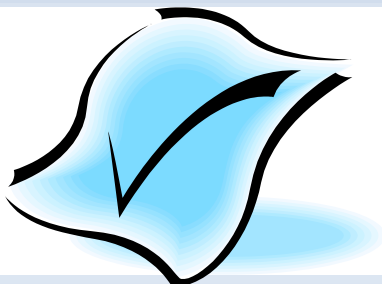




The Institute for Policy Interaction



**TOWARDS THE NEED FOR COMPETITIVE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS WITHIN
THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2014
TRIPARTITE ELECTION IN MALAWI
KUFUNIKA KWA MPIKISANO MU CHISANKHO
CHA MA BOMA ANG'ONO MOTSATIRA
NDONDOMEKO YA CHISANKHO CHA PATATU
CHA M'CHAKA CHA 2014 KU MALAWI**

Funded by



Approved by the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC)

INTRODUCTION

The last local government elections were held over 12 years ago as a stand-alone event in 2001. It is therefore quite probable that a high degree of ignorance about the need for, and role of these elections is prevalent, which could in turn, lead to apathy and/or higher null void votes. In addition this time around, the local government elections will be combined with the Presidential and Parliamentary elections, which could sideline or undermine the ward elections.

Further to the above, though it is the first time that tripartite elections will be held in Malawi, the campaign style that is emerging clearly demonstrates continuation of patronage and the neopatrimonialistic syndromes which warp the electoral process into producing political dynasties and leave little room for any other contender – no matter how well intentioned. These syndromes will have to be systematically addressed and replaced.

This booklet has been produced by the Institute for Policy Interaction (IPI) with support from NDI for the purpose of dissemination of relevant and cogent information at the grassroots. It aims to:

- Ensure that voters cast their votes for all three positions that will be contested for in Malawi; namely that of the President, Member of Parliament and Ward Councillor.
- Enable voters to judge eligibility criteria for candidates for the three offices. This would require assessment of factors such as education, profession, past track record at work, party affiliations, contributions to the party, contributions to the community and leadership skills among others.

- Promote understanding of the distinct roles and responsibilities of Councillors and Members of Parliament so as to know clearly what to expect from whom, and who ought to be held accountable for what.
- Direct the focus of the voters from personalized politics to issue based politics.

The abovementioned areas are adressed in this booklet in two topics authored by Associate Professor Happy Kayuni and Mr. David Kayuni who are experts in these fields.

The draft material was vetted for efficacy and relevance by using it in Voter Civic Education training sessions with civic educators in Phalombe by the abovementioned experts, in the presence of Malawi Electoral Commission and National Initiative of Civic Education (NICE) officials among others who applauded the content and hailed it as a refreshing change from the usual status quo.

WHICH POSITIONS WILL BE CONTESTED? WHAT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF A COUNCILLOR AND MP?

By Happy Kayuni

For the first time in the history of this country, next year in the month of May, Malawians will have a chance to elect the President, Councillor and MP. In the past, we used to elect Presidents and MPs only and Councillors were elected in a separate election. This means that if we elect only the President and MP, we have not completed our role. We need to know that if we are registered voters, we have the full rights to vote for all the three positions. This means that we should now start thinking of which people you may consider for these three positions next year.

There will be three ballot boxes which will specifically be for these three positions. Do not lose your right by missing any of these!

Some people have complained that they do not know the difference between the roles of an MP and Councillor in the local council. Others do not also know the role of Chiefs in the council. In order to make the forthcoming 2014 tripartite elections meaningful, we are going to explain the different roles of these people.

Roles of a Councillor and an MP

Below is a description of some of the roles of a Councillor and MP in the council:

The responsibilities of a councillor	The roles of MPs in the Council
1. To represent their Wards in the Council; 2. To update themselves with	1. To represent their constituents in the council; 2. To bring to the council

<p>the views and needs of the people in their ward;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To bring to the local forum the local concerns that requires Council solutions; 4. To make plans for development covering all wards in a district, and deliver services to all wards thereby ensuring that there is fair distribution of resources and development to all wards; 5. To prepare well for Council meetings in order to fully understand the issues under discussion; 6. To give feedback to the people in their wards about what has been decided in the Council; 7. To bring to the attention of MPs matters that requires a national response strategy; 8. To initiate and contribute to debate in the Council on Local Government matters and management of Council resources; 9. To ensure that there is transparency and accountability in the operations of the Council secretariat headed by the District Commissioner; 10. To lobby MPs so that people in their wards receive adequate and quality national services such as security, electricity and relief in major disasters; 	<p>Constituency concerns that require Council solutions;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To bring to the national forum the local concerns that require national solutions; 4. To lobby from government more resources for their assembly; 5. To provide a local level scrutiny on use of resources and delivery of service by the local authority; 6. To provide feedback to the Constituency on Council resolutions; 7. To participate in Area Development Committee (ADC) meetings; 8. To participate in the voting process on issues under discussion in the council; 9. To represent their constituency's contribution in policy, law and other National Assembly programs.
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<p>11.To receive at the Council level all proposals for the Local Development Plans (LDP) and examine the proposals closely and pass a budget for the Development Plan;</p> <p>12.To help or facilitate implementation of local development.</p>	
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With modifications adapted from GoM. 2010. Guidebook on Decentralisation and Local Government in Malawi

Role of Chiefs

The actual roles of a traditional chief at local level include:

- ✓ To participate in council deliberations
- ✓ To ensure that council decisions are not in conflict with cultural values
- ✓ To mobilise communities to participate in local development.
- ✓ To mobilise local resources for development implementation.
- ✓ To act as advisor to Area Development Committee

Role of citizens

Citizens also have a role to play at council level:

- ✓ Citizens can either run for the office of the councillor or can vote in the local elections.
- ✓ At council meetings, residents of the local authority may apply for permission to attend and observe proceedings.
- ✓ Citizens can ensure that their Councillors fully represent them by informing them about the issues that are important in their communities.

- ✓ Citizens also have a right to call for meetings with their Councillors to ask for feedback from Council meetings.
- ✓ When services provided by a Council are not adequate, they have the right to contact their councillors to take the matter to the Council (e.g. medical, schools, roads, markets etc).
- ✓ Citizens can also volunteer to do development work such as construction of community buildings or home based care.
- ✓ Citizens can also contribute to providing a large part of local financial resources by paying taxes, property rates and fees.
- ✓ Citizens also have a right to ensure that there is accountability and transparency in the way public resources are being used.

CHICHEWA

KUSANKHA A TSOGOLERI A NDALE KU MALAWI

Chaka cha 2014, ndi chaka cha masankho ku Malawi malingana ndi ndondomeko ya demokalase imene Malawi ngati dziko linasankha mu chaka cha 1994. Iyi ndi nthawi imene a Malawi adzakhale ndi mwayi osankha atsogoleri a dziko amene atsogolele kwa zaka zisanu zikubwerazi.

Masankho a 2014 ali patatu ndipo nzoyenera kumvetsa kuti magawo onse atatu ndiofunika kwambiri. Gawo loyamba ndi losankha mtsogoleri wa dziko (President), gawo lachiwiri ndi losankha a phungu a nyumba ya Malamulo ndipo gawo lomaliza ndi kusankha makhansala. Anthu osankhidwa onsewa ndi atsogoleri.

GAWO A: UTSOGOLERI

Posankha atsogoleri ndi koyenera kudzifunsa funso: **nchifukwa chiyani timakhala ndi atsogoleri?** Utsogoleri mdziko ndiofunika pobweretsa anthu pamodzi, kuthandiza kubweretsa dongosolo komanso makamaka utsogoleri uli ndi udindo OSAMALILA miyoyo ya anthu ake.. Nkofunika kumvetsetsa cholinga cha utsogoleri uliwonse. Kuzindikila kapena kuti kumvetsa cholinga cha utsogoleri umene ukusankhidwa ndi chinthu chofunika posankha mtsogoleri

Utsogoleri ulipo wa mitundu yosiyana siyana ndipo umodzi mwa mitunduyi ndi utsogoleri wa demokalase. Utsogoleri umapereka mphamvu ndi ufulu kwa anthu. Mtsogoleri amayenera kumvera zofuna za anthu ndipo amalabadira maganizo awo pomanga mfundo zoyendetsera boma. Mtsogoleriyu amachita zonse potumikila anthu amene akuwatsogolera. Utsogoleri mu demokalase umabwera mu njira ya masankho amene amapereka mwayi kwa anthu kusankha atsogoleri amene akuwafuna komanso kuchotsa amene sakuwafuna paudindo malingana ndi zosowa zawo.

MASANKHO

Zochita (a) Kusankha Mtsogoleri

- i) Sinkhasinkhani moona ndipo perekani zifukwa zimene munasankha kuvotera munthu amene munamuvotera pa masankho amene analipo ulendo watha.

Woimira TOP	Woimira LIP	Woimira FAR	Woima pa yekha
Adali Katswili otchuka pa masewero a mpira	Ali ndi dipuloma ya kayendetsedwe ka ntchito zosiyanasiyana	Adali Khansala m'boma lakale	Ali ndi degree yamaphunziro a zaulimi
Ndi mlimi	Ndi mphunzitsi	Ali ndi sitolo	Ndi mkulu wa

wa fodya ndipo ma esiteti ake akulemba ntchito anthu ambili mderalo	wa sukulu ya sekondale komanso adagwila ntchito m'boma nthawi yaitali	zingapo pa tauni (trading centre)	zamalimidwe mderalo
Ndi wodziwika ku makalabu onse olima fodya mderalo	Ndi mkulu wampingo	Posachedwa adapeleka ndalama zothandizila ana a masiye	Adathandiza kubweretsa zitsime zabwino mderalo
Ali pa chibwenzi ndi akazi ambili	Amagwilizana ndi anthu ambili mderalo	Nthawi zina mkuluyu anthu amamudandaula kuti amabera anthu pa business yake	Zimamveka kuti mkuluyu amamva maganizo a anthu ndipo ndiodziwa njira zothetsera mavutowo

ii) Sankhani mmodzi mwa atsogoleri amene alembedwa mmunsimu malingana ndikukonda kwanu ndipo perekani zifukwa za chisankho chanu.

Source: Gwira Mpini Kwacha 1

Chipani, chipembedzo, mtundu wa munthu, maonekedwe, kukhala mkazi kapena mamuna, sukulu, kudziwa kulankhula, maonekedwe, chuma, zogawidwa pa kampeni ndi zina mwa zinthu zimene zimatsogolera anthu posankha atsogoleri koma izi pazokha zikhoza kupangitsa anthu kusankha atsogoleri oipa. Pali utsogoleri wabwino komanso utsogoleri woipa.

Zochita (b) Kusiyanitsa anthu ofuna kusankhidwa pa utsogoleri

Ngati Njira yabwino yopewera utsogoleri woipa, anthu ayenera kutengapo mbali posankha mtsogoleri wabwino. Kuti mtsogoleri wabwino apezeke, anthu ovota akuyenera kuunika bwino onse amene akuimila pa masankho

- i) **Perekani zitsanzo zimene mungaone mwa munthu amene akhoza kukhala mtsogoleri wabwino ndi munthu amene akhoza kukhala mtsogoleri oipa.**

Utsogoleri wabwino umasoweka zinthu zitatu. **MKHALIDWE WA BWINO, LUSO** komanso **Maphunziro**. Posankha mtsogoleri, anthu akuyenera kuganzapo bwino pa maphunziro, makhalidwe komaso luso limene amafuna mwa mtsogoleri.

- ii) **Ndi luso lotani limene mumafuna mwa atsogoleri anu?**
- iii) **Ndi khalidwe lotani limene mumafuna mwa mtsogoleri?**
- iv) **Ndi maphunziro otani amene mumafuna mwa atsogoleri anu?**

Zitsanzo za makhalidwe ofunika pa utsogoleri: Kukhulupilika, kudalilika, kulimba mtima, ulemu, kunena zoono, chilungamo, nzeru.

Zitsanzo za luso lofunika pa utsogoleri: Uphunzitsi, Kudziwa kulandira ndi kufalitsa mauthenga mwachangu ndi mwa nzeru, luso lokonza mapulani a ntchito za chitukuko, nzeru zothetsera mikangano pakati pa anthu, kudziwa bwino dera lawo, luso lokonza ndi kulongosola zinthu, luso lochititsa msonkhano.

Zochita (c) Kusiyanitsa komanso kufananiza amuna ndi akazi pa utsogoleri

- i) Sinkhasinkhani za mmene mumaonera amuna ndi akazi amene akupikisana pa utsogoleri
- ii) Sankhani mmodzi mwa atsogoleri amene alembedwa mmunsimu malingana ndikukonda kwanu ndipo pelekani zifukwa za chisankho chanu.

Bambo woyamba	Bambo wachiwiri	Mayi
Ali ndi dipuloma ya maphunziro a bizinesi	Ali ndi setifiketi ya sitandade 8	Dipuloma ya unamwino
Ali ndi golosale ndi malo ogulitsila mowa pa tauni (trading centre)	Ndi wachikulire ndipo ndi mlimi, koma masiku ano adasiya kugwira ntchito zambili okha	Ndi namwino komanso mzamba wankulu pa chipatala cha dela lanu
Mkuluyu ndi yemwe adakhazitsa kalabu ya anthu a bizness mderalo	Ndi mmodzi mwa akuluakulu a mmudzi omwe amalangiza nyakwawa	Adathandiza kulongosola ntchito yomanga sukulu m'deralo
Ndi odziwa kukhala ndi anthu	Ndi aulemu ndi odzichepetsa kwambiri, pa ntchito zambili safuna kukhala pa tsogolo pa zinthu koma kutsatila mmbuyo mwa ena	Ndi mmodzi mwa amayi olimbikila ntchito ya chigwirizano cha amai mu mpingo

Source: Gwira Mpini Kwacha 1

(iii) Ndi chifukwa chiyani tilibe amai ambili osankhidwa mu maudindo?

(iv) Perekani maganizo anu pa ziganizo izi:

“Mzimayi sangatithandize, ndale ndizofunika amuna popeza simasewela a mwana”

“Titukule amayi paliponse pali mayi apatsidwe udindo otsogolera, ino ndi nthawi yokweza amai”

GAWO B: KAMPENI

Kampeni ndi chiyani?

Kampeni imene imakupatsani mangolomera ovotera amene akuimila udindo imakhala kampeni yotani?

Cholinga cha kampeni pa ndale ndi kudzigulitsa kwa anthu ovota kapena kuti kukopa anthu oyenera kuvota kuti asankhe mwini kampeniyo. Funso nkumati ndi zinthu ziti mu kampeni zimene tikuyenera kukopeka nazo posankha atsogoleri?

Zochita (d) Kuzindikila Kampeni yotsogoleledwa ndi mfundo zomangila dziko

Pokopa anthu nthawi ya kampeni atsogoleri amalankhula zinthu zosiyana siyana. Perekanipo maganizo anu pa zitsanzo za malankhulidwe zimene zili mmunsizi

- i) “Chipani changa muli anthu odziwa bwino ntchito za boma ndipo ine amene ndine ophunzira bwino, ndipo ndayenda maiko ambiri moti ndikudziwa bwino kayendetsedwe ka boma choncho mundivotere”.
- ii) “Phiri amene akupikisana ndi ine ndi mnyamata wokuba, wosakhwima maganizo, ndinamuphunzitsapo palibe chanzeru angakupangileni ku dela kuno”.
- iii) “Tikadzalowa m’boma ndidzakukonzelani misewu, ndidzabweretsa madzi ndi sukulu ku dera lino”

Kukopa anthu kopanda mfundo zomangila dziko:

- kumakamba za mwini kampeni kumangodzichemelela popanda kulumikiza bwino ndi zimene dziko kapena dela likuzisowa
- Kumangokamba za anthu ena amene akupikisana nao kapena anali pa udindo umene anthu akupikisanawo nkumangonyoza popanda mfundo zolumikiza ndi zimene dela likuzisowa
- Kumangopanga malonjezo popanda kulumikiza bwino mavuto a ku dera, zoyenera kuchita kuti athe ndindondomeko imene wopanga kampeniyo wakonza kuti mavutowo athe.

Notes

IDENTIFYING POLITICAL LEADERS IN DEMOCRATIC MALAWI

By David Kayuni

INTRODUCTION

Malawi goes to polls on May 20 2014, a time when citizens will be required to choose political leaders through the vote in line with the democratic tradition that was adopted in 1994. The anticipated election will be a tripartite election expected to elect a president, parliamentarians but also councilors and these leaders will be tasked with guiding the country in the next five years. It is important to note that all the three elements of the tripartite election are very important for Malawi.

PART A: LEADERSHIP

When electing leadership, it is important to reflect on why we have leadership. Leadership in general plays a crucial role in coordination but also most importantly it has the duty to ensure welfare of its people. It is also important however to understand the role or reason for every leadership position ((i.e. president, parliamentarian, and councilor) and these roles should inform the choice of the electorate during elections.

There are many types of leadership among them being elected democratic leadership which gives power to the people. In this setting, a leader operates by the wishes of the people in making decisions and is basically at the service of the people. Leaders in this context are chosen by the vote and through voting, citizens assume control over their lives especially what happens to their communities. Voting ensures that all citizens have the opportunity to elect candidates who share their interests and top concerns. Voting also gives citizens the

opportunity to remove representatives they do not like from office.

ELECTIONS

Exercise (a) Electing leadership

- i) Give the reasons as to why you chose the candidate you voted for in the last election (without necessarily giving the name of the candidate)**
- ii) Choose your preferred candidate amongst the list below:**

Candidate for TOP	Candidate for LIP	Candidate for FAR	Independent Candidate
Used to be a famous footballer	Holds a diploma in Business Administration	Is a former Councillor in the former administration	Holds a degree in Agriculture
Is a tobacco farmer and his estates employ a lot of people in the area	Is a secondary school teacher with vast experience in the civil service	Has a number of shops at the trading centre	Is a senior agriculture officer in the area
Is famous in Tobacco farmers clubs	Is a church elder	Recently made a donation to an orphanage	Was key in helping bring boreholes in the area
Is a womanizer	Relates very well with the people in the area	Sometimes regarded as a crook in the way he runs his business	Works well with people accommodating their needs and is very knowledgeable.

Source: Gwira Mpini Kwacha 1

Some of the factors that influence people when electing leadership include Political party affiliation, religion, ethnicity, appearance, gender, education, campaign speeches, but also a candidate's wealth. All these factors on their own may lead to bad choices of leadership.

Exercise (b) Examining candidates for political leadership

As a way of avoiding ushering in bad leaders in a society, all eligible individuals must participate in elections. It is also important to examine all candidates during an election.

- iii) Give examples of notable traits in a potential good leader as well as in a potential bad leader**

Good political leadership is shaped by **GOOD CHARACTER, SKILLS, and EDUCATION**. It is important to take these factors into consideration when choosing leadership.

- iv) What kind of skills do you anticipate in your leadership?**
- v) What kind of character do you anticipate from your leadership?**
- vi) How educated would you want your leaders to be?**

Examples of characters required in leadership include: faithfulness, reliability, courage, honesty, justice, wisdom.

Examples of skills required in leadership include: visionary skills whereby a leader unlike everybody else knows where they are going two, five, 10, 15 and 25 years from now. In this case, they feel a strong sense of purpose, have a plan to get there, and most important, are able to communicate that to others. Additional skills include, but are not limited to mediation skills, and mobilization skills.

Exercise (c) Comparing and contrasting men and women capabilities in leadership

- vii) **Share your perception on male and female political leadership candidates**
- viii) **Indicate your preferred choice amongst the candidates below and give reasons for your choice.**

1st Male candidate	2nd Male candidate	Female candidate
Holds a diploma in business studies	Holds a primary school leaving certificate	Holds a diploma in nursing
Has shops and bottle stores at the trading centre	Is an elderly farmer who has stopped doing much of the work on his own	Is the head modwfe nurse at the hospital in the area
Has established a business club in the area	Is one of the chief's advisers	Greatly helped in organizing the building of a school in the area
Interacts well with people	Well respected and humble however he does not like playing a leading role but a background role	Is one of the most active women members in her church

Source: Gwira Mpini Kwacha 1

- (i) **Give reasons as to why we do not have a lot of elected women leaders.**
- (ii) **Share your views on the following sentences:**

“Politics is not a game of the fainthearted like women, it requires men”

“Whenever there is a woman candidate, give the leadership role to her as a way of promoting women more especially that it is time to empower women”

PART B: POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

- **What is a political campaign?**
- **What kind of campaign influences you to vote for a particular candidate?**

Political campaigns are an initiative that aims at attracting support from voters through different activities. The most constructive approach to campaign is based on issues.

Issue based campaign

An issue based political campaign is a campaign that identifies solutions to existing challenges and offers practical ways of implementing the solution in overcoming the challenges. An issue in this context should therefore not be confused with a problem. A problem is a condition that needs addressing, such as an economic problem. An issue is a solution or partial solution to a problem, such as increased investment in education and small business to address problems with the economy. An issue based campaign takes a step further from merely prescribing solutions but includes explanations and justifications for given solutions including a well articulated roadmap to solving the existing problem.

Exercise (d) identifying constructive political campaigns

Politicians use different approaches in attracting voters. Share your views on the sentences below expressed during a campaign:

- i) **“My party has very experienced people in government affairs, in addition I am very educated and have travelled to different countries as such my team is the best to run government so vote for us”.**

- ii) “My competitor is merely a boy with a record of theft and immature mind, he used to be my student and believe you me there is nothing he can offer you in this area”
- iii) “If I am elected, I will build roads, schools as well as bring piped water in this area”

A campaign that lacks an issue basis has the following characteristics:

- Focuses on self praise, be it of a political party or candidate without any link to the needs of the people and how they will be addressed by the candidate when in power.
- Focuses on castigating other candidates or past position holders with no link to the needs of the people and how they will be addressed by the candidate.
- Is full of promises without a link to the needs of the people and how they will be addressed by the candidate.

CHICHEWA

ZISANKHO ZA PATATU MU 2014: NDI MAUDINDO ATI AMENE AZAPIKISANE? KODI KUSIYANA KWA NTCHITO YA KHASALA NDI PHUNGU WA KUNYUMBA YA MA MALAMULO NDIKOTANI?

Kwa nthawi yoyamba mumbiri ya mdziko lino,mu mwezi wa Meyi chaka cha mawa , a Malawi a dzakhala ndimwayi wosankha Pulezidenti, Khasala ndi Phungu wakunyumba ya malamulo. Mbuyomo tinkasakha pulezidenti ndi aphungu a kunyumba yamalamulo okha ndipo makhansala amasankhidwa pa zisankho zina zapadera. Izi zikutanthandauza kuti ngati tizasankhe Pulezidenti ndi

Phungu wakunyumba yamalamulo okha ndiyekuti sitinamalize ntchito yathu. Tiyenera kudziwa kuti ngati ife tinalembetsa mukalemba, tili ndi ufulu wonse wovotere ma udindo atatu onsewa. Choncho tiyenera kuyamba kuganizira za anthu amene tizawavotere m’maudindo atatuwa amenewa chaka cha mawa.Padzakhala mabokosi atatu odzaponyamo mavoti mogwirizana ndi maudido atatu aja. Musaphwanye ufulu wanu posakavota!

Anthu ena anadandaulapo kuti sadziwa kusiyana kwa ntchito yaphungu wa kunyumba yamalamulo ndi khansala wa kukhonsolo (local council). Enanso samaziwa udindo wa mafumu mukhonsolo yawo. Pofuna kuwonesesa kuti chisankho chapatatu cha mu 2014 chikhale chopambana, tifotokozapo ntchito zosiyanasiyana za anthu amenewa. Ndi udindo wathu kuwonesetsa kuti anthu amenewa akugwira ntchito yawo moyenera pofuna kuthandiza madera anu. Maboma amalephera kufikira zosowa zawanthu chifukwa eni dziko kapena nzika, sizifuna kufufuza ngati owayimilira akugwira ntchito yawo moyenera.

Udindo ndi ntchito ya khansala ndi phungu wakunyumba ya malamulo

Udindo ndi nchito yakhansala	Udindo ndi ntchito ya phungu wakunyumba yamalamulo
1. Kuyimirira ma wodi awo mukhonsolo.	1. Kuyimirira madela awo (constituency) mukhonsolo.
2. Kufufuza pawokha zochitika ndi zofunika zanthu amu wodi yawo.	2. Kubweresa madandaulo a anthu amudera awo mukhonsolo.
3. Kubweretsa kubwalo la khonsolo madandaulo a anthu ndi zinthu zofunika mayankho akhonsolo.	3. Kubweretsa madandawulo a anthu kunyumba yamalamulo yadziko ofunika mayankho anyumbayi.
4. Kupanga ndondomeko yachitukuko ya mawodi onse	4. Kukumbusa boma kukwaniritsa kupereka zinthu

am'mboma ndi kuwonetsetsa kuti chithandizo chaboma ndi chitukuko chikufikira ma wodi onse mosakondera.	zonse zofunika paboma laling'ono lawo.
5. Kukonzekera moyenera misonkhano yankhonsolo kuti azikamvesetsa bwino nkhani zokakambidwa kumeneko.	5. Kuonesetsa kuti kagwiritsidwe ntchito kazinthu pa boma laling'ono kakuyenda bwino.
6. Kulongosola mwatsatane kwa anthu amuwodi yawo.mfundo zomwe agwirizana mu khonsolo	6. Kulongosola mwatsatane kwa anthu amudera lawo mfundo zomwe agwirizana mu khonsolo.
7. Kupitisa kwa phungu wa nyumba yamalamulo nkhani zofunika mayankho ochokera kuboma likulu.	7. Kupezeka ndi kutengapo mbali misonkhano yakomiti zachitukuko chamdela lawo (Area Development Committee).
8. Kuyambitsa kapena kuperekapo maganizo ake pazokambirana zamukhonsolo zokhuza kayendetsedwe kapena kasamalidwe ka zinthu za boma lawo laling'ono.	8. Kuvotanawo pa mfundo zokambidwa mukhonsolo.
9. Kuonesetsa kuti palibe chinyengo ndi kubisa zinthu pa ntchito zonse zamukhonsolo zolamulidwa ndi bwana nkubwa (DC).	
10. Kuonesetsa kuti boma, kuzera mwa aphungu akunyumba yamalamulo apeleka zoyenerera muma wodi awo monga chitetezo, magesi ndi chithandizo nthawi yamabvuto okugwa mwazizizi.	
11. Kulandila zopempha zokhuza chitukuko moyenera ma plani amukhonsolo (Local Development Plans), kuunikira zopemphazo ndi kuvomereza ndondomeko yazachuma	

yokwanitsa mapulaniwo.	
12. Kuthandizira kukhazikitsa chitukuko chamdera lawo.	

Udindo ndi ntchito yamfumu

Udindo ndi ntchito yamfumu mukhonsolo ndiyotere:

- Kutenga nawombali muzokambilana zamukhonsolo.
- Kuwonesetsa kuti zokambilana mukhonsolo sizikusutsana ndichikhalidwe chathu.
- Kulimbikisa anthu kutenganawombali pantchito zachitukuko.
- Kupezanjira yosonkhanisa zinthu zofunika pantchito yachitukuko.
- Kupereka uphungu ku yakomiti zachitukuko chamdera lawo (Area Development Committee).

Udindo ndi ntchito yanzika ya dziko

Nzika yadziko ili ndiudindonso mukhonsolo monga ngati:

- Nzika ya dziko ikhoza kuyimilanawo pazisankho zakhansala kapena kuponya voti muzisankho.
- Pa misonkhano ya mukhonsolo, anthuwamba akhoza kuloledwa kukhalanawo ndikuonera zochitika pa misonkhanoyo.
- Nzika zadziko ziyenera kuonetsetsa kuti maKhansala akuwayimirira kwathunthu powauza zinthu zimene zili zofunika mmadera lawo.

- Nzika zili ndi ufulu woitanitsa ma khansala ndikuwafunsa zotsatira zazokambilana kumisokhano ya mukhonsolo.
- Ngati zinthu zoperekedwa ndi khonsolo sizikukwanira, ali ndi ufulu wokambirana ndi ma khansala awo kuti apititse nkhaniyi ku khonsolo (mwachitsanzo nkhani zokhudza chipatala, sukulu, misewu, misika ndi zina zotero.)
- Nzika zikhonzanso kuzipereka pogwira nchito zachitukuko monga kumanga nyumba zochitiramo misonkhano yamudera lawo kapena nyumba zosamaliramo anthu ovutika.
- Nzika zikhozanso kuthandizira pazachuma powonetsetsa kuti akupereka msonkho wa nyumba, malo kapena katundu.
- Nzika zili ndi ufulu wowonetsetsa kuti palibe kubisa kapena chinyengo mmene chuma ndi katundu zikugwiritsidwira ntchito pakhonsolo.

Notes



The Institute for Policy Interaction
P.O. Box E14,
Post Dot Net,
Blantyre,
Malawi
Email: ipi.malawi@gmail.com



The National Democratic Institute
Private Bag 38
Old Town, Lilongwe
Malawi

Email: www.ndi.org