

# **Research Into Use Programme**

## **Country Desk Review**

**Malawi**

**Part One: Headline Statistics**

**Part Two: Contextual Analysis**

**Version 0.1**

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Agency of United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NR	Natural Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States of America Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

# 1. Statistics

## 1.1. General Population Data

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<b>Total Population and date of last census:</b>	12.6 million Little Green Data Book, WB, 2006 ( <a href="http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTEEI/0,,contentMDK:20906023~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:408050,00.html">http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTEEI/0,,contentMDK:20906023~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:408050,00.html</a> )
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### **Number & % of total population who are classed as Indigenous Peoples (or Tribals);**

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<b>Number &amp; % of total population who are classed as Ethnic or National Minorities: Is this picked up in the national census?</b>	There was a population census in 1998 and an Integrated Household Survey in 2004 <a href="http://www.nso.malawi.net/">http://www.nso.malawi.net/</a>  Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuka, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European CIA Factbook – no % available
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### **Number and % of total population who are classed as Mobile communities (seasonal and permanent):**

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## 1.2. General Poverty Statistics

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<b>Poverty Line and date (note any recent changes):</b>	65.3% live below the national poverty line (1990-2002) ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005 p.21)
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### **Number & % of people who are classed as Destitute<sup>1</sup>:**

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<b>Number &amp; % of people on &lt;US\$1 per day (WB measure), 2006 (or latest date), and previous figures:</b>	Number: 5.26 million %: 41.7% live on less than \$1/day (1990-2003) ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005 p.21)
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<b>% poor and number in rural areas:</b>	66.5% of the rural population live in poverty (World Bank, 2002)
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<b>% poor and number in urban areas</b>	54% of the urban population live in poverty (World Bank, 2002)
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### **Number of poor male headed households:**

### **Number of poor female headed households:**

### **Number of poor child headed households:**

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<b>Child labour and marriage (male &amp; female, rural &amp; urban)</b>	Child labour (5-14) 1999-2004 (total)	17
	Child labour (5-14) 1999-2004 (male)	18

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<sup>1</sup> From Mary Hobley Document Destitute is those too old, too sick, or two otherwise incapacitated (physically and mentally) to engage in any productive endeavour on their own behalf and whose only options are to beg or connect to various safety nets. **This does not equate with landless or extreme poverty.**

	Child labour (5-14) 1999-2004 (female)	16
	Child marriage 1986-2004 (total)	47
	Child marriage 1986-2004 (urban)	32
	Child marriage 1986-2004 (rural)	50
	<a href="http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malawi_statistics.html">http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/malawi_statistics.html</a>	
<b>GINI Coefficient:</b>	50.3 ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005 p.65)	
<b>UNDP HDI:</b>	165 ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005)	
<b>Gender Development Index:</b>	Rank: 129 Value: 0.396 ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.94)	
<b>% women employed in agriculture:</b>		
<b>Average agricultural wage rate vs urban wage rate:</b>		
<b>World Bank CPIA scores:</b>	Policy Outcome: 2 Aggregate Public Institutions: 2 Budget and Financial Management: 3 Public Administration: 2 Justice and Rule of Law: 2	
<b>IFAD rural policy score</b>		
<b>World Bank – ‘doing business’ scores</b>	205 days required	
<b>DFID Resource Allocation Score</b>		
<b>MDGs progress – are they on/off track?</b>	<a href="http://data.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=Malawi">http://data.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=Malawi</a> for up to date statistics on MDG monitoring	
<b>Quality of Governance including: Voice and accountability, political stability...and so on</b>	Voice and accountability: 25 <sup>th</sup> – 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile Political stability/no violence: 25 <sup>th</sup> – 75 <sup>th</sup> percentile Government Effectiveness: 10 <sup>th</sup> – 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile Regulatory Quality: 25 <sup>th</sup> – 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile Rule of Law: 25 <sup>th</sup> – 50 <sup>th</sup> percentile Control of Corruption: 10 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> percentile  <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/sc_chart.asp">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/sc_chart.asp</a>	
<b>In country communicable diseases (top 5)</b>	<a href="http://www.cdc.gov/travel/eafrica.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/travel/eafrica.htm</a> lists diseases found in country	

### 1.3. Food & Nutrition Statistics

#### What is level of food insecurity?

<b>What is level of food aid requirements? Proportion and total number of undernourished</b>	Proportion of under nourishment: 34% (2001-2003) Number of undernourished (millions): 4 (2001-2003) ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Countries/EN/Malawi_e.pdf">http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Countries/EN/Malawi_e.pdf</a> p.1)
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**Is their food self-sufficiency at national and sub-national levels?**

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**1.4. Health, Sanitation, HIV/Aids Statistics**

<b>Population Growth Rate and basic health/life expectancy stats:</b>	2.2% in 2003 ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.27)
<b>Total Fertility Rate and where possible, rural/urban fertility rate:</b>	6.1 births per woman in 2000 ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.27)
<b>Child Mortality &lt;5, poorest and richest 20%, under five and infant mortality rate (MDG):</b>	Under 5 mortality rate: 178 in 2003 Infant mortality rate: 112 in 2003( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.45) No information available on poorest and richest 20%
<b>HIV/AIDS prevalence – Total % of ages 15 – 49</b>	14.5% (2003) ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.41)
<b>Number of orphans of which % HIV/AIDS related</b>	48% of all orphans were due to AIDS (2003) <a href="http://www.avert.org/aidsorphans.htm">http://www.avert.org/aidsorphans.htm</a>
<b>% of people with no access to clean water supply/sanitation</b>	33% (2002) ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> , 2005, p.21)

**1.5. Key Natural Resources Statistics**

<b>Total Land Area of State</b>	9,408,000 Ha (2002) <a href="http://www.fao.org/es/ess/compendium_2005/pdf/ESS_MLW.pdf">http://www.fao.org/es/ess/compendium_2005/pdf/ESS_MLW.pdf</a>
<b>Please note how much land is property of state (by component)</b>	70-80% of the country's total land is customary land
<b>% land under Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock</b>	Forestry: 22% (2003) ( <a href="http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/or_cou_454.pdf">http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/or_cou_454.pdf</a> ) Agriculture: 16.9% is Arable and permanent cropland but don't think this includes subsistence agriculture Livestock: N/A there are comparatively low levels of livestock in Malawi
<b>Principle fishery resources (sea, river, aquaculture etc)</b>	Lake Malawi is the largest and most significant water body contributing to over 3/4 of the country's total annual catch
<b>Average Land Size of Holding</b>	
<b>Average Farm income</b>	
<b>Average age of farmer</b>	

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**Major exports and imports****Imports**

Flour of maize – 20,261Mt (\$5.551million)  
Food Prepared nes – 1,480Mt (\$3.754 million)  
Oil of Palm – 4,273Mt (\$3.373 million)  
Flour of Wheat – 11,127Mt (\$3.141 million)  
Dry Whole Cow Milk – 1,036Mt (\$ 2.991 million)  
(<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp>, 2004)

**Exports**

Tobacco Leaves – 93,220 Mt (\$257,779million)  
Sugar – 96,943 Mt (\$43.208million)  
Tea – 32,672 Mt (\$39.360million)  
Cotton Lint – 11,098 Mt (\$12,941million)  
Nuts nes – 2,198 Mt (\$10,179million)  
(<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp?dir=exp&country=130&year=2004>)

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**Is there a non renewable natural resource industry i.e. oil, gas diamonds etc**

No

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**Trends in NR base exports**

<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp?lang=EN&dir=exp&country=130> for all information on top exports

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**Are there national/international private or state owned businesses who are key stakeholders in trade/processing – NR specific?**

Tea – 11 companies own all the tea estates in Malawi. Most of these are Multinational companies  
Tobacco – 7 major companies tobacco exporting companies are active in Malawi. Most of them are agents of multinational companies based in the US or Europe  
(<http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/y4997e/y4997e0i.htm>)

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**1.6. Conflict / Natural disaster**

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**Is there current conflict or has there been recognised conflict in the last 5 years?**

No major conflict in Malawi

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**Has there been a natural disaster in the last 5 years which still impacts the country?**

Malawi is frequently affected by natural disasters (usually either drought or floods). In some areas (such as the Lower Shire and on the lakeshore) floods occur annually. (MPRS)

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**Climate Change – is there a possible influence in this country? If so, what?**

The drought in Southern Africa 1991-1992 caused a fall greater than 8% in income in Malawi where agriculture contributed 45% of GDP at the time. Stern Report 2006, Chapter 4.

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**1.7. General Economic Statistics**

Table 1. Annual growth rate -

([http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05\\_HDI.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf))

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$, billions)	1.7	/	/	/	/	/
GDP per capita (US\$)	166	/	605	/	/	/

<b>GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)</b>	1.5 ('90-'01)	/	0.9('90-'03)	/	/	/
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<b>Debt Relief: Bilateral pledges to HIPC trust fund and gross bilateral debt forgiveness</b>	In September 2006 Malawi reached the completion point under the HIPIC Initiative
<b>Net FDI inflows</b>	Net FDI Flows as a percentage of GDP: 1.3% (2003) <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a>
<b>% GDP from NR sector by component (forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock)</b>	Forestry: unknown Fisheries: 4% (2003) ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/MWI/profile.htm">http://www.fao.org/fi/fcp/en/MWI/profile.htm</a> ) Agriculture: 38.4% (2005) ( <a href="http://www.fao.org/es/ess/compendium_2005/pdf/ESS_MLW.pdf">http://www.fao.org/es/ess/compendium_2005/pdf/ESS_MLW.pdf</a> ) Livestock: unknown
<b>How much of ODA is going into NR sector?</b>	No information available
<b>ODA received: total, per capita and as % of GDP</b>	ODA received as a % of GDP: 29.1% (2003) ( <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf">http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2005/pdf/HDR05_HDI.pdf</a> )
<b>ODA Trends: is it going up down, what % of GDP</b>	Net ODA has increased from \$377 to \$476 in the period 2002 to 2004 ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/20/1882063.gif">http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/20/1882063.gif</a> )
<b>Corruption Perception Index</b>	CPI score is 2.8 (2005) ( <a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005</a> )

## 1.8. Infrastructure Statistics

<b>Road km/head population</b>	
<b>Telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers, internet users</b>	Telephone mainlines per 1,000 people: 8 (2003) Cellular subscribers per 1,000 people: 13 (2003) Internet users per 1,000 people: 3 (2003)

## 1.9. Statistical Data Availability

<b>MAPS</b>	
<b>Please indicate which maps are available and where they can be found:</b>	Malawi Poverty Headcount 1998 <a href="http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/map/m_62.php">http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/map/m_62.php</a>
⊙ <b>Poverty</b>	Map of woodlands and forests (2003)
⊙ <b>Key infrastructure</b>	<a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5081&amp;siteTreeId=18308&amp;langId=1&amp;geoid=15">http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5081&amp;siteTreeId=18308&amp;langId=1&amp;geoid=15</a>
⊙ <b>Forests/protected areas</b>	
⊙ <b>Agro/biodiversity hotspots</b>	Map of permanent crops and arable land
⊙ <b>Minorities/IPs</b>	<a href="http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/MWI/12/al/index.html">http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/Maps/MWI/12/al/index.html</a>
⊙ <b>Conflicts</b>	
⊙ <b>Areas dependent on food aid</b>	Maps including landcover, precipitation, population,



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farming systems etc

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/maps.asp?iso3=MW&lang=en>

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**Country Specific Data**

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**Any Other Useful Information/Data Sets**

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## 2. Governance

### 2.1. Poverty Governance

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***PRSP details (author, date approved & date published, provide link). Is this a key poverty reduction planning document/ five year plan?***

Malawi PRSP – April 2002, Authors: Mr G Zimalirana, Mr P Kamwendo, Mr P Kamambe, Mr C Simwaka, Mr B Botolo, Mrs P Zimpita, Mr E Goneka, Mr K Mulwafa, Mr T Leeming, Mr T Nandolo, Mr S Lemani, Mr M Tsoka, Mr S Mwale, Mr M Muyepa, Mr N Nyrenda, Mr M Bamusi.

The PRSP brings into focus the poverty situation and presents a prioritised and costed action plan “that can be translated in to Government’s budget and can be monitored by all stakeholders”

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***Action plans and monitoring in place relevant to PRSP***

Action Plans can be found in the PRSP

Other relevant Action Plans are:

- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

There have been 3 progress reports in 2003, 2004 and 2006

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***Is there a decentralisation rhetoric in country and what is its impact?***

The MPRS (2002) was to be implemented in the context of decentralisation with a devolution of functions and responsibilities to the districts. Thus the central Government and line ministries’ role would be reduced to national policy making, setting standards and regulations and co-ordination.

The Decentralisation Policy provides for the establishment of Local Governments as the basis and a framework for the devolution of functions, responsibilities, powers and resources to District Assemblies. The Decentralisation Policy in Malawi is founded on the legal framework provided for in the Republic of Malawi Constitution(1995) and the Local Government Act (1998).

Some points around decentralisation in Malawi:

- Malawi has adopted devolution as a form of decentralisation
  - However, there has been some resistance for real devolution of political power from centre to lower levels of Government.
  - There has been a conflict of roles between Members of Parliament and Councillors
  - They use of traditional leaders as political entities
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According to OECD (2004),

Impact of decentralisation: There has been limited fiscal decentralisation, and limited political and administrative decentralisation (p. 41)

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***Is there a donor/government coordination group for aid delivery? Is there a matrix relating to agriculture/land use in relation to the PRSP?***

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***Which Ministry is responsible for coordination of poverty reduction activities?*** Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

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## **2.2. Poverty Mapping**

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***Vulnerable/socially excluded/ poorest group DFID's socially excluded groups identified are: gender, caste, ethnicity, race, remote areas, migrant status, people living with disability and life cycle (i.e. youths, older people etc)***

- 28% of households were headed by women in Malawi
- 45% of the most vulnerable households were headed by women
- The largest household sizes were the most vulnerable. More than 50% of the most vulnerable households had 7 or more members
- 17% of households in the North and Central regions supported orphans, whilst 38% of households in the Southern region supported orphans.
- Between 5-9% of households were headed by children

(Malawi National Vulnerability Assessment Committee Emergency Assessment Report)

The most vulnerable groups include:

- Households that rely on casual labour for food income
- Households who rely heavily on food purchases
- Households who cultivate less than one acre
- Households who own few assets
- Women headed households and large dependency ratios
- Those who consume fewer meals per day and have low dietary diversity

(Malawi National Vulnerability Assessment committee, in 2002,)

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***Location of poverty (to as much local detail as possible)***

*Geographical spread of poverty*

Poverty in Malawi varies according to regions:

- 50% of population in need live in the Central region
- 40% of the population in need live in the Southern region
- 10% of the population in need live in the Northern region

(Malawi National Vulnerability Assessment committee, in 2002)

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***NR based poverty – who what and where?***

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**Forest dependent communities, remote rural areas...**

*Poverty and the Environment*

The majority of issues which are considered as major threats to the environment and resource base in Malawi have a direct linkage to small farmers including:

- environmental threat,
- soil erosion,
- deforestation,
- water resource degradation and
- depletion of fish stocks.

Soil loss rates are high and soil structure and fertility is declining with adverse impact on household income and food security. The cost of the degradation of major natural resources have been estimated at over 10% of the GDP.

(the National Environmental Action Plan (1994))

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### **2.3. Natural Resource Governance**

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**Which Ministries are responsible for NR management, biodiversity conservation, watershed management etc.**

**Relevant Ministries**

Ministry of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs  
<http://www.malawi.gov.mw/Povelty/Home%20Povelty.htm>

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development  
<http://www.malawi.gov.mw/LocalGovt/Home%20%20LocalGovt.htm>

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security  
<http://www.malawi.gov.mw/Agriculture/Home%20%20Agriculture.htm>

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development  
<http://www.malawi.gov.mw/water/Home%20%20Water.htm>

Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs  
<http://www.malawi.gov.mw/Mines/Mines%20Index.htm>

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**Key policies/ programmes from Government**

NR management activities are focused on 3 key sub-sectors of forestry, fisheries and wildlife. For each of these, the aim is to promote Community Based Natural Resource Management. Efforts also made to promote alternative livelihood strategies (eg. encouraging NR based enterprises) and mass awareness of environmental mgt issues will be created. 3 main strategies:

1. Increase sustainable utilisation of fisheries resources

Including the empowerment of rural communities, promoting off-shore fishery and local fish farming, strengthening fisheries extension services, targeting women, and establishing better markets and marketing practices for fish.

2. encourage sustainable utilisation of forestry
-

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resources

Including devolution of forestry co-mgt to CBNRM groups, encouraging private sector to add value to non-timber products, develop management plans for plantations, conduct mass tree planting campaigns and improve forest training/curriculum.

3. encourage sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources

Including devolution of wildlife co-management around national parks, privatisation of wildlife through encouraging game farming and ranching, minimising contact between wildlife and animals

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**Key NR management donor inputs**

**DFID**

Main programme does not focus on NR

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/malawi.asp>

Although they will have an influencing role in the Forest Sector Support Programme, and the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/capmalawi.pdf>

**Canadian CIDA**

Main programmes are not in NR Sector

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/malawi-e>

**GTZ**

NR is not a priority area for GTZ although they do support a community dry forest management programme

<http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/588.htm>

**USAID**

The USAID Program: FY 2004 funds were used to promote economic growth, with emphasis on agriculture and natural resources management. USAID also fostered additional trade linkages among small farmer producer associations and cooperatives (crops and dairy) and export markets, and will expand the availability of financing for small-scale commercial operators

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/mw.html>

**Japan**

Japan concentrates on agriculture and infrastructure.

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/mw.html>

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***Extension service management especially in relation to poor farmers – any gaps in areas where poor NR users are located?***

Agricultural research institutions have developed technologies that have not been fully adopted by smallholders because of high costs of technology and inadequate linkages between research and extension. The agricultural extension system has in recent years come under pressure from resource constraints, both financial and human.

<http://www.finance.malawi.gov.mw/PRSPpub.htm>

*Note:* Some farmers will have to pay for extension services provided by private institutions such as NGOs,

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ARET and NASFAM. Some of the strategies to improve the extension services will include: training and employing more extension workers, facilitating the formation and development of product specific farmer co-operatives and associations, enhancing production and dissemination of agricultural statistics and strengthening research efforts in crops and animal production technologies. (MPRSP)

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***How is demand for services identified?***

Demand for services was supply driven, but now there is a new policy which emphasise demand driven pluralistic extension services, allowing farmers to determine the information required and involving NGOs in the delivery of extension services.

<http://www.finance.malawi.gov.mw/PRSPpub.htm>

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***Legal framework for import/ export of plant/animal varieties – including new (to country) varieties/species?***

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## **2.4. Development Processes Governance**

***What cross sectoral linkages are there between poverty and NR Sector strategies e.g. government task forces, inter-ministerial committees? How effective is this?***

There is an acknowledgement that many of the barriers to poverty reduction through agriculture lie outside the remit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (eg. access to mkts/rural feeder roads, access to credit and rural insecurity). Issues of rural infrastructure and security (which are crucial to poverty reduction through agriculture) are covered under the sections on rural infrastructure in Pillar 1 and on security and justice under Pillar 4.

The Malawi Agriculture Sector Investment Programme (MASIP) provides a framework for partnership between Gvt, donors, the private sector and NGOs to address some of the problems in the agricultural sector (MPRSP)

*No information on inter-ministerial committees available*

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***What are the relative strengths of the NR ministries and those with responsibility for poverty reduction?***

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***Clean water supply/sanitation progress and links to NRM? What are the current projects/programmes underway?***

The need to improve access to safe drinking water was a high priority during the MPRS district consultations. The MDHS 2000 shows that only 65.6% of households have access to potable water supplies.

However, there is a limit to the extent to which the nation's groundwater resources can be exploited through boreholes without irreversible damage to the environment.

Only 81% had access to a latrine in 2002 (MPRSP)

*No information on current projects*

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***Are laws published and available in accessible format?***

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***Is there a published DFID Memorandum of***

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**Understanding with the country? If so, what is the focus of operations/interests?**

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**What are the main government agencies and commissions for forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock?**

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## 2.5. Regional/International Governance

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**Table of key international and regional treaties that country has signed including:**

1. **Human rights**
2. **Biodiversity / forestry**
3. **Agriculture including FAO Genetic Resources**
4. **Fisheries (cross boundary / watershed management)**
5. **WTO and regional trade agreements**

### Human Rights Treaties

CEDAW-Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women - Status: Accession

CRC-Convention on the Rights of the Child– Status: Accession

CAT-Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment – Status: Accession

<http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/Statusfrset?OpenFrameSet>

### Biodiversity/Forestry Treaties

CBD – convention on Biodiversity – Status: Signed

<http://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp>

### Agriculture

The International treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Status: Signed and ratified

<http://www.fao.org/Legal/TREATIES/033s-e.htm>

*Fisheries – no information available*

Malawi is a member of the WTO

[http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/acc\\_e/members\\_brief\\_e.doc](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/members_brief_e.doc)

*no information on WTO*

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## 3. Biophysical

### 3.1. Natural Resource Base

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**Detail (if available) farming system, forestry system, fisheries (lake, sea, seasonal, river...), livestock (pastoral communities? Small settled agriculture and mobile communities?)**

**Livestock:**

Past governments efforts have had minimal impact in increasing production of livestock. The PRSP set targets (for 2005) to increase the number of all livestock in Malawi.

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**Trends: Forestry Trends, Fishery Catch Trends, Soil Erosion trends, desertification, salinisation...**

### **Deforestation**

The cultivation on slopes and river banks results in deforestation and soil erosion.

A rise in cutting trees for conversion to agricultural land, firewood and charcoal production has resulted in environmental degradation, soil erosion and river sedimentation. Forest cover has declined at by 19% over the past 25yrs. Demand for wood outstrips

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production by 33%. [??source??](#)

### **Fish**

Fish is the single most important source of protein in Malawi contributing to about 60-70% of national animal protein. However production has declined by 40% (MRPS). This is partly explained by the use of primitive fishing methods which restrict fishing to shallower areas.

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### ***What land tenure systems are in place?***

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### ***What is the level of community ownership of forests/fisheries/irrigated agriculture/ grazing resources etc?***

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### ***Biodiversity – any specific centres of agri or biodiversity hotspots in country?***

- The number of hectares that are Natural Reserves, Wilderness Areas, and National Parks is 696,000.
- The number of Natural Monuments, Species Management Areas and Protected Landscapes and Seascapes is 362,000
- Number of Wetlands of International Importance is 1
- Number of Biosphere Reserves is 1
- Number of total known species – Higher Plants (1992-2002) is 3,756
- Number of threatened species – Higher Plants - in 2002 was 13
- Number of total known species – Mammals (1992-2002) is 195
- Number of threatened species in 2002 – Mammals was 8

[www.earthtrends.wri.org](http://www.earthtrends.wri.org)

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### ***Key natural hazards: earthquake, typhoon, El Nino, locusts, pests, diseases***

Malawi is frequently affected by natural disasters. The top 10 natural disasters sorted by the total number of people affected have been highlighted in the table below (EM-DAT Emergency Disasters Data Base)

<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Total Affected</b>
Drought	1993	7,000,000
Drought	30-Apr-1992	5,700,000
Drought	Oct-2005	4,500,000
Drought	Feb-1994	3,000,000
Drought	Feb-2002	2,829,435
Drought	Feb-1990	2,800,000
Famine	1987	1,429,267
Famine	1988	878,000
Flood	Jan-2001	500,000
Flood	18-Feb-1997	400,000

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### ***Is there a legal framework for use of Genetically Modified Organisms?***

The Bio-Safety Bill for Malawi was passed by parliament in 2002 as a legal framework to regulate GE

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	<p>technology and handling of GMO materials entering the country (2004)</p> <p><a href="http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001719/P2072-Foodaid_Malawi_Aug2004.pdf">http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0001719/P2072-Foodaid_Malawi_Aug2004.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Have there been any or are there currently any incidences of Asian bird flu?</b></p>	<p>No, but note Malawi has been identified as being high risk and there is a Asian Flu Implementation Plan (2006)</p> <p><a href="http://www.sahims.net/doclibrary/Sahims_Documents/2006/mar/Avian%20flu/Country%20contingency%20plans/Malawi%20AHI%20national%20implementation%20plan%20for%202006.doc">http://www.sahims.net/doclibrary/Sahims_Documents/2006/mar/Avian%20flu/Country%20contingency%20plans/Malawi%20AHI%20national%20implementation%20plan%20for%202006.doc</a></p> <p>Reasons for Malawi being high risk to Asian Flu are because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The country lies along the Great African Rift Valley, which is a route for migratory birds.</li> <li>➤ There are about 25 large-scale poultry farms rising up to 100,000 birds per farm.</li> </ul> <p>Most farmers are scattered in the rural areas and keep chickens in the backyard or in the same house they sleep.</p>
<p><b>Which of the CGIAR agencies are operating and on what?</b></p>	<p>None of the CGIAR Research Centres are based in Malawi</p> <p><a href="http://www.cgiar.org/centers/index.html">http://www.cgiar.org/centers/index.html</a></p>
<p><b>Other agencies e.g. FAO, IFAD operating?</b></p>	<p>FAO Special Programme for Food Security 1995-2005 (budget \$1,189,195)</p> <p>FAO: Promotion of crop diversification in response to the current food crisis in Malawi 2005-2006 (budget \$300,125 – Ire)</p> <p>FAO: Promotion of Crop Diversification in Response to the current food crises in Malawi 2005-2006 (budget \$242,455 - Lux)</p> <p>FAO: Support to Avian Influenza Bird Surveillance in Malawi 2006 (Budget \$100,000 – USA)</p> <p>FAO: Enhancing Food Security and Developing Sustainable Livelihoods 2006-2011 (Budget \$5,210,998 Nor)</p> <p>FAO: Enhancing food security in cassava based farming in Malawi and Zambia 2006-2008 (Budget \$1,500,000 – ITA)</p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org">www.fao.org</a></p> <p>Since 1981 IFAD has committed a total of US\$101.8 million for nine programmes and projects in Malawi, and US\$2.4 million for three technical assistance grants. Early investments supported area-based rural and agricultural development projects. They had the aim of improving community infrastructure and smallholder access to credit, and they supported increased use of fertilizer to improve yields on land characterized by declining fertility.</p> <p>Approved and ongoing IFAD operations in Malawi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Irrigation and Rural Livelihoods and Agricultural Development Project</li> <li>➤ Rural Livelihoods Support Programme</li> <li>➤ Smallholder Flood Plains Development Programme</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pf/mwi/index.htm">http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pf/mwi/index.htm</a></p>



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#### IFPRI Research Programs in Malawi:

- Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators (ASTI)
- ECAPAPA-IFPRI: Eastern and Central Africa's Rural Development Challenge
- HIV/AIDS and Food Security
- Pathways from Poverty
- Policy Processes in Food Security and Nutrition

#### IFPRI Completed Research Programmes

- Agricultural Input & Output Market Reforms in African Countries
- Macroeconomic Policies, Rural Development and the Environment
- Public Policies for Rural Institutions, Markets and Infrastructure Development
- Rural Finance Policies for Food Security of the Poor
- Targeted Interventions to Reduce and Prevent Poverty

#### IFPRI Data Sets

- [Malawi](#) Financial Markets and Household Food Security, 1995
- [Malawi](#) Malawi: Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), 1998
- [Malawi](#) Complementary Panel Survey (CPS), 2000-2002

<http://www.ifpri.org/country/malawi.asp>

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#### ***Projected implications of climate change for the country?***

Any impacts of climate change have wider economic ramifications in Malawi due to problems such as drought and flood having a direct impact on agricultural productivity, water resource availability and health. Ninety percent of the Malawi population depends on wood fuel for energy and 100% of electricity generated comes from hydro-power from Lake Malawi.

**Climate change Adverse Effect: *Floods*** – will impact on loss of life, crops, animals, humans and their habitats, outbreak of pests and disease, destruction of fish and wildlife habitats, displacement of people and environmental degradation.

**Climate change adverse effect: *Drought*** – Will impact on crop failure, water scarcity, heat waves, drying of some dams and lakes, fish ponds, famine, loss of human and animal life, loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation

**Climate change adverse effect: *Strong winds*** – Will impact on damage to structures due to sub-standard constructions, destruction of crops, forest plantations and natural trees, loss of life from collapsing structures, bush fire enhancement in the dry season, upwelling especially of Lake Malawi causing fish mortality, loss of vessels and life over the lake

**Climate change adverse effect: *Landslides and floods*** – will impact loss of life (over 500 people perished in landslides and floods in Mulanje, Phalombe in 1991), destruction of infrastructure and loss of crops, vegetation and animals.

Adverse Impacts of Climate Change and Development

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*Useful Reference*

Chigwada, Johannes, Challenges: Integrating Adaptation in Policy and Development in Malawi, 2004, IIED, CLACC

<http://www.iied.org/pubs/pdf/full/10013IIED.pdf>

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***Ongoing problems with Invasive Species – what and where?***

Note, the Forest Invasive Species Network for Africa is convened in Malawi: Clement Z. Chilima  
(<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/fisna/index.jsp?siteId=6381&siteTreeId=25470&langId=1&geoid>)

Forestry Research Institute of Malawi (FRIM)  
Kufa Road  
P.O. Box 270  
Zomba  
Malawi  
E-mail: [cchilima@frim.org.mw](mailto:cchilima@frim.org.mw)

Also, since 2001, the giant conifer aphid, a pest native to the eastern United States and Canada, has been recorded damaging pine tree plantations in Malawi.

<http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2005/100308/index.html>

Note – this is not comprehensive

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### **3.2. RNRRS Activity Log**

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<b><i>List previous activities by theme and geography</i></b>	NRInternational data
<b><i>In country partners and assessment of their capabilities?</i></b>	NRInternational data
<b><i>List of government research institutions and their remit / financial situation (government and/or private)</i></b>	NRInternational data
<b><i>Map previous interventions to lowest level of poverty statistics available e.g. District.</i></b>	NRInternational data

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## **4. Social / Economic / Cultural**

### **4.1. Development Dynamic**

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***Migration rural/urban, temporary/permanent, male/female e.g. into New Economic Zones***

***Any detail on level of remittances***

Main findings of report on remittances in Malawi:

- remittances from abroad are anti-cyclical in Malawi
  - remittances into Malawi from South Africa are pro-cyclical there
  - the probability of receiving remittances is negatively related to the size of income of the recipient household
  - the amount of remittances from South Africa is positively influenced by the real rate of growth
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- of GDP in that country and negatively influenced by the South African inflation rate
  - the amount of remittances sent is positively influenced by the income of the remitting household and the level of education of the head of the remitting household
  - where there is capital, credit and human capital constraints, the impact of remittances are not likely to be zero.

Chipeta, C & Kachaka, W, "The role of migrants' remittances in an unstable low-income economy: a case study of Malawi Remittances cushion the poor from reductions in their incomes during downturns in economic activities", produced by Global Development Network, 2004

[http://www.gdnet.org/pdf2/gdn\\_library/global\\_research\\_projects/macro\\_low\\_income/Chipeta.pdf](http://www.gdnet.org/pdf2/gdn_library/global_research_projects/macro_low_income/Chipeta.pdf)

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### ***Rate of urbanisation***

Malawi's rate of urbanisation is the fastest in the world and the landlocked southern African country will need a huge investment in rural areas to stop the rapid migration to towns.

- The rate of urbanisation is between 15 - 24%
- urbanisation growth: 7%

(UN-HABITAT:

<http://www.library.uu.nl/wesp/populstat/Africa/malawig.htm>)

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### ***Status of women in society – constraints***

Women are seriously disadvantaged in almost every sector of development in Malawi.

This is largely attributed to social attitudes against women entrenched in the Malawi culture which discriminates gender based on sex. This gender selection and imbalance has contributed significantly to subjecting most women to severe and harsh living conditions making them shoulder a higher percentage of responsibilities and manage heavy workloads in the community. The imbalance becomes even more noticeable at policy and decision making levels where participation of women is almost negligible and the economic value of their contribution to agricultural production not acknowledged in the national account.

Women in Malawi continue to be under-represented at political, policy and decision making levels. This is due to culture which generally assigns leadership roles to men and partly due to low levels of education amongst females.

Significantly however, the slow progress in addressing the social issues in the country is attributed to:-

1. the inadequate understanding of gender perspective in policies and programmes;
2. the unplanned way of dealing with issues of social development; and
3. lack of policy, coordination and monitoring mechanisms to guide the social

[http://www.sdn.org.mw/gender/un\\_pol\\_sec1.html#mw](http://www.sdn.org.mw/gender/un_pol_sec1.html#mw)

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[situation1.2](#)

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**How is traditional knowledge dealt with (IPR issues)? Is it being recognised?**

Malawi is a member of the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS)#

See: Malawi: WB TK Notes: Institutionalizing Traditional Community-based Natural Resource Management (2004) (<http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/iknt64.pdf>)

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**Is NR use of 'wild resources' exclusionary or focused on developing sustainable use practices?**

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## 4.2. Civil Society

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**Size and significance of civil society**

Overall civil society is weak in Malawi. Constraints have been identified as:

- Some political leaders still perceive civil society organizations as a threat to their power
- Because of fear, people are inclined not to get involved in controversial political and economic issues
- Some CSOs lack organizational skills, do not use reliable information, are staffed with not weak qualified people
- Almost all CSOs have a weak financial base as they are not able to generate resource locally and thus are too dependent on donor funding and agendas.

(Civil Society: balancing political and economic issues)

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**Status/trends of informal groups e.g. faith groups, women's associations/farmers groups**

No information available, but I suspect that religious groups are strong in Malawi

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## 4.3. Private Sector

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**NR private sector trade/ production organisations;**

**Level of international inputs into the NR sector (fertiliser, forestry, fish processing, supermarkets etc)**

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## 5. Financial

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**Is there a PER/MTEF and what is its status?**

GoM adopted the MTEF in 1997

GoM has also initiated other measures to improve financial mgt and accountability: eg computerised Integrated

According to the PRSP there has been dissatisfaction with the implementation of the MTEF (strategic prioritisation process is not influenced by extensive costing activities,

there has also been divergences between approved and actual expenditures ).

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Twelve ministries in Malawi pioneered the MTEF as a budgeting tool during 1997/98 financial year.

The plan (from PRS) was to develop 3 year sector MTEFs on an annual basis by each line ministries (with the first yr of METF representing the annual budget) (PRSP)

According to WB doc (see below), the links between the framework and annual budget have not worked well. The framework has not been used as a rolling three year plan, instead each year the exercise begins anew.

See

<http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/pe/HIPC/Malawi.pdf> for a good discussion on MTEF

Note other reports which may be of interest are:

- 2002 Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA)
- 2003 Malawi Financial Accountability Action Plan (MFAAP)
- 2004 MTEF II - Financial Management Information Systems (IFMIS)

*No information available from initial research on Malawi PER in 2000*

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***What decentralisation processes are ongoing?***

AT the time of the MPRSP, many districts were in the process of developing District Development Plans (DDPs) which are the district equivalent of the MPRSP. The aim was to use national strategy as a starting point, and also feed into the MPRSP

Decentralisation is a Sub-Goal of Improved Public Expenditure Mgt.

The Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer System, the devolution of business licensing and the functioning of the District Development Fund in most assemblies represents progress made in establishing the financial framework for decentralisation (MPRS)

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***What is the current tax 'take' and how is this split between regions? Important link with decentralisation – do regions have power to retain tax taken from that level or is it sent to centre to be reallocated?***

The Malawi Gvt faces problems in enforcing tax compliance

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***Who are the main donors to the country?***

EC, UN and WB are main multilateral agencies in Malawi

Britain, Canada, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and the US are the main bilateral donors.

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***Are donors engaged in budget support processes for the NR sector or is the major spend through programmes/projects?***

**DFID** – budget support

**Canada** – CIDA has opted to provide some food security measures through its Food Aid Program, but

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focuses most of its assistance on basic education and health, as pre-requisites for increased agricultural productivity. Developing a healthy, literate, and numerate human capital base allows broad participation in emerging opportunities. It spends through projects programmes

<http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/acdicida.nsf/En/FRA-10511214-KZR#6>

**Germany** – GTZ promotes cross-sectoral projects such as HIV/AIDS prevention and control, a forum for dialogue and peace, prevention of gender-specific violence and the provision of macroeconomic advice to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. In addition, a project (Technical Education Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training, TEVET) is being executed to promote employment-relevant vocational training and upgrading. At regional level in Southern Africa (Southern African Development Community, SADC), GTZ supports a community dry forest management programme and an advisory service for chambers of commerce and private enterprises (Advisory Service for Private Business, ASPB).

<http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/588.htm>

**Japan** – JICA's assistance to Malawi is implemented in line with the MPRSP. It focuses on the following five priority areas and development issues: (1) assistance for basic living conditions (increasing food production and raising agricultural productivity and improving the living environment by providing the poor with access to health and medical care and safe water), (2) economic infrastructure, (3) nurturing small, medium-sized, and micro enterprises, (4) training development-administration engineers and specialists and improving basic education, and (5) environmental protection for sustainable development.

<http://www.jica.go.jp/english/countries/af/malawi.html>

**The USAID Program:** FY 2004 funds were used to promote economic growth, with an emphasis on agriculture and natural resources management; democracy and governance, particularly strengthening civic education prior to the May 2004 elections; HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, child health and nutrition; and basic education. In FY 2004, USAID fostered trade linkages among small farmer producer associations and cooperatives (crops and dairy) and export markets, and expanded the availability of financing for small-scale commercial operators. USAID works with faith-based organizations representing Christians and Muslims to assure broad-based impact. USAID also has a democracy and governance (DG) objective, health programme and education programme. *Note:* In early FY 2004, DFID and USAID signed a MoU wherein USAID will manage a significant proportion of DFID funding for civic education and voter registration in FY 2004, and for civic education and civil society development in the FY 2005-2007 period

<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/cbj2005/afr/mw.html>

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**Banking sector details – state owned and/or private?**

The Reserve Bank of Malawi and Banking Acts were reviewed in 1998/99 to allow, among other things, easy entry of new banking institutions into the financial sector and to give the Reserve Bank greater independence in the formulation of monetary policy. This also strengthened the RBM's powers to supervise the banking industry. The liberalisation of the financial sector also meant that monetary policy had to shift from direct to indirect instruments of monetary policy.  
(PRSP)

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**Are there any arrangements for credit for the poor?**

Lack of access to credit is seen as a key barrier to poverty reduction for the rural poor.

There is a commitment in the PRSP to provide increased access to credit for farmers and the non-creditworthy.

The farmers groups were to be formed throughout the country and organised into Savings and Credit Co-operative Organisations (SACCOs) or village banks for the purpose of mobilising savings and providing credit to members.

See: Sub-Goal 1.2.2 – Credit and micro-finance from PRSP

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**Measures to tackle corruption (commissions, new legal frameworks etc), EITI etc**

The Malawi Procurement Authority (MPA) was created to reduce the opportunities for corruption and fraud and to oversee decentralised procurement across Government, enforcing clear procurement guidelines so that public procurement is transparent. The Anti-Corruption Bureau also conducts and encourages anti-corruption campaigns.

There was to be a review of the legal framework and relationships between and among the Anti-Corruption Bureau, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the National Audit Office, the Malawi Revenue Authority and the Public Accounts Committee.

There were also commitment to building capacity of these organisations.

(MPRSP)

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**Engagement with processes such as EU FLEGT?**

See <http://www.iied.org/NR/forestry/projects/MalawiFGLGworkplan-August2005.pdf> for 2005 Workplan for FLEGT in Malawi

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**Management of FDI into NR sector?**

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## 6. Infrastructure

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**Communication statistics, use of IT / mobile phones etc**

Telephone mainlines per 1,000 people: 8 (2003)

Cellular subscribers per 1,000 people: 13 (2003)

Internet users per 1,000 people: 3 (2003)

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**Trends in radio, TV and other media**

Politicians or members of their families control much of the country's media. However in general there has been a gradual growth in new, privately owned and religious radio stations, but their coverage remains limited.

	Radio remains the most effective form of media in Malawi.
<b>Highlight areas of inadequate transport infrastructure (roads, rail, air, water (sea/river/lake)</b>	<p>Improving rural infrastructure is highlighted as an essential requirement for the growth of agriculture. Government through the National Road Authority formulated a 5 yr programme in the road sub-sector based on accessibility of the road network, reducing transport costs, increasing network coverage and improving road safety (MPRSP)</p> <p>The rural feeder road network is in a “state of severe deterioration” (MPRSP)</p> <p><i>No further info on infrastructure in PRSP</i></p>
<b>Profile of situation in terms of irrigation, dams etc</b>	<p><b>Irrigation</b></p> <p>The use of irrigation in the past has not been maximised for 2 reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ smallholders have not been provided with motorised pumps which they have not been able to afford to maintain</li> <li>➤ There have been inadequate personnel to train smallholders in irrigation issues.</li> </ul> <p>Total irrigable land is 200,000 hectares, whilst only 57,000 hectares is under irrigation (of which 8,000 is by smallholders).</p> <p>(MPRS)</p> <p><b>Dams</b></p> <p><i>No information on dams available</i></p>
<b>Physical market infrastructure: how many per head of population for example</b>	<p>Physical access to markets is a hindrance to economic development (partly because of lack of good roads in rural areas)</p> <p>Note: Access to Markets comes under one of the 4 Pillars in the MPRSP</p>
<b>Main sources of funding for infrastructure development – IFI loans, donor grants, private sector, communities?</b>	

## 7. Key Contacts Listing

### 7.1. Subchapter

Text

## 8. References

Alumira, J D, Kambewa, P S and Binauli, L D, Impact of HIV/AIDS on Inter and Intra Generational Information Flows among Smallholder Farmers in Malawi, Renewal Project (IFPRI), 2005

<http://www.ifpri.org/themes/HIV/pdf/AIDSMalawi.pdf>

Bekele, Million, Forestry Outlook Studies in Africa, Malawi by 2001

<http://www.fao.org/DOCREP/004/AB585E/AB585E01.htm#TopOfPage>



Benson, Todd, Applications of poverty mapping to World Food Programme Activities in Malawi – Assessing the poverty targeting efficiency of a public works programme and vulnerability to food insecurity, January 2003  
([http://www.povertymap.net/publications/doc/WFP\\_Benson\\_draft1.pdf](http://www.povertymap.net/publications/doc/WFP_Benson_draft1.pdf))

[Todd Benson](#) with James Kaphuka, Shelton Kanyanda, and Richmond Chinula, Malawi, An Atlas of Social Statistics (<http://www.ifpri.org/pubs/cp/malawiatlas.htm>)

Biodiversity Website

<http://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp>

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CGIAR

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DFID, Malawi: Country Assistance Plan 2003/04 – 2005/06

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/capmalawi.pdf>

DFID Country Programme Evaluation 2005

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/aboutdfid/performance/files/ev661.pdf>

Earth Trends, Coastal and Marine Ecosystems – Malawi, Earthtrends Country Profiles

[http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf\\_library/country\\_profiles/agr\\_cou\\_454.pdf](http://earthtrends.wri.org/pdf_library/country_profiles/agr_cou_454.pdf))

[http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/map/m\\_62.php](http://earthtrends.wri.org/povlinks/map/m_62.php)

EC, Civil Society: Balancing political and economic issues

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/publications/courier/courier201/pdf/en\\_059.pdf#search=%22Civil%20Society%20in%20Malawi%22](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/publications/courier/courier201/pdf/en_059.pdf#search=%22Civil%20Society%20in%20Malawi%22)

EC

[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/country/country\\_home\\_en.cfm?cid=mw&status=new](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/country/country_home_en.cfm?cid=mw&status=new)

EM-DAT Emergency Disasters Data Base

<http://www.em-dat.net/disasters/Visualisation/profiles/natural-table-emdat.php?country=Malawi&Submit=Display+Country+Profile>

Ellis, Frank, Livelihoods and Rural Poverty Reduction in Malawi, 2002

<http://www.odi.org.uk/Food-Security-Forum/docs/LADDERwp17.pdf#search=%22characteristics%20of%20NR%20based%20poverty%20in%20Malawi%22>

FAO

[http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Countries/EN/Malawi\\_e.pdf\\_p.1](http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Countries/EN/Malawi_e.pdf_p.1)

<http://www.fao.org/es/ess/toptrade/trade.asp>

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