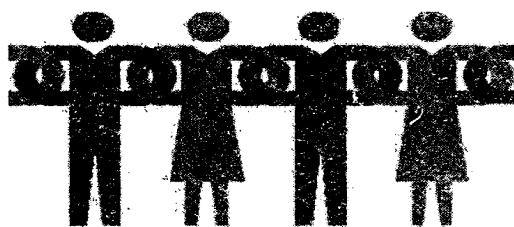


# Malawi 1999 Elections Issues Forums Briefing Book

April 26<sup>th</sup> in Blantyre, April 27<sup>th</sup> - April 29<sup>th</sup> in the Southern District  
May 4<sup>th</sup> in Lilongwe, May 5<sup>th</sup> - May 7<sup>th</sup> in the Central District  
May 10<sup>th</sup> in Mzuzu, May 11<sup>th</sup> - May 13<sup>th</sup> in Northern District

Sponsored by The National Consultative Group, NGO/Church Consortium  
& The Public Affairs Committee/NICE Project



**NATIONAL  
DEMOCRATIC  
INSTITUTE**  
FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Technical assistance provided by The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs under a grant from the United States Agency for International Development

**1. Food Security - Problems**

Which problem do you think is the **worst** food problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** food problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one food problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Food costs too much to buy.

\_\_\_\_\_ Fertiliser costs too much to buy.

\_\_\_\_\_ Not enough food in many places in the lean season.

\_\_\_\_\_ Some people have no land to grow food.

\_\_\_\_\_ Not enough food for orphans.

\_\_\_\_\_ Not enough food for adults who can not work, such as old people and people with disabilities.

\_\_\_\_\_ Not enough food for families when the mother and father are sick.

You have picked one food problem as the worst food problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst food problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this food problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve food problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve food problems.**

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## **Food Security - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts to illustrate the problems that food and fertiliser cost too much***

In March 1998 the average cost of 50 kilograms of maize was MK340.50. In March 1999 the average cost of 50 kilograms of maize was MK588.00.

The cost of food for an average rural family of 6 was 24% more in March 1999 than the cost for the same food in 1998.

In November 1998 an average 50 kilogram bag of fertiliser cost MK15.25. In March 1999 an average 50 kilogram bag of fertiliser for maize cost MK15.75.

Fertiliser costs in Malawi are, on average 25% higher than in neighbouring countries.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that not enough food is produced to feed people year round***

Malawi needs about 1.86 million metric tonnes of grain a year to meet its needs. In 1997 Malawi produced about 1.23 million metric tonnes of grain.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that some people don't have enough land to grow food***

An average Malawian household needs about 0.6 hectares of land to grow enough food to survive. The average Malawian household holds less than 0.2 hectares of land.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that some people don't get enough food***

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that each Malawian needs at least 270 kg of maize per year for basic survival.

The World Bank estimates that in 1998 about 4 million people in Malawi are impoverished.

The World Bank estimates that 890,000 children in Malawi are malnourished.

In 1996 Malawi produced only 78% of the amount of food needed to feed the population.

In 1995 the average Malawian ate less than 4 kilograms of meat. This was the third lowest amount in the world.

The World Bank is investigating programmes that could be used by the government to get food to some of the 40% of the people in Malawi that are the poorest people in the country.

## 2. Agriculture - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** agriculture problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** agriculture problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one agriculture problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Fertiliser and seeds cost too much.

\_\_\_\_\_ Prices for crops are too low.

\_\_\_\_\_ Markets are too far away and it costs too much to transport crops to markets.

\_\_\_\_\_ Land is not fertile.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lack of soil and crop management is depleting the land's natural fertility.

\_\_\_\_\_ Not enough irrigation projects to get water to crops during the dry season.

\_\_\_\_\_ People don't know how to grow crops they can sell for good prices.

\_\_\_\_\_ Land that could be used for agriculture is not being used.

You have picked one agriculture problem as the worst agriculture problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst agriculture problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this agriculture problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates say they will solve agriculture problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve agriculture problems.**

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## **Agriculture - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that fertiliser and seeds cost too much***

In November 1998 an average 50 kilogram bag of fertiliser cost MK15.25. In March 1999 an average 50 kilogram bag of fertiliser for maize cost MK15.75.

Fertiliser costs in Malawi are, on average 25% higher than in neighbouring countries.

The government distributed millions of Starter Packs of fertiliser and seeds in 1998 and this was not enough for everyone who needed them.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that prices for crops are too low***

Prices for tobacco produced in Malawi dropped by 40% in 1998.

Malawi produced 90 million kg of burley tobacco in 1998/1999 compared to 133 million kg in 1997/1998.

According to the Tobacco Association of Malawi, tobacco farmers are MK200 million in debt.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that transport costs too much***

Malawi's transport costs are 2.5 to 3 times more than transport costs in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that lack of soil and crop management are depleting the land's natural fertility***

Farmers use expensive, inorganic fertiliser to get good yields because growing the same crop year after year has removed many natural nutrients from Malawi's soil.

The Ministry of Agriculture distributed 40 thousand metric tonnes of fertiliser in 1998/1999 and more will be needed in 1999/2000.

International organisations are working with Malawian NGOs to teach village farmers how to use natural products as replacements for chemical fertilisers.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that people don't know how to grow crops they can sell for good prices***

Several organisations are working with 20% of Malawi's farmers to teach them how to grow alternative crops, such as paprika, mushrooms, and other crops that can be sold for good prices.

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that land that could be used for agriculture is not being used***

The Land Policy Reform Commission recommended that landlords be required to pay taxes on idle land so it will be too expensive for them not to use it or rent it to people for agriculture.

### 3. Education - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** education problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** education problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one education problem.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Children can't go to primary school because schools are too far away.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Children can't learn in school because schools are in very bad condition.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Children can't learn in school because schools don't have books.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Children can't learn because they are hungry and there is no school lunch programme.
- \_\_\_\_\_ There are not enough teachers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Some teachers in primary schools do not do a good job.
- \_\_\_\_\_ School is not taught in a language that the students understand and can use.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Children need secondary school, and secondary school costs too much.
- \_\_\_\_\_ What children learn in primary school will not help them make a living.
- \_\_\_\_\_ What children learn in secondary school will not help them make a living.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Adults need education to learn to read and write and do math.

You have picked one education problem as the worst education problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst education problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this education problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates say they will solve education problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve education problems.**

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## **Education - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem that primary schools are not close enough for some children***

The average rural student walks 5 kilometers to school. Students spend an hour and a half each day going to and from school. Ninety percent of students do not have shoes.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem that schools are in bad condition***

Eighty percent of schools do not have safe drinking water or latrines.

Malawi needs 48,433 more classrooms to fulfil current student needs. Seventy percent of classes meet outside because there are no classrooms available.

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with the quality of education***

In 1998 only 16% of the students who took the MSCE examinations passed the examinations.

Shortage of teachers forces the school system to hire people who are not well qualified. Of the 47,370 teachers in Malawi, only 24,353 (51%) have full qualifications to teach.

Low pay for teachers discourages students from studying to become teachers. Teachers seek better pay from private schools.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem that many children cannot go to secondary school***

Only six percent of eligible students attend secondary school in Malawi.

### ***Facts that illustrate that there are not enough teachers or supplies***

Many students in Malawi are taught without a syllabus (a standard plan for what is to be taught in all schools).

There are approximately seven students for every textbook in Malawi's schools.

In primary schools in 1995 there were 62 students for each teacher. Zimbabwe's ratio was 44 students per teacher. South Africa's ratio was 32 students per teacher.

There is one chair for every 48 students and one desk for every 38 students in Malawi's primary schools.

### ***Facts that illustrate that what children are learning in school will not help them make a living***

Many class subjects, like home economics, woodworking and technical drawing are being dropped by schools because of funding problems.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem that adults need basic education***

Only 55% of Malawi's adult population can read and only 42% of adult women can read.

**4. Infrastructure (Roads, Bridges, Water, Electricity, and Communications) - Problems**

Which problem do you think is the **worst** road or bridge or water or electricity or communications problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** road or bridge or water or electricity or communications problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one road or bridge or water or electricity or communications problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Some villages do not have roads to the main trading centres.

\_\_\_\_\_ Roads in villages and between villages are in bad condition.

\_\_\_\_\_ Bridges need to be built or repaired.

\_\_\_\_\_ Roads in cities and major roads between cities are in bad condition.

\_\_\_\_\_ People have to walk long distances to get any kind of water, even water they have to boil or treat before they can drink it.

\_\_\_\_\_ People can't get water, even if they are willing to walk long distances.

\_\_\_\_\_ Electricity is not available in many locations.

\_\_\_\_\_ There are not enough public phones and many public phones are broken.

\_\_\_\_\_ Radio programmes do not give enough useful information.

\_\_\_\_\_ Radio signals are too weak to hear easily in many parts of the country.

You have picked one road, bridge, water, electricity, or communications problem as the worst infrastructure problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst infrastructure problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve road, bridge, water, electricity and communications problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve these problems.**

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## **Infrastructure - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with roads and bridges***

There are 14,500 kilometers of roads in Malawi. Less than 20% of Malawi's roads are paved. In 1996 only about half of the roads were in good condition.

Malawi Social Action Fund's (MASAF) Public Works Programme has 379 projects working on roads and water reservoirs.

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with safe drinking water***

In 1995 only 45% of rural Malawians had access to safe drinking water.

A few years ago half Malawi's children received oral re-hydration therapy. This is most frequently a treatment for diseases that are caused by unsanitary conditions and/or lack of safe drinking water.

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with phones***

Compared to Malawi, there are twice as many telephones per capita in Kenya, 2.5 times as many in Zambia, and 22.3 times as many in South Africa.

There are 25,000 people on waiting lists for phones in Malawi.

In 1996 there was one public telephone for every 22,000 Malawians.

The Malawi Post and Telecommunications Company hopes to have one public phone in every town of more than 2,000 people by the year 2000.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem with electricity***

Only 3% of rural Malawians have access to electricity. More than 5% of rural people in neighbouring countries have access to electricity.

Ninety-three percent of Malawians burn firewood to meet their energy needs.

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with useful information on radio***

Less than 5% of total airtime on MBC 1 and 2 is used for pure civic education.

## 5. Health Care - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** health care problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** health care problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one health care problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Many villages are too far from a health clinic for people to walk.

\_\_\_\_\_ Health clinics do not have medicine and necessary supplies.

\_\_\_\_\_ Adult men and women need education about how to avoid getting AIDS.

\_\_\_\_\_ Teen-age boys and girls need education about how to avoid getting AIDS.

\_\_\_\_\_ More condoms should be distributed free or at very low cost to anyone who wants them.

\_\_\_\_\_ More education is needed about how to avoid getting sick from unsanitary conditions.

You have picked one health care problem as the worst health care problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst health care problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve health care problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve health care problems.**

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## **Health Care - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate that there are not enough doctors, nurses or health clinics***

World Health Organization's standards for medical staff for developing countries are one doctor for every 10,000 people, one nurse for every 1,000 people, and one dentist for every 1,000 people. In Malawi there is one doctor for every 81,000 people, one nurse for every 19,500 people, and one dentist for every 1.9 million people.

There are 113 official posts for doctors in Malawi's public hospitals, and only 72 are filled. There are 380 posts for registered nurses, and only 74 are filled. There are 1549 posts for midwives, and only 1270 are filled.

Only about 30% of rural Malawians have access to health care facilities.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problems with HIV and AIDS***

Life expectancy in Malawi was expected to rise from 45.2 years in 1997 to 57 years by 2010. Because of AIDS in Malawi, life expectancy is now expected to be 34 years in 2010.

An estimated 15% of Malawi's population is HIV-positive. As many as 30% of women in Blantyre and Lilongwe are HIV-positive.

By the year 2005, 80-85% of the deaths in Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu are expected to be caused by AIDS.

In Malawi, girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are five times more likely to contract HIV than boys of the same age.

HIV and AIDS prevention programmes received more than US\$25 million in international donations from 1996 through 1999. The programmes are focusing on:

- HIV prevention at the community level
- HIV prevention education for the workforce
- Increased condom distribution
- Home-based care for HIV-positive patients
- Improving access to health care facilities for HIV-positive children, youth and their families
- Working on gender issues related to health.

### ***Facts that illustrate the need for education about sanitation***

A few years ago half Malawi's children received oral re-hydration therapy. This is most frequently a treatment for diseases that are caused by unsanitary conditions and/or lack of safe drinking water.

## 6. Crime and Personal Security - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** crime problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** crime problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one crime problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Young people should be taught to respect other people and their property.

\_\_\_\_\_ People who are arrested for violent crimes should be kept in jail until they are tried.

\_\_\_\_\_ More villages and neighbourhoods need community projects to prevent crime by watching out for each other.

\_\_\_\_\_ People need education about not punishing criminals on their own and letting the proper authorities take action against criminals.

\_\_\_\_\_ Police should act more quickly when crimes are reported.

You have picked one crime problem as the worst crime problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst crime problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve crime problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve crime problems.**

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## **Crime and Personal Security - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts to illustrate the problem that young people should be taught to respect people and property***

Most criminals in Malawi are male, between 15 and 35 years old.

### ***Facts about suspected criminals who are released on bail and prisoners***

Malawi law requires that a person who is arrested be charged or dismissed within 48 hours. Many suspected criminals are released on bail after they are charged. Holding jails do not have room for many people who are charged. Of the 6,800 people in prison in Malawi, 30% are being held waiting for trial.

Most suspected criminals who are released on bail do not report for their hearings. Most who do not report are then caught and tried for the original offence and for breaking their bail.

There are more than 5,000 prisoners in Malawi.

According to the Solicitor General of Malawi, prisoners are receiving only half their daily food rations because the current budget for prisons is less than 25% of the amount needed.

### ***Facts about community projects to prevent crime***

Malawi police have established 16 pilot projects for community policing at the district level. These projects are teaching citizens basic safety concepts and how to set up neighbourhood watches.

### ***Facts about people punishing criminals rather than leaving this to the proper authorities***

Vigilantism (mob justice) is a crime in Malawi. Police believe mob justice causes crime, rather than prevents crime. Police believe that the primary reason for mob justice is that people misunderstand the use of bail by the courts.

Malawi police believe that prison sentences should be reserved for violent criminals while people convicted of lesser crimes should be sentenced to do community service.

### ***Facts that affect the ability of police to respond quickly***

There are currently 6,000 police officers in Malawi. The goal is to have 24,000.

Malawi police believe they need better training in investigation practices and better transport.

**7. Jobs and Business Opportunities - Problems**

Which problem do you think is the worst problem for Malawi regarding jobs and business opportunities? If a candidate could only work on **one** job or business problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one job or business problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ More programmes are needed to educate people about how to start and run small businesses.

\_\_\_\_\_ More programmes are needed to give small loans to start businesses.

\_\_\_\_\_ More programmes are needed to help small businesses transport the things they make to markets.

\_\_\_\_\_ People need education that will prepare them better for getting jobs.

\_\_\_\_\_ The government should give jobs to very poor people who cannot buy or grow food and pay them with free food.

You have picked one job or business problem as the worst job or business problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst job or business problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates say they will solve job and business problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve job and business problems.**

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## **Jobs and Business Opportunities - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate the need for developing jobs and businesses.***

The average Malawian earns MK1800 per month.

According to the World Bank, the average monthly wage for a Malawian manufacturing employee decreased from US \$55, to US \$13 in 1996.

According to the World Bank, Malawi's economy must grow by 5 or 6% per year to prevent poverty from worsening. The country's Gross Domestic Product (one measure of the economy) has grown by an average of only 3.5% per year since 1990.

Malawi's Gross Domestic Product (per capita) equals US \$220. This is less than half the average for sub-Saharan Africa.

## 8. Equality of Women, Women's Rights, Children's Rights - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** problem for women or children in Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** problem affecting women or children, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one problem for women or children.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Girls are not treated equally with boys in schools.

\_\_\_\_\_ Men beat their wives and are not punished for it.

\_\_\_\_\_ Girls and women are sexually abused and raped by men and men are not punished for it.

\_\_\_\_\_ Widows' property is grabbed when their husbands die, even when this is against the law.

\_\_\_\_\_ Women do not understand their rights and are afraid to stand up for themselves.

\_\_\_\_\_ Men refuse to protect their wives from AIDS by using condoms.

\_\_\_\_\_ Families are not able to take care of all the orphans.

\_\_\_\_\_ Many children are unable to do school work because they must do other work to help support their families.

You have picked one problem affecting women or children as the worst problem for women and children in Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst problem for women and children?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve problems for women and children. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve women's and children's problems.**

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## **Equality of Women, Women's Rights, Children's Rights – Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate low participation by women in high positions***

Only 9 of the 177 MPs in the most recent Parliament were women. Only 2 of the 20 Cabinet Ministers are women.

Less than 5% of women who have jobs outside their homes in Malawi have positions as administrators or managers.

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with education and social activities for girls***

In 1995 only 2% of girls in Malawi were enrolled in secondary school, compared to 9% for boys.

There are 32 youth organisations in Traditional Authority Tsabango's area, with a membership of more than 1100, but only 25% of the members are girls.

### ***Facts that illustrate the problem of children working***

According to the World Bank more than one third of Malawian children under age 14 are working outside their homes.

## 9. Corruption - Problems

Which problem do you think is the **worst** corruption problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** corruption problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one corruption problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Government officials use their positions to make themselves rich.

\_\_\_\_\_ Members of Parliament use their positions to make themselves rich.

\_\_\_\_\_ Government officials do not treat people from all political parties equally.

\_\_\_\_\_ Traditional authorities favour one political party over another.

\_\_\_\_\_ Businesses don't pay taxes when they should.

You have picked one corruption problem as the worst corruption problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst corruption problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates **say** they will solve corruption problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve corruption problems.**

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## **Corruption - Facts and Information**

### ***Facts about corruption***

According to the Corrupt Practices Act passed in 1995, Parliament is supposed to review annual reports of the Anti-Corruption Bureau, and comment on them if necessary. Since the Anti-Corruption Bureau started operating in early 1996 it has produced only one annual report on its activities. To date this report has not been debated by Parliament.

In 1998 the Anti-Corruption Bureau received thousands of letters from ordinary Malawians alleging corruption, and 500 official reports of corruption. The Anti-Corruption Bureau acted on 20 serious cases of corruption in 1998 and more than 180 additional cases are being investigated. The Anti-Corruption Bureau has prosecuted offenders in three cases and five additional cases are awaiting prosecution.

**10. Donor Assistance, Foreign Investment and Trade - Problems**

Which problem do you think is the **worst** donor, investment or trade problem for Malawi? If a candidate could only work on **one** donor, investment or trade problem, which one should he or she work on? **Choose just one donor, investment or trade problem.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Businesses need education about how to be more efficient and productive so they can sell their goods and services at prices that are lower than imports.

\_\_\_\_\_ Roads, transport, power, and telephone services need to be improved so people will be willing to invest in doing business in Malawi.

\_\_\_\_\_ Donors should forgive Malawi's debts so Malawi does not have to use a large part of its funds to pay interest on these debts.

\_\_\_\_\_ Education and training for jobs needs to be improved so people who want to invest in doing business in Malawi will be able to find the right kind of people to hire.

You have picked one donor, investment or trade problem as the worst donor, investment or trade problem for Malawi. Why do you think this is the worst donor, investment, or trade problem?

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**Think of two questions** you can ask a candidate about this problem.

**First**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do in Parliament** to solve this problem.

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**Second**, think of a question about what the candidate will **do working with people from his or her constituency** to solve this problem.

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Many candidates say they will solve donor, investment and trade problems. Ask the candidate **why you should believe he or she will solve donor, investment and trade problems.**

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## **Donor Assistance, Foreign Investment, and Trade – Facts and Information**

### ***Facts that illustrate problems with low exports and high imports***

Malawi exported goods worth MK236.9 million in 1997 and imported goods worth MK700 million.

### ***Facts about international investment***

The World Economic Forum and the Harvard Group rank Malawi 20 in attractiveness for international investment among the 23 African countries surveyed that have markets that are open to international investors.

### ***Facts about donor assistance***

Malawi received US \$501 million in official development assistance from all donors in 1996.

### ***Facts about international debt***

Malawi owes US \$2.4 billion to the international community.

Malawi uses 17% of its export earnings to re-pay international debts. To qualify for relief from debt repayment a country must use at least 25% of its export earnings for this purpose.

The World Bank is lending MK4.05 billion (US \$92 million) to the Malawi government for fiscal restructuring and deregulation.

## 1. Kasamalidwe Ndi Katetezedwe Ka Chakudya

Kodi ndi vuto liti lachakudya M'Malawi lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndilovuta kwambiri? Nanga mphungu atafuna kuthana nalo athane ndi liti? **Chongani kutsogolo kwa vuto lomwe mwasankha.**

\_\_\_\_\_ Kukwera mtengo kwachakudya

\_\_\_\_\_ Kukwera mtengo kwa feteleza.

\_\_\_\_\_ Kuchepa kwa chakudya mmadera ambiri nthawi ya mvula

\_\_\_\_\_ Anthu ena alibe malo oti alimepo chakudya

\_\_\_\_\_ Kuchepa kwa chakudya cha anthu amasiye

\_\_\_\_\_ Kuchepa kwa chakudya cha anthu akulu akulu amene sangathe kugwira ntchito, monga anthu okalamba ndi opuwala.

\_\_\_\_\_ Kuchepa kwa chakudya pakhomo pamemne mayi ndi bambo adwala

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi vuto lovutitsitsa lokhudza chakudya M'Malawi. Nanga tsopano mukuganiza kuti ndi chifukwa chani vuto lomwe mwasankhali liri vuto lenileni?

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**Taganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse mphungu wanu okhudza vuto lachakudyali.**

Poyamba, ganizani za funso lokhudza chimene mphunguyo **akachitepo pofuna kuthetsa vutoli kunyumba ya malamulo.**

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**Kachiwiri, ganizani za funso lomwe ndi lokhudza mphunguyo kuti nanga iyeyo mogwilizana ndi anthu a mdela lakero achitapo chiyani pofuna kuthetsa vutolo**

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Aphungu ambiri amangonena kuti akathana ndi mavuto okhudza chakudya. Mfunzeni mphunguyo kuti **nanga inu mungakhulupirire bwanji zoti iye adzathane ndi vuto lachakudyali**

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## **Kasamalidwe Ndi Katetezedwe Ka Chakudya**

### **Fundo zosonyeza mavuto omwe adza kamba kakukwera kwa chakudya ndifeteleza**

M'malichi chaka 1995 thumba lolemera fifite kilogalamu la chimanga linali mtengo wa K350.50. Mmalichi chaka cha 1999 thumba lomwero la fifite kilogalamu linali pa mtengo wa K588.00.

Ndipo mtengo wa chakudya banja la kumudzi la anthu sikisi unali opyola ndi makumi awiri ndi mphambu zinayi (24%) pa zana limodzi (100% mchaka cha 1999 kusiyana ndi chakudya cha mtundu omwewo chaka cha 1998.

Ndipo mNovember chaka ch 1998 thumba la feteleza linali pa mtengo wa K2.25 ndipo thumba lomwelo la fifite kilogalamu linali pa mtengo wa K15.75 chaka chino cha 1999 mwezi wa Malichi. Mitengo ya feteleza ili yo kwera ndi makumi awiri ndi mphamba zisanu (25%) pa zana limodzi (100%) kusiyana ndi maiko oyandikana nawo.

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Chakudya Sichilimidwa Chokwanira Kuyetsa Anthu Chaka Chonse**

Dziko lino la Malawi likusowa 1.86 milioni tanzi ya chakudya kuti chikwanire mchaka chonse cha 1997 dziko lino la Malawi chokwanan 1.23 miliyoni tanzi ya chakudya.

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Loti Anthu Ena Sapeza Chakudya Chokwanira**

Unduna wa zamalidwe unanena kuti m'Malawi aliye amafuna makilogalamu 270 pa chaka kuti akhale opanda njala.

Bungwe la walodi Banki (World Bank) lasonyeza kuti mchaka cha 1998 pafupifupi ana okwana 890 sauzande anali osowa chakudya mthupi mwawo. Mchaka cha 1996 Malawi linalima chakudya chokwana magawo akumi asanu ndi awiri mphamba asanu ndi zitatu (78%) pa zana limodzi 100%) poyerekeza chakudya chomwe chimafunika kidyetsa dziko lonse lino.

Mchaka cha 1995 m'Malawi aliye atadya nyama yochepera pa folo kilogalamu. Ndiye kuti Malawi ili pa namba fili (3) padziko lapansi pa chiwerengero bungwe la Walodi Banki (World Bank) likufufuza njira zoti boma ligwiritse ntchito kuti lipeza chakudya cha anthu omwe ali osaukitsitsa m'Malawi.

## 2. Ulimi – Mavuto Ake

Ndivuto liti la ulimi M, Malawi lomwe ndivuto lovutitsitsa kwambiri? Nanga mphungu atafuna kuthana nalo athane ndi liti? Chongani kutsogolo kwa vuto lomwe mwasankha:-

- \_\_\_\_\_ kukwera mtengo kwa feteleza
- \_\_\_\_\_ kutsika mtengo kwa zokolola pogulitsa
- \_\_\_\_\_ chifukwa chakutalikira kwamisika kotero kuti ntengo wotengera zinthu kupititsa nthaka ilibe chonde.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kuguga kwa nthaka
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kusowa kwa njira zosamalira mbewu ndi nthaka zapangitsa kuti nthaka yisakhale ndi nchere wachilengedwe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kulibe ulimi othilira womwe umagwilitsa ntchito madzi amthaka nthawi ya dzuwa pothilira mbewu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu sadziwa kulima mbewu zina zikhala ndi mtengo wokwera.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Malo oti a gwiritsidwe ntchito ya ulimi sakugwiritsidwa ogokhala..

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi vuto lenileni la ulimi muno M' Malawi. Nanga ndichifukwa chiyani mukuganiza kuti ndilo vuto lenileni?

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Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungamfunse mphungu wanu okhudza vuto la ulimi.

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Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza chimene mphunguyo akachite pothetsa vutolo kuNyumba ya Malamulo.

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Kachiwiri, ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza za zomwe mphunguyo achitepo mogwirizana ndi anthu a mdera lake pothetsa vutolo,

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Aphungu ambiri amati akayesetsa kuthetsa mavuto aulimi. Funsani mphungu wanu kuti nanga inu mungakhulupilire bwanji kuti akathetsadi mavuto a ulimiwo



## **Malimidwe - Fundo Ndi Chidziwitso**

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakuti Feteleza Ndi Mbewu Ndi Zodula Zedi**

M'mwezi wa Novemba chaka cha 1998 thumba la feteleza la fifite kilogalamu linali pa mtengo wa K15.25 ndi m'Malichi chaka chino cha 1999 thumba la fifite kilogalamu linali pa mtengo wa K15.75.

Mtengo wa feteleza m'Malawi muno ndi yokwera ndi makumi awiri and mphambu zisanu (25%) pazana limodzi (100) kuposa maiko olizungulira.

Ndipo boma linagawa timatumba ta feteleza ndi mbewu toyambira (starter pack) mchaka cha 1998 koma sitinakwani aliyese.

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakuti Mitengo Yogulira Mbeu Za Alimi Ndi Yostika Kwambi**

Mitengo ya fodya ina tsika ndi makumi anayi (40%) pa zana limodzi (100%) m'Malawi chaka cha 1998.

Malawi linalima fodya wokwana 90 miliyoni kilogalamu fodya wa bale mchaka cha 1998 mpaka 1999 kusiyana n fodya yemwe adali wo kwana 133 miliyoni kilogalamu. Kulingana ndi Bungwe lamalonda afodya la Toba Asosiyeshoni likosonyeza kuti alimi ali ngongole yo kwana K200 miliyoni Kwacha ku mabungwe angongole.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Kuti Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakuti Mayendedwe Ndi Odula Zedi**

Mayendedwe akuno ku Malawi ndi odula kuposa aku Zimbabwe ndi Sosafrica ndi yoposa ndi kuchuluka ndi pak pochulukitsa ndi feri (3 times)

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakusowa Njira Zakasamalidwe Ka Bwino Ka Nthaka N Mbewu Zikupangitsa Kutha Chonde Mnthaka**

Alimi akugwiritsa feteleza wodula zedi kuti akolole zambiri chifukwa kudzala mbewu yomweyo chaka mcha kwapangitsa kuchotsa chakudya chachilengedwe munthaka ya m'Malawi muno.

Unduna wa zamalimidwe wunagawa fote kilogalamu tanzi ya feteleza chaka chaka 1998 mpaka 1999 ndipo fetele wochuluka akufunika mchaka chino cha 1999 mpaka 2000.

Mabungwe akunja akugwirira limodzi ndi mabungwe omwe si aboma kuno ku Malawi kuphunzitsa alimi akumud mmene angagwiritsire manyowa a chilengedwe kuti alowa mwa fetelza wopanga ku mafaiole.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Vulo Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakuti Anthu Sakudziwa Mmene Angalimire Mbeu Zom Angagulitse Pa Mtengo Wo Kwera**

Mabungwe ambiri akugwira ntchito limodzi ndi alimi okwana makamu awiri (20%) pazana limodzi (100%) m'Mala muno powaphunzitsa kulima mbewu zina monga paprika, bowa ndi mbewu zina zomwe zingagulidwe pa mten wokwera.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chakuti Malo Omwe Adakagwiritsidwa Ntchi Yaulimisakugwiritsidwa Ntchito**

Bungwe losinthanso za kayendetsedwe ka malo oyenera kusunkha msokho pa malo omwe sakugwiritsid ntchito kuti zidzakhale zodula kwa eni ake ngati malo sakugwiritsidwa ntchito komabe akusunkhera msoko bule.

### 3. Maphunziro – Mavuto Ake

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndivuti lenileni lamaphunziro m'Malawi. Nanga mphungu atati athane nalo vutolo athane ndi liti? Chongani kutsogolo kwa vuto lomwe mwasankha:-

- \_\_\_\_\_ Ana sangathe kupita kusukulu chifukwa sukulu zili patali patali kwambiri.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ana sangathe kuphunzira chifukwa choti sukulu ndizowonongeka kwambiri.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ana sangathe kuphunzira chifukwa chakusowa mabuku
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ana omwe ndi ophunzira msukuluzi amapita ndi njala ndipo chifukwa choti kulibe zopatsidwa chakudya cha masana cha sukulu
- \_\_\_\_\_ Aphunzitsi siokwanira mmasukulu
- \_\_\_\_\_ Aphunzitsi a sukulu za pulayimale sagwira bwino ntchito yawo
- \_\_\_\_\_ Sukulu siyiphunzitsidwa mchilankhulo chomwe ophunzira angachinvetse kapena kugwiritsa bwino ntchito.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ana akusowa sukulu za sekondale chifukwa chokwera ntengo kwa sukuluzi
- \_\_\_\_\_ Zomwe ana amaphunzira ku sukulu za pulayimale sizingawathandize kuti azipeza nazo thandizo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Zomwe ana omphunzira ku sukulu za sekondale amaphunzira sizi ngawathandize kupeza nazo thandizo atamaliza sukuluzi
- \_\_\_\_\_ Akuluakulu ndi ofunika kuti aphunzire kuwerenga ndi kulemba kuti adzitha ku lemba masamu

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi vuto lenileni lamaphunziro m'Malawi nanga mukuganiza kuti ndichifukwa chiyani vuto limeneli liri vuto lenileni?

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Ganizani, mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse mphungu okhudza mavuto a mamphunziro.

Poyamba, ganizani za funso lokhudza zomwe mphunguyo adzachitepo pothetsa vutolo kunyumba.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lokhudza zomwe mphunguyo adzachitepo mogwilizana ndi anthu a mderalo pothetsa vutolo.

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Aphungu ambiri amati adzathana ndi mavuto akhudza maphunziro. Funsani Phunguyo kuti nanga mungakhulupirere bwanji zoti iye adzathetsa vuto la mamphunzirolo.

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## **Fundo Za Maphunziro**

Fundo zofotokoza vuto la sukulu za pulayimale kuti ndizotalikira kwa ana ena.

Ambiri ophunzira msukuluzi amayenda mtunda wokwanira makilomita asanu. Ndipo ophunzira amayenda kwa ora limodzi pa ulendo wawo wopita kusukulu komanso pobwerera ophunzira ambiri alibe nsapato.

## **Fundo Zosonyeza Kuwonongeka Kwa Sukuluzi**

Maperesenti makumi asanu ndi anai (90%) a ophunzira msukuluzi alibe nsapato. Maperesenti makumi asanu ndi anayi (90%) asukuluzi alibe madzi komanso zimbudzi.

Malawi akufunika makalsi osachepera 48, 433 kuti ophunzira amene alipo tsopano lino aphunzililemo. Maperesenti makumi asanu and awiri amaphunzilira panja chifukwa chosowa makalasi,

## **Fundo Zosonyeza Mulingo Wa Maphunziro**

Mchaka cha 1998 maperesenti khumi, asanu ndi limodzi (16%)ndi amane anakhoza mayeso a fomu foro ndiamene atalengeza pa zotsatira zamayesozi.

Kuperewera kwa amphunzitsi m'masukulu kwapangitsa kuti owona za maphunziro alembe anthu omwe siodziwabwino ntchito ya uphunzitsi kukakhala aphunzitsi. Mwa amphunzitsi 47, 370 mdziko lino la Malawi, amphunzitsi 24, 353 (51%) ali ndi zowayenereza zokwanira kuti akhaleli aphunzitsi.

Kuchepa kwa ndalama zamalipilo zamphunzitsi kumapangitsa kuti ophunzira asalimbikire kuphunzira kuti asadzakhale aphunzitsi. Choncho aphunzitsi ambiri amapita m'mapulayiveti sukulu pofuna malipiro abwino.

Fundo zokhudza vuto limene limapangitsa ophunzira mdziko muno kuti alephere kupita ku sukulu za sekondale.

Maperesenti asanu ndi limodzi (6%) a ophunzira sukulu za pulayimale ndi okhawo amane amapitiliza maphunziro awo kusukulu za sekondale.

## **Fundo Yosonyeza Vuto Kuti Ana Ambiri Sangapite Ku Sekondale Sukulu**

Maperesenti asanu ndi limodzi mwa ana a sukulu ndi amene amapita ku sukulu.

## **Fundo Zosonyeza Kuti Aphunzitsi Ndi Ochepe Komanso Osowa Kuti Apezeke Mdziko Muno**

Ophunzira ambiri mdziko muno amaphunzitsidwa popanda mlozo weniweniwamaphunziro (syllabus).

Mongoyerekeza chabe buku limodzi lowerenga pasukulu mdziko muno limagwiritsidwa ntchito ndi anthu asanu ndi awiri.

Mchaka cha 1995 msukulu za pulayimale mphunzitsi m'modzi amakhala ndi ophunzira 62. Pamene ku Zimbabwe ana ophunzira 44 amakhala ndi mphunzitsi m'modzi. Ndipo ku South Africa amakhala ophunzira 32 mphunzitsi m'modzi.

M'Malawi mpando umodzi umagwilitsidwa ntchito ndi ophunzira 48 ndipo tebulo limodazi limagwiritsidwa ntchito ndi ophunzira 38 msukulu za pulayimale.

## **Mfundo Zosonyeza Kuti Zimene Ophunzira Anaphunzira Msukuluzi Sinzi Ngawathandize Kupezanazo Tsogolo La Bwino**

Maphunziro ambiri monga, chisamaliro cha pakhomo, ukalipentalandi ntchito za manja akuchotsedwa msukulu kamba kosowa zinthu zofunika kugwilitsidwa ntchito m'mphunzirowa.

## **Fundo Zosonyeza Kuti Akulu Ambiri Mdziko Muno Akufunika Kuti Aphunzitsidwe**

Maperesenti 55 a nthu omwe ndi a kuluakulu ndi omwe amatha kuwerenga ndipo maperesenti 42 azimayi ndi okhawo omwe amtha kuwerenga mdziko muno.

#### 4. Miseu, Ulalo, Madzi Ndi Mtokoma

Madzi liti lokhudza miseu, ulalo madzi kapena mtokoma ndziko lino la Malawi. Lawonongeka kwambiri. Nanga mphungu atafuka kuchitapo kanthu athane ndi liti? Chongani vuto imodzi lomwe mwasankha lokhudza miseu, ulalo, madzi kapena mtokoma:-

- \_\_\_\_\_ Midzi yina yilibe miseu yopita kumalo ochitilako malonda.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Miseu ya m'midzi ndi yozungulira midziyo ndiyowonongeka kwambiri
- \_\_\_\_\_ Ulalo ufunika kuti ukonzedwepena kumangidwa ya tsopano.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Miseu ya mmizinda ndi yozungu lira mizinda ndi yapakati pa mizina ndi yowonogeka.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu amayenda mitunda italiitali kuti apeze madzi ndipo akawa peza madziwo ayenera kuyamba awawilitsanso kaye kuti amwe.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu amlephera kupeza madzi ngakhale ayende mitunda italiitali.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Magetsi sakupezeka mmadera ambiri
- \_\_\_\_\_ Lamya zam'madera sizipezeka pafupi ndipo ndi zowonongeka.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Wailesi sipereka uthenga wofunikira kwa anthu.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Kuchepa kwa mphavu za wailesi

Mwasankha umodzi mwa nseu, ulalo, madzi kapena mtokoma omwe ndivuto m'Malawi . Nanga mukuganiza kuti nchifukwa chiani limenero liri vuto lenileni.

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Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe munga funse phungu okhudza za vutolo.

Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe mphungu achitepo pofuna kuthetsa vutolo ku nyamba yamalamulo.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe mphunguyochite mogwirizana ndi anthu a mderalo pothana ndi vutolo.

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Amphungu ambiri anati adzathana ndi vuto la miseu, ulalo, madzi ndi mtokoma funsani mphunguyo kuti nanga inu mungakhulupirile bwanji zoti iye adzathana nawo mavutowo.

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### **Fundo Zosonyeza Mavuto Alipo Chifukwa Chakusowa Matelefoni (Lamya)**

Poyerekeza m'Malawi ndi miako ena pa nkhani ya matelefoni (lamya) ku kenya tikulowamo kawiri pakuchuluka kwa telefoni, ndipo ku Zambia tikulowamo ka wiri ndi theka pa kuchuluka kwa telephone m'Malawi muno.

Pali anthu 25, 000 omwe akudikirira kuti awayikira ma telefoni nyumba zawo m'Malawi muno.

Panja (Public Phone) ya anthu limodzi pa anthu 22, 000 aliwonse m'Malawi muno. Ndipo Bungwe lowona za matelefoni M.P.T.C. m'Malawi muno lili ndi chiyembekezo chakuti liyike telefoni ya panja ya pabuliki limodzi pa anthu aliwonse okwana 2000 pofika chaka cha 2000.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Cha Kusowa Kwa Magetsi**

Pazana limodzi pali anthu atatuakumudzi omwe ali ndi mwayi okhala ndi magetsi. Ndipo maiko ozungulira ali ndi mwayi okhala ndi magetsi.

### **Zomanga Manga - Fundo Ndichidziwitso**

#### **Fundo Zosonyeza Mavuto Omwe Alipo Ndi Miseu Ndi Milato**

Pali 14, 500 kilomitazi (Km) ya misewu m'Malawi ndipo miseu yochepa zedi ndi yoyika mphula, pa miseu yo kwana zana (100%) pali miseu yokwana makumi awiri (20%) yoyika phula.

Mchaka cha 1996 theka chabe ya miseuyi inali yodutsa.

Bungwe la MASAFU, pabuliki wekisi linali ndi mapulojeketi 379 wokhudza za misewu ndi za kasungidwe ka madzi.

#### **Fundo Zosonyeza Mavuto Omwe Alipo Chifukwa Cha Madzi Osatetezedwa**

Mchaka cha 1995 anthu 45 pa anthu za limodzi (100) lililonse anali ndi madzi otetezedwa m'Malawi muno.

Zaka zingapo theka ya ana a m'Malawi muno analandira makhwala aja owonjezera madzi mthupi. Ichi ndi chithandizo chomwe chikuperekedwa kwa ana kawirikawiri chifukwa cha kuchepa kwa unkhondo pa nyumbamwinanso chifukwa cha kuchepa kwa ana kawiri kawiri chifukwa cha kuchepa kwa unkhondo pa nyumba mwinanso chifukwa chakusowa madzi abwino otetezedwa ndipo pa zana limodzi (100%) pali anthu okwana makumi asanu ndi anayi (93%) omwe amagwiritsa ntchito nkhu ni pa zonse zawo zokhudza moto.

#### **Fundo Zosonyeza Vuto Lomwe Lilipo Chifukwa Chosakhala Ndi Zidziwitso/Mauthengo Othandiza Pa Wayilesi**

Nthawi yochepa zedi pa wayilesi ya 1 ndi 2 (kuchepa 5%) ndi imene linagwiritsidwa ntchito kuphunzitsa zinthu zofunika kufuko la Malawi.

## 5. Chisamaliro Cha Umoyo

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndiro vuto lenileni lokhodza za chisamiro cha umoyo? Nanga mphungu atati athane nalo vuto athane ndi litiro? Chongani vuto limodzi lokha lomwe mwasankha:-

\_\_\_\_\_ Zipatala zambiri zili kutali ndi midzi ndiye anthu sangathe kuyenda pansu kupita kuzipatalazo

\_\_\_\_\_ Zipatala zambiri zilibe mankhwala ndizofunikira zina.

\_\_\_\_\_ Akulu onse amuna kapena akazi akufunika kumphunzitsidwa za matenda a Adzi ndi mapewedwe ake.

\_\_\_\_\_ Anyamata ndi atsikana ndiofunika kuwaphunzitsa za Adzi ndi mapewedwe ake.

\_\_\_\_\_ Makondomu apatsidwe kwa anthu ulere kapena agulitsidwe pantengo wotsika kwambiri kwa aliyense amene akufuna kondomuyo.

\_\_\_\_\_ Maphunziro okhucha kudwala kupewa matenda omwe anga bwere chifukwa chopanda ukhondo wabwino.

Mwasankha vito la za umoyo limodzi lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndi vuto lenileni m'malawi muno. Nanga nchifukwa chiya ni mwasankha vuto limenelo?

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Ganizani za mafunso awiri omwe munga funse phungu okhudza vitolo

Poyamba funsani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe mphungu adzapange pothetsa vitolo akapita kunyumbaya malamulo.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe mphunguyo mogwirizana ndi anthu amderalo adzapange pofuna kuthetsa vitolo.

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Ampungu ambiri amati adzathetsa mavuto a zaumoyo. Funsani kuti nanga inu mungakhulipirire bwanji zoti adzathetsadi mavutowo

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## **Mbiri Ndi Fundo Za Umoyo**

### **Fundo Zosonyeza Kuti Madotolo, Anamwino Ndi Zipatala Zing'onozing'ono Ndi Zoperewera**

Malingana ndi ndodomeko ya bungwe lowona za umoyo padziko lonse la pansi (WHO) payenera kukhala dotolo m'modzi kwa anthu 10, 000 ali wonse, Mnamwino m'modzi kwa anthu 1, 000 aliwonse ndipo lwa odwala mano 1, 000 ayenera kuthandizidwa ndi wamano m'modzi. Koma m'Malawi anthu 81, 000 amakhala ndi dotolo m'modzi, anthu 19, 500 amakhala ndi namwino m'modzi ndi anthu 1, 900 000 odwala mano amakhala ndi dotolo wa mano m'modzi basi.

Pali mipando 113 ya a dotolo akuluakulu m'Malawi koma mipando 72 yokha ndiyo iri ndi anthu. Ndipo pali mipando 380 anamwino (Nurses) 74 yokha ndiyo iri ndi anthu, ndipo pali mipando 1549 anamwino (Widwives) 1270 yokha ndiyo iri ndi anthuwu.

Maperesenti 30 okha a anthu a m'midzi ndiwo odziwa bwino zaumoyo wa bwino.

### **Fundo Zosonyezamavuto Okhudza Matenda A Edzi Ndi Tizilombo Ta Hiv**

Chiyembekezo cha moyo m'Malawi chinayenera kukwera kuchokera pa zak 45.2 mchaka cha 1997 kufika pa 57 pofika chaka cha 2010. Koma chifukwa cha matenda a Edzi moyo ukuyembekezeka kukwera ndi zaka 34 zokha pofika 2010.

Pafupifupi maperesenti 15 a chiwerengero cha anthu mmalawi ali ndi tizilombo ta HIV. Ndi akazi maperesenti 30 ali ndi tizilombo ta HIV mu mzinda wa Lilongwe ndi Blantyre

Pofika mchaka cha 2005 imfa idza kwera ndi maperesenti 80 – 85% mu mzinda wa Lilongwe, Blantyre ndi Mzuzu chifukwa cha matenda a edzi

Mdziko la Malawi atsikana a zaka 15 ndi 19 pa adzatenga amatendawa kuposa anyamata ndi kasanu (5 times) omwe ali ndi zaka zomwezi.

Mabuungwe oteteza matenda a edzi ndi tizilombo ta HIV kuti isafalikire analandira ndalama zokwanira 25 miliyoni ndalama za kwa Amerika (US\$ 25, 000, 000) mchaka cha 1996. Kufikira mchaka cha 1999. Ndondomekoyi yilindizolinga izi:-

- Kuteteza matenda a edzi pa gulu la anthu okhala pa malo amodzi
- Kukhala ndi maphanziro okhudza chitetezo ku matendawa a edzi
- Kukweza njira zo gawira makondomu
- Masamalidwe a anthu omwe ali ndi tizilombo ta HIV mmanyumba mwawo
- Kukweza njira za chisamaliro cha umoyo wa ana omwe ali ndi tizilomboti, ndi achinyamata ndi mabanjanso.
- Kukweza njira zokhudza umoyo wa amuna ndi akazi mofanana.

### **Fundo Zofotokoza Kusowa Kwa Maphunziro Okwanira Pa Za Ukhondo**

Theka la ana a mdiko muno zaka zapita zo amalandira madzi anthupi iyi ndi njira imodzi yosavuta pakuteteza matenda omwe amabwera chifukwa cha vuto la ukhondo. (Kusasamala)

## 6. Ziwawa Ndi Chitetezo Cha Munthu

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndilo limabweretsa chisokonezo kwambiri m,malawi? Nanga Mphungu atafuna kuchitapo kanthu angathane ndi vuto litilo poyamba? Chongani kutsogolo kwa vuto lomwe mwasankha:-

- \_\_\_\_\_ Achinyamata ayenera kuphunzitsidwa kulemekeza anthu ena ndi zinthu zawo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu akamangidwa chifukwa cha mlandu woyanbitsa chisokonezo asamatulutsidwe asanaweluzidwe
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu m'mudzi ndi mmadera awo ayenera kukhala odalilana kuti apewe ziwawa pokhala aliyense mulonda wa mzake.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Anthu akufunika kuti aphunzitsidwe kuti asamapeleke chilango okha kwa zigawenga mmalo mwakeadzipereka anthuwu kwa ulamuliro woyenera kuti achitepo kanthu
- \_\_\_\_\_ Apolisi ayenera kuchitapo kanthu msanga akawuzidwa za ziwawa

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi vuto lalikulu lokhudza ciwawa m'malawi. Nanga nchifukwa chiani mulikuganiza kuti vuto limenero ndiro lenileni.

Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe munga funse Phungu okhudza za vutoli

Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe mungafunse mphungu lokhudza zomwe mphunguyo adzachitepo pothana ndi vutolo.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lokhudza zomwe mphunguyo mogwilizana ndi anthu amderalo adzachitepo pothetsa vutolo.

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Aphungu ambiri amati adzathana ndi mavuto aziwawa. Funsani mphungu yo kuti nanga munga khulupilire bwanji kuti adzathana nawo mavutowo.

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### **Fundo Ndi Mbiri Yokhudza Chitetezo Cha Anthu**

Fundo zosonyeza kuti achinyamata ayenera kuphunzitsidwa zolemekeza anthu ena ndi zinthu zawo.

Mbala ndi zigawenga zambiri m'Malawi muno ndi amuna a zaka 15 kufikira 30.

### **Fundo Zokhudza Kumasulidwa Kwa Mbala Ndi Zigawenga Pa Belo**

Malamulo a m'Malawi muno amati munthu akamangidwa ayenera kutuluka pakatha masiku awiri. Mbala ndi zigawenga zambiri zimamasuludwa zikangoweluzidwa. Ndende zilibe malo okwanira osungira anthu amane aweruzindwa ndipo opezeka olakwa. Mwa akayidi 6800 m'ndende za Malawi maperesenti makumi atato (30%) amasungidwa podikirira tsiku la mlandu wawo.

Mbala ndi zigawenga zambiri zika tuluka pa belo sizimabwereranso kuti zikanve zotsatila. Ambiri amati akatero amangwindwanso nazengedwa mulando wapoyamba komanso mlandu wosatsata malamulo a belo.

Pali anthu a ndende oposa 5000 m'Malawi.

Malingana ndi wankulu wa malamulo m'Malawi wati akayidi amalandira theka la chakudya chimene ayenera kulandira pa tsiku izi ziri choncho chifukwa choti ndalama zogwiritsira ntchitoyi ndizoperewera ku maperesenti 25 a ndalam zofunikira.

### **Fundo Zokhundza Chitukuko Ndi Chitetezo Cham'madera Ku Ziwawa**

M'maboma apolisi akhazikitsa magulu achitetezo 16 a m'madera. Ndongomekoyi yikuphunzitsa anthu omwe ndi mzika za dziko lino momwe angadzitetezere komanso momwe angayambire kudalirana kwa wina ndi mzache pachitetezo cham'makomo.

### **Fundo Zokhudza Chilango Chomwe Anthu Amapatsa Wolakwila Potsata Ndongomeko Ya Ulamuliro Wochokera Kwa Olamulira**

Kuzunza ndi kutentha wolakwira, ndi chiwawa m'Malawi. Apolisi amakhulupilira kuti izi ziyambitsa chisokonezo.

M'malo moteteza chisokonezo. Apolisi amakhulupilira kuti chenicheni chomwe chimayambitsa nchitidwe woyatsana ndi kusanvetsa bwino za kutuluka pa belo.

Apolosi amakhulupilira kuti chilango cha ndende chidzikhalira mbala ndi zigawenga zowopsya ndipo milandu yaying'onoing'ono idzi weruzidwa m'madera mwa anthu momo.

Apolisi akuno ku Malawi akuwona kuti chiweruzo chopita ku ndende chikhalire olakwa zedi ndipo a milandu yaying'onoying'ono azigwira ntchito ya m'madera.

### **Fundo Zomwe Zimawalepheretsa Apolisi Kuchitapo Kanthu Nsanga Akafunidwa**

Pali aPolisi 6000 m'Malawi m'malo mwa apolisi 24000

Apolisi amakhulupirira kuti pakufunika maphunziro okwanira pa zofufuza a zinthu ndi kukhala ndi mayendedwe okwanira

## 7. Ntchito Za Malonda Ndi Ntchito Zina

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndivuto lokhudza kwambiri ntchito za malonda ndi ntchito zina m'Malawi? Nanga mphungu atafuna kuti athane ndi vuto limodzi lokhudza ntchito za malonda ndi nchito zina athane ndi litiro? Chongani vuto limodzi lokha lomwe mwasankha:-

\_\_\_\_\_ Anthu akusowekera maphunziro okhudza mayambidwe ndi mayendatsedwe a mabizinesi ang'onoang'ono

\_\_\_\_\_ Njira yopatsa anthu ndalama zoyambira bizinesi pangongole zipezeke.

\_\_\_\_\_ Boma lipezere ntchito anthu osauka omwe sangathe kugula kapena kulima chakudya okha ndipo boma lidziwalipira anthuwo chakudya.

\_\_\_\_\_ Njira zoyendetsera katundu wa anthu amabizinesi ang'onoang'ono kupita naye ku misika ndi zofunika kuti zipezeke.

\_\_\_\_\_ Anthu akufunika maphunziro omwe angawathandize kuti apeze ntchito.

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndilokhudza ntchito za malonda ndi ntchito zina m'Malawi. Nanga nchifukwa chiyani mukuganiza kuti limenelo ndiye vuto lenileni

Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse phungu okhudza za vutoli.

Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe phunguyo adzachitepo pofuna kuthetsa vutolo akapita ku Nyumba ya Malamulo

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe likukhudza zomwe mphunguyo mogwilizana ndi anthu a mderalo adzachite pofuna kuthetsa vutolo.

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Aphungu ambiri amanena kuti adzathana ndi mavuto okhudza ntchito zamalonda ndi ntchito zina. Funsani mphungu wanu kuti nanga inu mungakhulupilire bwanji kuti iye adzachitapo kanthu.

## **FUNDO NDI MBIRI YA ZA MALONDA NDI NTCHITO**

### **FUNDO ZA KUSONYEZA KUSOWA KWA CHITUKUKO MUNTCHITO NDI MALONDA**

Malinga ndi kafukufuku wamalipiro a anthu m'Malawi pa mapeto pa mwezi munthu amalandira MK1,800.00.

Malingana ndi banki yayikulu pa dziko lonse ya (World Bank) malipiro a munthu wogwira ntchito ku mafikitare anatsika kuchokera pa 55 ndalama za ku America kufika pa 13 m'chaka cha 1996.

Monga mwa banki lalikulu pa dziko lonse chuma cha Malawi chimayenera kuti chikwere ndi mapersenti 5 kapena 6 pa chaka poteteza umphawi kuti usafike poyipa. Komanso zinthu zopangidwa mdziko momuno (Mlingo umodzi wa chuma GDP) chakwera ndi mlingo wa maperesenti atatu ndi theka pa chaka kuchokera mchaka cha 1990.

Mlingo wa GDP mdziko muno ndi 220 ndalama za ku America. Mlingowu ndi wochepera ku mlingo wa theka waku sahara mu Africa.

## 8. Ufulu Wa Amayi Ndi Ana

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndilokhudza amayi ndi ana kwambiri m'Malawi? Nanga mphungu atati achitepo kanthu mukuganiza kuti athane ndi vito limodzi lokha lokhudza amayi kupena ana okha.

\_\_\_\_\_ Atsikana samasamalidwa bwino mofanana ndi anyamata m'sukulu.

\_\_\_\_\_ Amuna amamenya akazi awo koma salangidwa chifukwa chakumenya akazi awowo

\_\_\_\_\_ Atsikana ndi amayi amachitidwa chipongwe powagwililira ndikuchita nawo zachiwerewere ndi amuna koma amunawo salandila chilango.

\_\_\_\_\_ Katundu wa anafedwa amalandidwa ngakhale zili zotsutsana ndi malamulo.

\_\_\_\_\_ Azimayi sanvetsa za ufulu wawo kotero kuti satha kuyima okha chifukwa chamantha.

\_\_\_\_\_ Amuna amagona ndi azimayi ambiri ndipo salola kuteteza akazi awo ku Edzi pogwilitsa ntchito kondomu.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mabanja akulephera kusamala ana amasiye.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ngakhale kuti ndikulakwira malamulo kulanda chuma cha akazi amuna awo atamwalira anthu ambiri amalandabe azimayi katundu wawo.

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi lokhudza amayi kapena ana kwambiri a mdziko lino la Malawi. Nanga ndi chifukwa chani inuyo mwasankha vuto limenelo.

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Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse mphungu wanu okhudza za vutoli.

Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe ndilokhudza zomwe mphunguyo adzachitepo pothetsa vutolo akapita ku Nyumba ya Malamulo.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe ndilokhudza zomwe mphunguyo mogwirizana ndi anthu amdera lake adzachitepo pofuna kuthetsa vutoli.

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Amphungu ambiri amati adzachitapo kanthu pofuna kuthetsa vuto lokhudza amayi ndi ana. Funsani mphunguyo kuti nanga mungakhulupilire bwanji kuti iyeyo adzachitapo kanthu.

### **Mbiri Ndi Fundo Ya Ufulu Wa Amayi Ndi Ana**

Fundo yosonyeza kuperewera kwa khumbo la amayi m'maudindo akuluakulu.

Mwa aphungu anyumba yamalamulo 177 aphungu 9 okha anali amayi. Nduna za boma 20 nduna ziwiri zokha zinali amayi panopa.

Amayi ochepera maperesenti asanu (5%) okha omwe amagwira ntchito kumalo anrchito ena osati pakhomo ndiwo amagwira ntchito za dongosolo la ntchito ndi ubwana.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Vuto La Atsikana M'maphunziro Ndi M'machitachita Ena**

Mchaka cha 1995 atsikan maperesenti awiri okha ndiwo anali ndi mwayi ophunzira msikulu za sekondale. Kufanizira ku maperesenti 9 anyamata

Mdera la mfumu Tsabango muli ma bungwe a chinyamata 32 ndi mamembala alipo 1100 koma ndi maperesenti 25 okha omwe ndi atsikana.

### **Fundo Yosonyeza Vuto Logwilitsa Ntchito Ana**

Monga mwa banki lalikulu pa dziko lonse theka la mthekero wa theka la chowerengero cha ana ochepera zaka khumi ndi zinayi (14) amagwira nchito kunjira kwa mabanja awo.

## 9. Ziphuphu

Ndivuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndi vuto lomwe lafika pamponda chimera muziphuphu m'Malawi? Nanga mphungu atafuna kuchitapo kanthu ayambe ndikuthana ndi vuto liti pa ziphuphu? Chongani vuto limodzi lomwe mwasankha.

\_\_\_\_\_ Akuluakulu a boma amagwilitsa ntchito maudindo awo kuti alemere

\_\_\_\_\_ Aphungu a Nyumba ya Malamulo anagwilitsa ntchito maudindo awo kuti alemere.

\_\_\_\_\_ Akulu akulu a boma sasamalira anthu azipani zosiyanasiyana mofunana.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mafumu amakondera chipani chimene iwo akuchikonda ndikupondeleza zipani zina.

\_\_\_\_\_ Amalonda sapeleka ndalama zamsonkho zomwe ayenera kupeleka.

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lomwe ndi lopera mavuto onse aziphuphu m'Malawi nanga ndifukwa chani mwasankha vuto limeneli?

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Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse mphungu wanu okhudza za vutoli

Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe ndilokhudza zomwe mphunguyo achite pofuna kuthana ndivutolo akapita ku Nyumba ya Malamulo

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe ndilokudza zomwe mphungu yo mogwilizana ndi anthu a mdera lakero adzachitepo pofuna kuti athane ndi vutolo.

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Aphungu ambiri amati adzathana ndi mavuto okudza ziphuphu. Funsani kuti nanga inu mungakhulupilire bwanji kuti iye adzachitapo kanthu pa vutoli

## **Fundo Ndi Mbiri Ya Ziphuphu**

### **Fundo zosonyeza ziphuphu**

Kuyambira pamene bungwe lowona ndikuthetsa za ziphuphu linyamba ntchito zake mchaka cha 1996 latha kuperekako ripoti lapachaka kamodzokokha lokhudza ntchito yawo. Malingana ndi lamulo la nchitidwe waziphuphu limene linakhazikitsidwa mchaka cha 1995, akulu oyimira zochitika mdziko lino (National Assembly) ayenera kuliwona bwino lipotili ndipo ayenera kuchita ndemanga yokhudza momwe iwo ayiwonwera ngati nkwabwino kutero. Kufikira lero lipotili silinakambidwebe pakati pa aphungu muyumba yamalamulo.

Chaka cha 1998 bungwe lowona za ziphuphu ndi kuthetsali lina landira makalata kuchokera kwa theka la anthu okhala mmalawi, ndipo analandimalipo 500 ochokera kwa akuluakulu ena okhudza ziphuphu. Mchaka cha 1998 bungwe lowona ndikuthetsa ziphuphu anathana ndi mavuto okhudza ziphuphu akulu zo ndipo panopa pali mavuto ena 180 amene akanafufuzidwabe. Bungweli lathana ndi milandu itatu ndipo milandu yina 5 ikudikira kuti athanenayo.

## 10. Chithandizo Chochokeza Kunja, Chuma Cha Mbanki Akunja Ndi Malonda

Nanga ndi vuto liti lomwe mukuganiza kuti ndi vuto lomwe lafika poyipitsitsa lokhudza chithandizo chochokera kunja ndi mmabungwe, chithandizo chochokera kunja ndi malonda m'Malawi? Nanga mphungu atati athane ndi limodzi athane ndilitiro? Chongani vuto lomwe mwasankha, limodzi lokha basi:-

\_\_\_\_\_ Amalonda akusowa kuphuzitsidwa momwe angapititsire patsogolo katundu wawo kuti azimugulitsa pantenga wotsika kusiyana ndi katundu wochokera kunja.

\_\_\_\_\_ Miseu, mayendedwe, mphanvu yamagetsi ndi lamya ziyenera kuti zitukuke ndikupita patsogolo kuti anthu akhale ofuna kuyamba zamalonda mumabizinesi awo m'Malawi.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mayiko ndi mabungwe omwe amathandiza dziko la Malawi pa chuma akhululukire Malawi ngongole zache kotero kuti Malawi asamagwilitse ntchito ndalama zambiri pofuna kubweza ngongolezo

\_\_\_\_\_ Maphunziro ndikuphunzitsa anthu za ntchito ziyenera kupita pa tsogolo kuti anthu adzayambitsa mabizinesi awo adzipeza anthu otha ntchito yawo bwino m'Malawi momuno

Mwasankha vuto limodzi lokhudza mayiko ndi mabungwe omwe amathandiza dziko lino, chuma chamayiko ena kapena malonda omwe ndivuto lenileni la m'Malawi. Nanga ndichifukwa chani mwasankha vuto limenero.

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Ganizani mafunso awiri omwe mungafunse mphungu wanu okhudza za vutoli

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Poyamba ganizani za funso lomwe ndilokhudza zomwe mphungu akapita ku Nyumba ya Malamulo adzachitepo pofuna kunthana ndi vutolo.

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Kachiwiri ganizani za funso lomwe ndi lokhudza zomwe mphunguyo mogwilizana ndi anthu a mdera lake adzachitepo pofuna kuthana ndi vutolo .

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Amphungu ambiri anati adzathana ndi vuto lokhudza chithandizo kuchokera mmaiko ndimabungwe, chuma cha maiko ena komanso malonda, funsani mphungu kuti nanga inu mungakhulupilire bwanji kuti iye adzathandiza



### **Fundo Ndi Mbiri Ya Chithandizo Chochokera Maiko Ena Chuma Chokhala Mmabanki Akunja Ndi Zamalonda**

Fundo yofotokoza za vuto lokhudza kuyitanitsa katundu wochuluka kuchokera mmaiko akunja ndikutumiza katundu kunjwa wochepe

Mchaka cha 1997 malawi anagulitsa kutundu ku maiko a kunjwa wokwanira MK236.9 milliyoni ndipo anagula katuindu wochokera kunjwa wokwana MK 700 miliyoni.

### **Fundo Yokhudza Misika Yikuluyikulu Mdziko Lapansi**

Owona za chuma cha maiko pa dziko lonse lapansi ndi a bungwe lokhudza zofufuza chuma ndi misika yodziwika bwino lotchewa "Harvard Group" linayika dziko la Malawi pa nambala 23 pamaiko a mu Africa amene anawapeza kuti ali ndi misiko yayikulu mmalonda a pa maiko.

### **Fundo Yokhudza Chithandizo Chochokera Kunja**

Mchaka cha 1996 Malawi analandila thandizo lochokera kunjwa lokwana USD 501 miliyoni ndalama za ku Amerika

### **Fundo Lokhudza Ngongole Zamaiko**

Malawi ali ndi ndalama zokwanira madola a ku Amerika 2.4 billiyoni za bungwe la "International Community" pa ngongole zake dzikolo limayenra kuma pereka maperesent (25%) ya ndalama zomwe dzikolo lapeza pogulitsa kutundu wake mmaiko ena koma dziko la Malawi lima gwilirtsa ntchito maperesenti 17 okha a ndalama zomwe linapeza pogulitsa katundu wake kunjwa kwa dzikoli pofuna kubweza ngongole zake

Banki lalikulu pa dziko lonse la "World Bank" likubwereka Malawi ndalama zokwanira madola aku Amerika 92 milliyoni (MK 4.05 billiyoni) kuboma la malawi ziti ligwilitse ntchito pa chitetezo.

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