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Analysing the Impact of Partnership by Waweh and Zikomo Foundation in Improving Primary Education in Namitete, Lilongwe, Malawi

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ABSTRACT

The title of the research paper is "Assessing the impact of the partnership by WAWEH and Zikomo foundation in improving primary school education: The chosen area of study is Namitete, T/A Kalolo Lilongwe. The research approach to be taken is qualitative design as its most appropriate in that it would explore the prevailing impact of the partnership by WAWEH and Zikomo foundation. Qualitative research it is concerned with qualitative phenomenon that cannot be counted and this type of research will be important in the study as it will help in aims at discovering the underlying motives and desires of people. Specifically, the study will utilize open-ended questions to capture the experience of the people in the community who are working with these organizations. The study will utilize one on one interviews, via open-ended questions. The study will use a qualitative design to allow for an in-depth narrative data about the experiences of each participant. The limitation of this design is compromising due to the uniqueness of individual experiences. The target population of this study are the people who lives in Namitete and they participate in these organizations' activities. The sampling method to be used is snowball sampling technique where the researcher finds one or two participants with the desired traits and asks them to go and find other people who possess same traits (Kothari,2001). The other sampling Method is simple random sampling, in this case the researcher just pick people randomly. The sample size of this research will be 10 participants who had experience in working with these organizations currently or within the last two years. For data analysis the study will use statistical science for social packages. For this research it is more likely that the results will be positive and negative according to the views of people in the community.

KEYWORDS: interpersonal communication, Effective interpersonal communication

INTRODUCTION

There is a lot of impacts of partnership of NGOs that is happening in various parts of Malawi. A partnership is a formal arrangement by two or more parties to manage and operate a certain task (Carrington 2008). This research will tackle much on WAWEH and Zikomo foundation partnership in improving primary education in Namitete. Malawi is still poor in quality of the primary schools especially in rural areas (Phiri 2010, education and employment in Malawi). When we look at the four criteria's that are followed, we are still poor in basic learning materials, mathematic textbooks, pupil/teacher ratio and classroom shortage (Gamphani 2009). Even though

some of the primary schools achieved all these four criteria's while they are from rural area for example Mphandula primary school (WAWEH End of year 1 Report), but still there is a big challenge to many primary schools in Namitete. This research will include the research problem, objectives which are to investigate obstacles being faced by these organizations, to assess the types of facilities provided by NGOs towards primary education, to study the opinion of NGOs on the efforts made by the government for improving primary education and also to study the future prospects of NGOs for enhancing quality education.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review, it is a comprehensive review of literature available for any given research question. It is a summary, analysis and evaluation of the literature and an explanation of what research has already been performed for a research paper. It helps the researcher to identify and articulate the relationship between the literature review and the field of the study. It also demonstrates how the subject has been studied previously and shows why the research fits into the existing body of knowledge (Ryan and Case, 2010). Besides selecting a quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods approach, the proposal designer also needs to review the literature about a topic. This literature review helps to determine whether the topic is worth studying, and it provides insight into ways in which the researcher can limit the scope to a needed area of inquiry. This chapter continues the discussion about preliminary

considerations before launching into a proposal. It begins with a discussion about selecting a topic and writing this topic down so that the researcher can continually reflect on it.

Before searching the literature, identify your topic, using such strategies as drafting a brief title or stating a central research question. Also consider whether this topic can and should be researched by reviewing whether there is access to participants and resources and whether the topic will add to the literature, be of interest to others, and be consistent with personal goals.

Researchers use the scholarly literature in a study to present results of similar studies, to relate the present study to an ongoing dialogue in the literature, and to provide a framework for comparing results of a study with other studies. For qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods designs, the literature serves different purposes. In qualitative research, the literature helps substantiate the research problem, but it does not constrain the views of participants. A popular approach is to include more literature at the end of a qualitative study than at the beginning. In quantitative research, the literature not only helps to substantiate the problem, but it also suggests possible questions or hypotheses that need to be addressed. A separate literature review section is typically found in quantitative studies. In mixed methods research, the use of literature will depend on the type of design and weight given to the qualitative and quantitative aspects.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented the research design, explained the study setting and sampling techniques employed. The chapter further defines the sample size, presents data collection and analysis methods and procedures adopted. The research reported here used both qualitative and case study approaches. Using purposive or criterion-based sampling, the study participants comprised staff of the TLP, implementing a literacy project with particular emphasis on access and gender; as well as ministry of education officials, politicians, staff of the District Commissioners' offices, and members of the local communities. Various documents such as policy briefs, project proposals, and annual evaluation reports were also used as sources of data.

TLP provides an exemplary case study not only because of its focus on remote communities, but also because of its approach of combining both health and literacy education. As such, the use of in-depth interviews supplemented by documentary evidence was not intended to eliminate inconsistencies in order to arrive at a verifiable and absolute truth, but rather to facilitate the discovery of commonalities as well as contradictions, tensions, ambivalences and disruptions in the emerging issues related to participatory development. The main questions centred on how the beneficiaries were engaged in the decision-making processes. Furthermore, some of the questions focused on such issues as who initiated the meetings, what role the participating organizations play in the process, and expectations of the beneficiaries.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the data analysis and interpretation obtained through interviews generated from the questionnaire in accordance to its objectives. The chapter consists of 4 sections which are introduction, tables, figures and interpretation. During the study the researcher interviewed 30   workers from two different organizations that are in partnership which gives 40% of the respondents and 12 respondents from the community where the activities of improving primary school education were being done and that gives 60%. According to showkat (2017) a response rate of 50% is adequate, 60% is good and 70% above is very good. All the target respondents were interviewed which represent 100%.

Table 4..1 showing the gender of the community.

The table below shows the majority of the respondents of about 60% (n=6) were males and low rate in females with respondents percentage of 40% (n=4) and with a total 100%. This shows that more men are involved in the activities that are happening in the community.

Table4. 1:Gender of beneficiaries

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	**6**	**60**
Female	**4**	**40**
Total	10	100

MAJOR FINDINGS

1) What obstacles have been experienced since the partnership of WAWEH and Zikomo foundation in Namitete?

2) What are the various types of facilities provided by NGOs towards primary education?

3) What roles do these NGOs have on the effort made by the Government of Malawi to provide or improve primary education?

4) What are the future prospects of NGOs for enhancing quality education?

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is important to note that this project can be applied across different levels and functions of partnership arrangements. However, existing partnerships or those organizations seeking to set up a partnership, should apply all of these principles, as they set the standards for partnership development as described in this guidebook. Following these standards will ensure that partnerships are working effectively and will successfully enable them to achieve their overall goals.

The first step in evaluating a potential partnership is to recognize and agree upon the need. A common approach in making this decision requires that you:

③ Identify principal desired partnership achievements.

③ Identify the factors associated with successful partnership development.

③ Identify any principal barriers to the partnership.

③ Acknowledge and recognize the extent of dependency upon individuals to achieve goals.

③ Focus on partnership added value (Ask yourself, "How can we achieve more or better results through collaboration?")

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents conclusion and recommendation of findings. these conclusions will be drawn from the discussions in the proceeding chapter. The researcher will also give recommendations based on the findings of the study. Key Components of Partnership Development

As opportunities arise, organizations need practical advice on whether or not to form strategic partnerships. Research and practitioner evidence suggests the following overarching principles of good practice with regard to partnership development, as well as specific issues you need to consider when evaluating the structure of a partnership. You may have questions ranging from "Who should be involved in this partnership?" to "How will each member operate?" Some common themes among these critical success factors include:

③ Balancing requirements and flexibility within the structure and operation of the partnership

③ Developing a stable foundation for the membership, rationale, and activities of the partnership while allowing sufficient flexibility for these components to develop and evolve in response to external and internal demands

③ Understanding that partnerships go through a life cycle of development, from initial set-up stages through full-scale implementation to maturity

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