

REPORT
WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
JANUARY 25 - 31, 1999

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“The Women’s Caucus of the Malawi Parliament was formed in an effort to bring together the lady Members of Parliament on issues of importance to women throughout Malawi. Believing that there is strength in numbers, the lady MPs have agreed to form this alliance as one avenue to increasing the status of Malawi’s women.”

from the terms of reference of the Malawi Women’s Parliamentary Caucus

This program was made possible by a grant from the United States Democracy and Human Rights Fund. The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) provided technical assistance.

SUMMARY

Recognizing that lack of political awareness hinders women's participation in politics in general, the Women's Parliamentary Caucus decided to implement a public information campaign on the need for and importance of women's participation in political life.

Broadly-defined, the goals of the program were to provide an opportunity for women parliamentarians to act as role models and to inform women of their right to vote and stand for election. The program took the form of three meetings at the regional level. Each regional meeting drew approximately forty participants from different parts of the region. The meetings included presentations by members of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus, question-and-answer and break-out sessions. Participants asked women MPs general questions about women's participation in politics, expressed their concerns about the state of the economy and received information on different ways to participate in political life. Each participant resolved to share information from the meeting with women in their home communities, most in rural areas. The program, which took place January 25 to 31, was funded by the United States Democracy and Human Rights Fund.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Through the program, members of the Caucus sought to learn about and address the concerns of women, increase awareness of the existence and purpose of the Caucus, improve women's understanding of the political process and increase women's participation, as candidates, as well as in voter education and election monitoring. During program design, the following desired results were identified:

1. Women MPs address the concerns of women
2. Increased awareness of the existence and purpose of the Caucus
3. Women are better informed about the political process
4. Increased women's participation in voter education and election monitoring
5. Women share the information they gather at the meeting with others in their community

PROGRAM STRUCTURE AND LOGISTICS

The program consisted of three meetings between the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and women citizens-at-large. A one-day meeting between women MPs and approximately 40 women was held in each region – Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Blantyre. During program design, the Women's Parliamentary Caucus emphasized reaching new audiences – women who are not usually invited to seminars about women's participation in politics. Women who had shown leadership potential in their communities were invited in the hope that they would be able to share information from the meetings with others in their home communities upon their return. Additional information on the participants is provided below.

Advance preparations for the meetings were made by NDI/Malawi staff and a consultant, Margaret Sichinga. Mrs. Sichinga spent approximately three weeks recruiting participants for the meetings. Representatives from 24 of Malawi's 26 districts attended. Communication problems, the rainy season and time constraints prevented recruitment of women from Nsanje and Phalombe. Participants were identified through NGOs, churches, District Commissioners and traditional authorities. Mrs. Sichinga made accommodation arrangements for participants travelling long distances.

NDI made arrangements for meetings halls, accommodation and transportation for the MPs.

Mrs. Sichinga also served as facilitator for the meetings. Her experience and language skills were a great asset to the program. During the tour, the women MPs were accompanied by two NDI staff members. Two translators/rapporteurs also participated. In addition to recording the content of the meetings and translating for participants and NDI staff, they assisted with the disbursement of allowances to participants and facilitated break-out sessions.

PARTICIPANTS

The meetings drew women participants from different walks of life: farmers, traditional birth attendants, chiefs, wives of chiefs, wives of clergymen, persons with disabilities, nursing mothers and representatives from youth organizations. At one extreme there were participants who could not read or write. At the other extreme, one participant shared her ideas about how to prevent future devaluation of the currency. A total of 126

participants attended the meetings. The Mzuzu meeting, held at Mzuzu Hotel on January 26, was attended by 35 participants. The Lilongwe meeting, on January 28 at Lilongwe Hotel, drew 48 participants. Finally, the Blantyre meeting, which took place at Shire Highlands on January 30, was attended by 43 participants. Participants at the Lilongwe and Blantyre meetings were the liveliest. One possible reason for this was the language barrier in the North. While participants understood the content of the meetings, it is possible that they were not comfortable enough with Chichewa to stand up and ask questions despite the fact that the facilitator and one of the translators spoke Tumbuka and were available to assist. Second, as a general rule, people in the North, particularly women, experience less public exposure than residents of other regions in the country and are therefore less forthcoming. All meetings were conducted in Chichewa.

Participants were asked to complete simple questionnaires designed to solicit more information on issues about which women are concerned, participants' feelings about women's role in the political process, and the most effective ways of providing information on the political process to women. Among participants from the Northern and Central Regions, food and education were most frequently cited as the most important concerns. Agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer), access to water and equality for women were also frequently cited as the most important issues. In the South women cited agricultural inputs as the most important issues, followed by access to water and education.

Almost all participants voted in the 1994 elections and had heard about the 1999 elections. All planned to vote in the 1999 elections.

Participants thought the most effective way to provide them with information about voting was through NGOs, radio programs and political party rallies. Radio was cited most frequently as the way women had heard about the 1999 elections to date. The most common reasons identified for fewer women participating in politics were that women are "inferior"¹ to men, and that women are afraid, 45 and 25 percent of responses respectively.

A detailed summary of the responses is provided in Attachment 1.

¹ Following the workshop, program staff realized that this response could be interpreted in at least two different ways: do women actually believe they are inferior to men or is there a general perception among the population at large that women are inferior to men? The Chichewa translation of this response is as unclear as the English is. As a result, the response raises more questions than it provides answers.

PROGRAM CONTENT

In light of the coming parliamentary and presidential elections, members of the Caucus emphasized the different ways in which women could participate in the process. The meetings also gave women MPs opportunities to speak about the Caucus and to discuss general issues of concern to women.

The morning session of each meeting featured presentations by members of the Caucus. Each presentation was followed by time for questions and answers. The afternoon session consisted of break-out sessions to allow for more in-depth discussions and more personal contact with the women MPs. The agenda for the meetings is Attachment 2.

The following members of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus attended the meetings:

Hon. C. T. Kainja (Mzuzu, Blantyre)

Hon. A. Sumani (Mzuzu, Blantyre, Lilongwe)

Hon. L. L. Kapanda Phiri (Mzuzu, Blantyre, Lilongwe)

Hon. L. M. Chagwamnjira (Mzuzu, Blantyre)

PRESENTATIONS

Women in Parliament

Members of the Caucus described their duties as Members of Parliament. These include informing people about the deliberations of Parliament, raising the concerns of constituents in Parliament and then reporting back to constituents, and soliciting resources for the needs of the constituency. Metaphors used to illustrate the role of an MP included the MP as a bridge between the people and the government, and the MP as a messenger of the people. Members of the Caucus explained that despite the fact that females constitute a majority of Malawi's population, there are only nine women MPs. They added that this under-representation makes it difficult to pass legislation addressing women's problems. Women MPs also shared tips from their own successes and highlighted the need to get out and about so that people get to know them as candidates. While discussing some of the discrimination and obstacles they face as women in politics, women MPs reassured participants that with a little courage, a great deal is possible. Hon. Kapanda Phiri's position as Deputy Speaker was used to show that a woman's role is no longer only in the

kitchen. Although MPs stressed that limited formal education should not prevent women from participating in politics, Hon. Chagwamnjira also underlined the need for more educated and hard-working women in Parliament. Hon. Sumani addressed the issue of constituent relations, pointing out that people should not be afraid to approach their MPs.

Comments & Discussion

A participant from Nkhata Bay asked why some MPs do not address the needs of their constituents. Hon. Chagwamnjira responded that MPs have different personalities. In addition, some may not know what their roles as MPs are, and their ability to respond to constituents' needs may be constrained by lack of funds.

Participants asked questions about the procedures and qualifications for standing for election to Parliament. Members of the Caucus also shared tips on how to be successful candidates. One of the most frequently asked questions was whether MPs need to speak English. As members of the Caucus explained, the majority of parliamentary deliberations are held in English so English is a requirement. In addition, the MPs emphasized the role that MPs play as ambassadors for their country, another reason for the English language requirement. As Hon. Sumani pointed out during the Mzuzu meeting, most donors don't speak Chichewa.

Women in Political Parties

Women MPs outlined the different roles women may play in political parties, as supporters, as members, as executive members, and as MPs. As Hon. Kapanda Phiri stated, women play an important role as party members but are usually under-represented on party executives. During the Mzuzu meeting, Hon. Kainja described the negative reaction of several male members of her party when she was elected Secretary General. Members of the Caucus also emphasized that in the new political dispensation everyone is free to join a party of his or her choice. Nevertheless, Hon. Chagwamnjira encouraged women to attend rallies held by different parties because "You might learn something new." The women MPs also pointed out that candidates may stand as independents.

Comments & Discussion

Comments and questions revealed limited understanding of multi-party politics. A participant in the North asked if there is a law preventing people from different political parties from working together. Participants were noticeably relieved to hear to the contrary, and the theme of “women working across party lines” became a recurrent one throughout the whole program. One participant pointed out that people who have the opportunity to attend political rallies sometimes misinform others about what was discussed at the gathering. This may make husbands more reluctant to agree to their wives attending political meetings.

The Women’s Caucus

The MPs explained that the Caucus was formed to bring together women from different political parties and to advance the cause of women. Members of the Caucus encouraged participants to contact them with any problems. They indicated that while they would not be able to solve all problems, they would be able to direct people to others who could help them. Members of the Caucus emphasized that although they represented different political parties, they were all at the meetings as women.

Representatives of the Caucus gave a summary of their achievements including the passage of three laws designed to protect women’s rights. These are the Wills & Inheritance Act, the Marriage Act and the Affiliation Act.

Comments & Discussion

Working across party lines, child support, and wills and inheritance issues were recurrent themes during the discussions.

The Caucus set a good example for the participants of politicians working across party lines. Many participants were happy to hear that citizens and MPs can work together regardless of party affiliation. On each of the topics on the agenda, one MP took the lead and other members of the Caucus were given opportunities to add their comments. This reinforced the unity among the members of the Caucus.

Participants asked questions about the law regarding child support that the Caucus has succeeded in moving through Parliament. MPs encouraged participants to go to court to

obtain child support, and to prevent "sugar daddies" from taking advantage of young women.

Caucus members emphasized that women should encourage their husbands to write wills and not solely rely on the Wills and Inheritance Act. One participant in the Central Region complained that, in some cases, District Commissioners are reluctant to release the estate of a deceased man. Another complained that DC's and Magistrate's offices sometimes give them the runaround. MPs stressed that if women are not informed about their rights or show weakness, men will be more likely to take advantage of them. Members of the Caucus also encouraged women to write wills and to take advantage of legal aid offices where they are available.

Women's Participation in Politics

MPs emphasized the need for all women, married and single, to participate in politics. They explained that through their participation in politics, women can play a role in the development of the country and set examples for their children. Various myths about women's participation in politics were debunked in the meetings. One common misunderstanding was that Christians cannot participate in politics. The obstacles identified by the women MPs included cultural stereotypes, lack of resources and negative press reports.

Comments & Discussion

One participant in Blantyre shared her experiences during primaries in 1994. She went through three primary elections because men in that constituency could not believe that she had really won. When she continued to win, the men started spreading malicious gossip about her. When she later started a women's business group, the same men who had opposed her candidacy tried to break up the group. In Lilongwe, a blind woman from the Malawi Council for the Handicapped described how easily people at political rallies dismissed her contributions because of her disability. As she indicated, she is only blind in the eyes and not in her mind.

At times the participants were very critical of themselves and other women. Participants and members of the Caucus recognized that women often lack the courage necessary to come forward, have difficulty with time management and do not support each other.

The MPs said they understood that women might not come forward to take leadership positions because of other commitments, such as their families. However, the members of the Caucus encouraged women to seize opportunities regardless, and then to ask for help. Members of the Caucus as well as participants shared stories about their own courage in the face of adversity.

Opportunities for Participation in Politics

The facilitator and members of the Caucus gave an overview of different ways in which women could participate in the upcoming elections. Presenters emphasized a citizen's duty and right to vote. Procedures for registering to vote for the parliamentary and presidential elections in 1999 were outlined and an overview of the roles women can play as voter educators and elections monitors was presented. While information on voting and registration procedures for the 1999 parliamentary and presidential elections was somewhat limited at the time of the meetings, MPs gave participants a good summary of the information currently available and advised participants where to obtain additional information as the elections approached. The MPs asked participants to encourage others in their communities to vote and to participate in the political process. Members of the Caucus pointed out that women would have the opportunity to stand as councilors in local government elections.

Participants were encouraged to complete application forms for potential voter educators and election monitors. The Public Affairs Committee and the Church/NGO Consortium, NGOs that were recruiting voter educators and election monitors, were asked to consider including these women in their programs.

Comments & Discussion

A participant in the Lilongwe meeting expressed the concern that, since registration was supposed to start February 8th, the meetings had come too late. Participants did not have much time left to encourage and inform others about the information they obtained at the meetings. Members of the Caucus explained that the program was originally intended to take place much earlier, but had, unfortunately, been delayed.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Session 1

Participants were asked to discuss issues of concern to women and for what changes/issues they wanted MPs to advocate in Parliament. Participants were asked to share ideas for addressing these issues.

Most issues raised by participants were economic and social in nature. These included access to potable water, adult education through the secondary school level, and police response to increased levels of crime. Participants wanted improved access to credit and more agricultural extension workers, particularly women. Women also expressed concern over the high prices of commodities. In Lilongwe, participants recommended that committees be formed to assist women who want loans in obtaining surety.

Participants expressed concern over high crime rates. They also asked for more severe punishments for defilement of children and rape, and for more police officers. In Lilongwe, participants recommended that victims of rape be given compensation for the physical and psychological effects of their experience. In Lilongwe, participants also asked that, where possible, female judges preside over rape and child defilement cases since female judges will be more empathetic than male judges. Another participant asked why only female prostitutes, and not their clients, were arrested by the police.

Session 2

Participants discussed ways to share information gathered at the meeting with people in their communities, to promote the participation of women in politics, to maintain contact with their MPs and the Women's Caucus, and to obtain additional information on some of the issues discussed.

Participants resolved to share information from the meetings with women in their home communities and identified the following ways of doing so: women's guild, church and homecraft meetings. They also suggested asking Chiefs to call discussion meetings and taking advantage of funerals and gatherings at wells. They emphasized that they would not discuss party politics, but rather, ways of encouraging women to participate in politics in general.

Participants in Lilongwe called for the establishment of a Senate with an equal number of male and female Senators.

Participants resolved not to be afraid to approach their MPs, to maintain contact with them, and to bring to their attention problems within their constituencies. They wanted MPs to hold frequent meetings with their constituents, to serve as good role models for women, and to encourage women to participate in politics. In Lilongwe participants suggested that MPs should have staff visit constituents on MPs' behalf.

CLOSING REMARKS

In closing, MPs encouraged participants to share the information from the meetings with others in their home communities. Participants expressed gratitude for the opportunity to learn more about the issues discussed and to meet with women MPs.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Participants at each meeting were asked to fill out written evaluation forms. A summary of the results from evaluation forms filled out by participants is provided in Attachment 3. The following section is based on responses in the evaluation forms and other indicators.

Women MPs address the concerns of women

The majority of the respondents felt that the MPs answered their questions. Most felt that participants were able to speak freely. Members of the Caucus will use the issues of concern raised by participants during the meetings and in the questionnaires to plan future activities.

Each participant was asked to complete a registration form. Contact information from these forms will be used to compile a mailing list for the Women's Caucus so that they can maintain contact with the women who participated in the meetings. Participants also received contact information for the Caucus and were encouraged to write to women MPs about issues of concern to women citizens.

Increased awareness of the existence and purpose of the Caucus

The majority of the participants indicated that they were aware of the existence of the Caucus before the meetings. Nevertheless, it was clear from verbal comments made by participants that the meetings provided them with additional information on the objectives and activities of the Caucus.

Women are better informed about the political process

Participants received a variety of written civic education materials in English, Tumbuka and Chichewa (See Attachment 4). The written materials supplement information imparted in presentations by the members of the Caucus and the facilitator. Fifty-six percent of respondents to the evaluation form indicated that they learned a great deal from the meetings. Two respondents indicated that they were not planning to vote this year but changed their minds as a result of the meetings and would encourage others to vote.

Increased women's participation in voter education and election monitoring

A total of 104 women filled out application forms for positions as election monitors or voter educators. All applications were entered in the database of the National Information Centre operated by the Church/NGO Consortium during the election-monitoring period.

Women share the information they gather at the meeting with others in their community

Participants were given reporting forms to be used to gauge how effective the women were in sharing information from the meetings with others. At each meeting, women expressed their commitment to talk to others in their communities about the meetings. All responses to the questionnaires said that they would talk to other women about the meetings. Within a few days of the meetings, NDI learned that in at least two districts (Kasungu and Ntcheu), participants had already begun sharing information from the meetings. In one case, a member of the Caucus provided funds to participants for transport to help increase their coverage.

MEETING EVALUATION

The vast majority of the participants indicated in person and on evaluation forms that they enjoyed all aspects of the meetings. The most popular topic was women in parliament (63 respondents) and several respondents indicated that they would like more information on the topic. Most participants felt women who attended were able to speak freely and that the MPs answered their questions. It was particularly encouraging that all respondents said they would share information from the meetings with others in their community. A few indicated that the meetings should have been two days long. Participants also called for more frequent meetings between members of the Caucus and

women citizens. Two participants called for monthly meetings. A total of 43 participants said they would encourage other women to vote or participate in politics in other ways.

THE WAY FORWARD

More than 80 participants returned the reporting forms. Respondents reported that they had met with a total over 10,000 additional women. Some participants requested additional information on topics discussed during the meetings. All reporting forms returned to NDI will be forwarded to the Caucus for response and follow-up as appropriate.

As indicated above, the MPs encouraged participants to write to them with their concerns. The MPs have initiated contact by sending personally signed thank you letters to each participant. Members of the Caucus hope to use information from the meetings to plan future activities and to maintain contact with women citizens-at-large.

Sef Ashiagbor, NDI/Malawi Program Officer, drafted this report on behalf of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus.

**WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARTICIPANTS**

(Responses are indicated as a percentage of all responses.)

1. Many things are important in your community today. On the following list, please tick the one you think is the most important.

	Total	North	Central	South
Jobs	8	7	6	10
Food	25	21	42	13
Access to Water	13	18	6	15
Equality for Women	13	18	8	13
Education	18	18	22	15
Access to Health Care	4	7		5
Cost of Living	4		6	5
Corruption	1		3	
Agricultural – Seeds and Fertiliser	14	11	6	25
Crime	1		3	
Other (what?)				

2 Many people voted in the 1994 general elections, but some did not. Did you vote in those elections?

Yes	92
No	8
Don't Remember	

3. Have you heard about the 1999 general elections:

Yes	94
No	6
Don't Know	

4. So far, what has been the main way you have heard about the 1999 elections?

Radio	42
Presidential Rallies	11
Political Party Rallies	19
Members of Parliament	9
Newspapers	11
Church/Mosque	5
Traditional Leaders	4
Other (what?)	1
Don't Know	

5. Will you vote in the 1999 general elections?

Yes	100
No	
Not Sure	

6. Some people think voting in the 1999 general elections is very important, but some do not. How important do you feel voting is in this year's general elections?

Very Important	91
Important	4
Not Important at all	
Don't Know	5

7. What do you think is the best way of giving you information about voting?

Radio	22
NGOs	25
Musicians	1
Political Party Rallies	16
Newspapers	4
Posters	9
Tee Shirts	4
Traditional Leaders	4
Church/Mosque	6
Member of Parliament	4
Sport Stars	6
Other (what or who?)	1

Don't Know	
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8. In 1994 there were few female candidates. Do you think there should be more female candidates in next year's elections?

Yes	91
No	2
Don't Know	7

9. Had you heard about the Women's Caucus before this meeting?

Yes	70
No	26
Don't Know	4

10. Why do you think that fewer women than men run for political office?

Women are inferior to men (see note on page 3)	49
Women do not make good leaders	3
Men dominate political issues	2
Women are busy with household chores	10
Women don't have good education	5
Women are afraid	28
Other (what?)	1
Don't Know	3

11. What do you think prevents women from participating in politics in other ways, such as voting or acting as election monitors?

Women are inferior to men	45
Women do not make good leaders	1
Men dominate political issues	
Women are busy with household chores	12
Women don't have good education	8
Women are afraid	25
Other (what?)	5
Don't Know	3

**WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
AGENDA**

- 8:00 – 8:30 **Registration**
- 8:30 – 8:45 **Opening Remarks**
- 8:45 – 9:30 **Women in Parliament**
What is an MP and what does an MP do?
- 9:30 – 10:30 **Women in Political Parties**
Women as candidates, other ways to help your party during elections
- 10:30 – 10:45 **Tea Break**
- 10:45 – 11:30 **Introduction to Women's Caucus**
What is it? What are its objectives? Brief description of its activities/issues
- 11:30 – 12:15 **Women in Politics**
Why is it important for women to participate in politics and how can they do that? How did members of the Caucus get involved in politics? What obstacles do they face as women in politics?
- 12:15 – 1:00 **Overview of Elections and Opportunities for Participation**
Women as voters - registration and voting procedures; women as voter educators, election monitors - contact info
- 1:00 – 2:00 **Lunch**
- 2:00 – 2:45 **Breakout Session #1**
What issues are women concerned about and what changes/issues do they want women MPs to lobby for in Parliament? What are some of the participants' ideas for addressing these issues?
- 2:45 – 3:00 **Report Back to Plenary**
- 3:00 – 3:45 **Breakout Session #2**
Discuss ways to share information gathered at the meeting with people in your community, to promote the participation of women in politics, to maintain contact with your MP and the Women's Caucus and to obtain additional information on some of the issues discussed.
- 3:45 – 4:00 **Tea Break**
- 4:00 – 4:15 **Report Back to Plenary**
- 4:15 – 4:30 **Closing**
The way forward

**WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
EVALUATION BY PARTICIPANTS**

	<u>Total No. of Respondents</u>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>OK</u>	<u>Not Very Good</u>
On the topics discussed:				
• Women in Politics	117	94	22	1
• Opportunities for Participation	112	78	33	1
• Women in Political Parties	110	82	27	1
• Women's Caucus	113	88	24	1
	<u>Total no. of Respondents</u>	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>OK</u>	<u>Not Very Good</u>
The materials you received:	105	84	21	
	<u>Total no. of Respondents</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
Was everyone able to speak freely?	107	106	1	
	<u>Total no. of Respondents</u>	<u>All</u>	<u>Some</u>	<u>None</u>
Did the MPs answer your questions?	109	93	16	
	<u>Total no. of Respondents</u>	<u>A Lot</u>	<u>Some New Things</u>	<u>Only a Little</u>
How much did you learn at the meeting?	112	63	49	
	<u>Total no. of Respondents</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
Will you talk to other women about the meeting?	116	116		

**WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED**

- A Guide to the Malawi Constitution – *summary of the Malawi Constitution prepared with technical assistance from NDI and published by the Centre for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR), provided in English, Chichewa and Tumbuka*
- Parliament Pamphlet – *description of Parliament, provided in English and Chichewa*
- Power in a Democracy, Defining Voter Education, Women in Democracy and Governance, Understanding Democracy and Governance – *civic education pamphlets produced by CONGOMA with assistance from NDI*
- Voter and Registration Fact Sheet – *summary of information available on 1999 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections, provided in English and Chichewa*
- Women's Parliamentary Caucus Terms of Reference – *excerpts provided in English and Chichewa*
- End Discrimination Against Women – *United Nations pamphlet on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*
- The Kamba, Jan./Mar. 1999 - *CHRR Newsletter*
- CHRR Information Pamphlet & Membership Form
- Women in Africa, Profiles for Leadership, A Mandate for Change, UNDP - *selected chapters*
- Association of Progressive Women in Malawi – *informational pamphlet*
- Contact information for NGOs, District Commissioners and other useful contacts

**WOMEN'S PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS
REGIONAL MEETINGS
REPORTING FORM**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Which meeting did you attend? Mzuzu _____ Lilongwe _____ Blantyre _____

How many women in your community have you talked to about the meeting you attended?

Have you had any problems sharing the information from the meeting with other women? Please explain.

Who have you contacted for more information?

- _____ District Commissioner
- _____ NGOs
- _____ Parliament
- _____ Ministry for Women's & Children's Affairs
- _____ Other (explain)

What areas do you need more information about?

Which materials have you found most useful?

What other useful contacts have you developed?

PLEASE USE THIS ENVELOPE TO RETURN THE FORM TO:
S. ASHIAGBOR, NDI, PRIVATE BAG 38, LILONGWE

BY

MARCH 1, 1999