security Act, laws to do with publishing information likely to alarm the public, cause a breach of the peace, sedition, treason, criminal libel, among others. Ignorance of the law, he reminded them, was never a defence. He also spoke about ethical issues, particularly accuracy, fairness, responsibility, minimising harm and bearing in mind, at all times, the demands of public interest. To this end, he tried to strike a balance between a theoretic approach to ethical professional conduct and practice and the practical.

Abel used the session before lunch to discuss the reportage of numbers and how the cold, stark abstraction of statistics could be humanised to make them more relevant to the lay public.

As Abel had to return to Lilongwe later that day, Edem wrapped up the course, summarising the main pointers that were raised in the five days of intensive instruction. The course was officially closed by Amanda Willet, the Senior Governance Advisor of Casals and Associates, Inc, who handed out certificates of attendance to course participants.

Trainer Observations

Some of the participants who attended the course were passengers. Their participation was superficial, at best and they spent much of the time dozing and fidgeting. When they took part in class discussion, their contributions were shallow and ill informed. One particular participant, the provincial information officer and the supervisor of district information officers, turned up late for class every day, showing up just in time for tea and lunch. When he was present, he kept distracting his colleagues by going in and out of class to answer phones. All in all, he was a disruptive influence and created the impression that he was doing the trainers a favour by attending the workshop. At the end of the day, it seemed most of the participants were there only for the allowances, not to acquire skills in how to investigate corruption in a manner that would connect the public to issues of governance and accountability in the management of public resources.

Operational Challenges

The workshop venue posed its own challenges. After the second day, the toner in the hotel's photocopier ran out. Thus copies of articles the trainers wanted to use for class discussion and illustration could not , made available to participants. Some effort should

have been made by the Casals and Associates support staff to find an alternative source of copying. But this did not happen. Workshops cannot run effectively without the relevant resource material. In future, it would help if the logistical and administrative support for training workshops were more pro-active than passive, more directed towards practical problem solving.

Recommendation

Skills-based workshops are futile without tangible outputs against which course objectives can be measured. To this end, course organisers would do well to consider providing the necessary logistical and technical support to make this possible. In other words, an investigative journalism training workshop should produce investigative reports that are publishable. This means that even the duration of the course, the funding for the course, the venue and the provision of technical support should be directed towards the creation of tangible editorial products. This way, the limits of possibility can be explored beyond the physical confines of the classroom.

BLANTYRE WORKSHOP

Day 1:25th June 2007

The second and last in the series of training workshops took place at Mount Soche Hotel in Blantyre. It was attended by 27 district information officers. The workshop was officially opened by the Deputy Director of Information, Bob Chilemba. In his opening remarks, he told course participants to investigate corruption on the basis of the principle that government as a system was not corrupt but the individuals within could engage in corrupt practices.

Insofar as expectations were concerned, participants were almost unanimous in wanting to acquire practical skills in investigative journalism and to know how, even as government workers, they could investigate government. Their expectations provided a good starting point for Edem to discuss how investigative journalism could work in the newsroom sustainably, relying extensively on the qualities working journalists brought to the table. To illustrate the requisite of Consciousness, Edem administered a 25-question general knowledge and current affairs quiz. The aim was to get participants to appreciate how much they needed to broaden their knowledge constantly through extensive reading.

Participant performance in the quiz was average, but as litmus tests go, it made them aware of the deficiencies in their knowledge and information levels, things they would need to work on outside the workshop.

Abel's session on setting up the investigative mind covered ground on how participants could rely on their powers of observation and curiosity to identify potential investigate stories and report them. Using the day's newspapers, he pulled out a number of advertisements of tenders. Two of these concerned the Machinga District Assembly which had received money from MASAF to build 10 boreholes and build two school blocks, a teacher's house and a VIP pit latrine in two different areas. Both tenders were due to be opened on Friday, the 29th of June. He said that it was incumbent on

journalists to be present when the bids were opened so that they find out who got the bid. It would thereafter be important to investigate whether the companies that were awarded the contracts got the jobs on merit and whether they technical capacity to undertake the work.

The first day ended with questions, clarifications and a summary of the main pointers Edem and Abel made in their presentations. Edem cited examples from Zimbabwe and South Africa to illustrate how government-owned media organisations investigated corruption. Details of these examples are contained in a handout attached to this report as an appendix.

Day 2: 26th June 2007

Developing Technical Capacity for Investigative Journalism was the topic of the first session of the second day of the workshop. It was handled by Edem who based his presentation on the premise that without a sound knowledge base and informational capacity, journalists could not investigate corruption. He said, for instance, that they would not be in a position to cover public money if they had no idea how it was raised, how it was spent, how spending priorities were determined, how such expenditure was accounted for and the legal and constitutional provisions that governed public finance and expenditure.

From the discussion, it became evident that journalists were not even aware of the Appropriations Act, the law enacted every year giving government permission to spend public money. Because of this technical deficiency, they did not realise that there was a major anomaly when it came to dealing with those who contravened the Act and misappropriated public money because the offence was treated administratively, not judicially, through the prosecution process. This made it easy for public officers to get away with stealing public money.

Following the Money through an investigation of the national budget and revenue allocation was the topic of the second session of the second day of the workshop. This session was handled by Abel. Even though the course programme stated that the day should have ended with both trainers giving participants insights into the practicalities of investigating corruption, they were unable to do this. This was because the discussion around investigating the public drew a lot of animated discussion. The trainers felt given the enthusiasm and interest of the participants, it would be necessary to go with the flow. They resolved to deal with the topic they did not tackle on the fourth day of the workshop.

The participants were given an assignment to develop a story idea for the fourth day of the workshop. Because the number of participants was high, the trainers restricted the assignment to one story idea, as opposed to the three that the participants in Mzuzu did.

Day 3: 27th June 2007

Dr. Blessing Chinsinga from Chancellor College in Zomba was at hand to take charge of the third day. His session, sponsored by GTZ, took the whole day.

Day 4: 28th June 2007

The whole morning was taken up with a discussion on the story ideas. The discussion was based on a peer review mechanism as well as on technical guidance provided by Edem and Abel. They focused on the news value of story ideas, what kind of issues they needed to take into account during their research and investigation, potential human and documentary sources that would bring value to their work and what sort of impact their stories could have.

The class was joined by a USAID staffer, Stephen Mwale later in the morning. He stayed for an hour to observe the proceedings.

Edem spent the period after lunch providing some practical insights into the investigating and reportage of corruption. He based his discussion on helping participants identifying sources of potential story ideas. Corruption occurs, he argued, in environments and circumstances where resources were scarce. Using a number of extended examples, he developed the framework of stories. One of them was based on the politicisation of the distribution of relief food. With food relief committees being headed by ruling party functionaries, it became easy for food to be used to by political favour. He also looked at how more money was being spent on workshops on poverty reduction than on actual poverty reduction.

The fourth day of the course ended with questions and clarifications after Edem spent some time discussing the legal and ethical considerations of investigative reporting. The trainers made a slight modification to the programme to allow for the discussion of law and ethics on the fourth day instead of on the fifth day. Based on lessons learnt from the Mzuzu workshop, they felt it would be more practical to the course to devote more time to discussing story writing and organisation on the last day of the course.

Day 5: 29th June 2007

Story Writing and Organisation formed the thrust of the last and final day of the workshop. Edem placed emphasis on issues of tradecraft, notably structuring the investigative news report in a manner that accentuated the importance of the revelation. He discussed the Wineglass structure of news presentation, explaining how it facilitated the incorporation of context, interpretation and background in reportage. Edem concluded his session by looking at some of the legal and ethical issues that surround investigative journalism, such as the use of subterfuge and other underhand means to get information.

Abel devoted the last session of the course to Reporting Numbers.

The course ended at 1540 hours with closing remarks from Mr. Steven Mwale of USAID and the presentation of certificates of attendance to the 27 participants.

Trainer Observations

The participants who took part in the Blantyre workshop were more enthusiastic about the content of the course than those in Mzuzu were. This was manifested in their willingness to draw up ground rules to govern conduct. They insisted that punctuality was

going to be a ground rule and they kept to this religiously, which was admirable. They also insisted that each day's session be started and ended with a prayer. Several of the participants used the tea breaks to engage with the trainers over some of the issues that had been raised during the workshop. On their part, the trainers felt motivated by the depth of participant interest and enthusiasm.

Operational Challenges

Again, the lack of internet access for participants proved an operational challenge. Of course, they may not have internet access in their district offices, but making them aware of the awesome research and investigative potential of the internet would have made a big difference. Also, there was no budget line for photocopying. As such, sample articles could not be copied and distributed to participants as promised at the start of the course. From a training point of view, it is always a bonus if facilitators can use local examples to show the extent of editorial possibilities and to motivate participants in that regard.

Recommendations

The Malawi News Agency (MANA) may trail behind other media organisations in the country in financial and human resource capacity, but it makes up for this in human resources, given that it is the only establishment with a nationwide presence. This comparative advantage could be strengthened if the agency was given the technical and logistical resources required to enhance its operations. As things stand, news from MANA is being used by the national dailies and FM stations around the country, which shows that its journalists have the ability to generate publishable copy. However, for the agency to be able to research, investigate and report corruption with the view to connecting the public to issues of governance and accountability in the management of public resources, it will need to make a radical shift from the culture of administrative journalism to something for consequential and far reaching. If the government of Malawi does not review the original rationale behind the establishment of a national news agency, it is likely that MANA will become moribund.

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM WORKSHOP FOR MANA STAFF

DAY 1

0830—0900:	Official Opening/Workshop Objectives Pilirani Semu-Banda
0900—1000:	Participants introductions, expectations & experiences Abel Mwanyungwe
1000—1030:	Tea Break
1030—1200:	Making Investigative Journalism Work in the Newsroom Investigative Journalism: The Fact vs. The Fiction The Three Cs Edem Djokotoe
1200—1230:	Participant reactions
1230—1400:	Lunch Break
1400—1500:	Setting Up The Investigative Mind Abel Mwanyungwe
1500—1530:	Participant reactions
1530—1600:	Tea Break
1600—1630:	Question and clarifications Wrap up of Day 1

DAY 2

0830—1000:	Developing Technical Capacity for Investigative Journalism Edem Djokotoe
1000—1030:	Tea Break
1030—1230	Investigating the budget Abel Mwanyungwe
1230-1400	Lunch Break
1400-1530	Investigating corruption: Practical Examples Edem/Abel

1530-1600	Tea Break
1600-1630	Class Assignment
DAY 3	
0830—1600	Decentralisation in Malawi
DAY 4	
0830—1030	Story Review Edem/Abel
1030—1100	Tea Break
1100—1230	Story Review (contd.) Edem/Abel
1230—1400	Lunch Break
1400—1530	Story Writing and Organisation Edem
1530—1600	Tea Break
1600—1630	Question and clarifications Wrap up of Day 4
DAY 5	
0830—1000	Reporting the numbers Abel
1000—1030	Tea Break
1030—1230	Legal and ethical issues in corruption Edem
1230—1400	Lunch break
1400—1500	Wrap up and evaluation
1500—1530	Closing ceremony

MAKING INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM WORK IN THE NEWSROOM

Written by Edem Djokotoe for an Investigative Journalism training workshop for
The Malawi News Agency held under the auspices of Casals and Associates, Inc, Lilongwe

Introduction

My name is Edem Djokotoe. I am a Ghanaian national who lives and works in Zambia. I have been a journalist since I was 21. In a few days, I will be 47 years old, which means that the media has been my playground as well as the source of my livelihood for almost 26 years. During this period, I have been somewhat of a rolling stone, gathering a lot of moss in the form of a diversity of experiences.

Today, I earn my living as a media consultant, running my own small firm in Lusaka. But I wasn't always a consultant.

I started my career from the bottom of the pile, working as a cub reporter on a daily newspaper. Back then, you paid your dues by covering whatever insignificant assignments were sent your way. Somewhere down the line, you get elevated to covering various beats such as courts, sports, business, Parliament. That, we were told, was how you grew in the profession.

Over the years, I have worked as a feature writer, UN Information officer, a correspondent for Gemini news service, which is a London-based international news feature agency. Then I found myself in a classroom at a government college in Lusaka, teaching school leavers how to become journalists. After a while, I moved on to an in-service media training institution, where my job was to help working journalists become better journalists.

From the classroom, I went back to where my careers started from: the newspapers. For two years, I was Training Editor at Post Newspapers Limited, a paper I have been writing two columns a week for the past 12 years. My job at the Post was to transform graduates fresh out university into reporters. To do so, I had roll up my sleeves and become a working journalist all over again. And that involved getting involved in investigative assignments and starting a business news supplement for the paper and editing it until the time I left to start my consultancy firm.

This, in short, is who I am.

A lot has changed since I was a young reporter when typewriters, not computers, were the main tools of our trade—when information from far-flung districts was sent in by telex. Nobody owned a cell phone because they did not exist back in the day. Newspapers were not laid out on computer—they were manually pasted up with type generated by a compositor. There was no such thing as the internet to help us research information at the touch of a button or the click of a mouse.

But in spite of these technological changes that have greatly influenced the practice of journalism, there are certain things that have remained the same. One of the things that have not changed is the myth about what investigative journalism is.

Investigative Journalism: The Fact vs. the Fiction

Investigative journalism, we were taught in journalism school, involved unearthing scandals of epic proportions, exposing corruption in high places and revealing conspiracies hatched deep inside the corridors of power. It was based on the premise that power corrupts and that absolute power corrupts absolutely.

This view was justified by the Watergate scandal, considered by media experts to be the most classic example of investigative journalism. For the first time in living memory, two journalists succeeded in forcing one of the most powerful men on earth, the President of the United States, to resign in disgrace on 9th August 1974. The President in question was Richard Nixon, the paper which broke the story, the *Washington Post*. The two reporters who were credited with breaking the story of the Watergate scandal were Carl Bernstein and Bobby Woodward. The two men went on to receive several awards for investigative journalism. They also wrote a book which every journalism student of my generation was required to read. After all these years, I still have my copy of Bernstein and Woodward's book, *All The President's Men*, which was later made into the movie with the same title starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman.

But what exactly was Watergate?

It was a newspaper investigation which revealed that President Nixon had ordered the offices of his political rivals, the Democrats at the Watergate building in Washington D.C, be fitted with surveillance equipment so that he could monitor them. In doing so, Nixon not only broke the law but violated the American Constitution and dragged the presidency into disrepute.

The Watergate scandal may have been a defining moment for journalism, but I think it also did the profession a lot of harm. Why do I say so? Because it created a number of myths about investigative journalism. A myth, by definition, is a widely-held belief that is not true.

In the interests of this workshop, I will attempt to distinguish the myths about investigative journalism from the reality, the fact from the fiction—myths and fictions taught in journalism schools and which have been passed down from one generation of journalists to another.

Firstly, investigative journalism is NOT as glamorous as Hollywood makes its out to be in movies like *The Pelican Brief* starring Denzel Washington and Julia Roberts based on the 1992 John Grisham novel of the same title. It is a tedious, frustrating and painstaking search for information that may not be readily available and which needs to be woven together from several strands of fact—a search that could take several weeks, months or years.

Secondly, there is no star of the show, the star in this case being the investigative journalist. Contrary to popular misconception, the reporter is never bigger than the story he or she reports. The reporter may die while pursuing the story, but the story should not die with him or her.

Thirdly, investigative journalism is not individualistic; it is a team effort which has no place for the Lone Ranger type of reporter who works in isolation. Though that may be a popular view, it is an erroneous one which is actually acknowledged by Carl Bernstein and Bobby Woodward in the acknowledgements of their book, *All The President's Men*. They write:

Like the *Washington Post's* coverage of Watergate, this book is the result of a collaborative effort with our colleagues—executives, editors, reporters, librarians, telephone operators, news aides.³³

Which is another way of saying that without institutional support and the human, financial and time resources that come with it, it is virtually impossible to sustain a culture of investigative journalism.

Fourthly, investigative journalism is NOT the monopoly of the private media, contrary to popular misconception. Government-owned media institutions in Africa have been known to break some memorable investigative reports. Two examples come immediately to mind. The South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) may be government owned, but it was responsible for starting an investigative current affairs programme in 1998 called *Special Assignment*.

The founder member of the programme and current executive producer, Jacques Pauw, has gone on to win South African Journalist of the Year Award and CNN African Journalist of the Year Award. You might want to lay hands on his 2006 book *Dances With Devils: A Journalist's Search for the Truth* where he talks about some of the major investigative stories he has done over the years.

The last example comes from Zimbabwe. Known as the Willowgate Scandal, this story was broken by a government newspaper, *The Chronicle*, a regional paper which was part of the Zimbabwe Newspapers Group. The editor of the paper, Geoffrey Nyarota, went on to edit the *Daily News*, a private paper Mugabe has since banned. Some two years ago, he was a guest of the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Zambia Chapter. Like Jacques Pauw, he too has gone on to write a book which you might want to read. It is entitled *Against the Grain: Memoirs of a Zimbabwean Newsmen*.

³³ Carl Bernstein and Bobby Woodward. 1974. *All The President's Men*. Warner Books.

In 1988, the newspaper undertook an investigation of irregular deals at the state-owned Willowvale Mazda Motor Industries, a parastatal car assembly plant, in which cabinet ministers and senior government officials were using their positions to buy cars cheaply and later reselling the vehicles at exorbitant prices to make a tidy profit.

Before the story broke, Zimbabwe's Defence Minister, Enos Nkala (since deceased) ordered Mr. Nyarota and his deputy, Davison Maruziva to go to his office failure to which he would send soldiers to drag them out there to be taught a lesson they would never forget. Instead of getting intimidated, the two editors intensified their investigations and eventually broke the story.

Following the newspaper report, Zimbabwe's President, Robert Mugabe appointed a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate the matter. The commission found that actually, several ministers and high-ranking officials in Mugabe's regime were involved. Many of them, including Defence Minister, Enos Nkala, resigned in disgrace.

In recommending the books by Jacques Pauw and Geoffrey Nyarota, my aim is to get you to draw inspiration from the works of other journalists and to drink from the well of their experience. But most importantly, it is to motivate you to revisit the ideology of investigative journalism in an effort to dispel some of the myths that surround it. The fact that you work for the government-owned Malawi News Agency should not deter you from investigating government and those who hold office within it. Mind you, governments come and go. Which is another way of saying that you cannot afford to build your career on a foundation of political patronage. Those who prop you up today will not be there tomorrow.

Investigative Journalism as Ideology and a State of Mind

All said, I want to argue that investigative journalism is a state of mind as well as an ideological response to news and information. This is because it has to do with a sustained journalistic practice of finding answers, explanations and revelations where none readily exist to questions, to predicaments and situations of public concern and interest. I am using the word "ideology" loosely to mean a set of ideas on which a belief or a practice is based.

If I describe investigative journalism as a state of mind and an ideological position, it is because I know from experience that news agencies, daily newspapers, radio and TV stations revolve around 24-hour news cycle. What does this mean? It means that news reports that cannot be wrapped up within the working day's deadline in good time to make the main news bulletins or the following day's newspaper are seen as a strain on time and therefore problematic. In other words, a lot of editorial energies are expended on covering events because these are time bound: they start and they end.

This one-dimensional view of news explains why many media organisations find themselves settling for what Banda (1997) describes as "administrative journalism"³⁴

³⁴ Fackson Banda. 1997. *Elections and the Press in Zambia: The Case of the 1996 Polls*. Lusaka. ZIMA. pp.62-63.

where the focus is news from the official government realm and from routine news sources.

But let me go back to making the case for investigative journalism being a state of mind and an ideological position. It requires media organisations to invest human, time and financial resources into investigating events, developments, situations, processes and people which could take anything from several days, several weeks to several months.

During this time, the reporters assigned to the investigation are not contributing anything to the editorial production line, but are working on something more detailed and far reaching, taking whatever time is necessary. This can be quite problematic in a work environment where output is measured in quantitative terms—in terms of how many stories a reporter writes in an eight-to-five shift. On average, reporters working for a news agency or daily newspaper are expected to churn out a minimum of three news stories a day.

Thus a media organisation that decides to go beyond these editorial limitations and pursue stories whose resolution may take an indefinite amount of time is making an ideological statement regarding what it believes news is and what it feels the public need to know. Not only that. Editors who appreciate that good, investigative reports take time are more likely to do what is within their power to provide the necessary managerial, logistical and editorial support than editors who do not. This is what I mean about investigative journalism being a state of mind as well as an ideological position. For me, this ideological position is manifested in three requisites I want to call the Three Cs.

The Three Cs and Investigative Journalism

These are requisites I insist that journalists who want to undertake investigative assignments should bring to the table. The Three Cs stand for: Consciousness, Curiosity and Citizenship. You could say that at an individual level, they represent the software that drives the engine of investigative journalism.

However, the Three Cs are not qualities that can be taught in a classroom; they have to be acquired by the individual. At best, we can only discuss them in a workshop environment such as this one and hope that they will resonate within you and stimulate you to perceive the world with fresh eyes and with a calculating mind. With your indulgence, let me explain what they mean.

CONSCIOUSNESS is the state of awareness journalists must have about their immediate environment and about developments taking place within it. Such awareness is based on an understanding of what is happening, why it is happening and what the likely consequences are. It is also based on a knowledge of how things work. On the basis of this knowledge, journalists can make deductions based on facts and information in hand, formulate hypothesis and join seemingly unrelated dots. Very often, through such reasoning, they are able to perceive potential story ideas.

For instance, we cannot cover public money if we do not know how it is raised, how it is budgeted for, how it is spent, how it is accounted for and the legal and constitutional provisions that make all this possible. I was surprised to discover in Zambia recently that actually there are journalists who do not know that every year Parliament enacts a law every year giving government permission to spend public money and that this law is called the Appropriations Act. Personally, I find this kind of ignorance very dangerous because it means that journalists are not in a position to report things from an informed perspective.

As journalists, one way we can enhance our awareness of what is happening around us is to read extensively as a matter of habit. Agreed, official documents and acts of Parliament make pretty drab reading, but they give you a fair idea of the workings of the bureaucracy of government. Sadly, the culture of extensive reading is one that many journalists in Africa do not cultivate, even though it is in our professional and intellectual interest to read widely.

For instance, it is through the habit of extensive reading that I came across the controversial book by John Perkins entitled *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*. In this book, he makes some disturbing allegations. For instance, he writes that he was employed by the US government to be an economic hitman. He explains who these are:

Economic hit men (EHMs) are highly paid professionals who cheat countries around the globe out of trillions of dollars. They funnel money from the World Bank, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) and other foreign "aid" organisations into the coffers of huge corporations and the pockets of the few wealthy families who control the planet's natural resources. Their tools include fraudulent financial reports, rigged elections, payoffs, extortion, sex and murder.³⁵

Since I read Perkins's book three years ago, I have become a lot more mindful of the kind of intrigues that characterise international money politics and the extent to which poor African countries can fall prey to the machinations of global powers. I may not be able to prove anything yet, but I think being conscious of these possibilities is healthy for any working journalist. In short, this is what CONSCIOUSNESS helps you bring to the table. Knowing how things work makes it possible for the journalist to be able to make deductions, develop hypotheses and have a basis for investigating things.

CURIOSITY is the second C I would like to talk about. The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English defines "curiosity" as a

³⁵ Perkins, *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*. New York. 2004. p. xi.

desire to know or learn, especially something unfamiliar or mysterious.

The dictionary cites "inquisitive" as a synonym for the "state of being curious" and defines it as

(of a person or their behaviour) trying to find out too many details about things and people.

Being inquisitive is, according to the dictionary, an unflattering quality. However, I want to argue that for journalists, curiosity is a good thing. It is in our nature to be inquisitive as well as curious because that is how we make sense of the world and that is how we know we have a potential story. The best investigative stories, I want to believe, are derived from a journalist's curiosity.

Let me give you an example of something that should pique your curiosity. How do African countries acquire arms? I know, for instance, that most arms transfers take place between governments, although arms manufacturers and some individuals also play an important role. Details of government-to-government arms transactions are often hard to come by, mainly for reasons of national and commercial security. But the veil of secrecy that hangs over the arms trade makes it very easy for certain people, notably service chiefs, to become increasingly rich. In Zambia, for instance, a number of former defence chiefs are in court on charges of misappropriating public money through dubious supply contracts. But I am a lot more curious about those things that are not captured by the government radar screen, such as where the commission from arms deals goes and who gets to pocket it and the circumstances under which the deals take place.

Recent events have made me more curious about this issue than ever before. My colleague and I have just finished writing a book on how successive regimes in Zambia have spent public money. Our study was based on a 20-year analysis of public expenditure and accounting as documented in the Auditor-General's report. We noted that the Ministry of Defence under which the army and the air force falls are major culprits when it comes to misapplication of public money.

For instance, audit reports show that in 1994, the Zambian government, through the Ministry of Defense, decided to rehabilitate military aircraft to provide additional training to technical staff in order to enhance the performance of the air force. The total cost of refurbishing four Augustabell helicopters and training of 50 ZAF personnel by Israeli Aircraft Industries was US\$6.5 million. The costs of training each ZAF officer for a period of seven months was US\$70,000 per head, a figure the AG's report noted was "too high".

The third and final C to be discussed is CITIZENSHIP. By citizenship, I am not talking about the quality of being a legally recognised national of a state. You know, things like a nationality, a passport, allegiance to a national flag, a sense of belonging to a geopolitical entity etc. and the whole range of rights citizenship bestows on you. In this

particular case, I am using “citizenship” to refer the people’s ability and capacity for civic action and civic duty. For instance, if you drank a can of Coke, would you throw the empty container in the streets and expect someone else to clean up after you? If you saw someone throwing litter on the streets, would you intervene or you would look the other way on grounds that it is none of your business? Doing something about the wrongs in your society is a civil duty. Taking action means that as a citizen, you are playing your role and doing your civic duty as an agent of change. Doing nothing about things that affect the greater good of society makes you a social liability. So we should not complain that the city is dirty because we are part of those who litter it. This is the way I see citizenship.

For me, the issue of citizenship is a very important one. We are citizens first and journalists later. But as journalists, we have the professional obligation to take our capacity for civic duty and civic action beyond where the ordinary member of society can go. For instance, if I am going to pay 40 per cent of my income as tax to the state, then I have to be interested in where my money goes and what it is used for. If I affect disinterest, then I am contribution to the perpetuation of the misapplication and misappropriation of public money.

It is the fire we have in our bellies as citizens that should motivate us to undertake investigative journalistic projects in the public interest.

If we gave ourselves the opportunity to be driven by the Three Cs, investigative journalism could become an integrated and sustainable newsroom function, assuming there is sufficient institutional support to make this happen.

Developing Technical Capacity for Investigative Journalism

Without a sound knowledge base and informational capacity, we cannot function effectively as investigative journalists. In other words, it is not possible for journalists to successfully investigate corruption, for example, if they have no idea about the workings of institutions where such practices occur, whether these are government or non-governmental, private or public, national or international. All in all, we need to have a working knowledge of:

- how things work;
- how things ought to work;
- who the major institutional players are;
- what their roles, responsibilities and areas of authority are;
- what the chain of command is, and
- what the chain of command should be and why.

On the basis of such knowledge, they are in a better position to tell when things are not what they should be, when rules have been broken and procedures contravened and when areas of authority have been over-stepped, to what extent and to what effect. This is the object of investigative journalism.

For example, constitutionally, Parliament is mandated to debate and approve ALL heads of public expenditure. So when Cabinet approves a line of expenditure on instruction from the republican head of state such as it happened with President Frederick Chiluba, you know that Cabinet had overstepped its authority and acted unconstitutionally.

Knowing how things work has its advantages for the investigative journalist and this is something I have learnt from experience as a journalist. I will cite two actual examples to illustrate how this helps in the investigation of business. One of these examples actually inspired a report I did on the poultry industry for the *Business Post* on 12 July 2005. I know that table birds (as broilers or chickens bred for meat) take six to seven weeks to be ready for the market.

So when you learn that some poultry farmers are getting broilers onto the market in three weeks, you immediately know that something is wrong somewhere. That is what prompted me to investigate the sector. I investigated the allegation that some producers, mainly Chinese poultry farmers, were using growth hormones and steroids to get their broilers onto the market earlier than normal. Unfortunately, Zambia does not have the facilities to test table birds for some of these substances, so I hit a snag and had to shift the angle of the report that was eventually published. To check poultry for growth hormones and steroids, one has to send specimens to food labs in South Africa and that can be costly. However, if the paper felt this was a story worth pursuing in the public interest, especially considering the possible side effects on humans I believe the money could have been found to have taken this story where it could have gone.

The other example I will cite has to do with the foreign currency market and central bank regulations and how a knowledge of these regulations can help journalists investigate the abuse of loopholes in the system. Under the Banking and Financial Services Act, any person can buy up to US\$1,000 a day from a bureau de change or a commercial bank, provided they provide the local currency equivalent and relevant identification details. Those with accounts can buy no more than US\$5,000 per day.

But the truth is, because there is no centralised system to monitor foreign currency purchases by individuals, it is easy for anyone to buy more than the stipulated amount. This loophole makes it very easy to launder money in Zambia.

I know for a fact that people come all the way from Tanzania with sacks full of Kwacha for conversion into US dollars because exchange controls in the country are weak, with the weaknesses hidden behind the excuse that the foreign currency market has been liberalised. Question is: how much foreign currency is illegally bought and externalised every day? Who are the main players? What is the long-term effect on the local economy? Finding answers to these questions should provide me with a good opportunity to research, investigate and break what I imagine is a good investigative story.

Practical skills to be learnt

There are two important lessons I have learnt over the years that I would like to share with you. The first one is this: the biggest stories are hidden in figures. To find those stories, we need to learn how to read balance sheets and to make sense of quantitative data in order to be able to establish the bottom line and reveal the bigger picture.

But journalists, by nature, do not like figures. We think they are too complicated. However, the success of our recent book entitled *Show Me The Money* convinces me that the biggest stories are in the figures. By analysing government spending over a 20-year period, we were able to establish, beyond all reasonable doubt that the Ministry of Defence receives up to 97 per cent of its budgetary requirements whereas the Ministry of Health gets between 56 and 64 per cent at a time when the country is not at war, when malaria and AIDS is claiming thousands of lives every month. The Republican President was most unhappy with our revelations and tried to discredit the figures at a press conference, saying they were exaggerated. He later had to concede publicly that indeed the figures we produced were true. The good thing was, we did not manufacture the figures. We pulled them from official documents that are in the public domain and are accessible to anyone who is interested.

In short, there is a lot of information in the public domain that journalists do not make use of. If they did, they would be very surprised what kind of stories they would find. For instance, the law requires public companies and parastatals to publish annual financial reports in the press. But how many of us bother to make sense of these reports?

The second lesson I would like to share with you is something we learn in journalism school. The importance of monitoring stories reported in other media, including media in areas we share geographical proximity with.

Monitoring media from other stories can give us ideas of parallels we can pursue, hints about stories we can localise. I will give you an example. On May 3 2005, the influential South African weekly, the *Mail & Guardian* broke a story which became known as Oilgate.

The newspaper's investigative report revealed that South Africa's state-owned oil company PetroSa had irregularly paid the sum of R15 million (about US\$2 million) to Imvume Management, a company with close links to the ruling African National Congress. Out of that amount, R11 million was transferred to the ANC's bank account within days at a time when the party was desperate for money to campaign in the 2004 elections. The money was originally meant to pay for the purchase of oil condensate, but was diverted four months before the elections because the party was in desperate need of cash.

When contacted for a comment, the ANC spokesperson told the *M&G* that the party was not obliged to discuss its funders with the media. But by this time, the newspaper had managed to establish that Imvume Management was an ANC front company.

Following sustained coverage by the newspaper, a Johannesburg High Court banned further publication of details involving Imvume and the "Oilgate" scandal.

The Oilgate scandal raises questions about political party funding and how money from dubious sources can corrupt the political process and cast aspersions on governance. This is something we could investigate in our own countries. How do political parties raise money for their operations? Come to think of it, who funds them and through which channels does the money come? In the specific case of Malawi, who funds the United Democratic Front, the Malawi Congress Party and the more recent Democratic Progressive Party of Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika?

What does it take to run a political party with organs at grassroot level all over the country? Is there a law regulating how parties are funded as is the case in the UK and in the US?

Should there be?

There are a lot more questions we will need to consider in the interests of accountability, transparency and good governance. For instance, wouldn't it good to have political parties publish their audited accounts in the press so that we know where they get their money and how they use it?

The last time I asked a member of the ruling party in Zambia what the source of their funding is, he said it came from "well wishers and from party members". Question is: who are these "well wishers"? In the particular case of Zambia, certain public corporations, not to mention some private commercial banks and enterprises, have reportedly been bankrolling the party. In Lesotho where I went to cover elections in February this year, the Chinese business community have been known to finance the ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD). The Chinese government has pledged to build a new parliament building for the Kingdom of Lesotho. This follows a trip by senior members of the ruling party to China a few years ago.

Sometimes, it is through such alliances that foreign investment follows. And as journalists, our radar systems should help us figure some of these things out and investigate them. In

countries where about 80 per cent of the population earn under US\$1 a day, it is most unlikely that parties can generate significant sums of money from membership and the sale of party cards alone. If 80 per cent of the population earn under US\$1 a day, what is the likelihood that the remaining 20 per cent have the financial capacity to support the political party structure, that is, assuming they are dedicated party members?

In short, we cannot develop ideas for potential investigative stories if we are not perceptive enough or curious enough to ask questions.

Refining Research and Investigation Skills

If there is another thing that journalists need to refine as part of their capacity development for investigative journalism, it is the originality of their research. In this regard, I agree with David Randall when he writes that investigative journalism

is not a summary or piecing together of others' findings and data, but original research carried out by reporters often using the rawest of material.³⁶

The investigative journalist also has to have a *working knowledge of reference sources* and where to find them. National Archives and the Special Collections sections of the libraries of universities and research institutes are a good place to look things up. Information storage laws and regulations require that any organisation generating information (including government ministries, departments and public corporations) should deposit copies of these in national archives. These records exist in raw form and are often classified for periods of up to 20 years after which period they may be declassified or reclassified.

But for some reason, media organisations are more interested in getting accreditation for their staff than getting them membership of archives for purposes of research and investigation. What this means is that journalists go through their professional lives without even knowing how official versions of history that they know differs from the unofficial versions as spread out as raw data in various files in the archives.

Acquiring internet-based research skills is a must for journalists, especially those interested in investigative journalism. There are dozens of search engines and research databases out there to help the process of investigation along. But more importantly, developing the skills to cross-check information accessed from the 'Net is a journalistic imperative.

But while it is important to enhance our skills in the more technical aspects of journalistic tradecraft, we should not lose sight of the basics of what we do. And that means paying attention to things like legwork, background reading and research and interviewing. With legwork, we still have to check things out for ourselves rather than rely on hearsay and things we cannot be sure of. Background reading and research helps put us in the loop about what has happened. It is on the basis of what we find out that we can conduct interviews that yield the kind of information we may need.

³⁶ Randall. op.cit.

A Final Word

The views I have expressed in this paper, not to mention the arguments that support them, are personal. They are based on ideological and professional conviction based on experience and scholarship and on lessons I have learnt over the years. I do not expect everyone to agree with these sentiments, but I stand ready to defend them. Should you require me to clarify some of the issues I have raised, I will be happy to do so.

Thank you for your attention.

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INVESTIGATING AND REPORTING CORRUPTION:SOME PRACTICAL EXAMPLES by Edem Djokotoe for MANA, Malawi June 2007.

Introduction

We spent the first two days of this workshop talking about what Investigative Journalism is not. Today, I will try to illustrate what it is by doing two things. Firstly, I will draw your attention to a number of working definitions developed by some investigative journalists and media scholars. Secondly, I will share my own thoughts with you about how to develop ideas for investigative projects and work around some practical examples.

Defining Investigative Journalism

If there is one definition I favour, it is one provided by Paul Williams. I like this particular definition because it places emphasis on the fact that investigative reporting is an intellectual process. He explains:

It is the business of gathering and sorting ideas and facts, building patterns, analysing options and making editorial decisions based on logic rather than emotion.³⁷

This is a departure from the reactive approach to journalism where reporters merely respond after the fact to the stimulus of events and incidents. Here, the journalist develops a story idea from raw data with a view to revealing something that is not known. For me, the fact that Williams sees investigative journalism as a means of breaking new ground is what I like most. This is why I am inclined to share this particular definition with you.

The second and last definition I will draw your attention to was developed by an organisation called IRE, which stands for Investigative Reporters and Editors). It is somewhat similar to the first in the sense that it acknowledges individual initiative. According to IRE, investigative journalism is

...the reporting, through one's own work product and initiative, matters of importance which some persons wish to keep secret.³⁸

The defining features of this kind of journalism are:

- that the story must be the result of a probe by the reporter himself or herself, and not the report of an investigation made by someone else, such as public investigating agency;

³⁷ Curtis McDougall. *Interpretative Reporting*. New York. Macmillan Publishing. 1982. p.226

³⁸ David Anderson and Peter Benjaminson. *Investigative Reporting*. Ames. Iowa University Press.1990.p.5

- that the subject of the story must involve a subject or issue of reasonable importance to the public, not idle gossip;
- that someone or an interested group is trying to keep these matters hidden from the public for one reason or another.

Usually, such stories are undertaken with the idea that some action should result and some positive change should be the outcome.

Finding Story Ideas

As always, stories come from everywhere, but as a journalist with a social science background, I like to work on one major premise: that the biggest stories are hidden in figures and that if we take time to make sense of them or to develop ideas based on facts we can measure quantitatively, we will be able to reveal something of significance. This is why, the national budget, financial reports, audit reports and baseline studies provide a good starting point for investigative reporting.

There are two other premises I like to work on. One of these I shared with you in an earlier presentation but I will repeat it for the purpose of the example I will cite. The first premise is this:

Corruption is most likely to occur in environments and under circumstances where resources are scarce. Think of any scarce resource and focus your attention on it: land, school places, relief food, ARVS, jobs, positions on a team etc. I remember back in 2002, I led a team of journalists from the government-owned and private media to the Southern Province of Zambia to investigate the extent of the hunger situation arising from drought. We travelled to a number of districts that had been affected. Everywhere we went, I asked how the food was being distributed. I discovered that actually, food relief committees in the various wards and districts were headed by ruling party officials. For me, this posed a problem.

Why? Because it introduced a political element into something that had nothing to do with politics. It also created a situation where the ruling party could use food to manipulate people who were at their most vulnerable. The committees were making decisions to give traditional rulers more rations than anyone else was entitled to. Would it not have made better sense if the committee was headed by representatives from apolitical groups, for example churches, community-based organisations etc?

Take another example. The formal employment sector has not been growing significantly. Yet the universities and colleges in the country are churning out graduates every academic year. Most of these graduates find that degrees are no guarantees that they will find jobs. What happens? Those with parents and guardians in positions of power and influence find it easier to land cushy jobs than those who come from poor and humble backgrounds. Sometimes, tribalism plays a part. Other times, it is nepotism,

but at the end of the day, getting jobs on merit is out of the question. When I taught at a polytechnic in Zambia, I used to sit on a selection board for Journalism. Often, we would discover that some of those who did not even turn up for the aptitude tests and selection interviews found their way into college either because pressure had been put on the principal by the director of technical education and vocational training who had himself received pressure from the minister and so on. Many of these were untrainable. For me as a trainer, it was very frustrating. I decided to resign but not until I made sure that a few students who had been overlooked because they came from poor families were given places.

This illustrates the premise I shared with you earlier. Those who abuse power are likely to abuse resources. In this context, "power" is not restricted to political power but to authority and influence in its broadest sense. For instance, the police officer who can use his power to cause dockets to disappear as long as criminals are able to pay him. A magistrate can use his position to frustrate the cause of justice by receiving money to turn a verdict a particular way, irrespective of how overwhelming the evidence against the accused is. A lecturer who can cause you to fail if you do not have sex with him. The list, I can assure you, is endless.

In short, if you bear these premises in mind, you should have no difficulty finding workable story ideas that can be researched, investigated and reported in the public interest.

A Practical Example

Fact: the majority of Malawians are poor, poor to the extent that they cannot afford to eat three square meals a day. Given the burden of national poverty, government has been telling the public that it is committed to improving the quality of life of the average Malawian.

To this end, it has, in recent years, embarked on poverty reduction strategies which are to be translated through various ministries and departments till the benefits are felt in every district of the country. The government position has been articulated in a poverty reduction strategy document. To make people aware of the benefits, workshops and conferences have been held all over the place, in Mangochi, in hotels etc. The tax regime has been raised to fund the strategy.

My question is this: can we quantify how much money has been spent on workshops and conferences to reduce poverty since government embarked on its poverty reduction programme years ago? What percentage of the national budget is this figure? In real terms, what could this money have done? How many boreholes could it have sunk? What difference would it have made in providing ARVs to the number of people in need of the life-prolonging drugs?

Of course, these details are not readily available, but can be constructed through painstaking research. There are baseline figures which show levels of poverty but what will it take to change the quality of their lives by providing greater equity and social justice in the distribution of national resources?

How much money has government spent in the past 10 years sending leaders abroad to Morningside Clinic in Johannesburg for medical treatment? How much money does the biggest government hospital or the smallest rural health centre need to run in a month, in a year?

If you can find these details, you can safely say that you have the makings of a good investigative story. You could enhance your research by finding out how other societies are dealing with the issue of closing the gap between the rich and the privileged on the one hand and the poor and under-privileged on the other. Take Denmark, Sweden and Norway, collectively known as Scandinavia, for example. These countries have among the highest taxes in the world.

It cost the equivalent of US\$5 dollars for a bottle of beer in Sweden when I was studying there in 1998. It cost about the same amount of money to buy a packet of 20 cigarettes in Finland. The countries I am referring to have in place a welfare state, which places the onus of providing essential social services to their citizens on the state. And the state is able to provide free education, free medical care, subsidised housing and transport, care for the old from the taxes people pay. Through consumption taxes on alcohol and cigarettes, government is able to raise a substantial amount of money.

In Denmark, about 4.5 million of the country's 5.2 million population pay up to 60 per cent of their income as tax in addition to 25 per cent VAT. Social welfare gobbles up the largest chunk of tax revenue. I have these details from the Director for Compliance at the Danish Tax Commission, Steffen Hansen.³⁹ The people of Scandinavia may grumble over the weight of taxation, but at least they know where their money goes. Which is more than we can say about our governments.

I have used this extended example to show how the originality of a story idea can be enhanced with additional research to improve its value and stimulate public debate and to some extent, influence social change in a positive way.

Conclusion

I like to tell the people I train that there is a big difference between seeing and perceiving. Seeing is a reflex action: you see because you have eyes. When you perceive, you think about what you see. The fact that perception is based on your ability and capacity for thought and rationalisation makes it relevant to us as journalists. Which is another way of saying that observation is one thing, but taking what we have observed to another level is another thing altogether.

³⁹ Edem Djokotoe and Pamela Chama. *Show Me The Money*. Lusaka. Transparency International Zambia. 2006. p.103.

This is why I like to see beyond the obvious. Let me conclude with a final example. The other day, someone in this class said Malawi is a democratic country. I want to ask him now what he means by "democracy". If we go by Abraham Lincoln's much-quoted definition, it is "government of the people, by the people, for the people". Simply put, it is a representative government, where people rule through the representatives they elect. Let us isolate the concept of "representation" for a moment.

I want you to consider the current composition of the Malawian parliament and ask yourself, on the basis of where the MPs live, who they really represent? How can you have an MP representing a rural constituency in Mangochi, a place he does not live and whose experiences he does not share? Is it any wonder that once these MPs get elected, they never return until the next election? On the basis of the facts that show where who is based, can we conclude that representative government in Malawi is a fallacy, with those in parliament representing only themselves?

Answers to these questions may be difficult to answer in one breath, but as a journalist, I think it is important for me to query even the most obvious. It is through logical, rational process that we find out the truth about things around us and inform the public we serve accordingly.

Thank you for your attention.

STORY DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANISATION by Edem Djokotoe

Investigative Journalism Workshop for Malawi News Agency
Mzuzu, 18th to 22nd June 2007

INTRODUCTION

As a news agency, you are in the business of selling news and information in a manner that is easy to use and easy to understand as briefly and as concisely as possible. Thankfully, basic journalistic writing enables us to convey the facts effortlessly, sticking to the bare essence and keeping opinion out. For years, many news agencies and newspapers have relied on the Inverted Pyramid as a structure of organisation and presentation. However, it has been overtaken by events and circumstances. I will spend some time explaining this later.

For now, I will discuss the structure of the investigative news report.

STRUCTURE OF THE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Because investigative reports tend to inform readers about things they did not know before, the first paragraph—the intro—must be stark and concise in their revelation. To this end, the recommended type of intro a reporter might want to consider is the bullet intro, so called because of its precision. As far as information presentation goes, it answers the question WHAT has happened. The supplementary details come later.

For example:

Tetrasil, a drug being marketed in Zambia as a wonder cure for AIDS, is actually a chemical for cleaning swimming pools.

The paragraphs that follow make supplementary revelations that support the initial fact that has been presented. Where necessary, facts and figures have to be cited to consolidate the revelation.

For example:

A team of local scientists commissioned by Post Newspapers Limited to investigate the efficacy of Tetrasil said it neither cured eliminated the HIV virus nor cured AIDS, contrary to the claims made by Dr. Edgar Ngoma, the self-styled AIDS activist. The scientists, led by Professor Jack Mwamba, said though the drug suppressed a number of fungi, algae and bacteria, it did not have any impact on the HIV virus.

"We will need to do more research, but from what we have been able to establish so far, Tetrasil has no efficacy against HIV and AIDS. In our professional opinion, it should not be injected into any more patients because at this point, we cannot tell what the side effects will be," Professor Mwamba said.

Tetrasil is being marketed by Dr. Ngoma at a cost of K7 million and conducting clinical trials without the sanction of the Ministry of Health. So far, 12 patients have been injected with the drug, but their medical condition after the treatment has not been independently established, though Dr. Ngoma says they are on the road to recovery. "Government is hiding the truth from the people of Zambia. They want people to continue taking ARVs for the rest of their lives, thereby enriching those companies that are making these anti-retrovirals. With Tetrasil, you get the injection once and that is all," Dr. Ngoma said in an interview.

At this point, a certain amount of interpretation is required, which means that the reporter should rely on the authoritative opinion from well-informed sources to explain the implications of the revelations that have been made in the preceding paragraphs.

For example:

Tetrasil derives its name from tetrasilver tetroxide (Ag_4O_4), the active chemical agents it contains. When injected into the body, it was claimed to release electrons equivalent to three volts. Dr. Ngoma claimed it was this mild voltage of electrical current that electrocuted the HIV virus.

*On April 29 this year, Dr. Ngoma made headlines when he published colour photographs of a AIDS patient who he said had been cured of AIDS in 10 days after he was injected with Tetrasil. The four photographs, which were published on the front page of the **Weekly Angel**, a paper Dr. Ngoma owns, showed Henry Phiri before and after the treatment. The move attracted considerable interest from several quarters, including the Network of People Living With HIV and AIDS.*

Investigations revealed that Tetrasil was first patented in the United States in October 1977 by Dr. Marvin Antelman, an Israeli scientist working for the Weizmann Institute in Israel. The US patent number for Tetrasil is 5,676,977.

As much as possible, the reporter should broaden the scope of his sourcing to accommodate a number of voices. Multi-sourcing helps validate the facts and put them in perspective, enriching the story.

For instance, it will be important to get an official position from the Ministry of Health, from UNAIDS and the local office of WHO. It would also be important to do a comprehensive net search to see what kind of details about the drug can be found. Speaking with pharmacologists and some of those who have been injected with the drugs would broaden the scope of the story. The voices of others afflicted with HIV and AIDS who have not gone for the treatment would propose alternative views.

USING BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Technical stories often require reporters to provide explanation of processes and facts in terms that are free of jargon. For instance, under normal circumstances, what should people who have been afflicted with HIV go through clinically? Their CD4 count, their viral load has to be measured, their response to ARVs need to be monitored. Lay readers may not understand a lot of these things so it is important to the story that such explanations and interpretations are provided. All said, an investigative story must be informative as well as educative. At story's end, the 5Ws and 1H have to be answered so that the reader has little or no doubts about the news and information that has been provided.

The example that I have tried to reconstruct is based on an actual story which should have been done by the Zambian media but was not followed through. I used it as an example in a similar workshop and hope it helps illustrate the point I am making about story structure and organisation.

TO FEATURISE OR NOT TO FEATURISE?

Sometimes, editors have to make a decision whether an investigative story has to be presented as hard news or as a news feature which, in terms of style, gives the reporter the ability to humanise it.

Look at this example. Government spends colossal amounts of money sending ministers and VIPs for medical treatment in South Africa and in the UK. Meanwhile, the amount of money that the Ministry of Health gets for government hospitals, clinics and rural health centres is negligible. Consequently, people who could have been treated for curable diseases die. Mortality rates for children under the age of five is high, statistics from UNICEF show.

Now, assuming I have the figures of how much government spent last year on overseas medical treatment, I could use that revelation or that fact in my intro.

On the other hand, I could start my story by focusing on four-year-old Dailess Mkandawire who died of malaria because the government clinic where she was admitted did not have the necessary drugs and she was buried two days ago. The testimony of her mother who waited in line for hours before her daughter could be attended to and when the time came, there was no medicine, only a prescription that she goes to a pharmacy in the next town to buy the drugs would make good human interest copy.

Personally, I favour the human stories because these tend to resonate more with readers than cold, abstract facts do.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

A General Knowledge and Current Affairs Quiz for MANA Staff

1. What is the daily verbatim record of parliamentary debates called?
2. Every year, Parliament enacts a law to give government permission to spend money authorised by the House. What is this Act called?
3. How many mandatory readings does a bill have to go through before it becomes an Act of Parliament?
4. In parliamentary jargon, who is a Whip?
5. What kind of country is described as Lusophone?
6. Name the only African country that was never colonised by Britain but is member of the Commonwealth.
7. The headquarters of the Pan-African News Agency, now PANA Press, is in which country?
8. The headquarters of the Africa Development Bank is in which country?
9. The largest hydro-electric dam project in Africa is in which country?
10. The theft of another person's writing is called
11. The rules and regulations that govern the professional conduct of civil servants are collectively called
12. The job description of a head of state is spelled out in which particular document?

13. Which celebrated African writer and film maker died at the age of 84 on the 9th of June this year?
14. What does the abbreviation SACU stand for?
15. The headquarters of the African Union is in which capital city?
16. Which country's capital is Tripoli?
17. Which African music awards ceremony is held in South Africa every year?
18. What is the name of the ruling party in Mozambique?
19. Malawi held its first democratic elections in 30 years in which year?
20. The national currency of Lesotho is
21. The national currency of Swaziland is
22. Name the only two African countries to have won Olympic gold medals in football.
23. Name the country that borders Malawi in the south.
24. What do you call an official statement released after a summit of heads of state and senior statesmen?
25. Which national park in Malawi was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984?

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2. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (ECONOMICS)

COLLEGE ATTENDED: CHANCELLOR COLLEGE

COURSES COVERED

- A. YEAR FOUR: ECONOMETRICS**
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- B. YEAR THREE: INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS**
INTEMEDATE MICROECONOMICS
MONEY AND BANKING
ORGANISATIONAL THEORY
STATISTICAL METHODS
- C. YEAR TWO: ELEMENTARY MACROECONOMICS**
THE ECONOMY OF MALAWI
APPLIED STATISTICS
ORGANISATIONAL THEORY
- D. YEAR ONE: ELEMENTARY MICROECONOMICS**
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3. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS/TRAINING

- (A) ADVANCED DIPLOMA JOURNALISM
HARARE POLYTECHNIC (HARARE) 1999**
- (B) DIPLOMA IN FINANCIAL JOURNALISM
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- (C) TRAINING IN BUSINESS/FINANCIAL IN JOURNALISM
WORLD BANK sponsored training: 1997**
- (D) TRAINING IN INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM:
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- (E) TRAINING IN POLICY ANALYSIS
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4. CURRENT EMPLOYEMENT DETAILS

Employer: University of Malawi
Domicile : The Polytechnic
Position : Assistant Lecturer
Department of Journalism and Media Studies
Nature of Job: Teaching economics and media statistics
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Conducting consultancies

Date of Appointment: March 4, 2003

5. PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT DETAILS

- a. Employer: Nation Publication Limited**
Position Held: Business/Economics Writer/Editor
Dates of Appointment: January 1 1996-February 2003

11. Employer: Blantyre Newspapers Limited (BNL)
Position Held: Business/ Economics Writer
Dates of Appointment: July 10, 1994- December 1995

6. RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

- a. Research principal investigator: The state of financial journalism in Malawi (a joint research work with Rhodes University, RSA. 2003, unpublished**
- b. Research investigator: Censorship in business reports: The role of corporate business in Malawi (2004, unpublished)**

7. RELATED CONSULTANCIES

- a. **Coordinator: Cida-sponsored Programme on Economic Governance for media**
- b. **Trainer: Conducted training for journalists and media workers on budget reporting, economic and financial journalism)**
- c. **Media trainer: Communicating research via media (Pansos Institute of Southern Africa)**

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- M.A. Journalism and Media Studies, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa. (2003)
- B.Sc. Journalism and Mass Communication (with Distinction), International School of Social Sciences, University of Tampere, Finland. (1995)
- B.A. Education, Literature and Languages (with Distinction), University of Zambia. (1986)
- Certificate, Fiction and Non-Fiction Writing, The Writing School, London. 1982.

1.3 Continuing Education

- UNWHO/AFRO Health Education for Media Practitioners and Trainers, Nyanga, Zimbabwe (April 1999)
- Nordic-SADC Journalism Centre Training of Trainers Course, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe. (December 1998)
- Nordic-SADC Training of Trainers Course/ Institute for the Further Education of Journalists (FOJO), University of Kalmar, Sweden (May 1998)
- Thomson Foundation, University of Wales School of Education, Cardiff Training Needs Analysis (November 1997 -- February 1998)
- Africa Council for Communication Education (ACCE) Desk Top Publishing Course, University of Nairobi, Kenya. (1992)

2. Professional Experience

- Executive Director and Principal Consultant, Primus Media. (2005--)
- Training Editor, Post Newspapers Limited (2003--2005)
- Deputy Director, ZAMCOM (2002--2003)
- Associate Trainer, NSJ Southern African Media Training Trust in Maputo (1998--)
- Training Manager, ZAMCOM. (1996 --2002)
- Senior Lecturer, Journalism Section, Evelyn Hone College, Lusaka, Zambia. (1986--1996)
- Newspaper Columnist, **The Post** (1995 --)

- Correspondent, Gemini News Service, Lusaka/London (1983 --1986)
- Information Officer, UN Information Centre, Lusaka, Zambia (1982)

3. Job Summary

- As Executive Director and Principal Consultant of Primus Media, I undertake communication and media consultancy and training assignments for client organisations; depending on the scope of work, such assignments are handled in collaboration with a consortium of consultants. In this regard, I have undertaken work for United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the Central Board of Health (CBoH).
- As Training Editor of the Post, my responsibilities included designing and conducting in-house training for editorial staff, advising line editors on content and coverage and co-ordinating training for non-editorial staff. It was in this regard that I initiated the *Business Post* as a weekly supplement of the main Post newspaper and edited the first 12 editions until my departure from Post Newspapers Limited on 29th July 2005.
- As Deputy Director at ZAMCOM, I directly oversaw the training functions of the Institute, advised on training and media consultancy, provided administrative and technical support to the Director of the Institute and deputised for the Director when he was out of office.
- As Associate Trainer, NSJ Southern African Media Training Trust, I have conducted, on behalf of the Maputo-based institution, specialised courses for journalists in the SADC region. In this regard, I have conducted the following courses: Political Reporting (Lusaka, Zambia: 1998), Language for Newspaper Sub-Editors (Maseru, Lesotho: 2001), Training of Trainers (Mbabane, Swaziland: 2005;); Reporting Africa (Maputo, Mozambique: 2005)
- As Training Manager at ZAMCOM, I designed, co-ordinated and conducted in-service training for journalists working in the print media as well as communication-based courses for non-media personnel in areas as diverse as public speaking, report and project proposal writing. I was also involved in on-site media training for community radio stations, particularly Radio Mazabuka in Mazabuka and Radio Chikaya in Lundazi.
- As Senior Lecturer in Journalism at the Evelyn Hone College, I taught Feature Writing, Reporting and English to journalism student for 10 years. In addition, I taught English and Communication Skills to Education, Marketing and Accountancy students at the Evelyn Hone College
- In my capacity as Senior Lecturer, Examiner and Marker, I wrote the current syllabus in English for Journalism students and collaborated with senior journalists from the print media to write the Feature Writing syllabus under the aegis of the Curriculum Development Unit of Ministry of Science, Technology and Vocational Training.
- As an Examiner and Marker in English and Feature Writing for Journalists for Examinations Council of Zambia, I set and marked national final examination papers in the said subjects.

- As a newspaper columnist for *The Post*, I have been writing two weekly columns since November 1995.
- As Information Assistant to the UN Information Centre Director, I provided information concerning the UN and its specialised agencies to the public, organised film and video shows promoting the UN and its activities, wrote radio scripts to mark special UN observances and did general information and public relations work for the UN in Zambia.
- As a Correspondent for Gemini News Service, I wrote news features for syndication to the agency's clients around the world.

4. As External Resource Person & Facilitator

- Investigative Journalism Pact Zambia/ZambiaThreshold {Project/USAID Lusaka Zambia May 2007
- Investigative Journalism, Transparency International Zimbabwe. Vic Falls Town, Zimbabwe. December 2006
- In-house training for Reporters at the Lesotho News Agency (LENA), Maseru, Lesotho, November 2006.
- Communicating Research Through the Media, Panos Institute, Zomba, Malawi. October 2006
- Reporting Research, Panos Institute, Zomba, Malawi. June 2006
- Political Reporting, NSJ, Mbabane, Swaziland, June 2006.
- Reporting Africa, NSJ. Maputo, Mozambique. October 2005.
- Training of Trainers for Journalists in the SADC Region, NSJ, Mbabane, Swaziland. March 2005.
- Language for Newspaper Sub-Editors in the SADC Region, NSJ, Maseru, Lesotho. October-November 2001
- Training of Trainers course, PLAN International, Lusaka, October. 1998.
- Political Reporting, Media Institute of Lesotho/National University of Lesotho. Maseru, Lesotho. May, 1998.
- Communication for Non-Media Personnel, Hotel Edinburgh, Kitwe. 1996.
- UNFPA/ZIS/ Population Communication Curriculum Development Workshop for Zambia Information Services, Lusaka. 1996.

- Communication Skills for YWCA National Youth Leadership Workshop. Lusaka. 1996.
- Effective Communication for Zambia Revenue Authority. Lusaka. 1996.
- Communication Skills for Care International Project Workers, Lusaka. 1996.
- Media Relations for the National Women's Lobby Group. Lusaka. 1995.
- Ministry of Education SHAPE workshop for Provincial Newsletter Editors, Barn Motel, Lusaka. 1993.
- Effective Communication Skills for Zambia National Building Society, Lusaka. 1993.

5. As Media Consultant

- Undertook Study of Government Expenditure Trends over a 20-year period for Transparency International, April—August 2006
- Feasibility Study for Community Radio Station in Samfya, Luapula Province for UNESCO. June 2006
- Undertook SADC regional evaluation for Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) in 2006.
- Collaborated in drawing up Communication Strategy to support 2006 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey under the aegis of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and Central Board of Health.
- UNDP Consultant on Best Practices in the Use of National United Nations Volunteers in Zambia. June-August 2005.
- Consulting Researcher, Training Needs Assessment, Journalism Section, Evelyn Hone College. 2003
- Feasibility Study for Southern African Media Development Fund, Maseru, Lesotho. 1999.
- Appraisal of Information and Communication Strategy for AFRONET, Lusaka. 2001.

6. As Independent Editor

- Co-editor of the book by Chiekh Tidiane Thiam and Demby Sy, **Breaking Monopolies: Legislation and Radio Pluralism in West Africa**. Panos Institute. 1997.
- Editor of the booklet by Chilufya Kasutu, **Bringing Beijing Back Home. The Beijing Platform of Action: Zambia's Experiences**.

ZARD. 1997.

- Editor of **Sing Among The Angels** by Chamunda Sichilongo. 1997.

7. As Author

- Wrote **A Handbook on Issue-Based Journalism**. Media Institute of Southern Africa Zambia Chapter. 2004.

8. As Contributor to Other Media Publications

- Wrote a chapter entitled "Investigating and Reporting Corruption" as well as an investigative report used as a case study in **Investigative Reporting in Zambia: A Practitioner's Handbook** by Leonard Kantumoya. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung/Transparency International Zambia. 2004.
- Wrote two chapters entitled "Generating Gender Responsive Ideas" and "Dealing with Language and Representation" in **Gender and Media Training Manual**. ZAMCOM/SIDA. 2002.
- Wrote a chapter entitled "Ethics: Journalism Training and Practice" in **Handbook on Journalism Ethics**. NIZA/MISA.2001.
- Wrote chapter entitled "Towards Balanced Gender Reporting" in **Reporting Gender in Southern Africa: A Media Guide**. SARDC. 1999.

9. Membership of Boards and Professional Associations

- Committee Member, Media Legal Defence Fund, Media Institute of Southern Africa (Zambia Chapter)
- Member, Media Institute of Southern Africa (Zambia Chapter)
- Board Member (Training portfolio), National Governing Council, Zambia Independent Media Association/ Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Zambia Chapter. (2000- 2001)
- Founder Member, Southern African Media Trainers Network (SAMTRAN), Maputo, Mozambique.
- Member, Commonwealth Press Union (CPU).

10. Other Contributions to the Mass Media

- Chairman of Panel of Judges, Best HIV/AIDS Coverage, US Information Centre/MISA. 2006.
- Chairman of Panel of Judges, Best HIV/AIDS Coverage, US Information Centre/MISA. 2005.

- News Analyst on breakfast television programme, *Kwacha Good Morning Zambia*, Zambia National Broadcasting Television. 2003—2004
- Member of panel of judges for BP Top Eight Media Awards for 2002.
- Member of panel of judges for ACCA for Best Financial Reporting 2002
- Was consulting editor for **Reporting Gender in Southern Africa: A Media Guide**. Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre/Women in Development Southern Africa Awareness. Harare. 1999.
- Presented paper on *Capacity Building and Training Needs for the Independent and Community Media Sector* to the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Community Voices Conference at Club Mangochi, Malawi in September 1996.
- Member of Panel of Judges for UNDP National Article and Essay Writing Competition for University, College and secondary School Students in Zambia. 1996.
- Script writer for USAID/Morehouse School of Medicine-funded documentary dramas on STDS and HIV/AIDS. 1996
- Theatre Director: 1996: *The Swamp Dwellers*, Profund Theatre.1995: *Iranian Nights*. Lusaka Theatre Club.1992: *The Trials of Brother Jero*. EHC, Lusaka.
- Short story writer, Radio Zambia: 1983 -- 1990.

11. Hobbies

- Going to the gym and jogging
- Reading
- Writing
- Listening to music
- Travelling
- Cooking
- Watching football, tennis, boxing and wrestling.

12. Referees

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Grantee Monthly Performance Report

Recipient's Organization Name: **Communications** _____ Date: **April , May & June**

Recipient's Contact Person: **Fr. E Nyantakanya** _____

Title: **Director**

1. Project Title: **Socio-Economic Awareness Campaign: Concretising the fight against corruption in the livestock sector**

2. Grant No.: **2112-01-Communications** _____

3. Location of the Project: **Ngabu-Chikwawa**

4. Amount of Grant Expended (C&A Funds): K _____

5. Amount of Grant Expended (Grantee Funds): **K217,501.5** _____

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1. Meet stakeholders; groups from whom we need assistance. (Agricultural experts, Police, Livestock association executive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff • Stationery • Food and refreshments 	Meeting with stakeholder s takes place.	The groups are informed and we will get some support from them.	Communications report	20 TH APRIL,2007	11 People including 5 staff members 6 male and 5 female.
	We hired a HALL		We formed the Technical panel: Some of the Stakeholders and some of the Staff.			
<p>The Stakeholders were briefed about the project and were given the printed proposal and budget. The Director appealed for their support and service to the community. The stakeholders pledged to support the project activities To improve their participation of the stakeholders we created the Technical panel which includes all the stakeholders and members of staff. The Technical panel will be guiding the implementation of the project. Some changes which the Technical panel made were the inclusion of a meeting with the District Commissioner and a survey before conducting Focus group discussions.</p>						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
<p>2. Prepare for Focus group discussions. Develop short play and /or traditional songs to take to the communities to serve as an entry point for focus group discussions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff and volunteers' time • Office space • Stationery • Printer • Printer cartridges • Stakeholders' time • Food and refreshments • Recording 8 songs 	<p>Scripts and songs developed for community theatre.</p>	<p>Plays and songs will stimulate conversation around corruption</p>	<p>Field reports</p>	<p>24th April 2007</p>	<p>3 Staff members,6 Stake holders and 9 volunteers</p> <p>5 female and 13 male.</p>
	<p>We hired a HALL. SONGS were not recorded.</p>	<p>We just assigned tasks to each other and then commissioned some members to meet the TA and the DC</p>				

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
<p>The meeting greatly helped to give face to the project. The whole program and strategy of the project was scrutinized and reviewed. Suggestions and ideas were incorporated. The meeting resolved that the songs and theatre should not be recorded now but should wait until a baseline survey is conducted. Messages for placards and banners were formulated. Members asked about the availability of T-Shirts and Golf Shirts but later agreed that this should come after the Survey in order to get the right messages. Strategies on how to the conduct the survey was discussed. Targeted Group Village headmen and their respective villages were randomly selected.</p> <p>In stead of having it for three days, we had it for one day only. We will have other meetings of this nature in the course of the project implementation.</p>						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
3. Meeting with the two Members of Parliament in whose constituencies we will be working.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel • Communication s' staff time 	Meeting with the Members of Parliament held.	The members of parliament will be informed about the project that is to take place.	Communications report.		
Members of Parliament were substituted by the District commissioner and, Traditional Authority	Included 2 Stakeholders and the Traditional Authority	Meeting with the TA and the D.C held the same day.	The D.C and T.A be informed about the project and get their approval	Communications Report	25 th April,2007	5 Participants (three male and one female)

The Traditional Authority was briefed about the project and he promised to support the implementation of the project. He then made arrangements for the team to meet the District Commissioner the same day.

The District Commissioner was informed about the project. He welcomed it very well and then outlined problems faced by farmers in the District. He also encouraged the Team to work hand in hand with his office.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
4. Technical Panel meeting	Communications' staff time, Stakeholders time, food and Refreshments	Meeting with the Technical panel held.	The two meetings with the DC and the TA reviewed.	Communications report.	26 th April 2007	5 staff and 6 Stakeholders (5 female and 6 male)

Report on the meetings with the D.C and the T.A was presented. The Director briefed participants about the HELP Commission from America which will be visiting Malawi. A Questionnaire which has five main sections [Management, Marketing, Corruption, Theft and Benefits] was developed to be used by Numerators during the survey that is to be conducted soon.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
5. Meet with the Group Village Headmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff time • Stakeholders' time • Food and refreshments • Hall 	Meeting with Village Headmen held	Get approval from the Village Headmen to carry out focus group discussions with livestock producing communities.	Communications Report.	27 th April 2007	7 Technical panel and 38 village Headmen
	No hall was Booked because meeting was held outside the TA's office	The meeting is held	The GVHs will be informed about the project, how we are going to conduct it and then get their support.	Communications report		

The project was introduced to the Group village heads and were asked to support and cooperate with the numerators in their respective villages, who were to visit them on 30th April for data collection. Further meetings in connection with the baseline survey were held on 2nd May, 9th May, 17th-21st May, 29th May [see attached program of the project for further details].

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
6. Sensitization activities and Focus group discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff time. • Volunteers' time • Food and refreshments • Fuel and Vehicle for hire • 3 bicycles • 2 recorders • stakeholders time 	10 livestock producing communities (crashes) sensitized and corruption issues discussed	Livestock producing communities will understand the negative impact of corruption. Communications' staff and volunteers have a better understanding of specific ways corruption is affecting communities producing livestock and get ideas from livestock farmers about what we can, and should, do to fight corruption.	Sensitization and field reports.	30 th May, 4 th , 5 th , 8 th 9 th June.	

We began with the launch of the Focus Group Discussions and then a wrap up meeting and then we had some more nine meetings at various centres.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
7. Meeting with Livestock Dealers (Middle men) to present a summary of findings from focus group discussions and ask them if they have ideas on how to reduce corruption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication s' staff time 	Meeting with the three livestock dealers held	Livestock Dealers will be willing to assist in the effort to fight corruption and improve the lives of livestock producing communities.	Communications report.	15 th June	
	Hall, stakeholders, food and refreshments, butchermen,	And also butchermen representatives held.				

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
8. Meet with the Anti-Corruption Officer in the District to present our findings and listen to his advice and understanding of the situation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff time • Fuel • vehicle 	Meeting with the Anti-corruption officer held.	District Anti-Corruption officer will be informed of our findings and he will tell us his knowledge, efforts and role in regards to corruption in the livestock sector, in Ngabu.	Communications report.		

This meeting did not take place and will not take place because we have no anti corruption officer on the District level and also because we already had the assistance of an anticorruption officer from Lilongwe (Mr. Kamchetere). The resources from this were used to support the meet with the District Commissioner which also took place in Chikwawa.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
9. One day meeting with Communications' staff and volunteers to share the findings from the focus group discussions, meeting with livestock dealers,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff time • Office space • Food and refreshments • Stationery • Volunteers' time 	Staff meeting held	Communications will produce a compiled and well articulated report on the findings from the Focus group discussions, livestock dealers, Anti-corruption officer and all other information gathered.	Compiled report.		
		Meeting held.	The survey report is not ready because the computer has crashed due to a virus.	Communications Report	14 th June	

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
11. Plan logistics for Open Forum discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten-day fee for facilitator • Stationery • Communication s' staff time • Stakeholders' time. • Food and refreshments • Hall rent 	List of people to invite. Work with the facilitator to develop an agenda for the Open Forum Discussion and specifically a strategy for discussing the problem of corruption. Identifying solutions and developing an action plan.	Preparation for open Day Forum are completed	List of invitees, Facilitator reports		
12. Open Forum Discussions to brainstorm on the issues of poverty, corruption and develop an Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily Rate for Facilitator • Hall • Stationery • T-Shirts, Golf Shirts, caps, banners printed for IEC 	Action plan for fighting corruption in livestock sector in Ngabu developed	Action plan is implemented	Action plan written and presented in communications report.		

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
	materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel • Food and refreshments. 					
13. Reporting to Casals & Associates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication s' staff time • Food and refreshments • Office space 	Meeting with Casals & Associates delegation takes place.	Comprehensive report of the whole project is completed and presented.	Communications report.		
	Technical panel					

WEEK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
One day meeting with Communications' staff and volunteers to share the findings from the focus group discussions, meeting with livestock dealers,																√											
Seek Legal advice																			√								
Plan logistics for Open Forum discussions																					√		√				
Open Forum Discussions to brainstorm on the issues of poverty, corruption and development of an Action Plan.																									√		
Reporting to Casals & Associates																											√

Signature: _____ Title _____ Date: _____

Grantee Monthly Performance Report

Recipient's Organization Name: *MBC Kaning'ina Studios* Date: 12th July 2007

Recipient's Contact Person: *Wesley Kumwenda* Title: *Producer / Director of Vyamchindindi.*

1. Project Title: *A Radio Programme in the Tumbuka Language, titled "VYAMCHINDINDI"*

2. C & A Grant No.: 2112-01-MBC

3. Location of the Project: *Mzuzu at Kaning'ina*

4. Amount of Grant Expended (C&A Funds): **MK2, 681, 312.00**

5. Amount of Grant Expended (Grantee Funds): **MK559, 900.00**

Objective1: Inform, educate and entertain the mass population in the Northern Region and to make aware that corruption brings down development.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1. Travel to Chitipa District.	Recording Machinery, T-shirts and Fuel	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 100 receive the T-shirts	Over 75% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in the district and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	20th April 2007 to 23rd April 2007. 3-nights of Programme activities.	1st at the church we had 88 People. 31 were Male and 57 were Female. 12 People took part in the Radio Programme. 50 got the T-shirts. 2nd at Assembly Chamber. 36 People attended. 14 Male and 22 Female. 15 took part in radio programme. All the 36 got the T-Shirts. 3rd at a remote village. 19 People attended. 8 took part in Programme. 14 got T-Shirts. We had 10 Male and 9 Female.

There was a very good indication on Corruption. They said they know it and see it happen amongst them. When we gave in the meaning of what it is to be corrupt, and told them about how to report corruption, and where to report, it was like they now had their eyes opened so that when they see it, they can report without fear or favour. They thanked us for launching the Programme. It was a successful launch. The Problems faced were on shortage of T-Shirts because we had 100 to benefit People taking part in the three programmes. In the first one we had 88 People. All the same, we told them that next time would do and they understood us. The other problem was on sitting allowances: They expected us to give them money, but we told them we had only the message and the T-Shirts. It must be noted and taken into account that the first installment came in late; as a result, the Producer did his expertise on Production of the Radio Programme by going into the field to collect material for the Radio Programme in plenty of good time in order to have enough time to edit and do the Productions for the continuity of the Programme on MBC -1.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
2. Travel to Karonga District.	Recording Machinery, T-shirts and Fuel	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 100 receive the T-shirts	Over 80% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in Karonga and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	6 th May 2007 to 8 th May 2007. 2-Nights in the District.	114 People attended, and it was packed at the Assembly Hall. 54 were Male and 60 Female. 21 People took part in Radio Programme. 100 got the T-Shirts.

As it was in Chitipa, we noted that People know what corruption is and that it exists in the District. The big gathering gave us courage to tell them the effects and results of corruption. We told them where to report and how to report corruption. It was interesting to note that some people did not know they were being corrupted, especially the chiefs in one way or the other in order that their cases before the chiefs go well. After telling them that both the giver and receiver of any fishy deal are guilty of corruption and liable to punishment, they said they will now be careful. They will not accept to be bribed, they said. Our two Radio Programmes we done satisfactorily. We gave T-Shirts to the first 100 People that attended or rather came in first. Those that came in late found our empty bag, but at the end of it gave us headaches. They demanded that we give them transport to their respective places. It was not easy as several of them were Traditional Authorities and we ended up contributing from our pockets the sum of MK4, 000.00 to give to them which included MK3, 000.00 that was demanded by the Assembly personnel who said bought fuel for the motor cycle which they used to mobilize and call Traditional leaders and other stakeholders to the function. So, without much ado, we gave them the money from our pockets.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
3. Travel to Rumph District.	Recording Machinery, T-shirts and Fuel	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 100 receive the T-shirts.	Over 85% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in Karonga and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	13 th May -07 to 15 th May 2007. 2-Nights in the District.	131 People were in attendance. The Assembly Hall was full to capacity. 72 were Male and 59 were Female. 31 People took part in the Radio Programme. 100 got the T-Shirts.

In Rumph, we had a good gathering again. This included tradition healers (African Doctors) amongst chiefs and others. We noted that People here also accepted that there is rampant corruption taking place in the district because of tobacco farms and estates. They know corruption. This gathering gave us a muscle to be at our best as we were now improving on the Programme. We told them where to report and how to report corruption. We told them that both the giver and recipient are liable to face law. On this they said that they will now start reporting to relevant offices such as the NICE and ACB because "Police is more corrupt", they said. We had a good time recording material for our two Radio Programmes. We gave T-Shirts to 100 People that came in first. We did not have any problem with those that did not receive. They thanked us for the lessons and the Radio Programme. They were very happy and stated openly that they are democratic. They get what is given to them. And the Chairperson for the Rumph District Assembly said that this Radio Programme is important in that he believes that it will bring changes to the rural masses. "It might not be today," he said; "but it will be seen in due years to come", he finished his statement. He asked us where we had been all these years. He was impressed because he listened to the Vyamchindindi Radio Programmes that we recorded in Chitipa and Karonga. He told us that he is a good listener to Programmes that are done and broadcast in his mother Language –Tumbuka. All in all, Rumph was fantastic.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
4. Travel to Mzimba, Embangweni and Edingeni.	Recording Machinery, T-shirts and Fuel Transport, Meals & accommodation for Production Team.	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 300 receive the T-shirts.	Over 75% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in Mzimba District and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	3 rd June -07 to 7 th June 2007. 4-Nights in the District.	73: at Mzimba Boma. 41 Male and 32 Female. 29 took part in Radio Program. At Embangweni 144:- 63 Male 81 Female. 20 took part in radio programme. At Edingeni: 78: -51 Male and 27 Female. 20 took part in Rad. Prog.

We started with Mzimba Boma at the M'Mbelwa District Assembly and then proceeded to Embangweni and Edingeni in the same district. We had a good gathering at Mzimba Boma. We did not have problems with the People there. We gave T-Shirts to all that were in the Assembly Chamber. At Embangweni we did the same; we gave the T-Shirts to the first 100 People. But later there came 44 more People and the Programme Administrative Secretary gave them the T-Shirts after the Peer Educator explained to them effects of corruption, how to report and where to report. It was at Edingeni where 78 People came to attend to us and listen to what we had brought to them. We are pleased to report that they very much understood us on the fact that we had less T-Shirts to give to each one of them. We had 56 T-Shirts left and we gave them all to Edingeni People. In all these visits, we noted that People accepted that corruption exists. They know that corruption is evil. But they did not know what to do when they see it. We told them how to report, where to report and they promised good will. We had a good time. The only problem we faced was on Fuel estimates; we underestimated in that we contributed MK1, 543.68 from our pockets to buy extra 9.6 Litres of Petrol to take us back to Mzuzu.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
5. Travel to Nkhata-Bay	Recording Machinery, T-shirts and Fuel Transport, Meals & accommodation for Production Team.	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 100 receive the T-shirts.	Over 75% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in Nkhata-Bay District and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	26 th August-07 to 28 th Aug.-07 2-Nights in the Nkhata-Bay District.	?

**** This activity awaits funds as follows: Four crew members of Vyamchindindi Radio Programme shall travel to Nkhata-Bay for two nights at rate of MK5, 550.00 each on Accommodation and MK1, 680.00 each on subsistence allowances as it appears in the agreed flat rate in our budget proposal. There shall be Fuel allocation of MK3, 500.00 and 100 T-Shirts at MK700.00 each for our Radio Anti-corruption campaign activities in the district. Total amount of money required for the Nkhata-Bay trip and its activities is MK130, 940.00 only.
Thus: MK70, 000.00 on T-Shirts; MK57, 440.00 on Subsistence and Accommodation and MK 3, 500.00 on Fuel. = (MK130, 940.00).
You might have noticed from the Radio Programmes that have been aired that Milliam Simkonda and Williams Kaponda take a very active part in educating the People on how to report, where to report, etc... They give each other turns and subjects to tell to the people. With this in practice, the two can not be left behind when it comes to meeting the objectives of Vyamchindindi Radio Programme. At least one of them must go with Producer because they are equally important. Notice how they did in one Radio Programme at Mzimba Boma. They interacted very well and people went home satisfied with what they heard. But, this Nkhata –Bay trip shall involve Producer of Vyamchindindi, Administrative Secretary, Engineer and Driver. The Engineer shall be required because of his technical know how of the equipment to be used on this trip which the Producer can not handle on his own.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
6. Shanting in Mzuzu	Recording Machinery & T-shirts.	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme and 200 receive the T-shirts.	Over 90% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people in the Mzuzu City and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	28 th September 2007 for 08:00 Hours to 16:30 Hours. It shall be on Friday.	?

**** The Mzuzu City activity requires funds for 200 T-Shirts; Lunch allowances of MK1, 000.00 each for 7 crew members of Vyamchindindi Radio Programme and MK5, 000.00 allocations on fuel for our vehicle on duty because this shall mean total chanting in the City in order to make enough noise on how to report, resist, reject corruption and where to report; its effects, etc.,. The amount of money needed to carry out this activity is MK152, 000.00 PLUS Salaries for SEPTEMBER -07, OCTOBER -07 and NOVEMBER 2007 for Administrative Secretary and Peer Educator at MK12, 900.25 each per month.

	SEPTEMBER – 07	OCTOBER -07	NOVEMBER- 07	TOTAL
Airtime	2 Programmes at MK35, 000.00 each =MK70, 000.00	2 Programmes at MK35, 000.00 each =MK70, 000.00	2 Programmes at MK35, 000.00 each =MK70, 000.00	210, 000.00
Salaries	2 Employees on Radio Programme =MK25, 800.50	2 Employees on Radio Programme =MK25, 800.50	2 Employees on Radio Programme =MK25, 800.50	77, 401.50

GRAND TOTAL NEEDED THIS MONTH IS MK439, 401.50

It must be noted that as the Producer of Vyamchindindi Radio Programme, I planned this way to have material for the Radio Programme collected in plenty of good time so that I have enough time to edit the materials and produce the Programmes for broadcasts at stated times and dates in our contracts with MBC regarding Airtime.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
7. Travel to Likoma District and visit Chizumulu Island	Recording Machinery & T-shirts. Transport, Meals & accommodation for Production Team.	Effective Recording material for Radio Programme; 200 receive T-shirts at Likoma and 150 receive the T-shirts at Chizumulu.	Over 70% of the people listened to the Radio Programme and told others about it.	Contact people through the DCs Office at Likoma and ask if they have initiated an anti-corruption activity (play, group, or workshop) within two weeks time of the Radio Broadcast.	16 th July 2007 - 21 st July 2007 6-Nights at the Island District.	?

*** Funds are in for this trip hence reports shall be made alter the trip. **

Project/Event Implementation Timeline

[Please add a red X to indicate when the Activity actually took place]

Months	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Activity: 1-Travel to Chitipa District.	XX 20-23 Apr-07											
Activity2-Travel to Karonga District.		XX 6-8 May-07										
Activity3-Travel to Rumphi District.			XX 13-15 May-07									
Activity4-Travel to Mzimba, Embangweni and Edingeni.				XX 3-7 June -07								
Activity5-Travel to Nkhata-Bay					X 26-28 August							
Activity6-Shanting in Mzuzu						X 28 Sept.						
Activity7-Travel to Likoma District and visit Chizumulu Island							X 16-21 July 2007					

Name / Signature: Wesley Kumwenda Title: Producer / Director of Vyamchindindi Radio Programme Date: 12th July 2007.

Grantee Monthly Performance Report

Recipient's Organization Name: **Montfort Media** Date: **9 July 2007**

Recipient's Contact Person: **Montfort Misunje** Title: **Project Coordinator**

1. Project Title: **Siyani Katangale**

2. Grant No.: _____

3. Location of the Project: **Radio Maria, Mangochi**

4. Amount of Grant Expended (C&A Funds): **MK 2, 791, 383**

5. Amount of Grant Expended (Grantee Funds): **MK 1, 299, 985**

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1. Conduct sensitization programmes on the causes and impact of corruption on Radio Maria	See below	12 programs aired on Radio Maria over three months	3 million people listen to the radio programs	Radio Maria personnel meet people in different areas to verify pluses and minuses of program	[26/04/07, 03/05/07, 10/05/07, 17/05/07, 24/05/07, 31/05/07, 07/06/07. 14/06/07, 21/06/07, 28/06/07, 05/07/07, 12/07/07]	[1 male, the continuity presenter at the sound console]
		10 Programs made so far between 5 April and 12 July		[On top of Radio Maria Personnel meeting people, people have been giving feedback through phone calls to the peronnel]		

[We made and broadcasted ten programs in a period between April 5, and July 12. That our programs were listened to by 3 million people is premised on the fact that over three million people in the south and centre listen to Radio Maria, according to an official listenership report. However, as a project we've not verified this. People from various places covered by the radio have reported to have listened to the program. The expected impact of our programs is that people will be aware of the effects of corruption on their lives, therefore there will be more reports to the ACB on corruption. This is a long time impact, which we have not measured now.

Three problems occurred during our activities. The first problem was delayed funding. As a result, we unsteadily began in April, and our first broadcast began late April instead of early April. The second problem was technical. Some interviews could not be broadcast. As a result, we rebroadcast two programs and did not finish our program within the time limits. Thirdly, Radio Maria, once, on 5 July 2007, did not broadcast our program, instead the broadcasted it on 6 July 2007].

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.1. Identify and confirm themes and topics for programs	Program Coordinator and Program Director from Montfort Media	17 programs were planned	The programs were and continue to be produced, researched recorded and broadcast at Radio Maria.	Listen to Radio Maria every Thursday at 4:30 p.m tp 5:00 p.m.	18-31 March 2007	2 Males

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
<p>1.2. Research the topics through contacting panelists and experts, and record their views</p>	<p>Two reporters and Program Director, The engineer helped as a reporter. This means that we used three reporters instead of two</p>	<p>30 interviews were made: 10 on field experts, 12 on field stakeholders, and 10 on ordinary people. Every interview on ordinary had 10 people</p>	<p>10 programs, each program with three sets of interviews, aired at Radio Maria for a period between 26 April and 12 July 2007.</p>	<p>Program Archive can confirm this. Program schedule for Radio Maria can also verify this.</p>	<p>05/04/07, 16/04/07, 16/04/07, 18/04/07, 18/04/07, 22/04/07, 03/05/07, 04/05/07 06/05/07, 10/05/07, 12/05/07, 16/05/07, 21/05/07, 22/05/07, 23/05/07, 09/06/07, 10/06/07, 11/06/07, 17/06/07, 18/06/07, 18/06/07, 24/06/07, 25/06/07, 25/06/07, 29/06/07, 02/07/07, 02/07/07, 02/07/07, 07/07/07, 07/07/07, 09/07/07, 10/07/07, 10/07/07</p>	<p>10 Experts, 1 female and 9 males, 12 stakeholders, 1 female and 11 males, and 100 ordinary people. On average, for each 10 people interview, 6 were males and 4 were females.</p>

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
<p>Both experts and stakeholders were willing to speak to us except the police and immigration officers. Interviews with Bishop Kalilombe and Sheikh Likonde failed. Bishop Kalilombe, who is based in Zomba, went to Blantyre at the last minute. Similarly Sheikh Likonde, went to a funeral, at the last minute. Both were to be featured in one program. We had to make arrangements to interview Fr. Nkhata in place of Bishop Kalilombe and Sheikh Chabulika replacing Sheikh Likonde.</p>						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.3. Report back to Program Director	Two reporters and Program Director, The engineer helped as a reporter as well. This means that we used three reporters instead of two	The three reporters brought 30 interviews: 10 on field experts, 12 on field stakeholders, and 10 on ordinary people. Every interview on ordinary had 10 people	10 programs, each program with three sets of interviews, aired at Radio Maria for a period between 26 April and 12 July 2007.	You can verify this by looking at the scripts archive and audio archives.	Reporters reported back immediately after the interviews. See the dates above.	4 people were involved, the three reporters and the program director. All are males.
Things went as planned. Reporters brought back successful interviews that were relevant for the topic at hand.						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.4. Write program script	The program director.	10 scripts were written	From the 10 scripts, 10 programs were made and broadcast at Radio Maria.	This can be verified by going through script archive at Montfort Media Audio Library.	19/04/07, 24/04/07, 07/05/07, 16/05/07, 25/05/07, 12/06/07, 19/06/07, 25/06/07, 02/07/07, 10/07/07	1 male

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.5. Give script to Presenter for editing panelists views and adding the Presenter's comments	Program Coordinator Program Director					

This process was ignored. Actually when the Program Director, producer made the script, the script was ready for recording.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.6.Take script to Studio for recording	Presenter, Engineer and Program Director	10 programs were recorded	The programs were aired at Radio Maria	This can be verified by program archive at Radio Maria and Montfort Media	20/04/07, 24/04/07, 08/05/07, 16/05/07, 05/06/07, 13/06/07, 20/06/07, 27/06/07, 03/07/07, 10/07/07	1 female 2 males

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1.7. Program Delivery	Presenter	10 programs were delivered at Radio Maria	10 programs were aired at Radio Maria	This can be verified by program archive at Radio Maria	21/04/07, 25/04/07, 09/05/07, 17/05/07, 23/05/07, 06/06/07, 13/06/07, 27/06/07, 05/07/07, 12/07/07	
1.8. Broadcasting	Radio Maria	10 programs were broadcast between 26 April and 12 July 2007	10 programs were aired at Radio Maria	Verify this by check on the Program Director at Radio Maria and the The receipts showing airtime payment to Radio Mria	26/04/07, 03/05/07, 10/05/07, 17/05/07, 24/05/07, 31/05/07, 07/06/07, 14/06/07, 21/06/07, 28/06/07, 05/07/07, 12/07/07	1 male

10 programs were aired in 12 weeks. Two programs, 2 and four, were repeated due to some incompatibility of sound modes. We rectified the problem. But to solve this problem for good we suggested buying an IC recorder.

Project/Event Implementation Timeline

The survey did not take place . Instead, we will seek views from our i nterviewees on coverage and impact of the program. The money allocated for the survey will be used to extend programming and broadcasting.

[Please add a red X to indicate when the Activity actually took place]

Activities	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3				Month 4			
Weeks																
2. Conduct survey to establish effectiveness and reach of radio program																
2.1. Develop survey instrument and questionnaire																
2.2. Select sample audience to be tested from 23 districts																
2.3. Meet with sample audience in their own villages																
2.4. Report back to the Communications Specialist																
2.5. Process data and prepare consolidated report with recommendations																
2.6. Amend program according to survey results and resubmit to Casals																
2.7. Agree with Casals on program direction after completion of Month 4																

Signature: _____ Title _____ Date: _____

Grantee Monthly Performance Report

Recipient's Organization Name: OCGAM Date: 13th July, 2007

Recipient's Contact Person: P.O. Box 867, Blantyre Title: President

1. Project Title: FIGHTING CORRUPTION THROUGH SPORTS

2. Grant No.: _____

3. Location of the Project: NTCHEU AND DEDZA

4. Amount of Grant Expended (C&A Funds): _____

5. Amount of Grant Expended (Grantee Funds): _____

Objective: *i)* To sensitize people on how corruption affects the livelihoods and the day to day activities of the nation at large.
ii) To make people aware of the extent, types and costs of corruption in Malawi.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
Launching	- Transport - Speeches & Briefing - Personnel	- Presentations carried out by the coordinator, ACB official and OCGAM's President	- Increased understanding on the concept of the project - Acceptance of the project - People acquiring knowledge on the extent and costs of corruption in Malawi	- Level of participation in the activities	26/05/07	
	No change	No presentations were conducted, but several speeches were made by the Minister and OCGAM president	No change	No change		

The activity had a big impact as a lot of people (from Ntcheu) participated, in addition to the 150 that were officially invited. The football and netball matches together with the presence of the Minister of Sports, Youth and Culture were the main activities that attracted a lot of people, which were then exposed to the anti-corruption campaign for the day through the various speeches, distribution of ACB leaflets and the project T-shirts, and the comments & messages by the master of ceremony.

The major challenge was that the activity had very limited finances provided by OCGAM, and as such most of the equipment, resources and services had to be acquired and utilized through big negotiations for delayed payment, which of course went on successfully.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
Media adverts	- Personnel	- Adverts produced	- Anti-corruption messages disseminated	- The number of adverts produced	21/05 – 26/05	The adverts was produced & aired by the broadcasting stations MBC radio 1 & Zodiac
	No change	No change	No change	-Number of adverts aired		

Only one type of adverts was produced, which was intended for Launching. It was aired two times a day during the week prior to the launching ceremony. The adverts had a greater impact as regards to the number of people that attended the launching ceremony, which were also subjected to the anti-corruption messages from the speeches, quiz, ACB brochures and comments from the Master of ceremony through the Public Address system.

There was no major challenge to the production and airing of the adverts.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
Quiz	- Personnel - Prizes	- Quizzes carried out, covering issues of corruption & sports	- More people exposed and taking part in fighting corruption	- The number of quizzes conducted	26/05/07	4 male students, 4 female students & 2 male quiz masters.
	No changes	Only one quiz for the launching ceremony has been conducted	No changes	No changes		

The quiz was solely meant for the launching ceremony, and thus it only affected those who were in attendance of the function. As such no major results were expected from this quiz. As such no major results were expected from this quiz; it only acted as a model for the intended quiz competition that will be competed by the participating secondary schools. The main/intended quiz have not yet started as OCGAM has not yet received the funds for the project activities. The quiz is expected to start on September 8, 2007 together with the games, as students are on vacation during July/August.

Objective: iii) To encourage people (particularly students) to report (react against) corruption.

Activity	Input	Output	Results	Means of Verification	Dates of Activity	Participants (Male/Female)
Quiz & discussions	- Personnel - T-Shirts & other anti-corruption materials	- Anti-corruption quizzes conducted - Anti-corruption materials distributed	- Anti-corruption messages disseminated - More people rejecting corruption	- Level of participation	26/05/07	4 male, 4 female, 2 male presenters
	No change	Only about 100 T-shirts were distributed at the Launching ceremony	The main quiz has not yet started			
The quizzes and discussions have not yet started awaiting financing.						
Media adverts	- Personnel - Production materials	- Adverts aired on TV and radio	- Anti-corruption messages disseminated	- The number of adverts produced & aired	21/05 – 26/05	
	No change	No change	No change	No change		
<p>Only one type of adverts was produced, which was intended for Launching. It was aired two times a day during the week prior to the launching ceremony. The adverts had a greater impact as regards to the number of people that attended the launching ceremony, which were also subjected to the anti-corruption messages from the speeches, quiz, ACB brochures and comments from the Master of ceremony through the Public Address system.</p> <p>There was no major challenge to the production and airing of the adverts.</p>						

Objective:

iv) To promote sports alongside the drive against corruption

v) To render the youth abstain from immoral behaviors.

Activity	Input	Output	Results	Means of Verification	Dates of Activity	Participants (Male/Female)
Anti-Corruption Football and Netball League	- Transport - Quizzes - Personnel - Trophies and prizes - T-Shirts & other anti-corruption Materials	- Quizzes carried out - Leagues conducted	- People encouraged to join the fight against corruption - Football & netball promoted	- Level of participation		
	No change	No change	No change	No change		
<p>This activity has not yet started; is awaiting financing and the return of students from their vacations. The activity is expected to run for six weeks starting on 8th September, 2007 (the first week end of the 3rd term for secondary schools, following the government school calendar).</p>						
Media adverts	- Personnel - Production materials	- Adverts aired on TV and radio	- Anti-corruption messages disseminated	- The number of adverts produced & aired		
	No change	No change	No change	No change		

Activity	Input	Output	Results	Means of Verification	Dates of Activity	Participants (Male/Female)
<p>Only one type of adverts was produced, which was intended for Launching. It was aired two times a day during the week prior to the launching ceremony. The adverts had a greater impact as regards to the number of people that attended the launching ceremony, which were also subjected to the anti-corruption messages from the speeches, quiz, ACB brochures and comments from the Master of ceremony through the Public Address system.</p> <p>There was no major challenge to the production and airing of the adverts.</p>						

Project/Event Implementation Timeline

[Please add a red X to indicate when the Activity actually took place]

Activity\Month	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun 07	Jul 07	Aug 07	Sept 07
1. Proposal submission	X						
2. Launching			X				
3. Production of Media adverts			X			X	X
3. Football & Netball league							
4. Quiz						X	X
4. Media adverts (airing)						X	X
5. Closing Ceremony & Prize Presentations							X
6. Report writing and submission							X

Signature: **William Nyirenda** Title; **Project Coordinators** _____ Date: **13/07/07** _____

Grantee Monthly Performance Report

Recipient's Organization Name: **YOUTH NET AND COUNSELLING (YONECO)**

Date: **10th July 2007.**

Recipient's Contact Person: **MACBAIN MKANDAWIRE** Title: **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

1. Project Title: **CHITETEZENI CHUMA (Protect Public Resources)**

2. Grant No.: **2112-01 YONECO**

3. Location of the Project: **Rumphi and Mangochi**

4. Amount of Grant Expended (C&A Funds): **MK1,944,349.75**

5. Amount of Grant Expended (Grantee Funds): **MK393,337**

MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
1. Train community based educators on issues of corruption, transparency and accountability	Funds Consultants Transport Fuel Stationery (Flip charts, paper, markers, ruled paper etc) Staff time	2 session conducted of 3 days each 30 community based educators trained from various community groups	Strengthened civil society groups to respond to the challenges of corruption and promote transparency and accountability	Workshop reports Project progress reports Workshop registers & Schedules Consultants reports Financial reports Stock records	6th to 8th June, 2007, Rumphu. 14th to 16th June 2007, Mangochi.	8 men, 7 women from Rumphu. 8 men, 6 women from Mangochi.
	Consultants were not involved in the trainings. YONECO staff that had been trained by ACB on corruption facilitated the trainings.	A total of 29 CBEs were trained. 15 from Rumphu and 14 from Mangochi. (One CBE was sick during the training week and was therefore not able to attend.)	Increased awareness of the community volunteers on issues of corruption, its effects, and danger Increased knowledge and skills on how to monitor anti corruption activities Improved advocacy skills for effective engagement with public officers and stakeholders on matters relating to corruption	Activity reports from the project team members Consultants reports not available since they were not involved.		

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
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Achievements

- The trainings were an important eye opener to the community based educators on the impact of corruption to the community development. This was evidenced by corruption cases that were being cited by participants during the trainings which could have been avoided if people had taken the initiative to report.
- The trainings successfully equipped the Community based educators with the capacity to teach the communities ways on how they can respond to corruption and its challenges.
- Open debate that ensued between the District Commissioner – Mangochi and the Community Based Educators was quite a healthy situation as it allowed the District Commissioner to see the importance of engaging the communities on the issues of corruption as it became very clear that there issues and matters that he was not aware of;
- Increased knowledge on corruption and its effect will increase the community participation and monitoring of development projects in the areas of operation – both at community and district levels

Challenges

- The project implementation delayed because of the need to have political mobilisation done. This required the involvement of the district commissioners which was not easy to track them down. Secondly, there was a time constraint in getting the consultants and eventually it was decided to have the consultants when dealing with the community leaders.
- Projected costs of the activities were not adequate. In Rumphi for example, the cost of accommodation for the participants was higher than we planned. This means that participants were subjected to unhealthy conditions which requires to be addressed in the future planning

Mangochi District Commissioner Recommendation

In view of the malpractices in development work in Mangochi, the District Commissioner recommended that the project be done in all the traditional authorities in Mangochi. This will help the assembly to effectively implement its development agenda. The DC recommendation came in light of the two community committees that he invited to his office to explain how they were unable to complete the activities on the projects assigned when same resources were able to complete the activities in the other area. YONECO strongly believes that the project be extended and replicated in other traditional authorities and districts as well.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
2. Train Area Development Committees on issues of corruption and transparency and their impact on their development work	Funds Consultants Transport Fuel Stationery (Flip charts, paper, markers, ruled paper etc) Staff time	6 one day sessions conducted 120 members of Area Development Committees oriented	Improved services and service delivery in public and private institutions in the communities	Workshop reports Project progress reports Workshop registers & Schedules Consultants reports Financial reports Stock records		
Not conducted						
3. Theatre for Development Training(Training of artists in corruption and related issues	Funds Consultants Transport Fuel Stationery (Flip charts, paper, markers, ruled paper etc) Staff time	2 two training workshops for theatre artists at community level in the two districts 40 artists trained in dangers of corruptions	Increased awareness of the citizens on corruption and its impact on the society, Corrupt Practices Act and the role of citizen in combating corruption	Workshop reports Workshop attendance register Project progress reports	4th to 5th June 2007, Rumphi. 12th to 14th June, 2007 Mangochi.	9 Females 11 Males from Rumphi. 10 Women 10 Men from Rumphi.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
	Consultants were not involved in the trainings. YONECO staff that had been trained by ACB on corruption facilitated the trainings.					
<p>Achievements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the training sessions on corruption and theatre for development, artists were able to demonstrate their various theatre talents through drama and songs which carried action messages on corruption. This showed how theatre for development awareness campaigns will play an important role in sensitizing the communities to take part in fighting corruption. Artists were able to develop their plan of action on how they will conduct their theatre for development awareness campaigns to disseminate the message on corruption to the community with the knowledge acquired from the training. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources for the artists for their accommodation and meals Unavailability of the consultants <p>Recommendation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities such as “BIG WALK” were suggested to be conducted during early implementations of awareness campaign as they draw people’s attention, which could be followed by a mass awareness campaign. 						
4. Conduct Theatre for Development Awareness sessions on Corruption and its impact on community development at community level	Transport Fuel Theatre artist time Staff time Costume for acting	20 awareness meetings conducted 500 people attending each awareness meeting	Increased awareness of the citizens on corruption and its impact on the society, Corrupt Practices Act and the role of citizen in combating corruption	Awareness meeting reports Theatre groups monthly reports M&E Forms for the community groups		
NOT CONDUCTED.						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
The activity had been rescheduled to this period						
5. Develop and distribute Information, Education and Communication materials on corruption and its effects on the lives of the common Malawian	Funds Consultants time Staff times Volunteer time	800 posters produced 800 leaflets produced 200 t shirts produced	Increased awareness of the citizens on corruption and its impact on the society, Corrupt Practices Act and the role of citizen in combating corruption	Financial reports Stock records Consultants reports		
Activity is in progress						
The activity is in progress. It was delayed in order to have clear understanding of the major issues about corruption at community levels.						

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
6. Conducting community education on corruption, transparency and accountability for the benefit of the common Malawian	Funds Volunteer time Staff time IEC materials Fuel	Each educator conduct 1 village meeting per week on corruption 30 people attending village meetings Each educator organize 1 mass awareness meeting in a month 200 people attending monthly meetings	Each educator conduct Increased awareness of the citizens on corruption and its impact on the society, Corrupt Practices Act and the role of citizen in combating corruption	Activity reports from community educators Monitoring visit reports M&E reporting forms		

The activity is now under way. Since the educators were only trained in June 2007, in the month of July they have started conducting their own activities and will be reported in the next month.

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
7. Conduct stakeholders meetings on the role of citizen groups in fighting corruption and increasing transparency to improve quality of services	Funds for refreshments, meals and stationery Volunteer time Staff time Transport fuel	4 meetings conducted per district (8 meetings conducted) 400 people participating in networking and coordination meetings	Increased capacity of YONECO and its stakeholders to respond to issues of corruption in the communities in a coordinated and coherent manner	Progress reports Reports for meetings Attendance registers for the meeting Financial reports	27 th April 2007, Rumphu. 25 th May 2007. Mangochi.	33 People attended in Rumphu. 35 People attended in Mangochi.
		2 meetings conducted per district so far. (68 people attending the meetings)				

Various stakeholders attended the meetings and recommended the important step the organisation has taken to combat corruption which is one of the major hindrances to development through various project activities being implemented in the district.

Through the meetings, various stakeholders promised to work hand in hand with the organisation in promoting transparency and accountability and further advised on the need to involve the already existing anti-corruption structures established by the Anti corruption bureau within the communities (such as the Anti-corruption committees in T/As Jalasi in Mangochi districts).

Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
8. Support towards YONECO activity costs in the districts including office costs	Funds	4 project related officers supported during the project times 2 offices supported for rent as contribution		YONECO Payroll Contracts for rents Financial reports		

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Activity (Progress update in red)	Input (Progress update in red)	Output (Progress update in red)	Results (Progress update in red)	Means of Verification (Progress update in red)	Dates of Activity (Progress update in red)	Participants (Male/Female) (Progress update in red)
9. Conduct Public Debates on Corruption and good governance at community level	Funds Staff time Time from service providers like health officials, education etc	8 public debates conducted at community level 200 people attending each debate	Communities demand for accountability and transparency from government and other public institutions including traditional and local leaders	Reports for debate sessions Attendance registers Progress reports for the projects Financial reports		
NOT CONDUCTED						
10. Monitoring and Evaluation	Funds Staff time Fuel and transport	9 monitoring visits conducted 135 people participate in Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation session		M&E visit reports Financial reports Progress report		
NOT CONDUCTED						
Monitoring visits have been planned for July 2007 on wards since the educators and theatre groups are now on the ground at community level.						

Project/Event Implementation Timeline

[Please add a red X to indicate when the Activity actually took place]

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Proposed Timeline for Activity 1: Train community based educators on issues of corruption, transparency and accountability		X		X								
Activity 2: Training of Area Development Committee			X	X	X	X						
Activity 3: Training of Theatre for Development Artists	X			X								
Activity 4: Conduct Theatre for Development Awareness sessions on Corruption and its impact on community development at community level		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x	X	
Activity 5: Develop and distribute Information, Education and Communication materials on corruption and its effects on the lives of the common Malawian	X	X	X	X								
Activity 6: Conduct Public Debates on Corruption and good governance at community level					X	X	X	X				
Activity 7: Conduct stakeholders meetings on the role of citizen groups in fighting corruption and increasing transparency to improve quality of services	X		X	X			X			X		
Activity 8 Monitoring and Evaluation		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Signature: _____ Title: **Executive Director** Date: July 13, 2007



Annex 16 – LISSO REPORT

C&A awarded a grant to the Lilongwe Schools Debate Society (LISSO) in February 2007, to conduct an Anti-Corruption Open Day for students. Prior to the transfer of the grant, C&A provided LISSO with training in financial and procurement procedures, in accordance with both C&A and USAID requirements, at C&A's offices. C&A provided a second follow-up training session at LISSO's offices, to further develop their accounting functions.

However, during a monitoring visit to LISSO's offices, C&A's Finance Manager cited some financial irregularities and called LISSO to C&A's offices to resolve the problem. The Finance Manager informed LISSO that no checks were to be made payable to LISSO's Executive Director and that financial responsibilities must be separated between LISSO employees, as opposed to the Executive Director controlling all of the procurement and financial procedures.

Following the Open Day on March 25, which was considered a success, two of LISSO's employees made a complaint against the Executive Director, based on the procurement and payment of t-shirts and other payments made to Shana investments, Karl Marx and Delicious Foods for services/goods not delivered.

C&A immediately initiated an investigation into the complaint. Following several meetings between LISSO and C&A, as well as meetings with suppliers and a full and extensive review of LISSO's financial file, C&A concluded that MK 168,635 could not be adequately accounted for and consequently C&A disallowed these expenses. It was agreed on May 9, 2007, that LISSO's Executive Director would reimburse C&A for these costs. It was also determined that the grant would be closed and that the remaining balance would not be transferred to LISSO for any future activities.

However, following the agreement made on May 9, LISSO's Executive Director informed C&A that he did not agree with the amount that was disallowed by C&A, and would only reimburse MK 70,000. After a week of attempts to meet with the Executive Director to resolve the issue, C&A recovered MK 70,000 of the disallowed costs on May 19 and on May 21 it was confirmed the check had been deposited into C&A's account and the remaining funds, MK 206,865.92, from LISSO's project bank account had been transferred back to C&A.

C&A, USAID and LISSO had several further meetings to resolve and clarify the financial irregularities and disallowed costs, which had been disputed by LISSO's Executive Director. USAID's Finance Analyst and C&A's Finance Manager visited LISSO's former Accountant to gain additional information regarding the management of grant funds. The information they received confirmed the information provided by LISSO's other staff members. On June 15, C&A and USAID met with LISSO's Executive Director, where he signed a Bill for Collection, stating that he would return the remaining disallowed funds of MK 98,635 to C&A by July 7, 2007.

However, C&A and USAID still required LISSO's Executive Director to provide documentation to account for the further questionable costs (for the t-shirts, air-time and taxi service) which the Executive Director disputed. On June 20, the Executive Director produced documents to account for these expenses. However, the records were deemed unreliable by USAID and C&A, and therefore LISSO's Executive Director still remained liable to reimburse C&A for the remaining MK 98, 635. USAID is conducting its own review of LISSO's project expenditure and supporting documents.

Following further investigations to recover the remaining balance of disallowed costs, C&A recovered MK 98,635 from LISSO's Executive Director's aunt, Ms. Khataza Mwalilino, on June 26. To date, the total amount recovered equals 168,635 MK.

Annex 17 – FIELD VISIT REPORTS TO CSOs

Grant Field Visit Report

Recipient's Organization Name: Communications (Diocese of Chikwawa) Date: 04/27/07

Recipient's Organization Address: P O Box 45, Ngabu

Recipient's Contact Person: Fr Elias Nyantakanya Title: Director

Recipient's Contact Person's Address (if different from above): _____

Phone No.: 01 427 269

Mobile Phone No.: 09 276 389

Fax No.: _____

E-mail: ngabucwo@yahoo.com

C&A Grant No.: 2112-01-Communications Date of Issuance: 02/19/07

Type of Grant: Simplified Grant Technical Contact (PDO): _____

1. Project Title: **SOCIO-ECONOMIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: CONCRETIZING THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR**

2. Location of the Project: Ngabu

3. Total Grant Amount: MK 1,971,550

Date	Visited By	Accompanied By
10 May 2007	Amanda Willett (Deputy COP)	Lumumba Kachina (Driver)
	Godwin Kaonongera (Finance Manager)	
	Jonathan Pound (Project Coordinator)	

Discussion Items

Project progress and planned activities
Review of financial records

Follow Up Items (Additional follow-up items below)

Send modified budget form that includes a breakdown for the first installment - JP
Send registration sheet for ACB training - JP
Email inventory list and send stickers - JP
Get quotations for Acer TravelMate 2410 laptop - JP

The meeting was attended by Elias Nyantakanya, Esther Mekisine and Emmanuel Useni from Communications.

Project Progress and Planning

Observations:

- Communications conducted a meeting with all stakeholders on April 20, 2007, where they briefed participants on the project. All participants gave their support to the project.
- Communications staff, in addition, meet with the District Commissioner to brief him on the project, which he has subsequently given his support to.
- Communications met with 52 farmers individually, in the Ngabu district, to gauge the types of problems they face in terms of corrupt practices in the livestock sector.
- Following the meetings, Communications developed a questionnaire to determine the exact type of problems farmers are facing in the livestock sector.
- The data collection began at the beginning of May, and is being carried out by Communications' volunteers.
- After a review and evaluation of the results from the questionnaire, Communications will begin to develop their Action Plan and message strategy.
- They have planned a Forum Group Discussion for May 30, 2007 where they will present their Action Plan.

- ACB trained seven staff members from Communications in April.
- Communications have requested that the ACB assist them with training and message development in June.

Review of financial documents:

Observations:

- Communications did not have a copy of the budget with the first installment.
- Inventory list needs to be created for purchased good.
- The justification sheet for the printer included quotations for different printer models.
- There had been a delay in issuing the cheque book for the project account.
- There was a lack of filing equipment for there financial records.
- Petty cash had been spent without obtaining a receipt for goods or services.

Lessons Learnt and to be Applied:

- Original financial records should be sent to C&A on a monthly basis to be reviewed.
- Accounts should be opened immediately on proposal approval, so that the issuing of cheque books is not delayed, and project activities can begin immediately.
- C&A Finance Manager should share the installment budgets with the finance staff of each organization to ensure both budget and expenditure are monitored.

- C&A should strongly convey that all financial payments, no matter how small, should be accurately documented.
- C&A Finance Manager should ensure that computer equipment procured by Communications is included in our VAT report and if possible we request reimbursement from MRA on their behalf.

Grant Field Visit Report

CASALS & ASSOCIATES

CHECK LIST – VISIT TO GRANTEE ORGANIZATIONS

Name of Institution: __Communications (Diocese of Chikwawa) __

Date/s of Visit: __June 1, 2007__

Visited By: __Jonathan Pound (Project Coordinator)__

__Victoria Nyirenda (Office Manager)__

Names/Positions Of People Met: __Fr. Elias Nyantakanya (Director)__

__Emmanuel Useni (Financial Controller)__

__Esther Meckiseni (Secretary)__

Administrative (Please attach any available documents to the report).

(i) organizational charts including separation of duties and reporting lines;

Communications have not developed an official organizational chart, however, they stated that it is a priority and will finalize the chart soon. Communications is unofficially structured as follows:

Bishop – Board of Directors – Director – Operational Staff

(ii) names of senior managers;

- Fr. Elias Nyantakanya
- Fr. Booka
- Fr. Semba

(iii) name and qualification of the person(s) responsible for financial management, accounting, administration, and procurement;

Emmanuel Useni obtained a certificate in accounting, he will send his certificate to C&A.

(iv) personnel policies;

Communications have developed Conditions of Service for both Project employees and their Volunteer staff. These have been shared with C&A.

(v) travel policies;

Communications do not have any written procedures for travel. However, the transport allowance is based on actual costs (they use a Purchase Requisition to request travel funds) and they provide 500MK per day for meal allowance for their staff.

(vi) filing systems, file lists and maintenance of records;

All financial transactions and backing documents are filled away in hard copy, this is done by the Finance Officer.

Most of the project files are stored electronically, apart from Grant Agreement documents and Conditions of Service contracts. C&A requested that Communications keep a hard copy of all project documents. C&A have sent lever-arch folders to Communications for the filing requirements.

(vii) reporting procedures and practices;

The reports are written by the Director. There is no formal timetable for meetings, but they are arranged when needed and invitations are sent out by Secretary.

(viii) compliance with USAID reporting requirements;

Communications are following the guidelines for financial record keeping, as trained by C&A.

(ix) knowledge of closing out procedures for USAID grants.

Limited knowledge of exact close out procedures, but Communications know they must produce a project and financial report.

Financial

(i) system of internal controls;

- Esther (Secretary) obtain quotations, Emmanuel will also assist with getting quotations, and complete the Justification Sheet.
- Emmanuel (Financial Controller) will review quotations and Justification Sheet
- Elias (Director) approves

(ii) accounting systems;

The accounting system used by Communications follows the system explained by C&A's Finance Manager.

(iii) cash and bank balance management including petty cash and bank reconciliation;

Communications did not have a bank statement, C&A were unable to complete the bank reconciliation. 10,000MK is kept as a petty cash float. The cash is now made payable to Esther (Secretary) and not the Director, as had previously occurred.

(iv) allowable and unallowable expenditure according to C&A project budget;

Communications made some payments that were not included in there budget. Please see attached Budget Expenditure Form (highlighted in yellow).

(v) financial reporting requirements of C&A and compliance;

Communications have complied with C&A reporting procedures. They have sent their original financial documents and understand that C&A need to review previous expenditure before C&A advance additional funds.

- (vi) understanding of consequences of non-compliance with C&A/USAID rules and budget by the grantee organization;**

C&A re-communicated to Communications the consequences of non-compliance with C&A/USAID rules.

- (vii) name and address of any existing external auditor;**

N/A

- (viii) any data processing facilities in use;**

N/A

- (ix) a copy of the latest financial statements (where available).**

Communications do not have any audited statements.

Procurement

- (i) separation of procurement and finance;**

The Secretary and Financial Controller prepare all procurement documents, and the Director approves. There must be two signatures on the cheque, Director and one of the following: Mrs. Kasaila or Mr. Ngabu.

- (ii) formation and functioning of internal procurement committee and procedures;**

Communications have not formed an IPC, but will consult technical panel when processing large procurements.

- (iii) recording of procurement actions from beginning to completion;**

These are recorded on the Purchase Requisition and Justification Sheet.

- (iv) inventory control and maintenance of fixed assets registers;**

Communications have completed an inventory list and tagged all assets bought under the grant.

- (v) understanding of USAID and Government of Malawi procurement procedures;**

Communications have limited knowledge of GOM procurement procedures, but do understand that there is a need to be transparent during the procurement process. They are following the guidelines provided by C&A.

- (vi) adherence to C&A/USAID procedures for small grants;**

Yes, Communications are adhering to C&A procedures. However, the financial file was missing three cheques (photocopies), these were found during the visit and added to the file. In addition, 8 requisition forms were not approved by the Director. C&A stated that all backing documents need to be approved before cheques/cash can be issued and that all financial transactions must have a copy of the cheque attached to it.

- (vii) understanding the consequences of not following procurement procedures.**

C&A re-conveyed to Communications that they must adhere to C&A/USAID procurement procedures, in which they were trained in prior to the transfer of grant funds. They were informed that if these were not conformed to it could constitute fraud and result in the determination of their grant.

General

(i) Verification of historical accounting records, vouchers, bid documentation, supporting and documentation;

C&A reviewed Communications' project files, which are in good order. However, it was emphasized by C&A that there should be hard, as well as electronic, copies of all documents relating to project activities. C&A sent folders to Communications for this purpose.

(ii) Physical inspection of work done, or goods and services acquired under the C&A/USAID project;

C&A inspected all goods purchased by project funds and tagged each item.

- Printer/fax/copier machine x 1
- Bicycle x 3

(iii) Eligibility of activities for future disbursements as per the grant agreement;

Communications have made good progress in regards to their financial documentation. However, it would be best if Communications submitted a detailed budget and timeframe for their second advance for one month and C&A procured large purchases, such as t-shirts.

(iv) economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the use of resources;

Communications have worked hard to improve the management of the grant funds, and since the previous visit by C&A have improved their financial systems.

(v) achievement of the planned results of the project;

Communications has had several successful meetings and undertaken a survey to determine the specific problems farmers are facing in regards to corrupt practices, which are taking place in Ngabu. After an assessment of the survey results, Communications will have further meetings with stakeholders and develop their action plan to fight corruption in the livestock sector.

(vi) specific systems (e.g., improvements in accounting and data processing operations that may be under development) on which the consultant's comments are necessary to ensure accuracy, efficiency, and proper controls;

Communications are improving their financial management systems, but they still require close guidance from C&A.

(vii) any indication that the grantee misunderstands the objective and scope of the grant;

Communications understand the objectives of the grant and the need to follow C&A/USAID guidelines in regards to the management of the funds.

(viii) any revised or special terms of the environment in which project activities are being implemented;

Communications have undertaken a small survey to establish the exact types of corrupt practices

occurring in the livestock sector, which was not part of the original concept paper. As result, Communications have over spent on what was budgeted in their first advance for Volunteers, who were used to undertake the survey. C&A informed Communications that they must try to avoid overspending on each budget line and seek advice from C&A if there is a need to re-format the budget.

(ix) any recent changes in management;

No.

(x) any significant changes in the nature or size of the organizations for example through infusion of grant money from other donors;

No.

(xi) any other issues of interest to C&A.

Grant Field Visit Report

Recipient's Organization Name: MBC Kaning'ina Studios Date: **04/27/07**

Recipient's Organization Address: **PO Box 61, Mzuzu**

Recipient's Contact Person: **Wesley Kumwenda** Title: **Programme Producer**

Recipient's Contact Person's Address (if different from above): _____

Phone No.: 01 334 221 Mobile Phone No.: **08 311 078 / 08 385 012**

Fax No.: 01 334 238 E-mail: nasuzgi@yahoo.com

C&A Grant No.: 2112-01-MBC Date of Issuance: **02/21/07**

Type of Grant: **Simplified Grant** Technical Contact (PDO): _____

1. Project Title: **A Radio Programme in the Tumbuka language, titled "VYAMCHINDINDI"** _____

2. Location of the Project: **Mzuzu**

3. Total Grant Amount: **MK2, 681,312** _____

Date	Visited By	Accompanied By
27 April 2007	Amanda Willett	Muhiye Mpaluka, C&A Driver and Newton Kamchetere, ACB Trainer

Discussion Items

ACB Training on Corruption
Project Planning and Finance Requirements for June, July, and August
Review of Finance documents
Agreement about financial report and back-ups

Follow Up Items (Additional follow-up items below)

Send One Single Gwayi, MBC Accountant, the MBC Budget with the details of the first installment. Godwin
Get dates for field recordings from Wesley. Jonathan
Send template for inventory for MBC to complete for UPS, CPU, Monitor, and Printer. Jonathan
Get copy of training material from ACB Trainer Newton Kamchetere. Jonathan
Ask ACB if sufficient copies of the English and Chichewa guidelines on reporting corruption can be taken to trainings or if C&A can facilitate photocopying. Jonathan

ACB Training

I attended Newton Kamcheterere's one-day ACB training on corruption for the MBC Kaning'ina Studios Production Team. The training was attended by 10 MBC staff and all the members of the core Vyamchindindi production team.

Observations

- ACB trainer was enthusiastic and skilled at engaging trainees in discussion, while disseminating key information on corruption and how to fight it.
- Neither the ACB Trainer nor the trainees had adequate training materials and supplies.
- ACB trainer had only a few copies of the ACB reporting guidelines.
- ACB trainer did not have sufficient copies of the training presentation.
- Both trainer and trainees got tired and required breaks.

Lessons Learned and to be Applied for future ACB Trainings of C&A Grantees

- C&A should consult with ACB trainer and ensure sufficient flip chart paper, markers, and any other training supplies the ACB trainer may require are provided.
- At a minimum, C&A should provide a note pad and pen to trainees.
- C&A should send a registration sheet to each ACB training session to ensure that all trainees register and this data is captured for C&A quarterly reports and future planning.
- C&A should discuss the possibility of printing or photocopying additional copies of the ACB reporting guidelines.
- C&A should make sufficient photocopies ACB training presentation, so that each trainee receives a copy as a part of the training.
- In addition to lunch, C&A should always allow and provide for two snack breaks, to give trainees and trainers a chance to rest.

Finance and Administration

I met with One Single Gwayi MBC's Accountant and reviewed his file of transactions, bank statement, and check book. The file was in good order and all the transactions and expenses incurred to date were documented. I cross checked all the transactions with a bank statement produced that morning by MBC's bank.

I met with Wesely Kumwenda, Vyamchindindi Program Producer and listened to the raw version of the first 30-minute radio program. I inspected the computer equipment and printer procured for the Vyamchindindi radio program and branded all the computer equipment with the USAID stickers.

Observations

- MBC Accountant did not have a copy of the MBC budget with the first installment.
- No photocopies were made of the checks issued to date.

- Purchase requisitions were not signed.
- Checks were issued for salary payments and all procurement of equipment.
- Check was issued to one individual for fuel purchases, no mileage logs were included as back-up.
- Check was issued to one individual for multiple people's allowances for accommodation, meals, and incidentals.
- Inventory needs to be created for computer equipment and printer procured.

Lessons Learned and to be Applied

- C&A Finance Manager should share the installment budgets with the finance staff of each organization to ensure both budget and expenditure are monitored.
- C&A Finance Manager should request all grantees to include copies of checks as a part of their back-up for transactions.
- C&A Finance Manager should request all grantees to maintain fuel logs and include these as back-up to fuel purchases.
- C&A Finance Manager should request MBC to pay allowances above MK10, 000, by issuing a check to the individual who is entitled to the allowance.
- C&A Finance Manager should ensure that computer equipment procured by MBC is included in our VAT report and if possible we request reimbursement from MRA on their behalf.
- Sufficient USAID stickers should be taken on all monitoring visits to ensure that all equipment procured by grantees is appropriately branded.
- C&A should provide all grantees with inventory template.

Grant Field Visit Report

Recipient's Organization Name: Montfort Media Date: **05/10/07**

Recipient's Organization Address: **P O Box 280, Balaka**

Recipient's Contact Person: **Montfort Misunje** Title: **Program Coordinator**

Recipient's Contact Person's Address (if different from above): _____

Phone No.: 01 545 267

Mobile Phone No.: **08 587 894**

Fax No.: 01 545 267

E-mail: together@sdp.org.mw

C&A Grant No.: 2112-01-Montfort Date of Issuance: **02/16/07**

Type of Grant: **Simplified Grant** Technical Contact (PDO): _____

1. Project Title: **'SIYANI KATANGALE' (STOP CORRUPTION) – Radio Program**

2. Location of the Project: **Southern and Central Malawi**

3. Total Grant Amount: **MK 2,791,383**

Date	Visited By	Accompanied By
10 May 2007	Amanda Willett (Deputy COP)	Lumumba Kachina (Driver)
	Godwin Kaonongera (Finance Manager)	
	Jonathan Pound (Project Coordinator)	

Discussion Items

Radio Program:

- Production and format of radio programs
- Candidates for interviewees for radio program
- Discussion of methods to evaluate impact of radio program

Review of financial records

Follow Up Items (Additional follow-up items below)

Email funding structure for Radio Program

Send contact information for Police, ODPP, PAC, AG, NAO, MOH, MEJN, CONGOMA and SOGAM for radio interviews

Request copies of radio programs

The meeting was attended by Montfort Misunje (Program Coordinator), Kazembe Kayira (Program Director) and Steve Msukumwa (Accountant) from Montfort Media.

Production of Radio Programs:

Montfort Misunje and Kazembe Kayira outlined the format and subjects of the radio programs that have been aired to date.

The format is as follows:

- Introduction of topic
- Re-cap of previous radio program
- Interview with an official
- Interviews with locals
- Interview with businesses/stakeholders affected by corruption
- Conclusion
- Jingle – informing listeners about the next program, asking the public to report cases of corruption and providing the phone numbers for the Anti-Corruption Bureau.

Subject covered in the three radio programs:

1. *What is Corruption?*
2. *Causes of Corruption?*
3. *How does corruption affect the general public?*

Observations:

- Montfort Media have chosen a rounded and balanced selection of interviewees for their radio program.
- However, they have been having difficulty in contacting several government officials to be interviewed for future programs.
- There is a need to develop a monitoring system to evaluate the impact of the radio program.
- Montfort Media included in their proposal a survey to determine the number of listeners and impact of programs.
- However, other methods of evaluation were discussed at the meeting, which might be more appropriate.

Review of financial documents:

Observations:

- Montfort Media had not yet received their account cheque book.
- Payments had been made out of Montfort Media's main account to cover the costs of the project, due to the absence of the cheque book.
- Funds will be transferred out of the project's account to cover costs incurred to date, which have been paid from Montfort Media's main account.
- The lack of a cheque book has meant that large amounts have been drawn from the account for petty cash, to pay for project costs.
- Montfort Media mistakenly withheld 50% of their monthly salaries. This was due to miscommunications between C&A and Montfort Media.
- Montfort Media will pay the remaining balance of the salaries to their staff.

- Montfort Media should adequately document travel expenses

Lessons Learnt and to be Applied:

- Original financial records should be sent to C&A on a monthly basis to be reviewed.
- Accounts should be opened immediately on proposal approval, so that the issuing of cheque books is not delayed, and project activities can begin immediately
- C&A Finance Manager should share the installment budgets with the finance staff of each organization to ensure both budget and expenditure are monitored.

Grant Field Visit Report

Recipient's Organization Name: YONECO Date: **05/10/07**

Recipient's Organization Address: **Kazembe Location, Near Likangala Secondary School, P.O. Box 471, Zomba, Malawi**

Recipient's Contact Person: **Mr. Mac Bain Mkandawire** Title: **Executive Director**

Recipient's Contact Person's Address (if different from above): _____

Phone No.: 01 525 674

Mobile Phone No.: **08 958 726**

Fax No.: 01 525 674

E-mail: mhjmkanawire@sdp.org.mw

C&A Grant No.: 2112-01-YONECO Date of Issuance: **02/13/07**

Type of Grant: **Simplified Grant** Technical Contact (PDO): _____

1. Project Title: **CHITEZENI CHUMA: Promoting Transparency and Accountability through Citizen Participation**

2. Location of the Project: **Mangochi and Rumphi Districts**

3. Total Grant Amount: **MK 6,790,539**

Date	Visited By	Accompanied By
10 May 2007	Amanda Willett (Deputy COP)	Lumumba Kachina (Driver)
	Godwin Kaonongera (Finance Manager)	
	Jonathan Pound (Project Coordinator)	

Discussion Items

Project progress and planning
Review of financial records
Possibility of Communications training in Lilongwe

Follow Up Items (Additional follow-up items below)

Inform YONECO the dates for Communication training – JP
Provide YONECO with ACB training materials – JP
Request ACB trainers to assist with YONECO's regional training sessions – JP

Project Progress and Planning

Mac Bain Makandawire, Victor Mkolongo and Unice, informed C&A on the progress of the project and the planned activities for the next few months.

Observations:

Rumphi:

- The District Commissioner (DC) for Rumphi had been briefed on YONECO's project and gave his support
- YONECO conducted an orientation and awareness meeting in Rumphi, attended by Community Educators and artist, who will produce the community dramas.
- A stakeholders meeting was also held in Rumphi, attended by 33 people.
 - It was decided at the stakeholders meeting that the training conducted in Rumphi on issues relating to corruption should include training on the indigenous cultural traditions, in order to make a clear the distinction between the GOM's laws and accepted cultural practices.

Mangochi:

- The project in Mangochi was delayed; however, it is now back on track.
 - Mac Bain will meet with the Mangochi DC on May 15, 2007.
- Following the meeting with the DC, YONECO will arrange a meeting with stakeholders in the Mangochi district, to discuss the project and gain support.
- YONECO will arrange training sessions for Theatre for Development artists in June
 - They requested that C&A assist them with providing IEC materials from the ACB, on the types of corruption, costs, benefits of reducing corruption, within the context of the role of the ACB
- YONECO also requested that C&A liaise with ACB to request assistance with their training sessions in Mangochi and Rumphi for the Community Educators and Theatre for Development artists
- Nine members of staff from YONECO received training from the ACB

Review of financial documents:

Observations:

C&A meet with the YONECO's Finance Officer, Clarity Nthonyani, and reviewed the financial records for the project. All transactions to date had been properly documented.

- The financial records were complete and in good order
- The delay in issuing a cheque book resulted in YONECO using their own funds to pay for the initial project's costs
- YONECO will transfer money from the project's account to their account to reimburse for the costs to date

Lessons Learnt and to be Applied:

- Original financial records should be sent to C&A on a monthly basis to be reviewed.
- Accounts should be opened immediately on proposal approval, so that the issuing of cheque books is not delayed, and project activities can begin immediately
- C&A Finance Manager should share the installment budgets with the finance staff of each organization to ensure both budget and expenditure are monitored.

Annex 18 – ACB TRAINING REPORTS

REPORT ON TRAINING WORKSHOPS FOR CASALS & ASSOCIATES PROJECTS IMPLEMENTATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Anti-Corruption Bureau, being a leader in the fight against corruption in Malawi, was requested by Casals & Associates to facilitate training workshops for its Project implementation Officers in various organizations to curb corruption in specific areas and Malawi at large through various interventions.
- 1.2 The workshops, which were funded by Casals & Associates, were held at Madidi Hotel for Lilongwe Schools Debate Society, Montfort Media in Balaka, Youth Net & Counseling in Zomba and Communications in Ngabu- Chikwawa Diocese.
- 1.3 The workshops were conducted in March and April 2007
- 1.4 Participants to these workshops included personnel who will be directly or indirectly involved in implementation of the projects.

2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The Training Workshops were aimed at building capacity of the personnel involved in Anti-Corruption drive/good governance Project initiated and funded by Casals and Associates.
- 2.2 Specifically, the objectives of the workshops were to:
 - To build the capacity of Officers involved in implementing the projects with the knowledge and skills in fighting corruption.
 - To give implementing Project Officers an insight on the work and strides made by Anti-Corruption Bureau in the fight against corruption.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 Casals & Associates coordinated the one-day workshops with the project grantees on dates for the workshops.
- 3.2 During the workshop; lecture, question and answer and brainstorming were used to deliver training content.
- 3.3 Booklets on guide to reporting Corruption and copy of presentation were distributed to participants to reinforce comprehension of raised points.

4.0 TRAINING CONTENT

4.1 In order to ensure robust comprehension of civic education, the following areas were adequately tackled:

- Brief background to the establishment of ACB and its functions
- Definition of Corruption
- Causes of Corruption
- Effects of corruption on society
- Symptoms of corrupt practices
- How to detect elements of corruption
- How to report corruption.

5.0 WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

5.1 Despite being one-day workshops, we managed to discuss salient issues bordering on corruption.

5.2 The workshops were as interactive as possible which created a conducive environment in asking questions and therefore better understanding:

5.3 Lilongwe Schools Debate Society –LISSO

The event title is: LISSO Anti-Corruption Open Day. The event is aimed at making a contribution in the prevention of corruption through performances by primary and secondary school students.

Six(6) members from LISSO including the Executive Director attended the workshop at Madidi Hotel in Lilongwe on 8th March 2007.

Its target group is school-going age group. Corruption was discussed in respect of the relevance of the scourge among children. The youth are affected by corruption, directly as well as indirectly. If the youth are inculcated with the evils of corruption they are likely to grow up into responsible citizens.

5.4 Montfort Media - Balaka

The project title is Siyani Katangale/Stop Corruption. It intends to produce electronic anti-corruption messages which will be aired on Radio Maria for audiences in the central and southern regions of Malawi.

A total of seven (7) members from Montfort Media attended the workshop on 30th March 2007.

The target group is the general public living in the Central and Southern regions of Malawi who listen to Radio Malawi.

5.5 Youth Net and Counseling - YONECO

The Project Title is Chitetezeni Chuma : Promoting Transparency and Accountability through citizen participation. The project is aimed at preventing corruption at district and community level in Mangochi and Rumphi.

A total of eight (8) Participants attended the workshop at Pe ters Lodge in Zomba on 10th April 2007.

5.6 Communications (Diocese of Chikwawa)

The project title is Socio-economic awareness ca mpaign: Concretizing the fight against corruption in the livestock sector.

The project is aimed at sen sitizing the public invol ved in Livestock Sector on the riding it of corruption in all dealings.

A total of six(6) participants attended the workshop at Communications premises in Chikwawa on 11th April 2007.

6.0 CONCLUSION

- The workshop was an eye opener to project implementers for Casals and Associates initiative.
- It was a forum to share ideas and e xperiences a mong par ticipants. Casals and Associates has come up with a good programme to augment Bueau's efforts in fighting corruption in Malawi.
- These projects will promote networking between the Bureau and implementing organisations in short and long term as the skills and knowledge gained shall be used during implementation and after the phasing out of the projects.

Newton B.K Kamchetere

TRAINING ON CORRUPTION- OLYMPIC AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES ASSOCIATION (OCGAM)

Introduction

OCGAM submitted a proposal to Cassals and Associates in which it outlined a list of activities it plans to undertake to control corruption in football circles. Corruption in games is high. Controlling officers can be corrupt as well as the players/athletes themselves. OCGAM plans to reach out in Dedza and Ntcheu districts. The activities include presentations, quiz, debates.

In an earlier arrangement, ACB agreed to train the NGOs that Cassals and Associates will give grants to. This is aimed at ensuring quality in terms of what the clubs will deliver during their programmes; so that they do not tell people something different from what the Corruption Practices Act says.

On 18th May 2007 I trained a group of six OCGAM officials at their office premises in Blantyre. Three of them were board members while the rest were employees of OCGAM. The following are the names of those who attended: Mr Floriano Mchisa, President, Mr Jappie Mhango Treasurer, Mr William Nyirenda, Project Officer, Ms Naomi Chinatu, Administrative Secretary, Ms Helene Mpinganjira, Secretary General and Peter Chikazingwa, Finance Officer.

Areas covered during the training:

- Background to the establishment of the ACB
- Functions of the ACB
- Powers of the ACB
- How the CPA defines a corrupt practice
- Plenary discussions on common corrupt practices in games
- Effects of corruption
- Symptoms of corruption
- How to report corruption
- How to carry out civic education on corruption- they already had the lay out

Conclusion

I promised OCGAM officials that the Bureau will provide them with IEC materials which they can distribute at their meetings. I also requested them to form clubs as they conduct civic education in the two districts and that they should link up the clubs with our office so that we can continue working with them in future. ACB values the involvement of clubs because they reach out to people in their areas which we may not effectively do because Malawi is vast.

Although the training was hurriedly done, the group was mature and easily grasped concepts which enabled the facilitator not to dwell long on one item.

Charity T Mphande, Senior Public education Officer, Anti-Corruption Bureau.

Annex 19 – ACB TRAINING MATERIAL



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THE MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU, ITS ACTIVITIES, SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES.

Paper prepared by:

Newton Kamchetera (Public Education Officer)

1.0 HISTORY OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

1.1 BACKGROUND TO ESTABLISHMENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE ANTI CORRUPTION BUREAU.

In the 1990s winds of democracy swept many African countries including Malawi. As a consequence, Malawi adopted a new democratic constitution in 1995. This constitution gives powers to the legislature to enact laws for the administration of justice to the people. Section 13 (O) of the Constitution also emphasizes the need for government to deliberately put in place mechanism that would “*guarantee accountability, transparency, personal integrity and financial probity and which by virtue of their effectiveness and transparency will strengthen confidence in public institutions.*”

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

- ❑ Respect For human rights
- ❑ Respect for the Rule of law
- ❑ Transparency and accountability
- ❑ Freedom of expression
- ❑ Freedom of association
- ❑ Financial probity

TRANSPARENCY

Means the openness of the management process that makes decisions.

It reduces opportunities for corruption by increasing chances of detection through open systems and procedures.

ACCOUNTABILITY

This entails that public; private and civil society institutions are answerable for their decisions and actions on the management of resources. It requires that decision makers in these institutions avoid conflict of interest between their professional and private interests by remaining objective, honest, trustworthy and true to the purpose of their work thereby avoiding corrupt temptation. It requires a clear national vision, guidance and direction.

It is against this background that the government through parliament introduced institutions that would promote transparency and accountability, respect for human rights and respect for the rule of law. Some of the institutions are The Anti Corruption Bureau, the Law Commission, Office of the Ombudsman and the Human Rights Commission.

In 1995, government presented a corrupt practices bill which upon its passing became the Corrupt Practices Act. No 18 of 1995. Section 4 (1) of the act established the Anti-Corruption Bureau. The Corrupt Practices Act was later amended in April 2004.

The Anti Corruption Bureau's mission statement as derived from the act is; *“ To prevent and control corrupt practices in Malawi.”*

Section 10 (1) of the Corrupt Practices Act mandates the Bureau to perform three functions; corruption prevention & education, and investigations and prosecutions. These three functions sometimes referred to as the “three prongs” in the fight against corruption have been adopted universally as the effective way to fighting corruption.

Corruption thrives in societies where ethical values have been eroded. These values need to be reinforced. Considering also that corruption is an act committed by two willing parties, successful detection therefore depends on the level of exposure of the act whenever and wherever it occurs. This being the case, it is important for the creation of an enabling environment where the public recognizes the negative effects of corruption and is willing not only to expose the act, but also to testify against the perpetrator.

This situation underlines the need to carry out public education programmes. From the outset, the Anti-Corruption Bureau recognized that without the support of the population at large, the problem of corruption couldn't be tackled effectively. The bureau must bring corruption into the open; it must be a topical issue discussed at all levels of the society.

1.2 MANDATE OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

The Anti-Corruption Bureau is mandated to prevent, investigate and prosecute corrupt practices. This is achieved through three departments, these are:

Operations Department

Is responsible for discharging the statutory functions of the Bureau. This has three main divisions:

- ❑ Corruption Prevention and Education Division
- ❑ Investigations Division.
- ❑ Prosecutions Division

2. Management Information Services Department

Provides computer services and computerized management of Bureau information.

3. Support Services Department

Provides administrative services to the Bureau. This has three divisions namely:

- ❑ Accounts Division
- ❑ Office Services Division
- ❑ Human Resource Management Division.

1.2.1 THE CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND EDUCATION DIVISION

This division has the Public Education Section and Corruption Prevention Research and Intelligence Section.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SECTION.

The Bureau aims at getting people to categorically reject corruption, to resist it and to report it. This public awareness is the focus of the Public Education Division.

The Act mandates this section (at Section 10 (1) (iii) and (iv) of the Corrupt Practices Act) to
Disseminate information on the dangers and evils of corruption
Enlist and foster public support in the fight against corruption.

The division discharges the following activities:

- Conduct sensitisation programmes
- Produce and distribute ACB newsletter
- Organise press conferences
- Produce and distribute Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials
- Maintain ACB website
- Develop and maintain resource centre
- Establish and maintain coalition with clients and role players
- Establish anti-corruption clubs
- Participate in trade fairs
- Conduct public debates
- Observe International/National Anti-Corruption day
- Produce electronic media Programmes
- Produce print media materials e.g. paper adverts, cartoons, brochures, and pamphlets
- Build coalitions by working with NGOs e.g. Some of them are: the Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR), Public Affairs Committee, attending meetings organised by the National Consultative Group (NCG), Transparency International (Malawi Chapter), National Initiative for Civic Education
- Produce promotional materials like calendars, key holders, hats, T-shirts, pens etc.

CORRUPTION PREVENTION RESEARCH AND INTELLIGENCE SECTION

Section 10 a (i) (ii) mandates the section to:

- i) Examine procedures and practices of public bodies and private bodies in order to help the discovery of corrupt practices, to revise work methods that in the Bureau's opinion are prone or conducive to corrupt practices.
- ii) Advise public and private bodies on ways of preventing corrupt practices and on changes in methods of work/procedures which the Bureau considers necessary to reduce the likelihood of the occurrence of corrupt practices

Corruption Prevention Research and Intelligence Section discharges the following activities:-

- Reviewing legislation and policy to prevent fraud and corruption
- Teaching basic investigation skills
- Conducting code of conduct seminars
- Conducting prevention of fraud and corruption workshops
- Conducting Systems and Analysis Review workshops
- Surveillance

1.2.2 INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

The division draws its mandate from section 10 b, c, d, e and g. In performing these functions, the Director is empowered under Section 11 of the Corrupt Practices Act to authorize any officer of the Bureau to conduct an inquiry into suspected or alleged offence.

At section 90 of the penal code, corruption was taken as a misdemeanour and therefore not treated as a serious offence. The Bureau would like that public officers who indulge in corruption should be charged under the Corrupt Practices act where the offence is taken as a very serious one. Please note that if Police investigated corruption, the charge would be under the penal code.

It is generally agreed that prevention is better than cure. As such the success of the Bureau should be measured against its prevention programmes as opposed to how many people it has investigated and prosecuted. Although investigations act as a deterrent, they also signify that things did not go as they should have been-a failed system- it is like an admission in a hospital scenario where preventive measures did not work.

THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

One of the functions of the Anti-Corruption Bureau is to investigate allegations of corruption or complaints that it receives from members of the public. The primary objective of conducting investigations is to prove or disprove an allegation.

According to Section 11 (1) (a) of the Corrupt Practices Act all complaints that are reported to the Anti-Corruption Bureau should be authorised by the Director before an investigation is

instituted. The Anti-Corruption Bureau has put in place a Complaints Review Committee, which comprises heads of departments to review all complaints and make recommendations to the Director for action. The Director only authorises an investigation on complaints that have some elements of corruption.

POWERS OF INVESTIGATIONS

Under the Corrupt Practices Act, there are many powers that we use to conduct investigations. Some of them are as follows: -

- Use of Notice to Furnish Documents Section 11 (1) (C)

If the investigation requires a certain office to produce documents, the Director can sign a Notice to Furnish Documents. This notice would demand the head of a particular department, Ministry, Bank or any institution to produce documents within a specified period of time. An investigator would thereafter analyse documents and plan his/her next move.

- Use of Restriction Notice Section 23 (1)

Sometimes it can happen that as you conduct investigations suspects can decide to dispose of or otherwise deal with any property or proceed with any contract etc that is the subject of an investigation. To protect the evidence in this case the Director can place a Restriction Notice on the property and nobody is allowed to deal in any way with the property without the written consent of the Director.

There are other important Notices that the ACB uses to obtain information that is deemed useful for an investigation.

- Non Compliance with Bureaus Orders, Directions

Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with any order, direction, notice, requirement, or demand of the Bureau issued, given or made under this Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of K50, 000 and imprisonment for two years.

Investigators use so may investigative tool kits, which would take pages to explain. The process of investigations also involves interviewing witnesses and suspects. If a person is to make a good investigator he/she has to be good at interviewing. Investigators are trained in Investigative Interviewing Techniques.

- The Bureau has the power to arrest after obtaining a warrant from a Magistrate if a suspect has committed or is about to commit an offence
- The Bureau has the power to search after obtaining a warrant from a Magistrate if it perceives that the information is pertinent for investigations or prosecutions.

INVESTIGATIONS REPORT

At the end of an Investigation, an Investigations Officer writes a report is written by He/she presents findings and based on those findings recommendations are made for appropriate action to be taken.

1.2.3 THE PROSECUTIONS DIVISION

The Prosecutions Section of the ACB has the mandate to prosecute all cases. However, before any prosecution can commence for offences under Part IV of the Corrupt Practices Act the Bureau must get consent from the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Once investigations are over and an offence established under the act, the Director would either prosecute the offence himself or send the matter to Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) for prosecution.

However if the ACB Director decides to prosecute the offence, he is required to obtain consent from the DPP in terms of Section 42 of the Corrupt Practices Act. This consent is supposed to be granted within thirty (30) days. If the Director of Public Prosecutions withholds consent to any prosecution under this Act he shall -

- (a) Provide to the Director reasons in writing, devoid of any consideration other than those of fact and the law for the withholding of the consent; and
- (b) In addition to providing reasons to the Director, inform the Legal Affairs Committee of Parliament of his decision within thirty days of the decision.

1.2.4 THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE.

This is attached to the Directors office and promotes the image of the Bureau. The Bureau has established the public relations office so that it can work with different media houses. It Issues press releases, attends to media inquiries and holds press conferences.

2.0 ROLE PLAYERS AND CLIENTS OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

Role players are institutions the Bureau receives services from e.g.

- ❑ Treasury - The Bureau gets funding through treasury
- ❑ Malawi Police Service - Assists the Bureau through provision of security, conducting arrests and seizures
- ❑ Judiciary - adjudicates Bureau cases and issues warrants of arrests and orders
- ❑ Director of Public prosecutions - Gives written consent authorizing prosecution of offences of the Corrupt Practices Act
- ❑ Other Case Handling Institutions - The Bureau shares information with other case handling institutions i.e. Ombudsman, Malawi Human Rights Commission

- ❑ Southern African Forum Against Corruption - The regional body strengthens regional anti-corruption bodies through training, exchange of information and best practices
- Other institutions include:
 - ❑ Sister Institutions dealing with corruption
 - ❑ International Police (INTERPOL)
 - ❑ Malawi Revenue Authority
 - ❑ Immigration Department
 - ❑ Road Traffic Department
 - ❑ Lands Department
 - ❑ Registrar General
 - ❑ Donor community

Clients of the Bureau include those that the Bureau offers services to:

- Public bodies - means Government, and includes Ministries, Government Department, Statutory Corporations and any other body appointed by government
- Public Officers - These are employees in service of a public body and includes President, Vice President, Ministers, Members of Parliament and Civil Servants
- Private Bodies - Persons or organizations that are not a Public Body i.e. NGO's and Charitable organizations
- The General Public - Includes any individual, complainants and all victims of corruption
- Media - Includes electronic and print media
- International Organizations - Includes Donor Community

3.0 UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING OF CORRUPTION.

3.1 WHAT IS CORRUPTION?

The term corruption has received varied definitions from eminent personalities of equally varying and diverse socio-economic and geo-political history or background across the globe.

The perception of corruption is relative to many factors. Some of the definitions of corruption are;

The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 5th Edition defines corruption as "*willing to act dishonestly or illegally in return for money or personal gain*". Corruption is simply defined as follows; "*dishonest or wicked behaviour*". It is a perversion of morality as well as integrity.

Mr Gilton Chiwaula, the former Director of the Anti-Corruption Bureau while delivering a seminar paper at Southern Africa Forum Against Corruption (SAFAC) in Capetown, South Africa defined corruption as "*the exercise of influence by way of bribery and or misuse of public office for private gain or advantage.*"

Rick Stampehurstnd and Sharzad Sedigh, in their article, " An overview of the Cost of Corruption and Strategies to deal with it" (EDI Development Studies of World Bank, 1999)

defined corruption as *“the abuse of power, most often for personal gain or for the benefit of a group to which one owes allegiance.”*

The UNDP in *“Fighting Corruption to Improve Governance”* (1999) defined the concept as; *“the misuse of public power, office or authority for private benefit through bribery, extortion, influence peddling, nepotism, fraud, speed money or embezzlement”*

These definitions capture the essence of the term. In Malawi, the Corrupt Practices Act provides the following definitions.

Corruptly - means the doing of, or the engaging in, any corrupt practice.

The CPA defines a corrupt practice as

- (a) The offering, giving, receiving, obtaining, or soliciting of any advantage to influence the action of any public officer or any official or any other person in the discharge of the duties of that public officer, official or other person.
- (b) Influence Peddling - in this case influence means any influence, whether or not the use of it leads to the intended result. It is exerting undue influence on juniors by seniors so that they behave corruptly.
- (c) Extortion of any advantage - Extortion in relation to corrupt practice, includes
 - i. The demanding or receiving by a person in office of a fee or other payment for services, work, supplies, or other thing which should be performed, done, delivered, offered, provided or given gratuitously; or
 - ii. Where compensation is permissible, the demanding or receiving of a fee or other payment larger than is justified or which is not due;

The Bureau adopted the following working definition of corruption;

“The offering or acceptance of an advantage as an inducement or reward for doing or not doing an act which amounts to abusing one’s official position.”

This is the basic working definition employed by the bureau because it factors in the major elements of the concept.

2.2 OTHER CONCEPTS ASSOCIATED WITH CORRUPTION.

A closer examination/analysis of the offences under the Corrupt Practices Act (hereafter CPA) reveals the payment or attempted payment and receipt or attempted receipt of advantage as the crucial and core element to establish corruption.

Advantage: Section 3 of the CPA defines advantage as *“any benefit, service, enjoyment or gratification whether direct or indirect, and includes a payment, whether in cash or in kind, or any rebate deduction, concession or loan, and any condition or circumstance that puts one person or class of persons in a favourable position over another.*

Gratification: *any payment whether in cash or in kind, and includes any rebate, bonus, deduction or percentage, discount, commission, service, forbearance, assistance, protection*

or any other material gain, benefit, amenity, facility, concession or favour of any description, and any fee, reward, advantage or gift, other than a casual gift.”

From the foregoing it is important to define the following;

Bribe: Refers to any form of consideration (in cash or kind) given or offered to somebody as an inducement to influence a conduct in one's favour contrary to standing procedures and regulations.

The difference between enticement and inducement is thin if at all there is one. They both refer to attraction.

Enticement: The act of persuading by someone who is asking for favours by offering of some pleasures or rewards in return for those favours.

Inducement: It is an attraction, or an act of persuasion, that leads one to do something he would otherwise not do because it is not morally and ethically acceptable as correct behaviour, practice or act.

Gain: It is obtaining favours, increased benefits, advantages, etc, to one's interest or views at the expense of deserving others.

4. TYPES OF CORRUPTION (as classified by the Federal Bureau of Investigations-FBI)

- ❑ Regulatory corruption-involves all regulatory authorities, those institutions that issue licences e.g. MACRA, Road Traffic.
- ❑ Legislative corruption-takes place when members of Parliament are making laws e.g. bribing them to change some laws or abstain from voting.
- ❑ Contract and procurement corruption.
- ❑ Executive corruption- done by those in the executive arm of government.
- ❑ Judicial corruption- this makes the public lose trust in the judicial system because there is no Rule of Law.

3.0 CAUSES OF CORRUPTION

There are many causes of corruption. People indulge in corruption because:

- They believe that a corrupt act is necessary to survive i.e. for basic economic survival.
- Of personal greed, selfishness and straightforward dishonesty - Such people do not care about the effect of their acts on others.
- Of certain opportunities that breed corruption, for instance;
 - There is an absence of a code of ethics that compels public servants to act with integrity and be accountable for their activities.
 - Inadequate provision and or scarcity services, resources and supplies, forcing consumers of those services desperate to be served to pay officials to access the services. The scarcity of resources or services is deliberately created.

- Excessive bureaucracy
- Monopolies
- The prevalence of discretionary powers vested in individual officials without corresponding accountability procedures.
- Unclear rules and regulations
- Believing they will not be caught or if caught the punishment is light.
- Weak religious faith.
- People in high office in both the public and private sector do not inspire or influence conduct of the highest moral standard and as a result set bad examples.
- They believe that they will not get caught or, if caught, punishment will be light.
- Religious and ethical teaching is weak resulting into weak faith and morals.
- Lack of knowledge/ignorance of what corruption is e.g. villagers are misled that for them to get assistance they should give some money to public or private officers; lack of knowledge regarding what is taking place in their villages or districts so that they can question when things are not done to their satisfaction; lack of knowledge about their rights so that they can hold their leaders accountable or to contribute to decisions that directly affect them.
- Stiff competition e.g. bidders
- Inadequate goods or services
- Lack of supervision or control measures e.g. log books
- Too high personal ambitions and the desire to get rich quickly
- Insufficient personnel
- Political influence e.g. in most construction works
- Lack of proper communication channels e.g. often letters are used
- Nepotism
- People in high offices do not set good examples so as to influence the conduct with the highest moral standards of those below them
- Wide gap between the rich and poor. The poor indulge in corruption to move closer to the rich.
- The culture of giving among Malawians encourages corruption. Someone may give a gift in advance to someone with a hope of getting an advantage at a later date
- To conceal evidence e.g. caught in illegitimate sex and they bribe the one who caught them not to reveal to anyone.
- Fear of the unknown e.g. an accused may bribe a magistrate fearing conviction when in actual fact he was already going to be acquitted.
- To speed up action of some slow or lazy officers
- Procedural loopholes i.e. certain systems encourage corruption
- To get support/to be popular among people
- Low income levels vs. enormous responsibilities. Someone who earns so little handles huge amounts of money this results in fraud.
- Lack of incentives/motivation. In the public service most benefits go to senior officers. Juniors resort to using other means to get benefits.

4.0 THE EFFECTS/COSTS OF CORRUPTION

- Arrest and prosecution by the Anti Corruption Bureau. The minimum sentence is five years in jail and the maximum sentence is twelve years in jail. This culminates further into disqualification for a period of seven years from the date of conviction from being elected or appointed to or from holding or continuing to hold any office or position in any public body.

- Contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS e.g. carpet interviews
- Leads to low productivity- due to nepotism, competent people are left out
- It demoralises hard workers thus promoting laziness and brings misunderstandings at workplaces
- Leads to non completion of projects or substandard work because materials are diverted
- Inadequate provision of essential social services
- Leads to inequitable distribution of wealth. This creates social problems like increase in crime rate
- Makes goods expensive- when business people bribe MRA officials, they add the amount to the selling price of those items.
- Loss of government revenue (MRA, market fees)
- Corruption threatens the very nature of governance, democracy, political stability and rule of law by eroding public confidence in institutions of the state. For instance, the corrupt penetration of the judicial process will endanger the rule of law and people will begin to disrespect those who sit in judgement on them; in schools, communities will lose confidence in schools and teachers that seem to condone corrupt practices.
- Corruption threatens sustainable development. Usually scarce national resources intended for the public good gets into the hands of dishonest individuals. As a consequence, the poor are denied a share of the nation's resources. Development will either halt or slow down.
- Corruption often means capital outflow. Any capital accumulated by corrupt or criminal means, which finds its way to a foreign bank account, represents a net loss to the country. Even if such money does not leave the country, it represents a diversion of resources from public purposes to private ones. Additionally, corrupt motives

distort investment intentions because investment (necessary to revamp the economy of a country) may be channeled into sectors of the economy, which are not socially desirable.

- Corruption creates inefficiency that leads to a waste of resources. This is not conducive to growth as it leads to high production costs and poor quality of goods; in schools it will affect the teaching-learning process, the central purpose of schools. For instance, if teachers discover that some pupils enter the school dubiously, they will not be stimulated to teach. Think of the quality of such pupils as well?
- Corruption can result in fundamental decay of ethical values and public morality. What will happen if boys and girls are involved in sexual behaviour with teachers in exchange for good grades? Communities will lose confidence in the schools because they will be seen to be condoning or reinforcing behaviours that are in conflict with popular norms and values that sustain the wider communities - social relationships will turn sour.
- Corruption reduces the effectiveness of government. It entails an increase in the cost of public administration thus leading to higher prices and reduces the ability of

government to meet development plans and objectives. If crime increases, the Police will use more resources to control it thus increasing government spending; ACB uses money to investigate cases of corruption.

- Kills e.g. some accidents happen because of vehicles that are not roadworthy yet they pass through roadblocks and several places where traffic police check them.
- Brain drain/labour turn over
- Unnecessary delays in the delivery of services
- Civil unrest
- Vulnerable groups continue to suffer because of an increase in poverty
- Increases debt burden
- Undermines the rule of Law
- Corruption discourages foreign and domestic investment, undermines the growth of industries as the cost of establishing them become exorbitant through bribing of officials responsible for licensing, allocation of land, construction of factories and granting contracts.
- Corruption increases expenditure costs and loss of public revenue. Evasion of custom duties and income tax, the corrupt penetration in the process of procurement of goods and services, the by-passing of tendering procedures all lead to a drop in the level of production and a decline in the amount of money the government can raise for development aims. This result is an inegalitarian distribution of resources.
- Corruption shelters crime, endangers public security and is a threat to stability. *If corruption is allowed to get to a point where public officers only work in their own interests, stability is threatened.* In our region, trade barriers are falling and movement between states has been made easier with the removal of visa restrictions for example. Whilst these are good for the region's people, life for the criminal is also easier, because criminals will not show respect for international borders and they will resort to corrupt practices to facilitate activities such as drug trafficking, vehicle theft, commercial fraud and illegal dealing in wildlife flora and fauna;
- Corruption breeds injustice. Only the rich who can afford to pay bribes will appear to benefit and the under-privileged will lose faith in government;
- Corruption is bad for a country's image. If corruption leads to a breakdown in law and order then tourists and entrepreneurs are likely to go elsewhere, depriving a country of valuable foreign exchange and investment.
- Corruption will thus breed an increasingly dissatisfied group of people in society who are either victims of the crimes that have been allowed to happen because of corruption or cannot get what they want or what they are entitled to, because they are either unable or unwilling to pay for them. Such people will turn against the

government as they blame it for not tackling the problem, and public disorder will follow as a matter of course, which will threaten the democratic process.

5.0 SYMPTOMS OF CORRUPTION IN AN INSTITUTION

- Clients insisting on dealing with the same people all the time
- Strange relationships e.g. intimate friendship between a GM and a messenger
- Working awkward hours
- Under-collecting procured goods
- Air supply i.e. receiving payment for services not done
- Hushed telephone calls
- Missing signatures on cheques for people traveling on errands
- Refusal/reluctance to go on leave
- Lack of delegation for fear secrets being discovered
- Promoting non performers all the time while performers are ignored
- Information blackout and people can not get the information they are looking for
- Authoritarian type of leadership to avoid questions

6.0 POWERS OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION BUREAU

For the performance of the Bureau under the Corrupt practices Act section 11 (1) b the Director of the Bureau may:

1. Authorize in writing any officer of the Bureau to conduct an enquiry or investigations into alleged or suspected offences under this Act.
2. Require any public officer or any other person to answer questions concerning the duties of any other public officer or other person and order the production for inspection of any information materials relating to the duties of the public officer or such other public officer or other person.
3. Require any person in charge of any office or establishment of the government, or the head, chairman, manager or Chief Executive Officer of any public body or private body to produce or furnish any document or certified true copy of any document which is in his possession or under his/control considered necessary by the Bureau's investigations.
4. Require any person including any public officer to provide information or answer any question in connection with an inquiry or investigation by the Bureau
5. The Director, Deputy Director or other Bureau Officer if so authorized by warrant issued by a magistrate upon showing cause to the magistrate shave

(a) Access to books, records, returns, reports and other documents relating to the work of the Government or any public body or private body.

(b) Access at any time the premises of any government office, public body or private body, vessel, boat, vehicle, aircraft if he has reason to suspect that any property corruptly acquired has been placed, deposited or concealed there in.

6 Director may authorize an investigation of a bank Account, share account, expense account, and any safe box in any bank.

7.0 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES OF CORRUPTION

1. Failure to disclose information, produce documents, accounts or articles to the Bureau is an offence and liable to a fine of K50, 000.00 and to imprisonment for 5 years

2. Assaulting, resisting in any way threatens or otherwise obstructs the Director, the Deputy Director or other officer of the bureau in the execution of his duties is an offence liable to a fine of K70 000 and to imprisonment for seven years.

3. Unlawfully hindering or delaying the Director, Deputy Director or other officers of the bureau in the execution of his duties in effecting entry into or upon any premises, boat aircraft or vehicle is an offence liable to a fine of K70 000 and to imprisonment for seven years.

4. Misleading the Director, Deputy Director or officers of the Bureau or giving or causing to be given or to be made to the Bureau testimony or information or a report which is false in any material particular in relation to any matter under investigation by the Bureau is an offence liable to a fine of K100, 000.00 and to imprisonment for 10 years

5. Impersonation of officers of the Bureau is an offence liable to a fine of K70 000.00 and to imprisonment for seven years

6. Any person having served with a notice or having knowledge of a notice issued by the Bureau or disposes or deals with property specified in the notice other than with the consent of the Director shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of K200,000.00 and to fourteen (14) years imprisonment

7. Corrupt use of official powers and procuring corrupt use of official powers is an offence.

8. Public Officers performing functions corruptly is an offence

9. Misuse of a public office is an offence

10. Other offences relate to dealing in contracts, disclosure of interest by other public officers, corrupt transactions by or with private bodies, corruption of members of public bodies in regard to meetings, advantage for giving assistance etc in regard to contracts, advantage for procuring withdrawal of tenders, advantage regard to bidding at auction sales, possession of unexplained property. Any person guilty of an offence under this part shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of twelve years.

8.0 PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

- (a) Restrictions in the Corrupt Practices Act (CPA) i.e.
- ACB cannot arrest without a warrant
 - ACB cannot Search without a warrant
 - ACB cannot prosecute Part IV offences without Consent from the DPP.
- (b) Human Resources
- (c) Financial Resources
- (d) Bureaucracy in government and other institutions e.g. banks when it comes to obtaining information
- (e) Distortion of information by the media
- (f) Unwillingness of people to provide information to the ACB i.e. People being afraid to lose their jobs/lives

9.0 ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE ACB

Cancellation of major contracts by government e.g.

- Pre-shipment Inspection Contract in 1999
- SECUCOM ID Contract
- Apex Land Rover Contract

10.0 HOW TO REPORT CORRUPT PRACTICES

Reports of corrupt practices to the Anti-Corruption Bureau can be made in person written letter, fax, e-mail or telephone call to the Bureau in any language

You can identify yourself or remain anonymous provided you give detailed information about the complaint. All information is treated in the strictest confidence

11.0 CONCLUSION.

One of the concerns Government has today is the existence of corruption in public institutions, which affects negatively the delivery of services. Many public officers do not realize that corruption has a negative impact on the performance of Government and the delivery of services of public institutions. It also makes goods unnecessarily expensive.

It is against this background that the Bureau is giving talks to public officers, for instance professional officers like yourself. You have a key role to play in combating corruption. As officials who are in the forefront in implementing Government policies, resisting, rejecting and reporting corruption should be one of your resolutions this year.

Thank you.

Newton Kamchetera

Annex 20 – OCGAM launch article

(Please see Annex folder)

Annex 21 – AGENDA AND TRAINING MATERIAL FOR CSO TRAINING (please see Annex folder for presentations)

**Small Grants Program
Workshop on Procurement, Administrative and Financial Training for CSOs
June 19, 2007**

Objective

To reinforce the on-site and off-site training provided by C&A/USAID/MCC to their civil society partners on three key areas: procurement, financial and administrative procedures and ensure full compliance with regulations.

Agenda

Monday June 18, 2007

Arrive in Lilongwe and check into hotel

Tuesday June 19, 2007

- 8:30am **Arrive at conference venue, C&A's offices, Mwai House, City Center, Lilongwe**
- 8:45 **Welcome and Introduction, Thusitha Pilapitiya, Chief of Party**
- 9:00 – 10:30 **Methods/Systems of Procurement for USAID/MCC/C&A funded grants, Silvester Tsokonombwe, Procurement Specialist, C&A**
Session Objective: To ensure compliance with USAID procurement procedures for small grants are strictly followed within the context of the law of Malawi
Presentation will be followed by two case studies.
- 10:30 – 11:00 **Tea Break**
- 11:00 – 12:30 **Administrative Systems - Victoria Nyirenda, Office Manager, C&A**
Session Objective: To improve administrative systems in grantee organizations for full compliance with internationally accepted practices and procedures, and specific requirements of USAID in this area.
Presentation will be followed by two case studies.
- 12:30 – 2:00 **Lunch**
- 2:00 – 3:45 **Financial requirements and procedures for USAID/MCC/C&A funded projects - Godwin Kaonongera, Finance Manager, C&A**
Session Objective: To enable grantees to fully meet USAID/MCC/C&A minimum requirements for accounting of grant funds including internal and external controls, proper record keeping and consequences of non-compliance.
Presentation will be followed by three case studies.
- 3:45 – 4:00 **Tea Break**
- 4:00 – 5:00 **Question and Answers**
Panel Members: Silvester Tsokonombwe, Godwin Kaonongera, Victoria Nyirenda, Amanda Willett, Jonathan Pound and Robert Katuya, USAID
- 5 – 5.10 p.m. **Closing Remarks, Amanda Willett, Deputy Chief of Party, C&A**

Wednesday June 20, 2007

Check out of hotel and depart Lilongwe

Annex 22 – CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY DATA (Overall Data and Regional Data)

Overall Data:

Q1_1. TV Malawi

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	.1	.1	.1
	Yes	231	19.3	19.3	19.4
	No	965	80.4	80.6	100.0
	Total	1198	99.8	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.2		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q1_2. Foreign TV

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	51	4.3	4.3	4.3
	No	1148	95.7	95.7	100.0
	Total	1199	100.0	100.0	
Missing	System	0	.0		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q1_3. MBC1

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	929	77.4	77.4	77.4
	No	271	22.6	22.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_4. MBC2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	769	64.1	64.2	64.2
	No	429	35.7	35.8	100.0
	Total	1198	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q1_5. BBC radio

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	163	13.6	13.6	13.6
	No	1036	86.4	86.4	100.0
	Total	1199	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q1_6. Private radio stations

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	657	54.8	54.8	54.8
	No	543	45.2	45.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_7. The Nation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	365	30.4	30.4	30.4
	No	835	69.6	69.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_8. The Daily Times

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	347	28.9	28.9	28.9
	No	853	71.1	71.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_9. International newspapers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	23	1.9	1.9	1.9
	No	1177	98.1	98.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_10. Other newspapers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	81	6.8	6.8	6.8
	No	1119	93.2	93.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_11. Magazines

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	111	9.2	9.2	9.2
	No	1088	90.7	90.7	100.0
	23	0	.0	.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_12. Local political leaders

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	461	38.4	38.4	38.4
	No	739	61.6	61.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_13. Traditional leaders

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	406	33.9	33.9	33.9
	No	793	66.1	66.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_14. Family and friends

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	563	46.9	46.9	46.9
	No	637	53.1	53.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_15. Peers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	439	36.6	36.6	36.6
	No	761	63.4	63.4	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q1_16. Religious gatherings

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	355	29.6	29.6	29.6
	No	844	70.3	70.4	100.0
	Total	1199	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q2. Most Reliable Source

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	TV Malawi	48	4.0	4.2	4.2
	Foreign TV	1	.1	.1	4.4
	MBC1	471	39.3	41.8	46.2
	MBC2	124	10.3	11.0	57.2
	BBC radio	11	.9	1.0	58.2
	Private radio stations	220	18.3	19.5	77.7
	The Nation	32	2.7	2.9	80.6
	The Daily Times	18	1.5	1.6	82.2
	Intl newspapers	1	.0	.1	82.2
	Magazines	4	.3	.4	82.6
	Local political leaders	33	2.8	3.0	85.6
	Traditional leaders	41	3.5	3.7	89.2
	Family and friends	46	3.9	4.1	93.3
	Peers	5	.4	.4	93.7
	Religious gatherings	71	5.9	6.3	100.0
	Total	1126	93.9	100.0	
Missing	System	73	6.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q3. Level of Political Information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	5	.4	.4	.4
	Great deal	81	6.7	6.7	7.1
	Some	146	12.2	12.2	19.3
	Not that much	525	43.7	43.7	63.0
	None at all	390	32.5	32.5	95.5
	Not interested in politics	48	4.0	4.0	99.6
	Don't know	5	.4	.4	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q4. Rating of Overall Situation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	10	.8	.8	.8
	Very good	76	6.4	6.4	7.2
	Good	461	38.4	38.4	45.6
	Bad	390	32.5	32.5	78.2
	Very bad	211	17.6	17.6	95.8
	Don't know	51	4.2	4.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q5. Reason situation is good	No response	16	3.0%
	Security is much better	117	21.9%
	Government is transparent	67	12.5%
	Respect for rights and freedoms	75	14.1%
	Lower levels of corruption	68	12.8%
	Better education	57	10.7%
	Stability of the Malawi Kwacha	42	7.9%
	Apolitical distribution of development projects	101	19.0%
	Sound economic management policies	96	18.1%
	Government is consultative	15	2.8%
	Lower prices of fertilizer and seed	205	38.3%
	Educated cabinet ministers	1	.2%
	Depreciation of the Malawi Kwacha	0	.0%
	Free primary education	0	.0%
	Don't know	16	3.0%

		Cases	Col Response %
Q6. Reason situation is bad	No response	9	1.5%
	Squabbles among politicians	186	32.2%
	Inflation/high costs of basic amenities	126	21.8%
	Low producer prices	50	8.7%
	Corruption on the increase	109	18.8%
	Businesses are on the decline	51	8.7%
	High crime levels	38	6.6%
	Economic hardships	197	34.1%
	Political distribution of development projects	89	15.4%
	Citizens no longer interested in self-help initiatives	10	1.7%
	High taxes	4	.7%
	Don't know	13	2.2%

Q7. Rating of Current Economic Situation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No response	3	.3	.3	.3
Very good	60	5.0	5.0	5.3
Good	330	27.5	27.5	32.8
Bad	365	30.4	30.4	63.2
Very bad	255	21.3	21.3	84.4
Neither good nor bad	119	9.9	9.9	94.4
Don't know	67	5.6	5.6	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q8. Rating of Current Household Situation

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No response	1	.1	.1	.1
Very good	18	1.5	1.5	1.6
Good	255	21.3	21.3	22.9
Bad	424	35.4	35.4	58.2
Very bad	330	27.5	27.5	85.7
Neither good nor bad	167	13.9	13.9	99.6
Don't know	4	.4	.4	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Negative impacts on economy	No response	32	2.6%
	Selfishness of political leaders	303	25.4%
	Corruption	576	48.3%
	High cost of petroleum products	41	3.4%
	Instability of the Malawi Kwacha	89	7.5%
	High crime rate	126	10.6%
	Undependable politicians	90	7.5%
	Indigenous Malawian businesses suffering	60	5.0%
	Policies favouring women	5	.4%
	Lowering agricultural productivity	242	20.2%
	Lowering standards of education	57	4.8%
	Low family planning services	17	1.5%
	Theft of Government property	61	5.1%
	Diseases	118	9.9%
	Unemployment	85	7.1%
	Scarcity of food	80	6.7%
	Envy	27	2.2%
	Property grabbing	1	.1%
	Poverty	5	.4%
	Privatisation	0	.0%
Incompetent politicians	0	.0%	
Don't know	78	6.5%	

Q10A. President

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	600	50.0	50.0	50.0
	Somewhat satisfied	320	26.7	26.7	76.7
	Somewhat dissatisfied	128	10.7	10.7	87.4
	Very dissatisfied	113	9.4	9.4	96.8
	Dk/NR	39	3.2	3.2	100.0
Total		1200	100.0	100.0	

Q10B. Parliament

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	332	27.6	27.6	27.6
	Somewhat satisfied	312	26.0	26.0	53.6
	Somewhat dissatisfied	276	23.0	23.0	76.6
	Very dissatisfied	116	9.6	9.6	86.2
	Dk/NR	165	13.8	13.8	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q10C. Your MP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	175	14.6	14.6	14.6
	Somewhat satisfied	190	15.8	15.8	30.5
	Somewhat dissatisfied	555	46.2	46.2	76.7
	Very dissatisfied	116	9.6	9.6	86.3
	Dk/NR	164	13.7	13.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q10D. Police

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	445	37.1	37.1	37.1
	Somewhat satisfied	175	14.6	14.6	51.7
	Somewhat dissatisfied	156	13.0	13.0	64.7
	Very dissatisfied	47	3.9	3.9	68.6
	Dk/NR	377	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q10E. Courts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	379	31.6	31.6	31.6
	Somewhat satisfied	190	15.8	15.8	47.5
	Somewhat dissatisfied	162	13.5	13.5	61.0
	Very dissatisfied	189	15.8	15.8	76.8
	Dk/NR	279	23.2	23.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q10F. MRA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	286	23.8	23.8	23.8
	Somewhat satisfied	130	10.8	10.8	34.7
	Somewhat dissatisfied	149	12.4	12.4	47.1
	Very dissatisfied	448	37.3	37.3	84.4
	Dk/NR	187	15.6	15.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q11. Heard about ACB?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Great deal	172	14.3	14.3	14.3
	Fair amount	351	29.3	29.3	43.6
	Not that much	346	28.9	28.9	72.4
	Nothing at all	329	27.4	27.4	99.9
	DK/NR	2	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q12. Satisfaction with ACB

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	9	.7	1.0	1.0
	Very satisfied	321	26.7	37.0	38.1
	Somewhat satisfied	327	27.3	37.8	75.9
	Somewhat dissatisfied	97	8.1	11.2	87.1
	Very dissatisfied	47	3.9	5.4	92.5
	Don't know	65	5.4	7.5	100.0
	Total	866	72.2	100.0	
Missing	System	334	27.8		
Total		1200	100.0		

		Cases	Col Response %
Q13a. Reasons for satisfaction with ACB	No response	26	3.9%
	Evident efforts on fight against corruption	245	37.3%
	Corrupt individuals being prosecuted	315	47.9%
	ACB understaffed	24	3.7%
	Some corrupt individuals are being prosecuted	44	6.7%
	Civic education on corruption	98	15.0%
	Professionally discharging their duties	69	10.5%
	Independence in discharging their duties	91	13.9%
	Some cases are concluded prematurely	18	2.7%
	Protecting the big fish	15	2.2%
	Other	23	3.4%
	Presidential support for the ACB	1	.2%
	Don't know	6	.9%

		Cases	Col Response %
Q13b. Reasons for dissatisfaction with ACB	No response	3	2.0%
	Deals selectively with cases	39	27.4%
	Does not assist complainants	26	18.2%
	Corruption still prevalent	41	28.6%
	Concentrates on minor cases	13	8.8%
	Inadequate punishment	9	6.0%
	Lack of feedback to whistle blowers	15	10.5%
	Also corrupt	28	19.4%
	Failure to gather concrete evidence	12	8.2%
	Other	20	14.0%
	Don't know	2	1.7%

Q14. Frequency of corruption

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	630	52.5	52.5	52.5
	Somewhat common	289	24.1	24.1	76.6
	Somewhat rare	181	15.1	15.1	91.7
	Very rare	22	1.8	1.8	93.5
	DK/NR	78	6.5	6.5	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15A. Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	184	15.3	15.3	15.3
	Agree	149	12.4	12.4	27.8
	Disagree	455	38.0	38.0	65.7
	Strongly disagree	375	31.3	31.3	97.0
	DK/NR	36	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15B. Corruption more severe among low level officials

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	179	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Agree	364	30.3	30.3	45.2
	Disagree	464	38.7	38.7	83.9
	Strongly disagree	55	4.6	4.6	88.5
	DK/NR	138	11.5	11.5	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15C. Malawians lack the means to fight corruption

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly agree	358	29.9	29.9	29.9
	Agree	217	18.1	18.1	47.9
	Disagree	119	9.9	9.9	57.8
	Strongly disagree	43	3.6	3.6	61.4
	DK/NR	463	38.6	38.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15D. Corruption due to low wages

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	258	21.5	21.5	21.5
Agree	250	20.8	20.8	42.3
Disagree	257	21.4	21.4	63.7
Strongly disagree	44	3.7	3.7	67.4
DK/NR	392	32.6	32.6	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15E. Private sector corruption as significant as public sector

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	329	27.4	27.4	27.4
Agree	61	5.1	5.1	32.5
Disagree	57	4.7	4.7	37.2
Strongly disagree	58	4.8	4.8	42.1
DK/NR	695	57.9	57.9	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15F. No impact of corruption on economy except bribes paid

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	166	13.8	13.8	13.8
Agree	334	27.8	27.8	41.6
Disagree	445	37.1	37.1	78.7
Strongly disagree	83	6.9	6.9	85.6
DK/NR	173	14.4	14.4	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q15G. No impact of corruption on family except bribes paid

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Strongly agree	166	13.8	13.8	13.8
Agree	315	26.3	26.3	40.1
Disagree	402	33.5	33.5	73.6
Strongly disagree	65	5.4	5.4	79.0
DK/NR	252	21.0	21.0	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q16A. Payment to school for child's admission

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not wrong	82	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Wrong but understandable	172	14.3	14.3	21.2
	Wrong and punishable	930	77.5	77.5	98.7
	DK/NR	16	1.3	1.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q16B. Payment to doctor for medical care

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not wrong	179	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Wrong but understandable	924	77.0	77.0	92.0
	Wrong and punishable	24	2.0	2.0	93.9
	DK/NR	73	6.1	6.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q16C. Public official helps relative get a contract

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not wrong	200	16.7	16.7	16.7
	Wrong but understandable	731	61.0	61.0	77.7
	Wrong and punishable	32	2.6	2.6	80.3
	DK/NR	237	19.7	19.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q16D. Payment to policeman to avoid a traffic fine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not wrong	45	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Wrong but understandable	1093	91.1	91.1	94.8
	Wrong and punishable	31	2.6	2.6	97.4
	DK/NR	31	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q16E. Businessman pays for contract

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not wrong	128	10.6	10.6	10.6
	Wrong but understandable	942	78.5	78.5	89.2
	Wrong and punishable	51	4.2	4.2	93.4
	DK/NR	79	6.6	6.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17A. Payment to obtain a free government service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	340	28.3	28.3	28.3
	Somewhat common	124	10.4	10.4	38.7
	Somewhat rare	87	7.2	7.2	45.9
	Very rare	56	4.6	4.6	50.6
	Don't know	593	49.4	49.4	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	353	29.4	29.4	29.4
	Somewhat common	98	8.2	8.2	37.6
	Somewhat rare	53	4.4	4.4	42.1
	Very rare	109	9.1	9.1	51.2
	Don't know	586	48.8	48.8	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17C. Payment to avoid a fine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	377	31.4	31.4	31.4
	Somewhat common	102	8.5	8.5	39.9
	Somewhat rare	57	4.7	4.7	44.7
	Very rare	61	5.1	5.1	49.7
	Don't know	603	50.3	50.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17D. Payment to obtain a job in the government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	366	30.5	30.5	30.5
	Somewhat common	151	12.6	12.6	43.1
	Somewhat rare	64	5.4	5.4	48.5
	Very rare	92	7.6	7.6	56.1
	Don't know	527	43.9	43.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	362	30.2	30.2	30.2
	Somewhat common	136	11.4	11.4	41.5
	Somewhat rare	95	7.9	7.9	49.4
	Very rare	81	6.8	6.8	56.2
	Don't know	526	43.8	43.8	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17F. Payment to a school to enrol a child

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	356	29.6	29.6	29.6
	Somewhat common	207	17.3	17.3	46.9
	Somewhat rare	134	11.2	11.2	58.1
	Very rare	61	5.1	5.1	63.2
	Don't know	441	36.8	36.8	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	362	30.2	30.2	30.2
	Somewhat common	220	18.3	18.3	48.5
	Somewhat rare	157	13.1	13.1	61.6
	Very rare	66	5.5	5.5	67.1
	Don't know	395	32.9	32.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17H. Payment to obtain a public service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	230	19.2	19.2	19.2
	Somewhat common	116	9.6	9.6	28.8
	Somewhat rare	115	9.6	9.6	38.4
	Very rare	408	34.0	34.0	72.4
	Don't know	331	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17I. Discount from shop owner for no receipt

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	192	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Somewhat common	163	13.6	13.6	29.6
	Somewhat rare	203	16.9	16.9	46.5
	Very rare	393	32.8	32.8	79.3
	Don't know	248	20.7	20.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q17J. Payment for a fertilizer coupon

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very common	305	25.4	25.4	25.4
	Somewhat common	91	7.6	7.6	33.0
	Somewhat rare	174	14.5	14.5	47.5
	Very rare	85	7.1	7.1	54.6
	Don't know	545	45.4	45.4	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18A. Payment to obtain a free government service

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1	.1	.1	.1
	Never	1126	93.8	93.8	93.9
	Once	23	1.9	1.9	95.8
	Twice	4	.3	.3	96.1
	3 - 5 Times	8	.7	.7	96.8
	More than 5 times	3	.2	.2	97.1
	Don't know	35	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1089	90.7	90.7	90.7
	Never	61	5.1	5.1	95.8
	Once	3	.3	.3	96.1
	Twice	5	.4	.4	96.5
	3 - 5 Times	2	.2	.2	96.7
	More than 5 times	37	3.1	3.1	99.8
	Don't know	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18C. Payment to avoid a fine

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1113	92.8	92.8	92.8
	Never	42	3.5	3.5	96.3
	Once	4	.3	.3	96.6
	Twice	4	.3	.3	96.9
	3 - 5 Times	1	.1	.1	97.0
	More than 5 times	34	2.8	2.8	99.8
	Don't know	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18D. Payment to obtain a job in the government

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1120	93.4	93.4	93.4
	Never	34	2.9	2.9	96.2
	Once	1	.1	.1	96.4
	Twice	2	.1	.1	96.5
	3 - 5 Times	3	.3	.3	96.8
	More than 5 times	36	3.0	3.0	99.8
	Don't know	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1132	94.3	94.3	94.3
	Never	27	2.3	2.3	96.6
	Once	2	.2	.2	96.8
	Twice	1	.0	.0	96.8
	3 - 5 Times	2	.1	.1	97.0
	More than 5 times	34	2.8	2.8	99.8
	Don't know	3	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18F. Payment to a school to enrol a child

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1106	92.2	92.2	92.2
	Never	44	3.7	3.7	95.9
	Once	6	.5	.5	96.4
	Twice	3	.3	.3	96.7
	More than 5 times	36	3.0	3.0	99.8
	Don't know	3	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1122	93.5	93.5	93.5
	Never	35	2.9	2.9	96.4
	Once	3	.2	.2	96.6
	Twice	2	.2	.2	96.8
	3 - 5 Times	1	.1	.1	96.9
	More than 5 times	35	2.9	2.9	99.8
	Don't know	2	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18H. Payment to obtain water supply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1071	89.2	89.2	89.2
	Never	21	1.8	1.8	91.0
	Once	3	.3	.3	91.3
	Twice	5	.4	.4	91.7
	More than 5 times	89	7.4	7.4	99.1
	Don't know	11	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18I. Payment to obtain electricity supply

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1068	89.0	89.0	89.0
	Never	22	1.9	1.9	90.8
	Once	4	.3	.3	91.2
	Twice	2	.2	.2	91.3
	3 - 5 Times	1	.1	.1	91.4
	More than 5 times	92	7.7	7.7	99.1
	Don't know	11	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18J. Payment to connect telephone line

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1073	89.4	89.4	89.4
	Never	18	1.5	1.5	90.9
	Once	3	.2	.2	91.1
	Twice	2	.1	.1	91.3
	3 - 5 Times	1	.1	.1	91.3
	More than 5 times	93	7.7	7.7	99.0
	Don't know	12	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18K. Payment for postal services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1131	94.2	94.2	94.2
	Never	22	1.8	1.8	96.0
	Twice	1	.0	.0	96.1
	More than 5 times	43	3.6	3.6	99.7
	Don't know	4	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q18l. Discount from shop owner for no receipt

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1101	91.8	91.8	91.8
	Never	35	2.9	2.9	94.7
	Once	9	.8	.8	95.4
	Twice	5	.5	.5	95.9
	3 - 5 Times	1	.1	.1	96.0
	More than 5 times	46	3.8	3.8	99.8
	Don't know	3	.2	.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q19. Ever asked for a bribe?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	1	.1	.1	.1
	Once	138	11.5	11.5	11.6
	More than once	64	5.3	5.3	16.9
	No	997	83.1	83.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q 20. Why was the bribe requested

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	42	3.5	20.8	20.8
	To obtain a passport	12	1.0	6.0	26.8
	To settle dispute out of court	20	1.6	9.7	36.5
	To obtain a favourable court verdict	12	1.0	6.1	42.6
	To access free fertilizer	18	1.5	8.9	51.5
	To obtain a business licence	4	.3	1.7	53.3
	To get employed	54	4.5	26.8	80.1
	To avoid a traffic fine	4	.3	1.8	81.9
	To purchase maize from the ADMARC	14	1.2	6.9	88.8
	To get admission for a child in school	8	.6	3.8	92.7
	To supply goods and services to a public institution	3	.2	1.4	94.1
	To pay electricity bill	5	.4	2.6	96.7
	Don't know	7	.6	3.3	100.0
	Total	203	16.9	100.0	
Missing	System	997	83.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q 21. Why did you refuse?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	17	1.4	8.6	8.6
	Had no money	61	5.1	30.1	38.7
	Knowledge that there is no need to pay extra	20	1.6	9.7	48.4
	Did not see the benefit of paying	26	2.2	13.0	61.4
	To let justice take its course	9	.8	4.5	66.0
	God fearing	3	.3	1.5	67.5
	Had already paid another bribe for same service	5	.5	2.7	70.2
	It is illegal	16	1.3	7.8	78.0
	knew beforehand	28	2.4	14.0	92.0
	Better to pay to Government	1	.1	.7	92.7
	Other	13	1.1	6.6	99.3
	Don't know	1	.1	.7	100.0
	Total	202	16.8	100.0	
	Missing	System	998	83.2	
Total		1200	100.0		

Q22. Still able to obtain good old service?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	8	.6	3.8	3.8
	Yes	85	7.1	42.4	46.2
	No	108	9.0	53.5	99.7
	Don't know	1	.1	.3	100.0
	Total	202	16.8	100.0	
Missing	System	998	83.2		
Total		1200	100.0		

		Cases	Col Response %
Q23. how obtained good/service without paying bribe	No response	2	1.7%
	Preferred to go to court	11	10.8%
	Nothing	49	50.2%
	went elsewhere	13	13.2%
	Other	24	24.9%

Q24. Ever reported act of corruption?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Once	46	3.8	3.8	3.8
	More than once	26	2.2	2.2	6.0
	No	1127	93.9	94.0	100.0
	Total	1199	99.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

		Cases	Col Response %
Q25. Authorities reported corrupt act to	No response	3	5.0%
	Other	22	37.3%
	Regional Governor DPP	0	.4%
	Friends	0	.4%
	The Police	8	13.3%
	traditional leaders	28	47.1%
	Parents	2	3.0%

Q26. Any actions taken by authorities?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	3.1	52.2	52.2
	No	32	2.7	45.9	98.1
	Don't know	1	.1	1.9	100.0
	Total	70	5.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1130	94.1		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q27. Aware of ACB reporting procedures?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	11	.9	.9	.9
	Yes	181	15.1	15.1	16.0
	No	944	78.7	78.7	94.7
	Don't know	64	5.3	5.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

By Telephone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	105	8.8	58.1	58.1
	Yes	76	6.3	41.9	100.0
	Total	181	15.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1019	84.9		
Total		1200	100.0		

Sending letter

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	117	9.8	64.7	64.7
	Yes	64	5.3	35.3	100.0
	Total	181	15.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1019	84.9		
Total		1200	100.0		

Wrting an email

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	173	14.4	95.3	95.3
	Yes	9	.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	181	15.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1019	84.9		
Total		1200	100.0		

In person at ACB offices

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	59	5.0	32.8	32.8
	Yes	122	10.1	67.2	100.0
	Total	181	15.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1019	84.9		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q29. Effectiveness of ACB reporting procedures

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very effective	107	8.9	59.3	59.3
	Somewhat effective	52	4.3	28.7	88.0
	Somewhat ineffective	12	1.0	6.8	94.8
	Very ineffective	4	.3	2.1	96.9
	Don't know	6	.5	3.1	100.0
	Total	181	15.1	100.0	
Missing	System	1019	84.9		
Total		1200	100.0		

Q30A. Concern about retribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Significant Concern	783	65.3	65.3	65.3
	Not a Significant Concern	399	33.3	33.3	98.6
	D/NR	17	1.4	1.4	100.0
Total		1200	100.0	100.0	

Q30B. Concerned no action will be taken

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Significant Concern	696	58.0	58.0	58.0
	Not a Significant Concern	31	2.6	2.6	60.7
	D/NR	472	39.3	39.3	100.0
Total		1200	100.0	100.0	

Q30C. Not worth reporting if not personally involved

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Significant Concern	869	72.5	72.5	72.5
	Not a Significant Concern	22	1.9	1.9	74.3
	D/NR	308	25.7	25.7	100.0
Total		1200	100.0	100.0	

Q30D. People commit corruption because of economic hardship

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Significant Concern	549	45.8	45.8	45.8
	Not a Significant Concern	31	2.6	2.6	48.4
	D/NR	619	51.6	51.6	100.0
Total		1200	100.0	100.0	

Q30E. Society does not award those who report corruption

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Significant Concern	638	53.2	53.2	53.2
	Not a Significant Concern	46	3.8	3.8	57.0
	D/NR	516	43.0	43.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q31.	No response	29	2.5%
Besides	Discuss with them	275	23.2%
reporting,	Bring them to court	207	17.5%
other	Reprimand them	417	35.3%
ways to	Educate them on	132	11.2%
fight	dangers of corruption	45	3.8%
corruption	Just leave them	86	7.3%
	Hold anti-corruption meetings	37	3.1%
	Heavily punish them	21	1.8%
	Strengthen political unity	111	9.4%
	Establish local anti-corruption groups in our area	1	.1%
	Share the spoils	22	1.8%
	Seek divine intervention	206	17.4%
	Don't know		

Q32A. The President

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	817	68.1	68.1	68.1
	Moderate role	226	18.9	18.9	87.0
	No role	108	9.0	9.0	96.0
	DK/NR	48	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32B. Parliament

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	409	34.1	34.1	34.1
	Moderate role	402	33.5	33.5	67.6
	No role	105	8.7	8.7	76.3
	DK/NR	284	23.7	23.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32C. ACB

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	233	19.4	19.4	19.4
	Moderate role	619	51.6	51.6	71.0
	No role	136	11.3	11.3	82.3
	DK/NR	212	17.7	17.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32D. Police

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	488	40.6	40.6	40.6
	Moderate role	260	21.6	21.6	62.3
	No role	67	5.6	5.6	67.9
	DK/NR	385	32.1	32.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32E. Courts

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	425	35.4	35.4	35.4
	Moderate role	207	17.3	17.3	52.7
	No role	173	14.4	14.4	67.1
	DK/NR	395	32.9	32.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32F. MRA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	316	26.3	26.3	26.3
	Moderate role	227	18.9	18.9	45.3
	No role	387	32.2	32.2	77.5
	DK/NR	270	22.5	22.5	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32G. DPP

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	374	31.2	31.2	31.2
	Moderate role	177	14.8	14.8	46.0
	No role	332	27.7	27.7	73.7
	DK/NR	316	26.3	26.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32H. Malawian NGOs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	379	31.6	31.6	31.6
	Moderate role	225	18.7	18.7	50.3
	No role	265	22.1	22.1	72.4
	DK/NR	331	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32I. International NGOs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	324	27.0	27.0	27.0
	Moderate role	211	17.6	17.6	44.5
	No role	326	27.1	27.1	71.7
	DK/NR	340	28.3	28.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32J. Malawian Businesses

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	272	22.7	22.7	22.7
	Moderate role	522	43.5	43.5	66.2
	No role	265	22.1	22.1	88.3
	DK/NR	141	11.7	11.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32K. International Businesses

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	268	22.3	22.3	22.3
	Moderate role	428	35.7	35.7	58.0
	No role	320	26.7	26.7	84.7
	DK/NR	184	15.3	15.3	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32L. International Donors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	297	24.8	24.8	24.8
	Moderate role	167	13.9	13.9	38.7
	No role	253	21.1	21.1	59.8
	DK/NR	483	40.2	40.2	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q32M. The Media

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Large role	345	28.7	28.7	28.7
	Moderate role	96	8.0	8.0	36.7
	No role	112	9.3	9.3	46.0
	DK/NR	648	54.0	54.0	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q33. Awareness of Government initiatives to fight corruption?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	10	.8	.8	.8
	Yes	414	34.5	34.5	35.3
	No	776	64.7	64.7	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q34.	No response	1	.3%
Governmental initiatives	Establishment of the ACB	250	59.7%
	Civic education on dangers of corruption	96	22.8%
	Prosecuting corrupt individuals	108	25.7%
	Dismissal of corrupt officials	27	6.4%
	Seen billboards	9	2.2%
	Research activities	24	5.8%
	Established village anti-corruption groups	24	5.6%
	Strengthening procedures for fighting corruption	34	8.2%
	Police take cases to court	32	7.6%
	Other	33	7.8%
	Don't know	3	.8%

Q35. Satisfaction with Governments efforts to fight corruption?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	18	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Very satisfied	512	42.6	42.6	44.1
	Somewhat satisfied	364	30.4	30.4	74.5
	Somewhat dissatisfied	79	6.6	6.6	81.0
	Very dissatisfied	109	9.1	9.1	90.1
	Don't know	119	9.9	9.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q36.	No response	13	1.5%
Reasons for satisfaction with govt performance	Evidence of an improvement	435	50.3%
	Prosecution of some and not others	115	13.3%
	Corrupt individuals are not shielded	181	20.9%
	Political will to fight corruption	220	25.4%
	Corrupt individuals are prosecuted	226	26.2%
	Increments in civil service wages and salaries	3	.4%
	Debt cancellation	17	1.9%
	Low crime levels	31	3.6%
	Prosecution of corrupt individuals without prejudice	23	2.7%
	Transparency and accountability	13	1.6%
	Government trying hard to provide civic education	47	5.5%
	A lot of talk little action	20	2.3%
	Other	38	4.4%
	Don't know	32	3.7%

		Cases	Col Response %
Q37. Reasons for dissatisfaction with govt performance	No response	3	1.7%
	A lot of talk no action on corruption	40	22.2%
	Ignoring major corruption cases	25	14.0%
	Releasing those convicted of corrupt crimes	21	11.7%
	Corruption not decreasing	96	52.9%
	Fight on corruption has led to scarcity of money	6	3.6%
	Government itself is corrupt	45	25.0%
	Other	16	8.7%
	Don't know	8	4.5%

Q38. Decrease in corruption due to Government efforts?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	5	.5	.5	.5
	Decreased a great deal	123	10.2	10.2	10.7
	Decreased a little bit	739	61.6	61.6	72.2
	Not decreased at all	240	20.0	20.0	92.2
	Government made no efforts	12	1.0	1.0	93.2
	Don't know	81	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q39. Who deserves larger blame for corruption?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	4	.3	.3	.3
	Public officials	536	44.6	44.6	45.0
	Citizens and businesses	163	13.6	13.6	58.6
	Both equally	465	38.8	38.8	97.4
	Don't know	32	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q40. Newspapers/Magazines pay Sufficient attention to corruption?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
No response	7	.5	.5	.5
Yes	715	59.6	59.6	60.1
No	225	18.7	18.7	78.9
Don't know	254	21.1	21.1	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q41. TV/Radio pay Sufficient attention to corruption?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
No response	9	.7	.7	.7
Yes	931	77.6	77.6	78.3
No	125	10.5	10.5	88.8
Don't know	135	11.2	11.2	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Q42. Heard/read messages advocating non-corruption?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid				
No Response	8	.7	.7	.7
Yes	743	61.9	61.9	62.6
No	442	36.8	36.8	99.4
Don't know	7	.6	.6	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q43. Organization with civic educaiton	No response	3	.3%
	Radio	577	77.1%
	Newspaper	140	18.7%
	ACB	120	16.0%
	NAMISA	3	.4%
	President	62	8.2%
	NICE	8	1.0%
	Faith based organisations	36	4.8%
	public meetings	77	10.2%
	MHRC	6	.8%
	ADRA	2	.3%
	MRA	1	.1%
	Exercise books	21	2.8%
	ESCOM	6	.8%
	Posters	15	2.0%
	Cannot recall	18	2.4%
	Don't know	15	2.0%

Q44. Any NGO visited your community for anti-corruption campaign?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response	9	.8	.8	.8
	Yes	59	4.9	4.9	5.7
	No	1121	93.4	93.4	99.1
	Don't know	11	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q45. NGO promoting message	Drama groups	4	6.6%
	World Vision	6	11.1%
	NICE	7	11.4%
	ADRA	1	1.0%
	Other	38	65.5%
	Don't know	8	14.5%

Q46. Expectation for corruption two years from now?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No response	10	.8	.8	.8
	Higher	176	14.6	14.6	15.5
	Lower	751	62.6	62.6	78.1
	Same level	117	9.8	9.8	87.9
	Don't know	146	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

		Cases	Col Response %
Q47.	No response	8	.8%
Reasons for expectations	Food sufficiency can reduce corruption	34	3.3%
	Government consulting on strategies to reduce corruption	193	18.8%
	the guilty are substantially punished	294	28.7%
	Existing strategies are effective	58	5.7%
	Political campaigns lead to less fight against corruption	19	1.8%
	Government reprimanding corrupt individuals	158	15.4%
	President hates corruption	242	23.6%
	Corruption is part of life	28	2.7%
	Lack of interest to report corrupt acts	29	2.8%
	Lack of civic education on the dangers of corruption	29	2.8%
	Government not genuinely fighting corruption	58	5.6%
	More civic education can reduce corruption	50	4.9%
	Leaders lead in indulging in corruption rather than fight it	38	3.7%
	Low salaries and wages	42	4.1%
	Every citizens responsibility to fight corruption	12	1.2%
	People just pay their way out of conviction	16	1.5%
	Lack of patriotism among Malawians	26	2.5%
	High cost of living has led to more corruption	35	3.4%
	People still find loopholes even in a strong legal framework	44	4.3%
	ACB has a vision	51	5.0%
	Other	117	11.5%
	Don't know	21	2.0%

Regional Data:

Q1_1. TV Malawi * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_1. TV	Yes	32.4%	46.7%	61.2%	41.9%
	Malawi	No	67.6%	53.3%	38.8%	58.1%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_1. TV	Yes	13.4%	6.1%	15.6%	11.4%
	Malawi	No	86.6%	93.9%	84.4%	88.6%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_2. Foreign TV * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_2. Foreign	Yes	6.0%	13.6%	10.1%	9.2%
	TV	No	94.0%	86.4%	89.9%	90.8%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_2. Foreign	Yes	3.6%	1.0%		2.0%
	TV	No	96.4%	99.0%	100.0%	98.0%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_3. MBC1 * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_3. MBC1	Yes	75.9%	80.9%	87.9%	79.6%
		No	24.1%	19.1%	12.1%	20.4%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_3. MBC1	Yes	79.1%	67.2%	90.6%	77.6%
		No	20.9%	32.8%	9.4%	22.4%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_4. MBC2 * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_4. MBC2	Yes	64.2%	77.4%	76.8%	70.7%
		No	35.8%	22.6%	23.2%	29.3%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_4. MBC2	Yes	65.3%	52.0%	66.4%	61.2%
		No	34.7%	48.0%	33.6%	38.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_5. BBC radio * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_5. BBC radio	Yes	18.7%	30.7%	40.8%	26.3%
		No	81.3%	69.3%	59.2%	73.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_5. BBC radio	Yes	10.1%	5.0%	17.8%	10.1%
		No	89.9%	95.0%	82.2%	89.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_6. Private radio stations * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_6. Private radio stations	Yes	55.9%	81.9%	65.3%	66.1%
		No	44.1%	18.1%	34.7%	33.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_6. Private radio stations	Yes	51.4%	50.5%	43.0%	49.3%
		No	48.6%	49.5%	57.0%	50.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_7. The Nation * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_7. The Nation	Yes	44.5%	54.5%	59.6%	50.3%
		No	55.5%	45.5%	40.4%	49.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_7. The Nation	Yes	25.3%	18.2%	25.8%	23.1%
		No	74.7%	81.8%	74.2%	76.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_8. The Daily Times * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_8. The Daily Times	Yes	42.5%	51.5%	57.6%	48.0%
		No	57.5%	48.5%	42.4%	52.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_8. The Daily Times	Yes	24.1%	19.1%	20.2%	21.6%
		No	75.9%	80.9%	79.8%	78.4%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_9. International newspapers * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_9. International newspapers	Yes	7.4%	5.1%	3.0%	5.9%
		No	92.6%	94.9%	97.0%	94.1%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_9. International newspapers	Yes		1.5%		.5%
		No	100.0%	98.5%	100.0%	99.5%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_10. Other newspapers * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_10. Other newspapers	Yes	9.4%	17.6%	10.1%	12.2%
		No	90.6%	82.4%	89.9%	87.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_10. Other newspapers	Yes	6.5%	1.5%	2.3%	4.0%
		No	93.5%	98.5%	97.7%	96.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_11. Magazines * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_11. Magazines	Yes	12.7%	18.6%	23.2%	16.4%
		No	87.0%	81.4%	76.8%	83.4%
		23	.3%			.2%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_11. Magazines	Yes	8.3%	2.5%	8.6%	6.5%
		No	91.7%	97.5%	91.4%	93.5%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_12. Local political leaders * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_12. Local political leaders	Yes	32.8%	38.4%	45.5%	36.7%
		No	67.2%	61.6%	54.5%	63.3%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_12. Local political leaders	Yes	41.9%	35.2%	33.6%	37.9%
		No	58.1%	64.8%	66.4%	62.1%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_13. Traditional leaders * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_13. Traditional leaders	Yes	27.8%	25.6%	27.3%	27.0%
		No	72.2%	74.4%	72.7%	73.0%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_13. Traditional leaders	Yes	39.0%	32.7%	31.3%	35.3%
		No	61.0%	67.3%	68.8%	64.7%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_14. Family and friends * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_14. Family and friends	Yes	50.5%	56.6%	50.0%	52.4%
		No	49.5%	43.4%	50.0%	47.6%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_14. Family and friends	Yes	48.4%	38.7%	39.1%	43.2%
		No	51.6%	61.3%	60.9%	56.8%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_15. Peers * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_15. Peers	Yes	39.1%	46.0%	31.3%	40.1%
		No	60.9%	54.0%	68.7%	59.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_15. Peers	Yes	36.7%	33.3%	28.1%	33.8%
		No	63.3%	66.7%	71.9%	66.2%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q1_16. Religious gatherings * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q1_16. Religious gatherings	Yes	38.5%	26.1%	38.4%	34.3%
		No	61.5%	73.9%	61.6%	65.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q1_16. Religious gatherings	Yes	29.9%	26.6%	23.4%	27.4%
		No	70.1%	73.4%	76.6%	72.6%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q2. Most Reliable Source * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q2. Most Reliable Source	TV Malawi	8.6%	9.4%	16.3%	10.2%
		Foreign TV	.3%	.6%	1.0%	.5%
		MBC1	37.1%	31.1%	37.8%	35.3%
		MBC2	9.3%	7.8%	7.1%	8.4%
		BBC radio	2.1%	2.8%	2.0%	2.3%
		Private radio stations	18.2%	31.7%	19.4%	22.7%
		The Nation	6.9%	4.4%	9.2%	6.5%
		The Daily Times	3.4%	4.4%	1.0%	3.3%
		Intl newspapers		.6%		.2%
		Local political leaders	1.7%	.6%		1.1%
		Traditional leaders	1.7%		1.0%	1.1%
		Family and friends	4.1%	2.2%	2.0%	3.2%
		Peers	1.0%	.6%		.7%
		Religious gatherings	5.5%	3.9%	3.1%	4.6%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q2. Most Reliable Source	TV Malawi	1.9%	2.8%	2.4%	2.3%
		MBC1	48.5%	29.1%	60.8%	45.0%
		MBC2	11.9%	12.3%	11.2%	11.9%
		BBC radio	.4%		1.6%	.5%
		Private radio stations	13.5%	30.2%	14.4%	19.0%
		The Nation	1.9%	1.7%		1.4%
		The Daily Times	.8%	1.1%	.8%	.9%
		Magazines	.8%			.4%
		Local political leaders	3.5%	5.0%	.8%	3.4%
		Traditional leaders	4.6%	5.0%	3.2%	4.4%
		Family and friends	5.0%	3.9%	2.4%	4.1%
		Peers		1.1%		.4%
		Religious gatherings	7.3%	7.8%	2.4%	6.4%
		Total			100.0%	100.0%

Q3. Level of Political Information * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q3. Level of Political Information	No response	.3%	.5%		.3%
	Great deal	6.9%	5.3%	11.9%	7.3%
	Some	10.1%	13.6%	22.0%	13.5%
	Not that much	45.4%	43.8%	44.9%	44.8%
	None at all	34.0%	31.2%	16.3%	29.7%
	Not interested in politics	3.3%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%
	Don't know		1.0%		.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q4. Rating of Overall Situation * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q4. Rating of Overall Situation	No response	1.0%	.3%		.6%
	Very good	4.5%	4.8%	22.6%	8.0%
	Good	39.6%	32.2%	57.5%	40.5%
	Bad	34.9%	36.8%	13.3%	31.4%
	Very bad	16.0%	22.4%	3.5%	15.8%
	Don't know	4.0%	3.5%	3.1%	3.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q5. Reason situation is good	No response	4.5%	1.4%	1.1%
	Security is much better	26.0%	15.5%	24.3%
	Government is transparent	18.5%	9.7%	5.6%
	Respect for rights and freedoms	18.0%	13.4%	16.8%
	Lower levels of corruption	14.3%	12.1%	13.7%
	Better education	12.7%	6.3%	7.9%
	Stability of the Malawi Kwacha	11.5%	7.3%	9.7%
	Apolitical distribution of development projects	20.3%	16.9%	16.8%
	Sound economic management policies	18.7%	13.9%	22.2%
	Government is consultative	1.5%	5.5%	3.2%
	Lower prices of fertilizer and seed	23.4%	26.7%	64.4%
	Educated cabinet ministers	.4%		.5%
	Depreciation of the Malawi Kwacha			.5%
	Free primary education			.5%
	Don't know	1.9%	5.1%	

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q6.	No response	2.1%		
Reason situation is bad	Squabbles among politicians	37.3%	30.1%	42.2%
	Inflation/high costs of basic amenities	22.6%	22.0%	36.7%
	Low producer prices	7.0%	8.7%	2.3%
	Corruption on the increase	18.1%	22.3%	12.7%
	Businesses are on the decline	10.8%	7.6%	6.8%
	High crime levels	7.0%	7.7%	6.8%
	Economic hardships	33.4%	36.3%	33.1%
	Political distribution of development projects	15.5%	7.9%	17.2%
	Citizens no longer interested in self-help initiatives	2.3%	2.7%	7.5%
	High taxes	1.0%	1.7%	2.3%
	Don't know	1.3%	2.5%	

Q7. Rating of Current Economic Situation * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q7. Rating of Current Economic Situation	No response	.2%		1.8%	.4%
	Very good	4.2%	3.8%	14.5%	6.0%
	Good	26.6%	25.6%	51.1%	30.9%
	Bad	33.0%	31.4%	12.8%	28.6%
	Very bad	20.0%	26.9%	2.6%	19.0%
	Neither good nor bad	12.2%	8.0%	9.3%	10.2%
	Don't know	4.0%	4.3%	7.9%	4.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q8. Rating of Current Household Situation * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q8. Rating of Current Household Situation	No response	.3%			.2%
	Very good	1.4%	1.0%	4.9%	1.9%
	Good	23.8%	19.4%	34.1%	24.3%
	Bad	36.1%	32.5%	24.3%	32.7%
	Very bad	23.6%	32.7%	12.4%	24.5%
	Neither good nor bad	14.6%	13.6%	23.9%	16.0%
	Don't know	.2%	.8%	.4%	.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Negative Impacts on Economy, Urban opinions

Urban/Rural Urban

		Region		
		Blantyre- Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Negative impacts on economy	No response	.3%	3.0%	.9%
	Selfishness of political leaders	31.6%	28.3%	30.8%
	Corruption	54.2%	46.9%	62.3%
	High cost of petroleum products	9.4%	1.9%	1.2%
	Instability of the Malawi Kwacha	8.2%	7.7%	7.9%
	High crime rate	10.2%	17.6%	11.4%
	Undependable politicians	7.6%	9.5%	10.7%
	Indigenous Malawian businesses suffering	9.5%	7.6%	7.5%
	Policies favouring women	.9%	.9%	.9%
	Lowering agricultural productivity	9.2%	9.5%	9.3%
	Lowering standards of education	6.6%	4.9%	5.6%
	Low family planning services	3.4%		2.1%
	Theft of Government property	5.2%	8.9%	5.6%
	Diseases	8.9%	3.9%	4.6%
	Unemployment	9.5%	7.6%	7.2%
	Scarcity of food	3.9%	4.9%	2.1%
	Envy	3.4%	3.1%	3.3%
	Property grabbing	.4%		.9%
	Poverty	.8%	.6%	
	Privatisation			.9%
Incompetent politicians			.9%	
Don't know	6.5%	3.0%	4.8%	

Negative Impacts on Economy, Rural Opinions

Urban/Rural Rural

		Region		
		Blantyre- Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Negative impacts on economy	No response	4.1%	1.4%	1.6%
	Selfishness of political leaders	25.1%	18.2%	30.2%
	Corruption	47.6%	40.9%	59.3%
	High cost of petroleum products	2.4%	2.3%	4.4%
	Instability of the Malawi Kwacha	8.7%	4.3%	7.1%
	High crime rate	11.1%	6.3%	9.4%
	Undependable politicians	7.9%	4.0%	10.5%
	Indigenous Malawian businesses suffering	4.5%	2.5%	2.7%
	Policies favouring women	.3%		
	Lowering agricultural productivity	22.6%	24.9%	31.6%
	Lowering standards of education	4.7%	2.8%	7.1%
	Low family planning services	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%
	Theft of Government property	5.4%	2.4%	5.0%
	Diseases	10.7%	7.5%	23.1%
	Unemployment	9.2%	2.3%	2.3%
	Scarcity of food	9.2%	5.6%	4.4%
	Envy	1.8%		7.3%
	Property grabbing			
	Poverty	.3%	.5%	
	Privatisation			
Incompetent politicians				
Don't know	5.8%	9.9%	7.4%	

Q10A. President * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10A. President	Very satisfied	46.9%	42.2%	72.8%	50.3%
	Somewhat satisfied	26.0%	32.6%	23.2%	27.7%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	14.1%	11.4%	2.2%	10.9%
	Very dissatisfied	10.8%	8.8%	.4%	8.2%
	Dk/NR	2.3%	5.1%	1.3%	3.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10B. Parliament * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10B. Parliament	Very satisfied	25.3%	28.8%	28.2%	27.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	29.5%	23.0%	32.2%	27.8%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	25.6%	19.7%	26.4%	23.8%
	Very dissatisfied	8.3%	10.9%	7.5%	9.0%
	Dk/NR	11.3%	17.7%	5.7%	12.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10C. Your MP * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10C. Your MP	Very satisfied	12.3%	19.4%	19.0%	15.9%
	Somewhat satisfied	17.6%	14.9%	17.7%	16.7%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	47.3%	35.3%	45.1%	42.9%
	Very dissatisfied	10.6%	14.1%	7.1%	11.1%
	Dk/NR	12.2%	16.4%	11.1%	13.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10D. Police * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10D. Police	Very satisfied	40.9%	33.6%	38.6%	38.1%
	Somewhat satisfied	15.4%	14.1%	16.2%	15.2%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	12.5%	13.1%	14.5%	13.1%
	Very dissatisfied	2.6%	4.5%	6.1%	3.9%
	Dk/NR	28.6%	34.6%	24.6%	29.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10E. Courts * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10E. Courts	Very satisfied	36.8%	29.0%	30.4%	33.0%
	Somewhat satisfied	18.4%	13.9%	15.0%	16.3%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	12.5%	12.1%	20.7%	13.9%
	Very dissatisfied	13.9%	16.1%	15.0%	14.8%
	Dk/NR	18.4%	29.0%	18.9%	22.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q10F. MRA * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q10F. MRA	Very satisfied	29.1%	18.7%	18.9%	23.8%
	Somewhat satisfied	13.0%	9.8%	12.8%	11.9%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	12.8%	14.6%	19.8%	14.8%
	Very dissatisfied	31.2%	37.4%	33.9%	33.8%
	Dk/NR	13.9%	19.4%	14.5%	15.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q11. Heard about ACB? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q11. Heard about ACB?	Great deal	19.1%	18.1%	21.2%	19.1%
		Fair amount	30.4%	38.7%	37.4%	34.3%
		Not that much	27.8%	25.6%	30.3%	27.5%
		Nothing at all	22.7%	17.6%	11.1%	19.1%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q11. Heard about ACB?	Great deal	14.4%	9.1%	12.5%	12.3%
		Fair amount	28.5%	24.7%	28.1%	27.2%
		Not that much	31.4%	22.7%	35.9%	29.5%
		Nothing at all	25.6%	42.9%	22.7%	30.7%
	DK/NR			.5%	.8%	.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Q12. Satisfaction with ACB * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q12. Satisfaction with ACB	No response	.4%		2.3%	.6%
		Very satisfied	26.0%	34.1%	34.5%	30.3%
		Somewhat satisfied	40.7%	42.1%	44.8%	41.9%
		Somewhat dissatisfied	16.5%	14.6%	11.5%	14.9%
		Very dissatisfied	8.7%	4.9%	2.3%	6.2%
		Don't know	7.8%	4.3%	4.6%	6.0%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q12. Satisfaction with ACB	No response	2.0%		21.4%	1.0%
		Very satisfied	41.7%	45.0%	21.4%	37.8%
		Somewhat satisfied	35.8%	34.2%	40.8%	36.6%
		Somewhat dissatisfied	9.3%	9.0%	12.2%	9.9%
		Very dissatisfied	4.9%	5.4%	3.1%	4.6%
		Don't know	6.4%	6.3%	22.4%	10.2%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q13a. Reasons for satisfaction with ACB	No response	3.5%	4.4%	1.4%
	Evident efforts on fight against corruption	31.3%	43.4%	48.7%
	Corrupt individuals being prosecuted	47.3%	37.4%	61.6%
	ACB understaffed	6.9%	.4%	1.4%
	Some corrupt individuals are being prosecuted	9.4%	8.8%	3.3%
	Civic education on corruption	15.8%	10.0%	31.7%
	Professionally discharging their duties	12.4%	9.8%	8.2%
	Independence in discharging their duties	12.8%	15.8%	3.3%
	Some cases are concluded prematurely	4.0%	4.2%	2.2%
	Protecting the big fish	2.8%	2.5%	
	Other	3.7%	2.2%	2.2%
	Presidential support for the ACB		.5%	.9%
	Don't know	.6%	2.1%	.7%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q13b.	No response	1.0%	1.9%	
Reasons for dissatisfaction with ACB	Deals selectively with cases	32.1%	28.1%	17.8%
	Does not assist complainants	19.4%	19.2%	6.4%
	Corruption still prevalent	28.3%	25.9%	31.0%
	Concentrates on minor cases	11.2%	14.3%	4.1%
	Inadequate punishment	6.7%	4.9%	4.1%
	Lack of feedback to whistle blowers	15.5%	4.3%	4.1%
	Also corrupt	28.6%	11.1%	7.3%
	Failure to gather concrete evidence	6.7%	17.3%	3.2%
	Other	9.1%	9.2%	41.5%
	Don't know		2.4%	9.6%

Q14. Frequency of corruption * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q14. Frequency of corruption	Very common	50.5%	64.6%	30.1%	51.3%
	Somewhat common	24.8%	15.8%	46.9%	26.0%
	Somewhat rare	16.0%	13.6%	15.9%	15.2%
	Very rare	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%
	DK/NR	6.8%	4.3%	4.9%	5.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15A. Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15A. Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life	Strongly agree	19.1%	15.3%	9.7%	16.1%
	Agree	14.1%	9.3%	7.5%	11.3%
	Disagree	33.9%	46.5%	39.4%	39.1%
	Strongly disagree	30.6%	26.9%	40.3%	31.2%
	DK/NR	2.4%	2.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15B. Corruption more severe among low level officials * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15B. Corruption more severe among low level officials	Strongly agree	13.9%	12.8%	10.6%	12.9%
	Agree	28.8%	38.0%	35.0%	33.0%
	Disagree	44.9%	28.7%	38.9%	38.4%
	Strongly disagree	4.3%	3.8%	5.3%	4.3%
	DK/NR	8.1%	16.6%	10.2%	11.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15C. Malawians lack the means to fight corruption * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15C. Malawians lack the means to fight corruption	Strongly agree	29.5%	31.0%	17.6%	27.7%
	Agree	17.5%	20.9%	19.4%	19.0%
	Disagree	11.3%	7.8%	15.0%	10.8%
	Strongly disagree	2.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%
	DK/NR	39.0%	35.8%	44.1%	38.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15D. Corruption due to low wages * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15D. Corruption due to low wages	Strongly agree	20.3%	24.7%	12.3%	20.3%
	Agree	21.2%	21.5%	24.7%	21.9%
	Disagree	22.6%	16.2%	31.7%	22.2%
	Strongly disagree	3.1%	3.0%	4.0%	3.3%
	DK/NR	32.8%	34.6%	27.3%	32.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15E. Private sector corruption as significant as public sector * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15E. Private sector corruption as significant as public sector	Strongly agree	27.4%	29.6%	17.3%	26.2%
	Agree	5.4%	4.8%	9.7%	6.0%
	Disagree	5.9%	4.3%	5.8%	5.3%
	Strongly disagree	4.3%	3.3%	10.2%	5.1%
	DK/NR	57.0%	58.0%	57.1%	57.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15F. No impact of corruption on economy except bribes paid * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15F. No impact of corruption on economy except bribes paid	Strongly agree	15.8%	12.8%	6.2%	13.0%
	Agree	25.6%	31.2%	15.5%	25.6%
	Disagree	38.5%	34.7%	51.3%	39.6%
	Strongly disagree	6.2%	4.8%	11.9%	6.8%
	DK/NR	13.9%	16.6%	15.0%	15.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q15G. No impact of corruption on family except bribes paid * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q15G. No impact of corruption on family except bribes paid	Strongly agree	17.5%	8.8%	8.8%	13.0%
	Agree	26.3%	28.4%	16.7%	25.2%
	Disagree	30.3%	30.9%	58.6%	35.9%
	Strongly disagree	5.4%	4.3%	4.0%	4.7%
	DK/NR	20.5%	27.6%	11.9%	21.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q16A. Payment to school for child's admission * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q16A. Payment to school for child's admission	Not wrong	6.1%	7.8%	2.2%	5.9%
	Wrong but understandable	15.3%	12.3%	19.8%	15.1%
	Wrong and punishable	77.8%	78.1%	77.5%	77.9%
	DK/NR	.9%	1.8%	.4%	1.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q16B. Payment to doctor for medical care * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q16B. Payment to doctor for medical care	Not wrong	13.9%	17.1%	22.0%	16.5%
	Wrong but understandable	78.9%	75.1%	74.4%	76.8%
	Wrong and punishable	2.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.0%
	DK/NR	4.5%	6.5%	2.2%	4.7%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q16C. Public official helps relative get a contract * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q16C. Public official helps relative get a contract	Not wrong	18.0%	16.3%	18.1%	17.5%
	Wrong but understandable	62.9%	60.1%	68.1%	62.9%
	Wrong and punishable	2.4%	2.0%	7.5%	3.2%
	DK/NR	16.6%	21.6%	6.2%	16.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q16D. Payment to policeman to avoid a traffic fine * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q16D. Payment to policeman to avoid a traffic fine	Not wrong	5.0%	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%
	Wrong but understandable	89.4%	91.4%	92.1%	90.6%
	Wrong and punishable	3.5%	1.8%	2.2%	2.7%
	DK/NR	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q16E. Businessman pays for contract * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q16E. Businessman pays for contract	Not wrong	12.0%	9.6%	11.0%	11.0%
	Wrong but understandable	76.6%	81.9%	78.9%	78.8%
	Wrong and punishable	4.3%	2.3%	7.9%	4.3%
	DK/NR	7.1%	6.3%	2.2%	5.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17A. Payment to obtain a free government service * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17A. Payment to obtain a free government service	Very common	28.1%	28.3%	33.5%	29.2%
	Somewhat common	12.5%	6.1%	7.0%	9.3%
	Somewhat rare	6.6%	5.3%	5.7%	6.0%
	Very rare	4.0%	4.5%	3.1%	4.0%
	Don't know	48.9%	55.8%	50.7%	51.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence	Very common	31.1%	28.0%	28.6%	29.6%
	Somewhat common	8.3%	6.3%	7.5%	7.5%
	Somewhat rare	3.3%	4.0%	3.1%	3.5%
	Very rare	9.4%	5.0%	11.0%	8.3%
	Don't know	47.9%	56.7%	49.8%	51.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17C. Payment to avoid a fine * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17C. Payment to avoid a fine	Very common	34.0%	30.5%	32.6%	32.6%
	Somewhat common	9.4%	5.5%	11.5%	8.5%
	Somewhat rare	4.9%	2.8%	2.2%	3.7%
	Very rare	4.0%	4.8%	3.5%	4.2%
	Don't know	47.7%	56.4%	50.2%	51.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17D. Payment to obtain a job in the government * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17D. Payment to obtain a job in the government	Very common	31.1%	29.3%	29.6%	30.2%
	Somewhat common	12.7%	9.6%	23.5%	13.7%
	Somewhat rare	5.6%	3.3%	4.9%	4.7%
	Very rare	6.3%	5.8%	11.1%	7.0%
	Don't know	44.3%	52.0%	31.0%	44.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict	Very common	30.2%	28.1%	32.6%	30.0%
	Somewhat common	13.5%	8.0%	20.3%	13.0%
	Somewhat rare	7.6%	7.5%	10.1%	8.1%
	Very rare	5.7%	6.8%	7.5%	6.4%
	Don't know	42.9%	49.5%	29.5%	42.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17F. Payment to a school to enrol a child * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17F. Payment to a school to enrol a child	Very common	29.9%	27.0%	27.9%	28.5%
	Somewhat common	19.7%	13.6%	19.9%	17.7%
	Somewhat rare	9.6%	10.1%	22.1%	12.1%
	Very rare	4.0%	6.3%	2.2%	4.4%
	Don't know	36.9%	43.1%	27.9%	37.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment	Very common	31.4%	31.0%	29.5%	30.9%
	Somewhat common	19.2%	11.8%	30.0%	18.8%
	Somewhat rare	13.7%	9.3%	14.5%	12.4%
	Very rare	4.3%	6.5%	2.6%	4.7%
	Don't know	31.4%	41.3%	23.3%	33.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17H. Payment to obtain a public service * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17H. Payment to obtain a public service	Very common	23.6%	18.1%	21.6%	21.4%
	Somewhat common	11.4%	7.3%	16.3%	11.0%
	Somewhat rare	10.1%	7.0%	14.5%	9.9%
	Very rare	22.4%	36.4%	25.1%	27.5%
	Don't know	32.6%	31.2%	22.5%	30.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17I. Discount from shop owner for no receipt * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17I. Discount from shop owner for no receipt	Very common	20.3%	15.4%	15.0%	17.7%
	Somewhat common	16.8%	10.6%	17.6%	14.9%
	Somewhat rare	16.5%	13.9%	17.6%	15.8%
	Very rare	24.8%	32.8%	33.5%	29.1%
	Don't know	21.5%	27.3%	16.3%	22.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q17J. Payment for a fertilizer coupon * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q17J. Payment for a fertilizer coupon	Very common	27.8%	24.7%	25.4%	26.3%
	Somewhat common	8.2%	8.3%	9.2%	8.4%
	Somewhat rare	13.5%	9.6%	20.2%	13.5%
	Very rare	8.3%	5.8%	3.9%	6.7%
	Don't know	42.2%	51.6%	41.2%	45.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18A. Payment to obtain a free government service * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18A. Payment to obtain a free government service	Never	93.9%	88.2%	95.2%	92.3%
	Once	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%
	Twice	.9%		.9%	.6%
	3 - 5 Times	.5%	.8%	1.3%	.8%
	More than 5 times	.2%	.3%	.4%	.3%
	DK/NR	1.4%	8.8%		3.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18B. Payment of more than official fee for a licence	Never	7.7%	3.5%	5.7%	5.9%
	Once	.5%	.3%	.9%	.5%
	Twice	.9%		1.3%	.7%
	3 - 5 Times	.2%	.3%	.4%	.3%
	More than 5 times	1.6%	8.3%		3.5%
	DK/NR	89.2%	87.7%	91.6%	89.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18C. Payment to avoid a fine * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18C. Payment to avoid a fine	Never	5.0%	2.3%	3.5%	3.8%
	Once	.7%	.3%	.4%	.5%
	Twice	.3%	.3%		.3%
	3 - 5 Times		.5%		.2%
	More than 5 times	1.0%	8.8%		3.4%
	DK/NR	92.9%	87.9%	96.0%	91.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18D. Payment to obtain a job in the government * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18D. Payment to obtain a job in the government	Never	4.3%	3.3%	2.2%	3.6%
	Once	.2%	.3%	.4%	.3%
	Twice		.3%	.4%	.2%
	3 - 5 Times	.2%	.5%	.4%	.3%
	More than 5 times	1.6%	8.6%		3.6%
	DK/NR	93.8%	87.2%	96.5%	92.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18E. Payment to a judge to obtain a favourable verdict	Never	3.8%	1.5%	.9%	2.5%
	Once	.3%	.3%		.3%
	Twice		.3%		.1%
	3 - 5 Times		.3%	.4%	.2%
	More than 5 times	1.0%	8.8%		3.4%
	DK/NR	94.8%	88.9%	98.7%	93.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18F. Payment to a school to enrol a child * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18F. Payment to a school to enrol a child	Never	6.6%	3.0%	2.2%	4.6%
	Once	.9%	.3%	.4%	.6%
	Twice	.3%	.3%		.3%
	More than 5 times	1.4%	8.8%		3.6%
	DK/NR	90.8%	87.7%	97.3%	91.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18G. Payment to a doctor to obtain medical treatment	Never	4.5%	2.5%	1.8%	3.3%
	Once	.2%	.5%	.4%	.3%
	Twice	.3%	.3%	.4%	.3%
	3 - 5 Times			.4%	.1%
	More than 5 times	1.2%	8.6%		3.4%
	DK/NR	93.8%	88.2%	96.9%	92.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18H. Payment to obtain water supply * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18H. Payment to obtain water supply	Never	3.3%	.8%	2.2%	2.3%
	Once	.5%			.3%
	Twice	.5%	.5%		.4%
	More than 5 times	3.0%	15.6%		6.6%
	DK/NR	92.7%	83.2%	97.8%	90.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18I. Payment to obtain electricity supply * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18I. Payment to obtain electricity supply	Never	4.2%	.8%	1.3%	2.5%
	Once	.7%			.3%
	Twice	.2%	.5%		.2%
	3 - 5 Times	.3%			.2%
	More than 5 times	3.3%	16.1%		6.9%
	DK/NR	91.3%	82.7%	98.7%	89.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18J. Payment to connect telephone line * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18J. Payment to connect telephone line	Never	3.3%	.3%	1.3%	1.9%
	Once	.3%			.2%
	Twice	.2%	.5%		.2%
	3 - 5 Times	.2%			.1%
	More than 5 times	3.5%	16.1%		7.0%
	DK/NR	92.5%	83.2%	98.7%	90.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18K. Payment for postal services * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18K. Payment for postal services	Never	3.3%	.8%	1.8%	2.2%
	Twice		.3%		.1%
	More than 5 times	2.1%	8.8%		3.9%
	DK/NR	94.6%	90.2%	98.2%	93.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q18I. Discount from shop owner for no receipt * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q18I. Discount from shop owner for no receipt	Never	4.2%	2.5%	3.5%	3.5%
	Once	1.4%	1.0%	.4%	1.1%
	Twice	.7%		.4%	.4%
	3 - 5 Times	.2%	.3%		.2%
	More than 5 times	2.3%	8.8%		4.0%
	DK/NR	91.3%	87.4%	95.6%	90.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q19. Ever asked for a bribe? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q19. Ever asked for a bribe?	No response		.3%	.4%	.2%
	Once	12.1%	12.3%	12.3%	12.2%
	More than once	5.0%	6.8%	7.0%	6.0%
	No	82.8%	80.6%	80.2%	81.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q 20. Why was the bribe requested * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total	
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu		
Q 20.	No response	22.2%	18.2%	16.7%	19.7%	
Why was the bribe requested	To obtain a passport	5.1%	6.5%	16.7%	7.8%	
	To settle dispute out of court	9.1%	6.5%	7.1%	7.8%	
	To obtain a favourable court verdict	7.1%	3.9%	4.8%	5.5%	
	To access free fertilizer	5.1%	13.0%	9.5%	8.7%	
	To obtain a business licence	3.0%	1.3%	4.8%	2.8%	
	To get employed	28.3%	29.9%	11.9%	25.7%	
	To avoid a traffic fine	2.0%	1.3%	2.4%	1.8%	
	To purchase maize from the ADMARC	7.1%	7.8%	9.5%	7.8%	
	To get admission for a child in school	4.0%	2.6%	11.9%	5.0%	
	To supply goods and services to a public institution	3.0%	1.3%		1.8%	
	To pay electricity bill	3.0%	2.6%	4.8%	3.2%	
	Don't know	1.0%	5.2%		2.3%	
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q 21. Why did you refuse? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q 21.	No response	12.1%	9.2%	4.5%	9.6%
Why did you refuse?	Had no money	33.3%	25.0%	34.1%	30.6%
	Knowledge that there is no need to pay extra	12.1%	7.9%	6.8%	9.6%
	Did not see the benefit of paying	11.1%	17.1%	2.3%	11.4%
	To let justice take its course	1.0%	7.9%	6.8%	4.6%
	God fearing	3.0%	2.6%		2.3%
	Had already paid another bribe for same service	3.0%	2.6%	4.5%	3.2%
	It is illegal	8.1%	9.2%	13.6%	9.6%
	knew beforehand	7.1%	14.5%	27.3%	13.7%
	Better to pay to Government	1.0%	1.3%		.9%
	Other	8.1%	1.3%		4.1%
	Don't know		1.3%		.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q22. Still able to obtain good old service? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q22. Still able to obtain good old service?	No response	10.1%	1.3%	4.5%	5.9%
	Yes	42.4%	41.6%	45.5%	42.7%
	No	46.5%	57.1%	50.0%	50.9%
	Don't know	1.0%			.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q23. how obtained good/service without paying bribe	No response			10.4%
	Preferred to go to court	13.2%	9.2%	4.0%
	Nothing went elsewhere	55.4%	44.5%	59.5%
	Other	10.0%	16.9%	
		21.4%	32.7%	26.0%

Q24. Ever reported act of corruption? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q24. Ever reported act of corruption?	Once	3.3%	6.3%	2.6%	4.2%
	More than once	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%	1.9%
	No	95.1%	91.6%	94.7%	93.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q25. Authorities reported corrupt act to	No response	3.8%	7.1%	61.5%
	Other	50.0%	40.3%	9.0%
	Regional Governor DPP			9.0%
	Friends			9.0%
	The Police	9.9%	10.7%	
	traditional leaders	36.3%	49.0%	32.0%
	Parents		3.6%	9.0%

Q26. Any actions taken by authorities? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q26. Any actions taken by authorities?	Yes	66.7%	27.3%	75.0%	53.3%
		No	33.3%	54.5%	25.0%	40.0%
		Don't know		18.2%		6.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q26. Any actions taken by authorities?	Yes	75.0%	31.6%	62.5%	51.3%
		No	25.0%	68.4%	37.5%	48.7%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q27. Aware of ACB reporting procedures? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q27. Aware of ACB reporting procedures?	No response	.3%	.5%		.3%
		Yes	22.4%	25.3%	19.2%	22.8%
		No	72.6%	66.7%	77.8%	71.5%
		Don't know	4.7%	7.6%	3.0%	5.4%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q27. Aware of ACB reporting procedures?	No response	.7%	2.0%		1.0%
		Yes	14.4%	8.0%	10.9%	11.6%
		No	78.7%	86.9%	84.4%	82.6%
		Don't know	6.1%	3.0%	4.7%	4.8%
Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

By Telephone * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	By Telephone	No	50.7%	58.0%	68.4%	55.9%
		Yes	49.3%	42.0%	31.6%	44.1%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	By Telephone	No	55.0%	68.8%	78.6%	62.9%
		Yes	45.0%	31.3%	21.4%	37.1%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sending letter * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Sending letter	No	83.3%	64.0%	68.4%	74.1%
		Yes	16.7%	36.0%	31.6%	25.9%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Sending letter	No	56.4%	73.3%	57.1%	60.3%
		Yes	43.6%	26.7%	42.9%	39.7%
	Total			100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Wrting an email * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Wrting an email	No	95.5%	92.0%	94.7%	94.1%
		Yes	4.5%	8.0%	5.3%	5.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Wrting an email	No	97.4%	93.3%	100.0%	97.1%
		Yes	2.6%	6.7%		2.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In person at ACB offices * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	In person at ACB offices	No	20.9%	30.0%	26.3%	25.0%
		Yes	79.1%	70.0%	73.7%	75.0%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	In person at ACB offices	No	37.5%	50.0%	21.4%	37.1%
		Yes	62.5%	50.0%	78.6%	62.9%
	Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q29. Effectiveness of ACB reporting procedures * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q29. Effectiveness of ACB reporting procedures	Very effective	55.7%	66.2%	50.0%	58.1%
	Somewhat effective	34.0%	23.1%	28.1%	29.6%
	Somewhat ineffective	3.8%	9.2%	12.5%	6.9%
	Very ineffective	1.9%		3.1%	1.5%
	Don't know	4.7%	1.5%	6.3%	3.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q30A. Concern about retribution * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q30A. Concern about retribution	Significant Concern	67.5%	65.0%	73.1%	67.8%
	Not a Significant Concern	31.8%	33.0%	24.7%	30.8%
	D/NR	.7%	2.0%	2.2%	1.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q30B. Concerned no action will be taken * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q30B. Concerned no action will be taken	Significant Concern	57.3%	57.4%	53.7%	56.7%
	Not a Significant Concern	3.1%	1.8%	3.5%	2.8%
	D/NR	39.6%	40.8%	42.7%	40.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q30C. Not worth reporting if not personally involved * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q30C. Not worth reporting if not personally involved	Significant Concern	71.9%	72.1%	73.6%	72.3%
	Not a Significant Concern	1.9%	1.8%	4.8%	2.4%
	D/NR	26.2%	26.1%	21.6%	25.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q30D. People commit corruption because of economic hardship * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q30D. People commit corruption because of economic hardship	Significant Concern	43.8%	47.0%	52.9%	46.5%
	Not a Significant Concern	1.9%	1.8%	12.3%	3.8%
	D/NR	54.3%	51.3%	34.8%	49.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q30E. Society does not award those who report corruption * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q30E. Society does not award those who report corruption	Significant Concern	49.8%	56.9%	53.5%	52.9%
	Not a Significant Concern	4.3%	2.5%	7.5%	4.3%
	D/NR	45.8%	40.6%	38.9%	42.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ways to fight corruption other than reporting, Urban populations

Urban/Rural Urban

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q31.	No response	3.6%	1.1%	4.0%
Besides reporting, other ways to fight corruption	Discuss with them	27.2%	20.5%	29.1%
	Bring them to court	15.7%	10.3%	16.6%
	Reprimand them	33.0%	31.6%	21.0%
	Educate them on dangers of corruption	22.3%	21.2%	17.5%
	Just leave them	2.6%	10.7%	1.2%
	Hold anti-corruption meetings	7.6%	8.3%	27.1%
	Heavily punish them	4.2%	1.6%	
	Strengthen political unity	3.1%	2.4%	.9%
	Establish local anti-corruption groups in our area	9.8%	3.3%	11.7%
	Share the spoils	.7%		
	Seek divine intervention	4.4%	2.9%	3.0%
	Don't know	9.0%	15.9%	17.5%

Ways to fight corruption other than reporting, Rural populations

Urban/Rural Rural

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q31.	No response	2.1%	2.3%	4.6%
Besides reporting, other ways to fight corruption	Discuss with them	27.4%	11.2%	26.0%
	Bring them to court	17.3%	17.2%	32.9%
	Reprimand them	33.1%	45.2%	34.2%
	Educate them on dangers of corruption	9.9%		13.5%
	Just leave them	2.8%	4.9%	
	Hold anti-corruption meetings	7.1%	1.6%	16.6%
	Heavily punish them	3.0%	4.5%	1.6%
	Strengthen political unity	1.5%	.9%	3.4%
	Establish local anti-corruption groups in our area	10.1%	6.2%	20.5%
	Share the spoils			
	Seek divine intervention	1.6%	.5%	.7%
	Don't know	17.6%	22.2%	20.3%

Q32A. The President * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32A. The President	Large role	68.9%	59.8%	82.4%	68.4%
	Moderate role	19.8%	23.9%	12.8%	19.8%
	No role	9.0%	10.3%	.4%	7.8%
	DK/NR	2.3%	6.0%	4.4%	3.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32B. Parliament * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32B. Parliament	Large role	33.0%	37.6%	38.8%	35.6%
	Moderate role	37.7%	30.1%	39.6%	35.5%
	No role	7.5%	7.8%	7.5%	7.6%
	DK/NR	21.9%	24.5%	14.1%	21.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32C. ACB * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32C. ACB	Large role	18.4%	23.7%	18.9%	20.3%
	Moderate role	52.3%	42.8%	55.5%	49.8%
	No role	12.3%	12.8%	9.7%	12.0%
	DK/NR	17.0%	20.7%	15.9%	18.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32D. Police * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32D. Police	Large role	40.3%	39.0%	50.7%	41.8%
	Moderate role	24.0%	23.7%	18.9%	22.9%
	No role	4.3%	5.8%	4.4%	4.8%
	DK/NR	31.4%	31.5%	26.0%	30.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32E. Courts * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32E. Courts	Large role	39.4%	37.2%	39.6%	38.7%
	Moderate role	17.7%	16.3%	16.3%	17.0%
	No role	11.5%	12.8%	14.5%	12.5%
	DK/NR	31.4%	33.7%	29.5%	31.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32F. MRA * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32F. MRA	Large role	30.6%	24.4%	27.3%	27.9%
	Moderate role	21.0%	19.9%	26.9%	21.8%
	No role	26.7%	33.8%	27.3%	29.2%
	DK/NR	21.7%	21.9%	18.5%	21.2%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32G. DPP * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32G. DPP	Large role	34.4%	27.5%	37.9%	32.8%
	Moderate role	16.1%	15.7%	18.1%	16.3%
	No role	22.0%	29.5%	19.4%	24.0%
	DK/NR	27.4%	27.3%	24.7%	26.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32H. Malawian NGOs * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32H. Malawian NGOs	Large role	37.2%	31.0%	23.5%	32.5%
	Moderate role	17.4%	19.6%	28.8%	20.3%
	No role	16.1%	22.2%	29.6%	20.7%
	DK/NR	29.3%	27.2%	18.1%	26.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32I. International NGOs * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32I. International NGOs	Large role	29.5%	23.1%	21.6%	25.9%
	Moderate role	15.8%	20.6%	26.4%	19.4%
	No role	20.8%	30.9%	31.7%	26.2%
	DK/NR	33.9%	25.4%	20.3%	28.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32J. Malawian Businesses * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32J. Malawian Businesses	Large role	25.5%	20.2%	17.6%	22.3%
	Moderate role	43.9%	49.0%	44.9%	45.8%
	No role	17.0%	22.5%	26.9%	20.7%
	DK/NR	13.5%	8.3%	10.6%	11.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32K. International Businesses * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32K. International Businesses	Large role	26.6%	19.6%	17.3%	22.5%
	Moderate role	35.8%	39.4%	43.4%	38.4%
	No role	20.1%	29.6%	29.2%	25.0%
	DK/NR	17.5%	11.3%	10.2%	14.1%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32L. International Donors * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32L. International Donors	Large role	27.0%	26.7%	20.3%	25.6%
	Moderate role	11.3%	14.9%	17.6%	13.7%
	No role	14.9%	24.2%	22.0%	19.3%
	DK/NR	46.8%	34.3%	40.1%	41.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q32M. The Media * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q32M.	Large role	28.9%	30.0%	40.3%	31.4%
The Media	Moderate role	9.0%	7.3%	9.3%	8.5%
	No role	6.9%	8.8%	4.9%	7.2%
	DK/NR	55.1%	53.9%	45.6%	52.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q33. Awareness of Government initiatives to fight corruption? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q33. Awareness of Government initiatives to fight corruption?	No response		3.0%	2.0%	1.3%
		Yes	43.8%	41.7%	58.6%	45.6%
		No	56.2%	55.3%	39.4%	53.1%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q33. Awareness of Government initiatives to fight corruption?	No response	1.1%			.5%
		Yes	32.0%	21.7%	50.0%	32.5%
		No	66.9%	78.3%	50.0%	67.1%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q34. Governmental initiatives	No response		.7%	
	Establishment of the ACB	56.2%	60.2%	58.9%
	Civic education on dangers of corruption	21.1%	15.4%	44.9%
	Prosecuting corrupt individuals	28.8%	24.6%	24.5%
	Dismissal of corrupt officials	6.4%	4.9%	16.8%
	Seen billboards	4.8%		1.8%
	Research activities	7.3%	2.2%	5.3%
	Established village anti-corruption groups	6.8%	5.8%	2.3%
	Strengthening procedures for fighting corruption	9.5%	9.7%	5.8%
	Police take cases to court	6.7%	9.8%	9.4%
	Other	7.1%	8.7%	5.2%
	Don't know	.4%	.9%	

Q35. Satisfaction with Governments efforts to fight corruption? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q35. Satisfaction with Governments efforts to fight corruption?	No response	1.4%	.5%	1.8%	1.2%
	Very satisfied	40.7%	42.8%	34.6%	40.3%
	Somewhat satisfied	31.5%	28.2%	53.1%	34.5%
	Somewhat dissatisfied	7.8%	7.1%	3.5%	6.7%
	Very dissatisfied	9.9%	10.6%	2.6%	8.7%
	Don't know	8.7%	10.8%	4.4%	8.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q36. Reasons for satisfaction with govt performance	No response	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%
	Evidence of an improvement	51.1%	44.8%	53.7%
	Prosecution of some and not others	16.0%	14.0%	4.2%
	Corrupt individuals are not shielded	22.0%	22.2%	22.2%
	Political will to fight corruption	25.9%	25.9%	20.3%
	Corrupt individuals are prosecuted	21.7%	22.2%	52.7%
	Increments in civil service wages and salaries	.8%		
	Debt cancellation	2.9%		4.3%
	Low crime levels	2.9%	2.4%	5.1%
	Prosecution of corrupt individuals without prejudice	3.0%	1.9%	3.7%
	Transparency and accountability	1.7%	2.0%	.9%
	Government trying hard to provide civic education	5.7%	5.5%	9.3%
	A lot of talk little action	4.2%	1.8%	
	Other	5.0%	3.7%	3.2%
Don't know	3.5%	2.4%		

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q37. Reasons for dissatisfaction with govt performance	No response	2.8%		9.1%
	A lot of talk no action on corruption	29.4%	19.5%	30.3%
	Ignoring major corruption cases	19.3%	10.8%	
	Releasing those convicted of corrupt crimes	17.2%	7.7%	7.1%
	Corruption not decreasing	48.3%	48.0%	30.3%
	Fight on corruption has led to scarcity of money	2.4%	6.9%	7.1%
	Government itself is corrupt	30.2%	13.2%	9.1%
	Other	5.8%	12.2%	39.4%
	Don't know	2.1%	9.4%	

Q38. Decrease in corruption due to Government efforts? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q38. Decrease in corruption due to Government efforts?	No response	.3%	.5%	.4%	.4%
	Decreased a great deal	10.9%	8.5%	12.8%	10.5%
	Decreased a little bit	61.3%	62.1%	74.0%	63.9%
	Not decreased at all	20.3%	22.1%	7.5%	18.5%
	Government made no efforts	.7%	1.3%	.4%	.8%
	Don't know	6.4%	5.5%	4.8%	5.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q39. Who deserves larger blame for corruption? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q39. Who deserves larger blame for corruption?	No response	.2%	.8%	1.3%	.6%
	Public officials	41.2%	45.6%	45.8%	43.5%
	Citizens and businesses	15.9%	11.1%	10.6%	13.3%
	Both equally	39.9%	41.1%	39.6%	40.2%
	Don't know	2.8%	1.5%	2.6%	2.3%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q40. Newspapers/Magazines pay Sufficient attention to corruption? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban/Rural						
Urban	Q40. Newspapers/Magazines pay Sufficient attention to corruption?	No response	1.7%	1.5%	3.1%	1.8%
		Yes	56.4%	70.9%	65.3%	62.7%
		No	31.9%	15.1%	24.5%	25.0%
		Don't know	10.1%	12.6%	7.1%	10.4%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q40. Newspapers/Magazines pay Sufficient attention to corruption?	No response		.5%		.2%
		Yes	58.5%	64.1%	43.8%	57.2%
		No	14.8%	14.6%	31.3%	18.2%
		Don't know	26.7%	20.7%	25.0%	24.4%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q41. TV/Radio pay Sufficient attention to corruption? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q41. TV/Radio pay Sufficient attention to corruption?	No response	.7%	1.0%	1.0%	.8%
		Yes	72.6%	85.9%	80.8%	78.4%
		No	19.7%	7.5%	15.2%	14.9%
		Don't know	7.0%	5.5%	3.0%	5.9%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q41. TV/Radio pay Sufficient attention to corruption?	No response	.4%	1.5%	.8%	.8%
		Yes	80.1%	71.7%	74.2%	76.1%
		No	7.2%	9.6%	18.0%	10.3%
		Don't know	12.3%	17.2%	7.0%	12.8%
		Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Q42. Heard/read messages advocating non-corruption? * Region Crosstabulation

% within Region

		Region			Total
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Q42. Heard/read messages advocating non-corruption?	No Response	1.0%	1.0%	.4%	.9%
	Yes	63.7%	53.8%	76.5%	62.8%
	No	35.1%	44.5%	22.1%	35.8%
	Don't know	.2%	.8%	.9%	.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Org responsible for anti-corruption messages, Urban populations

Urban/Rural Urban

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q43.	No response		1.0%	
Organization with civic education	Radio	69.7%	51.8%	71.2%
	Newspaper	27.8%	17.5%	27.7%
	ACB	25.3%	33.9%	28.5%
	NAMISA	1.2%		
	President	10.6%	5.4%	22.4%
	NICE		2.8%	
	Faith based organisations	9.8%	3.6%	1.1%
	public meetings	9.2%	3.0%	3.4%
	MHRC	.5%	1.0%	
	ADRA	2.0%		
	MRA	.6%		
	Exercise books	1.2%	2.6%	7.9%
	ESCOM	1.1%	.8%	1.5%
	Posters	4.6%		3.8%
	Cannot recall	1.1%	5.4%	
	Don't know	2.2%		1.1%

Org responsible for anti-corruption messages, Rural populations

Urban/Rural Rural

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q43.	No response	.5%		
Organization with civic education	Radio	87.3%	61.4%	91.7%
	Newspaper	19.5%	8.6%	17.9%
	ACB	10.9%	12.7%	11.9%
	NAMISA	.5%		
	President	3.7%	10.6%	23.1%
	NICE	.6%	2.3%	.9%
	Faith based organisations	5.3%	1.1%	4.0%
	public meetings	15.5%	1.8%	9.2%
	MHRC	1.3%		
	ADRA			
	MRA			
	Exercise books	2.4%		11.6%
	ESCOM	1.1%		
	Posters	1.3%		7.3%
	Cannot recall	1.6%	4.9%	1.2%
	Don't know		9.0%	1.9%

**Q44. Any NGO visited your community for anti-corruption campaign? * Region * Urban/Rural
Crosstabulation**

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q44. Any NGO visited your community for anti-corruption campaign?	No Response	1.0%	.5%	2.0%	1.0%
		Yes	3.3%	4.0%	2.0%	3.4%
		No	94.0%	93.5%	93.9%	93.8%
		Don't know	1.7%	2.0%	2.0%	1.8%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q44. Any NGO visited your community for anti-corruption campaign?	No Response	.7%	1.0%		.7%
		Yes	5.1%	4.5%	9.4%	5.8%
		No	93.9%	94.0%	88.3%	92.7%
		Don't know	.4%	.5%	2.3%	.8%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q45. NGO promoting message	No response	95.6%	96.3%	93.9%
	Drama groups	.2%	.5%	.9%
	World Vision	.7%		
	NICE	.6%	.9%	.4%
	ADRA		.2%	
	Other	2.8%	1.3%	5.2%
	Don't know	.5%	.8%	1.0%

Q46. Expectation for corruption two years from now? * Region * Urban/Rural Crosstabulation

% within Region

Urban/Rural			Region			Total
			Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu	
Urban	Q46. Expectation for corruption two years from now?	No response	.3%	.5%	2.0%	.7%
		Higher	20.7%	15.6%	4.0%	16.2%
		Lower	60.9%	61.8%	80.0%	64.4%
		Same level	9.0%	13.1%	7.0%	10.0%
		Don't know	9.0%	9.0%	7.0%	8.7%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Rural	Q46. Expectation for corruption two years from now?	No response	1.1%	.5%	1.6%	1.0%
		Higher	14.3%	15.7%	4.7%	12.7%
		Lower	62.7%	57.6%	74.2%	63.5%
		Same level	12.2%	4.5%	6.3%	8.4%
		Don't know	9.7%	21.7%	13.3%	14.4%
		Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

		Region		
		Blantyre-Zomba	Lilongwe	Mzuzu
		Col %	Col %	Col %
Q47.	No response	.9%	.4%	1.9%
Reasons for expectations	Food sufficiency can reduce corruption	2.8%	2.0%	8.1%
	Government consulting on strategies to reduce corruption	18.8%	26.1%	7.5%
	the guilty are substantially punished	28.8%	22.9%	40.9%
	Existing strategies are effective	4.6%	10.7%	3.6%
	Political campaigns lead to less fight against corruption	3.0%	1.3%	
	Government reprimanding corrupt individuals	15.7%	8.5%	25.0%
	President hates corruption	23.5%	14.2%	42.2%
	Corruption is part of life	3.3%	2.4%	1.3%
	Lack of interest to report corrupt acts	3.5%	1.8%	2.5%
	Lack of civic education on the dangers of corruption	4.3%	.7%	1.9%
	Government not genuinely fighting corruption	5.1%	6.5%	.9%
	More civic education can reduce corruption	3.2%	3.1%	22.3%
	Leaders lead in indulging in corruption rather than fight it	4.4%	2.5%	2.5%
	Low salaries and wages	4.6%	5.3%	1.9%
	Every citizens responsibility to fight corruption	1.4%	.5%	
	People just pay their way out of conviction	2.1%	1.8%	.4%
	Lack of patriotism among Malawians	3.2%	1.6%	.4%
	High cost of living has led to more corruption	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%
	People still find loopholes even in a strong legal framework	4.7%	4.1%	3.8%
	ACB has a vision	4.0%	6.3%	2.6%
	Other	11.5%	11.4%	5.8%
	Don't know	1.5%	1.9%	1.0%

Annex 23 – EXPANDED CORRUPTION PERCEPTION SURVEY REPORT

(Please see Annex folder)

Attitudes toward Corruption in Select Regions of Malawi

Survey Conducted for

The Strengthening Government Integrity in Malawi Project

IFES
in collaboration with
Millennium Consulting Group (MCG)



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I. INTRODUCTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report details the findings of a survey conducted under the Strengthening Government Integrity in Malawi (SGIM) Project, being implemented by Casals & Associates. The survey was designed and managed by IFES, with the fieldwork and data processing being conducted by Millenium Consulting Group (MCG), based in Lilongwe. The survey was designed to capture the attitudes on corruption of the population of the major urban areas in Malawi as well as the surrounding rural population. The survey data is being used to inform the civic education component of the SGIM project so that non-governmental organizations receiving sub-grants under the project have critical information on the attitudes of the surveyed population toward corruption and the public's role in fighting corruption.

The sample design for the survey utilized a quota sampling approach to distribute interviews in Lilongwe, Blantyre, Zomba, and Mzuzu, as well as rural areas within 50 km radius of these urban areas. The data in this survey does not represent the opinions of the national population of Malawi; rather it represents the opinions of the population of the four cities and surrounding rural communities. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes from October 8-28, 2006. The questionnaire was translated into Chichewa and Chitumbuka, and interviews were administered in these languages. For analysis and reporting purposes, the data was weighted to reflect the appropriate rural-urban distribution of the surveyed population in each region. The data was also weighted to correct a slight imbalance in the male-female distribution of the achieved sample. For more details on the methodology employed, please refer to the Methodological Report for this survey.

This survey was intended to inform the civic education component of the SGIM project. The analysis of the data and discussions with stakeholders on the survey findings lead to the following recommendations for civic education on corruption in Malawi.

Media Sources to Use for Civic Education

The data shows that in the urban areas surveyed, a mix of media outlets should be utilized for civic education messages. MBC-1, MBC-2, the Daily Times, and the Nation are used by a significant percentage of urban residents in all four localities. TV Malawi is also used quite frequently in urban areas but may not be an economic option given resource constraints. In Lilongwe, private radio stations should also be considered.

In rural areas, the focus should be on the use of MBC-1 and MBC-2 for civic education message dissemination. The data also shows that local and traditional leaders are also important sources of information, and NGOs working in rural areas would do well to work through these leaders to reach rural populations.

Importance of Conveying Costs of Corruption

In an open-ended question on things that negatively impact the economy, about half of all respondents say that corruption has a negative impact on the economy. These responses seem to signal that many respondents do understand the costs of corruption. Data from two other questions seems to indicate, however, that many respondents think of these costs primarily in personal terms. There is a near split in agreement and disagreement on whether corruption only impacts those who pay bribes. Even among those who cite corruption as having a negative impact on the economy, a significant percentage agree that corruption has no real impact on the economy or on their family aside from the amount of bribe paid. The civic education efforts should emphasize the costs of corruption in an effective manner to convey the costs that all Malawians have to bear because of corruption. It may be especially important to personalize

these costs, eg. your child does not have books at school due to corruption, or the roads leading to your community are unfinished, etc.

Survey Data Shows People Need to be Taught about Means to Fight Corruption

While the majority of those surveyed disagree that Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life, a much higher percentage of those surveyed than not agree that Malawians lack the means to fight corruption. Even among those who disagree that Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life, a majority agrees that Malawians lack the means to fight corruption. A more relevant finding is that among those who have seen or heard anti-corruption messages (billboards, newspapers ads, etc.) are no different from those who have not been exposed to these messages in thinking that Malawians lack the means to fight corruption. There is also no difference on this issue between those aware of the ACB and those unaware of the ACB, indicating that messages on corruption need to go beyond the information stage to those advocating action on the part of citizens.

Increased Emphasis on Reporting of Corruption

According to the survey data, less than one in five respondents surveyed says that they are aware of the procedures to report a corrupt act to the ACB. Among rural respondents, about one in ten is aware of how to report corrupt acts to the ACB. The data also indicates that respondents may not be receiving this information from the anti-corruption messages to which they are currently exposed. Among those who have seen or heard anti-corruption messages, slightly more than 20% are aware of how to report corrupt acts to the ACB. As reporting of corrupt acts is the primary action ordinary citizens can take to counter corruption, the data seems to argue for a greater emphasis on this aspect of the fight against corruption.

Besides the lack of information on how to report corruption to the ACB, another impediment to greater reporting of corrupt acts are the attitudes expressed by respondents toward reporting of corrupt acts. In deciding whether to report corruption, most respondents find the possibility of retribution to be a significant concern in reporting corruption. A majority also may not report corruption because they express concern that no action will be taken by the authorities. Most respondents also feel that it is not worth reporting corruption if one is not personally involved, and a majority are concerned that society does not reward those who report corruption. Any effort to increase the reporting of corrupt acts will have to overcome these concerns.

Particularly in the context of concerns about retribution, it is instructive to note that even among those who say they know of procedures to report corrupt acts to the ACB, most are aware that they can report at the ACB offices, but the majority are not aware of methods of reporting more anonymity: by telephone, through a letter, and via email.

It is also important to note that a awareness of ACB reporting procedures may lead to a higher likelihood of reporting corrupt acts. Among those who know of the reporting procedures, 14% have reported corrupt acts (though not necessarily to the ACB), and among those who do not know the ACB reporting procedures, 4% have reported a corrupt act.

How to Counter Ambivalence toward Corrupt Acts?

Even though the vast majority of respondents disagree that Malawians accept corruption as a fact of life, the data shows that they have at best an ambivalent attitude toward plainly corrupt acts. Only in the case of paying for a child's admission to school do a majority of respondents to the survey feel that the corrupt act is wrong and punishable. In other citations of corrupt acts, a majority of respondents think that the actions may be wrong but that they are understandable.

One aspect of the civic education messages should be geared toward foregoing casual acceptance of corruption due to habit. These types of messages may be a natural fit with messages accentuating the costs of corruption to society. The survey data shows that a majority of respondents have been exposed to anti-corruption messages, yet a majority of these respondents continue to voice understanding of the corrupt actions cited above. In order to increase the demand for the reduction in corruption, as well as to engender greater activism on the part of citizens to counter corruption, a change in focus of civil society engagement and civic education may be needed, particularly by focusing on the role that citizens and private businesses play in corruption.

Increased Information about Anti-Corruption Efforts in the Country

Even though the majority of respondents in each region surveyed have been exposed to anti-corruption messages, most respondents are not aware of any anti-corruption initiatives in the country. Greater awareness of governmental efforts to fight corruption should be pursued through the civic education messages, as well as the role played by other organizations including domestic and international NGOs in the country. While most of those surveyed credit the President with a major role in fighting corruption, they are more likely to say that institutions such as the ACB and NGOs only play a moderate role in fighting corruption. A greater awareness of these institutions' role in fighting corruption may be a positive harbinger for many Malawians.

II. OPINIONS ON CORRUPTION IN MALAWI

Corruption Seen to Have Negative Impact on Economic Situation in Malawi

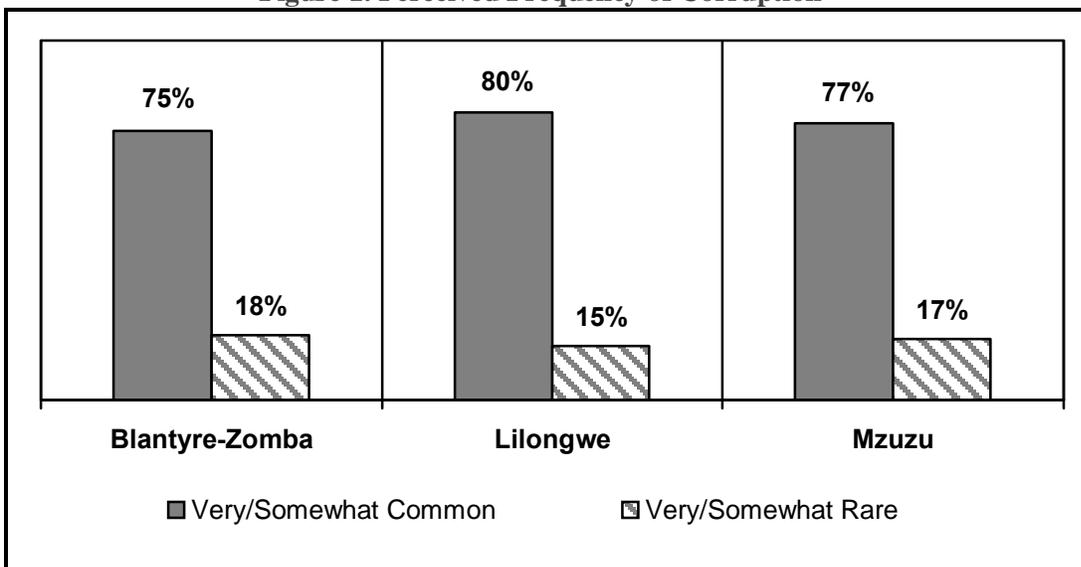
The majority of respondents (52%) believe that the economic situation in Malawi is bad or very bad, while 32% think that the economic situation is good or very good. Of even more significance for this report is the fact that corruption and related factors are felt to be negative factors for economic development in Malawi.

In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what things can have a negative impact on the economic situation in Malawi. Corruption was the most oft-cited factor with 48% mentioning corruption as something that has a negative impact on the economic situation. Thirty-three percent mentioned selfish or undependable political leaders, a response that likely has some relationship to perceived corruption among some in the political class in Malawi. Another 5% cite theft of government property as a negative factor for the economic situation in Malawi. These responses suggest that many respondents see corruption and various facets of corruption as being impediments to economic development in Malawi.

Majority Believe Corruption is Common Yet Few Say They Have Paid Bribes

Given the widespread concerns about the negative impacts of corruption in Malawi, it is not surprising that a large percentage of respondents believe that corruption is quite prevalent in Malawi. When respondents on the survey are asked about the frequency of corruption in Malawi, a majority in each of the three regions says that corruption is very or somewhat common in Malawi (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Perceived Frequency of Corruption⁴⁰

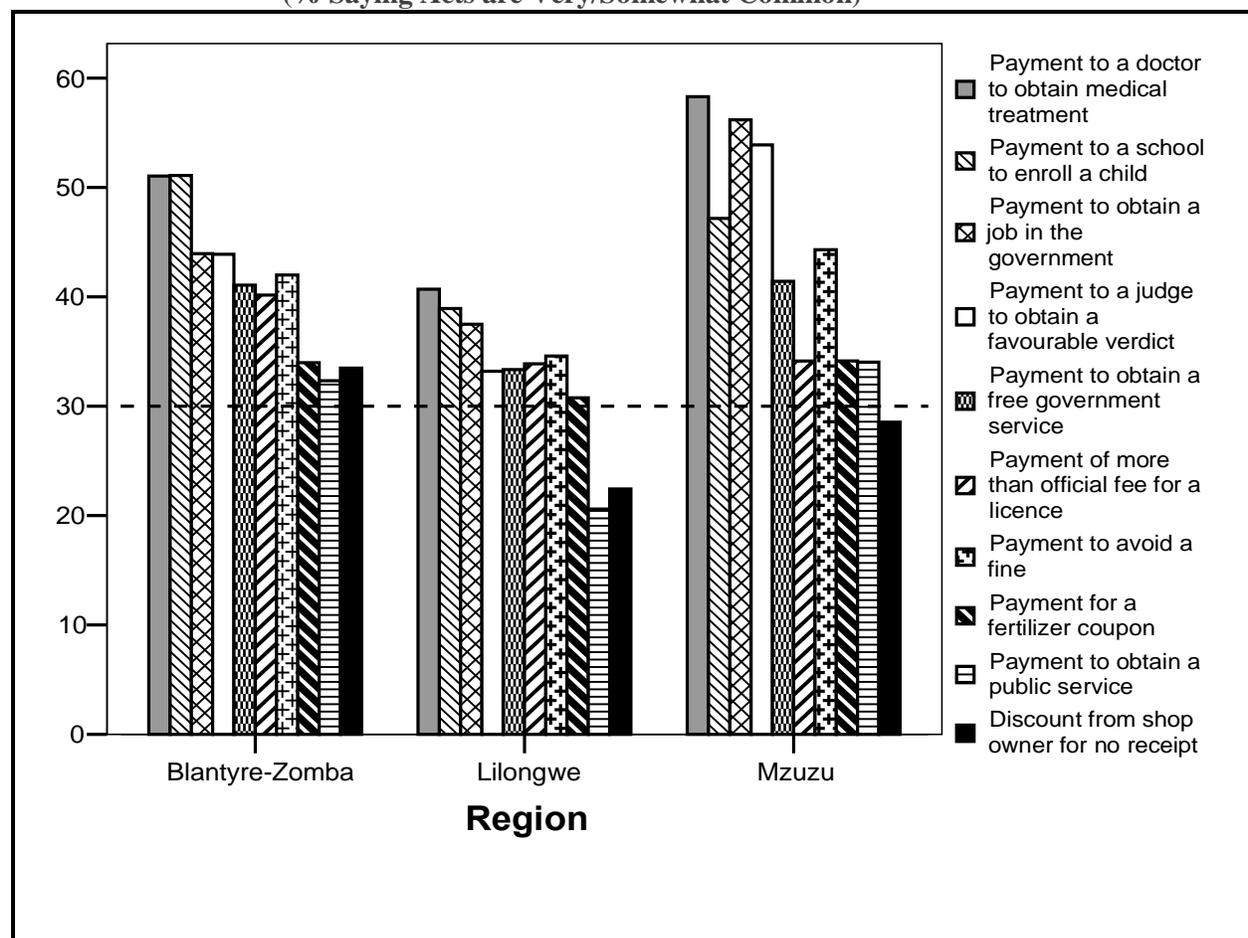


⁴⁰ Question Text: "In your opinion, how common or rare is corruption in Malawi – very common, somewhat common, somewhat rare, or very rare?"

Three-quarters or more of the respondents in each of the three regions thinks that corruption is very or somewhat common in Malawi. Less than one in five thinks that corruption is rare in Malawi.

Respondents to the survey were also asked to rate the frequency of several types of corrupt acts that anecdotal evidence suggests are quite common in Malawi. Responses to this question suggest that more than 30% of respondents in all three regions think that most of these types of acts are very or somewhat common.

Figure 2. Frequency of Specific Corrupt Acts⁴¹
 (% Saying Acts are Very/Somewhat Common)



The reference line at the 30% value shows that in all three regions for the majority of corrupt acts listed, more than 30% believe that these acts very or somewhat common in Malawi. For most of the acts listed, respondents in Mzuzu more likely to say that these acts are common than respondents in either Blantyre-Zomba or Lilongwe. One reason for this may be the fact that in many cases, respondents in and around Mzuzu may only have one official they could go to for a particular service and may not have much choice if they are asked for an unofficial payment for that service. Respondents in Blantyre-Zomba and particularly in Lilongwe may

⁴¹ Question Text: "Can you tell me how common or rare each of the following actions is in Malawi – very common, somewhat common, somewhat rare, very rare?"

have more options if they are asked for an unofficial payment because of the greater number of public officials in these two areas.

There is also a fairly clear trend across all three regions of the types of corrupt acts that are perceived to be more prevalent than others. The acts felt to be relatively more prevalent include payments to a doctor for medical care, payments to a school to enroll a child, payments to obtain a government job, and payments to a judge to obtain favorable verdicts. Acts thought to be least common include payments to obtain a public service and receiving discounts from shop owners for not asking for a receipt.

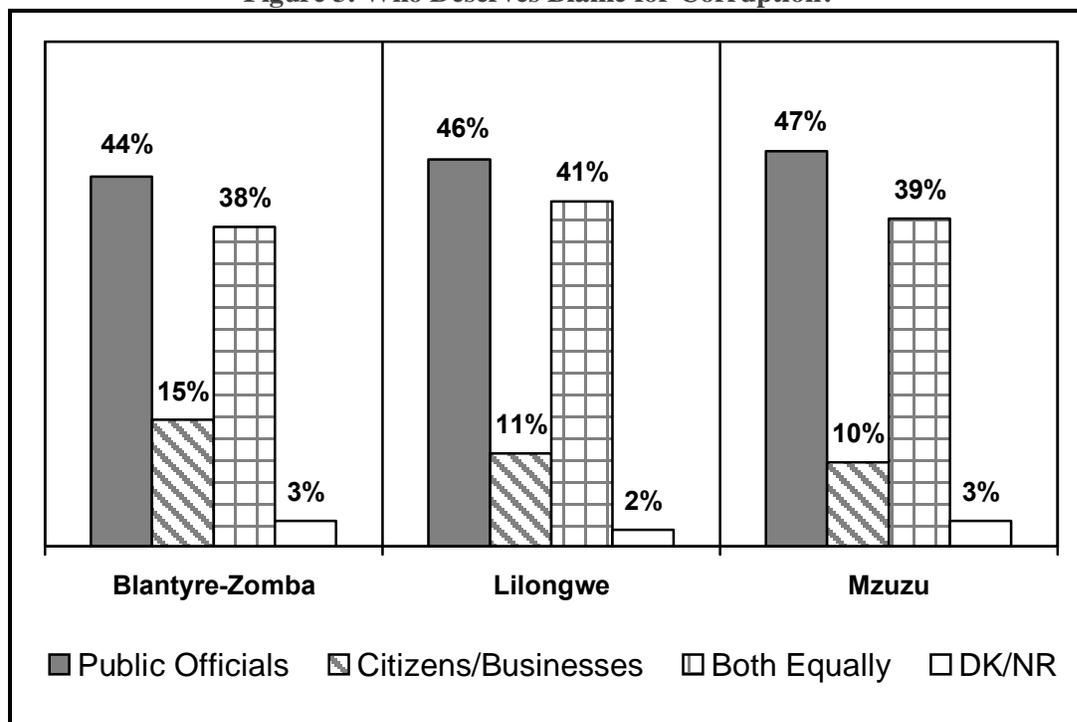
The data from the questions asking for respondents' perceived frequency of corruption in Malawi, both in general and for specific acts, shows that the majority of respondents feel that corruption is quite common in Malawi. Yet, when respondents are asked for their experiences with corruption, few report that they have taken part in corrupt acts. Respondents on the survey were asked whether they or someone in their family had over the past year taken the actions listed in Figure 2. For all of these acts, less than 10% in each case say that they have made the payment indicated. In many cases, this figure is less than 5%.

This large incongruity between perceptions of corruption and reported experience with corruption may be the result of two factors. One, perceptions of corruption may be far greater than actual instances of corruption in Malawi, i.e. reports of corruption may spread to many more people than have actually experienced any particular type of corruption. A second factor in the dissimilarity between perceptions and reported experience may be the fact that people are reluctant to admit to having paid a bribe, even if it is within the confines of a survey. One suspects that a combination of these two factors may explain the differences between perceptions of, and reported experience with corruption.

Blame for Corruption More Likely to be Placed on Public Officials than Citizens and Businesses

When respondents are asked who is deserving the larger blame for corruption in Malawi, public officials or the citizens and businesses who offer the bribes, many more are likely to blame public officials (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Who Deserves Blame for Corruption?⁴²



Respondents could respond by saying that either public officials or citizens and businesses are largely to blame for corruption, or that they are both equally to blame. In each of the three regions, the plurality of respondents says that public officials deserve the larger blame for corruption. Large percentages also think that both public officials and citizens/businesses are to blame for corruption, while 15% or less in each region place the blame squarely on citizens and businesses. These responses indicate that the majority of respondents believe that public officials deserve full or partial blame for corruption in the country.

One reason for the disproportionate share of the blame being placed on public officials for corruption in Malawi may be because the focus of anti-corruption efforts in Malawi has been on the public sector and not on the role the private sector may play. This lack of focus on the role of the private sector is reflected in responses to a question on the survey asking respondents to assess the seriousness of corruption in the private sector in Malawi.

Respondents were asked to agree or disagree with this statement:

“Corruption in the private sector is as significant a problem as corruption in the public sector in Malawi.”

The responses indicate that there is a general lack of information about the role the private sector may play in corruption in Malawi. A majority of respondents in each region (59% Lilongwe, 58% Blantyre-Zomba, 53% Mzuzu) say that they do not know enough to provide a response to this question. As for those who do give a definitive response, more in each region

⁴² Question Text: “Who do you believe deserves the larger blame for corruption in Malawi, the public officials who accept bribes, or the citizens and businesses who offer bribes to public officials?”

agree rather than disagree that corruption in the private sector is as significant as corruption in the public sector in Malawi. In Lilongwe, 32% agree with the statement while 9% disagree. These percentages are 33% and 9%, respectively, in Blantyre-Zomba, and 29% and 18% in Mzuzu.

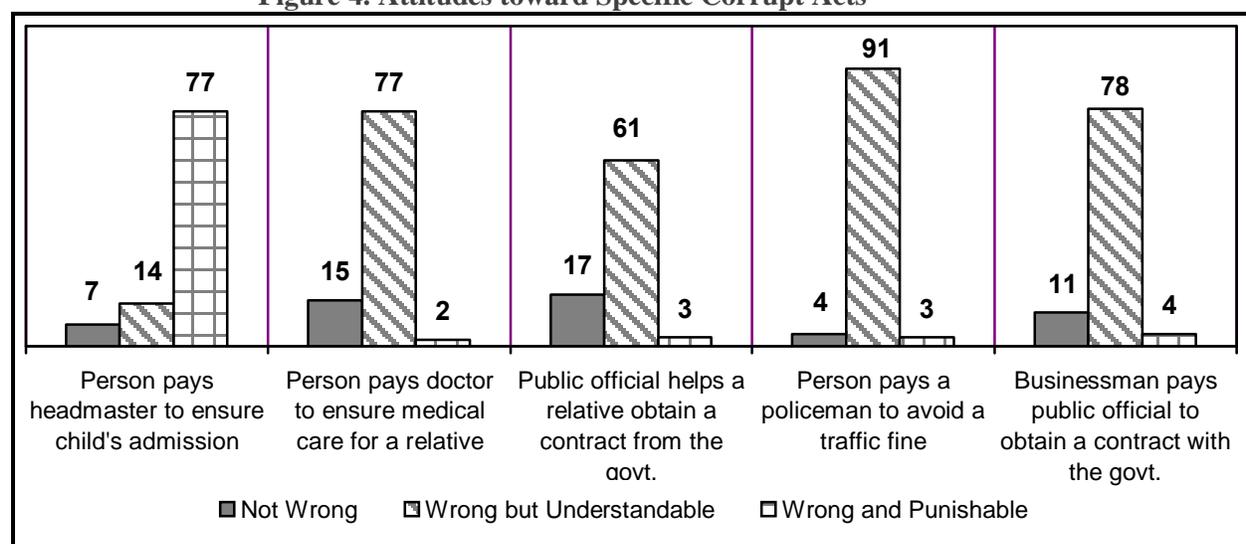
Majority Do Not Think Malawians Accept Corruption As a Fact of Life, Yet Most Have Ambivalent Attitudes toward Specific Corrupt Acts

The preceding discussion illustrates that most respondents believe that corruption is fairly common in Malawi, even if the vast majority of respondents do not themselves admit to taking part in corruption. In order to gauge whether this perceived level of corruption may be due to the fact that Malawians are accepting of corruption, respondents were asked to agree or disagree with the following statement: *“The Malawian people accept corruption as a fact of life.”*

A large majority of respondents in each of the three regions disagree with this statement: Mzuzu (78%), Lilongwe (73%), and Blantyre-Zomba (66%). Few agree with the statement, signaling that respondents do not think the Malawian people accept corruption as a fact of life. Yet when respondents are asked to evaluate the appropriateness of specific corrupt acts, the opinions expressed seem to indicate that there is ambivalence toward corruption among many people in Malawi.

Respondents were read a series of five acts which could be considered corrupt and asked whether they think these acts are not wrong, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable. The responses are listed in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Attitudes toward Specific Corrupt Acts⁴³



For none of the actions listed in Figure 4 do more than 17% think that the actions are not wrong. But for only one action, paying a headmaster to ensure a child's admission to school, does a majority think that the action is wrong and punishable (77%). For all the other actions, a

⁴³ Question Text: *“I will now read to you some actions that take place in Malawi. Can you tell me if these actions are not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable?”*

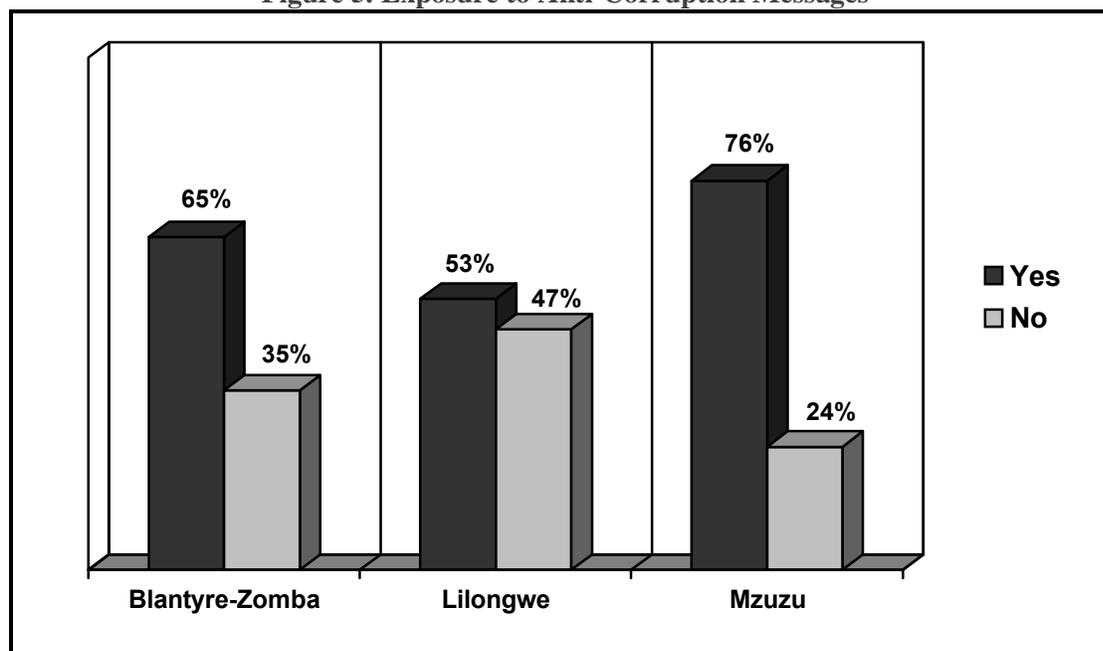
majority thinks the action is wrong but understandable. The Chichewa word used during the interviews for 'understandable' was *zomveka*, which can literally be taken to mean understandable but can also be understood to mean things that are habitual and part of day-to-day experience. The response 'wrong but understandable' thus seems to suggest that the majority of respondents realize that the action is wrong but because they are used to experiencing it in their daily lives, they do not necessarily think it's punishable. These attitudes seem to indicate an acceptance of corruption largely as a result of it (corruption) being part of daily existence.

III. KEY FINDINGS FOR CIVIC EDUCATION EFFORTS ON CORRUPTION

Most Respondents Have Been Exposed to Civic Education Messages on Corruption, Yet Most are Not Aware of Government Initiatives to Fight Corruption

The Government of Malawi, international donors, and civil society have made a concerted effort over the past few years to focus on the fight against corruption in the country. One of the main elements in these efforts has been a civic education campaign designed to discourage Malawians from taking part in corruption. The survey data reveals that the majority of respondents in Blantyre-Zomba, Lilongwe, and Mzuzu have been exposed to these messages (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Exposure to Anti-Corruption Messages



Respondents in and around Mzuzu are most likely to say that they have seen anti-corruption messages (74%), followed by those in Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe. There is little difference in exposure to these messages between rural and urban residents, but men are more likely to have been exposed to the messages than women (68% versus 56%).

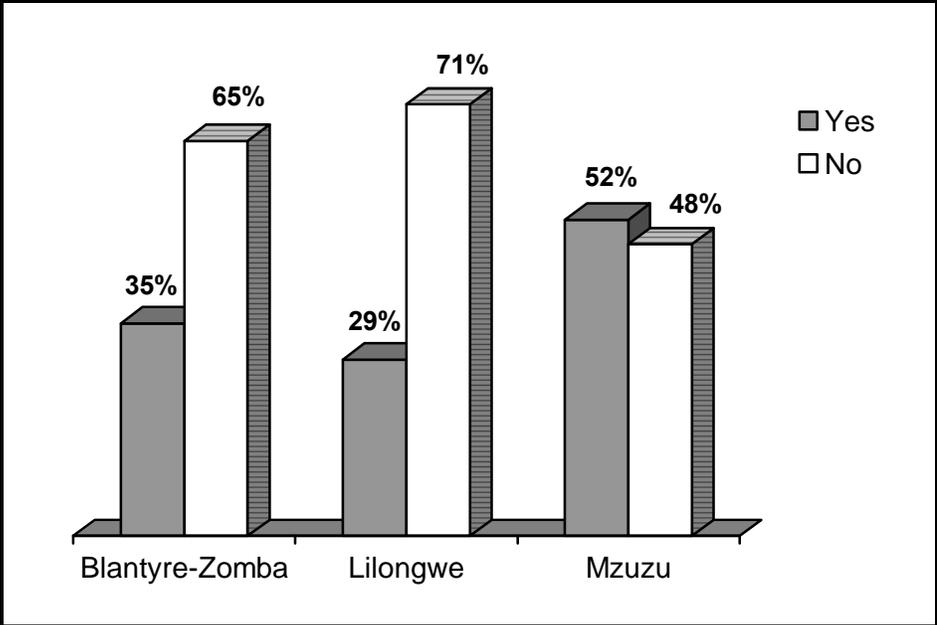
When respondents who have been exposed to these messages are asked to name the organization that promoted the message, few can name these organizations. Rather, most name the source on which they saw or heard the messages: radio (77%), newspapers (19%), public meetings (10%), exercise books (3%), and posters (2%). Specific organizations that were named included the ACB (16%) and faith-based organizations (5%). Eight percent mentioned the president.

While the majority of respondents in each region say that they have been exposed to messages advocating them not taking part in corruption, few say that their community has been visited by any non-governmental organization (NGO) to advise their community on playing a role in the fight against corruption. While 8% of respondents in and around Mzuzu say that their

community has been visited by a NGO, this percentage is only 5% for those in and around Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe.

The fact that a majority have been exposed to anti-corruption messages also does not mean that they are aware of the efforts being made by the Malawian government to tackle corruption in the country. When respondents are asked whether they are aware of activities or initiatives undertaken by the government to fight corruption, a majority in Lilongwe and Blantyre-Zomba say that they are not aware of these efforts while a bare majority in Mzuzu says it is (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Awareness of Government Initiatives to Fight Corruption



Nearly two-thirds or more in Lilongwe and Blantyre-Zomba say they are not aware of government initiatives to fight corruption. Even among those who say they have heard or read messages about corruption, a majority (54%) says they have not heard of government initiatives to fight corruption. Greater efforts should be made by the government to inform the population about its initiatives to fight corruption.

Among those who say they have heard of government initiatives, the vast majority says that they are either very satisfied (51%) or somewhat satisfied (34%) with the government's efforts.

The general lack of awareness about government anti-corruption efforts extends to the body specifically tasked with fighting corruption, the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB). When respondents are asked how much they have heard or read about the ACB, a majority says that they have not heard much (29%) or heard nothing at all (28%) about the ACB. A minority says they have heard a great deal (14%) or fair amount (29%) about the ACB. But as in the case with government initiatives, those who have heard or read about the ACB tend to be satisfied with its activities. Three-quarters of these respondents say that they are very satisfied (37%) or somewhat satisfied (38%) with the work of the ACB. The primary role that the ACB plays in anti-corruption activities in Malawi argues for the ACB to be more active in informing the public about its role and work in countering corruption.

Only a Minority Believes that Ordinary Malawians Have Means to Fight Corruption

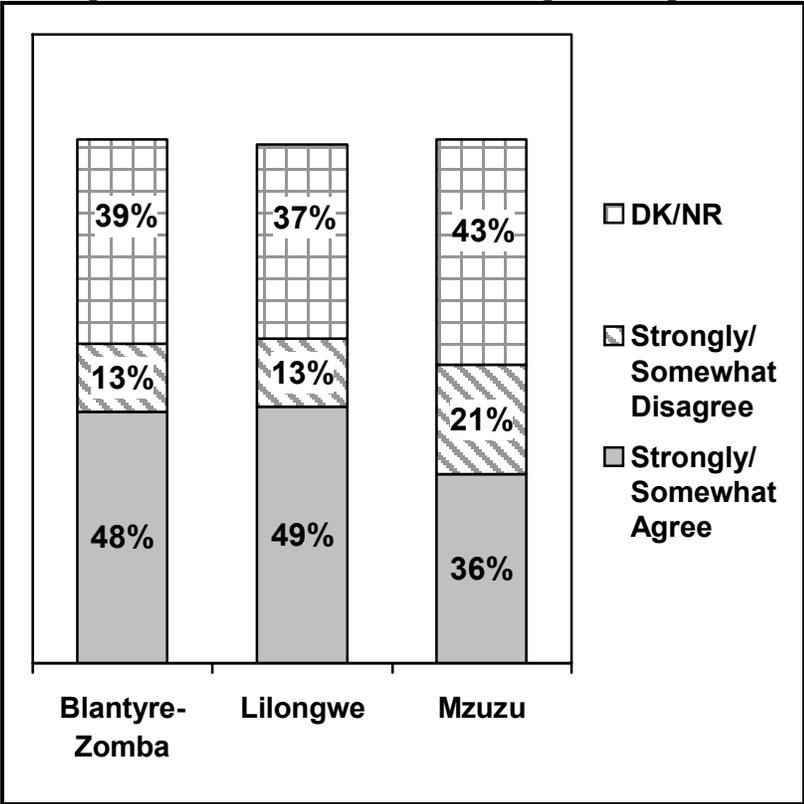
As the last section indicated, a majority of respondents in each of the three areas have been exposed to anti-corruption messages. Yet, the survey data also indicates that exposure to these messages has not necessarily resulted in widespread awareness of government efforts to fight corruption. The data also indicates that the anti-corruption messages have not led to the empowering of citizens to take actions against corruption in the country, and that civic education messages may have to move beyond informing Malawians about corruption to informing them about how they as citizens can take action against corruption in the country.

Respondents on the survey were asked to agree or disagree with the following statement:

“Ordinary Malawians lack the means to take action against corruption in the country.”

Figure 7 shows that only small minorities in each of the regions disagree with this statement.

Figure 7. Malawians Lack Means to Fight Corruption?



About one in five respondents or less in each of the three regions disagree that ordinary Malawians lack the means to fight corruption (21% Mzuzu, 13% each Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe). Far larger percentages agree with this statement with nearly half of all respondents in Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe offering this opinion. In addition, in each of the regions large percentages say they do not know whether ordinary Malawians lack the means to fight corruption, suggesting that there is uncertainty on these respondents’ minds whether citizens can indeed play a part in fighting corruption.

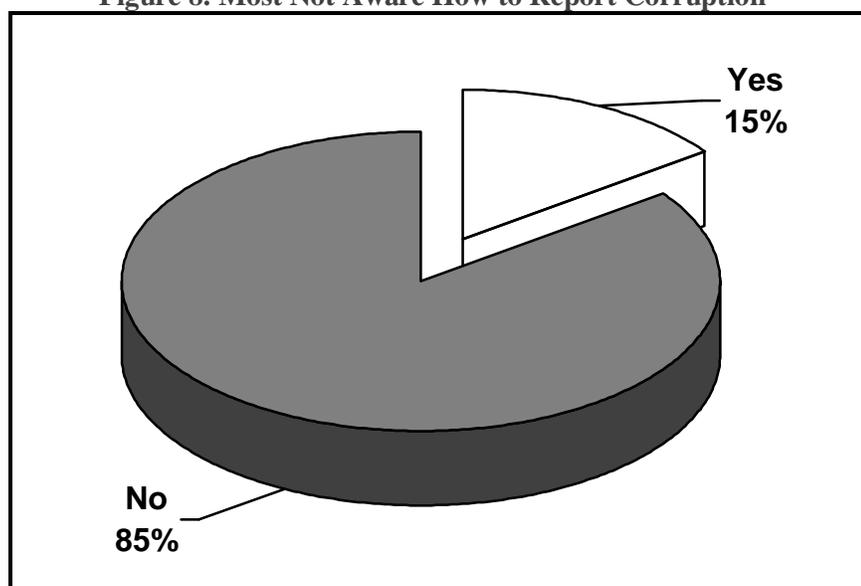
This data suggests that most respondents at least have doubts about whether ordinary Malawians have the means to take part in anti-corruption actions. Further analysis reveals that those exposed to civic education messages on corruption are not much different in their

opinions on this question to those not exposed to the civic education messages. While 51% of those not exposed to the civic education messages agree that ordinary Malawians lack the means to fight corruption, this percentage is 46% among those exposed to the civic education messages. The lack of a significant difference in opinion between the two groups indicates that the civic education messages that have been distributed have not provided their audience with the means to fight corruption. Further refinement of these messages is necessary to focus the messages more on ways that ordinary citizens can fight corruption.

General Lack of Awareness of Procedures for Reporting of Corruption; Should be a Focus for Civic Education Efforts As Well As Specific Concerns about Reporting Corruption

One of the most effective ways that ordinary citizens can play an active role in fighting corruption is to report corruption and individuals engaging in corruption to bodies such as the ACB that are charged with countering corruption. The ACB has indeed made this one of the main focus of its civic education and outreach efforts in the country yet the data from the survey indicates that most respondents are not aware of procedures to report corruption to the ACB (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Most Not Aware How to Report Corruption⁴⁴



Lack of awareness on how to report corruption is evenly spread through all three regions. In Blantyre-Zomba 16% are aware of procedures to report corruption, while this percentage is 14% in Lilongwe and 13% in Mzuzu. There is a significant difference between urban and rural respondents in awareness of reporting procedure, with 23% of urban residents saying they are aware compared to 13% of rural residents. Among those who have read or heard anti-corruption messages, 20% say that they are aware of how to report corruption to the ACB, while this percentage is 6% among those who have not been exposed to anti-corruption messages. The fact that only one in five are aware of how to report corruption among those exposed to civic education messages, only serves to highlight the importance of educating the public on ways they can fight corruption.

⁴⁴ Question Text: "Are you aware of the procedures to report a corrupt act to the Anti-Corruption Bureau (ACB)?"

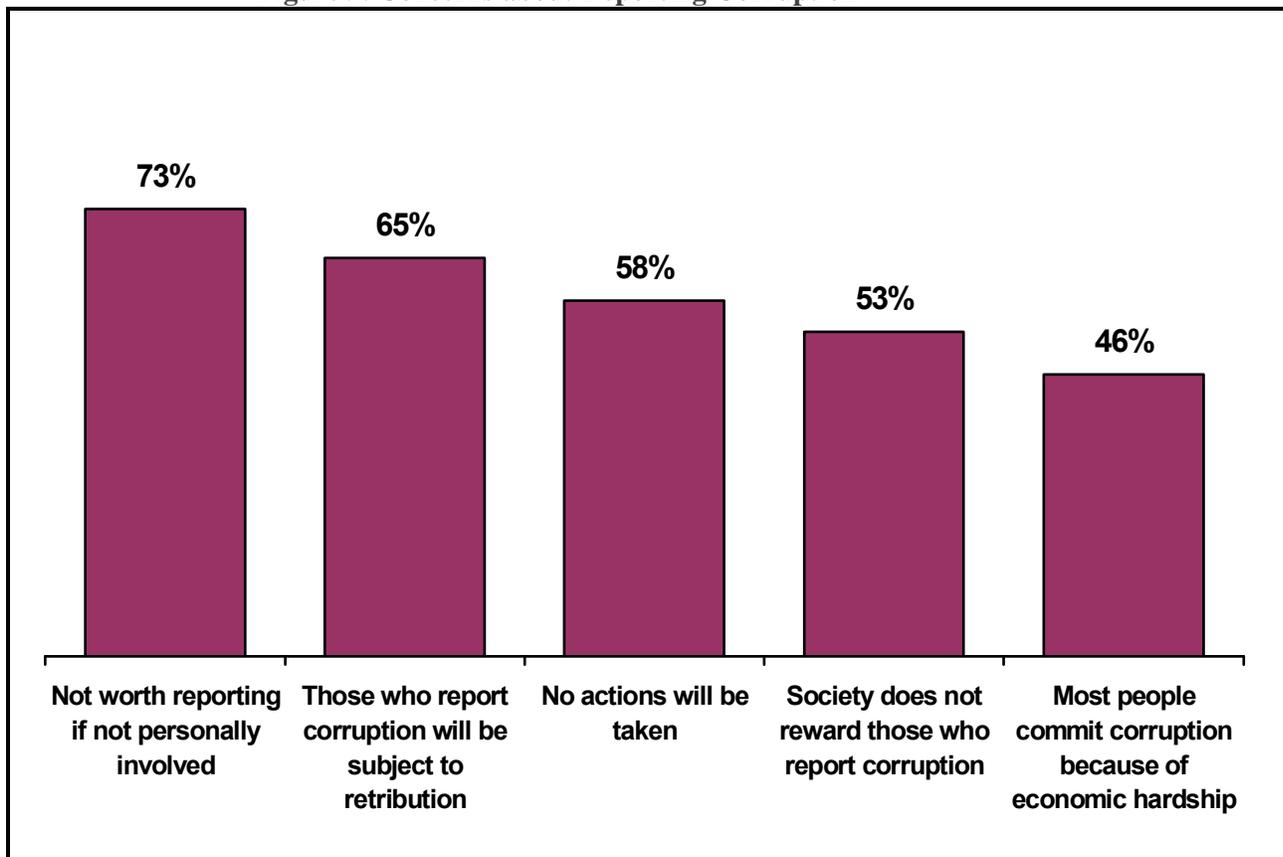
Respondents who said that they are aware how to report corruption to the ACB were also asked whether they were aware of the different methods they could report corruption to the ACB. In addition to in-person at ACB offices, it is also possible to report corruption to the ACB via telephone, a letter, or e-mail. Among those aware how to report corruption to the ACB, 67% know they can report at the ACB offices, 42% know they can make a telephone call to report corruption, 35% know they can write a letter, and 5% know they can e-mail the ACB.

The methods through which citizens can contact the ACB were a subject of considerable discussion during discussions of the survey findings with various groups. Many participants in these discussions voiced concerns that it is difficult for ordinary people to report because corruption because of various factors:

- It may be difficult for residents of rural areas to report because the ACB only has offices in urban areas and it is difficult for rural residents to report at these rural centers
- The telephone, particularly mobile phones, may not be a good option for many because they would not want to use of calling units to report corruption

In addition to the difficulties that ordinary citizens may face in trying to report corruption, the survey data also indicates that authorities in Malawi may have to address several concerns about the reporting of corruption before many people in Malawi may be comfortable in reporting corruption. Respondents on the survey were given several statements about concerns that people in Malawi may have about reporting corruption, and asked whether each of these would be a concern to them in reporting corruption. Figure 9 shows the percentage of respondents who expressed each of the concerns about reporting corruption.

Figure 9. Concerns about Reporting Corruption⁴⁵



The chart above indicates that respondents have many concerns about reporting corruption in Malawi. About three-quarters of respondents say that if they are not personally involved, it is not worth reporting corruption to the ACB or other authorities. Participants in discussions on the survey findings indicated that people may not want to report corruption if they're not involved because it is too difficult and long a process in which to get involved. The reluctance to report corruption may also stem from the other concerns cited about reporting corruption.

Nearly two-thirds of respondents say they would be concerned that if they reported corruption, they would be subject to retribution (65%). This is particularly interesting because even among those who know how to report corruption, the majority only know that they can report corruption by going to ACB offices. This does not grant anonymity to those reporting corruption, and may lead to reduced reporting due to the fear of retribution.

A majority (58%) also says that they would be concerned that no action will be taken even if they report corruption. In the discussions on the survey findings, a point that was repeatedly made was that the ACB does not provide information on how reports of corruption are handled, and that this may be a reason why people do not think any actions are taken after corruption is reported. These findings suggest that frequent reporting by the ACB and other authorities on

⁴⁵ Question Text: "Some people in Malawi are reluctant to report corrupt actions because of various concerns. I will list some of these concerns and ask you whether these would be significant concerns for you in reporting corruption to the relevant authorities."

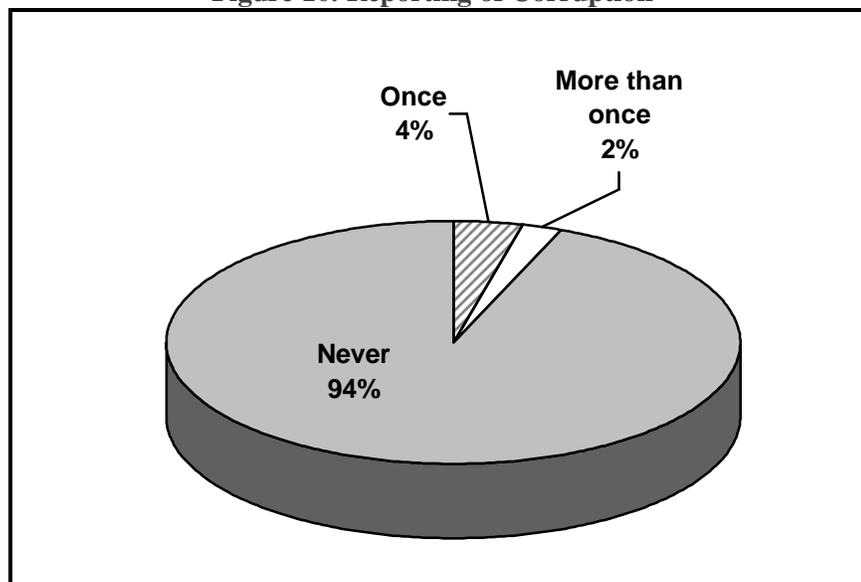
how cases are handled could assuage concerns that no actions will be taken if corruption is reported.

A majority (53%) also says that society does not reward those who report corruption, and 46% would be reluctant to report corruption because they believe that most of those who take part in corruption do so because of economic hardship. This could be one factor why, as discussed earlier, the vast majority of respondents have somewhat ambivalent attitudes toward corruption.

There is Little Reporting of Corruption

Given the fact that one in five are aware of procedures for reporting corruption to the ACB and given the concerns about reporting corruption, it is not particularly surprising that few respondents say that they have reported corruption in the past.

Figure 10. Reporting of Corruption⁴⁶



Only six percent of respondents say that they have reported corruption in the past, either once or more than once. More than nine in ten respondents say they have never reported corruption to authorities in the past. Ten percent of those aware of procedures to report corruption say that they have reported corruption in the past, compared to 3% among those who are not aware of the reporting procedures.

Among those who say they have reported corruption in the past, 52 say that authorities took action while 46% say that no action was taken.

Importance of Conveying Costs of Corruption

One aspect of corruption that is often not understood is that the costs of corruption extend beyond the amount of the bribes being paid. Corruption very often leads to a substantial decrease in the quality of government services, and to the ineffective use of government funds in various social and economic sectors. Whether it's nepotism that puts unqualified people into

⁴⁶ Question Text: "Have you ever reported an act of corruption to the authorities?"

the civil service, or payments to secure contract that allow unqualified contractors to obtain government work, the cost of corruption impact all of society, and not just those involved in the corruption.

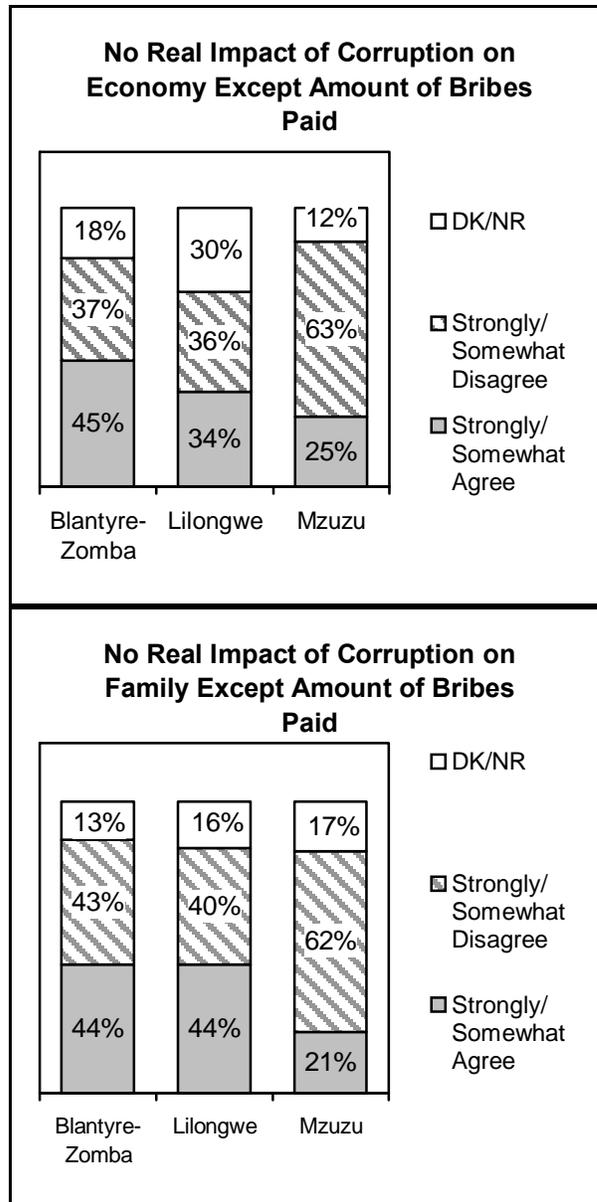
To gauge awareness of these broader costs of corruption, respondents to the survey were given two statements on the costs of corruption and asked to agree or disagree with them. The statements provided to respondents were as follows:

“Corruption has no real impact on the economy aside from the amount of money paid as bribes (gratification).”

“Corruption has no real impact on my family aside from the amount of bribes (gratification) we pay.”

Figure 11 below indicates that there are a significant percentage of respondents in Lilongwe and Blantyre-Zomba who think that corruption has no impact on the economy or their families aside from the amount of bribes paid. A majority of respondents in and around Mzuzu, however, disagree that the costs of corruption are only limited to the amount of bribes paid.

Figure 11. Lack of Understanding of Costs of Corruption



Addressing the impact of corruption on the economy, more respondents in Blantyre-Zomba agree that corruption has no impact on the economy aside from the bribes paid than those who disagree with this (45% versus 37%). In Lilongwe, there is a split in opinions (34% agree and 36% disagree). Only in Mzuzu does a majority disagree that corruption has an impact on the economy aside from the amount paid in bribes.

The pattern of responses is much the same when respondents address the costs of corruption for their family. Respondents in Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe are split, while a majority of those in Mzuzu disagree that corruption has no impact on their family aside from the amount paid in bribes.

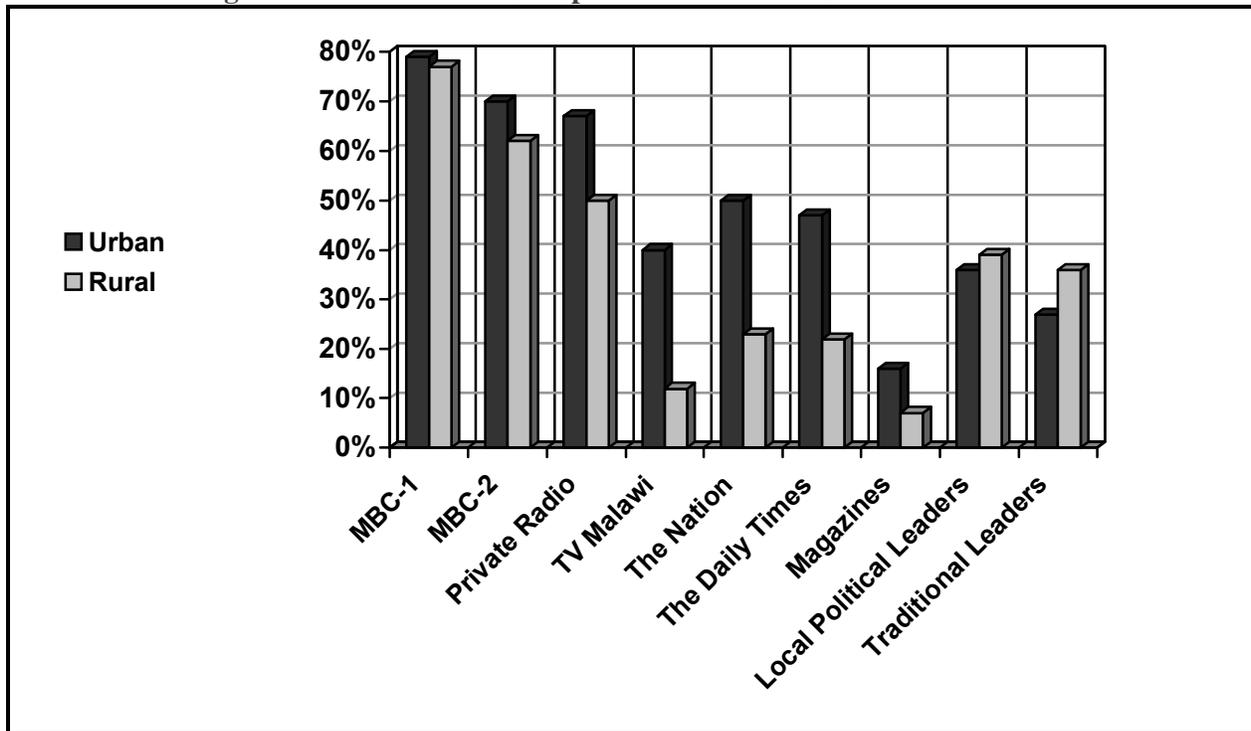
The data in Figure 11 indicates that there are a significant percentage of respondents in Blantyre-Zomba and Lilongwe (around 40%) and about a quarter in Mzuzu who do not think that corruption has costs beyond the amount of bribes paid. A critical factor in getting people

engaged in playing some role in countering corruption is the recognition that corruption entails large costs for society, and even more importantly, for one's own self and family. The fact that a significant portion of the population in the areas surveyed do not recognize the costs they may bear in terms of, for example, lack of school materials for their children or the spotty conditions of their roads due to corruption in the contracting process, is a significant challenge in getting ordinary people engaged in the fight against corruption in Malawi.

Radio is Primary Source of Information on Political and Economic Affairs; Should be Main Source for Civic Education Messages

In order to have an effective civic education campaign, it is not only essential to deliver appropriate and effective message, but to do so through channels that the intended audience is likely to use. To this end, respondents to the survey were given a list of major information sources in Malawi and asked whether they used these sources. The sources of information most often used by respondents are listed in Figure 12.

Figure 12. Percent Who Use Specific Information Sources⁴⁷



The data in Figure 12 fairly clearly shows that the dominant medium for information in Malawi is radio in the form of both state-run radio stations (MBC-1, MBC-2) and private radio stations. Respondents in both urban and rural areas and in each of the three regions have a high rate of usage of radio stations for information on political and economic events. The figure also shows that far fewer people use TV Malawi or the leading newspapers, particularly in rural areas. TV Malawi and the leading dailies are much more likely to be used in urban rather than rural areas. Compared to these sources, rural respondents are far more likely to rely on their traditional and local political leaders for information.

After respondents listed the sources of information they used, they were asked to list one source that they most trust to provide them with accurate information about events in Malawi. Four sources dominated the list of most trusted sources, and the percentage who finds each of these sources to be trustworthy in rural and urban areas of each region is listed in Figure 13.

⁴⁷ Question Text: "I'm going to list some ways that people in Malawi learn about political and economic events in the country. Can you tell me if you personally use any of these to learn about political and economic events in Malawi?"

Figure 13. Most Trusted Source of Information

	<i>Blantyre-Zomba</i>		<i>Lilongwe</i>		<i>Mzuzu</i>	
	<i>U</i> <i>r</i> <i>b</i> <i>a</i> <i>n</i>	<i>R</i> <i>u</i> <i>r</i> <i>a</i> <i>l</i>	<i>U</i> <i>r</i> <i>b</i> <i>a</i> <i>n</i>	<i>R</i> <i>u</i> <i>r</i> <i>a</i> <i>l</i>	<i>U</i> <i>r</i> <i>b</i> <i>a</i> <i>n</i>	<i>R</i> <i>u</i> <i>r</i> <i>a</i> <i>l</i>
M B C - 1	3 7 %	4 9 %	3 1 %	2 9 %	3 8 %	6 1 %
M B C - 2	9 %	1 2 %	8 %	1 2 %	7 %	1 1 %
P r i v a t e r a d i o	1 8 %	1 4 %	3 2 %	3 0 %	1 9 %	1 4 %
T V M a l a w i	9 %	2 %	9 %	3 %	1 6 %	2 %

Figure 13 indicates that with one exception, MBC-1 is the most trusted source in rural and urban areas in each of the regions. The one exception is Lilongwe, where private radio is likely to be trusted by as many people as MBC-1. In rural and urban areas of Blantyre-Zomba and Mzuzu, private radio is the second-most trusted source. TV Malawi tends to be listed as a trustworthy source much more by respondents in urban areas rather than rural areas in each region, primarily because of the lack of use of this source by rural respondents. MBC-2 is also listed as a trustworthy source by a significant percentage of respondents.

The data on preferred sources of information seems to indicate that from a cost-effectiveness perspective, the use of radio should be the primary method through which civic education messages on corruption should be transmitted. A mix of MBC-1, MBC-2, and private radio stations should be utilized, with greater weight given to MBC-1. In Lilongwe and surrounding

areas, private radio stations should be utilized as much as MBC-1. In urban areas, newspapers would seem to be a more cost-effective method for distributing information than TV Malawi.

**PROCUREMENT BASELINE SURVEY
AND ANALYSIS
(NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 2006)**

OFFICE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

BASELINE SURVEY ON PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REPORT

In October 2006 Casals and Associates requested this office to carry out a Baseline Survey on procurement in the public sector for various Procuring Entities (PEs) with the aim of providing financial support to reduce the gaps that may be identified in the report.

We sent the Baseline Survey Report Forms to various PEs and so far we have received 65 responses with having promised to respond within the next few weeks.

It will be noted that according to the responses, most PEs are well aware of the Public Procurement Law and Procedures. The highest score of 43% is in the excellent category followed by 26% in the satisfactory category. The rest from average to unsatisfactory have scored 31%.

However, we have taken this result cautiously because the practice in the public sector, especially in the Civil Service is that of rotating staff routinely. So although this office provided training and capacity building to some individual members of staff, most of these were transferred to new offices where they did not continue with their previous roles. This has resulted in a continued capacity gap that needs to be filled by the continued training for the IPCs and, therefore, financial assistance from Casals and Associates will definitely assist in reducing this gap.

It is in the light of this need that we forward to you this report and having in mind that other PEs are still in the process of completing the forms for our review and action.

As ODPP, we have confirmed that the capacity gaps still exist and require all the necessary financial, material and moral support for us to make meaningful progress in reducing or filling the gaps.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC PROCUREMENT
BASELINE SURVEY ANALYSIS

Name of Procuring Entity	Mgmt Survey	Procurement Survey for SPUs	Unsatisfactory	Below Average	Average	Satisfactory	Excellent
1. National Research Council of Malawi	100% 0				*		
2. Malawi Broadcasting Corporation	100% 85%						*
3. Malawi Police Service	100% 87.5%						*
4. Malawi Revenue Authority	77.78% 91.67						*
5. Phalombe District Assembly	77.78 97.	5					*
6. Ministry of Defence	100 90						*
7. Civil Service Commission	33.33 52.	9	*				
8. University of Malawi	55.55 100					*	
9. National Local Government Finance Committee	25 0		*				
10. Staff Development	50 88					*	

Institute							
11. National Roads Authority	100 100						*
12. Malawi College of Health Sciences	100 90						*
13. Malawi Communications Regulatory Authority	100 100						*
14. National Road Safety Council of Malawi	90 100						*
15. Min. of Transport and Public Works	62.5 90					*	
16. OPC, Nutrition, HIV & AIDS	30 95					*	
17. Government Central Stores	43.75 0				*		
18. Privatisation Commission	87.5 100						*
19. Central Region Water Board	87.5 97						*
20. Malawi Institute of Education	93.75 97						*
21. ADMARC	68.75	55				*	
22. P.V.H.O.	75 66					*	
23. Medical Council of Malawi	95 85						*
24. Tobacco Control Commission	43.75 78				*		
25. Blantyre District Assembly	81.25 93						*
26. Mzuzu University	96 97						*

27. Malawi Gaming Board	37.5 25			*			
28. Min. of Irrigation and Water Development	75 90						*
29. National Construction Industry Council	25 58				*		
30. MANEB	51.25 75				*		
31. BT Water Board	80	95					*
32. Min. of Agriculture & Food Security	85 96						*
33. Airport Development Limited	50 87					*	
34. Government Print	56.25 78					*	
35. Nurses & Midwives Council of Mw	37.5 85					*	
36. National Roads Authority	90 95						*
37. National Library Service	85 90						*
38. Min. of Lands, Housing & Surveys	75 85						*
39. Northern Region Water Board	95 95						*
40. Malawi Bureau of Standards	55 60				*		
41. Mangochi Town Assembly	30 65				*		
42. Domasi College of Education	56.25 0		*				

43. Machinga District Assembly	30 48			*			
44. Malawi Institute of Management	87.5 90						*
45. Government Press	50 70				*		
46. Mchinji District Assembly	50 50				*		
47. Min. of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	95 97						*
48. Lilongwe Water Board	80 80					*	
49. Nsanje District Assembly	20 55			*			
50. Min. of Finance	45	70			*		
51. Zomba Municipal Assembly	30 19		*				
52. FIMTAP	80 95						*
53. Min. of Home Affairs & Internal Security	60 75					*	
54. Reserve Bank of Malawi	65 70					*	
55. Department of Buildings	75 60					*	
56. Malawi Law Commission	80 95						*
57. Min. of Local Government & Rural Devpt	80 85						*
58. Pharmacy, Medicines & Poisons Board	85 90						*

59. Anti-Corruption Bureau	75 80					*	
60. Min. of Youth, Sports & Culture	55 60				*		
61. Min. of Economic Planning & Development	60 65					*	
62. Min. of Persons with Disabilities & the Elderly	65 60					*	
63. Department of Poverty & Disaster Mgt Affairs	50 50				*		
64. Min. of Information & Tourism	60 90					*	
65. Department of Fisheries	50 70				*		

Please note that the analysis was based mainly on Parts A & B

Report on the Study Tour to Canada March 22, to April 3, 2007

PREPARED BY STUDY TOUR TEAM:

Mr. Bright Mando of ODPP

Mr. Stewart Kondowe of SEDOM

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Mrs Rajula Atherton of Casals and Associates

Mr. Silvester Tsokonombwe of Casals and Associates

ABBREVIATIONS

ACOA	=Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
BBI	=Black Business Initiative
BIJ	=Business is Jamming
CA	=Casals and Associates Inc
CED	=Community Export Development
CIPS	=Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply
BBC	=Black Business Community
BRIC	=Brazil Russia India China
CAMSC	=Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Suppliers Council
DEMATT	=Development of Malawian Enterprises Trust
MBS	=Malawi Bureau of Standards
MCC	=Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCCI	=Millennium Challenge Corporation Initiatives
MEDI	=Malawi Entrepreneurs Development Institute
MDGS	=Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
NCIC	=National Construction
NEBS	=New Exporters to Border States
OECM	=Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace
ODPP	=Office of the Director of Public Procurement
OSME	=Office of Small and Medium Enterprises
PSAB	=Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business
SME	=Small and Medium Enterprises
SEDOM	=Small Enterprises Development Organisation of Malawi
TBA	=To Be Advised
TCP	=Threshold Country Plan
USAID	=United States Agency for International Development
U of T	=University of Toronto

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Threshold Country Plan (TCP) submitted by the Government of Malawi (GOM) to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in June 2006, proposed several activities to strengthen the Office of the Director of Public Procurement (ODPP). Casals and Associates sponsored the study tour to Canada in March 2007 to assist ODPP to implement the Public Procurement Act and Regulations, which require the ODPP and heads of procuring entities to provide maximum public procurement opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises (SME's).

The study tour delegation included representatives from ODPP, Ministry of Trade & Private Sector Development agencies and Casals & Associates.

The study program included visits to federal, provincial and Non -Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Canada.

The report sets out the detailed lessons learnt from each of these organizations.

The report notes the following summary of best practices that are transferable to Malawi:

- Canada has an integrated approach to developing the SME sector at the policy, institutional and enterprise levels
- Public procurement is seen as an important economic development tool at the national, regional and sub regional levels
- Data and common definitions on SME's are important for transparency, communication and monitoring and evaluation; a strong data analysis capacity exists at all levels.
- The Government engages in consultation, outreach and partnerships to build the capacity of SME's ; there are strong coordinating mechanisms between different levels of government, NGO's and the private sector
- There are public –private partnerships to build the capacity of SME's

Using this as a framework a high level strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis of the situation in Malawi reveals:

- the Malawi Public Procurement Act , in particular, provides a comprehensive policy framework for SME participation,
- in Malawi there is increasing recognition of the importance of the SME sector

The report sets out a number of recommendations and an action plan to implement policy and increase SME capacity in Malawi.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the Task Order Number DFD-1-07-03-00139-00, Casals & Associates, Inc. (C&A) provides support to the Office of the Director of Public Procurement. The support includes study tours for senior staff to assess the best practices in implementing the Public Procurement Act, 2003. Section 28 of the Act and Regulations, which require the ODPP and

the heads of all procuring entities to provide maximum opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises to participate as suppliers, contractors, consultants and sub contractors in public procurement. In view of this the Casals and Associates sponsored the study tour to Canada from March 22 to April 2, 2007.

Originally the study tour was planned to include the following:

- Two senior staff members from ODPP,
- One senior staff member from Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Development,
- One senior staff from Small Enterprise Development Organisation of Malawi (SEDOM);
- One senior staff from Development of Malawian Enterprises Trust (DEMAT) and
- Two members of staff from Casals and Associates.

The inclusion of Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Development, SEDOM and DEMAT was a deliberate effort to ensure that all the key players who are engaged in the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises take part in the study tour. A senior member of staff from ODPP and a senior staff member from Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Development could not participate in the tour due to official engagements.

3.0 BACKGROUND

The Threshold Country Plan (TCP) submitted by Government of Malawi (GOM) to the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in June 2006, proposed a number of activities to strengthen the Office of the Director of Public Procurement. The activities include:

- Assist three officers from ODPP to pursue one year Master's degree program in UK
- Assess and strengthen ODPP's capacity to train procurement professionals (and increase capacity of procurement professionals in government)
- Strengthen the capacity of local training entities, such as Malawi Polytechnic in Blantyre to train procurement professionals
- Provide continued assistance to the University of Malawi, Polytechnic in Blantyre to establish a procurement sub-specialty within their existing or planned Commerce degree programs.
- Provide study tours for senior staff of ODPP
- Provide short term training to ODPP staff in Procurement
- Acquire or design and operate, as needed, and in consultation with the donor community, the basic components of an e-procurement system fully compatible with the national IFMIS
- Work with the Malawi branch of CIPS to establish a procurement accreditation system

4.0 RATIONALE

The proposed destination of Canada was selected due to the major strides that the country has made in linking government procurement to the needs of small and medium enterprises through policy and legislation which includes;

- "set asides",
- business rules simplification,
- advocacy and promotion,
- capacity development of professional and trade associations,
- mentoring,
- the use of business incubators,
- community development in remote and rural areas,
- mandatory publication of tenders and e-procurement.

The rationale for this study tour was to learn from Canada the policy initiatives and infrastructure required to implement best practices to support SME participation in public procurement.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the Study Tour were for the senior management of these organizations to;

- (a) learn and assess best practices on how Small and Medium Sized Enterprises in Canada have been promoted through access to public procurement, since Malawi Procurement Law Section No 28 requires that government entities provide SMEs access to public procurement opportunities. This is in support of the Government of Malawi's policy to build capacity of small and medium sized enterprises, increase economic development and turn Malawi from a predominantly consuming and importing country to a producing and exporting country;
- (b) learn best practices in public sector procurement to increase transparency and accessibility ;
- (c) learn about public /private partnerships to increase capacity of trade associations, export capability and promote government economic development policies.

6.0 PROGRAM OF THE TOUR

In order to achieve the above objectives the program of the tour was as follows;

March 22 to March 23, 2007

Date	Program
March 22 to 23	Travel days Thursday and Friday
March 24 & 25	Black Business Initiative (BBI) The team had a series of meetings with Black Business

Initiative (BBI) of the Office of Economic Development for the Province of Nova Scotia.

The meetings focussed on activities of BBI and their experiences with development of small and medium sized enterprises through mentoring, use of business incubators and community development

March 26

Office of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (OSME)

The team had a meeting with the Director General of Office of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (OSME). The meeting dwelt on coordination of activities related to SME access to public procurement, including consultation, reduction of red tape, increase SME capacity to form consortiums.

MERX

On the same day the team met with the President of MERX Canada. MERX publishes all of the government tenders and is used by the Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments. The President described the government policy and operations of MERX on all government tenders.

March 27

Economic Development Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

The team had a meeting with the Director General and senior staff of the Economic Development Branch Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

The meeting discussed the Aboriginal Procurement Policy of the Canadian Federal Government.

March 28

Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Supplier Council

The team met with the President of the Canadian Aboriginal and Minority Supplier Council .The organisation works with SMEs, trade associations and government.

The President described approaches to ensure participation of SMEs in all economic activities.

March 29

University of Toronto

The team attended a workshop at the University of Toronto on e-procurement and the ushop initiative which has been specifically designed for SMEs.

March 30

Meeting with Keith Potter – former CEO of Ed Smith Foods

Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

Later in the day the team met with Area Director, Africa & International Financial Institutions and the Director

Community Export Development at the Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.
March 31 Site tour
Site tour to small enterprises in Niagara fruit belt
April 1 to 3 Travel back to Malawi

7.0 LESSONS FROM THE STUDY TOUR

During the tour the team learnt the following lessons from BBI, Public Works Canada, Merx, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ontario Ministry of Government Services, CAMSC, University of Toronto, Mr. Keith Potter and Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade.

(i) Black Business Initiative (BBI)

THE Black Business Initiative was set up in 1996 in Canada – Nova Scotia in order to address business related challenges faced by Black community. The long term goals of BBI are as follows:

- To help create economic independence of individuals.
- To further entrepreneurial development, education and training.
- To build partnerships and linkages to the broader business community.
- To create/improve access to private and public sector.

PROGRAMMES AND SERVICES

In order to achieve the above BBI offers the following four core services to assist the small to medium enterprises (SMEs), start up companies and potential entrepreneurs in the Africa Nova Scotia Community.

Client Training

Business and professional development

Business support

- Training, counselling, information
- Marketing

Financial assistance

Client Training

The training department imparts necessary skills to persons operating business in order for them to do the work properly. This is a good ingredient for success.

Two methodologies for imparting skills are utilized, these are:

- Individual training
- Group training

Business and Professional Development

BBI assists companies that wish to engage in development via Trade Shows and conferences or by providing staff training.

Business Support

Business support services provided by BBI include:

- Information transfer
- Counselling
- Networking opportunities
- Learning resource centre

Financial Assistance

Clients access types of loans from BBI

- Up to \$25,000 through the BBI loan fund
- Less than \$5,000 through the BBI micro loan fund.

Eligibility criteria include the following

- Any new or existing black owned business.
- Is a proprietorship or limited company
- Have a viable business plan.
- Have an ability to repay the loan.
- Have a suitable management strategy.

Business Training

Training in both business skills development and technical skills is vital in economic empowerment of SMEs. We observed that the training programmes are circulated a year in advance. They also publicise training programmes at the back of their publications. Some of the training programmes which are delivered include:

- Starting a small business
- Business accounting practices
- Export marketing
- Marketing for success
- Promoting and advertising
- Summer youth business programmes.
- Contract negotiations for small business.
- Single seat training on book keeping.
- Financial planning and management.

In Malawi since the ODPP is opening up to the SME sector. All required training programmes such as business planning; bidding process, costing and pricing, contract negotiation, procurement procedures, and e.t.c.

should be given with adequate time for notification to the SMEs to enable them to plan attendance

Capacity Building for Staff

For key staff members to perform well there is a staff professional development programme. In this regard the ODPP should consider to build capacity of members of staff within ODPP as well as those institutions that will be involved in promotion of SMEs in public procurement.

Service Delivery

We also learnt that one institution can take a holistic approach on addressing the SME needs. For example BBI provides training, loans, marketing and information to the SMEs. The advantage of this approach is that there are no time lags for both the institution and the targeted clients.

Selection Criteria

We observed that BBI clients are subjected to a 13 paged self assessment tool for them to access BBI services. This approach is good because those potential clients that do not fit in the self assessment process drop out at an early stage. The tool is also good in the sense that only committed clients are taken on board. This brings in a high success rate.

Business Plan Templates

In Malawi a lot of SMEs have problems in coming up with a business plan. We learnt from BBI that business plan compilation can be simplified by using a template. DEMAT will adopt this.

Mentoring

We noted that for financial planning and management, BBI uses a mentoring approach. Although it takes long and it is expensive but the impact is good for an example a BBI officer can work with a client for a period of 6 weeks to 6 months in record keeping.

Summits

BBI organizes summits annually for their clients where the participants are able to share best practices, network and build strategic alliances to help their businesses grow. Motivational speakers are also brought in to encourage the participants. We found these summits to be very beneficial because participants learnt from their successful counterparts.

GREATER HALIFAX PARTNERSHIP, FRED MORLEY, SENIOR VICE –PRESIDENT &CHIEF ECONOMIST

Fred Morley described the public –private strategy that has been responsible for revitalizing Halifax. The government and the private sector have joined together to publicize the attributes of Halifax. Halifax has a highly educated work force which has attracted business. There have been major investments in infrastructure and good schools. Media also

plays a big role in publicizing the successes of the business and social environment in Halifax

PROCUREMENT OFFICE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT , GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA, ROBERT SALAH

Mr. Rober Salah described the procurement policy and strategy of the Government of Nova Scotia.

- The Government believes in building the supplier capacity. This ensures that the government gets value. The export potential of companies also rises.
- The Procurement Office has a Supplier Development Section which is;
 - Intouch with Nova Scotia firms to find out what they can provide
 - Tell them what the competition is
 - Conduct outreach and education to explain the requirements of government
 - Conducts reverse trade
 - Visits companies

The consensus is that public procurement in Halifax is very transparent and fair.

(ii) Public Works (Office of Small and Medium Enterprises)

The Office of Small and Medium Enterprises (OSME) is within the Public Works and Government Services of Canada. The mandate of this office is to assist SMEs navigate the federal procurement system and to advocate within the federal procurement system. The Government of Canada supports SMEs through:

- Tax policy
- Debt and equity financing
- Research and industrial development assistance
- Research and technology commercialization assistance
- Government wide paper burden reduction initiative
- Procurement

On procurement, the challenges for SMEs in Canada are as follows

- Restrictions to bid on larger contracts
- Accountability problems
- Transformation (different approaches for different goods, works, and services)
- Complexity of process and requirements
- Socio-economic impact (broader benefits i.e. aboriginal, regional, environmental, and innovation)

OSME intermediate objectives are to increase SME participation in Government of Canada procurement and to promote transparency in Canada's procurement. The ultimate objectives of OSME are to increase

efficiency, economy, and integrity and to have an informed supplier base, better equipped to do business with Canada.

OSME activities include;

- Awareness sessions for potential suppliers
- Publications and information (1-800 info-line, Business Access Canada Web-site)
- Advice to buyers and policy makers
- Recommendations for improvements in the procurement system
- Policy and innovation and procurement
- Reports on procurement activity and Government of Canada market
- Economic analysis Reports
- Reports on SMEs in procurement

OSME has had the following successes

- Free access to federal opportunities
- Simplified language and templates
- SMEs participating in OSME seminars bidding and winning government contracts
- Potential suppliers being able to identify target markets

(iii) MERX

The Malawi delegation met with the President of MERX Canada Paul Saunders and his vice Arthur Skuja. The President described the government policy and operations of MERX on all government tenders. The delegation learnt that;

On-line procurement opportunities

MERX is an on-line service that advertises government procurement opportunities to potential bidders and suppliers. It is a private firm that provides the service to the federal government under contract.

Basically all prospective bidders or suppliers with Internet access view tender notices on federal government, as well as provincial and municipal government contracts.

Advertising Requirements and thresholds

Departments in Canada are strongly encouraged to use MERX for advertising their requirement for Works, Goods and Services as per following thresholds:

Goods and services: Estimated at \$25 000 or above,

Construction: Estimated at \$100 000 or above for construction and leasing

Architectural and engineering consulting: Estimated at \$89 000 or above

All Government requirements are advertised on MERX annually.

Benefits for Registered Subscribers

As a membership organization, MERX offers many benefits for registered Subscribers. Subscribers have opportunity to view and search for open tenders (contracts) posted, and download the tenders documents supporting the opportunities anytime. If preferred registered, subscribers receive tender documents and any amendments by email, fax or courier.

MERX has made doing business with the Government in Canada simpler, faster and more cost effective. Here are a few of the features and benefits of the MERX Public Tenders solution.

Previewing Documents: Bidders have opportunity to preview the tender documents of open public tenders prior to purchasing the document.

Identifying Potential partnerships: Bidders are able to access list of all businesses that have obtained the tender documents for a particular tender notice. This allows bidders to identify partnering opportunities in order to enhance their qualifications for award of contracts.

Accessing contract awards database: Registered subscribers view suppliers/bidders which have won contracts and their dollar value. This can be useful information for bidders to know when preparing their bids.

- (iv) Aboriginal Program
Indian and Northern Affairs of Canada (Economic Development Programs Directorate)

The Government of Canada launched the Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB) to help Aboriginal firms do more contracting with the Government. This was after the Government noted that when it comes to government procurement, Aboriginal firms were under represented. The Strategy has three main components, namely;

Set asides:

There are two kinds of set asides: mandatory and voluntary. Mandatory set aside policy applies to all contracts that serve primarily Aboriginal population (at least 80 %) and that are more than \$5000.00. Voluntary set asides are applied to other contracts whenever practical.

Joint ventures

Aboriginal firms are encouraged to create joint ventures with other Aboriginal or non Aboriginal firms in bidding for and executing government contracts

Sub contracting

Whenever contractors need assistance to fulfil a government requirement, they are encouraged to subcontract to Aboriginal businesses

For a firm to qualify as Aboriginal, it must meet the following criteria;

- (a) At least 51% of the firm must be owned by Aboriginal people, and
- (b) At least one third of the firm's employees, if it has six or more full time staff, must be Aboriginal

There is an Aboriginal Suppliers Database.

The PSAB apply to all Federal agencies. All agencies report to the Directorate on how much activities they will do with Aboriginal businesses, then report back on how much they actually did.

The roles of the Directorate in promoting Aboriginal economic development are as follows;

- (a) facilitate and advocate for Aboriginal businesses through the PSAB i.e. inform departments of PSAB
- (b) work with Aboriginal businesses to develop greater awareness of their capacity to exploit market opportunities through government contracting
- (c) support capacity building with Aboriginal firms i.e. training, trade shows, workshops, matchmaking conferences, apprenticeship, scholarships
- (d) performance monitoring {i.e. daily review of MERX, member of Procurement Review Committee. May therefore cancel adverts (for mandatory set asides) or advise department to consider a voluntary set aside}

(v) ONTARIO MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT SERVICES, ONTARIO SHARED SERVICES, SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Malawi delegation met with the Assistant Deputy Minister, Ontario Ministry of Government Services (MGS) who provided information on the procurement policy framework of the Ontario Government.

Supply Chain Management (SCM) Initiative

The Ontario Government has an integrated supply chain management strategy and structure across the OPS to enhance controllership, improved planning and execution and achieves significant annualized savings. As part of the SCM initiative MGS has

done a baseline spend analysis which is kept up to date. The spend analysis focuses on product groups, through out the government, that offer the greatest potential for achievement of lower costs.

Ontario Public Service (OPS) Buying Environment

For generalized Enterprise-wide contracts procurement is centralized through the Ministry of Government Services

Specialized Enterprise –wide contracts are delegated to specific Ministries e.g. Ministry of Attorney General for Legal Services, Ministry of Health for vaccines and medicines etc.

Local buying is decentralized to end users and clients.

Governance and Planning

The Ontario Government has set up the Supply Chain Leadership Council (SCLC) which sets mandatory approval authorities, develops the government's overall annual procurement plan, recommends to Management Board of Cabinet policy revisions and restructuring and process re-engineering.

The SCLC also consults with Small and Medium Sized Enterprises through the Association of SME's and Association of Professional Groups. It also consults with a Vendor Advisor Group.

Procurement requirements

Electronic tendering required for goods acquisitions valued at \$25,000 or more; and services and construction valued at \$100,000 or more.

Services between \$25,000 and \$100,000 must be acquired through a competitive process which invites at least three written bids/proposals.

For procurements less than \$25,000;

- ministries may establish their own procurement processes for goods and services below \$25,000 but such processes must support the principle of obtaining value for money
- ministries must provide a clear description of its requirements so potential vendors can submit valid responses
- A purchasing card may be used for low value dollar goods and services, generally less than \$5,000 or less

Per the Ontarians with Disabilities Act, ministries must consider the accessibility for persons with disabilities of the goods/services to be purchased

Contract awards can only be awarded to vendors in good tax standing

No Conflict of interest or unfair advantage.

In particular, during the procurement process, vendors must:

- sign declaration that they do not have confidential information that would give them an unfair advantage
- Identify former Ontario Public Servants who participated in bid response to see if they had an unfair advantage
- In the case of public and media relations services declare if they are registered under the Lobbyist Registration Act, including whom they have lobbied in the past 12 months.

Non- competitive (single/sole source) permitted based on justifiable exceptions such as unforeseeable situation of urgency, where disclosure would compromise government confidentiality, cause economic disruption or be contrary to the public interest and where public order or security would be compromised

The Assistant Deputy Minister noted that most single source requests arise out of a lack of planning.

Vendor of Record Program (VOR)

A VOR arrangement is a fixed contractual arrangement with multiple vendors for the on-going acquisition of commonly purchased goods or services within a defined term (e.g., 3 years). These are established through open, competitive processes e.g. RFP's on MERX.

Based on the OPS buying environment MGS has employed extensive use of the Vendor of Record (VOR) Program.

Vendors may bid according to geographical area

Vendors expected to agree to common terms and conditions, including pricing

Benefits of the VOR Program

Buyers do not need to repeat competitive processes

The VOR program is designed to ensure that qualified vendors, get access to government contracts once they have been selected as a VOR

MGS contracts directly with all suppliers although vendors are free to subcontract to others in the agreement if they wish

Vendors, including small and medium sized vendors, do not have to have broad experience to qualify for a VOR arrangement e.g in the IT consulting services VOR arrangements, the requirements have been structured so that vendors can submit responses for one or more roles

at one or more experience levels within one or more computing environments

The Vendor of Record program focuses on identifying the service required in the right way. MGS analyses the demand and supply related to the government procurement market by asking: Where are the suppliers? Where does the service need to be delivered? What is the service level required? MGS issues Draft RFPs for comment from suppliers and has an online Q&A forum for input from all interested suppliers.

Definition of SME

The Government pays a lot of attention to the definition of an SME which is an ongoing matter of discussion.

Reduced Tax burden on SME

There is recognition that the tax burden on SMEs should be reduced. In Canada small corporations have a tax advantage.

Government regulations and requirements can be a barrier

There is a recognition that Government procurement requirements such as insurance requirement and bid bonds can be barriers for SMEs.

(vi) CANADIAN ABORIGINAL AND MINORITY SUPPLY COUNCIL - CAMSC

The Malawi delegation met the President of CAMSC Orrin Benn and his Executive Assistant Annah Nesbith. CAMSC is a private sector led non-profit organisation established in 2004 and its core mission is to deliver programs and processes to promote and facilitate procurement opportunities between Aboriginal and minority-owned supplier companies and major corporations in Canada and the United States.

CAMSC is a membership based organisation for SMEs owned by Aboriginal and minority communities in Canada. The Council offers a number of services to its membership with the aim of boosting their economic development efforts, employment and inclusion of its membership in the general development agenda of Canada. The following are programs and services offered.

CERTIFICATION: The Council provides certification of Aboriginal and Minority owned businesses that enable them to participate in procurement opportunities available in major corporations in Canada and the United States.

BUSINESS REFERRALS: This is done through linking directly the corporate buyers to Aboriginal and Minority-owned businesses.

NETWORKING: Every year CAMSC arranges and hosts two major events for its membership.

Procurement Fair - this is an event where Corporate Canada links with Aboriginal and Minority businesses. This is an event where the two parties discuss issues regarding what is required for procurement by Corporate Canada and availability of the same from the minority business community.

Awards - annually CAMSC organises a Business Achievement Awards Dinner where SME entrepreneurs are recognised for excellence in their businesses and given awards.

The above two events are networking opportunities for Aboriginal and Minority owned Businesses since these events are attended by Corporate Canada and government officials responsible for procurement of goods and services.

ADVOCACY CAMSC plays an advocacy role for its membership to ensure that they participate in the process of economic development through involvement procurement in both the private and public sector.

TRAINING: The Council organises educational seminars and workshop for its members with an aim of assisting them in their professional growth.

DATA BASE: CAMSC maintains a database of its membership where opportunities for supply and procurement are available.

The underlying basis for CAMSC's activities is that private and public procurement if opened up to SMEs can be an effective tool in stimulating economic growth in the sector and the country as a whole.

- (vii) University of Toronto (U of T)
The Malawi delegation attended a two hour workshop on purchasing practices within University of Toronto.

Specifically the workshop covered following areas:

- rules and regulations that constrain the University - challenges
- how the University operate from a policy perspective
- e-procurement - Ushop, how it was built, and its advantages
- demonstration of Ushop
- e-Marketplace Service for SME

Purchasing rules and regulations

It is the policy of University of Toronto to use the University's online web-based e-procurement system that enables faculty and staff to purchase goods and services used in their day-to-day work in accordance with the set out threshold:

Threshold	Requirement for quotations
\$0 - \$5,000	None
\$5,000 - \$25,000	2 quotes
\$25,000 - \$100,000	3 quotes

Purchasing Methods (Goods and Services)

- Invoicing (20%)
- Purchasing Card (15%)
- E-Procurement (8%)
- Purchase Order (55%)
- Reimbursement (<2%)
- Cash (<1%)

E-procurement - Ushop, how it was built, and its advantages

The e-procurement was built and achieved along the timelines set out below:

1999- 2001	Technical & Business Requirement Gathering
2002- 2003	Pilot Begins
2004	Stepping Up University-wide roll-out; add more vendors; awareness, educational campaign

2005-2007 E-Procurement and u-shop fully operational
2008 OECM

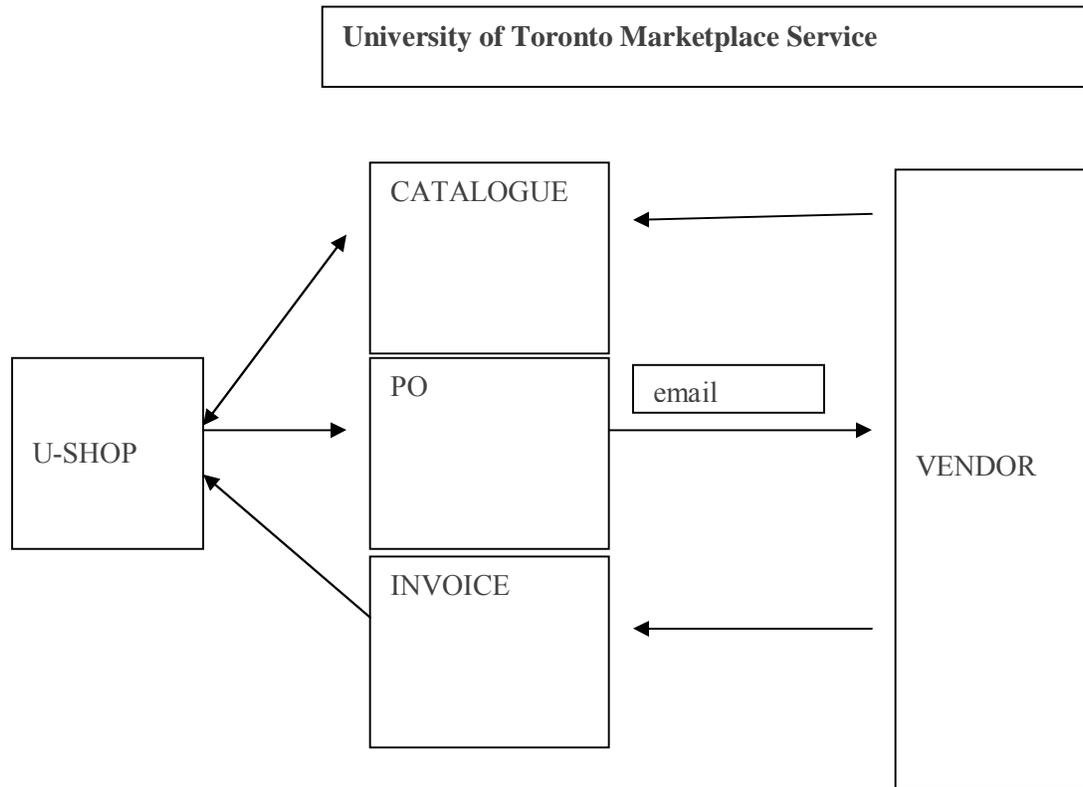
University of Toronto has more than 16 suppliers with their catalogues online, and with more 1000 users within the university.

Since all the purchasing transactions are done electronically, there is a tremendous reduction in the cost of paperwork. In addition the system is efficient and effective.

SME Procurement

- SME = 99% (80%)
- Canadian e-Business Studies (2002-2004):
- E-Service costs
- E-Skills
- ROI
- 50% adoption

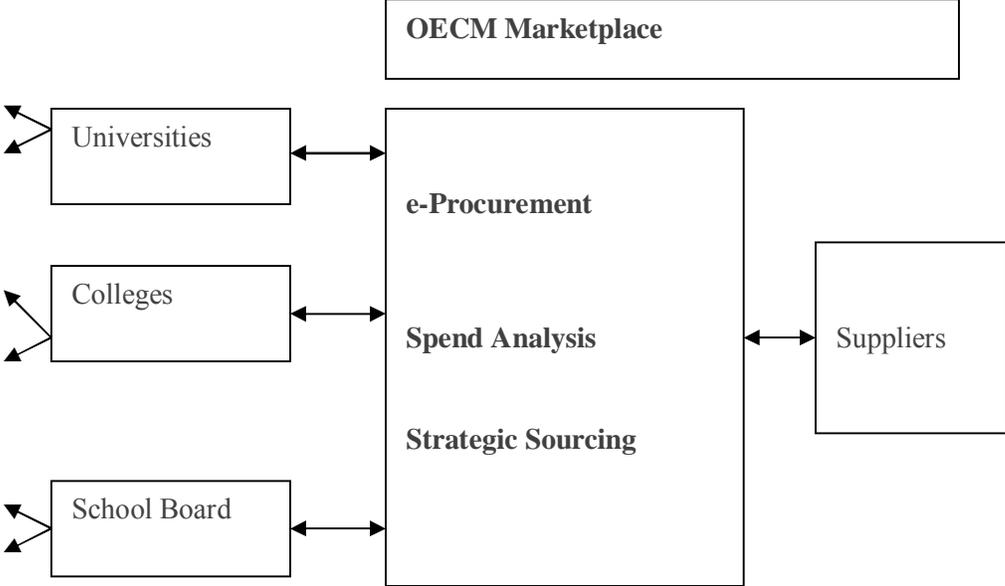
SME ENGAGEMENT PROGRAMME



Vendors provide to the University of Toronto (U of T) catalogues on line. Based on requirements, U of T places purchase order by e-mail. In turn vendors deliver the supplies followed by invoice. U of T upon receipt of the invoice by e-mail releases payment.

The U-Shop reduces cost of producing, distributing and updating catalogues on the part of vendors and SMEs stand to benefit a lot

OECM (Ontario Education Collaborative Marketplace)



(viii) Mr. Keith Potter, Former CEO of ED Smith and Money Mushroom Farms

The group met with Mr Keith Potter former CEO of ED Smith Foods and Money Mushroom Farms to learn from his considerable expertise in agri -processing.

In his experience farmers need help in becoming more entrepreneurial and marketing focussed.

Because farmers are often hampered by lack of capital Mr. Potter recounted his experiences with cooperatives where farmers get together to centralise some activities such as purchasing, warehousing, order-taking and processing.

Cooperatives also play a very important educational role in promoting up -to-date farming practices, environmental standards and processing techniques.

He also talked about technology transfer in a transition country such as Malawi. Some of the large processing methods used in developed countries may not be suitable, however, Malawi agri-processing could begin with small scale processing initiatives such as small batch canning of fruits and vegetables.

(ix) Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade

At the Ministry of Trade International Trade Branch the Malawi delegation met International and Trade Division Area Director - Africa and Toronto - Ontario International Financial Institutions, Rowena Dias

The Division is responsible for promotion of investment in Canada and Exports out of Ontario.

The Division regularly hosts or sponsors seminars and Workshops during Trade shows where information regarding Investment climate in Canada is made available.

The Division also on a regular basis undertakes missions abroad to promote Canadian Exports to various countries.

The Division provides Ontario Exporters with information as follows:-

- Import/export statistics
- Market demographics
- Import regulations
- Distribution channels
- Business climate
- Government incentives programs for investors
- General Investment information etc

The Division's main aim is to promote investment and exports through seminars, Trade and discussions. The Division prefers to deal with in an Economic block such as SADC, COMESA, etc. They are proponents of Economic integration of countries. Currently the Division's focus is promotion of exports and investment with the BRIC countries i.e. Brazil, Russia, India and China.

Trade and Investment Division, Ontario Director Community Export Development,
Debbie Walker Toronto

This Division works with SMEs in a number of areas with aim to increase productivity, quality, competitiveness and exports. The Division's key focus areas in assisting businesses in achieving success in the export market are:-

Export Preparedness

Ensure that businesses have the necessary skills, tools and resources to participate in export marketing.

Diversifying Export Markets

This is encouraged through participation in trade missions, exhibitions, entering new markets and identification of opportunities.

Strengthen Performance

Exporters are assisted in increasing productivity, sales, profits and job creation.

Investment Attraction

Attraction of foreign direct investment to Ontario is another key area of focus for the division.

In brief the major activities of the division to the sector are as follows:-

Skills development
Export counseling
Market entry support
Export Financing
General Export Market Information
Marketing and Distribution

SME - Composition and Challenges - Ontario

- There are over 340,000 SMEs in Ontario
- these SMEs produce over \$120 billion in goods and services
- 21,834 SMEs are in export business currently
- 80% of SMEs do not use the program and Services provided by the government

Government's intention is to increase SME participation in exports and has therefore come up with programs to support this initiative through:-

Community Export Development (CED) - Seminars and conferences are organised to educate SMEs on programs and services offered by the division.

New Exporters to Border States (NEBS) Program - this program builds on CED outreach by providing practical, hands on training on fundamentals of export trade to SMEs.

The service offered by this Division enhances SME participation and contribution in Economic Development, a role that could be played by our Ministry of Industry, Trade and Private Sector Development.

(x) Liquor Control Board of Ontario (LCBO)

The group visited the flagship store of the LCBO to get ideas about various types of packaging, marketing, store display including public awareness messages of moderation in consumption of alcoholic products.

DEMAT which is supporting a small business to produce banana wine observed the variety of fruit liquors that are produced all over the world and obtained ideas on up- scale packaging which would provide an alternative to glass packaging.

(xi) Niagara Region trip

This fast paced study tour of urban areas concluded with a visit to the Niagara Region, one of the primary agricultural areas in Canada, and Niagara Falls.

Several Canadian consultants were invited to be part of the group. This provided the opportunity for the group to interact on an informal basis with professionals which included legal, financial and international development expertise.

The group visited the local Community College- Niagara College of Applied Arts and Technology. This Community College is located in the wine growing region of Ontario and has a working winery where aspiring vintners are trained. Due to its close proximity to Niagara Falls it also specializes in courses in hospitality and tourism. The group visited the wine store and had lunch at the restaurant both of which are run by Niagara College students.

A visit to Niagara Falls provided an opportunity to see this natural wonder of the world and also observe the wide range of tourist businesses opportunities that can be clustered around a tourist destination.

8.0 SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES AND BEST PRACTICES THAT ARE TRANSFERABLE TO MALAWI

1. Canada has an integrated approach to developing the SME sector at the policy, institutional and enterprise levels

Canada has taken an integrated approach to developing the SME sector. This has been achieved through;

Policy development;

Governments at the federal and provincial levels continuously monitor and develop policy initiatives to respond/support SMEs.

This includes tax legislation, special financing programmes with financial institutions, data collection by Statistics Canada and budgetary allocations to support institutions for SME's.

Institutional Development

Government departments and Agencies continue to build capacity to respond to the needs of SME. This institutional development capacity is being built at the federal, provincial, municipal and community level. This includes consultation and outreach to SME 's and SME support institutions, professional associations ,data collection, analysis and dissemination, coordination between all levels of government to provide "one window "services.

Enterprise level

Support at the enterprise level for entrepreneurs and business entities.

2. Public procurement is seen as an important economic development tool at the national, regional and sub regional levels

At the National level large government procurement plans are discussed with the regional development agencies to see where government procurement should be focussed to meet particular economic development priorities.

This same concept is replicated at the provincial and municipal levels.

3. Data and common definitions on SME's are important for transparency, communication and monitoring and evaluation; a strong data analysis capacity exists at all levels.

There is recognition that there is a need to have transparent definitions and comparable statistics for policy analysis and programme development.

Government departments and NGO's also have strong data analysis skills for monitoring and evaluation, for advocacy and promotion.

4. The Government engages in consultation, outreach and partnerships to build the capacity of SME's ; there are strong coordinating mechanisms between different levels of government and the private sector

The Government has a mix of promotion and pro active approaches. In addition to consultation, outreach and partnerships it proactively conducts training sessions on how to do business with the government. The government works actively to reduce the burden of administrative complexity for the SME sector.

5. There are public –private partnerships to build the capacity of SME's

The Government and regional development agencies have formed partnerships with community agencies and non-governmental organizations to deliver support services to SMEs to assist them in improving their competitiveness. These organizations provide training which ranges from skills, business know how, business planning, information services and networking to provide information on products, markets, financing, export requirements, customs regulations, partners (both domestic and foreign). Many of these partnerships require budgetary allocation from the Government

Overall Canada recognizes the importance of the SME sector and has a strong enabling political and economic environment for the SME sector.

.0 SWOT ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SME SECTOR IN RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>1) ODPP Legislation in place which provides opportunities to SMEs to access public contracts for goods works and services</p> <p>2) Availability of SMEs' support institutions e.g. DEMAT SEDOM, MEDI, MRTC, MBS etc</p> <p>3) Awareness of SMEs in the country</p> <p>4) Increased interest in SMEs by media, education institutions and professional bodies and donors</p>	<p>1) Lack of acceptance by procuring entities to involve SMEs in public procurement opportunities</p> <p>2) Lack of knowledge and information by SMEs on public procurement</p> <p>3) Lack of coordination of SMEs policy</p> <p>4) Lack of skills and capacity</p> <p>5) Lack of national data base on SMEs</p> <p>6) Limited resources in the support institutions of SMEs</p>	<p>1) ODPP's mandate to devise programs and measures for ministries to use in promoting SMEs</p> <p>2) MDGS provides for SMEs empowerment for economic growth</p> <p>3) Development partners' interest to support SME sector</p> <p>4) Commercial banks now opening up to support SMEs</p> <p>5) Political will to support SMEs development</p> <p>6) Positive trends in Macro-economic conditions</p>	<p>1) Negative perception on SMEs performance</p> <p>2) Changes in macro-economic conditions</p> <p>3) Complexity of Government regulations</p> <p>4) HIV/AIDS pandemic</p>

0.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTION

No.	Recommendation	Objective	Responsible Entities/Partners	Time frame	Where
SHORT TERM					
1	Consultation Meeting with Stakeholders (GOM Procuring entities, donors, SME support institutions)	Bring awareness & get agreement on SME issues in order to devise the ODPP SME program as required by ODPP legislation	ODPP, Ministry of Trade, SEDOM,DEMAT,	June 2007	LL
2	Develop a train the trainer program on public procurement requirements & pilot with main SME support institutions	To provide skills in public procurement requirements in support institutions and SMEs	ODPP,DEMAT,SEDOM,MEDI, Ministry of Trade, MCCI,NASME	July – Aug 2007	BT
3	Agree on terms of reference for	To create national	Reserve Bank, NSO, MRA, Trade etc	July-September	LL

	the conduct of a national survey	database for SMEs		2007	
4	Obtain Procurement Plans from Ministries, departments and publicize on ODPP Web page	1.To begin the process of publicizing government procurement opportunities to the public and 2.To obtain a comprehensive view of government procurement plans in order to devise a program for SME participation in public procurement	ODPP and Procuring Entities (PEs)	July/Aug 2007	LL
MEDIUM TERM					
5.	In relation to the SME program,	To establish the appropriate	ODPP	July-September/07	LL

	review and define the functions and responsibilities of the Regulatory Review and Advisory Department of the ODPP to develop, promote, monitor and evaluate the SME program on an- going basis.	organization structure and capacity to carry out a sustainable, ongoing SME program			
LONG TERM					
6	Develop an SME program based on the legislation including set asides, subcontracting, removal of barriers to SME	To create opportunities for SMEs by implementing the legislation	ODPP/ Procuring Entities(PEs)Ministries, Agencies	August - Oct /07	LL

	participation and reporting				
7	Sensitize procuring entities to the legislation and proposed program	To make entities aware of legislation and promote SME participation	ODPP/ Procuring Entities (PEs), IPC, Ministry of Trade, MCCCI, representative bodies of SMEs (SEDOM, DEMAT, NASME etc).	Sept /07-ongoing	BT,LL MZ
8	Put in place a mechanism for regular dialogue with the private sector with particular emphasis on SMEs to respond to issues related to public procurement	Bring awareness & get agreement on SME issues	ODPP/ Ministries, Agencies, Development Partners, Private Sector , NGOs	Oct /07-ongoing	BT,LL MZ
9	Develop a strategy to provide needs	Increase SME capacity to participate in	ODPP/SME institutions of the Ministry of Trade , Chambers of Commerce, Trade	Oct/07-ongoing	

	based training for the private sector in procurement procedures, which includes a special emphasis on SMEs,	public procurement	Associations		
10	Advocate with Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Finance to build capacity of SME support institutions to provide business skills through increased budgetary allocations	To promote and increase capacity of SME support institutions which will enable them to build SME capacity to participate in public procurement	ODPP/ Ministry of Trade /Ministry of Finance	June-December/07	BT,LL,MZ
11	Ensure that Public Procurement Opportunities are	To provide information to SMEs on public	ODPP, Procuring entities (PEs), DEMAT, SEDOM and other SME support institutions.	June/07 Ongoing	In key areas of Malawi

	<p>widely and consistently disseminated to all vendors, with special emphasis on SMES. These could include the following activities, services and products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outreach and education programs, -Public Sector Contacts Directory -Procurement fairs - Publication of Public Sector procurement plans -Public Sector Expenditure 	<p>procurement opportunities</p>			
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	Analysis				
12	Mainstream information, education and communication on HIV/AIDS in SME programs	To make SMEs aware of the health and economic risks of HIV/Aids	ODPP/NAC, SME support institutions	Continuous	In SME locations

11.0 CONCLUSION

In conclusion the delegation felt that the tour was successful since the objectives of the tour were achieved. The group has obtained knowledge of a number of approaches to SME development which can be customised to the Malawi situation.

Public procurement is an engine for economic development of any country since the public sector is the major consumer of goods, works and services and about 50% to 60% of the Malawi's national budget is spent through public procurement. Therefore creation of maximum opportunities for SMEs in public contracts can result in economic growth.

However the delegation is aware that the creation of the opportunities for SMEs is faced with a great number of challenges including lack of acceptance by procuring entities to provide opportunities to SMEs in public procurement and lack of SME capacity in preparing responsive bids for public tenders. These challenges can be dealt with through development of SME programmes and measures including set asides, subcontracting and removal of barriers for SMEs participation in public procurement. Some immediate steps can be taken to improve access to SMEs such as publicising the government's annual public procurement requirements, based on these notices SME support institutions can begin to provide SMEs with services and training products which can prepare them to bid for specific tenders as they become available.

Finally SMEs in Malawi have opportunities to participate in public procurement since the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) provides for SMEs empowerment for economic growth; the Public Procurement Act 2003 provides a comprehensive policy framework for SME participation in public procurement; in addition there are positive trends in Malawi's macro-economic conditions, the political will, and interest from development partners and commercial banks to support the SME sector.

12.0 ANNEX

Annex 1: List of names met with the study tour delegation with their contracts

No	Name	Address	Tel	E-mail
	Gordon Doe, Director-Business Development	BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 426 6988	Doe.gordon@bbi.ns.ca
1	Julius Kanyamunya, Acting Director Client Development	BBI BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 426 8685	Kanyamunya.julius@bbi.ns.ca
2	Cythia Dorrington, Vice President Client Relations	BBI BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 455 1114	
3	Funmi Joseph,	ACOA	902 426 6603	
4	Idy Fashorant, Controller	BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 426 4470	
5	Joseph Paris, Vice Chair BBI	BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 564 7873	
6	Bernard Andre Elwin, Regional Business Development Manager	BBI Canada/Nova Scotia Business Services Centre, 1575 Brunswick Street Halifax, NS, Canada B3J 2G1	902 426 8688	
7	Fred Morley, Senior Vice President	Graeterhalifax Partnerships, 1969 Upper Water – Suite 2101, Purdy's Tower II – Halifax Nova Scotia Canada B3J 3R7	902 490 6043	fmorley@greaterhalifax.com
8	Robert Loppie, CEO	Bin Doctor, 39 Gurholt Drive, Dartmouth, NS Canada B3B 1J8	462 7468	rloppie@bindoctor.com
9	Marshal Moffat, Director General	Public Works Government Services Canada, 6C1-101, Place du Portage, Phase III, 11, rue Laurier, Gatineau, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S5	819 956 8416	Marshal.moffat@tpsgc.gc.ca

No	Name	Address	Tel	E-mail
10	Joanne Lacroix	Public Works Government Services Canada, 6C1-101, Place du Portage, Phase III, 11, rue Laurier, Gatineau, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S5		
11	Daniel Duguay Assistant Director	Public Works Government Services Canada, 6C1-101, Place du Portage, Phase III, 11, rue Laurier, Gatineau, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S5		
12	Allen Frost, Director	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Les Terrasses de la Chaudiere, piece 1150 10, rue Wellington, Gatineau, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0H4		
13	David Snowdown, Senior Advisor	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Les Terrasses de la Chaudiere, 25, Eddy Street, Room 1550, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H4	819 997 8323	snowdond@ainc-inac.gc.ca
14	Arthur Skuja, Vice President	Merx, 38 promenade Antares, bureau 1000 Nepean (Ontario) Canada K2E 7V2	613 727 4917	askuja@merx.com
15	Paul Saunders, President	Merx, 38 promenade Antares, bureau 1000 Nepean (Ontario) Canada K2E 7V2	613 727 4954 613 7202051(C)	psaunders@merx.com
16	Orrin Benn, President	CAMSC, 95 Berkeley Street Second Floor Toronto, ON M5 2WB	416 941 0004	obenn@camsc.ca
17	Annah Nesbith	CAMSC, 95 Berkeley Street Second Floor Toronto, ON M5 2WB	416 941 0004	anesbith@camsc.ca
18	Sheila Brown, Chief Finance Officer	University of Toronto, 215 Huron Street, 2 nd Floor Toronto ON M5S 1A2	416 978 2065	sheila.brown@utoronto.ca
19	Eddy Jin, Acting Director	U of T University of Toronto, 215 Huron Street, 2 nd Floor Toronto ON M5S 1A2	416 978 6300	jin@utoronto.ca

No	Name	Address	Tel	E-mail
20	Rowena Dias, Area Director: Africa and International Financial Institutions	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, International Trade Branch, Investment and Trade Division, 6 th Floor, Hearst Block 900 Bay Street, Toronto ON M7A 2E1	416 314 8242	rowena.dias@edt.gov.on.ca
21	Debbie Walker, Director Community Export Development	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Investment and Trade Division, 6 th Floor, Hearst Block 900 Bay Street, Toronto ON M7A 2E1	416 325 6658	Debbie.walker@edt.gov.on.ca
22	Steve Dowrich	Principal Consultant Dowrich Management Services 16 Longboat Ave Toronto, ON CANADA M5 4E1	416 703 2392	steve.dowrich@rogers.com
23	Robert Winship	Economist 233 Bromley Crescent Toronto, Ontario	416-233-4098	Robert.Winship@sympatico.ca
24	Paul Martial	Barrister & Solicitor 77 Longwater Chase Marham, Ontario L3R 4A9	905-940-2920	martialaw@rogers.com

Annex 27 – YONECO PRESS ARTICLES

Annex 28 – PERFORMANCE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

PERFORMANCE MONITORING FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
IR 10.1 Systems for Preventing Corruption Established and Strengthened	10.1.1 – IFMIS <i>Adequate hardware and software are procured for IFMIS to be implemented at target user sites the Treasury, Accountant General's Office, three regional payment offices, and two read only sites, the NAO and parliament.</i>	Approved list of equipment is procured and delivered. (Yes or No)	C&A reports	Quarterly, upon selection of successful bidders and delivery of equipment.	Accountant General approves the procurement of hardware and software.
	10.1.2 – Procurement <i>Number of GOM procurement staff trained</i>	Number of GOM employees who attend self-standing course on procurement	C&A and ODPP Training reports	Quarterly	

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	10.1.3 – Procurement <i>Malawi institution offers high level professional procurement training</i>	At least one institution is formally offering a sub-specialty in procurement in their official program.	Polytechnic Blantyre Course Enrollment Official university program	Quarterly	An established Malawian institution(s) of higher learning accepts to establish a sub-specialty.
	10.1.4 Procurement <i>Percent of unqualified procurement audit reports increases</i>	Procurement audits of selected procuring entities (having received C&A training) return positive findings ⁴⁸	C&A monitoring & reporting ODPP monitoring & reporting	Quarterly Bi-Annually Intermittent	NAO hires and retains adequate trained staff to conduct procurement audits
IR 10.2 Oversight Institutions Effective and Independent	10.2.1 – NAO <i>Speedier submission by NAO of Annual audit report to National Assembly</i>	NAO will complete Government Audit Reports for FY2004, FY 2005, and FY2006 before the end of the Task Order. ⁴⁹	NAO and National Assembly Budget & Finance Committee Review of reports available at NAO and National Assembly	Annually	NAO has the will and capacity to produce timely audit reports. AG submits financial reports to NAO in timely manner.
	10.2.2 – NAO <i>Number of staff trained</i>	Actual number of auditors that followed a self-standing training program in audit techniques, computer training and/or IFMIS	NAO and C&A trainers & subcontractors Training reports	Quarterly	Appropriate NAO staff are available for training

⁴⁸ The NAO does financial audits of Ministries and includes procurement units. But this is not sufficient to serve as a source for the indicator. C&A would have to ask the NAO to focus on procurement units. Source: Einar Gorrissen, SIDA LTTA

⁴⁹ By law, the Annual Report is to be submitted to the National Assembly within 6 months after end of GOM FY

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	10.2.3 – NAO <i>NAO on-line with IFMIS</i>	NAO is on-line with IFMIS and has read-only access to government financial reports. Unit of Measure: Yes or No	NAO and Accountant General's Office Observation of C&A Technical Staff	Quarterly-upon installation of equipment at NAO	AGO allows NAO to have read-only access to IFMIS financial reports.
	10.2.4 – M&E <i>Number of GOM staff trained in M&E</i>	Actual number of GOM employees who attend a self-standing course in M&E	M&E and C&A trainers & subcontractors	Quarterly	Appropriate M&E staff are available for training

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	10.2.5 – M&E <i>Number of public relations and outreach events supported</i>	Events include Website development, hearings, press conferences, publications, television, radio spots	MEPD Data	Quarterly	M&E staff has the will and capacity to produce public relations and outreach data and willing to report on its findings.
	10.2.6 – Civil Society Increase in the number of Malawians participating in anti-corruption activities	AC Activities: participation in advocacy campaigns, testifying before parliamentary committees, writing letters to the editor or decision-makers, attending civic education	C&A monitoring & reporting Corruption surveys Surveys by civil society organizations funded under the small grants program SUNY monitoring & reporting	Quarterly Annual Quarterly	Data is available from Afrobarometer and IFES surveys.
	10.2.7 – Civil Society CSOs integrated into Civil Society Action Against Corruption Coalition	Coalition is registered with GOM Unit of measure: Yes or No	Minutes and reports from Civil Society Action Against Corruption Meetings Observation of C&A Technical Staff	Quarterly	CSOs are interested in forming and actively engaged in an anti-corruption coalition.
	10.2.8–Media <i>Media Council established</i>	The Media Council is officially registered with GOM Constituent Assembly records. Unit of measure: Yes or No	C&A Media/newspaper reports US Embassy PAO monitoring	Quarterly Intermittently	Media Council stakeholders agree to revive the council.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	10.2.9 Media <i>Number of journalists trained in thorough researched investigative reporting of a) fiscal mismanagement, b) anti-corruption issues</i>	Number of broadcast journalists and producers and print journalists and editors	IFES & C&A Training reports	Quarterly	Media houses allow their journalists to attend training.
	10.2.10 – Media <i>Media Council establishes a system of accreditation for journalists</i>	Accreditation system is developed and agreed upon by Media Council Unit of measure: Yes or No	C&A Reports Media Council Reports	Quarterly intermittently	Media Council is established
	10.2.11 – Media <i>Demonstrated advocacy by media in favor of AIB</i>	Number of events, articles sponsored or placed by media associations supporting AIB	C&A Reports	Quarterly	
	10.2.12 – Media <i>Adoption of a Code of Ethics by journalists</i>	Code of Ethics formally agreed to by journalists Unit of measure: Yes or No	IFES & C&A Training Reports	Quarterly	Journalists receiving training agree to adopt a code of ethics
IR 10.3 Systems of Enforcement and Deterrence in Place and Functioning Effectively	10.3.1 – Legal Skills <i>Number of GOM staff trained</i>	Number of GOM agency personnel, including senior- and middle-level management	Chancellor College Faculty of Law Number of certificates awarded; training records	Quarterly	C&A and Chancellor College Faculty of Law identify a consultant to conduct the training. C&A and the consultant sign a consulting agreement.

EXPECTED RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	DEFINITION	COLLECTION METHODS AND SOURCE	FREQUENCY	CRITICAL ASSUMPTIONS
	10.3.2 – Legal Skills <i>Number of law students on vocational placement in key GOM entities.</i>	Number of law graduate interns applying for and being accepted by selected GOM entities	C&A Monitoring Reports	Quarterly	Law students interested in internships. GOM entities interested in having interns.
	10.3.3 - Legal Skills <i>Legal precedents set standards for civil servants</i>	Test cases filed challenging administrative law decision-making	C&A/Chancellor College Reports	Quarterly	Chancellor College identifies 15 test cases
Cross-Cutting	10.4 – Cross-Cutting <i>Sovereign Credit Rating</i>	SCR mission implemented	Ratings agency to be sub-contracted by C&A	Annually	GOM demonstrates its commitment to having an SCR by designating and empowering adequate leadership for the process. C&A negotiates and signs a sub-contract with a SCR Agency.