

## Training on the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of the Resilience Policies and Plans



**Hippo View Lodge, Liwonde, Malawi**


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### Training Report

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Lastly, we are grateful to CISONECC Secretariat staff for their commitment in organizing and conducting the training and in producing this report.

## List of Acronyms

ACPC	Area Civil Protection Committee
ADC	Area Development Committee
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission in Malawi
CAP	Climate Advocacy Project
CCPM	Climate Challenge Programme Malawi
CISONECC	Civil Society Network on Climate Change
CJAP	Climate Justice Advocacy Project
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDP	District Development Plan
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM	Disaster Relief Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EDO	Environmental District Officer
ADC	Area Development Committee
GHG	Green House Gas
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
MoGCDSW	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Programme of Action
NCCMP	National Climate Change Management Policy
NDRMP	National Disaster Risk Management Policy
PCE	Participatory Comparative Experiment
PME	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMTLA	Participatory Mutual Training and Learning Approach
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
RRP	Resource Rights Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee

VDC

Village Development Committee

VNRMC

Village Natural Resource Management Committee

## Training Facilitator

**James Kalikwembe**



James Kalikwembe is an expert in the Climate Change, resilience and advocacy initiatives. Mr. Kalikwembe was engaged in the development of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP) in 2016 and has been a champion of PME ever since.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Malawi faces a number of disasters, both natural and human-made which include floods, drought, stormy rains, strong winds, hailstorms, landslides, earthquakes, pest infestations, diseases outbreaks, fire and accidents. The intensity and frequency of disasters has been increasing, in light of climate change, population growth, urbanization and environmental degradation. Disasters disrupt people's livelihoods, endanger human and food security, damage infrastructure and hinder socio-economic growth and development. Disasters also increase the poverty of rural and urban households and erode the ability of the national economy to invest in key social sectors which are important to reducing poverty. According to the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, Malawi's continued rising of vulnerability to disaster risk has interrupted economic activity and retard development through disruption of the productive sector such as the agriculture and the energy sector.

## 1.2 Policy context

### *a) Disaster Risk Management Policy*

In the pursuit of reducing vulnerabilities to climate change risks, the Government of Malawi through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs developed the National Disaster Risk Management Policy that was officially launched in 2015. The policy seeks to provide an enabling framework for the establishment of a comprehensive disaster risk management system for Malawi, to sustainably reduce disaster losses in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of individuals, communities and the nation. The policy has six key priority areas that have been identified towards the achievement of the policy goal and ensuring that Malawi development contributes to creating more resilient communities to the impacts of climate change. The six priority areas include: mainstreaming disaster risk management into sustainable development, establishment of a comprehensive system for disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring, development and strengthening of a people-centered early warning system, promotion of a culture of safety, and adoption of resilience-enhancing interventions, reduction of underlying risks and strengthening preparedness capacity for effective response and recovery.

### *b) National Climate Change Management Policy*

The Government of Malawi through the Department of Environmental Affairs adopted a National Climate Change Management Policy in 2015. The policy seeks to provide an enabling framework for the establishment of a comprehensive climate and environmental management system for Malawi. The NCCM Policy recognizes various players including the civil society as key stakeholders that will take part in the implementation and benefit from the changes brought about by the effective implementation of the policy. While this is the case, inadequate knowledge on the key provisions the policies by these stakeholders has negative bearing on their capacity to effectively participate in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes related to the policy.

*c) National Adaptation Plan (NAP)*

The UNFCCC established the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process to facilitate climate change adaptation planning in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and in developing nations more broadly. The NAP are actions meant to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience and also facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. By undertaking these tasks, the Government will increase resilience of its vulnerable people, communities and ecosystems to the adverse of effects of climate change, in alignment with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy.

Malawi commenced the NAP process in September 2014 through the establishment of the Core Team and a subsequent official launch that took place at Capital Hotel. This was followed by initial sector training that took place in Salima, and commissioning of the preparation of Malawi's NAP Roadmap, including a target timeline for the 17 different steps involved in the NAP process (per the UNFCCC guidelines). The Roadmap has taken a comprehensive approach to Malawi's NAP development process, separating out key elements in the chronology. The NAP Roadmap was expected to be formally adopted at the start of 2016. In anticipation of the Roadmap's coming into effect, UNDP supported the Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) with the launch of the next stage of the process, i.e. NAP Stocktaking.

*d) Disaster Risk Management Bill*

However, the increasing occurrence of disaster and risks in the country has necessitated the development of a new Disaster Risk Management law to support the implementation

of the provisions of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy with a more comprehensive legal framework in addressing all aspects of disaster risk management in Malawi. The proposed Disaster Risk Management Bill envisages to facilitate the paradigm shift from disaster preparedness/relief to disaster risk management through a robust institutional framework (with technical leadership) for integrating disaster risk reduction into sustainable development and provide adequate multi-stakeholder participation in disaster risk management activities in Malawi. Therefore, the current DRM Bill formulation process is part of a multi-pronged response to alleviate the economic and humanitarian costs associated with the impact of climate change with a longer-term objective to strengthen the institutional and financial capacity of the Government of Malawi (GoM) for multisector disaster and climate risk management. According to the proposed DRM Bill, this is longer term objective that will be achieved by facilitating the implementation of key policy and institutional reforms that will enable the country to be better prepared for responding to future disaster related emergencies.

### **1.3 CISON ECC Involvement in Policy Development**

CISON ECC has been implementing projects to ensure effective engagement in the NAP process. CISON ECC has engaged on a number of activities aimed at contributing to the Malawi NAP process including training of Non-state actors on monitoring and evaluation of the NAP Process where the inputs from this training would inform the development of the M&E framework for the NAP. CISON ECC recently engaged district and local community structures more in influencing the NAP process. This was done in a few target districts of Ntchisi, Dowa, Mzimba, Rumphi, Chikwawa and Nsanje, through consultations and trainings on the NAP processes including the participatory monitoring and evaluation elements of the NAP. The target group for the trainings and the consultations were the community members. During the consultations though, it was clear that each district needs stakeholders such as NGOs, duty bearers, and community members trained for effective engagement on the NAP development process using the PME Strategy.

### **1.4 PME Training**

In view of the importance of the multi-stakeholder involvement in monitoring and evaluation of government policies and development strategies, Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISON ECC) and Catholic Development Commission in Malawi developed a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Strategy for the National Climate Change Management Policy (NCCMP, 2016). The Strategy was developed as an advocacy product of a livelihood project aiming at Increasing Food Security, Income and Resilience to Climate Change implemented in Balaka, Chikhwawa, Mangochi and

Ntcheu districts in Malawi. The aim of the Strategy is to help enhance effective involvement of communities and stakeholders, in the target districts and across the country, in the monitoring and evaluation of NCCMP (2016) implementation.

CISONECC, with support from Irish Aid is implementing a Resource Rights Programme (RRP); Climate Advocacy Project (CAP) and with support from the Scottish government, is implementing the Climate Challenge Programme Malawi (CCPM); Climate Justice Advocacy Project (CJAP). The Resource Rights Programme; Climate Advocacy Project aims at ensuring that people living in poverty particularly women and children benefit from the sustainable use of natural resources. One of the objectives of the CAP under the RRP is to increase the capacity of project participants to manage natural resources and build resilience to climate change and climate variability. One of the aims of the CJAP under the CCPM is to ensure Local and national government in Malawi are engaged and have an improved understanding of citizens' human rights in relation to climate change.

Through the CAP and CJAP, CISONECC aims to contribute to the delivery and implementation of the Government of Malawi's strategic policy priorities on international climate change, by enabling local communities in Malawi to undertake direct action to adapt to climate change, and supporting them in building resilience to the impact of extreme weather events, whilst simultaneously building their capacity to effectively monitor the implementation of resilience policies in Malawi.

In this regard, CISONECC conducted a training aimed at equipping RRP project implementation partners, CCPM partners and project participants, as well as other stakeholder with knowledge and skills on the participatory monitoring and evaluation of the development of the NAP, the National Climate Change Management Policy and other policies through the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) strategy and tools.

### **1.5 Objectives of the Training**

The overall objective of the training was to build the capacity of RRP and CCPM implementing partners, Community representatives, CCPM Participants in facilitating monitoring of the National Adaptation Plan development process, the National Climate Change Management Policy and the National Disaster Risk Management Policy in their project targeted communities through PME. The following were the specific objectives:

1. To enhance knowledge of CSOs on the use of PME on monitoring of the National Climate Change Management Policy and the National Disaster Risk Management Policy;

2. To enhance the technical capacity of CSOs in the Monitoring and reporting of the implementation progress of the National Climate Change Management Policy using the PME strategy;
3. To enable all stakeholders and particularly the vulnerable groups participate in the NAP development process and that their future roles on the same are clearly stated; and
4. To ensure that mechanisms are set where the most vulnerable groups define options and priorities that reflect their needs and aspirations in the context of climate change adaptation planning in Malawi.

## **1.6 Methodology**

The following methodology was used for the training:

- i. Knowledge, experience and expertise sharing:
- ii. Presentations (How PME can be used to monitor NAP, NCCMP, NDRMP): and
- iii. Group Discussions

## 2 Proceedings

### 2.1 Introductory Session

The Morning session was moderated by Mr. Victor Mughogho from EAGLES Relief and Development. The session started with an opening prayer from a community member from Balaka, Mr. McDonald Ngwira. The moderator continued with the session by calling for self-introductions, setting house rules and expectations, before finally inviting the CISONECC National Coordinator to welcome the participants. Some of the expectations from the participants included;

- To fully understand the status of the DRM Bill
- To get updated on the strides made in the implementation of the DRM and Climate Change policies and status of the National Adaptation Plan process
- To get updated on the status of the DRM Bill
- To refresh on some of the key provisions in the DRM Policy

The following were the house rules set by the participants:

- Phones on Silence
- No unnecessary movements
- One speaker at a time
- No unnecessary use of laptops for things outside the objectives of the meeting

#### 2.1.1 *Meeting Objectives and welcome remarks*

CISONECC National Coordinator, Julius Ng'oma welcomed all stakeholders to the meeting. He elaborated that the morning session was seeking to engage stakeholders to discuss some critical policy formulation and implementation issues towards achieving national resilience to climate related shocks. Mr. Ng'oma further reminded the participants that the government of Malawi, with the help of Civil Society Organizations and other development partners was in the process of developing a number of policies, some of which would be discussed during the meeting. He further added that there are also a number of policies that were developed and were in the course of implementation that the participants would review their status and progress. He specifically mentioned that the platform would tackle the NAP which the government of Malawi is developing with the aim of involving stakeholders in climate change adaptation processes. The Coordinator also indicated that the meeting will also serve as a platform on which stakeholders will further increase awareness of other existing policies to further enhance participatory monitoring and evaluation in the implementation of the NAP and the

NCCMP. In closing, Mr. Ng'oma stated that the aims of the morning session were: enhancing awareness on key provision of the DRM bill; enhancing awareness of the DRM policy and its status of implementation; enhancing inclusive engagement in the development of the NAP; examining existing opportunities for stakeholders to take part in the development and finalization of the DRM Bill and NAP; and to share on how stakeholders can participate in the Monitoring and Evaluation of these strategies and Policies.

### **2.1.2 *Opening remarks***

Senior Chief Kwataine, CISON ECC Board member, opened the meeting on behalf of the CISON ECC Board. In his remarks, the Chief commended stakeholders for always sparing time to meet and discuss issues of national interest especially in the areas of climate change and Disaster Risk Management. He welcomed all stakeholders present and reminded them that their presence is a manifestation of great love for country and for the people of Malawi because that was a platform where national policy issues are discussed and recommendations are made. Senior Chief Kwataine continued by thanking government and all stakeholders including CSOs, Private Sectors and development partners for their great contribution in responding to the flood episodes in lower Shire area following the Cyclone Aidai phenomenon. He expressed satisfaction with the way stakeholders coordinated and mobilized resources to support the affected people in the affected districts in the southern region. The Chief, however, reminded all stakeholders that there is still a lot of work to be done especially in the area of disaster preparedness and risk management to ably and significantly reduce or mitigate disaster impact. He then called upon all stakeholders to take the platform seriously as the morning session would majorly focus on government strategies to deal with the impact of climate change. He finished by expressing great joy for the platform where stakeholders meet to deliberate on important matters and therefore urged all to participate actively. The Chief then declared the sessions officially opened.

## **2.2 Status of the Development of the DRM Bill**

Dr. Stern Kita from the Department of Disaster Management (DODMA) delivered a presentation on the overview and status of the draft DRM Bill. He began by providing the background context of the Bill and went further to share some of the highlights and the status of the draft bill. Dr. Kita stated that the draft DRM Bill is a product of the growing need for a new Disaster Risk management law after the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 was considered reactive, archaic and inadequate by key stakeholders. There is a growing need for a shift in paradigm from disaster preparedness

and relief to DRM supported by a more comprehensive legal framework that will address all aspects of risk management.

Dr. Kita indicated that the draft DRM Bill was approved by the cabinet with recommendation to revert to existing institutional arrangement and not adopt the commission arrangement. The Bill was finalized and gazetted on 10<sup>th</sup> May, 2019 and awaiting presentation to Parliament of Malawi. Dr. Kita highlighted that the draft Bill contains policy and principles, institutional arrangements, Secretariat, DRM Implementation mechanism, Declaration of Disasters, Special vulnerable areas, DRM Plans, DRM Funding, International DRM Assistance and a miscellaneous section.

## *2.2.1 Key Provisions in the Draft DRM Bill*

### *2.2.1.1 The DRM Structures*

Some of the provisions on the DRM structures, which Dr. Kita highlighted, include the provision that there shall be not more than seven representatives of the non-governmental sector into the National DRM Committee and that of the seven members, three shall represent women and other vulnerable groups.

### *2.2.1.2 Preparedness*

Dr. Kita stated that the draft Bill provides that the National Committee organize or direct appropriate bodies and officers to organize simulation exercises to test their systems in order to ensure effectiveness and readiness for disaster. The draft Bill also provides that those persons who are unwilling to leave the disaster-prone areas be evacuated by use of reasonable force to minimize casualties and that the Commissioner, in coordination with the Technical Sub-Committee, shall establish an effective and integrated early warning system for all hazards.

### *2.2.1.3 Vulnerable Areas*

Regarding issues to do with managing vulnerable areas, the DRM Bill provides that the Minister responsible for disasters shall in consultation with the Minister of Physical planning designate certain parts of the country as especially vulnerable areas and that no development activities shall take place in the area for purposes of DRM. Any non-compliance will attract some legal action until the occupier vacates the land.

### *2.2.1.4 Relocation and Information*

The draft Bill also provides that the relocation option shall be considered as a measure where adaptation and risk reduction measures are not sufficient to protect persons at risk. However, this provision vests the relocation responsibilities in the Commissioner.



#### *2.2.1.5 DRM Plans*

Presenting highlights on the DRM plans, the draft DRM Bill provides that the Commissioner in consultation with the National Committee shall develop, implement and monitor a comprehensive National DRM Plan that will be reviewed and updated every five years taking into account emerging issues and scientific data as well as changing circumstances.

#### *2.2.1.6 Finances*

The draft DRM bill provides that the Minister responsible for finance shall make a provision for funds for formulation, development and implementation of DRM activities and that subject to the Finance Management Act.

#### *2.2.1.7 Offences and Linkages*

On Offences and Linkages, Dr. Kita indicated that the Bill provides that all persons who commit an offence for which no other penalty is specified under this Act is liable on conviction to a fine of MK5,000,000.00 and to imprisonment for two years.

### *2.2.2 Next Steps on the DRM Bill*

Dr. Kita shared with the stakeholders that the draft DRM Bill was before Parliament and advised that there be awareness raising and advocacy with members of Parliament to have the draft DRM Bill brought before Parliament and have the Bill passed

## **2.3 Update on Implementation of the Disaster Risk Management Policy**

Dr. Kita delivered another presentation on the overview and progress made in the implementation of the DRM Policy. He indicated that the Policy objective is to create an enabling framework for the establishment of comprehensive DRM system for Malawi. The policy was approved in 2015 and has six main policy priority areas including:

- i. Mainstreaming disaster risk management into sustainable development
- ii. Establishment of a comprehensive system for disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring.
- iii. Development and strengthening of a people-centered early warning system
- iv. Promotion of a culture of safety and adoption of resilience enhancing interventions
- v. Reduction of underlying risks
- vi. Strengthening preparedness capacity for effective response and recovery

Dr. Kita further stressed that the DRM Policy is linked to several other policies including the National Land Policy, National Environmental Policy, National Adaptation

Programmes of Action, National Water Policy, Social Support Policy, Healthy Policy, HIV and AIDS Policy, Gender Policy, Child Protection Policy, among others.

### *2.3.1 Progress per Policy priority*

Dr. Kita shared some of the progress registered in the implementation of the DRM Policy. Below are the progress updates per priority shared during the presentation.

#### *2.3.1.1 Mainstreaming disaster risk management into sustainable development*

The Policy seeks to ensure that DRM is mainstreamed in all sectors, at all levels and DRM programmes are properly coordinated and adequately funded. In terms of progress, government with support from key stakeholders and development partners has managed to review the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991 and so far, a draft DRM Bill has been gazette.

#### *2.3.1.2 Disaster Risk Identification, Assessment and Monitoring*

The DRM Policy also seeks to ensure that a comprehensive disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring system is established in Malawi. In this area, the Government of Malawi has several ongoing plans being implemented.

#### *2.3.1.3 Development of a people-centered Early Warning System*

The DRM Policy acknowledges the importance of early warning in Disaster preparedness and management. The policy thus, seeks to ensure that newly established and existing early warning systems are integrated, comprehensive, effective and people-centered. In this area, the government of Malawi has a number of ongoing activities or plans being implemented.

#### *2.3.1.4 Promotion of Culture of Safety*

The Policy seeks to promote a culture of safety from disasters among people in Malawi. The Policy intends to achieve this through integration of DRM into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary curricula. It also seeks to ensure the promotion of interdisciplinary and policy-oriented research on appropriate DRM technologies and approaches and also promote the involvement of the media, social networks, communities and other institutions in the generation and dissemination of DRM information. On progress achieved, the government of Malawi has among other things: managed to develop and implement a national DRM communication strategy that engages the media and takes into account indigenous knowledge and reaches all stakeholders; integrate DRM concepts into the primary, secondary and tertiary curricula; develop training and learning programmes in DRM that are accessible to all stakeholders.

#### *2.3.1.5 Reduction of underlying risks*

The DRM also seeks to ensure the promotion of sustainable and long-term community-based DRR measures and good land use, planning and management with sound construction of infrastructure. A number of initiatives are being implemented and some progress has been registered in trying to reduce disaster risk in Malawi.

#### *2.3.1.6 Strengthening preparedness capacity*

The DRM Policy seeks to ensure that all stakeholders perform their roles and responsibilities and follow standard emergency operating procedures as outlined in the Operational Guidelines for DRM. The Policy further seeks to ensure that funds are made available to ministries, departments, city, towns and district councils for disaster response and recovery operations and that there is timely provision of appropriate relief assistance to people affected by disasters. In this also, there has been some work done and in progress but some of the strategies are yet to be put in place.

### *2.3.2 Challenges in implementing the DRM Policy*

The following are some of the challenges that the government of Malawi faced and continue facing in the course of implementing the DRM Policy;

- Lack of baseline information to track progress
- Lack of an institutionalised monitoring system
- Most stakeholders unable to share their DRM plans and progress in project implementation
- Too many issues to mainstream (HIV, gender, environment, human rights, corruption, disability, etc.), hence setting priorities a challenge
- Inadequate public investment (budgetary support) for disaster reduction due to limited appreciation for the costs and benefits of risk reduction
- Limited capacity/investments in information technology systems for DRM
- Limited involvement of the private sector in risk reduction programmes and activities
- Inadequate collection of age, gender and disability segregated data during disaster assessments as well as during reporting of progress in implementation of DRM interventions

### *2.3.3 Plenary*

After presentations on the status of the DRM Bill and the DRM Policy overview and progress update by Dr Kita from the DoDMA, the moderator took over proceedings and led the meeting into a plenary.

- How can the occurrence of disasters be reduced at village level, within the resources found at the village level, and the technical assistance within the village?
  - Through use of early warning systems
  - Through good farming practices
  - Through good land management practices
- What kind of reasonable force is implied for lack of compliance to calls to evacuate?
  - Issuance of formal warning is given before reasonable force is used. There has to be a legal order to move and other pro-safety options like consultative reallocation programme
- Has the policy and bill considered why people still go back to disaster prone areas after evacuation?
  - Floods provide some livelihood sustaining opportunities to some people, so they go back to those areas even after flood
- Will government also move people with reasonable force when hit by urban floods?
  - Land, in urban areas, is usually owned formally and therefore Government will emphasize safety measures and try to check underlying risks through proper planning to ensure matters never get to the point where people have to be relocated.
- What plans has government put in place to handle people on relocation programmes in term of social services?
  - There will be the provision of essential services and needs to new and safer areas of reallocation.
- How is government considering access to land for people in disaster prone areas when need to reallocate them arise?
  - Identify public land for resettlement
- What will be the response of DoDMA when either Government or CSOs do not report on how they managed DRM funding?
  - The matter might be either Administrative or criminal offence in form which may either be punishable by imprisonment and/or fines

- What Plans can be made to push the Bill through an almost new face of parliament?
- Emphasize advocacy meetings with responsible parliamentary committee
- Consented voice from stakeholders can make the relevant duty bearers respond in the way that is desired

## **2.4 Overview of the National Climate Change Management Policy**

Mr. James Kalikwembe delivered the presentation on behalf of EAD and CISONCECC. He indicated the NCCMP focuses on mitigation and adaption, and the PME strategy aims to engage stakeholders in implementation of the NCCMP to achieve adaptation and mitigation in Malawi.

The overall goal of the NCCMP is to achieve adaptation and mitigation, through technology transfer and capacity building of relevant institutions and stakeholders for sustainable livelihood in Malawi. This policy seeks to achieve six major outcomes, these include; reduced vulnerability; reduced GHG emissions; increased awareness; research, technology development and transfer; capacity building and mainstreaming of Climate in development policies. The NCCMP focuses on six major priority areas which include: adaptation, mitigation, capacity building, climate financing, research and technology transfer, climate change financing and cross-cutting issues.

He further stated that the implementation of the NCCMP follows an implementation procedure that provides an institutional implementation arrangement and shared roles and responsibilities among stakeholders including the general public, private sector, the media, non-governmental organizations, faith and CBOs, training and research institutions, development partners and decentralized structures. The policy also has an implementation plan which includes the development of an implementation, M&E strategy, incorporation of climate change into sectoral and partners' strategic plans, and M&E approach.

### **2.4.1 Plenary**

After the presentation on the status of implementation of the NCCMP by James Kalikwembe, the moderator took over proceedings and led the meeting into a plenary.

- There is need to translate the policy to other local languages so that the public especially people in rural communities can access, read and understand some of the provisions in the policy.
- Translated Chichewa copies for the National Climate Change Management Policy are already there. The Environmental Affairs Department has been at the center of translating and the policy in other local languages and distributing them to the

public. We just need to continue producing more of the NCCMP copies so that many people can access the policy.

- Some of the technical words in the policy have no one translation in Chichewa and the public finds it difficult to differentiate and understand the terms. For instance, the meaning of Adaptation and Mitigation present difficulties to be explained in Chichewa as two different words.
- There are indeed problems in the use of words like Adaptation and Mitigation especially in Chichewa language. However, with the help of other stakeholders, several climate change and disaster risk management terminologies have been well defined in English. For instance, the word Mitigation means efforts to reduce GHGs emissions when used in the context of Climate Change. When used in the context of DRM, Mitigation refers to attempts to reduce the impact of disasters.

## **2.5 Status of the Malawi NAP Process**

The presentation on the status on the development of the Malawi National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was co-presented by Mr. Collins Mittochi and Mr. Julius Ng'oma, from CISONCEC. The first part of the presentation was delivered by Mr. Collins Mittochi with the focus on the goal of the NAP, the need for the NAP in Malawi, Priority sectors in the NAP process and objectives of the NAP process and Mr. Julius Ng'oma presented on the current status of the NAP.

### **2.5.1 NAP Goal**

The NAP focuses on to change the country Adaptation Planning from short term planning to medium- and long-term adaptation in Malawi. The shift in change for Adaptation planning is the result for the need to respond to Malawi's high vulnerability to the impacts change. The NAP are actions meant to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience and also facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

### **2.5.2 The need for the NAP in Malawi**

Mr. Mittochi explained that Malawi's continued vulnerability to impacts of climate change needs significant national effort in planning that transcends all developmental sectors and long-term national plans. He further stated that given Malawi's high vulnerability to impacts of climate change, significant national efforts are needed. Climate Change Risk Reduction can only be achieved if climate change adaptation efforts are

connected to tangible economic development in general, and development of local communities in particular hence the need for the NAP in Malawi.

### *2.5.3 NAP's Priority Sectors*

In the presentation, Mr. Mittochi highlighted the following sectors as key priority sectors:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Water resources
- Wildlife
- Population
- Gender
- Human Settlements
- Human Health
- Disaster Risk Management
- Transport
- Infrastructure and physical planning.

### *2.5.4 Objectives of the NAP process*

Mr. Mittochi highlighted the following as the key objectives of the NAP process:

- To reduce vulnerability to impacts of Climate Change, by building adaptive capacity.
- To facilitate the integration of Climate Change Adaptation into new and existing policies, Strategies and activities.

### *2.5.5 The status of the NAP process*

Mr. Julius Ng'oma highlighted that the Malawi NAP process commenced in September of 2014 with the establishment of the Core Team and a National Technical Committee on Climate Change to facilitate the process. The NAP process has completed the following key processes:

- Completion of the NAP Roadmap
- Stocktaking report (2016)
- Approval of the NAP Readiness proposal by GCF to facilitate the NAP process but the exact amount is not yet known

Finally, Mr. Ng'oma highlighted the role of stakeholder in the NAP process. In this regard he shared that CISONCEC has for several occasions engaged the government of Malawi

in pursuit to facilitate the NAP process through raising awareness of the process with the key relevant stakeholders and also build the capacity of the community to participate in the process. CISON ECC through its engagement work has so far produced the CSOs Expectation on the NAP Process report and the Community's expectation on NAP Process.

#### **2.5.6 Plenary**

After the presentation by the two presenters, the session went into plenary and the following are some of the questions and comments made during the plenary.

- What is the difference between the NAP and the NAPA?
- NAP means National Adaptation Plan and is a long-term plan for adaptation to Climate Change in Malawi while NAPA means the National Adaptation Plan of Action and is the predecessor and short-term plan for adaptation to climate change in Malawi.

### **2.6 PME Strategy Briefing-Spectrum**

The session had the following objectives;

- Present an overview of the PME strategy
- Discuss the PME strategy implementing process

The presentation during the training was to achieve the following outputs/results

- Participants to have a clear technical and practical aspects of the PME Strategy
- Enhanced capacity of participants to effectively plan for and implement the PME Strategy

#### **2.6.1 Introduction to PME**

Mr. James Kalikwembe shared the general rationale for the PME as follows;

- For use in climate change advocacy work and focus
- To facilitate participation of communities in the implementation and monitoring of resilience policies and development programmes
- To reduce the use of conventional M & E as participation of various stakeholders is essential

Kalikwembe shared why the PME is essential as indicated in the table below;



*Table 1: Conventional Vs Participatory M & E*

Conventional M & E	Participatory M & E
aims at making a judgment on the programme for accountability purposes rather than empowering programme stakeholders	process of individual and collective learning and capacity development where people become more aware and conscious of their strengths and weaknesses, their wider social realities, and their visions and perspectives of development outcomes; creating conditions conducive to change and action
strives for “scientific” objectivity of M&E findings thereby distancing the external evaluator(s) from stakeholders	emphasises varying degrees of participation (from low to high) of different types of stakeholders in initiating, defining the parameters for, and conducting M&E f
tends to emphasise the needs for information of programme funders and policy makers rather than programme implementers and people affected by the programme	social process of negotiation between people’s different needs, expectations and worldviews. It is a highly political process which addresses issues of equity, power and social transformation
focuses on measurement of success according to predetermined indicators.	flexible process, continuously evolving and adapting to the programme specific circumstances and needs.

Mr. Kalikwembe shared the PME strategy outline and its components highlighting that the strategy document reflects the various areas that can be monitored in the climate change sector. He indicated that the **Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation** component is one of the most important sessions and involves the principles of PME, the Framework of the NCCMP, stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and resource mobilization. The implementation mechanism includes primary consultations and Planning for strategy Implementation, Stakeholder Roles & Responsibilities, Data Collection and Analysis, Communication Monitoring Results, and Monitoring impact of dissemination of monitoring results.

The participants were placed into groups according to their districts to discuss on the implementing process for the PME. The groups used the NCCMP as the sample for the PME and focused on the following;

- Targeting Priority Area,
- Consider monitoring information to collect

- Consider who should be involved in the monitoring of a specific priority area at district level and community level
- Who should be targeted (stakeholder) with the monitoring informed gathered?

### 2.6.2 *Plenary*

The following were some of the comments and questions after the presentation;

- What comes first when implementing the PME Strategy?
- Choose the target priority area for the National Climate Change Management Policy and consider monitoring information to be collected.
- Who are the stakeholders that should be involved in the monitoring of the specific priority area at the district level and community level.?
- All the relevant committees, both at the district and village level. This includes VDCs, ADCs, ACPCs, etc.

### 2.6.3 Group Work on the PME Implementation Process

The participants discussed the PME Implementation Process and made presentations from their discussions. The table below shows the presentations that each group made.

**Table 2: Results from Group Work on the PME Implementation Process**

<b>Policy Priority Area</b>	<b>Monitoring findings/Improvement strategies</b>	<b>Stakeholders/ Audience</b>	<b>Communication Mechanism</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>Next Steps</b>
<i>List by Priority Area</i>	<i>What are the final knowledge products derived from monitoring policy implementation progress on the priority areas? (might be more than one)</i>	<i>The appropriate audience to be communicated about the findings or suggested improvement strategies (might be for policy decision making, lobbying or learning purposes)</i>	<i>How will you communicate the findings/improvement strategies?</i>	<i>How should this monitoring knowledge product be formatted to best reach the intended audience?</i>	<i>What follow up steps must be taken or put in place to follow up with relevant audience/stakeholders on action(s) taken on the information shared?</i>
<b>Group 1</b>					
ADAPTATION	Lack of funding	Government	Interface meetings	Media and Workshops	Action plans and Review meetings
<b>Group 2</b>					
Capacity Building, Education, Training	Most of community and district members are unaware of the Climate change policy.	Duty bearers like MPs, donors, government sectors, community structures, NGOs etc.	DEC, community review meetings, community radios, reports,	presentations, FGDs, drama groups, fliers	joint monitoring with other stakeholders, PME, questioner that will guide to

and Awareness.					see what has changed.
<b>Group 3</b>					
MITIGATION	Lack of funding for mitigation activities	-Non state actors	-Awareness meetings  -Capacity building on how to solicit funds	- Workshops  -Publications ( in a form of research)	-Review meetings  -And review of action plans
MITIGATION	Low adoption of mitigation measure	-Government departments  - Non state actors  -Community	-Awareness meetings  -Capacity building  -Develop programmes aimed to increase adoption rate	-Community meetings  -District level forums meetings	-Monitoring of adoption rate  -Review meetings
<b>Group 4</b>					
Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and	Use of drought tolerant crop varieties (food insecurity due to frequent drought occurrences)	Farmers, Agro dealers, CSOs, government institutions. Community, households	meetings, Radio programs, leaflets,	Written  Verbal  Demonstrations	Joint monitoring by all stakeholders including

Systematic Observation	Use of improved cook stoves (depleting natural resources such as forests)				community structures
<b>Group 5</b>					
Climate change financing	Inadequate funding for climate change activities	Non-state actors in climate change sector  Government  Community structures e.g. VDC  Project participants  Donors	Community meetings  Reports  Dissemination workshops	Written  Verbal	Review meetings
Climate change financing	Mis-allocation funds	Implementing agency	Meetings and Dissemination workshop	Written and Verbal	Review meetings

The day ended after the groups had gone into discussions to present the following day.

## **2.7 Day 2: Introductory Session**

### **2.7.1 Recap**

Kondwani Mubisa from CISON ECC, led the training participants in the recap session focusing on reviewing the previous sessions. Kondwani gave the participants an opportunity to share the points each remembered from the previous day's discussion.

The participants stated some of the points they remembered from the presentations, stating that the following were highlights; the DRM Bill presentation, NCCMP priorities and outcomes, DRM provisions, Strategies of the NCCMP, Understanding the PME and community development planning, the difference between PME and Conventional monitoring, Strategy Spectrum of the PME and the purpose of the PME, impacts of disaster and risks, reporting on the relief project funds, and DRM bill provisions and its rationale.

### **2.7.2 Training Ground Rules**

the group accepted that Ms. Tapiwa, who volunteered to be the Training Sessions' Time Keeper should assist the facilitator in following the Programme times.

The participants suggested the following as ground rules for the day;

- Active participation for all
- Use of English and Chichewa Interchangeably
- No use of phones and laptops but for the Training

## **2.8 PME Operationalization Focus**

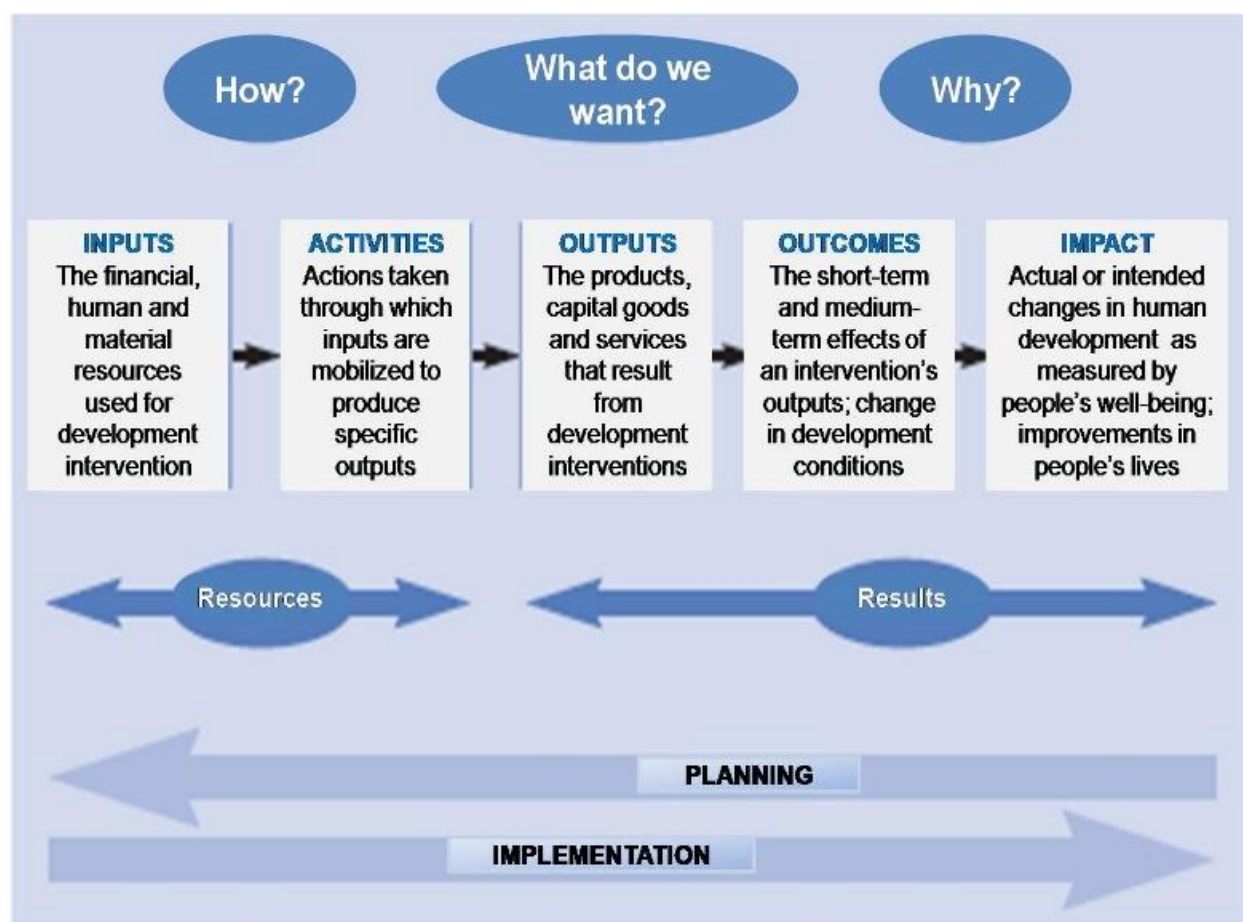
Facilitated by James Kalikwembe, the session on the PME Operationalization Focus was aimed at ensuring the participants understand the operationalization of the PME so that they can effectively monitor and evaluate resilient policies and plans through the PME Tools during policy implementation.

Operationalization of the PME involves; inception, data collection and analysis, Communication and Monitoring Results, Follow up on shared monitoring results/knowledge products, and Strategy review process. The planning for monitoring and evaluation involves understanding the principles of M & E, in this case, the PME.

The principles of PME include; Participation, Learning, Negotiation, and Flexibility. For the PME to be relevant, it has to be answering three questions; "how, what do we do, and why?" This also involves highlighting the various resources and results involved, as well as understanding that the planning and implementation must work closely together

while improving each process based on the other. The figure below indicates the relationships of the various components.

Kalikwembe showed the participants the figure below, highlighting the need for each level of M&E in PME.



*Figure 1: The relationships between the components of PME*

Planning for the Monitoring and Evaluation is a critical element in the PME. The **PME Framework** highlights the need to have a purpose for the M & E as a Monitoring Mechanism to indicate the Data Collection and Analysis, the Validation as well as the Participation. Below is a figure showing a sample table of the Monitoring Mechanisms and Methods/Tools

*Table 3: A Sample table indicating the Monitoring mechanisms and Methods/Tools*

Monitoring Mechanisms and Methods/Tools		
Data collection & Analysis	Validation	Participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)</li> <li>• NCCP implementation plan and M&amp;E strategy</li> <li>• Sectoral Policies, Strategies, Programmes.</li> <li>• District Development Plans (DDP)</li> <li>• District Socio-economic Profile (DSEP)</li> <li>• CC Programme/Project documentation from stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementation progress reports</li> <li>• Annual Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Spot-check visits</li> <li>• Knowledge, Altitude, Skills, Practices, and Aspiration (KASPA) surveys.</li> <li>• Key Informant interviews with community opinion leaders, project staff, extension service providers</li> <li>• Evaluations External assessments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review meetings with decentralization structures i.e. District Development Committees (DDC), District Executive Committees (DEC), District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC), Area Executive Committee (AEC), Area Development Committee (ADC), Area Civil Protection Committee (ACPC), Village Development Committee (VDC), Village Civil Protection Committee (VCPC)</li> <li>• Government extension service structures</li> <li>• Community Stakeholder meetings with beneficiaries, Faith Based Organisation (FBOs) and Community Based Organisation (CBOs).</li> </ul>

The analysis helps to identify;

- Potential risks and conflicts of interests among the stakeholders,
- Opportunities and Partnerships that could be explored and developed further for the PME pilot processes, and
- Vulnerable or marginalized classes of people and structures that are normally left out in most program management processes.

The analysis as in the table in Figure 2 above also highlights the various relevant stakeholders to be engaged in our processes at the various levels of monitoring. In planning for the Monitoring and Evaluation, the next component is **Capacity Building** among the various relevant stakeholders. The first step in capacity building is assessing



the capacity needs for Monitoring. There is need to highlight the key focus areas and areas of capacity as in the Table below;

*Table 4: Capacity Needs for Monitoring*

Capacity Needs for Monitoring	
Area of Capacity	Some key focus areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling Environment Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic collaborations and partnerships</li> <li>Participatory environmental analysis initiatives</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory management styles</li> <li>RBM incorporation in M&amp;E strategies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RBM comprehension</li> <li>Participatory M&amp;E</li> <li>Data collection and Tools</li> <li>Skills and commitment</li> </ul>

The final component in planning for the PME is **Resource Mobilization** as the PME also requires resources that can either both be Human resources and Financial and/or Material resources.

## 2.9 Planning and Implementation of PME and Tools

The session on the PME Strategy and Tools was aimed at ensuring the participants understand the Strategy, specially the **Data Collection and Analysis Focus** so that they monitor and Evaluate the implementation of the resilient policies as well as the NAP through the PME Tools. According to the PME, the following processes determines the who Monitoring process;

- Detailed PME Strategy and policy/NAP Orientation to the key stakeholders
- Stakeholder Analysis Process (requires selection of relevant stakeholders)
- Setting up Monitoring Teams with roles and responsibilities in line with the Policy Results and Thematic areas.
- Contextualization of the Planning Matrix for monitoring
- Planning for Capacity Building in PME Monitoring and Tools identified

- Identification of resource needs and development of resources mobilization strategy to harness already available local resources

Mr. Kalikwembe highlighted the table in the figure below, explaining the need to indicate the Result, outcomes, outputs, and policy priority areas or strategies. Below is a figure showing a sample table with stakeholders' level of involvement;

*Table 5: A Sample table indicating the Stakeholders' Level of Involvement*

Results (RMB Terms)	Stakeholder Monitoring Level	Examples of Stakeholders
• Policy Overall Goal	• National Stakeholder	• Government line ministries
• Policy outcomes	• National and District Stakeholders	• Development Partners • CSO Network • National Private Sector Players • DDC, DEC, DCPC, NGOs
• Policy Outputs	• District and Community Stakeholders	• DDC, DEC, DCPC • NGOs, Private Sector, AEC, ADC
• Policy Priority Areas/Strategies	• District and Community Stakeholders	• ACPC, VDC, VCPC • FBOs, CBOs

**Data Collection and Analysis Focus** highlights;

- Progress towards achieving the policy goal and/or Policy result areas
- Factors contributing to or impending achievement of the policy result areas
- Individual partner contribution to the Policy result areas
- Lessons being learned and creation of knowledge products for wider sharing

The **Communication Monitoring Results** indicates the target audience and sample knowledge or monitoring result focus areas. The diagram below shows a Sample table indicating the Target Audience and Monitoring;

**Table 6: Sample Table indicating the Target Audience and Monitoring Results**

<b>Target Audience and Monitoring Results Template</b>	
<b>Target Audience</b>	<b>Sample knowledge/Monitoring result focus areas</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling environment; Financing mechanism</li> <li>Coordination and harmonization of policies</li> <li>Policy enforcement mechanisms</li> <li>Progress on outcomes and impact</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DC Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enabling environment; Financing mechanism</li> <li>Progress on priority areas and outputs</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil Society Networks, NGOs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration and partnerships; Financing mechanism</li> <li>Best practices and programming; progress on priority areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration and partnerships; Financing mechanisms</li> <li>Green economy and mitigation; progress on priority areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration and Partnerships</li> <li>Best practices and adoption; progress on priority areas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collaboration and partnerships; Financing mechanisms</li> <li>Progress on outcomes and impact</li> </ul>

The communication mechanisms include;

- Organize meetings with interested stakeholders to discuss lessons from the PME process
- Produce Policy Implementation Review Briefs
- Press briefs and articles
- Present findings and lessons at DEC meetings
- Share findings, recommendations and lessons learned at national level multi-stakeholder forums
- Share lessons through National CSOs Networks
- Organize community awareness and education campaigns to share lessons learnt and best practices identified

The **Monitoring Data Use Plan** is a tool that provides a cognitive process about how information collected can be utilized to make informed decisions and what steps can help

ensure that monitoring data collected and analysed get to the right stakeholders in the right time and the right format.

There is also need to **Monitor Impact of Dissemination of Monitoring Results** to be done by the stakeholders that were involved in the PME of the various processes in the target areas. This ensures that there us improved strategies developed from the PME process, which is because;

- The need for enhancing and increasing enabling environments to make the operation field conducive for effective and efficient policy implementation
- Enhancing public investment in CC adaptation programs in the rural areas
- Republication and up scaling of analysed best practices, especially in the rural areas

The session ended with group work on the application of the PME by the participants.

#### *2.9.1.1 Plenary*

After the presentation, the following were some of the questions and comments from the participants;

- Do we really need money for adaptation?
  - Funds are important for implementation of the program activities to get the desired outputs and outcomes
- Change is not prominent despite the investment made in the adaptation projects and how do we ensure that there is a positive change?
  - Mindset change is important for effective ownership of the projects and this can translate into positive change.
  - Responsibility of key stakeholders in implementing climate change adaptation and harmonization of strategies and efforts on the ground.

#### *2.9.1.2 Recommendations*

1. Ensure to avoid activity-based reporting, rather focus on the success of the change process.
2. Always remember to consider the aspect of resilience and the enabling environment as one of the factors to be considered in any process
3. Identify critical gaps in the project, reflect, re-plan and re-strategize for the desired outcomes
4. Best be result based oriented and not activity based because not all activities implemented will bring the desired outcomes.

### 2.9.2 Group Work on Implementation of the PME

After the plenary, the participants went into some group discussions which were later followed by presentations of the group work to the whole group. The table below indicated the group work from the participants.

*Table 7: Group Work on Implementation of the PME*

Targeting Priority Area	Information to Collect	Stakeholders to be involved	Stakeholders to target	Frequency of Monitoring Activities
Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people planting trees</li> <li>• Number of trees planted</li> <li>• Community members practicing irrigation</li> <li>• Vulnerable groups eg women involved in village savings and loans</li> <li>• Number of community members making and using manure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Government departments like agriculture, forestry, DoDMA, Social Welfare</li> <li>• CSOs eg CADECOM, UP, WVI, Action Aid.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community</li> <li>• Government departments like agriculture, forestry, DoDMA</li> <li>• CSOs like CADECOM, UP, WVI and Action Aid</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly by the community</li> <li>• Quarterly by stakeholders</li> <li>• Annually by the donors.</li> </ul>

Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of trees planted in a year</li> <li>• Knowledge level by communities on climate change and mitigation strategies</li> <li>• Measuring the successes of activities aimed at promoting the reduction of greenhouse gases</li> <li>• Number of households implementing activities to reduce greenhouse gases emission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government-department of environment management, forestry, Agriculture</li> <li>• NGO and Civil society</li> <li>• Research institution and Academia</li> <li>• Local leaders- VDCs, ADCs, VCPCs, VNRMCs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decentralized structures- VDCs, ADCs, DEC, VCPCs, ACPCs, DCPCs</li> <li>• Development Partners- technical and financial interventions must be harmonized in line with the NCCMP [National Climate Change Management Policy] so that all stakeholder towards a common goal e.g. NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Training and Research Institutions</li> <li>• Government departments &amp; Policy makers</li> <li>• General public &amp; Media</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annually</li> <li>• Bi-annual</li> <li>• Quarterly</li> <li>• Monthly</li> </ul>
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector</li> </ul>	
Capacity Building, Education, Training and Awareness.	<p><b><u>Information to be collected</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Knowing if people are aware or have ever trained on climate change programmes.</li> <li>✓ Education levels from different age groups who know how to write/ read that can be able to grasp the climate change policy manuals.</li> <li>✓ Social that practices good ideas in mitigating climate change impacts.</li> <li>✓ What partners, government agencies trained on implementation of</li> </ul>	-	<p><b>1. At District level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ DRRMO,</li> <li>✓ Forest dpt,</li> <li>✓ EDO</li> <li>✓ Agriculture,</li> <li>✓ Education office</li> <li>✓ District Water office</li> <li>✓ Public works</li> <li>✓ Health,</li> <li>✓ NSAs etc</li> </ul> <p><b>2. At community level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ADC,</li> <li>✓ VDC,</li> <li>✓ VCPC,</li> <li>✓ Youths,</li> <li>✓ VNRMCS,</li> <li>✓ VAC,</li> <li>✓ CBOs etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Donor</b> All the donors who provide support for the project.</p>	<p><b>1. Monthly-</b> This is done at community level</p> <p><b>2. Quarterly-</b> at community level</p> <p><b>3. Sem-annual-</b> both community district level</p> <p><b>Annually-</b> at district level</p>

	<p>climate change policy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ What clubs, groups, organization active in supporting the policy?</li> <li>✓ What groups in the community and district level are most affected by the effects of climate change?</li> <li>✓ What measures had put in place to reduce adverse of the climate change.</li> <li>✓ When and where did policy implemented?</li> <li>✓ What do people think about climate change and its mitigation?</li> </ul> <p>Funds allocated to each implementing partners and how was it utilized</p>			
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Group 4				
Research, Technology Development and Transfer, and Systematic Observation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technology transfers related activities with from all the key stakeholders</li> <li>• Resources allocated for carrying out the project activities or</li> <li>• The progress of the project</li> <li>• Number of households adopting the technology</li> <li>• Challenges and solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district council M &amp; E department</li> <li>• Members of DCPC who are focused in implementation of climate smart related technologies</li> <li>• Members of ADC, VDC, VCPC, VNRMC</li> <li>• The project participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All CSOs implementing the climate smart technologies</li> <li>• Government departments eg planning, DoDMA, EAD,</li> <li>• Community leaders</li> <li>• Donors</li> <li>• Project participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Depending on the availability of funds,</li> <li>• the best should be quarterly for proper tracking of the progress of the technology transfer share so that we should see the changes frequently.</li> </ul>
Group 5				
Climate Change Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change related activities planned by stakeholders</li> <li>• Funds allocated to the activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non state actors involved in climate change</li> <li>• Government institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• non state actors involved in climate change</li> <li>• Government institutions</li> <li>• Community structures e.g. VDC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi-annual</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilization of funds (planned vs actual)</li> <li>• Challenges/Gaps</li> <li>• Lessons learnt / best practices to be replicated, issues to lobby.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community structures e.g. VDC</li> <li>• Project participants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project participants</li> <li>• Donors</li> </ul>	
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### 2.9.3 Plenary

After the group work presentations, the following were some of the questions and comments from the participants;

- There is need to identify the right stakeholders to engage. If you have identified an undesirable stakeholder during the process should we select him/her?
- The whole PME comes into play when you have to revise some stakeholders, since there is planning and learning in the process, review and revision.

## **2.10 PME Strategy Review & Tools**

Mr. James Kalikwembe briefly had a discussion with the training participants on whether PME is a means to an end or an end in itself; referring to whether the PME is done to feed into another process or not. This session was highlighting the reviewing of the PME process which guides the activities to be done after the PME implementation, and the monitoring results have been established.

The review process ensures that stakeholder groups participating in the implementation of the strategy at all levels are able to ascertain how the participatory monitoring strategy has significantly enhanced institutionalization of multi-stakeholder and communities' effective engagement with government in the business of monitoring and reviewing implementation of the resilient policies. The aspects of the review process are; identifying outcomes of the PME, and Measuring the outcomes of the PME (by having indicators).

The outcomes and measurements guide the appraisal process which reviews the;

- Roles and Responsibilities
- Time Frame and Resources
- Review Analysis and Sharing

The various levels of monitoring capacity and specific need to be identified and explored. For example, the levels could include; 'Enabling Environment level, organizational level, and individual level. Each of the levels need to be explored to identify the various areas in each level.

### 3 Development of Action plans

Finally, each organization developed an action plan in relation to how the PM&E training on NCCMP will be conducted in their areas. Below is a table indicating the action plans that the participants developed based on which districts they were representing.

Table 8: District Action Plans

[illegible]

1.	Planning meetings	M&E Team	ASAP	Fuel, stationary, allowances, and refreshments	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings,</li> <li>• Poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>
2.	Consultative meetings	M&E Team	Early July	Fuel, stationary, allowances, refreshments	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>

3.	Awareness campaign meetings	M&E Team	Mid July	Fuel, stationary, allowances, refreshments	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>
4.	Capacity buildings trainings	M&E Team	Late July	Fuel, stationary, allowances	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>

5.	follow-ups monitoring	M&E Team	Early August	Fuel, stationary, allowances, refreshments	Knowledge, Skills availability of Mode transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>
6.	Joint monitoring with other stakeholders	M&E Team	Mid-August	Fuel, stationary, allowances refreshments,	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• Limited time</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>



7.	Review meetings with stakeholders	M&E Team	Late August	Fuel, stationary, allowances refreshments,	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• Poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>
8.	Report writing	M&E Team	Mid-September	Fuel, allowances, refreshments.	Knowledge, Skills, availability of Mode transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of financial resources,</li> <li>• Absents of other members during meetings</li> <li>• poor roads network in some areas.</li> <li>• Limited time</li> </ul>
<b>ZOMBA AND MACHINGA TEAM - CADECOM ZOMBA, CARD, CADECOM MANGOCHI and AREA 55</b>						

1.	Awareness of climate change policy at community	Project officer	September	Fuel Allowances Stationery	Knowledge gained from the training	Inadequate funds Limited time
2.	Brief community structures on PME	Project Officer	September	Fuel Allowances Stationery	Knowledge gained from the training	Inadequate funds Limited time
3.	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation with community structures	Monitoring and evaluation officer	September	Fuel Allowances Stationery	Knowledge gained from the training Existing of relevant community structures	Inadequate funds Limited time

## **4 Observations**

It was observed that the Training was well timely as the various resilience policies and strategies are being implemented and developed, and the participants were enthusiastic about starting the work as they are equipped with the tools. Some of the observations from the training also include;

- The training was well patronized
- All the target districts were represented with staff from the Trocaire CCPM and RRP project partners and community leaders
- There was active participation in both the plenary and group works
- In spite of time constraints to have more practical group work, the envisioning training managed to achieve its intended purpose as expressed by the participants
- The participants felt empowered to implement the strategy in their respective districts.

## **5 Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

The involvement of different stakeholders, communities and citizens in the planning, implementation and monitoring of government policies and development programmes is important for ensuring the responsiveness, quality and efficiency of service delivery. Lack of and/or inadequate stakeholder participation in public development initiatives affects effective achievement of intended outcomes, public accountability and learning opportunities. It is therefore hoped that the implementation and institutionalization of the PME Strategy as recommended will be of essence to promote active participation of all stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of various government policies and development strategies.

The PME Training programme that was organized raised the awareness of the participants on the status of development and implementation of the resilience policies and strategies such as the Draft DRM Bill, the DRM Policy, NCCMP, and the NAP for the stakeholders to be able to monitor and evaluate the processes. This would in turn have an effect on the overall outcome of building capacity of the partner, and project participants to monitor the implementation and development of these resilient policies through the PME tools. The Training was an eye opener for the participants as it both raised awareness of the resilience policies as well as equipped the participants on the monitoring and evaluation of these policies.

The Training had representation of the VDCs as well as the project participants to ensure that there are mechanisms put in place where even the most vulnerable have their options and priorities considered. This was also a good development and caused the Training to be conducted in both English as well as vernacular simultaneously.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations that came out from the training;

- There is need for CISON ECC to develop an action plan as a follow up mechanism to ensure the PME strategy is implemented and institutionalized in the districts by the training.
- CISON ECC will have to consider piloting the actual implementation and institutionalization of the strategy with some of the districts that were represented. This does not mean that CISON ECC will be the implementing entity, but rather provide technical and moral support to partners in the pilot districts to implement the strategy.
- The choice of these pilot districts will provide a learning environment as CISON ECC will be able to do a comparative study after process is done. This will provide lessons to inform any plan for replication in other districts and also offer opportunities for evidence based advocacy and lobbying for PME initiatives across sectoral policies and national development strategies

## 6 Annexes

### 6.1 Documents and Presentations

<b>No</b>	<b>Document/Presentation</b>	<b>Link</b>
	Presentation on DRAFT DRM Bill and DRM Policy: Status of Implementation	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XSsr_8YgXwDoUDAxH7SfBT8MOL43gbxZ">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1XSsr_8YgXwDoUDAxH7SfBT8MOL43gbxZ</a>
	Presentation of NCCMP: Status of Implementation	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uTaxCLAcgb2i3N5jC3oxQsa8b0L4rHvs">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1uTaxCLAcgb2i3N5jC3oxQsa8b0L4rHvs</a>
	Presentation on the NAP; Status of development	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=11Mlt_PWx8RNR132YEOiWwEuKyoRJKLh">https://drive.google.com/open?id=11Mlt_PWx8RNR132YEOiWwEuKyoRJKLh</a>
	PME Strategy Overview Presentation	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1I5wXilieBPBw0UqrCeFzo8ud2ExLoPlh">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1I5wXilieBPBw0UqrCeFzo8ud2ExLoPlh</a>
	Presentation of PME Strategy Operationalization Focus and Planning for PME & Tools	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Jt0f3bH6gXuEMrsOgblmCZwIZ_54qGOof">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Jt0f3bH6gXuEMrsOgblmCZwIZ_54qGOof</a>
	PME Implementation Mechanisms & Tools Presentation	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=12El5kAKzdFPmcAWIfJAAWA9WvosYJpmT">https://drive.google.com/open?id=12El5kAKzdFPmcAWIfJAAWA9WvosYJpmT</a>
	PME Strategy Review Arrangements Presentation	<a href="https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QQQkpvbo-rb6IdGc3ffS5FimJLvnRWfb">https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QQQkpvbo-rb6IdGc3ffS5FimJLvnRWfb</a>

## 6.2 List of Participants

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## 6.3 Training Programme

### *Training on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Resilience Building Policies*

Time	Activity	Facilitator
<b>Day 1</b>		
08:00 – 08:30	Registration	CISONECC
08:30 – 08:40	Opening remarks	CISONECC
08:40 – 08:50	Ground Rules & Participants Expectations	CISONECC
08:50 – 09:00	Workshop Objectives	CISONECC
09:00 – 09:40	Presentation on NCCMP: Status of Implementation.	EAD
09:40 – 10:00	Plenary	Facilitator
10:00 – 10:30	<b>Break</b>	All
10:30 – 10:40	Presentation on the NAP: Status of development	EAD
10:40 – 11:00	Plenary	Facilitator
11:00-11:40	Presentation of the Draft DRM Bill and Plenary	DoDMA
11:40 – 12:00	Plenary	Facilitator
12:00-13:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>	All
13:30 – 14:10	Presentation on DRM Policy: Status of implementation	DoDMA
14:10 – 14:30	Plenary	Facilitator
14:30 – 15:10	PME Strategy Briefing-Spectrum	Facilitator
15:10-15:40	<b>Tea Break</b>	
15:40 – 16:10	PME Operationalization Focus	Facilitator
16:10 – 16:30	Planning for PME and Tools	Facilitator
16:30 – 16:45	Group Work	Facilitator
16:45 – 17:00	<b>Closing Remarks and logistics</b>	CISONECC
<b>Day 2</b>		
08:15 – 08:30	<b>Day 1 Recap and</b>	
08:30 – 09:30	PME Implementation Mechanism & Tools	Facilitator
09:30 – 10:30	Group Work	Facilitator
10:30 – 11:00	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11:00 – 12:00	PME Implementation Mechanism & Tools	Facilitator
12:00 – 13:00	Group Work	Facilitator
13:00 – 14:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>	ALL
14:00 – 14:30	PME Strategy Review & Tools	Facilitator
14:30 – 15:15	Group Work	Facilitator
15:15 – 15:45	<b>Tea Break</b>	ALL
15:45 – 16:45	PME Strategy Way forward	CISONECC
16:45 – 17:00	<b>Closing Remarks - END OF WORKSHOP</b>	CISONECC

## 6.4 Evaluation



### Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of Resilience Policies through the use of the Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation Tools

13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2019

Hippo View Lodge, Liwonde

#### WORKSHOP FEEDBACK FORM

We appreciate your help in evaluating this workshop. To help us evaluate the event and plan future work, please indicate your rating of each item in the categories below by ticking the appropriate response.

OBJECTIVES	EVALUATION CRITERIA	No	A Little	A Fair Amount	A Great Deal
	1. Were the workshop objectives met?		1	3	22
	2. Were your expectations met?			10	16
	Comments/Suggestions/Recommendations:				
CONTENT AND SPEAKERS	3. Were the topics covered useful/applicable in your work?		3	7	20
	4. Were the topics covered consistent with the objectives?		2	8	19
	5. Were the topics covered appropriate for intended audience?			9	19
	6. Were the speakers knowledgeable in their content areas?			9	21

	7. Did the workshop provide opportunities for quality interaction among participants?		1	3	24
	8. Which topic/aspect of the workshop did you find most interesting? Why?  Presentation of Resilience policies (10) Planning for PME & Tools (7), PME Implementation Mechanisms & Tools (6) others (5)				
	9. Which topic/aspect of the workshop did you like least? Why?  PME Spectrum (2) Others (6) None (20)				
	Comments/Suggestions/Recommendations:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training should have more time</li> <li>The training should involve more people, including the duty bearers</li> <li>The training should also be done at community level to ensure there is participation of all the stakeholders involved even at community level</li> </ul>				
<b>FACILITIES</b>	<b>Please rate the following:</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Fair</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Excellent</b>
	Workshop programme		3	10	15
	Pace of workshop activities	1	1	13	12
	Quality of discussion			12	15
	Quality of facilitation		8	16	4
	Accommodation		3	9	17
	Layout and comfort of venue			11	17
	Meals and Refreshments		3	11	14
	Logistical Arrangements		2	9	16
	Secretariat Support		5	16	6
	Overall Assessment of the Workshop		6	13	8

	<p>How else may the conduct of the workshop be improved?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Communication of venue to be done in time</li><li>• Facilitation should involve several people; i.e. the facilitators should be more than one</li><li>• Ensure that community members are not trained with officer to ensure effectiveness and technical terms are used well</li></ul>
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## 6.5 Photos



*Senior Chief Kwataine, CISONECC Board Member, opening the discussions in Liwonde.*



*Julius, Ng'oma, CISONECC National Coordinator, making welcome remarks*



*Victor Mughogho, EAGLES Executive Director, moderating the sessions.*



*Dr. Stern Kita, DoDMA, giving presentations on status of Draft DRM Bill and implementation of DRM Policy*





*Justin Hara, EAGLES project Officer, expressing a concern during plenary discussion*



*James Kalikwembe, giving a presentation on the NCCMP*



*A cross-section of the audience during the training*



*some participants discussion during a group work session*



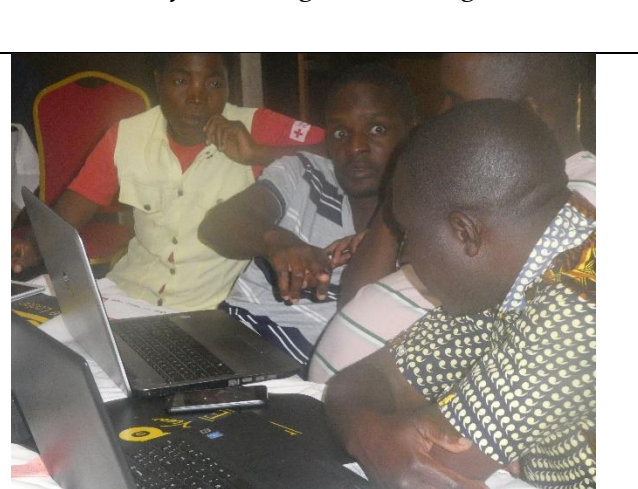
*Mr. Collins Mittochi making a presentation on the status of the NAP process*



*A cross-section of the audience at the PME Training*



*Kalikwembe facilitating the training in Liwonde*



*some participants discussing during a group work session*







*Tapiwa Machinjiri, CADECOM Mangochi, making a presentation after group work*



*Mr. Chifundo Siliva, CICOD, making a presentation after group work*



*Blessings Makhiringa, CADECOM Chikwawa, making a comment during a plenary discussion*



*Tapiwa Machinjiri, CADECOM Mangochi, making a comment during a plenary discussion*



*The participants posing for a group photo after the sessions during the trainings*