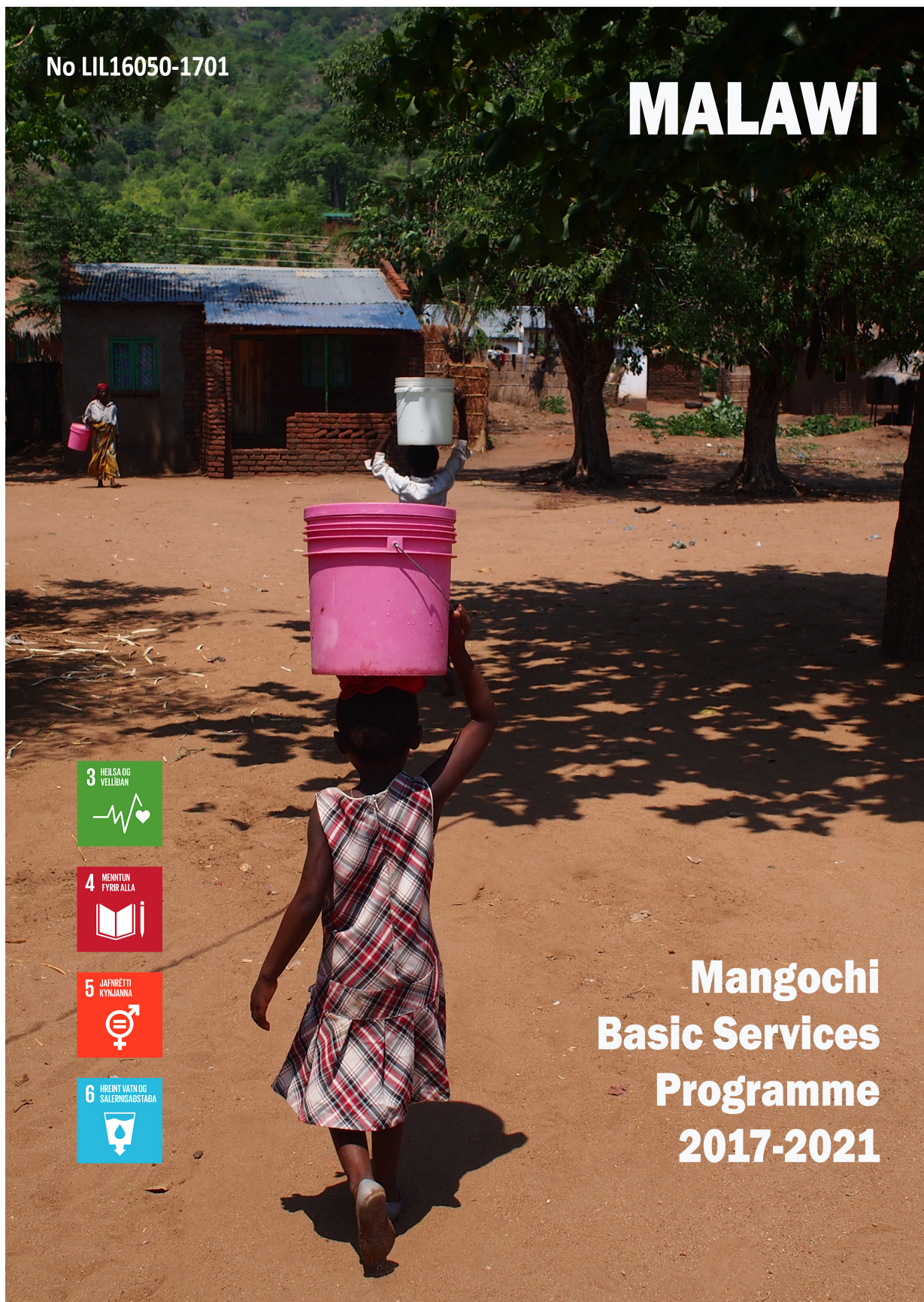


No LIL16050-1701

MALAWI



**Mangochi
Basic Services
Programme
2017-2021**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	4
PROGRAMME SUMMARY	7
1. INTRODUCTION	9
1.1 EARLIER AND ON-GOING WORK IN SECTOR/AREA	10
1.2 OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE DISTRICT	10
1.3 PROGRAMME PREPARATION	11
2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION	11
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	11
2.2 POLITICAL CONTEXT	14
2.3 PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND JUSTIFICATION	15
2.4 PROGRAMME APPROACH AND MAIN FOCUS.....	17
3 PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION.....	18
3.1 PUBLIC HEALTH	19
3.2 BASIC EDUCATION.....	21
3.3 WATER AND SANITATION	26
3.4 WOMEN AND YOUTH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT.....	29
3.5 DISTRICT SECRETARIAT.....	31
3.6 CROSSCUTTING ISSUES	33
4 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION/ORGANISATION/ ADMINISTRATION	34
4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	34
4.2 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT PROCEDURES	35
<i>Main Documents</i>	35
4.3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.....	35
4.4 THE PARTNERSHIP STEERING COMMITTEE	37
4.5 TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND EMBASSY/ICEIDA SUPERVISION	37
4.6 PLANS AND BUDGET	37
4.7 FINANCES	38
4.7.1 <i>Inputs</i>	39
4.7.2 <i>Procurement</i>	43
4.7.3 <i>Input to funds operating under the programme</i>	44
4.8 REPORTING AND MEETINGS	45
4.8.1 <i>Reporting</i>	45
4.8.2 <i>Auditing</i>	45
4.8.3 <i>Internal audits</i>	46
4.8.4 <i>Meetings</i>	46
4.9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	46
4.9.1 <i>Monitoring by Mangochi District</i>	46
4.9.2 <i>Mid-term review and final evaluation</i>	47
4.9.3 <i>Risks and mitigations</i>	47
5 ANNEXES	50
ANNEX 1 – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX	50
ANNEX 2: BUDGET.....	60
ANNEX 3: OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE DISTRICT	61
6 REFERENCES.....	65

Acronyms

ADC	Area Development Committee
AEC	Area Executive Committee
BMO	Borehole Monitoring Official
CBM	Community Based Management
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DCT	District Coordination Team
DDF	District Development Fund
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEHO	District Environmental Health Officer
DEM	District Education Manager
DEMIS	District Education Management Information System
DHMIS	District Health Management Information System
DHO	District Health Officer
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIP	District Implementation Plan
DWMIS	District Water Management Information System
DWO	District Water Officer
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
ESIP	Education Sector Implementation Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GoM	Government of Malawi
HC	Health Centre
HDI	Human Development Index
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HP	Health Post

HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Cooperation
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTOSAI	International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions
IPC	Internal Procurement Committee
IT	Information Technology
JCE	Junior Certificate of Education
LDF	Local Development Fund
LRESP	Local Revenue Enhancement Strategic Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBSP	Mangochi Basic Services Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MSCE	Malawi Secondary Certificate of Education
NAO	National Audit Office
NSO	National Statistics Office
ODF	Open Defecation Free
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Procurement
PBA	Programme Based Approach
PEA	Primary Education Advisor
PSLC	Primary School Leaving Certification
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	School Management Committee
TA	Traditional Authority
TDC	Teacher Development Centre
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee

VHC	Village Health Committee
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WMA	Water Monitoring Assistant
WMIS	Water Management Information System
WPC	Water Point Committee

Programme Summary

Programme/Project title: Mangochi Basic Services Programme, Phase II

Implementing Agency: Mangochi District Council

Period: 2017-2021

Sector/DAC code: Multisector / 16050

Development Objective (Goal):

To facilitate the efforts of the Malawi government, and Mangochi District Council in particular, to improve livelihoods and socio-economic living conditions in rural communities in Mangochi District.

Immediate Objective (Outcome):

Improved provision and use of basic services; in maternal health and family planning, primary education, water and sanitation, and community development, for men and women living in rural Mangochi District.

Expected Outputs:

1. The Makanjira health centre is upgraded to Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmONC) facility and 9 maternity facilities, constructed under Phase I, are fully operational. There will be better community health services through training and logistical support at village level. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) produces better data, through provision of tools and training at input and data management levels, and upgrading of equipment. Management of health services is improved through capacity building, researches and upgrading of facilities.
2. Education infrastructure and services are developed in 12 target schools, located in TA Chimwala, Jalasi, Makanjira, Mponda and Namabvi, with emphasis on classrooms and textbooks for the first 2 grades. Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres established in 2 target schools. Better management of education sector through capacity building and upgrading of facilities.
3. 500 new safe water points are in use and further 180 boreholes rehabilitated in TA's Makanjira, Mponda and Namabvi. 100 villages in above 3 TAs achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, through a the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programme. Management of WASH services improved through training and logistical support at village and district level.
4. Community development and youth projects in place for women and youth, emphasising economic empowerment and access to literacy and skills training.
5. Empowered District Council carrying out well planned and implemented Mangochi Basic Services Programme and the District Development Plan (DDP) in a timely manner.

Overall budget:

The following table represents a summary of the programme budget (in USD) for the financial years starting in July 2017 and ending in June 2021.

MBSP components	2017/18 USD	2018/19 USD	2019/20 USD	2020/21 USD	Total
1- Health Services	1.262.500	1.470.833	1.609.722	1.456.944	5.800.000
2- Education Services	1.609.722	1.304.167	1.331.944	1.345.833	5.591.667
3- Water and Sanitatio	805.556	847.222	847.222	902.778	3.402.778
4- Women and Youth	105.556	166.667	166.667	222.222	661.111
5- District Secretariat	197.222	361.111	169.444	127.778	855.556
Total investment	3.980.556	4.150.000	4.125.000	4.055.556	16.311.111

1. Introduction

The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Malawi (2012-2018) forms the basis for Iceland's support to Malawi, in its efforts to improve the living conditions of its poor population. The CSP's vision for Malawi is: *Iceland will contribute to development in Malawi to improve the living conditions of the poor population. This will result in a more resilient population in adversity and a more resourceful one for self-sufficiency.* Special emphasis is put on supporting Malawian authorities in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially goal 1 which is to end poverty in all forms everywhere; goal 3, ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages; goal 4, ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; goal 5, achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls and goal 6, ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. While the CSP emphasized supporting Malawi in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), exchanging these with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), since adopted by Malawi and Iceland, is seen as fully compliant with the spirit of the CSP. One further pillar to the cooperation is The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) II.

The modality provided by the CSP is Programme Based Approach (PBA) at District level, in Mangochi District. This provides for a "single entry point", with the aim of simplifying procedures, minimizing organizational strain, enhancing local ownership and contributing to increased sustainability of programme activities.

While previously a separate programme document was prepared for each component (public health, basic education, water and sanitation), all activities are now incorporated into one programme document, in order to achieve better cohesion. This means that the programme outlined in this document involves numerous sectors and divisions within Mangochi's District secretariat. Special attention is given to priorities outlined in the District Development Plan (DDP).

The programme is developed in close cooperation between the Embassy of Iceland/ICEIDA and Mangochi District authorities, with the involvement of Malawi's national government, through the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD). This tripartite partnership will also be reflected in implementation arrangements for the programme.

As agreed between the partners, the programme is mainly a continuation of previous programmes in public health, basic education and water and sanitation. Based on a request from the Government of Malawi (GoM), this second phase of the programme will also consider support for economic empowerment for both women and youths, special support to the District Council secretariat, capacity building of local development structures and programme staff and support to finance the council revenue enhancement plan. Further analytical work will be needed before specific activities and inputs can be proposed.

The new Programme is articulated with a view to the current challenges facing Malawi in general and Mangochi District in particular. The fiscal situation of central government,

following years of draught and a significant reduction in external budget support, has become even more challenging, including reduced transfers to the District and an inability to add new staff to the government payroll.

The high population growth in the country, which is higher still in Mangochi District, adds to the challenges in providing services. It can be noted that when the previous basic services programme was being prepared, in 2011, the estimated population in Mangochi was 800 to 900 thousand. It is currently estimated to be close to 1.2 million people. According to projections, the population in the District will grow by an estimated 200 thousand people or more during the implementation of the Programme, from 2017 to 2021. The strain from this high growth will be particularly strongly felt in the education sector and calls for an even clearer focus in support. Overall, the population growth raises serious questions about the sustainability of results achieved and will be the subject of continuous discussions throughout the programme lifespan.

1.1 Earlier and on-going work in sector/area

The government of Iceland has been Malawi's development partner since 1989 through the Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) until the end of 2015, when ICEIDA was incorporated into Iceland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This did not bring about any change in the cooperation between the two countries. Iceland's involvement began in activities related to fisheries in Lake Malawi, but was gradually extended to health, primary education, adult literacy and water and sanitation. The single largest activity was the construction of the community hospital in Monkey Bay, which was handed over to Malawian authorities in 2011.

During recent years, Icelandic involvement has expanded to cover the entire District of Mangochi. Before 2012, ICEIDA funded a large Water and Sanitation project in TA Nankumba and an adult literacy project in the same TA, as well as supporting primary schools in several TAs. In 2012, a new phase was started in the Icelandic – Malawian cooperation as a tripartite cooperation agreement was signed, between ICEIDA, Malawian authorities and Mangochi District, in which ICEIDA committed itself to provide program-based assistance to Mangochi District Council to support its development strategy in the areas of social services, namely: Public Health, Basic Education and Water and Sanitation. In addition, the Programme included capacity building at District level, which was incorporated into relevant sectors. The programme closing date was set for 30 June 2016, but has been extended to June 30 2017.

1.2 Other development partners in the District

Iceland is keen on avoiding duplication of work and support that can as well or better be provided by other development partners. Therefore, it is important to note the contribution of others and to seek complementarities. Various other partners are working in the District in different sectors and areas and a complete list of these can be found in Annex 4.

1.3 Programme preparation

In November 2015, the Secretary for Local Government and Rural Development, on behalf of the Malawian Government, asked for the extension of the MBSP. It is stated, that both the Ministry and Mangochi District, would like to see the extension based on the existing programme, with a focus on public health, basic education and water and sanitation, as well as proposing three new areas to be taken into consideration in the next programme:

- Women and Youth Economic Empowerment: proposed in order to increase income levels of communities at household level through promotion of sustainable and profitable economic activities, reduce youth unemployment and reduce migration to South Africa through job creation;
- Support to finance the Council revenue enhancement Initiative (Local Revenue Enhancement Strategic Plan (LRESP)); proposed in order to enhance the Council revenue generation capacity for better service delivery and development
- Capacity building of local development structures and Programme staff: proposed in order to improve governance development and implementation both at community and District level.

In February 2016, the Embassy of Iceland established a Programme Preparation Committee (PPC), with the participation of representatives from the Ministry and Mangochi District Secretariat, as well as the Embassy itself. The PPC decided to employ external consultants to prepare a draft programme document.

Workshops were held with District personnel and the proposed support programme is the result of close cooperation and consultation with District officials, as well as discussions with line ministries and the Embassy. The process involved extensive consultation with the District and beneficiaries. However, it took a considerably longer time than expected and agreed upon and needed further elaboration and adjustments after the consultation period ended. It should also be noted that the new areas of emphasis, proposed by Malawi (women and youth empowerment and employment, and revenue enhancement) were not subject to independent analysis in the preparatory process and will call for further analytical work, prior to any decisions.

2 Background Information

2.1 Introduction

Malawi is a landlocked country in southeastern Africa, bordered by Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. The country is rather small and, with an estimated population of close to 18 million people as of 2016¹, is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa.

¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=malawi> United Nations, 2016, p. 124

According to the World Bank, 84% of the population lived in rural areas as of 2015². The majority of the rural poor population depends on subsistence farming for livelihoods and diversification in agriculture is low. Population growth is a huge challenge in Malawi, according to the United Nations, the total population in the country grew by 3,1% a year in 2010-2015 and rural population grew by 3,8% a year in the same time period³. This rapid population growth creates substantial difficulties, e.g. by increasing the strain on agricultural land considerably, especially in Mangochi District. A key characteristic of the population is its extremely high dependency ratio⁴, which, according to the UN, was 95% in 2015. Malawi ranks number 173 out of 188 countries on the 2014 Human Development Index (HDI) with a value of 0.445, which is slightly better than 2013 when the HDI index was 0,439 and Malawi ranked number 175. The country ranks number 140 on the Gender Inequality Index (GII) for the same year⁵. There are some considerable challenges facing the country, including lack of resources, which make it highly dependent on international development assistance. Political, economic and environmental adversities combine to make Malawi struggling with delivery of basic services to meet the people's needs, such as health, education and food security.

Malawi has seen some positive changes regarding public health in recent years. A 2015-2016 Key Indicator report on the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) showed a gradual decrease in under-5 mortality, with instances being down from 112 deaths per 1000 live births in 2010 to 64 deaths per 1000 live births in 2015-16. Similarly, fertility rates in Malawi seem to be dropping with births per woman averaging at 4,4 as compared to 5,7 in the 2010 DHS. Maternal health care indicators are showing some positive gains, percentage of births occurring in a health facility rose from 73% in 2010 to 91% in 2015-16⁶. However, the 2015-16 DHS revealed negative trends in the vaccination of children, 81% of children were reported to be fully immunized in 2010 but in the recent survey, only 71,3% were fully immunized⁷.

The provision of quality education is a big challenge in Malawi. Historically the country's average spending on education has been higher than the regional average but recent studies indicate that that is not the case anymore. Malawi's education sector is underdeveloped and struggles with fulfilling its obligations to its students in terms of infrastructure, qualified teachers, teacher to student ratio and appropriate teaching materials. These problems are reflected in high repetition rates, high dropout rates, low

² <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL> The World Bank, 2015a

³ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=malawi> United Nations, 2016, p. 124

⁴ The **dependency ratio** refers to the number of children (0-14 years old) and older persons (65 years and over) to the working-age population (15-64). A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and older persons who are often economically dependent.

⁵ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report.pdf UNDP, 2015, p. 210 & p. 226

⁶ Measurements refer to a period of five years preceding a survey

⁷ National Statistical Office of Malawi & ICF International, 2016,, 2017 p. 13-26

transition rates from primary level to secondary and tertiary levels and low examination performances⁸. There are also indications of very low literacy and numeracy proficiency in grades 1-3⁹. In 2011, 74,2% of Malawians aged 15 and over had no education, 10,8% had completed a Primary School Leaving Certification, 8,3% had a Junior Certificate of Education (JCE), 5,2% held a Malawi Secondary Certificate of Education (MSCE) and only 1,6% pursued a tertiary education.

According to the 2015-16 Demographic and Health Survey's Key Indicators Report, 87% of Malawi's population has access to an improved source of drinking water. These improved sources include private taps, public taps and boreholes, among others. Improved sanitation is not as universal, with only 55,1% of the population having access to improved sanitation facilities such as ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine or pit latrine with slab.

Gender inequality is widespread in Malawi and poses a serious challenge to development efforts in the country. Malawi has one of the highest rates of child marriages in the world, according to UNICEF, with 9% of girls married before the age of 9 and 46% married by the time they turn 18. Girls are furthermore less likely to receive education than boys, gender based violence is very common and economic opportunities are less available to women. Youths are another vulnerable group in Malawi. They, as well as women, are often systematically excluded from decision-making, illiteracy rates are high and unemployment levels are significant.

Decentralization, process of transferring powers, authority, functions, responsibilities and the requisite resources from central government to local governments, began in Malawi in 1998. Then the government approved the National Decentralization Policy, following a thirty year, highly centralized, one party regime. The aim of the policy was poverty reduction through better delivery of services and public goods, especially to the rural population of the country as well as to strengthen democratic institutions and participation at the local level. It was to devolve administration and political authority to the district level; integrate governmental agencies at the district and local levels into one administrative unit; transfer implementation responsibilities to the districts and promote popular participation in the governance and development of districts. According to a 2010 review of the decentralization process in selected districts, the policy had led to important institutional changes in government structures and decision-making processes at the local level. Through implementing the policy, District Councils were established in 28 districts and verified as legitimate implementation bodies for delivery of services at the local level. Further structures were implemented in order to facilitate bottom-up development planning and coordinated approach to local level development. However, the decentralization process

⁸<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23737/9781464807947.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y> The World Bank, 2016b

⁹ *Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality*, III Project Results: Pupil achievement levels in reading and mathematics, working paper 2010.

has experienced some setbacks, including resistance to change, staffing problems at district levels, limited capacity and funding to implement district development plans, weak Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems and lack of knowledge, awareness and interest among district staff and political leaders.

Mangochi District is one of Malawi's 28 districts, located on the southern tip of Lake Malawi. The District's population is projected to be around 1,1 million and makes up 6% of Malawi's population, making it the most populous rural district in Malawi. Mangochi covers an area of 6.273 square kilometres and has a population density of a little over 136 people per square kilometre, which is similar to that of Malawi. The dominant ethnic group in Mangochi is Yao (76%) and the major religion is Islam with approximately 70% of the District's population being Muslim.

Key socio-economic indicators for Malawi and Mangochi District include the following:

Indicator	Mangochi	Malawi
Population	1.053.585	17.215.232
Life expectancy at birth, years	57,8	63
Average population growth	3,55%	3,06%
Fertility rate, births per woman	6,4	5,1
Maternal mortality ratio, per 100.000 live births	Xxx	439 ¹⁰
Net enrolment rate of school-entry children, primary	70,4%	79,5%
Population with access to and use of improved water source	92,7%	86,2%
GDP per capita (USD)	NA	372
HDI ranking, out of 188 (2014)	NA	173
GII ranking, out of 150 (2014)	NA	140

SOURCES: THE WORLD BANK AND MANGOCHI MDG END LINE SURVEY 2014

2.2 Political Context

Malawi is a multi-party demographic society. The country's current president, Arthur Peter Mutharika, was elected for a five-year term in a general election in 2014, replacing Joyce Banda. Mutharika is the brother of former president, Bingu Wa Mutharika under which he served as foreign minister. There has been some controversy regarding the 2014 elections, Joyce Banda even tried to have them declared null and void on grounds of electoral irregularities. The elections were however confirmed valid in the end and Mutharika was inaugurated on 2nd June 2014. A major impediment for progress in Malawi is the "endemic" corruption within the public service, and the issue has had severe consequences for

¹⁰ 2015-16 Demographic Health Survey. National Statistical Office of Malawi & ICF, 2017 p. 245

Malawi's economy. In 2013, Malawi experienced its biggest government corruption scandal in history when it was discovered that for a long time, civil servants and politicians with the assistance of private contractors had stolen over \$31 million of government funds. The incident, which has since been dubbed Cashgate, prompted international donors, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), to temporarily cease economic assistance to Malawi. The IMF and other donors have since resumed their aid but corruption is still endemic in the country. According to the Economist Intelligence Unit's (EIU) 2016 Democracy Index¹¹, Malawi ranks in 91st place and scores 5,55 points out of 10, the lowest since 2010 and is considered a hybrid regime. The country's government faces major issues e.g. regarding economic stability, corruption and delivery of services but one of the biggest challenges in Malawi is food security. The 2016-2017 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment¹² estimates that for the April 2016 to March 2017 consumption period, almost 6,5 million people from most districts in Malawi will be food insecure. The country is very vulnerable to climate-induced shocks, is highly dependent on foreign aid, and has a narrow export base and little diversification in agriculture. The EIU expects these factors, among others to lead to contractions in economic growth in the country, something that further contributes to political volatility although underlying political stability is expected to stay intact.

2.3 Problem identification and justification

The first phase of the Mangochi Basic Services Programme ended in June 2016 and was extended to June 2017. The 2012-2017 phase I of the Programme achieved much of its aspirations, according to the mid-term evaluation report 67,2% of the Programme outputs had been reached in 2014. There had been considerable success in all components, indicators such as deliveries attended by skilled health workers and rate of under-1 immunization had improved; access to safe water in target areas had improved and the number of Open Defecation Free (ODF) verified villages were slowly rising. Furthermore, indicators such as primary school retention rate and selection rates to secondary schools had seen improvement through the pilot programme in the education component. Despite this success there are still substantial challenges to be addressed in Mangochi District. These include a population growth rate of over 3% p.a., which will see the population double approximately every 20 years. Just keeping up with such a growth will place significant strain on the ability of the District to provide the basic services, which might improve on those social indicators.

For the coming Programme phase, emphasis will continue to be on public health, education and water and sanitation but in addition, activities regarding women and youth empowerment as well as capacity building of the District Secretariat will be undertaken.

¹¹ <http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=Democracy-Index-2016.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2016> The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016, p. 9

¹² <https://www.wfp.org/content/malawi-national-food-and-nutrition-security-forecast-april-2016-march-2017> The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, 2016

Through a dialogue between stakeholders, the major issues in each component were identified.

The health sector in Mangochi lags behind the national average on many critical health indicators. Utilization of antenatal care services in the critical first trimester of pregnancy is very low, or around 8% and the proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health workers is only 64% while the national average was reported at 89,8% by the DHS 2015-16 Key Indicators Report. Under-5 mortality rate in Mangochi is 102 deaths per 1000 live births, which is considerably higher than the national averages of 64 per 1000. Mangochi is a large district and has some areas that are hard to reach and can get isolated, especially during the rainy season, e.g. TA Makanjira. Special focus will be put on assisting these areas to deliver adequate basic health services to their populations.

Mangochi faces challenges in the delivery of education services. According to the 2015 Malawi Statistical Yearbook, 91% of Mangochi population over 15 had no education, compared to 74,2% of Malawi's total population. The proportion of those who held a Primary School Leaving Certificate (PSLC) is furthermore considerably lower in Mangochi (4,1%) than on the national level (10,8%). The Programme focuses on 12 schools in the District and has done since 2012 but in this programme phase, emphasis will be put on the first 4 standards as is in compliance with the Government of Malawi's Education Sector Implementation Plan II, which has the goal of ensuring 50% of children reach standard 4 literacy/numeracy. Learner's achievement after standard 4 in target schools will therefore be an important indicator in measuring success in the education component. Learner/classroom ratio must furthermore be improved, with focus on getting all children in standard 1 and 2 inside a classroom.

The first phase of the Programme focused on improving access to water and sanitation in TA Chimwala, where access to safe portable water was only around 50%. By the end of 2015, TA Chimwala had seen much improvement with boreholes or protected shallow wells being the main source of drinking water for 99,4% of the TA's households. The water situation in the District varies greatly between TAs; with some areas having high coverage and while others harder to reach areas struggle. TA Mponda, TA Namabvi and TA Makanjira are three such hard to reach areas with low access (+/- 50%) to safe water sources and poor key water-casual indicators. The sanitation situation progressed more slowly than the water situation and fewer strides were made. The 2017-2021 Programme phase's emphasis in sanitation will be on increasing the number of ODF verified villages in the target TAs.

Women and young people are vulnerable groups e.g. when it comes to education and economic opportunities. Women are overrepresented among those who live in extreme poverty and they as well as young people of both sexes are often excluded and marginalized when it comes to decision-making and development processes. The 2017-2021 Programme phase will address issues regarding women and youth economic empowerment through conducting a situation and stakeholder analysis and support to relevant offices so that they can build the capacity needed to manage gender and youth programmes.

The Government of Malawi has, through The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2016-2020 prioritized decentralization as a tool for improving the lives of the rural population in Malawi and the 2017-2021 MBSP phase II will assist by strengthening the capacity of Mangochi District council to carry out its development plans.

2.4 Programme approach and main focus

This programme is based on priorities and strategies identified by national and the District authorities, thus representing strong national ownership. The Programme will support and follow the overall development strategy of Mangochi District Council with priority issues, identified by the District Council, addressed and pursue full alignment e.g. defined as “on plan, on budget”.

The Icelandic International Development Cooperation (MFA/ICEIDA) globally and in Malawi aligns its development efforts with international agreements and declarations, including the Sustainable Development Goals, as guidance on key objectives, and the Paris Declaration and subsequent agreements on the approach to providing support, Iceland will incorporate these principles into its operational procedures in Malawi.

The main focus of the programme is on better access and use of quality maternal and infant services, in hard to reach areas in the District, improvement of quality education in target schools and sustainable access to and use of safe water sources and sanitation facilities in selected areas. The target schools are located in TA Chimwala, TA Jalasi, TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi. Water and Sanitation interventions will take place in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi. A major health infrastructure will be built in TA Makanjira.

In addition, the new programme will, subject to positive outcome of analytical work and baseline studies, also provide support to promotion of early childhood development and economic empowerment of youths and women. There will also be a component for strengthening the capacity of Mangochi District Council to effectively implement and manage development programmes in the District.

The programme addresses the following priorities identified in MGDS-II and the District Development Plan, through consultative meetings with the District development sectors and through dialogue between Malawi authorities and the Embassy of Iceland:

Public health

- Improved health services infrastructure in hard to reach areas.
- Better access and use of and access to quality maternal and child health services and family planning.
- Improved management of health system to deliver quality services.

Basic Education

- Education infrastructure in target schools developed and furnished.
- Teaching and learning environment in target schools strengthened, with focus on early years of primary education (Standard 1-4, starting with standards 1 and 2).
- Better management of target schools.
- Piloted Early Childhood Development services attached to selected schools.

Water and Sanitation

- Increased access to improved safe water sources.
- Improved sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Better management of water points and the water sector.

Youth and Women Economic Empowerment

- Economic empowerment of women and youth through pilot activities. **Mangochi District Council Secretariat**
 - Improved work environment and capacity for delivery.
 - Resource mobilization opportunities analysed and planned for.
 - Strengthened delivery of services, with appropriate monitoring and supervision.
 - Results based management of the Programme.

The Embassy of Iceland/ICEIDA in Malawi will in its plans follow the budget cycle of Malawi from 1st July each year to 30th June the following year. Funds for the MBSP II will be channelled from the Embassy of Iceland through a special account designated for the MBSP II, which is administered by the District Council and monitored by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development and Ministry of Finance.

3 Programme Description

The overall objective of the MBSP II is to facilitate the efforts of the Malawi government and Mangochi District Council in particular, to improve livelihoods and socio-economic living conditions in rural communities in Mangochi District. This should result in a more resilient population in adversity and a more resourceful one for self-sufficiency.

To achieve desired outcomes the MBSP II will aim at improving provision and use of basic services; in maternal health and family planning, basic education, water and sanitation and community development for men and women living in rural Mangochi.

The MBSP II has five components; Public Health, Basic Education, Safe Water Supply and Sanitation, Women and Youth Economic Empowerment and District Secretariat. Each of these components has a specific objective and specific outputs, further detailed in subsequent sections of this chapter, which can be measured against baselines and numeric indicators of progress.

3.1 Public Health

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing is the United Nations' 3rd Sustainable Development goal and the Government of Malawi furthermore recognizes the importance of good public health in achieving sustainable socio-economic development.

During the first phase of MBSP, in 2012-2017, major emphasis was on investment in infrastructure. A new maternity ward was constructed and equipped at the Mangochi District Hospital in Mangochi town, as well as 8 smaller maternity wards in relation to existing Health Centres in rural areas. In addition, the first phase of the programme provided 16 waiting homes, 10 staff houses and 10 Health Posts. Five new ambulances were procured and 8 bicycle ambulances. The programme emphasized the importance of HSAs, 35 received initial training and 550 were equipped with bicycles and other aid. Furthermore, the DHO was provided with support to strengthen its operations. This programme phase will be devoted to making all these facilities fully functional, as well as providing infrastructure in the least covered parts of the districts.

The expected **outcome** of the Public Health component is:

- ***Improved access to, and use of, quality maternal and health services.***

The **key indicators** for results are listed in the table below, followed by a list of **outputs**, all further elaborated in the logical framework matrix, and annexed to the document

Indicator	Source	2017	2021
Impact			
Maternal mortality ratio	DHS	439/100,000	TBD
Neonatal mortality rate	DHMIS	42/1000	38/1000
Health Outcomes			
Proportion of pregnant women starting antenatal care in first trimester of pregnancy	DHMIS	8%	15%
Proportion of deliveries attended by skilled health workers	DHMIS	64%	80%
Under 1 children fully immunised	DHMIS	75%	95%

To achieve the outcome listed, the Programme will produce a number of expected outputs through the support.

Nr.	Expected outputs
1.1	Health service infrastructure and operations
1.1.1	<p>Makanjira Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmONC) health centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) EmONC buildings and related WASH and electricity in place b) Furnishings for health centre c) Fencing of health centre d) 10 UMOYO staff houses
1.1.2	<p>Health posts buildings and staff houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 15 health posts b. 25 staff houses at health posts c. 21 UMOYO staff houses d. 3 vaccine storage cold rooms
1.1.3	<p>Rehabilitation, equipment and furnishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Equipment for 5 waiting homes b. Water provision in 4 health centres and 25 health posts c. General maintenance in 10 health centres d. Maintenance of Monkey Bay Community Hospital e. Incinerators in 10 health centres and placenta pits in 5 health centres f. Power installed in 15 health centres
1.2	Community based health services
1.2.1	<p>Patient referral system strengthened</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 5 new ambulances in place and operational b. 10 bicycle patient transporters in place and operational
1.2.2	<p>Equipment and training of community health workers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 270 Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) trained in various subjects (70 new entries) b. 540 bicycles and basic kits provided to HSAs c. 300 Safe Motherhood Committees formed and functioning d. 700 Village Health Committees (VHCs) trained e. 60 village clinics established f. Family planning strengthened g. Adequate number of rapid pregnancy test kits supplied to all health centres and health posts (exact number not available) h. Nutrition supplements (e.g. “Nutributter”) available in all health centres and distributed to malnourished 6-18 month old infants

1.3	Health Management Information Systems (HMIS)
1.3.1	<p>Transport and communication systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 15 motorcycles in place and use b. 1 lorry for vaccine distribution in place and use c. Car tracking system in place in all ambulances d. 50 health personnel using motorcycles trained and equipped
1.3.2	<p>HMIS capacity building and operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 20 computer sets for HMIS data management purchased b. 180 Health Management teams and coordinators trained c. 2000 village health registers purchased d. 1500 village health registers put to use e. 170 data quality assessments carried out f. 420 data preparation clerks supervised g. Monthly HMIS data collection
1.3.3	<p>District Health Office capacity building and operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Quarterly HMIS data review meetings b. Bi-annual District Implementation Plan (DIP)/HMIS review meetings c. 40 staff members receive various training d. IT equipment updated e. Logistical support provided f. Temporary support to human resources (salary support to 40 professional staff) g. 4 research projects and dissemination of results

It is estimated, subject to budgetary allocations by Icelandic authorities, that an amount of USD 5.8 million will be made available as inputs for the activities needed to reach the above listed outputs.

3.2 Basic Education

Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education is embedded in SDG goal number four. Thus universal access to basic quality education is considered a key factor in development and education can considerably contribute to poverty reduction and increase gender equality. Being educated is also a human right in itself, one that furthers the individual's access to other human rights.

Mangochi is considered a low-performing district when it comes to education, compared to the rest of the country. In 2015, 50% of Mangochi's population aged 15 years and older had never attended school as compared to 21% on the national level and only about 17% of

children under five in Mangochi have access to early childhood education, leaving them ill prepared for primary school. According to the 2015 Malawi Statistical Yearbook, 91% of the Mangochi population aged 15 and over, had no education; 4,1% had a Primary School Leaving Certificate, gained at the end of standard 8; 2,3% possessed a Junior Certificate of Education, meaning that they finished form 2 of secondary school and 2,4% had finished their secondary education and received the Malawi Secondary Certificate of Education. Only 0,1% then went on to finish a tertiary education.

Mangochi is divided into 19 education zones and has 267 primary schools, of which 256 are public and various religious groups operate 11 schools. Because of the large population of Mangochi and the high number of schools operating within it, as well as the poor state of infrastructure etc., the MBSP II funds earmarked for the education component would be spread thin indeed if they were to be allocated evenly across all schools in the District.

Therefore, it was decided, in cooperation with District authorities and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), to select three schools from each of four education zones, twelve schools in total, to receive a holistic assistance to improve the quality of education. This part of the component will be an extension of the 2012-2017 programme and the schools in question will be the same as the ones in the last phase. The schools are situated in TA Chimwala, TA Jalasi, TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi. Malawi's Education Sector Implementation Plan (ESIP) II has prioritized the basic education of children standard 1-4 with the goal of ensuring that 50% of children reach standard 4 literacy/numeracy skills. The 2017-2021 MBSP will reflect this prioritization in its education component by focusing efforts on the first 4 standards, starting with standard 1 and 2.

In addition to this, the education component will have an Early Childhood Development (ECD) program, aiming at preparing children under 5 for primary school enrolment. This is in compliance with the Education Sector Implementation Plan II's focus on improving transition and continuity between learning phases from ECD, primary and lower secondary schools.

In the 2012-2017 phase, the main focus was on investment in infrastructure. A baseline study revealed, that the 12 schools had a total of 111 classrooms, for 19.916 students. That gave a student: classroom ratio of 179, ranging from 80 to 277. By the end of June 2017, the number of classrooms will have increased to 183. A total of 70 have been constructed as part of the programme, and two by the LDF. At the same time, the number of student had risen to 25.913, bringing the student: classroom ratio to 141,6. The programme increased the number of teachers' houses in the 12 schools from 64 to 100, and the number of pit latrines from 145 to 193. Moreover, the programme provided classroom furniture, textbooks and notebooks, as well as in-service training for teachers and school managers and the training of 65 new teachers trained by DAPP. In relation to the programme, extensive gathering of data was conducted, through surveys and standardized tests.

In this phase, it has been decided to emphasise the lowest standards, 1 and 2, in line with GoM policy. The aim is to provide them all with a classroom and all the required textbooks in the ratio 1:1. The books will be given to the learners to keep. The feasibility of double shifts, for better use of infrastructure will be evaluated, as well as the introduction of assistant teachers in Standard 1 and 2. If this approach manages to provide them with basic reading, writing and numeracy skills, it is thought that the way forward will be easier, decreasing the likelihood of dropping out when educational demands increase in the higher standards.

The expected **outcome** of the Basic Education component is:

- **Improved quality of primary education services in target schools.**

The **Key indicators** are listed in the table below, followed by a list of **outputs**, all further elaborated in the logical framework matrix, and annexed to the document

Indicator	Source	2017	2021
Impact			
Proportion of children in std. 2 and 3 achieving at least minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics, by sex	DEMIS	TBD	50%
Education Outcomes			
Learner/classroom ratio in first 3 grades in target schools	DEMIS		
Learner achievement after std. 4 in target schools	DEMIS		> 50%
Literacy rate in std. 1, 2 and 3 in target schools	DEMIS	TBD ¹³	TBD

To achieve the outcomes listed, the Programme will produce a number of expected outputs through the support.

Nr.	Expected outputs
2.1	Education infrastructure in 12 target schools
2.1.1	<p>New buildings for select groups within the 12 target schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 32 school blocks designated for the youngest pupils built, pending demand and availability of land b. 1 administration block built for each school c. 2 resource centres built for children with special needs d. 40 teachers' houses built

¹³ Assessment tool to be designed

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. 30 improved latrines built f. 24 sanitation facilities built for children with special needs.
2.1.2	<p>Rehabilitation, equipment and furnishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3000 school desks bought and distributed b. 200 sanitation equipment units installed c. General maintenance of classrooms, teachers' houses, latrines etc.
2.2	Basic education services in 12 target schools
2.2.1	<p>Capacity building of teachers and school managers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 300 teachers receive pedagogical training b. 300 trainers and 144 school managers receive specialist training about gender equality in schools c. 144 managers receive management training d. 12 School Management Committees (SMCs) trained in various subjects, including gender equality in schools, M&E and subcommittees trained in ECD where applicable e. X teacher's assistants trained f. Standardized tests carried out once per semester g. Double shifting introduced in first 2 grades h. Yearly quiz competition in all target schools
2.2.2	<p>Teaching and learning material</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 340.000 textbooks procured and distributed to the students¹⁴ b. 1,2 million notebooks bought and distributed to the students c. 300 teachers receive teacher's guides d. 4 "sports kits"¹⁵ bought and distributed to each school, every year of the programme
2.2.3	<p>Support to equity and retention of girls and vulnerable children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 100 children supported within "Back to School" project. b. 12 mother groups receive appropriate training – including adult literacy, life skills and gender equality c. 12 bicycles for mother groups in place and use d. 12 special needs teaching aids and devices in place and installed e. 48 teachers receive in-service training in special needs education
2.3	School meals

¹⁴ Reference to the population of Iceland; number of text books should at least cover 1:1 ratio of 3 textbooks for students in standard 1 and 2, every year of the programme

¹⁵ Footballs, netballs and volleyballs, plus volleyball nets

2.3.1	World Food Programme (WFP) in target schools a. 6 of the target schools participate in “Home Grown Meals Programme”
2.4	Management of 12 target schools
2.4.1	Community engagements a. 16 meetings with chiefs on importance of child education and gender equality
2.4.2	District Education Office capacity building and operations a. 24 staff members have improved work stations b. 3 staff members attended professional training courses c. 20 Primary Education Advisors (PEA) trained in M&E d. IT support provided e. Logistical support provided f. 36 managers trained in data management g. 1 Teacher Development Centre (TDC) constructed h. Temporary support to human resources (salary support for 62 teachers + honoraria for # ¹⁶ teacher’s assistants i. 2 research projects and dissemination of results
3.1	ECD services in 2 target schools
3.1.1	ECD centres a. 2 model ECD centre class blocks constructed b. 2 child-friendly sanitation facilities c. 2 cooking shelters with energy saving stoves d. 8 care givers trained e. 8 care givers receive honoraria
3.1.2	Community mobilization and support a. 12 community sensitization and mobilization meetings

The outputs and activities are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix and Activity List in Annex I, and the Work Plan in Annex II.

It is estimated that USD 5,6 million will be allocated for education, subject to annual budget allocations by Icelandic government.

¹⁶ To be determined

3.3 Water and Sanitation

Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all is SDG goal number six. Good access to safe and reliable water sources is crucial for human and social development and the United Nations' General Assembly has recognized clean drinking water as a human right. Clean water is also crucial when it comes to sanitation and good sanitation practices can in turn ensure the safety of water supplies. Improving access to safe water and sanitation facilities is one of the most important activities in preventing water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera.

The average figures for water and sanitation situation in Mangochi are misleading because of high disparity between individual TAs, where in particular the hard to reach area on the east side of Lake Malawi are much worse off than others.

The first phase of Mangochi Basic Services Programme from 2012 to 2017 focused on improving the water and sanitation situation in one TA, Chimwala with considerable success. By the end of 2015, boreholes or protected shallow wells were the main drinking sources for 99,4% of the TA's households, well above the target. and there was overwhelming satisfaction with the water services provided by the project. The sanitation part of the project was not as successful but some strides were made, e.g. regarding sanitation facilities. The 2017-2021 programme phase will focus on TAs Makanjira, Namabvi and Mponda. It is expected that the number of new and improved water points produced by the MBSP II passes the 1000 mark during this phase, and will get close to providing 300 thousand people¹⁷ with potable water.

The expected **outcome** of the Water and Sanitation component is:

- ***Increased sustainable access to and use of improved safe water sources and sanitary facilities.***

The **key indicators** are listed in the table below, followed by a list of **outputs**, all further elaborated in the logical framework matrix, annexed to the document.

Indicator	Source	2017	2021
Impact			
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitary services ¹⁸ in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi.	DWMIS		
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking	DWMIS	74%	80%

¹⁷ Close to the number of inhabitants in Iceland.

¹⁸ Population using an improved sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.

water services ¹⁹ in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi.			
Water and Sanitation Outcomes			
% of households with access to improved and safe water sources and sanitation in targeted TAs	DWMIS		80%
# of ODF verified villages in targeted TAs ²⁰	DWMIS	24	TBD
Incidents of waterborne diseases in targeted TAs	DHMIS	#	TBD

To achieve the outcomes listed, a number of expected outputs through the support

Nr.	Expected outputs
4.1	Access to safe water sources in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi
4.1.1	Functional safe water points ²¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 330 boreholes constructed b. 170 shallow wells constructed c. 180 boreholes rehabilitated
4.1.2	Capacity building of local community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 500²² new Water Point Committees (WPC) trained in Community Based Management (CBM) b. 180 WP committees refreshed in CBM c. 15 new Area Mechanics trained d. 17 existing Area Mechanics trained e. 8 retail shop owners oriented and mobilized to stock spare parts
4.2	Management of water interventions
4.2.1	District Water Office capacity building and operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 50 various District extension workers (CBM trainers) receive refresher training b. 24 Water Technicians, Water Monitoring Assistants (WMAs), Borehole Monitoring Officials (BMOs) and warehouse clerk receive refresher training c. Training d. 5 motorcycles in place and in use e. 1 (4x4) vehicle in place and in use

¹⁹ Population using an improved drinking water source which is located on premises, and available when needed, and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination.

²⁰ As of March 1st

²¹ Exact number of new boreholes and shallow wells depends on demo- and topography in the target areas

²² Depending on # of new waterpoints

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f. IT support provided g. Logistical support provided h. Temporary support to human resources (salary support for 14 WMAs, 2 supervisors and 1 warehouse clerk)
4.3	Sanitation and hygiene efforts
4.3.1	<p>Open Defecation Free verified communities campaign in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 96 community leaders' meetings b. 4 community mobilizations conducted c. 5000 care group volunteers oriented in Community Lead Total Sanitation (CLTS) and ODF d. 500 quarterly meetings with care group volunteers e. 5000 golf t-shirts for volunteers procured and delivered f. 200 CLST – ODF verification in villages carried out g. 10 ODF celebrations at TA level
4.3.2	<p>Sanitation facilities promoted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 sanitation and marketing centres (San centres) established b. 100 local masons trained for San centres (low cost latrine technology, san plat casting) c. 100 Village Development Committees (VDCs) mobilized for Sanitation Marketing (San-mat) d. 300 VDCs trained in hygiene promotion and progress scoring (Village score cards) e. CLTS refresher training for HSAs and other District extension workers f. 200 low cost latrines constructed for vulnerable households
4.3.3	<p>Improved sanitation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3000 San Plats installed in communities b. To be determined
4.4	Management of sanitation and hygiene interventions
4.4.1	<p>District Environmental and Health Office capacity building and operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bi-annual Sanitation and Hygiene Community Based Data Audits b. 160 monitoring meetings for San-Mat c. 7 motorcycles in place and use d. 1 (4x4) vehicle in place and use e. IT support provided f. Logistical support provided g. 2 research projects and dissemination of results

The outputs and activities are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex I and the Work Plan in Annex II.

An amount of approx. USD 3.4 million will be devoted to water and sanitation, subject to annual budgetary allocation by authorities in Iceland.

3.4 Women and Youth Economic Empowerment

Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls is the UN's 5th SDG goal and goal 8 is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. When it comes to development challenges such as poverty, conflict, HIV, climate change etc., there are some demographic groups that are more vulnerable than others; women and youths are a good example of this.

Women are overrepresented among those who live in extreme poverty; they are often responsible for care giving, cleaning, cooking, childcare and other reproductive work, are excluded from economic opportunities either by law or by customs and often have little decision-making powers, over their bodies, within communities and at the household level.

Young people are often systematically excluded from decision-making and development processes and they face issues such as unemployment, lack of access to schooling and high exposure to violence. Despite the vulnerability of these groups, it has been widely recognized that their involvement is crucial when it comes to the success of development strategies. Women make up around half of any country's population but their talents and potentials are largely underutilized due to the prevalence of gender inequalities. Studies have shown that increased participation of women in the work force accelerates economic growth and that when women gain more control over household spending, the spending changes in a way that directly benefits the family, especially children. Increasing women's education levels can considerably accelerate economic growth and furthermore, adding only one year of education for women of reproductive age has been shown to reduce child mortality by almost 10%.²³ The empowerment of women therefore makes economic sense as well as being a goal in itself.

In 2014, there were more young people, between the ages 10 and 24 in the world than ever before, according to the United Nations. This large population of young people make up the workforce of the future but the majority lives in developing countries, which means that they have limited access to the resources needed to reach their full potential. The economic and social empowerment of these youths and an increase in their access to decision- and policy-making could contribute to considerable economic growth and social development in coming years.

The expected **outcome** of the Women and Youth Economic Empowerment component is:

²³ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures> UN Women, 2015

- **Improved access of women and young people to education and economic opportunities in designated areas of the District.**

The main outcome **indicators** and outputs will be determined after a thorough stakeholder, valuechain- and situation analyses has been conducted, however some preliminary indicators and outputs are listed in the table below, and in the logical framework matrix, annexed to the document.

Indicator	Source	2017	2021
Impact			
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18			
Outcome			
To be determined			

To achieve the outcomes listed, the Programme will produce a number of expected outputs through the support

Nr.	Expected outputs and sub-outputs
5.1	Women Economic Empowerment
5.1.1	Situation and stakeholder analysis
5.1.2	Support for women's economic empowerment
5.2	Management of gender programme
5.2.1	District Gender Office capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 offices furnished b. IT support c. Logistical support
5.3	Youth Economic Empowerment
5.3.1	Situation and stakeholder analyses
5.3.2	Support to youth economic empowerment
5.4	Management of youth programme
5.4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 offices furnished b. IT support c. Logistical support

The outputs and activities are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex I and the Work Plan in Annex II.

Since specific outputs can not be elaborated at this stage, this component must have a separate approval process through the steering committee, the Embassy/ICEIDA and the Directorate for International Development Cooperation at the MFA in Iceland.

An amount of approx. USD 600 thousand will be devoted to youth and women economic empowerment, subject to annual budgetary allocation by the Government of Iceland.

3.5 District Secretariat

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2016-2020 has prioritized decentralization as a tool for improving the lives of rural people in Malawi. The decentralization process is meant to transfer power from a central authority to the local level, enabling the districts to effectively plan and prioritize activities to be undertaken and their implementation as well as allowing the people to democratically choose their local representatives. Furthermore, decentralization has been recognized as a good mechanism for reduced bureaucracy and enhanced transparency and accountability in governance.

According to Malawi’s decentralization emphasis, Mangochi District council shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of all MBSP’s II components. For the implementation to be successful, it is crucial to strengthen the District council through some activities aimed at developing and enhancing its institutional capacity.

The expected **outcome** of the District Secretariat component is:

- ***Increased capacity of Mangochi District Council to carry out MBSP and its development plans (in a timely manner).***

The **key indicators** are listed in the table below, followed by a list of **outputs**, all further elaborated in the logical framework matrix, annexed to the document.

Indicator	Source	2017	2021
Impact			
District poverty levels			
Outcome			
Participatory District Development Plan and District Implementation Plan in place and properly executed.			
Result based management of MBSP confirmed satisfactory by Monitoring and Evaluation system reports.			
Annual MBSP audits and financial audits confirmed satisfactory			

To achieve the outcomes listed, the Programme will produce a number of expected outputs through the support.

Nr.	Expected outputs
6.1	District Secretariat and District Council capacity building
6.1.1	Central administration and council building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. District Finance office constructed and well organized b. Council chamber constructed based on needs assessment and operating c. Furnishing of offices, based on needs assessment d. Furnishing of council chamber (60 pp.) e. 4X4 vehicle in place and use f. 1 motorcycle in place and use g. Logistical support for implementation and monitoring of the programme h. Education fund established
6.1.2	Department of public works <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. To be determined
6.1.3	Department of finance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Furnishing of Offices and Data Chamber b. Procurement of 9 computers, 3 printers and photocopier. c. Optimal financial management d. Internal control systems
6.1.4	Procurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Two weeks training of IPC, provided by ODPP b. Procurement of Computer and printer
6.1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Salary support for M&E officer b. Results based management training c. M&E system in place and operational (including training)
6.1.6	Expanded revenue base <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Construction of facilities at two market areas (Makawa, Katuli) b. Expanded revenue base study
6.1.7	District development plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 270 Village Development Committees (VDCs) trained in community development and planning

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 24 Area Development Committees (ADCs) trained in planning c. 135 Area Executive Committees (AECs) trained in community development and planning d. Formulation of 5-year Village Action Plans focusing on the SDGs supported e. Formulation of 5-year Area Development Plans focusing on the SDGs supported
6.2	Management of MBSP II programme
6.2.1	<p>Monitoring and implementation of MBSP II</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monthly technical monitoring visits to programme activities b. Joint quarterly supervisory visits and meetings by programme management c. Bi-annual Area Development Committee (ADCs) meetings in 3 TAs d. Bi-annual District Executive Committee (DECs) progress reporting meetings e. Bi-annual tripartite programme meetings f. External audit
6.2.2	<p>Evaluations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mid term review in 2019

The outputs and activities are further outlined in the Logical Framework Matrix in Annex I and the Work Plan in Annex II.

An amount of approx. USD 700 thousand will be devoted to District Secretariat, subject to annual budgetary allocation by authorities in Iceland.

3.6 Crosscutting issues

Throughout the MBSP II, two cross cutting issues, gender and environment, will be systematically considered and indicators used to measure progress towards gender equality, as stipulated in the master programme document.

The Partners recognizes the importance of **gender equality**, both as a goal in itself and as means to further ends in development. Women play a vital role in the managing of households and are most often responsible for duties such as collecting water, washing clothes and dishes, cooking and handling food, taking care of children and growing crops. Despite this, their decision-making powers in the household are often negligible and their access to public services, economic opportunities, resources and power tends to be disproportionate to men's. The Partners considers the empowerment of women to be a crucial factor in social and economic development and consequently, the improved living standards for those living in poverty. With this in mind, all interventions and activities

undertaken by the MBSP II will be analysed with regard to gender equality. The impacts of the strategies on either gender will be considered and an effort will be made to involve both men and women in decision-making and implementation. As gender equality is not only a cross cutting issue but also an end in and of itself, a component of the MBSP II will be devoted entirely to the economic empowerment of women and young people. Gender and value chain analyses will be conducted in that component, e.g. regarding fisheries and agriculture.

Long-term, **sustainable development** is not possible if the strategies undertaken lead to environmental degradation. The Partners recognizes this and endeavours to take environmental aspects into consideration, as far as possible, in all its operations. The Partners are to ensure that the activities undertaken in the MBSP II are environmentally sustainable and that they strengthen the District's resilience to environmental threats, such as climate change. All electrical installation will be carefully evaluated in respect to renewable energy such as solar. All school cooking facilities in the twelve schools shall be equipped with energy saving stoves. Furthermore, the participation of vulnerable groups, such as women, in environmental protection and sustainable resource management, is to be encouraged. In preparation for the Youth Economic Employment component, analysis on opportunities works programme to improve the environment, including a re-forestation programme, with carbon offset objectives and business opportunities within the solar energy sector etc will be given special attention.

4 Programme Implementation/Organisation/ Administration

The implementation of the programme is based on a Programme Based Approach (PBA). PBA is based on the principle of coordinated support for a locally owned programme for development, in this case a District development strategy. Through PBA, the donor is committed to use the partner country's own systems to the fullest extent possible, complemented with efforts of strengthening them and therefore reducing transaction costs of external support and strengthening local ownership.

Adoption of the PBA modality demonstrates the Partners's commitment to efforts to increase the use of local systems, to use a single comprehensive programme and budget framework and to ensure that leadership is in the hands of the District for strengthening capacity and enhancing ownership. This is in line with the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness and Malawi's own efforts to improve aid coordination. The experience from the previous programme, 2012-2017, gives reason to believe that the decision to adopt this approach was a correct one. It is thought that its adoption has made aid delivery more effective and efficient and that Iceland's relatively small contribution in the national context is making a significant impact at a District level.

4.1 Institutional arrangements

The district-based approach, which is crystallized in the cooperation between Mangochi District and the Embassy/ICEIDA, is among other things based on the Malawian

government's decentralization policy. Cabinet approved it in 1998 and the Parliament passed the Local Government Act in 1998, enshrining the decentralization policy.

In recent years, the Embassy/ICEIDA, has directed its support through Mangochi District Council. The experience of the approach and the arrangement has been good, and has led to a considerably increased capacity of District personnel in running complex programmes as the MBSP. This is evidenced in the marked difference between the capacity of the sectors and departments that have been involved in previous activities, and those who have not, when preparing this programme document.

Mangochi District Council is a model of integrated government agencies at the district and local level into one administrative unit, through the processes of institutional integration, composite budgeting, and provision of funds for the decentralized services. This set up diverts the central government of implementation of programmes and responsibilities to the District council. The aim is to foster governance and development at the local level, and so, facilitate the participation of the grassroots populace in decision-making.

The programme contributes to the decentralization strategy of the Government of Malawi and is fully in line with the Mangochi District Development Plan and will be implemented at the local level by the Mangochi District Council.

4.2 Programme Management and oversight procedures

Main Documents

Tripartite Agreement: The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD) and the Mangochi District Council on behalf of the Government of Malawi (GoM) and Embassy/ICEIDA on behalf of the Government of Iceland will enter into a tripartite agreement regarding the Mangochi Basic Services Programme (MBSP II). The agreement specifies roles and responsibilities of the different parties regarding funding, management, implementation and monitoring of the MBSP II.

This Programme Document, is an annex to the above agreement. It outlines the expected results of the programme, the expected outputs and describes the indicators that will be used to monitor the progress. The document describes the management, organisation and implementation mechanisms as well as stipulating budget, work plan, duration and operational procedures. Relevant line ministries and government agencies in Malawi will be consulted regarding guidance on policy making and major issues of concern as appropriate.

4.3 Roles and Responsibilities

- a. The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MoLGRD)** is responsible for the tripartite agreement and will liaise with the Embassy/ICEIDA at central level. It has a supervisory role towards the Mangochi District Council.
- b. Embassy of Iceland in Lilongwe/ICEIDA** is responsible for funding of the MBSP II and monitoring on behalf of the Government of Iceland.

- c. Line ministries** in the relevant sectors have a role to play in the MBSP II; the most relevant are the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Gender, Children Disability and Social Welfare, and Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development. These ministries will give guidance in various aspects of the programme. In addition, the MoF and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MoEP&D) is responsible for the government budget and therefore has a monitoring role in the programme.
- d. Mangochi District Council** implements activities and is responsible for transparent financial management, adherence to procurement rules and resource management. The MBSP is in line with the District's plans and strategies and is implemented through its mechanisms.
- e. The Partnership Steering Committee** (see 3.3) is the highest decision making body of the MBSP.
- f. District Executive Committee (DEC)** is the technical and advisory body of the District Council chaired by the District Commissioner and comprises all heads of sectors. The DEC is responsible for the implementation of all aspects of the District Development Plan or coordination, monitoring and evaluation.
- g. Management and coordination teams.** In each of the sectors supported by the MBSP II, the District Council has a management and/or coordination team. In health it is the District Health Management Team. In education it is the District Education Management Team. For water and sanitation it is the District Coordination Team. Representatives of the various district offices that have a stake in the sector are members of these teams. These teams meet at regular intervals, review progress of sector plans and make decisions about future activities. Donors can participate in the work of these teams, and the Embassy/ICEIDA will be actively involved during the lifespan of the programme. These teams report to the DEC.
- h. Day-to-day collaboration** between the District Council and the Embassy/ICEIDA will take place through its Mangochi Office.
- i. Technical units.** The District Water Office, the District Health Office and the District Education Office are responsible for implementation at the community level, and reporting in collaboration with communities, VDCs and ADCs. Correspondence and guidance takes place through Area Executive Committees (AECs), on which various extension workers serve.

4.4 The Partnership Steering Committee

The Mangochi Basic Services Programme (MBSP II) will have a Partnership Steering Committee (PSC) that will provide oversight functions and serves as the highest decision making body for the programme.

The members of The PSC include the Mangochi District Commissioner as Chairperson and the Head of Mission of the Embassy/ICEIDA as Vice Chairperson. Other members will include relevant district officials, such as heads of sectors and departments, and Embassy/ICEIDA staff. If deemed necessary, representatives of relevant line ministries and government agencies may be invited to the meetings of The PSC.

4.5 Technical support and Embassy/ICEIDA supervision

The Embassy/ICEIDA will give technical assistance available to the Mangochi District Council for implementation support, e.g. through consultations, supervision, transportation and communication means and other assistance. This may include the funding of outside experts and consultants, if necessary.

Frequent field visits will be undertaken by the Embassy/ICEIDA in cooperation with the partners to monitor activities. These are complementary to the field visits of the staff of the District Council which form a part of the MBSP II.

The organisation and management of the programme is stipulated in the MBSP II Partnership Agreement.

The implementing agents for specific components in the programme, are respective District offices; District Health Office, District Education Office, District Water Office, District Welfare Office, District Youth Office and the Secretariat itself, led by the District Commissioner.

4.6 Plans and budget

Following approval of this programme document and the partnership agreement, a detailed work plan will be constructed for the next financial year, and the subsequent years. The Malawian fiscal year is used as the basis, thus starting with quarter 1 on July 1st each year and ending quarter 4 on June 30th.

The Icelandic Government contributions to this programme are subject to annual budget parliamentary allocations.

The skeleton budgets, in US dollars. Presented in Table 5 and 6, outline two scenarios, subject to annual budget allocations to Icelandic International Development Cooperation; a baseline budget and an optimistic high scenario budget. However, being presented in US\$, reservations must be made regarding changes in the value of either the Icelandic Króna or the Malawi Kwacha. The division of funds between components and years is shown in the table below. An output based budget estimate in Malawi Kwacha for each year and all components is provided in Annex 2.

Table 5.

MBSP components	2017/18 USD	2018/19 USD	2019/20 USD	2020/21 USD	Total
1- Health Services	1.262.500	1.470.833	1.609.722	1.456.944	5.800.000
2- Education Services	1.609.722	1.304.167	1.331.944	1.345.833	5.591.667
3- Water and Sanitatio	805.556	847.222	847.222	902.778	3.402.778
4- Women and Youth	105.556	166.667	166.667	222.222	661.111
5- District Secretariat	197.222	361.111	169.444	127.778	855.556
Total investment	3.980.556	4.150.000	4.125.000	4.055.556	16.311.111

Table 6.

MBSP components	2017/18 USD	2018/19 USD	2019/20 USD	2020/21 USD	Total
1- Health Services	1.262.500	1.470.833	1.609.722	1.456.944	5.800.000
2- Education Services	1.609.722	1.304.167	1.331.944	1.345.833	5.591.667
3- Water and Sanitatio	805.556	847.222	847.222	902.778	3.402.778
4- Women and Youth	105.556	600.000	600.000	600.000	1.905.556
5- District Secretariat	197.222	361.111	350.427	350.427	1.259.187
Total investment	4.132.692	4.104.594	4.108.868	3.925.819	17.959.187

The current economic situation in Malawi makes future predictions difficult. Consequently, there is considerable doubt about the overall cost of the programme. The baseline cost estimate is USD 16,3 million for the four-year period, with the annual allocations shown in table 5. Due to recent developments in the foreign exchange market in Malawi, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the cost of many activities in the programme. A detailed budget will be worked out annually, in line with the District Implementation Plan, for approval at the March bi-annual meeting specified in Article 7 of the Partnership Agreement.

Subject to performance and delivery of results as well as available funding, targets for the programme may be adjusted accordingly.

4.7 Finances

The financial management and disbursement of funds is subject to the tripartite partnership agreement as specified in Article 6:

- The Grant will be disbursed quarterly upon receipts of a written request from the District Council based on the financial needs of the Programme and on approved work plans and budgets.
- When determining the amount to request, the District Council shall take into account unspent disbursed amounts. Along with request, the District Council shall

submit quarterly progress reports prepared with a specified format²⁴, including statements of cash and bank balances from the Programme's accounting records.

- Upon approval of the request, the Embassy/ICEIDA shall transfer the funds directly to the MBSP account.
- The District Council shall immediately acknowledge receipt of the funds in writing to both the Embassy/ICEIDA and the National Government Finance Committee of the Ministry and state the date when the transfer was reflected in the accounts.
- All disbursements to suppliers of goods or services shall be made by the District Council.

During the implementation, the District Council and the sector offices will follow all government regulations and procedures for the management and monitoring of public funds.

The District Council will treat all funds received from the Embassy/ICEIDA as public funds and will utilise and account for them as governed by the Public Finance Management Act of GoM (2003). All payments for programme activities will follow the proper procedures for public funds. The District Council, through its Finance Department, will keep all books and accounts for the programme updated at all times.

By the 10th day of each month, the District Council will provide the Embassy/ICEIDA with a financial report outlining programme expenditures of the previous month for each programme component including a comparison with the approved budgets. Release of further funding, is contingent on the receipt of financial reports.

By the 15th day after each quarter, the District Council will provide the Embassy/ICEIDA with a progress report outlining programme activities and results of the previous 3 months for each programme component including a comparison with the expected outputs. Release of further funding, is contingent on the receipt of a progress report.

The Embassy/ICEIDA may without notice delay or stop the release of funding if a suspicion of misappropriation or misuse of funds materialises and request an external audit.

4.7.1 Inputs

The inputs of different parties are stipulated in the tripartite Partnership Agreement. The main inputs are outlined in the following sections.

4.7.1.1 The Embassy/ICEIDA

The Embassy/ICEIDA will fund investment in construction, equipment and capacity building. Running costs and consumables, with few exceptions, will be the responsibility of GoM.

²⁴ The District shall prepare quarterly progress reports in accordance with guidelines on financial reporting provided in the latest edition of the Local Authorities Accounting and Financial Management Procedures Manual as published by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development. This shall include an output/activity based progress report.

All salaries of local health personnel (including trainers) will be paid by GoM, with the following exemptions. The Embassy/ICEIDA will make temporary provisions, for the duration of the Programme for providing salary support to the following District staff on the condition that the GoM will take over those payments as soon as fiscally possible.

- The salaries of the 62 primary school teachers trained by DAPP in the previous phase.
- Salaries of 14 water monitoring assistants, 2 supervisors and 1 warehouse clerk.
- Salaries of up to 40 specialised health professionals for the new maternity wing in Mangochi Town.

Expected inputs include: Constructors contracts, constructing materials, office equipment (including hardware, software, printers, internet, furniture), basic equipment for maternity wards and other health facilities, schools, etc., vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, funding of training and quality assurance programmes, funding of contingency, education and research funds²⁵.

The Embassy/ICEIDA shall, to the extent possible, support the District Council with technical assistance, engage in a constructive dialogue and provide monitoring and evaluation support to activities planned and undertaken, to ensure that they are in conformity with outputs and objectives prescribed in this document.

The Embassy/ICEIDA will only fund the construction of new infrastructure if sustainability is guaranteed by GoM, that is, allocation of additional funds for staffing, running cost and maintenance must be guaranteed.

In order for the Embassy/ICEIDA to fund training activities, the following criteria apply:

- The training scheme is a part of an annual work plan, proposed and budgeted for in a transparent manner by each sector.
- Training is based on needs assessments and has practical applications. At all times certified formal training is preferred to ad hoc schemes.
- Proposal must be presented with rationale and agenda, budget and work plan, reference to available training materials and availability of certified facilitators and number of beneficiaries.
- The Embassy/ICEIDA only funds workshops, seminars and training schemes that apply the agreed guidelines of the international donor group in Malawi. This covers the cost for venues (with prior agreement), accommodation and meals if necessary, training materials (for facilitators and trainees) and transport if necessary. External facilitators can be hired but facilitating allowances for civil servants are not supported.

²⁵ See 4.3.3 Sector reasearch fund

- The Embassy/ICEIDA does not pay sitting allowance and does not pay for incidentals. A donor harmonised allowances scheme has been agreed to by all major donors, including the Embassy/ICEIDA. The scheme reflects maximum allowed rates and each donor can adjust this scheme downwards according to own criteria.

4.7.1.2 The District Council

- The District Council shall be responsible for implementing the Programme in the most efficient manner and in compliance with existing national laws and policies.
- The District Council shall have the overall responsibility for the planning, implementation and reporting of the Programme.
- The District Council shall provide staff and other resources as appropriate.
- The District Council shall ensure that the funding is used according to approved work plans and budgets.
- The District Council shall promptly inform the Embassy/ICEIDA and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development of any circumstances that interfere or threaten to interfere with the successful implementation of the Programme.
- Ensure appropriate staffing level in the District's institutions financed by the Programme, whereby teachers, professional health staff and water monitoring assistants currently financed by the Programme will be absorbed into the state/district payroll.

4.7.1.3 Central Government

In accordance with the partnership agreement, the Government of Malawi through key Line Ministries, will provide the following:

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development:

- Responsibility for overall monitoring and implementation of the project through the Partnership Steering Committee, either directly or by delegating the responsibility to the relevant Ministry.
- Ensure that Iceland's support is reflected in national plans, budgets and accounting.
- Ensure that project accounts are audited.
- Oversee procurement procedures.
- Ensure appropriate staffing level in the District's institutions financed by the Programme, whereby teachers, professional health staff and water monitoring assistants currently financed by the Programme will be absorbed into the state/district payroll.

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development:

- Guidance on policy framework for local governance and overall supervision and monitoring of the programme.
- Provide administrative and institutional support to the programme.
- Coordinate monitoring and supervision of the programme.
- Liaise with the Embassy/ICEIDA as appropriate.

Ministry of Health:

- Appraise project design and proposed technical solutions and provide guidance on national policies, standards and priorities for education.
- Provide technical support, monitor and evaluate local government programmes to keep track of their performance, and to ensure quality assurance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Through its agencies, support on-going assessments of progress in education and ensure that they are cascaded to the project area.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology:

- Appraise project design and proposed technical solutions and provide guidance on national policies, standards and priorities for education.
- Provide technical support, monitor and evaluate local government programmes to keep track of their performance, and to ensure quality assurance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Through its agencies, support on-going assessments of progress in education and ensure that they are cascaded to the project area.

Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare:

- Appraise project design and proposed technical solutions and provide guidance on national policies, standards and priorities for education.
- Provide technical support, monitor and evaluate local government programmes to keep track of their performance, and to ensure quality assurance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Through its agencies, support on-going assessments of progress in education and ensure that they are cascaded to the project area.

Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development:

- Appraise project design and proposed technical solutions and provide guidance on national policies, standards and priorities for education.
- Provide technical support, monitor and evaluate local government programmes to keep track of their performance, and to ensure quality assurance, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.
- Through its agencies, support on-going assessments of progress in education and ensure that they are cascaded to the project area.

4.7.1.4 Local Communities

At community level the Area Development Committees (ADCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) contribute to the development strategy of the District and are both contributors to plans and beneficiaries of investment. Similarly, the nine Traditional Authorities in Mangochi play a large role in community mobilization and awareness raising.

The role of local communities is expected to be as follows:

- Participation in training.
- Provision of locally available materials and labour (e.g. construction of water and sanitation facilities).
- Organisation in the villages/sites and participation in identifying borehole locations.
- Organising of Water Point Committees, Health Committees, School Management Committees, and Mother Groups etc.
- Providing appropriate and secure storage of construction materials and food.
- Assuming ownership and taking full responsibility of management and maintenance of water points through the Water Point Committees (A Borehole Users Agreement will be signed by the District Council and the village development committees).
- Establishing a local fund for maintenance and spare parts of water and sanitation infrastructure.

4.7.2 Procurement

The District Council will undertake all procurement of goods and services under the programme. The Public Procurement Act (2003) and any subsequent procurement guidelines that may be provided by the Government of Malawi, through the Office of the Director of Public Procurement (ODPP), shall govern the procurement procedures.

The Embassy/ICEIDA must give its “no-objection” on tender documents and advertisements, before a tender is advertised. In addition, the embassy’s “no-objection” on bid evaluation reports is required before contracts are awarded to bidders and finally on the contracts

themselves. The District Council shall furnish the Embassy with all relevant information on its procurement practices and actions taken, and provide copies of all related records and documents.²⁶ The Embassy/ICEIDA may require access to information, even during the stage in the procurement procedure when it is restricted to the officers performing the procurement. Restrictions on such information shall be respected until the information can be made public without any risk of detriment to the result of the procurement.

Officials from the Embassy/ICEIDA must be invited to sit all meetings of the Internal Procurement Committee (IPC), as observers, in which procurements funded by the Embassy/ICEIDA are on the agenda. This includes pre-bid meetings, bid-opening meetings and bid-evaluation meetings. The Embassy/ICEIDA shall also be invited to observe the signing of contracts. Invitations must be sent timely.

- All documents regarding procurement of goods and services shall be made available to both parties for acceptance.
- The Embassy/ICEIDA will be kept informed about and invited to comment on invitations to submit tenders in the programme and the selection process of contractors and suppliers.
- The tendering process shall be executed by the District according to accepted standards of Malawian law but with the informed consent (no-objection) of the Embassy/ICEIDA at all stages.
- A procurement plan for the programme is attached in Annex 4.

4.7.3 Input to funds operating under the programme

Sector Specific Education Funds: These funds will sponsor candidates both for pre-service and in-service training. The selection of candidates will be the responsibility of a committee composed of members from the District Council, the zonal offices, head of department and the Embassy of Iceland. Candidates will sign a bond agreement of 3 years with the District Council.

Sector Research Fund: This fund will sponsor operational and other research concerned with questions that are relevant to the work programme under the partnership. This fund will be open for staff in the District. Applications will be reviewed by a district based committee, in which a representative from the Embassy/ICEIDA is an observant.

Sector specific maintenance fund: In order to protect investment in infrastructure and strengthen capacity of the maintenance office at the sector levels a maintenance fund for small repairs and maintenance will be operated. The aim of the fund is to improve spare parts procurement and management and to encourage regular and comprehensive preventive and corrective maintenance.

²⁶ Minutes of IPC meetings, bid-evaluation reports, contracts, etc.

4.8 Reporting and meetings

4.8.1 Reporting

The District Council shall submit quarterly progress reports in accordance with Annex II of the Partnership agreement between the Government of the Republic of Malawi and the Government of Iceland. These reports will review the actual output of the MBSP II and compare with the activity plan and expected outputs. In case of deviations from the plans, explanations must be provided.

The District Council, will produce monthly, as well as quarterly, financial reports.

The general reporting mechanisms for the MBSP are further stipulated in chapter 3.4 of the Master Programme Document.

The Embassy/ICEIDA disbursement of funds for the next quarter, will only be effected upon the submission of quarterly financial and output based progress reports.

Annually, at the October meeting of the programme, all sector heads are required to present a report from their databases (DEMIS, DHMIS, DWMIS etc.) on the indicators defined in the programme. At the same meeting, they shall present an overview of scholarships, research projects and maintenance funded by sector based education, research and maintenance funds.

All reports that the District and the sectors are required to submit to line ministries shall be made available for the Embassy/ICEIDA, unless otherwise decided.

4.8.2 Auditing

The public Finance Management Act (2003) requires public officers to utilise all public funds for their intended purpose. This includes funds from donors such as the Embassy/ICEIDA. When such funds are being utilised, officials have to ensure that all accounting rules and regulations are followed to the letter. Two types of audits will be undertaken to verify this.

4.8.2.1 Annual external audit

As with all district councils, an annual audit is undertaken of the Mangochi District Council's books of accounts. This is done to conform to the Public Audit Act (1998) that requires all entities receiving and using public funds for the implementation of their activities to be audited by external auditors annually. In the case of Mangochi District Council, auditors from either the National Audit Office (NAO) or from the private sector (appointed by the Auditor General) will perform the audit. This includes the MBSP account that all programme funds from the Embassy/ICEIDA go through.

The audit shall be carried out in accordance with international auditing standards laid down by the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) or the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) and the auditor shall be required to state in the report which auditing standards have been applied. Other requirements regarding the audit are stipulated in Article 10 of the Partnership Agreement. The MoLGRD will ensure

that the Embassy/ICEIDA receives a copy of the audited financial accounts of the Mangochi District as soon as they are available.

The Embassy/ICEIDA may ask for independent Audits of Programme Funds.

4.8.3 Internal audits

Twice a year the District Council will undertake an internal audit of the programme's books of account. The results will be made available to the Embassy/ICEIDA immediately when available and will be discussed at the bi-annual meetings. In addition, the Embassy/ICEIDA has the right to inspect and audit the District Development Fund accounts any time.

4.8.4 Meetings

Representatives of the Contracting parties shall have bi-annual meetings, in March and October each year in order to:

- Discuss the progress of the Programme, including results and fulfilment of agreed obligations,
- Discuss and approve work plans and budgets; and
- Discuss issues of special concern for the implementation of the Programme and determine action if required.

The bi-annual meetings shall be called by the District Commissioner for Mangochi and co-chaired by the Head of Mission at the Embassy of Iceland/ICEIDA.

All proceedings of such meetings and decisions made shall be properly recorded as agreed minutes. The agreed minutes shall be prepared by the District Council in liaison with the Embassy/ICEIDA and shall be submitted to the Ministry no later than two weeks after each bi-annual meeting.

The District shall submit a work plan and a budget for the next Malawian financial year at least 15 days before the March meeting. The reports that shall be submitted at the October meeting are listed in section 4.4.1. above.

4.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

4.9.1 Monitoring by Mangochi District

The District is responsible for gathering information about the progress of its activities. Each sector is responsible for providing central government with information on various issues, in standardised form. Thus, sector based data banks exist for most sectors and are updated on a regular basis, to feed into the national information systems. These should be used as bases of information gathering and processing by District authorities. The HMIS, EMIS and WMIS therefore form the foundation of annual reports presented by the District at the bi-annual meeting in October.

Reports to be submitted:

- Sector-based maintenance reports for all maintenance funded by the programme.

- Sector-based training reports for all training funded by the programme.
- Reports from standardised tests in programme schools and control schools.
- Reports based on information in DEMIS, DWMIS, DHMIS focusing on the programme's indicators.

Another pillar of the District's monitoring system is the Quarterly Output Based Report, based on requirements defined by the MoLGRD. This report shall include a description of actual outputs compared to planned outputs (as defined in work plans), a brief summary of the use of funds compared to budget, an explanation of major deviations from plans and an assessment of the need for adjustments to activity plans and/or inputs and outputs, including actions for risk mitigation. The report shall be submitted and reviewed by the Embassy/ICEIDA before quarterly transfer of funds takes place. The preparation of the report is the responsibility of the District's M&E officer, but before submission, the heads of sectors responsible for components in the MBSP II shall meet and review the report. Signed minutes from this meeting should be sent with the report. The M&E officer is responsible for calling this meeting and the minutes. Representatives from the Embassy's office in Mangochi shall be invited to participate in the meeting, as observers.

Within the MBSP II there will be designed, and implemented a specific monitoring and evaluation plan, that will fulfil requirements of the partners. The M&E plan will be based on several components listed below, in addition to the output monitoring described above:

- Monitoring of Outcome Indicators
- Interviews and focus groups, involving key players and beneficiaries of the programme components
- Regular Questionnaire Surveys, aimed at providing information about the behaviour and opinions of beneficiaries in the communities, and their development.
- Accumulation of reports by the District.
- Accumulation of minutes from meetings.

Furthermore, and in relation to the above, regular review visits by Embassy/ICEIDA personnel, funded by the Embassy/ICEIDA will complement the M&E plan.

4.9.2 Mid-term review and final evaluation

A mid-term review will take place in the middle of 2019.

In 2018, an external evaluation will be conducted of the MBSP 2012-2017. Subject to the recommendation of the evaluation, the MBSP II 2017-2021 will be amended as necessary.

4.9.3 Risks and mitigations

A number of internal and external risks may impede the implementation of the Programme or have a negative influence on the achievement of results. These can, to some extent be mitigated with planning and vigorous monitoring efforts.

The political situation in both countries can change and affect the progress of the programme. Economic setbacks can also have serious effects, as has been shown in recent past. In Malawi, shortage of funds to be directed from central government to districts, donor contributions, both through the Local Development Fund (LDF) as well as budget support through central government funds and other external factors may limit the District Council's implementation capacity.

Economic instability, high inflation and fluctuating exchange rates can make budgeting difficult, especially for longer periods. Therefore, the four year budget is based on US\$, but annual budgets are prepared using the exchange rate (provided by the Embassy/ICEIDA) at the time of budgeting.

Inadequate funding of recurrent costs and salaries and lack of support to District authorities in carrying out its role is – based on previous experience - is regarded as a substantial risk. This will be addressed through measures, aimed at strengthening the operational capacity at District level and providing technical support and guidance as deemed necessary.

Shortage of human resources, low salaries and lack of opportunities for continuing education can result in low retention of well-trained and capable personnel. Shortage or high turnover of staff at District and facility level would affect the work and their results.

The rotation of staff has been a problem and has tended to slow down progress of implementation. It is likely to continue to be so. In order to reduce the risk of rotation effects, bond agreements between the District and the employees in question, should be signed where possible, and honoured.

The introduction of new components and sectors may result in a temporary decreasing absorption capacity. This will be mitigated by providing capacity enhancement for new sectors. Experience from the previous programme has shown, that with time and experience, the District staff's capacity builds up.

The Programme may choose to ring-fence activities within the overall structure in an effort to keep successful activities going, even though other may stall or slow down for different reasons, thus contracting activities separately instead of funding them in one pooled lump sum.

The District Procurement Management is a high risk factor that needs to be mitigated through capacity building and continuous supervision by the Programme Management.

Food security in Malawi and Mangochi District especially is a major challenge. Lack of food and nutrition can jeopardize the whole programme and its implementation.

Irregular supply of drugs and materials would adversely affect quality of care and compromise results of interventions in the health sector.

Construction time and delays in construction is likely to affect service delivery. Therefore, low performance of contractors in infrastructure could affect the programme.

Availability of construction materials, spare parts and human resources can slow down the implementation of the programme.

5 Annexes

ANNEX 1 – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Development Objective (Impact)			
<p>To facilitate the efforts of the Malawi government, and Mangochi District Council in particular, to improve livelihoods and socio-economic living conditions in rural communities in Mangochi District</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maternal mortality ratio (B 439, target TBD)²⁷²⁸ - Neonatal mortality rate (B42, target X²⁹)³⁰ - Proportion of children in Standard 2 and 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics by sex (TBD)³¹ - Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation facilities³² (TBD)³³ - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services³⁴ (B TBD, target 80%)³⁵ 	<p>Impact evaluation report</p>	

²⁷ Per 100 000

²⁸ SDG indicator 3.1.1

²⁹ Per 1000

³⁰ SDG indicator 3.2.2

³¹ SDG indicator 4.1.1

³² Population using an improved sanitation facility at the household level, which is not shared with other households (the indicator used for MDG monitoring) and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.

³³ SDG indicator 6.1.1

³⁴ Population using an improved drinking water source (the indicator used for MDG monitoring) which is located on premises, and available when needed, and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination

³⁵ SDG indicator 6.2.1

Specific Objective (Outcome)			
Improved provision and use of basic services; in maternal health and family planning, primary education, water and sanitation, and community development, for men and women living in rural Mangochi District			
<i>Improved access to, and use of, quality maternal and health services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of pregnant women starting antenatal care in the first trimester (Base 8%, target 15%). - % of deliveries attended by skilled health workers (Base 64%, target 80%). - % of quarterly HMIS information data delivered and verified in a timely manner (TBD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DHS Reports - HMIS Reports - HSSP Reports 	Planned and needed resources ³⁸ made available by Malawi and Iceland
<i>Improved quality of primary education services in target schools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pupil/classroom ratio in first 3 grades in target schools - Proportion of children in std. 1, 2 and 3 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, in target schools, by sex 		<p>Political support and governance situation allows uninterrupted implementation.</p> <p>No disasters such as</p>

³⁸ Note on resources: Population growth, while known, puts immense pressure on ability to improve social indicators. Uncertain whether Malawi Govt. can keep up in providing resources.

<p><i>Increased sustainable access to, and use of, improved safe water sources and sanitary facilities</i></p> <p><i>Improved access of women and young people to education and economic opportunities in designated areas of the district</i></p> <p><i>Increased capacity of Mangochi District Secretariat to implement the MBSP and carry out its development plans in a proper and timely manner</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services³⁶ in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi - Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services³⁷ in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi - # of ODF verified villages in TA Makanjira, TA Mponda and TA Namabvi. - Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 - Indicators for Women and Youth outputs – TBD - Participatory District Development Plan, and District Implementation Plan, in place and properly executed. - Result based management of MBSP confirmed satisfactory by Monitoring and Evaluation system reports. - Annual MBSP programme and financial audits confirmed satisfactory 		<p>major draughts or floods disrupt implementation</p>
--	--	--	--

³⁶ Population using an improved drinking water source (the indicator used for MDG monitoring) which is located on premises, and available when needed, and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination.

³⁷ Population using an improved sanitation facility at the household level which is not shared with other households (the indicator used for MDG monitoring) and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS

1.1.1 Makanjira EmONC health centre

- a) EmONC buildings and related WASH and electricity in place
- b) Furnishing for health centre
- c) Fencing of health centre
- d) 10 UMOYO staff houses

1.1.2 Health posts buildings and staff houses.

- a) 15 health posts.
- b) 25 staff houses at health posts.
- c) 11 UMOYO staff houses.
- d) 3 vaccine storage cold rooms.

1.1.3 Rehabilitation, equipment and furnishing.

- a) Equipment for 5 waiting homes.
- b) Water provision in 4 HCs and 25 HPs
- c) General maintenance in 10 HC.
- d) Maintenance of Monkey Bay Community Hospital
- e) Incinerators in 10 HCs and placenta pits in 5 HCs.
- f) Power installed in 15 HCs.

1.2.1 Patient referral system strengthened.

- a) 5 new ambulances purchased.
- b) 10 "bicycle" patient transporters bought.

1.2.2 Equipment and training of community health workers.

- a) 270 HSAs trained in various subjects (70 new entries).
- b) 540 bicycles and basic kits provided to HASs.
- c) 300 safe motherhood committees formed and functioning.
- d) 700 Village Health Committees trained.
- e) 60 Village clinics established.
- f) Family Planning strengthened
- g) Up to 50 000 Rapid Pregnancy Test kits supplied to all HC and HP (#NA).
- h) Nutrition supplements available in all HC's and distributed to malnourished 6-18 month old infants.

1.3.1 Transport and communication systems

- a) 15 Motorcycles purchased.
- b) 1 Lorry for vaccine distribution. Purchased.
- c) Car tracking system in place in all ambulances.
- d) 50 Health personnel using motorcycles trained and equipped.

1.3.2 HMIS capacity building and operations.

- a) 20 computer sets for HMIS data management purchased.
- b) 180 Health Management Teams and coordinators trained.
- c) 2000 village health registers purchased.
- d) 1500 village health registers put to use.
- e) 170 data quality assessments carried out.
- f) 420 data preparation clerks supervised
- g) Monthly HMIS data collection**

1.3.3 District Health Office capacity building and operations.

- a) Quarterly HMIS data review meetings.
- b) Bi-annual District Implementation Plan (DIP)/HMIS review meetings.
- c) 40 staff members receive various training.
- d) IT equipment updated.
- e) Logistical support provided.
- f) Temporary support to human resources. (Salary support to 40 professional staff)
- g) 4 research projects and dissemination of results.

2.1.1 New buildings for select groups within the 12 schools.

- a) 36 school blocks³⁹ designated for the youngest pupils built⁴⁰, pending demand and availability of land.
- b) 1 administration block built for each school.
- c) 2 resource centres built for children with special needs.
- d) 40 teachers houses built.
- e) 30 improved latrines built.
- f) 24 sanitation facilities built for children with special needs.
- g) 1 teacher development centre (TDC).

2.1.2 Rehabilitation, equipment and furnishing

- a) 3000 school desks bought and distributed.
- b) 200 modern sanitation equipment units installed.
- c) General maintenance of classrooms, teachers houses, latrines etc.

2.2.1 Capacity building of teachers and school managers

- a) 300 teachers receive pedagogical training.
- b) 300 teachers, 144 school managers, and received specialist training about gender equality in schools.
- c) 144 managers receive management training.

³⁹ 72 classrooms in total

⁴⁰ Education Sector Implementation Plan II – Priority Programmes 1.6 pg 91, “Ensure that classrooms are used for early grades of primary to ease congestion and reduce PCR in first 3 grades.

- d) 12 School Management Committees trained in various subjects' incl. gender equality in schools, M&E, and Subcommittees trained in EDC where applicable.
- e) Teachers assistants trained (# to be determined)
- f) Standardized tests carried out once per semester.
- g) Double shifting introduced in standard 1 and 2⁴¹.
- h) Yearly quiz competition in all schools.

2.2.2 Teaching and learning material

- a) 340,000⁴² textbooks procured and distributed to the pupils.
- b) 1,2 million notebooks bought and distributed to the pupils.
- c) 300 teachers receive teacher's guides
- d) 4 "sport kits⁴³" bought and distributed to each school, every year.

2.2.3 Support to equity and retention of girls and vulnerable children.

- a) 100 children supported within "Back to School" project.
- b) 12 mother groups receive appropriate training, incl. adult literacy, life skills and gender equality.
- c) 12 bicycles for mother groups procured.
- d) 12 special needs teaching aids and devices procured and installed.
- e) 48 teachers received in-service training in special needs education.

2.3.1 WFP in target schools

- a) 6 schools participate in "Home grown meals programme"⁴⁴.

2.4.1 Community engagements

- a) 16 meetings held with chiefs on importance of child education and gender quality.

2.4.2 District Education Office capacity building and operations.

- a) 24 staff members have improved workstations.
- b) 3 staff members attended professional training courses.
- c) 20 Primary Education Advisors trained in M&E.
- d) IT support provided.
- e) Logistical support provided
- f) Temporary support to human resources. (Salary support for 62 teachers + honoraria for a #⁴⁵ of teacher assistants)
- g) 2 research projects and dissemination of results

⁴¹ Education Sector Implementation Plan II – Priority Programmes 1.7 pg 91, "Reduce class size though double shifting"

⁴² Reference to the population of Iceland; number of text books should at least cover 1:1 ratio of Chichewa textbooks for pupils in standard 1, and 2 and 3, every year,

⁴³ Footballs, netballs and volleyballs plus volleyball nets.

⁴⁴ 3 schools already have regular WFP school meal programme, and 3 school Mary's Meals

⁴⁵ Yet to be determined.

2.5.2 ECD centres

- a. 2 model ECD centre class blocks constructed.
- b. 2 Child-friendly sanitation facilities
- c. 2 cooking shelters
- d. 8 care givers trained
- e. 8 care givers receive honoraria

2.6.1 Community mobilization and support

- a. 12 community sensitization and mobilization meetings

3.1.1 Functional safe water points⁴⁶.

- a. 330 boreholes.
- b. 170 protected shallow wells.
- c. 180 boreholes rehabilitated.

3.1.2 Capacity building of local community.

- a. 500⁴⁷ new Water Point Committees (WPCs) trained in Community Based Management (CBM)
- b. 180 WPCs refreshed in CBM.
- c. 15 new Area Mechanics trained.
- d. 17 existing Area Mechanics trained.
- e. 8 retail shop owners oriented and mobilized to stock spare parts.

3.2.1 District Water Office capacity building and operations.

- a. 50 various District extension workers (CBM trainers) receive refresher training.
- b. 24 Water Technicians, Water Monitoring Assistants (WMAs), Borehole Monitoring Officials (BMOs) and a warehouse clerk receive refresher training
- c. 5 motorcycles
- d. 1 (4x4) vehicle
- e. IT support provided.
- f. Logistical support provided.
- g. Temporary support to human resources. (Salary support for 14 WMAs, 2 supervisors and 1 warehouse clerk)

3.3.1 - Open Defecation Free (ODF) - verified communities campaign in TA Makanjira, Mponda and Namabvi.

- a. 96 community leaders meetings.
- b. 4 community mobilizations conducted.

⁴⁶ Exact number of new boreholes and shallow wells depends on demo- and topography in the target areas.

⁴⁷ Depending on # of new water points

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. 5000 care group volunteers oriented in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and ODF. d. 500 quarterly meetings with care group volunteers. e. 5000 golf t-shirts for volunteers procured and delivered. f. 200 CLST - ODF verification in villages carried out. g. 10 ODF celebrations at TA level.
<p>3.3.2 Sanitation facilities promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 10 sanitation and marketing centres (San centres) established b. 100 local masons trained for San centres (low cost latrine technology, san plat casting) c. 100 Village Development Committees (VDC) mobilized for Sanitation Marketing (San-mat). d. 300 VDC's trained in hygiene promotion and progress scoring (Village score cards). e. CLTS refresher training for HSA 's and other District extension workers f. 200 low cost latrines constructed for vulnerable households.
<p>3.3.3. Improved Sanitation Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 3000 San Plat's installed in communities b. To be determined
<p>3.4.1 District Environmental Office capacity building and operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bi-annual Sanitation and Hygiene Community Based Data Audits. b. 160 monitoring meetings for San-Mat. c. 7 motorcycles d. 1 (4x4) vehicle e. IT support provided. f. Logistical support provided. g. 2 research projects and dissemination of results
<p>4.1.1 Situation and stakeholder analyses</p>
<p>4.1.2 Support for women empowerment</p>
<p>4.2.1 District Gender Office capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 offices furnished b. IT support c. Logistical support
<p>4.3.1 Situation and stakeholder analyses (youth empowerment)</p>
<p>4.3.2 Support to youth economic empowerment</p>
<p>4.4.1 District Youth Office capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 2 offices furnished

- b. IT support
- c. Logistical support

5.1.1 Central administration and council building.

- a. District Finance office constructed
- b. Council chamber constructed based on needs assessment
- c. Furnishing of offices, based on needs assessment
- d. Furnishing of council chamber (60 pp.)
- e. 4X4 vehicle procured
- f. 1 motorcycle procured
- g. Logistical support
- h. Education fund established

5.1.2 Department of Public Works

- a. To be determined

5.1.3 Department of Finance

- a. Furnishing of Offices and Data Chamber
- b. Procurement of 9 computers, 3 printers and photocopier.

5.1.4 Procurement

- a. Two weeks training of IPC, provided by ODPP
- b. Procurement of Computer and printer

5.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

- a. Salary support for M and E officer

5.1.6 Expanded revenue generation

- a. Construction of facilities at two market areas (Makawa, Katuli), fence, stalls, storeroom, water point, toilets
- b. Revenue generation study (To be defined)

5.1.7 District development plan

- a. 270 Village Development Committees (VDCs) trained in community development and planning.
- b. 24 Area Development Committees (ADC) trained in planning.
- c. 135 Area Executive Committees (AEC) trained in community development and planning.
- d. Formulation of 5-yr Village Action Plans focusing on the SDG's supported.
- e. Formulation of 5-yr Area Development Plans focusing on the SDG's supported.

5.2.1 Monitoring and implementation of MBSP

- a. Monthly technical monitoring visits to programme activities
- b. Joint quarterly supervisory visits and meetings by management (biannually)

with ministry).

- c. Conduct annual community satisfactory survey on the Programme.
- d. Hold bi-annual ADC meetings in 3 TA's
- e. Bi- annual District Executive Committee (DEC) progress reporting meetings
- f. Attend bi-annual tripartite programme meetings.
- g. External Audit

5.2.2 Evaluations

- a. Mid term review

ANNEX 2: BUDGET

MANGOCHI BASIC SERVICES PROGRAMME 2017-2021	DRAFT Budget - Malawi Kwacha					USD
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Total	
1.1. Health Services Infrastructure						
1.1.1. Makanjira Health Center buildings	50.000.000	250.000.000	250.000.000	50.000.000	600.000.000	833.333
1.1.2. Health Posts buildings and Staff houses	200.000.000	200.000.000	300.000.000	300.000.000	1.000.000.000	1.388.889
1.1.2. Equipment and furnishing	200.000.000	150.000.000	150.000.000	200.000.000	700.000.000	972.222
1.2. Community Based Health Services						
1.2.1. Patient referral system	70.000.000	70.000.000	70.000.000	70.000.000	280.000.000	388.889
1.2.2. Equipment, and training of Community Health workers	200.000.000	200.000.000	200.000.000	200.000.000	800.000.000	1.111.111
1.3. Management and Health information system (HMIS)						
1.3.1. Transport and communication system	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	65.000.000	140.000.000	194.444
1.3.2. HMIS capacity building and operations	37.000.000	37.000.000	37.000.000	37.000.000	148.000.000	205.556
1.3.3. District Health Office capacity building and operations	55.000.000	55.000.000	55.000.000	55.000.000	220.000.000	305.556
1.3.4. Temporary support to Human Resources	72.000.000	72.000.000	72.000.000	72.000.000	288.000.000	400.000
Total:	909.000.000	1.059.000.000	1.159.000.000	1.049.000.000	4.176.000.000	5.800.000
2.1. Education infrastructure in 12 schools						
2.1.1. New buildings for selected groups	450.000.000	450.000.000	450.000.000	450.000.000	1.800.000.000	2.500.000
2.1.2. Equipment and furnishing	28.000.000	28.000.000	28.000.000	28.000.000	112.000.000	155.556
2.2. Basic education services in 12 target schools						
2.2.1. Capacity building of teachers and school managers	75.000.000	75.000.000	75.000.000	75.000.000	300.000.000	416.667
2.2.2. Teaching and learning material	170.000.000	170.000.000	170.000.000	180.000.000	690.000.000	958.333
2.2.3. Support to Equity and retention of girls and vulnerable ch	30.000.000	30.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	160.000.000	222.222
2.3. School meal programme						
2.3.1. WFP programme in selected schools	120.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	420.000.000	583.333
2.4. Management of 12 target schools						
2.4.1. Community sensitization	6.000.000	6.000.000	6.000.000	5.000.000	23.000.000	31.944
2.4.2. Temporary support to Human Resources	84.000.000	84.000.000	84.000.000	84.000.000	336.000.000	466.667
2.4.3. District Education Office capacity building and operations	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	25.000.000	100.000.000	138.889
2.5. ECD services in 2 selected target schools						
2.5.1. ECD centres	5.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	65.000.000	90.278
2.5.2. Community mobilization and support	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	20.000.000	27.778
Total:	998.000.000	993.000.000	1.013.000.000	1.022.000.000	4.026.000.000	5.591.667
3.1. Improved, safe water sources in 3 TA's						
3.1.1. Functional safe water points	300.000.000	330.000.000	330.000.000	330.000.000	1.290.000.000	1.791.667
3.1.2. Capacity building of local community	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	40.000.000	55.556
3.2. Management of water interventions						
3.1.3. District Water Office capacity building and operations	100.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	400.000.000	555.556
3.3. Sanitation and Hygiene efforts in 3 TA's						
3.3.1. ODF free communities campaign	100.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	100.000.000	400.000.000	555.556
3.3.2. Improved sanitation facilities promoted	40.000.000	40.000.000	40.000.000	80.000.000	200.000.000	277.778
3.4. Management of Sanitation and Hygiene interventions						
3.4.1. District Environmental Office capacity building and operat	30.000.000	30.000.000	30.000.000	30.000.000	120.000.000	166.667
Total:	580.000.000	610.000.000	610.000.000	650.000.000	2.450.000.000	3.402.778
4.1. Women empowerment						
4.1.1. Situation and stakeholder analyses	28.000.000				28.000.000	38.889
4.1.2. Support for women empowerment		60.000.000	60.000.000	80.000.000	200.000.000	277.778
4.2. Management of gender programme						
4.2.1. District Gender Office capacity building	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	40.000.000	55.556
4.3 Youth empowerment						
4.3.1. Situation and stakeholder analyses	28.000.000				28.000.000	38.889
4.3.2. Support to youth economic empowerment		40.000.000	40.000.000	60.000.000	140.000.000	194.444
4.4. Management of youth programme						
4.4.1. District Youth Office capacity building	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	40.000.000	55.556
Total:	76.000.000	120.000.000	120.000.000	160.000.000	476.000.000	661.111
5.1. District Council capacity building						
5.1.1. Expanded revenue base	10.000.000	28.000.000	10.000.000	10.000.000	58.000.000	80.556
5.1.2. Capacity development	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	5.000.000	20.000.000	27.778
5.1.3. District Development Plan	20.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	20.000.000	80.000.000	111.111
5.1.5. Central Administration and Council building	100.000.000	200.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	400.000.000	555.556
5.2. Management of MBSP programme						
5.2.1. Monitoring of Implementation of MBSP	4.000.000	4.000.000	4.000.000	4.000.000	16.000.000	22.222
5.2.1. 1. Monitoring by Ministry of Local Government	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	1.000.000	4.000.000	5.556
5.2.2. External Audits	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	2.000.000	8.000.000	11.111
5.2.3. Evaluations			30.000.000		30.000.000	41.667
Total:	142.000.000	260.000.000	122.000.000	92.000.000	616.000.000	855.556
Total of all	2.705.000.000	3.042.000.000	3.024.000.000	2.973.000.000	11.744.000.000	16.311.111
USD	3.756.944	4.225.000	4.200.000	4.129.167	16.311.111	

ANNEX 3: OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS IN THE DISTRICT

Action Aid works in TA Bwananyambi and TA Katuli towards accountability in education through community mobilization and advocacy

Adolescent Girls' Literacy (AGLIT) focuses on increasing access to education through providing free basic education in TA Mwananyambi and TA Katuli

African Development Bank (ADB) has a project called *Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Infrastructure for Improved Health and Rehabilitation Project* that focuses on WASH in TA Namkumba and TA Mponda.

Age Africa supports girls' education in TA Mponda and TA Chimwala by paying school fees and providing guidance and counselling in schools.

AMREF Health Africa has an on-going project in Mangochi focused on Trachoma elimination. The project covers the entire District and is set to end in 2018.

Anglican Diocese of Upper Shire provides education support to special needs learners in TA Nankumba, TA Mponda, TA Chowe and TA Namabvi.

Blantyre Institute for Community Outreach (BICO) provides support to people, especially learners, with impaired vision in the whole District. They do this by offering screening to people and by supplying glasses to those in need.

Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM) focuses on family planning in Mangochi District and aims at providing a variety of modern family planning and reproductive healthcare services.

Baylor International Paediatric AIDS Initiative launched a project in Mangochi in 2015 aimed at reducing paediatric HIV and AIDS through improving delivery of quality health services to children. The project covers the entire District and is set to end in 2019.

Blantyre Synod has a project in the whole District focusing on girls' education through life skills training and community mobilization.

Campaign for Female Education is an NGO working in the whole District towards better access to education for girls and learners with disabilities. They do this by paying school fees, providing school necessities such as school uniforms and supporting WFP's Home Grown School Meals.

Catholic Health Commission (CHC) through its Mangochi diocese coordinates health service delivery in all diocese owned health facilities in Mangochi District and facilitates the implementation of community health programmes.

Centre for Youth Employment and Civic Education is empowering youths in TA Makanjira and TA Namkumba through focusing on sexual and reproductive health.

Civil Society Education Coalition (CSEC) has a project in TA Nankumba focusing on performance based funding. The aim is to motivate teachers through bonuses, develop infrastructure and mobilize the community

CRECOM supports the education sector in TA Chimwala, TA Mponda and TA Bwananyambi through social cash transfers and community mobilization.

College of Medicine (CoM) is conducting a research in child nutrition in the entire District

Feed the Children focuses on WASH in TA Makanjira, TA Katuli, TA Bwananyambi and TA Jalasi.

Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM) has been working on activities related to family planning in Mangochi since 2015. The on-going project covers the entire District and is set to end in 2018.

Forum for African Women Educationalists in Malawi (FAWEMA) is working in TA Bwananyambi and TA Katuli towards increasing girls' access to education.

Hygiene Village Project is a local NGO that focuses on WASH in TA Chowe and TA Bwananyambi.

Mai Aisha Trust works towards expanding general access to education in TA Mponda.

Malawi Children's Village provides support to education in TA Mponda by developing infrastructure in primary schools

Malawi Volunteers Organization has a project in Monkey Bay, which focuses on access to reading materials through building a primary school library.

Management Sciences for Health (MSH) has an on-going project in Mangochi called the District Health Performance Improvement project (DHPI). The project is funded by UNICEF and the Districts implementing the project receive technical and programmatic support from Malawi's Ministry of Health. The DHPI covers Mangochi District as a whole and aims at improving reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. The project began in 2015 and is set to end in 2020.

Mangochi Orphans Education and Training focuses on providing orphans with primary education

Mary's Meals is working towards better access to education through a school feeding programme in primary schools in TA Mponda, TA Chimwala and TA Chowe

Namawera Aids Coordination Committee (NACC) advocates for accountability in education through tracking learner performance in both primary and secondary schools in TA Bwanayambi, TA Katuli and TA Jalasi

PACT is involved in a programme aimed at protecting Malawi's lakes and supporting sustainable fisheries, funded by USAID. PACT is also involved in HIV prevention programmes in the District.

Pakachere Institute of Health and Development Communication works in the entire District to increase access to HIV and AIDS services for key populations, such as sex workers.

Parent and Child Health Initiative Trust (PACHI) has a social mobilization and accountability programme in Mangochi District aimed at improving lives of mothers, new-borns and children

Plan Malawi focuses on community empowerment for girls' education in TA Bwananyambi and TA Katuli

Project Hope, in collaboration with Malawi's Ministry of Health, launched the TB REACH project in 2015, aimed at improving the methods of tuberculosis detection in the District. The project covers the entire District and is set to end in 2018.

Save the Children works towards improving nutrition of children in the whole of Mangochi and has a programme focused on community mobilization for inclusive education in the District.

Social Economic Enhancement and Enterprise Development (SEED) has a public health outreach designed to support the goals and objectives set by the Mangochi District Health Office, including HIV/AIDS education and prevention, maternal and child health and sanitation interventions. In addition to public health activities, SEED focuses on education with emphasis on early childhood development and women and girls' empowerment as well as on environmental issues, especially waste management infrastructure development in Mangochi town and on natural resource management to protect forests, the Shire River, Lake Malombe and Lake Malawi. Finally SEED has activities related to food security in the District, focused on promotion of ecologically sound agricultural practices that are to increase yields, establishment of farmer's cooperatives and on improved access to markets. SEED furthermore chairs the Civil Society Network in Mangochi, a consortium of non-governmental, community based and civil society organizations working in the District.

The MicroLoan Foundation has been working in Mangochi District since 2009. It provides small loans, training and support to help women build small sustainable businesses. There are now around 1150 active clients, organized in 83 loan groups.

The Red Cross. The Icelandic Red Cross has been supporting the Mangochi division of the Malawi Red Cross for a number of years. It assisted the division to acquire its own house, from where it runs its operations. Furthermore, the Icelandic Red Cross has been involved in Water and sanitation projects, as well as Public Health in Masanje in TA Chowe, on the east side of Lake Malombe.

Ujamaar Pamodzi focuses on increasing girls' access to education in TA Bwananyambi and TA Katuli

UNDP works in Mangochi towards capacity development in the health sector, focuses on human rights issues, assists with electoral reforms and elections and has an integrated youth development programme in the District.

UNFPA has various operations in the District, e.g. a Sexual and Reproductive Rights (SRHR) programme aimed at ensuring universal access to quality sexual and reproductive services by women, young people and men as well as reduction of maternal mortality; women and youth empowerment programmes and HIV prevention activities. UNFPA could be a valuable partner to the Embassy when it comes to family planning etc.

UNICEF has ongoing projects in the District related to youth friendly health services and WASH. UNICEF could be a valuable partner to the Embassy when it comes to family planning etc.

World Food Programme is providing school meals in a number of schools. The WFP has among other things been piloting a so-called Home Grown School Meals programme in three schools in the District, funded by the Embassy. An extension of that partnership is under consideration. Iceland will also follow progress in WFP's nutritional supplementation for infants in other Districts.

World Health Organization focuses on disease surveillance, child health and youth friendly health services in the entire District.

World Vision International works towards increasing access to education in TA Makanjira and TA Lulanga through infrastructure development and support to girls who have to travel a long way to get to school. They also have a programme focusing on public health and WASH in the Ching`anda Area.

Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) is working on human rights issues in the whole District through empowering people and communities and helping them demand their rights to education.

6 References

National Statistical Office of Malawi & ICF. (2017). *Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16*. Zomba, Malawi and Rockville, Maryland, USA.

Economist Intelligence Unit. (2016). *Democracy Index 2016: Revenge of the “deplorables”*. Retrieved from <http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=Democracy-Index-2016.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2016>

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee. (2016). *National Food and Nutrition Security Forecast, April 2016 to March 2017*. Bulletin No. 12/16, Volume 1. Retrieved from http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp285528.pdf?_ga=1.31646078.1907288181.1490796768

The World Bank, World Development Indicators. (2015a). *Rural Population*. [Data file]. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL?locations=MW>

The World Bank. (2016b). *Primary Education in Malawi*. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23737/9781464807947.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y>

UN Women. (2015). Facts and Figures: Economic Empowerment. In *Economic Empowerment*. Retrieved from <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures#notes>

UNDP. (2015). *Human Development Report 2015: Work for Human Development*. Retrieved from http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2015_human_development_report.pdf

United Nations. (2016). *World Statistics Pocketbook, 2016 edition*. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publications/pocketbook/files/world-stats-pocketbook-2016.pdf>



**Malawi Government in partnership with Icelandic
Government through ICEIDA.
Implementation by Mangochi District Council.**