



DAPP

DEVELOPMENT AID FROM PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

EDUCATION

HEALTH



**DEVELOPMENT AID FROM PEOPLE TO PEOPLE - MALAWI  
2017 PROGRESS REPORT**



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## **WELCOME REMARKS from the Chairperson**

In 2017 Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Malawi continued to substantially contribute to the social and economic development of the country by implementing programs in four sectors of education, agriculture, health and community development after 22 years of existence in Malawi. The projects benefitted over 750,000 people across Malawi.

In the year, DAPP Malawi continued its unique teacher training program in all the four Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) of Chilangoma, Amalika, Dowa and Mzimba in Blantyre, Thyolo, Dowa and Mzimba districts respectively. The Mikolongwe Vocational School celebrated 20 years of equipping youth with technical and business management skills with over 8,500 youth trained in 11 different trades. The school also introduced a Cobbler and Shoe Making course to fill the gap that exists in the industry.

The organization also implemented agriculture programs which provided sustainable agriculture practices training to small scale farmers, linked them to the agriculture produce markets and micro-financing institutions for the projects' sustainability. Dowa Women Farmers Club Phase II project further trained farmers in value addition and livestock management on pass on scheme. In addition, the Macadamia Nuts Value Chain Enhancement farmers planted 86,000 macadamia tree seedlings produced by Sable Farming Company.

Furthermore, DAPP continued to raise awareness about TB screening and HIV testing through the integrated TB /HIV and TB in the Mining Sector projects. Patients diagnosed with the infections received nutrition support through community health workers who followed up to ensure treatment adherence.

In community development, the Child Aid approach was used to promote household and environmental hygiene and sanitation to ensure a conducive environment for raising up children. In all its programs, DAPP promoted practices that conserve the environment in the fight against climate change. Planting of trees and use of the firewood saving stoves are among the mechanisms that DAPP will continue encouraging communities to adopt for reduced effects of climate change.

DAPP recognizes the Humana People to People Federation for the support and inspirations within all the aspects of the development work including program development, organizational and administrative support. The organization extends gratitude to the Government of Malawi and all the ministries, international partners and organisations, local organisations, foundations, companies, individuals and all stakeholders for the continued support and work relations in 2017 and years to come. It is through partners that DAPP was able to make strides in 2017 and the past years.

**Charlotte Danckert**  
***Development Aid from People to People - Board Chairperson***

## WHERE WE WORK



## VISION

DAPP envisions a society in which communities are self sustainable and have improved quality of life.

## MISSION STATEMENT

To work with communities in Malawi by promoting social and economic development through programs related to health, education, food security, community development, fundraising and environment.



**750,000**  
people reached

**20**  
development projects



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DAPP Malawi continues to implement projects that contribute to the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) in areas of education, health, agriculture and community development. The programs span all regions of Malawi to promote social and economic growth especially among the poor rural population.

In 2017, **DAPP Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs)** of Chilangoma, Amalika, Dowa and Mzimba had 787 students under training. In addition, vocational skills training was offered to 438 students in 11 courses by the **DAPP Mikolongwe School** which also introduced Cobbler and Shoe Making course. Furthermore, 114 primary schools were involved in the Let Children Stay in School project to ensure smooth

transition of children from early Childhood development (ECD) centres to primary schools.

Furthermore, DAPP using the Total Control of the Epidemic model worked with the Ministry of Health in 2017 to fight against TB and HIV and AIDS. The project employed the door to door awareness, screening for TB and HIV testing through **the Integrated TB/HIV and TB in the Mining Sector (TIMS)** projects. The TIMS project screened 15,279 people for TB while the Integrated TB/HIV project screened 15,122 people for both TB and HIV.

The **Support to Nutrition Improvement Component (SNIC)** project contributed to the reduction of child stunting, maternal and child anemia through child feeding practices,

personal and environmental sanitation and malaria campaigns in Blantyre and Chiradzulu districts.

The Farmers' Club program trained small-scale farmers in sustainable agricultural practices. The **Macadamia Nuts Value Chain Enhancement Project** worked with 3,000 farmers of which 1,540 farmers planted 86,000 Macadamia tree seedlings in Thyolo and Mzimba districts while in **Dowa Women Farmers' Club**, the project worked with 4,250 farmers of which 10 percent were people with disabilities. It also trained 2,900 farmers in value addition and marketing through cooperatives.

The **Child Aid projects** promoted sanitation and hygiene practices in Chikwawa, Machinga and

Zomba districts. In Chikwawa, the community together with the partners celebrated the second Traditional Authority to obtain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status after verification by the National ODF Task Force. The program also promoted development of backyard gardens and implementation of sanitation facilities like dishracks, rubbish pits, tippy-taps and use of firewood saving stoves to reduce effects of climate change.

Despite all these achievements, DAPP still has much work to do. As the Malawi Government aligns its priorities and commitments within the MGDS and 2030 Agenda, the organization will continue to play an active role in helping the government achieve its goals revolving around health, climate change, education, sanitation, equality and eradicating poverty.

# INTRODUCTION

DAPP Malawi is a locally registered Non-Governmental Organisation that has worked in Malawi since 1995. The organisation is a local member of the Humana People to People Federation, a network of 31 locally registered and locally managed organizations in 45 countries that work with communities and engage local leaders as well as local and international partners to implement local solutions for improved food security, education, health and community development.

DAPP envisions a society where communities are self-sustainable and have improved quality of life. This vision is based on the Solidary Humanism to radiate actions aimed at creating favourable conditions for men and women, particularly the poorest, to actively participate in overcoming the constraints regarding access to education, health and participation in the economy. In its mission, the organization prioritizes its activities in rural areas, where the majority of the population is concentrated and where the business base for developing the economy is located, thus reducing poverty to ensure food security for all as this achievement in the rural areas is essential for active and healthy lifestyles throughout the country.

The organisation works with rural communities to achieve social and economic development by training and equipping them to transform their dreams and wishes for a better life into practical actions. In implementing agriculture related projects the organization focuses on improving food security and economic growth among small holder farmers. In regards to community development and education, DAPP Malawi aims to improve children's living conditions and increase access to inclusive quality education, respectively. The organisation also implements health programs intended to fight HIV and AIDS, TB and Malnutrition.

This report provides an overview of DAPP's work in Malawi and progress made in 2017 by demonstrating the impact of work and drawing from the lessons learnt.



# WHAT WE DO

We work with Malawians and empower individuals and families to make informed choices about their lives and take an active role in society to reduce poverty, particularly in rural areas. Our key areas of focus are: Education, Health, Agriculture and Community Development.



## Education

- Teacher training and provision of qualified teachers to rural primary schools.
- Network of DAPP graduated teachers to collaboratively create conducive learning environments for learners in rural primary schools.
- Skills training for youth to start up small scale businesses or secure an employment.
- Creating conducive learning environments for Standard one and two learners.



## Health

- Fighting the spread of Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV by integrating HIV/TB activities to empower communities for early HIV/TB detection and treatment.
- Community sensitization for TB screening and treatment in the mining sector.
- Promotion of good nutrition and health practices among families especially for under 5 children.



## Agriculture

- Organising small-scale farmers to join forces in advancing agricultural productivity.
- Promoting climate smart agriculture methods.
- Value addition to increase economic value.
- Linking farmers clubs to reliable agricultural produce markets.



## Community Development

- Working with communities in rural areas to create conducive environments for children to grow up healthy and reach their full potential.
- Working with communities to have improved sanitation and hygiene facilities.



## EDUCATION

### Teacher Training Program

The idea of the DAPP Teacher Training Program is to train primary school teachers who are determined to teach in rural areas, where teachers are most needed. The trained teachers know how to relate and involve children to make them active in their education. The teachers-in-training learn how to work together with fellow teachers, families and local authorities, organizing and implementing practical actions to develop and improve life and conditions at and around their primary school. The program is implemented at the DAPP's four Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) namely Chilangoma, Amalika, Dowa and Mzimba. The training takes two and half years. In 2017, the colleges trained a total of 787 teachers.

**787**

future primary school teachers  
undertook training in our TTCs  
in 2017

**4**

teacher training colleges

**2,409**

teachers trained since 2003



## We Do More Teachers

Also known as Let Children Stay in School, the project aims to improve the learning conditions of standard one and two learners so they have conducive learning environment to achieve quality education. It trains in-service lower class teachers to promote smooth transition from early childhood development centres to primary schools. Among other activities, the project establishes locally made standard playgrounds, hand washing facilities and school feeding programs in the schools. In 2017, Let Children Stay in School reached 114 primary schools in six districts namely; Chitipa, Rumphi, Ntchisi, Lilongwe, Machinga and Nsanje. A total of 49,563 learners benefited from the project.

**49,563**  
standard one and two learners  
reached

**114**  
primary schools

## 400 Primary Schools

The project provides the opportunity for teachers graduated from DAPP TTCs who are working in government primary schools to voluntarily stick together to share ideas, skills and experiences on how to improve the environment around their schools. The project started in 2012 with 18 teachers. The number of teachers has continued to grow over the years and in 2017 the project worked with 87 teachers in 69 primary schools. The teachers met regularly to plan and evaluate their work. They also produced supplementary teaching materials called Spines which they use on top of what is already provided by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology.

**87**  
teachers working as a network

**69**  
primary schools

**6**  
districts

**18**  
districts



## Vocational and Skills Training

DAPP Malawi provides vocational and skills training to young Malawians through its Mikolongwe Vocational School. The school was established in 1997 and clocked 20 years of existence in 2017. It equips youth with relevant technical skills and knowledge as well as life skills to become productive citizens, be able to secure employment or become self-reliant by starting up small-scale businesses thereby alleviating their poverty. The school expanded its operations in 2016 by establishing four tailoring Satellite Centres in the DAPP TTCs and a Mobile Tailoring Workshop in six districts. In 2017, the school offered 11 courses to a total of 438 students in Agriculture, Bricklaying, Carpentry, Community Development, Financial Accounting, Textile and Fashion Designing, Beauty and Hairdressing, Renewable Energy and Electrical Installation, Plumbing and Wash Technician, Welding and Fabrication, and Shoe Making.

**8,500**  
youth trained since 1997

**438**  
students under training in  
2017

**11**  
courses offered

**4**  
Satelite Centres established



## Early Childhood Development

The program provides preschool education to children to achieve proper development of cognitive, emotional and physical development. It also plays an important role in getting young children ready for primary school education and life outside home. Among others, it involves the introduction and renovations of early childhood development centres also known as pre-schools around the DAPP Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs). The DAPP TTCs engage communities for mobilization of materials for pre-school renovations or construction; promotion of hygiene and sanitation in homes; teaching the communities how to grow climate change resistant crops as well as establishing backyard gardens. In 2017 the project reached 3,000 people in the four districts of Blantyre, Thyolo, Dowa and Mzimba.

**3,000**  
children reached in 2017

**4**  
districts





**Case study:  
Let children stay in  
school project**

*“During the Let Children Stay in School project review meeting, the school committee agreed with the community to mould bricks to build a classroom so that all children should be accommodated”.*

*Masangano primary school in Ntchisi was established in 1992. Since then, the school has been a junior primary school with only 2 classroom blocks to accommodate standard 1 and 2 learners. The school enrols about 500 learners in a year and only 300 of them can fit into the available rooms.*

*In the previous school year, the Let Children Stay in School project facilitated the building of temporary learning shelters at the school. The shelters were destroyed by heavy rains and this forced the school to conduct some of its class sessions outside. To make the matters worse, the classes were always disturbed when there were heavy winds or rainfall. This did not please the community members who later on decided to take an action.*

*During the Let Children Stay in School project review meeting, the school committee agreed with the community to mould bricks to build a classroom so that all children should be accommodated. There are 15 villages around the school and each of them moulded bricks and they had their own kiln with about 15,000 bricks. The bricks were burnt and the community is ready to start the construction of a 2 classroom block which will accommodate infant classes and also a small office for the head teacher who uses part of standard 1 classroom as his office. Now the community has started digging a foundation for the classroom block. They look forward to seeing their children in a new learning environment with no disturbances.*





## AGRICULTURE

### Farmers' Clubs Program

The Farmers' Clubs Program aims at organizing small-scale farmers to join forces, resources and further the agricultural production of each farmer. Farmers are introduced to low-cost farming solutions, environment conservation farming methods and financial support systems to trigger the process of their economic development. In the program, farmers work to increase yields, improve crop variation, raise product quality, and develop simple and sustainable farming methods. They organize around securing inputs, sales and collectively bargain for better seeds and transport prices and to market their crops more effectively. The program also focuses on the wellbeing of the whole family with regard to water and sanitation, nutrition, health issues, HIV and AIDS and education of the children. In 2017 the program reached 16,650 farmers in 4 districts namely; Thyolo, Mzimba, Chiradzulu and Dowa districts.

**69,600**

smallholder farmers  
reached since 2006

**16,650**

farmers reached in 2017

**4**

districts





## **Case Study: Dowa Farmers' Club case story**

I'm Efilida Batile from Manondo Nkholongo club living at Chimombotsite village, Traditional Authority Mkukula in Dowa district. Am married and have 5 children. I joined DAPP Farmers' Club on 15th May 2015 from which I learnt about conservation agriculture. Since then, I grow different types of crops like maize, ground nuts, soya and beans. I also rear animals such as cows, goats, chicken and rabbits.

From the time I became a member of the club, I have noticed some improvement. I have learnt a lot together with my fellow farmers from the first Farming Instructor Zione Mussa in 2015 and 2016. In 2017, Manasseh Chiwaya took over. The instructors trained us on how to produce and apply compost manure, mulching, crop rotation, how to dig potholes, planting, weeding, fertilizer application, how to grow different vegetables, six food groups, food preservation, recipes, balanced diet and livestock management (housing, feeding, breeding, pest and disease control) just to mention a few.

In 2016 – 2017 growing season, my farm yields improved as compared to the previous season because I'm practicing conservation agriculture which we learnt from the instructors. My land's size is  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre and I applied compost and chicken manure as well as NPK and UREA fertilizer. From this small land, I harvested 9 bags of maize each weighing 50 kilograms (kgs). This is better compared to the time I was planting the maize in ridges as I only realized 3 bags of maize each weighing 50kgs. The improved yields have motivated me to acquire more land for conservation agriculture in order to have more yields. As I speak, I have 2,250 kgs of maize. I have reserved 750kgs and 1,500kgs for consumption and sale, respectively.

**"My farm yields improved as compared to the previous season because I'm practising conservation agriculture which we learnt from the instructors."**

I also have 5 bags of groundnuts each weighing 75 kgs to be sold soon. Furthermore, I had soya and beans weighing 100kgs and 63kgs, respectively. I sold these produce and realized MK13, 700.00 (about USD 19).

For this season I did not sell any livestock but I have 6 cows, 3 goats, 6 chickens and 3 rabbits. However, I sell milk from the 2 cows and for the last 6 months I got Mk 289,170.00 (about USD 401).

All the money I realised from the sales of crops and milk were used to pay back loans, and buy farm inputs and household necessities.



## HEALTH

### Integrated TB/HIV Project

The project aimed at preventing the spread of TB and HIV by conducting a door-door outreach by dedicated field officers and community volunteers to increase TB and HIV and AIDS awareness, decrease stigma and discrimination, mobilize for TB and HIV testing, provide basic counselling for both TB and HIV risk reduction, conduct Home Based TB and HIV tests, mobilize for ARV uptake and provide emotional support for families affected by HIV, TB and other related diseases. Rolled out in 2015 in Thyolo district, the project supported the government in provision of health services through training TB Microscopists, procurement of microscopes and establishment of sputum collection centers, among others. In 2017, it reached about 53,218 people.

**175,000**  
people reached since 2015.

**53,218**  
people reached in 2017.

**1**  
district



## TB in the Mining Sector

The project aimed to increase TB case finding among the key populations (miners, ex – miners, their families and communities where they stay) in the mining sector. Furthermore, it intended to increase access to information and education on TB prevention, and provide HIV testing and counselling, care and treatment to presumptive TB patients. It supported TB/HIV clients to adhere to treatment through awareness and sensitization campaigns, TB screening, follow up on treatment and adherence and contact tracing (for people whom the TB patient has been in contact with to see if they have been infected). The project started in July 2016 and ended in December 2017. It screened 15,000 individuals within the key populations in Neno, Chiradzulu and Phalombe districts.

**15,000**  
people screened for TB.

**3**  
districts

## Support to Nutrition Improvement Component

The Support to Nutrition Improvement Component project contributed to the overall reduction of malnutrition, child stunting, maternal deaths and child anaemia among poor rural communities in Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts. These were achieved through enhancing and scaling up of maternal and child nutrition service delivery at community level, and strengthening of existing local development structures that work at back-stopping on all nutrition, child and maternal health activities at community level. The project was implemented from February 2014 to August 2017 and reached 455,272 people since 2014.

**455,272**  
people reached since 2014

**2**  
districts



## Case story: Integrated TB/HIV Project

"She consented to go for HIV test and found that she was co-infected. She had been initiated on Anti-retroviral drugs as well. Now the woman's health has improved and she says she is much better".

I, Janet Muyaya, am a field officer for DAPP Malawi Integrated TB/HIV project. It was on the 2nd of December 2016 when I met Jane Banda (not real name) drawing water from a borehole. Jane comes from Mpiyama Village, T/A Nchilamwera, Thyolo district. I overhead her telling a friend that she is coughing profusely which has been a problem for her for a long time. I joined their conversation and started informing the two on the signs and symptoms of TB. Lucky enough Jane did not hesitate and had agreed to be screened for TB the following day after collecting sputum bottles. I also took advantage of the meeting to talk more on the chances of co-infection of TB and HIV.

I gave Jane containers for sputum submission after explaining to her on the procedures to follow in order to provide quality sputum sample for microscopy. She had provided the sputum and submitted it to a nearby health facility. After three days, she came back to my house to report that she had been diagnosed with smear positive TB and she kept on thanking me for the advice I gave her. She had been initiated on treatment. I also counseled her relatives to do the testing as part of contact tracing. They all tested negative.

She consented to go for HIV test and found that she was co-infected. She had been initiated on Anti-retroviral drugs as well. Now the woman's health has improved and she says she is much better. "Your presence in our household has been helping us get better everyday" She said.

I usually go to monitor her health and compliancy on treatment (ART drugs inclusive). She says she appreciates DAPP's intervention in active tracing of cases of TB despite her perpetual problems of food insufficiency at her home. She is being assisted with a package of 50 kilogramme bag of maize, Sibusiso, peanut butter and 2 litres of cooking oil from the project. She is very thankful for the project's assistance rendered to her in this time of need.

## TB in the Mining Sector TIMS Case story – Lydia Chilobwe

Lydia Chilobwe comes from Chinani Village, Group Village Headman Chinani in Traditional Authority Chiwalo in Phalombe district. She is 37 years old with 2 children. She was diagnosed with Tuberculosis (TB) in June 2014 at Holy Family Hospital in Phalombe district. However, she was reluctant to go to the hospital because she thought the condition was not very serious and she would get well soon. However, for three years, Lydia was still experiencing TB signs and symptoms which included sweating at night, progressive coughing and she was only able to lie on one side and maintain the same posture for comfort when sleeping.

Lydia's mother insisted that she visit the hospital to seek medical help since her condition was deteriorating with each passing day, but Lydia could not adhere to the plea. It was until early June in 2017 that she changed her mind when she met Nixon Phiri, TB in the Mining Sector (TIMS) project peer educator who lives in the same village with her. She explained to Nixon about her condition. Nixon informed her about DAPP – TIMS Field Officers (FO) who were sensitizing people in the area to go for TB screening.

She narrates, "I asked Nixon to inform the FO's about my situation and they visited me the following day. I explained about the signs and symptoms and they gave me bottles to collect sputum which I took to Nambazo health center the following day. After the lab tests at Nambazo they found out that I did not have TB. The DAPP – TIMS Field Officers encouraged me to go to Phalombe district hospital for further diagnosis with X-ray. I was diagnosed with TB. I was then given 7 bottles of TB drugs. I returned to the village to continue my treatment, and I was receiving injections for 60 days at Nambazo. Since I have been taking the drugs, there has been significant improvement to my health and I will be finishing my treatment on

8th January 2018."

During the course of receiving TB treatment, DAPP's Field Officers for the TIMS project, work with the TB clients and their guardians. A trio, a group of three people comprising the patient and two guardians, is formed to provide support to the patient. Members of the trio ensure that the patient is adhering to drugs, living in a clean place, using clean utensils, eating nutritious meals and practice safe preventive measures to the rest of the family. The trio is also taught how to prepare meals that contain all six food groups through cooking demonstrations which are organized by the same field officers. Additionally, the trio is required to establish a vegetable garden at the household and are taught on the importance of direct observed therapy to the patients on TB treatment.

Lydia's trio members, Emily Gilevulo and Chrissy James, have been providing support to the patient since she was diagnosed with TB. During her early stage of treatment, the two women moved into the patient's house to ensure timely support is offered. However, the patient was sleeping alone in a separate room away from the rest of the household members to avoid transmission of the airborne disease. She was using her own utensils like plates and cups which were cleaned with boiled water after use. Children below the age of five from the household received Isoniazide prophylaxis that protects them from contracting TB.

Lydia is now fit and able to walk long distances on her own. She said she had lost hope but TIMS project has helped her to live again.

**"Since I have been taking the drugs , there has been significant improvement to my health and I will be finishing my treatment on 8th January 2018."**

## **Creating Space for Adolescent Girls and Young Women to Improve Knowledge and Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services in Tertiary Institutions and Secondary Schools in Mulanje and Thyolo Districts**

The project aims at reducing transmission of HIV and improving quality of life of people with or affected by HIV and AIDS. The project provides comprehensive high impact HIV and AIDS interventions by promoting HIV prevention; increasing access and utilization of HIV and other sexual reproductive health (SRH) services among students in secondary and tertiary education institutions. In 2017, the project reached over 5,320 young people with information on SRH issues. It runs from June 2017 to June 2018.

**5,320**  
young people reached in 2017

**2**  
districts





## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Child Aid

Child Aid program builds the capacity of families and their communities to work towards the common goal of improving their children's lives. The program recognizes that in order to nurture children successfully, the entire community must be strengthened. Families are brought together to address health and sanitation, income generation, education, district development, environmental awareness, and participation for children. In 2017, DAPP implemented the program in Chikwawa, Zomba and Machinga districts where approximately 455,272 people were reached. The projects promoted use of latrines, hand washing facilities, rubbish pits, dish racks, firewood saving stoves and establishing of backyard gardens to complement the nutrition intakes. In Chikwawa, the community together with the District, partners and Ministry of Health officials celebrated the second Traditional Authority to obtain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status after verification by the National ODF Task Force.

**455,272**  
people reached in 2017

**3**  
districts



## **Case Story - Aisha Lukiya**

Thursday 1 April 2017 might be an ordinary day to all of us but Aisha Lukiya, a 56 year-old woman from Traditional Authority Liwonde in Machinga district will not forget this day. For the past two years her family has been defecating in an open place at a nearby river since their pit latrine collapsed. To them this was not a problem because just the same as many families they thought this was the cheapest method compared to a pit latrine.

But 1st April 2017 was the start of a new chapter in the history of her family regarding sanitation and hygiene. "William Kumwenda - DAPP Malawi Project Leader and some people from a nearby hospital came to conduct a community mobilisation meeting to sensitise us on sanitation and hygiene. At first I thought it was one of the general meetings we are used to attend," Aisha Lukiya begins narrating her story. "But what I thought was an ordinary meeting ended up delivering real life situations because I realized "timadyamanyi" (we eat our own faeces) because we saw flies eating faeces at the same time going into the plate where roasted fish was".

Unfortunately her husband was not present at the meeting, but when she briefed him about the meeting and requested him to construct a toilet, he refused. "All this time we have been defecating in the bush, did you get sick with cholera?" asked her husband. Unfortunately, the following day she got diarrhoea. "I tried to rush to the bush but I did not make it and ended up defecating in my underwear. Two children saw me and started laughing at me. I really felt embarrassed," she laments.

**"My family and other neighbours laughed at me when I started mobilising the materials like grass and started constructing a toilet. But later seeing my determination my daughter joined and we constructed a toilet. Today we have a pit latrine and open defecation is an old story for us."**

After a week of pursuing my husband to construct a toilet but to no avail, I started asking myself" what makes a difference between men and women?" we have two legs, two arms and two hands, then I thought it is possible for me to construct a simple latrine . My family and other neighbours laughed at me when I started gathering materials like grass and started constructing a toilet. But later, after seeing my determination my daughter joined and we constructed a toilet. Today we have a pit latrine and open defecation is an old story for us," says Lukiya.



## FUNDRAISING AND SUSTAINABILITY

### Second Hand Clothes and Shoes

The DAPP Second Hand Clothes and Shoes project has significantly contributed towards improving the quality for life for rural Malawians since 1995. Funds generated from the sale of the quality and affordable second hand clothes support the programs which are implemented by the organization within education, health, agriculture and community development. Second-hand clothes and shoes have directly and indirectly created self-employments for big bale customers who in-turn employ assistants for their businesses. Additionally, average Malawians are able to afford decent second hand clothes. In 2017, DAPP had 18 retail and 13 wholesale shops.

**18**

retail shops

**13**

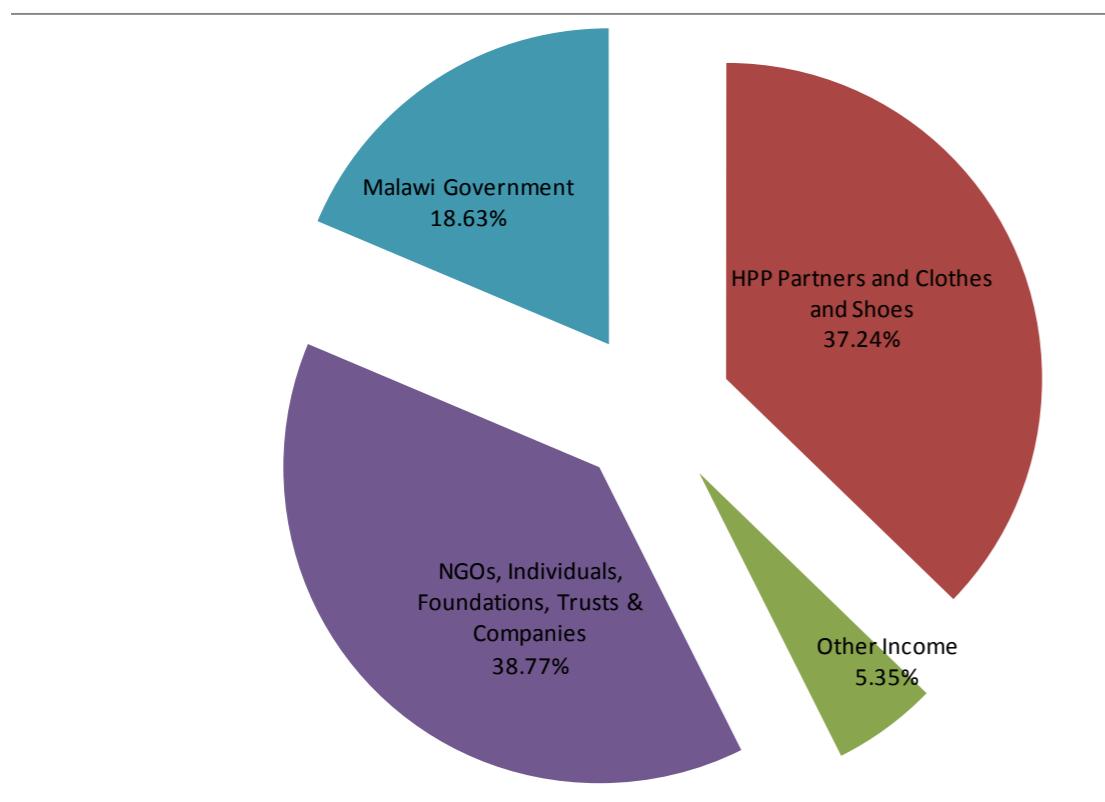
wholesale shops



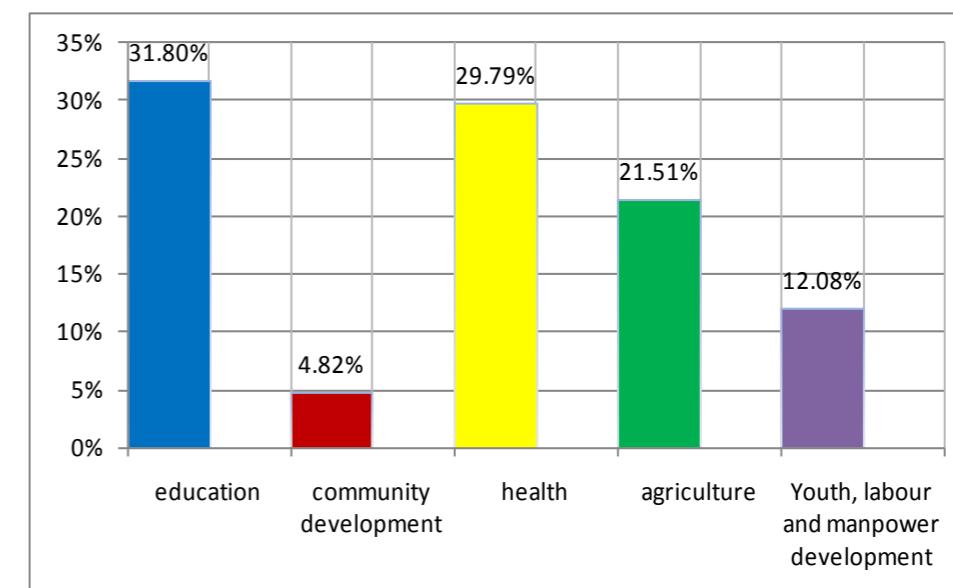
## TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2017, DAPP Malawi spent approximately USD 6 million on agriculture, health, education and community development in Malawi. 43 percent of the funds were generated from the organisation's partnerships in development. DAPP enters into agreements with governments, foundations, companies, organisations and multilateral grant mechanisms for specific programs, projects and activities of common interest. Fundraising is another important tool to raise income for the organisation, particularly through the sale of second-hand clothing and shoes. This makes it possible for the organisation to implement its projects effectively.

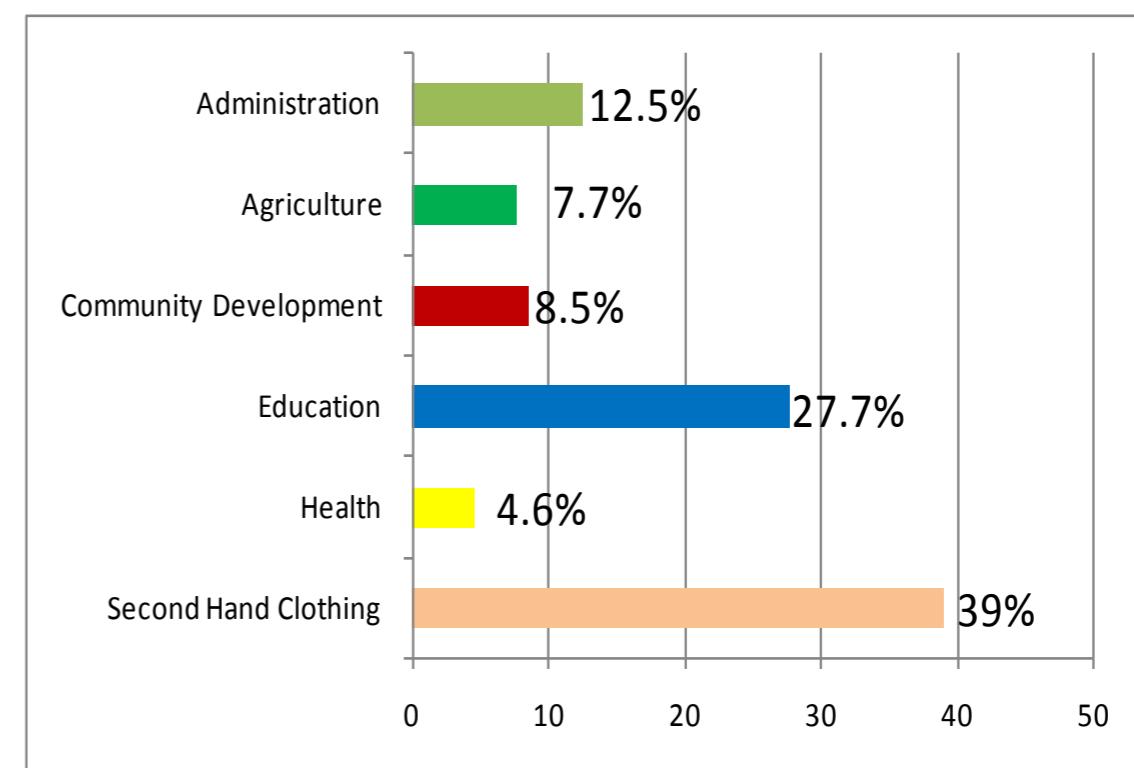
### *The source of funds received for development projects*



### *The utilization of funds per program in 2017*



### *The DAPP Malawi employed approximately 800 staff in 2017 in the following fields:*



# OUR LEARNINGS FOR 2018 AND BEYOND: What's Next?

As the country aligns its commitment with the MGDS and SDGs, DAPP Malawi remains committed to contributing to its implementation through combatting challenges experienced in the areas of health, education, agriculture and community development.

Through collaboration, we have learnt the importance of assessing the impact of our development programs and plans and learnt the value of empowering the communities to be the drivers of their own change.

We have seen encouraging improvements in the areas of health, education, agriculture and community development. In 2018 and beyond the following underlying themes remain central to the organisation.

## Development Strategy

For the current and future projects, we will work to respond to key challenges identified and establish a sustainability plan in accordance with the MGDS and SDGs for projects implemented in the country.

## Increased engagement

DAPP Malawi is committed to strengthening its engagement with rural communities and other development actors, including the private sector, individuals, government, local and international non-governmental organizations.

## Empowerment of Women

We will continue to mainstream gender as a cross-cutting issue across all programs as well as deepen our understanding of gender issues to improve implementation.

## Productivity

We will strengthen our collaborations with governments, local authorities and the private sector to offer relevant and quality technical and vocational education opportunities to young people, particularly in rural areas.

## Stronger partnerships

We will strive to secure stronger partnerships with the Malawi Government, donors and development partners.

## Transparency and Accountability

We will demonstrate our program performance and results with an even greater focus on transparency and accountability. We will be clear on the standards we measure ourselves by and how others measure us.



# OUR KEY PARTNERSHIPS

Partnership development is crucial to DAPP Malawi for it makes implementation of our projects effective and efficient. While the driving force will always be the people involved, they still need partners on the ground, who can provide financial resources and technical support to make the development happen. DAPP Malawi continues to collaborate with many partners in development who have an interest in promoting progress within communities. We extend our heartfelt thanks to all our partners in development and look forward to our continued collaboration.

## The Government of Malawi

- Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS
- Government officials from all districts in which DAPP is working in
- Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Labour, Sports, Youth and Manpower Development

## Local NGOs, Individuals, Trusts, Foundations and Companies

- Afri-Nut
- Airtel Malawi
- Aquaid Life Line
- Atsikana Pa Ulendo (Girls on the Move)
- Charles Stewart Limited
- Exagris Africa Limited
- Ntchima Trust
- Sable Farming
- Tithandizane Bursary
- Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority - Malawi
- Mosanto Malawi
- National Aids Commission
- Beit Trust
- Campaign for Female Education

## International Organisations, Multilateral Donors & Governments

- Plan Malawi
- Comic Relief via TB Alert
- Dutch Government via Sympany
- Global Fund via Wits Health Consortium Via ADPP Mozambique
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland via UFF Finland
- OPEC Fund for International Development
- Planet Aid
- The Private Foundation F.E.
- Sympany of Netherlands
- World Bank via Department for Nutrition, HIV & AIDS
- The Waterloo Foundation

## Members of Humana People to People

- HPP Baltic
- HPP Estonia
- HPP Italy
- Planet Aid Inc.
- UFF Finland
- UFF Norway
- HPP Sweden
- HPP Eastern Holdings





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