

Chapter 6 – MPRS Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of the MPRS will involve all stakeholders. However, the responsibility for overall co-ordination of implementation will rest with Government. Furthermore, many of the specific activities within the strategy will be the responsibility of Government, at both national and local levels. In implementing activities within the MPRS, Government will use existing national mechanisms as well as emerging district level mechanisms. At a national level, Government MPRS activities will be implemented through the line Ministries and the Budget, co-ordinated by central Government Ministries - in particular, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Office of the President and Cabinet, and the National Economic Council. However, in the context of the on-going decentralisation process, the activities in the MPRS will increasingly be implemented at a district level, through the District Assemblies rather than central Government. Furthermore, a number of MPRS activities will be implemented by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and communities, where capacities exist.

To be implemented, the MPRS must at all levels be translated into the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Budget, and that Budget itself must be fully implemented. Thus, the issues of Public Expenditure Management and strengthening the MTEF covered under the fourth pillar of Governance, Political Will and Mindset are central to implementation.

In general, the MPRS will not lead to new and parallel systems for implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Instead, the emphasis will be on building capacity for and strengthening existing systems, including the inclusion of a broader range of stakeholders, including civil society and the media.

Crucial to the success of the MPRS is the need to implement **only** the MPRS. The Poverty Reduction Strategy outlined in this document has been designed to be comprehensive and has been costed so that it is in line with Government's overall resource envelope. It reflects a consensus on Malawi's priorities that has been built through a highly participatory process and reference to ongoing programmes. Hence, the omission of an activity from the MPRS does not mean it has been forgotten – it means that it is not considered a priority at this stage

and therefore should not be undertaken in current implementation period until it becomes a priority, if at all.

In terms of ongoing donor-funded projects, implementation of the MPRS will involve a transition phase. During this phase, ongoing donor funded projects will continue, with adjustments made where possible to ensure that the projects are in line with MPRS activities. However, all new projects will have to fit into the MPRS by implementing the activities as outlined in Chapter 4 and the matrix of action.

Where unforeseen circumstances arise (for example, natural disasters), it may be necessary to implement alternative activities. In such circumstances, Government will be transparent in clearly explaining the need for the alternative activities and more importantly, will explain which MPRS activities will be scaled down or dropped to create space for the alternative activity in terms of financial and human capacity. Where there are changes in priorities or less urgent circumstances, Government will continue implementing the MPRS activities until the next annual review process and subsequent Budget, when changes will be made on the basis of consensus.

A number of measures have been taken to ensure that this MPRS is implementation-friendly. Firstly, the MPRS has focussed on prioritisation. In the past, Government has failed to implement its plans and strategies because the activities were not prioritised in line with the limited availability of resources. Government has tried to do too much with too little resources and achieving too little because the resources were spread thinly across activities. Prioritisation involves making hard decisions on which activities to implement, and which to scale down or drop altogether. This is done in the context of comparing Government's available resources with the costs of implementing the priority activities, so that the strategy is realistic.

Secondly, the MPRS process focused on designing an action plan for the strategy (annex 2). The action plan and the activities within it will form the basis for the Budget. Implementation has been further assured by the emphasis on ownership and participation. The MPRS preparation process was designed to ensure that consensus on the strategy was built across Malawian society. Government, political parties, civil society, donors and private sector representatives, as stakeholders, were engaged in the process on an equal

footing. This was done to achieve broad ownership, generate commitment to the implementation of the MPRS and spark interest in the monitoring of the strategy.

In addition to the measures already outlined, there are two critical components of the implementation strategy: a thorough monitoring and evaluation system and high-level coordination supported by technical level committees.

6.1 The MPRS in context

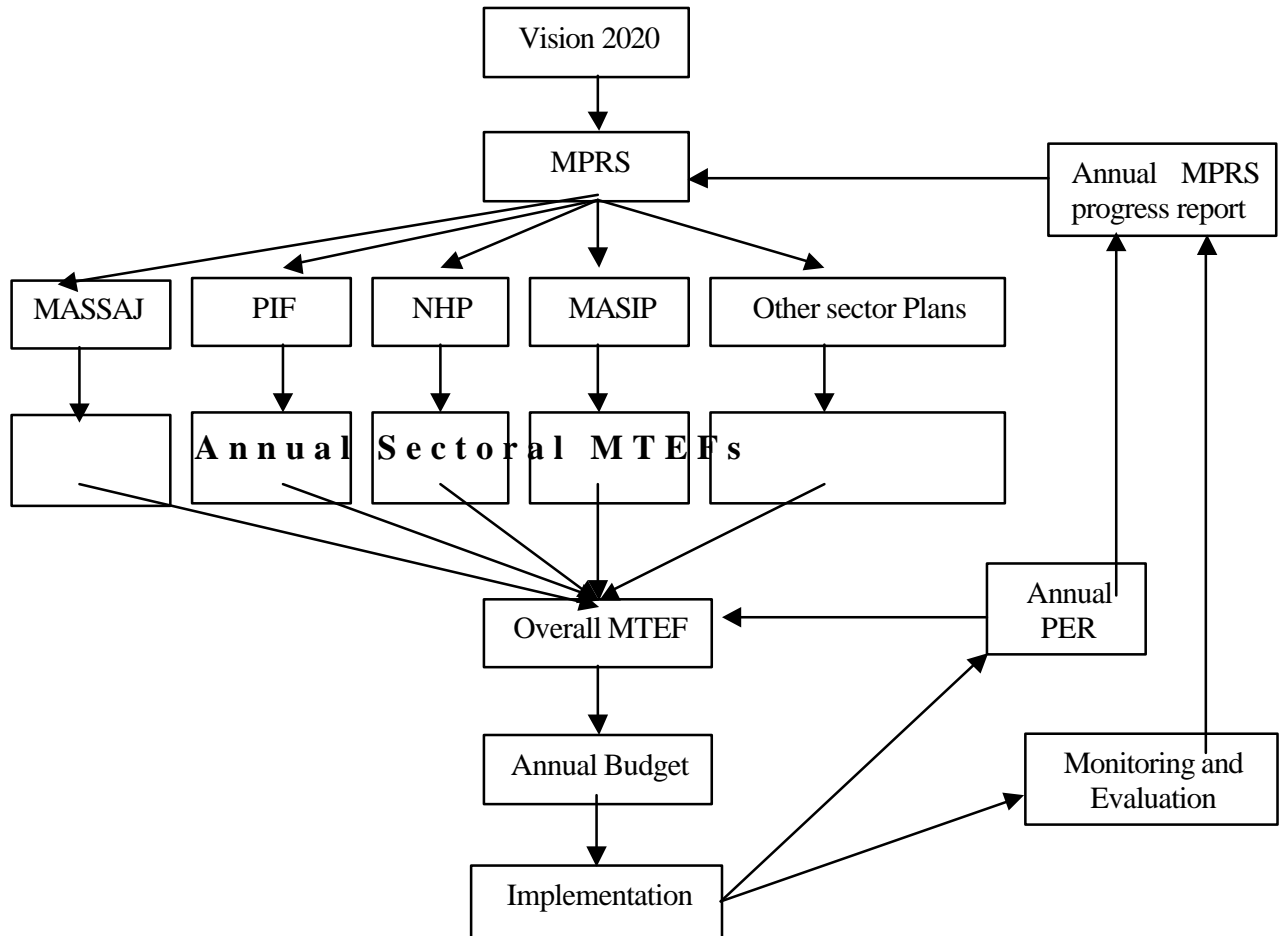
In the past, there has been no coherent institutional and management structure for the planning⁵² of public expenditure and policy. Rather, there have been a variety of loosely coordinated donor-driven reform initiatives that have been half-implemented by a number of central government bodies and line ministries with little overall management or coordination. Initiatives such as the MTEF, SIPs and SWAs and Vision 2020 have been seen as separate, add-on activities rather than part of a coherent whole. The implementation of the MPRS and the success of the other initiatives depends on the definition and coordination of an integrated and coherent planning and budgeting system coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, with the MPRS and the Budget at the core. This system must be clearly understood by all key stakeholders. The structure of the system is explained in Figure 6.1 below.

As demonstrated in Figure 6.1, the MPRS has its roots in country's overall vision as defined in Vision 2020. In effect, the MPRS translates the aspirations captured in Vision 2020 into more practically defined and prioritised strategies. These strategies are then further clarified into more detailed sector-specific plans either in the form of Sector Investment Programmes (SIPs) or Sector Wide Approaches (SWAs) or cross-sectoral programmes or projects, such as the National Safety Nets Strategy and the Environmental Support Programme (ESP). SIPs exist in education (the PIF) and health (the NHP). Others are being developed in agriculture (MASIP) and security and justice (MASSAJ). The MPRS, by giving a national overview of poverty reduction efforts, acts as a starting point for the sector-specific plans. It is essential that these plans are consistent with the MPRS – the plans should contain only strategies that are contained in the MPRS. In practice, the relationship between the MPRS and the plans

⁵² “Planning” does not just refer to development Budget activities as traditionally understood, but equally to the recurrent and development budget. Planning is understood here to mean the prioritisation of scarce resources (both financial and Government capacity) so as to achieve national objectives.

will go both ways – existing and future plans have and will be used in formulating the MPRS and revisions made to the plans incorporated into the MPRS during the annual review where agreed.

Figure 6.1.- Public Policy and Planning Framework



The next stage in the process is for the sector specific plans to be translated into three- year sectoral Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEFs) on an annual basis by the line ministries, with the first year of the MTEF⁵³ representing the annual budget. After revisions made during the budget hearings, these individual MTEFs and budgets are consolidated into the national MTEF and Budget as presented to Parliament. This process of defining national and sectoral strategies and translating these strategies into budgets will help to ensure that the annual budget reflects Government’s priorities and the opinions of those consulted throughout the process.

⁵³ The MTEF is a way of doing the Budget process, focussing on activities and outputs rather than inputs.

In order to ensure that the MPRS and ultimately the MTEF/Budget continue to reflect the best poverty reduction strategies, the public expenditure policy and planning framework described in figure 6.1 also includes two annual review vehicles – the MPRS review and the Public Expenditure Review. The PER will look in detail at expenditure trends and impacts in certain sectors, and will act as an input into the annual MPRS review, which will review progress with the whole MPRS and will revise the MPRS accordingly.

A major challenge to Government is to integrate decentralisation into this framework. Many districts are in the process of developing District Development Plans (DDPs), which are the district equivalent of the MPRS. As with the Sectoral Plans, these DDPs will have a two-way relationship with the MPRS – they will use the national strategy as a starting point and will be consistent with it, but subsequent reviews of the MPRS will use input from the District planning process. The relationship will be further clarified during the first annual review process after consultations between the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the Ministry of Local Government and the District Assemblies.

6.2 MPRS and the Budget

At the core of the public expenditure planning and management system is the relationship between the MPRS and the Budget. The system is designed to ensure that the Budget is a detailed cost estimate of the implementation of MPRS priorities, rather than just a list of inputs by Government institutions.

The budget preparation and scrutiny stage of the budget process is central to the success of this system. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will ensure that line Ministries use the MPRS when preparing their Budgets. More importantly, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will scrutinise proposed budgets, in line with MPRS-based budget guidelines, during Budget hearings. Budget submissions that include activities outside the MPRS or exclude activities inside the MPRS will be rejected.

Equally importantly, the implementation of the MPRS depends on the implementation of the MPRS-based Budget. As the 2000 Public Expenditure Review and the MTEF Review clearly demonstrate, the implementation of the Budget is beset with problems. It is therefore crucial that the measures outlined in the Public Expenditure Management section of the fourth pillar

are fully implemented. In particular, Parliament will play a crucial role in ensuring the implementation of the Budget by providing on-going scrutiny of Budget implementation through its various committees, especially the Budget and Finance Committee and the Public Accounts Committee.

6.3 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the MPRS implementation is key to the achievement of the goals of the MPRS. Monitoring of the implementation is to assist in the annual review of the MPRS and its comprehensive review after three years. Starting immediately after its launch, MPRS implementation is to be monitored using various indicators provided in the action plan for each component of the MPRS. The action plan has outlined a variety of monitoring indicators ranging from input, output, outcome to impact indicators. A brief definition of these various levels of indicators are in Box 6.1 below:

Table 6.1 Monitoring indicators

The various levels of monitoring indicators to be used during MPRS implementation are described below, with an example for each from the education sector:

1. **Input** – The use of resources by Government – these resources can be financial (expenditure), labour (personnel) and capital (equipment). The focus will largely be on financial monitoring on an activity basis. *e.g. resources spent on primary education*
2. **Outputs** – The quantity and quality of services and transfers provided by Government using the inputs. These are generally directly linked to the efficient and effective use of inputs. *e.g. pupil:teacher ratio, number of textbooks per pupil*
3. **Outcomes** – The quantity and quality of effect of the services provided to the recipients of Government services. These are related to input and output performance but may be affected by other factors. *e.g. enrolment ratios, examination pass rates.*
4. **Impact** – The effect on welfare indicators, like income, consumption, poverty headcount etc. These may be affected by inputs, outputs and outcomes, but with a significant time lag and are also affected by many external factors. *e.g. literacy rates, poverty headcount*

In some cases, agents monitoring process indicators (inputs and outputs) are different from those monitoring outcome and impact indicators. Likewise, in some cases one data collection method is used for more than one set of indicators, while in others, several methods are used to collect data for the monitoring of one type of indicators. The need for coordination, therefore, cannot be overemphasised.

Monitoring and evaluation of these various levels of indicators will take place both at national, district and local levels. District level monitoring and evaluation systems are currently being designed and will be reviewed and fully integrated after the first annual review process. For example, Government will introduce, on a trial basis, schemes to enable communities to monitor Government performance on all four levels. The rest of this chapter focuses on the national monitoring and evaluation system.

The formal monitoring and evaluation system for the MPRS will be based on existing systems, and strengthened by including a broader range of stakeholders and refining the mechanisms used. Apart from this formal internal system, the MPRS will encourage the development of other external systems, for example through civil society institutions. To this end, Government will ensure that monitoring information is widely disseminated, and that Government systems are transparent. In particular, civil society and the media will be used to disseminate information to all stakeholders.

6.3.1 Monitoring Inputs and Outputs

The first level of monitoring and evaluation will be the monitoring of Government inputs. This will be based on activities, as detailed in the MPRS action plan and translated into the budget. Expenditure tracking will start at the source of funding (the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning) and then move all the way to the actual expenditure point. Expenditure tracking will involve identifying specific pro-poor programmes or line items in the Budget. These will be tagged and expenditure on those will be closely monitored.

Controlling officers are to be responsible for providing data on actual expenditure and output levels, on monthly basis during the request of monthly funding. This will be done through the existing reporting system, which will be adjusted to take into account the demands of MPRS reporting. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will thus be responsible for collecting, aggregating and disseminating this information. The input and output monitoring is to have in-built incentive mechanisms. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will continue to withhold funding for Ministries and Departments that fail to submit satisfactory monthly activity-based reports on input and output indicators.

To strengthen monitoring, beneficiary communities, with the help of civil society, are to be involved in the expenditure tracking and output monitoring on the basis of the budget and funded activities. Civil society organisations should, therefore, mount capacity building exercise for communities to get involved in input and output monitoring at the local level. Further, the existing government ministries’ monitoring and evaluation systems will be enhanced to allow for consistent and quality tracking of expenditures.

Finally, the use of resources (in terms of inputs and outputs) will be monitored and evaluated using the annual Public Expenditure Review (PER). Annual PERs will focus on a different group of sectors each year, analysing expenditure trends, effectiveness and efficiency and making recommendations to be incorporated in the annual MPRS Review and the formulation of the Budget. The PER will be conducted by officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning together with officials from relevant line ministries and appropriate civil society organisations.

6.3.2 Monitoring Poverty Outcomes and Impacts

Outcome and impact monitoring is to be assisted by the use of various sources of data. At a national level, a number of indicators are crucial for the monitoring of poverty outcome and impact indicators. The indicators and their sources of data are presented in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.2 Key Monitoring Indicators

Area/Sector	Indicator	Indicator Type	Sources of data
Overall	Consumption	Impact	IHS, QUIM
	GDP per capita	Impact	National income statistics
	Nutrition status Morbidity Mortality Life expectancy	Outcome	DHS, IHS, administrative records, QUIM
	Composite Welfare Index	Outcome, Output and Impact	All sources
Agriculture	Food production Cash crop production Animal production	Outcome	Crop estimates, NSSA, PPI

Health	Access to potable water Access to sanitation Access to health services	Output	DHS, IHS , QUIM
	Total fertility rate HIV infection	Outcome	IHS Administrative records
Education	Literacy rate	Impact	IHS
	Net enrolment Education attainments	Outcome	Administrative data and HIS

The monitoring of outcome and impact indicators is to rely on complementary and supplementary sources of data. Administrative records and management information systems are critical sources for facility-based goods and services. These will feed into a district data bank to be managed by a professional statistician. Other more frequent data collection activities are to include Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ) surveys, crop estimates, and food price surveys. The CWIQ, for example, is an integrated service survey that is to be conducted annually, which allows quick and cost effective measurement of outcomes. A more comprehensive Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is to be conducted once in five years. This is also true for Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). The Qualitative Impact Monitoring Survey (QUIM) is a participatory beneficiary service and poverty assessments tool. It is to complement the quantitative surveys and is to be implemented once in three years.

A critical factor in outcome and impact monitoring is the quality of the administrative and management information systems. The current administrative data collection systems and their higher-level management information systems are plagued by quality problems. One such quality problem is the coverage of the data. In many cases, the forms used leave out important information. Another problem is the lack of capacity and incentives for those filling in the administrative records. As a first step, administrative data collection systems are to be assessed for their use in monitoring of the MPRS. Forms are to be redesigned to suit the requirements of MPRS. Secondly, adequate staffing with requisite qualifications and incentives are to be deployed in key sectors like education, health and agriculture. The assessment of these systems and quality control of all other monitoring activities are to be done under the framework of the MPRS monitoring system institutional set-up.

6.4 Coordination of Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will co-ordinate the implementation of the MPRS where public expenditure is involved. In particular, a MPRS Unit will be created in the Ministry to drive the implementation of the MPRS across Government, and ensure that essential complementary reforms to the MTEF and Budget are made. In addition, the Unit will co-ordinate the Annual PER and work with the Secretariat of the MPRS Monitoring System to co-ordinate the annual MPRS Review process. Finally, the Unit will work with the Budget Division to coordinate all activities dealing with monitoring of inputs and output indicators. In particular, the Unit, in co-operation with the Budget Division will draw up guidelines for input and output monitoring by Ministries, District Assemblies and controlling officers. The Unit will also be responsible for workshops and meetings for all units and personnel involved in inputs and output monitoring, including civil society representatives, at most once in three months.

The National Statistical Office (NSO) is to be responsible for coordinating all outcome and impact monitoring activities across all sectors. Apart from conducting surveys or assisting in the design of surveys by other agents, NSO is to collect all district level data produced by the statistical units of district assemblies, and all sectoral data collected by the line ministries. These data from the districts and sectors need not be only outcome or impact indicators. NSO is to act as a databank for all indicator data from the district level. NSO is also to conduct preliminary analysis (aggregation, etc) of district-level data.

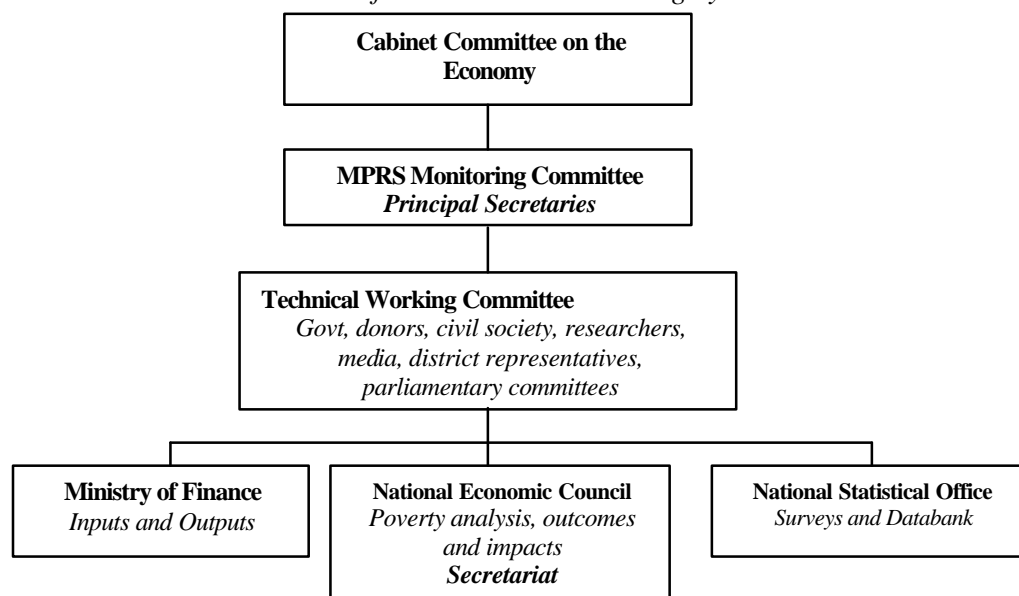
The National Economic Council is to be responsible for producing poverty-related analysis based on data from NSO, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning's input and output monitoring as well as the financial information system and other ad hoc surveys conducted within and outside the MPRS Monitoring System. Thus NEC is to be a focal point for finished and polished poverty statistics and analysis. NEC is to disseminate poverty statistics and information through media like internet, newsletters and newspaper articles and columns.

All MPRS monitoring and evaluation activities will be co-ordinated through a MPRS Monitoring System based on the existing Poverty Monitoring System (PMS). This MPRS Monitoring System will have four levels. Firstly, the Cabinet Committee on the Economy will assume overall control of the system. Beneath this will be a policy-making MPRS Monitoring Committee, consisting of Principal Secretaries from relevant Ministries, including

Finance and Economic Planning, National Economic Council, Agriculture and Irrigation, Education, Science and Technology, Health and Population, Transport and Public Works, Local Government, Gender, Youth and Community Services, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, the Accountant General, and the National Statistical Office.

The MPRS Monitoring Committee will be served by a Technical Working Committee (TWC) that will co-ordinate monitoring and evaluation efforts and provide analysis. The membership of the TWC will include officials from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (the MPRS Unit and Budget Division), the National Economic Council (Poverty Analysis Section), National Statistical Office, other key ministries (in line with the membership of the MPRS Monitoring Committee), representatives from District Assemblies (one representative from the Malawi Association of Local Government Authorities – MALGA – and one representative of district assemblies from each region), representatives of relevant parliamentary committees, members of the donor community, researchers (including Centre for Social Research, Centre for Education Research and Training and the Agricultural Policy Research Unit), civil society groups (including CONGOMA, and one group for each Pillar), and a media representative. The Poverty Analysis Unit of the National Economic Council will serve as the Secretariat for this TWC. On the Government side, the TWC will be served by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MPRS Unit and Budget Division), which will provide information on input and output monitoring, the National Statistical Office, which will conduct surveys and maintain a databank drawn from line Ministries and District Assemblies, and the National Economic Council (Poverty Analysis Section), which will provide poverty analysis, particularly on outcome and impact indicators. This institutional framework is summarised in Figure 6.2 below:

Figure 6.2: Institutional Framework for the MPRS Monitoring System



Apart from this framework, all Cabinet Committees will be encouraged to monitor the performance of applicable sectors within the MPRSP. Likewise, various Parliamentary Committees will have to monitor expenditures and performance using any of the MPRS committees or other mechanisms as they see fit. Since the MPRSP will be translated into the Budget as Government’s statement of strategy, these committees will play a crucial role in ensuring implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

6.5 Capacity Needs for Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

All district assemblies are to establish statistics units responsible for data collection and processing, database management as well as report production. These units are to be staffed by qualified and trained personnel. To ensure data quality uniformity from all districts, the MPRS Monitoring Committee, through the Secretariat, is to mount training and orientation for staff of statistics units. Under the same framework, district staff will receive training from NSO on quantitative data collection (including sampling), entry, analysis and reporting, from NEC on qualitative data collection and analysis, and from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (including the Accountant General’s Department) on input and output monitoring.

Of necessity, NEC is to develop capacity to conduct poverty analysis. The MPRS Monitoring Committee is also to draw on expertise of its members, mainly the research

centres. NSO is to designate or recruit specific officers to liaise with district level statistics units. The officers should be designated particular districts for maximum attention. These officers are to be in a stand alone section responsible for collecting district reports, maintaining districts database and producing databank abstracts for dissemination or use by NEC.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning will continue to build capacity to monitor monthly allocations and expenditures vis-à-vis the MPRS within the Budget Division. In addition, the MPRS Unit will work closely with the Budget Division and NEC's monitoring and evaluation division. Again, line ministries are to have strong Monitoring and Evaluation sections to be collecting input (including expenditure) and output indicators and producing poverty monitoring reports. These should have formal and working links with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and NEC.

Community participation in monitoring and evaluation of the MPRS is crucial for its success. Community Development Committees are to have their capacity built to assist them monitor community level activities. Civil society organisations are to be used in this process. The civil society organisations are to be free to join in the monitoring of the process independently as well as through the MPRS Monitoring System.

6.6 Review process

As already indicated, the monitoring and evaluation system will assist in the review of MPRS. The MPRS is meant to be a living document. It is to be revised on a rolling basis to adapt to circumstances and reflect changing priorities. This is to be achieved through a two-tiered review process. Firstly, there is to be an annual review in January/February of each year, following the annual PER process. The first stage of this review is to analyse progress in implementing the MPRS and achieving the targets within it. This is to be done by the MPRS Monitoring Committee on the basis of the results of the input and output monitoring and evaluation. This document, together with a review of emerging issues, will be widely circulated.

The second stage of the review is to take the form of stakeholders' workshops. These workshops will have two interlinked roles: Firstly, as a national accountability forum for implementers to be held accountable to all stakeholders. In this way, the workshops will

supplement the on-going work of the Technical Working Committee on MPRS monitoring by allowing all stakeholders to participate in the assessment of the implementation of the MPRS. The second role will be to revise the MPRS in line with lessons learned from implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and to take into account emerging priorities where a consensus emerges during the discussions. The third stage of the review is to involve the dissemination of a report on the review process and the revised MPRS.

The annual reviews will be Malawi's central policy review process. As such, other existing or planned national level processes will either be integrated into the MPRS review process or will be cancelled. For example, sectoral review processes will provide input into the overall review process.

The annual reviews are to be complemented by a comprehensive review process every three years. This comprehensive review is to be more like the initial MPRS Preparation Process, involving District Workshops, Thematic Working Groups and a complete redesigning of the MPRS.