



Republic of Malawi

Chitipa District Council

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE



2017 - 2022

SEPTEMBER 2020

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FOREWORD

This District Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) is a fulfillment of the policy and legal requirement of the District Council to formulate District plans in accordance with the Decentralisation Policy of 1998 and Local Government Act of 1998 and as amended in 2010.

It is a snapshot of the current socio-economic and physical status of Chitipa District including prioritized District Development Planning Framework (DDPF) for the next five years, 2017-2022 developed through a participatory process.

It specifically presents general trends in some indicators for a span of not less than 5 years thereby comparing data on the ground with the recommended standards. As such SEP is a source of baseline data for the production of the District Development Plan

This SEP has been properly aligned to the national development goals as outlined in the National Development Agenda namely the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) and the National Vision 2020. On the international scene, the SEP has been aligned to the International Agenda as stipulated in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It is envisaged that the successful implementation of the prioritized 5 years District Development Planning Framework (DDPF) will significantly contribute to the achievement of the council vision which is: **“To be a strong and vibrant District council in which good governance is entrenched for sustainable socio-economic development.”**

We therefore appeal to all stakeholders, donor partners, government agencies and the entire community to join hands in addressing saline issues uncovered in this profile. We appreciate all your efforts and contributions towards this noble cause.

Councillor Wedson Sinkhonde
CHAIRPERSON CHITIPA DISTRICT COUNCIL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This District Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) is a collective effort of many stakeholders. We are greatly indebted to all for their valuable contributions and support.

Our particular thanks go to all heads of departments and institutions, DEC members at large for providing necessary information and data which made this SEP compilation work possible. We also wish to recognize the technical and moral support from directors and all members of staff of the Council Secretariat.

We are also sincerely thankful to members of the District Socio Economic Profile Task Force which was led by Mr Macmillan Magomero (Chief Planning and Development Officer), Mr Franklin Mwalwanda (Principal Registration Officer), Mr Vincent Luhanga (Gender Officer), Mr Quitewell Chisale (Hydrologist), Mr Joseph P Mkanda (Intern), Mr Mcnon Mogha (District Labour Officer) and Mr Bishop Witmos (District Information Officer).

Our profound gratitude is also due to all chapter authors for their commitment and professionalism in reviewing this SEP document (See attached list in Annex 1).

Furthermore, our special mention goes to officials from the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Mr. Walusungu Kayira (Director of Policy and Planning), Mr. Moses A. Zuze (Principal Economist) and Mr Masida Gondwe (Economist) for their technical and quality assurance support towards the review and production of this edition of SEP document.

Our special thanks go to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), for their support rendered through the Local Government Accountability and Performance (LGAP) project.

Finally, we would like to thank the Development Committee and the Full Council for their enthusiasm to inspire, review and approve this document.

Mr Macmillan Magomero
CHIEF PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document provides a quick snapshot of the overall physical, social and economic situation of Chitipa District. The document has two parts: the first (seven chapters) address the general profile, and the second (last two chapters) introduce the planning aspect, which is the District Development Planning Framework (DDPF).

The Socio-Economic Profile is aligned to the Malawi Growth Development Strategy (MGDS III), and every chapter in the document starts with an analysis of particular areas that link to the MGDS III. The MGDS III also links to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Chapter 1 of the document outlines general features such as physical description (location, topography and geology, soil, climate and climate change) of the District; administrative structures and local politics of the District, the people, demographic and settlement patterns of the District. In addition, the analysis indicates soil erosion being highlighted as a common characteristic in the District due to the topography and an increase in human activities in marginal and non-arable land.

Chapter 2 is on land use and the tenure system, and it highlights the absence of Urban Structure Plans (usp) which has negatively impacted on the production of various subsequent maps in the District resulting in the District not having the Land use Map.

Chapter 3 describes environmental issues and natural resources; most of environmental concerns are due to illegal human activities.

Chapter 4 Shows that Chitipa has an agro-based economy. It further indicates that the main constraints to agriculture production includes escalating cost of farm inputs coupled with low access to finance and financial services, inadequate extension services, weather variability due to climate change, low irrigation infrastructure development, land degradation, undeveloped commodity market systems & value chains, pre and post-harvest losses due to pest and diseases, low agricultural diversification, poor roads and telecommunication networks, weak coordination among services providers, the HIV& AIDS pandemic among others.

Chapter 5 discusses health, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, social welfare, and community and youth development. There are a number of social data gaps that, if properly tackled, could lead to enhanced performance of the council's social service delivery.

Chapter 6 highlights the road network and its condition. It also examines issues of communication, postal, internet, and power/energy services. The District has potential for growth in utilities and infrastructure development.

Chapter 7 is on security and governance, and reveals shortfalls on security matters, and the state of police, judiciary, and prisons.

Chapter 8 Largely describes the 2017-2022 District Development Plan Framework which outlines global and national development policy framework. The chapter details the linkages between the SEP and Vision 2020, the Malawi Growth Development Strategy III, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The District offers the following opportunities: friendly and hardworking people, exit and entry route of cross border trade with Tanzania and Zambia, rich agriculture soils which support the growing of every crop, wide range of biodiversity and natural environment, perennial rivers. Co-existence of several languages and tribes well developed hospitality industry, and availability of social services.

Chitipa District Council has identified the following issues which need immediate intervention: thin revenue base resulting into meagre collections of local revenue; high population growth rate; Poor state of roads and bridges, energy and communication infrastructure; degradation of environment and natural resources; high disease burden; high incidences of crime; high unemployment among the productive age group; low participation of women in decision making and economic activities (less than 40 %women); poor and uncoordinated urban growth, and poor quality and access to social services among others.

Mr Humphly C.K. Gondwe
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
ADD	Agriculture Development Division
ADMARC	Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDSS	Community Day Secondary School
CLW	Community Literacy Workers
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Promotion
DC	District Commissioner
DDB	District Data Bank
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPF	District Development Planning Framework
DAO	District Agriculture Office
DADO	District Agriculture Development Officer
DOA	Director of Administration
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEM	District Education Manager
DPD	Director of Planning and Development
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DHO	District Health Officer
DH	District Hospital
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DHMIS	District Health Management System
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DEMAT	Development of Malawian Enterprises Trust
DTI	District Training Team
ESWAP	Education Sector Wide Approach Programme
EPA	Extension Planning Area
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
IGA	Income Generating Activity

IHS3	Integrated Household Survey 3
GVH	Group Village Head
MARYEDEF	Malawi Rural and Youth Enterprise Development Fund
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MHRRC	Malawi Human Rights Resource Centre
MASAF	Malawi Social Action Fund
MCP	Malawi Congress Party
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MHC	Malawi Housing Corporation
MPC	Malawi Postal Corporations
MTL	Malawi Telecommunication Limited
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NRWB	Northern Region Water Board
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NAPHAM	National Association of People Living with HIV Aids in Malawi
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Program
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
RDP	Rural Development Programme
SEDOM	Small Enterprise Development of Malawi
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
TA	Traditional Authority
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UDF	United Democratic Front
VAP	Village Action Plan
VDC	Village Development Committee
VG	Village Head
VFA	Village Forest Area
VNRMC	Village Natural Resources Management Committees
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VSU	Victim Support Units
VCPC	Village Civil Protection Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WVM	World Vision Malawi
YEDEF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL FEATURES

1.1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 Location and Size

Chitipa District is located in the Northern Region of Malawi. It is bordered by two international boundaries that is Tanzania to the North (Ileje District) and Zambia to the West (Isoka District). It locally shares boundaries with Karonga to the North East and Rumphi District to the South. The District is approximately 329km away from Mzuzu and 691 km away from Lilongwe, the Capital City of Malawi.

The total land area of the District is 4,288 square kilometres making up 3.62 % of the total land area of Malawi which is 118,484 in square kilometers. It is the third largest District in the northern region of Malawi and is located on longitude 550000 degrees and latitude 8900000 degrees.

The name of the District originates from a stream called NaChitipa which flows across the Chitipa District headquarters from the west to the east. Figure 1 indicates the location of Chitipa District on Map of Malawi.

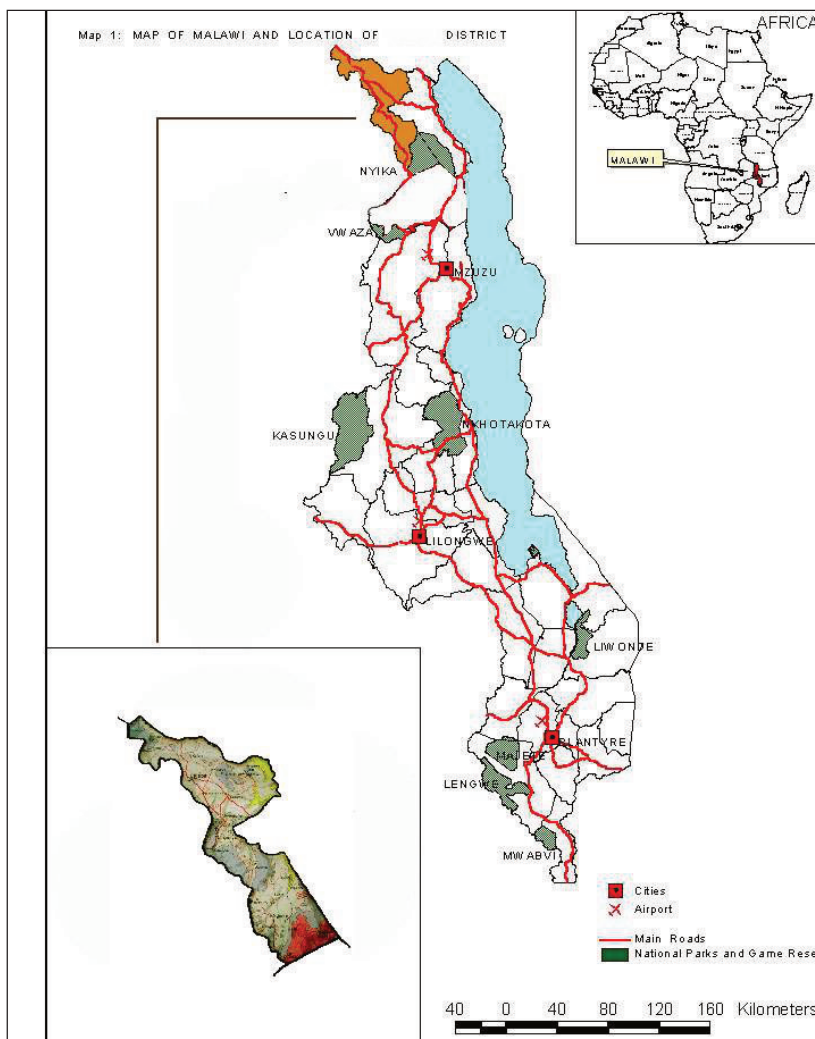


Figure 1.1 Map of Malawi Showing Chitipa District

1.1.2 Topography, Geology and Hydrology

1.1.2.1 Topography

The District is predominantly hilly with scattered plains. Most important landforms include the Nyika Plateau at the southern end of the District, the Mafinga hills in the central part to the west of Chisenga and Misuku hills in the north-eastern part of the District. Other hills include Musisi and Jembya hills situated in the eastern and western part of Wenya respectively. There are Ilengo and Chiwanga hills around Kameme in the north western part of the District, refer to the figure below

There are plains namely the Chitipa plain in the central parts of the District, the Bulambya in the north and Nthalire in the southern tip of the District

The altitude of the District ranges from 500 m to 3000m above sea level. The highest point in the District is Nandanga hill on the high Nyika Plateau.

The Nyika Plateau is a major source of a number of rivers in the District. Some of the important rivers include the North Rukuru which flows eastwards to Lake Malawi.

The Songwe River is the biggest river which flows from North western part of the District to the east. The river forms part of the international boundary with Tanzania. Misuku hills are also a source of a number of perennial rivers in the District, some of which are tributaries to Songwe River. Other rivers in the District include Kaseye from Mafinga hills, Sekwa –Lufilya in Traditional Authority Wenya. Most of these are perennial rivers. Figure 2 shows the Topography and Drainage System of Chitipa District

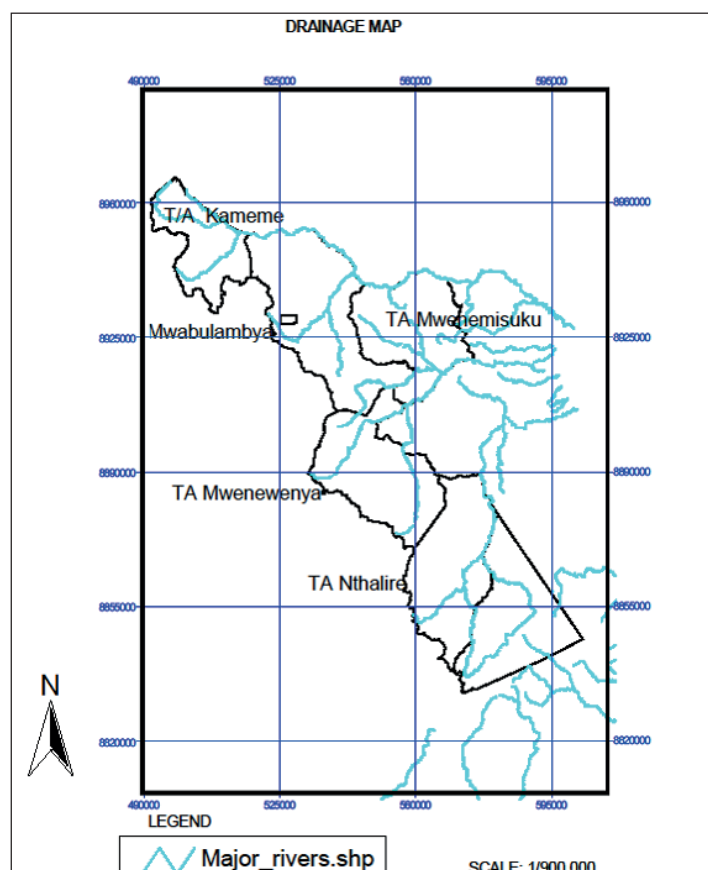


Figure 1.2 Topography and Drainage of Chitipa

1.1.2.2 Geology

Chitipa area is mainly underlain by metamorphic and igneous rocks of the pre-Karoo Malawi basement complex. Igneous and Metasomatic are the most abundant rocks. Sedimentary complexes are located in the basement complex especially in North Rukuru and Nthalire. Alluvial and residual sediments dominate Kaseye area.

The relief of the District ranges from 400m at the lakeshore to 2400m above sea level at the highest point at Nyika plateau.

SOILS

The major soil types found in Chitipa are two namely, Sandy soils and Clay soils. Sandy soils cover the plain of Nthalire and Chitipa central (Mwabulambya). Rich sandy-clay loam soils are found along Songwe River and Bulambya Songwe areas. In Misuku hills, there is sandy-clay loamy soil suitable for coffee growing. Shallow soils cover almost all the hill areas of Chitipa. However, there are unique soils namely hydromorphic soils in the lower parts of Misuku and along Rukuru River around Uledi. The table below summarises type of soil and its locality in the District.

Table 1.1 Soil Types

Soil Type	Description / Characteristics	Location
Sandy Clay	Deep well drained soils that are brown to red with fine texture	Lower parts of Nthalire Chitipa plains
Sandy Clay loam	Very deep, moderately drained soils with a wide range of texture and colour, dominated by dark brown soils and reddish in colour	Kameme-Songwe valley, Chitipa plains, Nyika hills, Nyika plateau, Mafinga and Misuku hills, Wenya hills
Sandy loamy to sandy	Deep well drained soils, brown to reddish brown, medium to fine texture soils	Chitipa plains
Loamy sand	Very deep, medium textured soil which is well drained, brown to red brown	All hills in Kameme Chitipa plains
Sandy loam	Medium to fine textured soil that is well drained, deep with medium chemical fertility	Lower parts of Nthalire Nthalire hills

Source: Chitipa DADO Office, November 2017

SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion is a common characteristic in the District possibly because of topography and an increase in human activities in marginal and non-arable land. Some of the notable effects of soil are gullies in Misuku, Kameme and Wenya, and siltation of water sources and wells in almost all areas of the District.

The factors that escalate soil erosion are bad farming practices e.g. shifting cultivation, slash and burn (Nthemere), steep slope cultivation, deforestation and bush fires. Nthemere is largely practiced in lower parts of Misuku, hilly areas of Kameme, Wenya and Nthalire.

1.2

CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

1.2.1

Climate

Chitipa District is within the tropical climate and falls into two main seasons: wet and dry seasons. The wet season starts in November and ends in April or May, while the dry season starts May through to October. However, some parts of the District such as Misuku hills can receive rains up to June.

Winds are moderate south- easterlies occasionally becoming gusty due to Mwera winds on Lake Malawi especially during dry season.

1.2.2

Temperature

The District experiences three temperature seasons. The first is the Cool Dry Season running from May to August with temperature ranging from 11.9 °C to 29.1°C. The second is the Hot, dry season which runs from September to November with temperature ranging from 14.2°C to 35.5°C. The last one is the hot wet season which ranges from November to April with temperature normally over 25.

Table 2 below summarizes temperatures and mean temperatures of Chitipa District over a 5years period

Table 1.2 Mean Monthly Temperature in oc for Chitipa District

Year		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Mean	Annual Range
2013	Max	27.5	27.5	27.1	26.6	26.4	24.0	23.9	25.7	29.2	28.3	30.9	29.0	326.1	27.2	18
	Min	18.5	18.0	18.4	17.9	16.9	13.6	12.7	14.5	17.4	19.1	20.2	18.9	206.1	17.2	
2014	Max	26.4	26.5	26.9	25.6	25.2	24.5	24.2	26.4	27.4	30.3	30.9	29.3	323.6	27.0	17
	Min	17.9	18.0	18.0	17.7	16.8	14.8	14.3	15.9	16.8	18.9	20.0	19.4	208.5	17.4	
2015	Max	28.8	28.8	28.3	27.8	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.1	32.2	33.1	34.7	32.7	363.7	30.3	23
	Min	17.8	17.0	14.8	13.9	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.5	14.2	18.5	16.2	17.5	182.7	15.2	
2016	Max	31.0	30.5	31.5	30.3	28.8	26.8	27.7	29.0	29.6	32.8	33.3	31.8	362.9	30.2	24
	Min	17.6	17.5	17.4	16.2	12.3	10.7	9.7	12.0	13.8	15.4	16.8	15.8	175.2	14.6	
2017	Max	30.0	30.2	29.0	27.1	28.0	25.8	26.0	30.2	30.1	35.5	34.5	31.2	357.6	29.8	25
	Min	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.1	11.6	11.2	10.3	10.8	11.6	17.0	17.0	15.9	168.6	14.1	

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council

The table above shows that the lowest temperature of 9.7 degrees was recorded in July in the year 2016. Similarly, the highest temperature recorded was 35.5°C registered in October 2017. The annual range and mean values of temperature assist in crops phenology, tourist's acclimatization, waste decomposition and airplane navigation among others.

The figure below plots monthly temperatures over a 5 years period from 2013 to 2018.

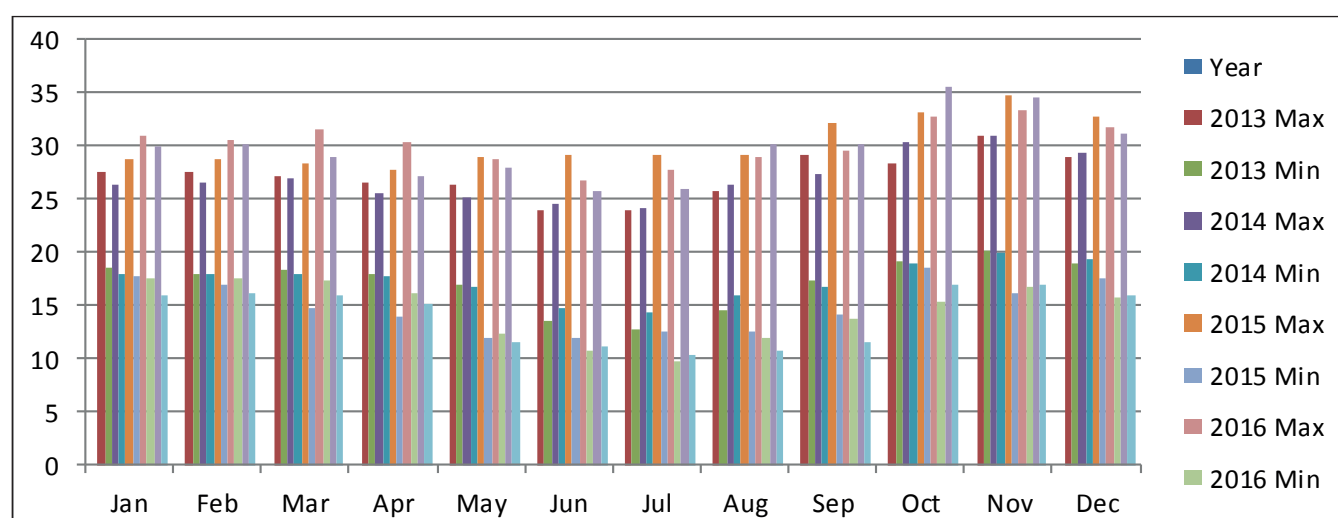


Figure 1.3 Representing Monthly Temperatures for Chitipa District 2013-2017

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council

From the figure above, temperatures are increasing of late creating some changes in climatic conditions. This has in some cases caused negative effects in people's livelihood support systems such as agriculture production.

1.2.3 Rainfall Situation (mm)

Chitipa District receives normal (850mm to 1200mm pa) because of the combination of Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) and the Congo Air Mass as its main rainfall bearing systems. However, El Nino and La Nina weather phenomenon make the District to experience different rainfall patterns including dry spells and heavy rainfall which cause flooding. Tables 3 to 7 below summarizes monthly and seasonal rainfall totals by EPA in Chitipa District.

Table 1.3 Rainfall by EPA in 2012 – 2013 Season in Chitipa District (mm)

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL	MEAN
Kameme	28.	69.8	132.1	249.3	162.0	145.0	117.5	0.0	-	-	-	-	903.0	112.9
Mwamkumbwa	28	24.5	134.9	179.9	183.0	171.9	93.9	0.0	-	-	-	-	816.0	102.0
Lufita	17	52.8	168.0	191.6	186.0	128.2	62.1	6.0	-	-	-	-	811.8	101.5
Chisenga	22	56.1	188.6	266.0	148.3	86.1	89.6	8.6	-	-	-	-	865.2	108.2
Kavukuku	0	15.7	134.5	200.6	106.0	82.7	76.4	6.7	-	-	-	-	623.0	77.9
Misuku	8.4	35.6	84.9	87.6	116.0	170.7	106.6	4.0	-	-	-	-	613.7	76.7
TOTAL									-	-	-	-	4632.7	772.1

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council

Table 1.4 Rainfall by EPA in 2013 – 2014 Season in Chitipa District (mm)

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOTAL	MEAN
Kameme	0	28.6	130.4	359.5	398.5	171.0	59.2	0	-	-	-	-	1147.0	143.4
Mwamkumbwa	0	46.3	148.8	255.7	370.0	155.9	76.7	0	-	-	-	-	1053.2	131.7
Lufita	0	22.8	122.5	259.7	183.9	150.4	63.2	0	-	-	-	-	802.5	100.3
Chisenga	5.5	24.6	118.0	269.8	205.4	196.1	122.0	0	-	-	-	-	941.4	117.7
Kavukuku	0	27.5	88.7	234.7	163.0	105.5	106.3	0	-	-	-	-	725.7	90.7
Misuku	0	21.4	117.4	139.6	142.0	158.8	97.2	8.4	-	-	-	-	685.2	85.7
TOTAL									-	-	-	-	5355.0	892.5

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council**Table 1.5** Rainfall by EPA in 2014 – 2015 Season in Chitipa District (mm)

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	J	J	AU	S	TOTAL	MEAN
Kameme	3.7	106.0	96.6	205.5	166.0	94.0	42.1	0	-	-	-	-	713.9	89.2
Mwamkumbwa	0	40.5	112.3	187.9	246.0	46.5	0	0	-	-	-	-	632.9	79.1
Lufita	10.0	44.3	90.5	216.0	93.3	54.3	30.4	0	-	-	-	-	538.9	67.4
Chisenga	9.5	89.4	123.2	248.6	192.0	98.0	83.0	0	-	-	-	-	843.7	105.5
Kavukuku	7.9	30.2	101.0	151.0	89.1	67.7	14.9	0	-	-	-	-	461.8	57.7
Misuku	17.0	68.3	81.5	247.5	156.0	168.1	111.2	38.3	-	-	-	-	887.7	111.0
TOTAL									-	-	-	-	4078.9	679.8

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council**Table 1.6** Rainfall by EPA in 2015 – 2016 Season in Chitipa District (mm)

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	J	J	AU	S	TOTAL	MEAN
Kameme	11.0	90.7	188.7	315.8	355.0	31.3	0	0	-	-	-	-	991.5	123.9
Mwamkumbwa	9.3	57.0	200.2	240.7	236.0	38.7	0	0	-	-	-	-	781.7	97.7
Lufita	6.9	43.6	112.7	298.5	268.1	1.2	0	0	-	-	-	-	731.0	91.4
Chisenga	0	90.7	217.8	285.4	266.9	55.3	0	0	-	-	-	-	916.1	114.5
Kavukuku	7.2	30.6	116.0	190.9	164.0	100.0	0	0	-	-	-	-	608.7	76.1
Misuku	2.3	56.1	160.1	262.4	244.0	55.0	0	0	-	-	-	-	779.9	97.5
TOTAL									-	-	-	-	4808	801.5

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council**Table 1.7** Rainfall by EPA in 2016 – 2017 Season in Chitipa District (mm)

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AU	SEP	TOTAL	MEAN
Kameme	23.8	16.1	162.8	311.1	210.1	227.9	50.8	3.3	-	-	-	-	1005.9	125.7
Mwamkumbwa	19.9	0	132.6	142.3	121.9	159.7	57.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	651.4	81.4
Lufita	5.8	7.8	133.1	179.0	143.5	228.7	66.8	0	-	-	-	-	764.7	95.6
Chisenga	17.9	7.1	100.2	199.1	144.0	116.7	42.4	0	-	-	-	-	627.4	78.4
Kavukuku	0	0	56.2	137.3	109.3	178.0	51.4	0	-	-	-	-	532.2	66.5

EPA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AU	SEP	TOTAL	MEAN
Misuku	0	6.0	134.6	144.5	141.5	374.5	361.5	41.9	-	-	-	-	1204.5	150.6
TOTAL									-	-	-	-	4786.1	797.7

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council

Rainfall tables showing total amount of rainfall received per EPA to give guidance on the type of activity to be carried in various locality for maximum production. For example, Misuku favours crops which require high rainfall.

The District has an average rainfall of 798mm and Misuku EPA received high rainfall and Kavukuku received lowest rainfall

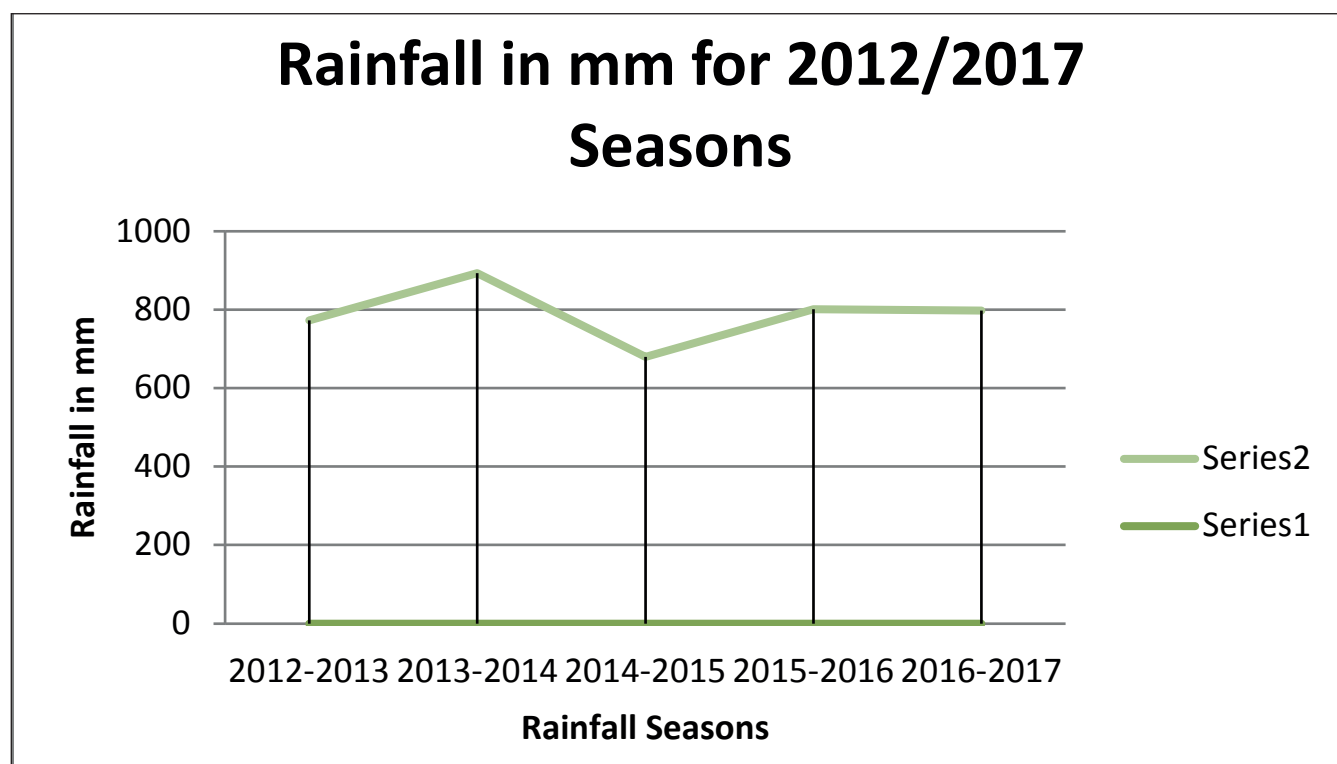


Figure 1.4 Showing Rainfall Pattern in Chitipa 2013 -2017

Source: Chitipa Met, Chitipa District Council

The figure above shows that there is a small fluctuation in both amount and on set of rainfall over the 5-year period. The District receives relatively good rainfall amounts for some crops whilst for others, sectors need to employ relevant technologies including rain harvesting, irrigation, planting of early maturing crops, planting crops tolerant to erratic rainfall and Agroforestry practices.

1.2.4 Climate Change

Climate change is the significant and lasting change in the statistical distribution of weather patterns over a long period of time. It may be a change in average rainfall received or temperature experienced. There are two causes of climate change namely; natural and anthropogenic i.e. human practices.

The consequences of climate change in the District include:

- Gradual rising of temperature (variability in temperature over time)
- Late on set of rainfall and ending early (Variability in rainfall over time)
- Extreme environmental hazard or climate related disasters and their trends by EPA, STA (drought, floods, dry Spells, hailstorms, landslides, and fall army worms, strong winds etc.). These incidences are increasing every year.

1.2.4.1 Adaptation And Mitigation Interventions To Climate Change

Chitipa District has the following measures to reduce vulnerability and mitigate against the effects of climate change:

1.2.4.2 Adaptation measures

The District propagates the following adaptation and mitigation measures:

- Use of seasonal rainfall forecast and weather updates in planning for activities
- Use of sustainable agriculture practices e.g. conservation agriculture, planting millet on ridges, planting short to medium maturity varieties, irrigation and planting drought tolerant crops. Use of renewable energy sources.
- Efficient use of scarce resources e.g. water, land and food.
- Impart knowledge on how to harvest rain water for future use.
- Practicing Sustainable Forestry Management such as afforestation and indigenous Forest Management (gazzeted forest reserve and village forest area).

1.2.4.3 Civil Protection Committee

The District has a District Civil Protection Committee (DCPC), 9 Area Civil Protection Committees (ACPC) and 70 Village Civil Protection Committees (VCPC).

The DCPC comprised of various stakeholders from Government and Civil Society Organisations. Their main responsibility is to coordinate disaster responsiveness and management. The ACPC comprised of various stakeholders from Government and Civil Society Organizations at Traditional Authority level under supervision of Area Development Committees. Their main responsibility is to coordinate disaster response and management and report to the District civil protection committee. The VCPC is at village level and under Village Development Committees. The main responsibility is to coordinate disaster issues at village level. These structures have very low capacity to manage their responsibility hence need training.

1.2.4.4 Contingency Plan for Quick Response at District Council

The District has no contingency plan due to lack of financial resources. There is need to have a contingency plan as identification of hot spots in the District has been done already.

1.2.4.5 Early Warning System

The District has few undertakings in terms of early warning system. Chitipa Meteorology keeps continual track of weather changes taking place in the atmosphere and caution the general public on adverse weather

conditions such as tropical cyclone. However, District Civil Protection Committees and Area Civil Protection Committees have been trained. Weather related information available from radios and newspapers has also an impact.

1.2.4.6 Indigenous Knowledge

Some individuals have indigenous knowledge of weather occurrences and their effects, but still the information does not go very far in terms of dissemination. Some can tell when to expect rains, the occurrence of thunderstorms and how much rain can cause floods.

1.2.4.7 Challenges

The District encounters a number of challenges in its quest to combat climate change and its effects. These include:

- Lack of evenly distributed weather measuring instruments in some EPAs to measure temperature and pressure which are crucial for coming up with weather forecast essential in Early Warning System.
- No financial support at District Meteorological office to enable officers disseminate climate information to local communities and visit schools since the sector is not yet devolved.
- Lack of community weather station clubs to appreciate climate change.
- No vibrant Civil Protection Committees in Misuku, Mwamkumbwa and Chisenga EPAs.
- Inadequate resources to sectors which are involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.

1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES AND LOCAL POLITICS

1.3.1 Formal Administrative Structures

The institutional set up of the local government system is comprised of the local governments and their committees at the District level as provided under the GoM (2013) Guide Book on Local Government Systems in Malawi. The formal administrative structure is divided into local government systems, functions, and structures; sectoral departments; and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Chitipa District Council is a semi-autonomous body (body corporate) established under the Local Government Act 1998, which provides functionality of local government authorities in its jurisdiction.

The Local Government Act objective is therefore to further constitutional order based on democratic principles, accountability, transparency, and participation of the people in decision-making and development processes (Local Government Act Caption 3). The MGDS III also equates good decision-making processes with good governance. It recognises that its successful implementation depends on the prevalence of good governance.

1.3.1.1 Local Government System, Functions, and Structures

Planning and development processes are anchored in the National Decentralisation Policy, the Local Government Act of 1998, and the District Development Planning System (DDPS). The Decentralisation Policy and Local Government Act provide the legal and policy contexts, while the DDPS lays out the system and procedures to be followed in the process of preparing a District-focused, people-centred, bottom-up, and

participatory approach to planning and development. This system makes the District the focal point for development, advocating for the strengthening of local institutional capacity for planning and managing development. As such, decentralised planning structures have been revitalised to enhance community ownership and promote popular participation from the grassroots to the District level.

Decentralisation entails the transfer of power, authority, and resources from the central government to the local authority. With decentralisation in place, it is expected that sectors will transfer their powers to the Councils since the decentralisation policy highlights in detail what central government functions should be transferred to the Councils.

THE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chitipa District Council is a statutory body established under the Local Government Act of 1998 cap.22:02 of the Laws of Malawi. The Local Government System is provided for in Section 146 of the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi. The Council is mandated to mobilize resources for socio economic, physical and infrastructure development through the formulation, approval and implementation of the programs and projects in the District Development Plan. It is also mandated to carry out the following functions:

- To make decisions on local governance and development for a Local Government Area
- To mobilise resources within the Local Government Area for governance and development.
- To maintain peace and security.
- To make by-laws for the good governance of the Local Government Area.
- To appoint, develop, promote and discipline some of their staff.
- To cooperate with other Local Governments.
- To register births and deaths.
- To perform delegated functions.
- To assess and approve proposed projects identified by the communities.
- To make resolutions regarding implementation of management functions of the secretariat.

The Council is made up of two parts, namely a political arm and an administrative arm. The political arm is composed of Members of Parliament, Ward **Councillors**, Traditional Chiefs and Sub Traditional Authorities and representatives of special interest groups. The administrative arm is called the Council Secretariat.

Chitipa District Council is composed of 10 elected Ward Councillors from 10 wards, 5 Members of Parliament from 5 constituencies, 5 Traditional Authorities (ex-**officio** members) and 5 members of Interest Groups (ex-officio members) representing women, orphans, the disabled, youth, and the business community. All 24 members except 1 (representative of women groups) are males. The Council is headed by the chairperson who is elected from among the elected Ward Councillors and holds the office for only one year with a maximum of two years.

There are seven Service Committees in the council namely: Finance and Audit Committee, Development Committee, Education Committee, Works Committee, Health and Environment Committee, Agriculture and Natural Resource Committee and Human Resource Committee.

DISTRICT COUNCIL SECRETARIAT

Chitipa District Council secretariat is responsible for the implementation of Council resolutions and policies. It is headed by the District Commissioner (DC) who is the secretary of the District Council. The DC is assisted by Council Directors and Sector heads in executing the duties. He/she is equally assisted by the District Executive Committee (DEC).

THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (DEC)

The DEC is a technical and advisory body of both the District Council and the local committees under it. It is composed of all heads of departments, line ministries, statutory corporations, and Non-Governmental Organizations working in the District. The District Commissioner chairs the DEC and the Director of Planning and Development provides secretarial services. It has 60 members of which only 7 are females representing 11 percent. However, the number of female members varies, depending on representatives from CSOs/NGOs.

The functions of the DEC are as follows:

- Assist in the identification, prioritization, and preliminary feasibility studies of the community needs and project proposals.
- Undertake technical appraisal of development proposals
- Provide support to the formulation of Local Development Plans (SEP, DDP etc.)
- Provide advice on project implementation to various stakeholders.
- Train and supervise grass root development committees (VDCs, AECs and ADC) in areas like leadership and management skills.
- Assist in soliciting funds from local and external sources.
- Advise the District Council on sectoral policies and programmes.
- Act as technical advisory body to the District Council on local development.
- Harmonizes District level policies and activities with national level policies and activities.

AREA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (ADC)

The ADC is a representative body of all VDCs under the jurisdiction of a Traditional Authority (TA). It is comprised of Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of the VDCs, Ward Councilors, representatives of religious faiths, representatives of youth and women groups in the area, representatives from the business community and chairperson of the AEC. The term of office of ADC members is 5 years and its advisor is the Traditional Authority of the area. There are 9 ADCs in the District which has a total membership of 715 composed 23 %females and 77% males. Table 8 below shows actual representation.

The main functions of ADCs are as follows:

1. Setting priorities, to identify and prepare project proposals addressing community needs which cover more than one VDC
2. Organising monthly meetings together with VDCs from their area.
3. Supervising, monitor and evaluate the implementation of projects at TA level
4. Bringing together community members and resources for self-help projects.

Improving on and prioritising project proposals from VDCs for submission to DEC

Table 1.8 ADC Membership by Sex

No	Name of ADC	Name of TA M	Membership by Sex		Total	Functionality
			F	M	Functional	
1	Kameme	Kameme	55	20	80	Functional
2	Bulambya Songwe	Mwabulambya	61	19	80	Functional
3	Bulambya Kaseghe	Mwabulambya	60	20	80	Functional

No Name of ADC		Name of TA M	Membership by Sex		Total	Functionality
			F		Functional	
4	Kalenge Misuku	Mwene Misuku	59	21	80	Functional
5	Kakomo Misuku	Mwene Misuku	65	15	80	Functional
6	Chisenga	Mwene Wenya	55	25	80	Functional
7	Wenya	Mwene Wenya	64	16	80	Functional
8	Mahowe	Nthalire	62	18	80	Functional
9	Nthalire	Nthalire	70	10	80	Functional
Total			551	164	715	

Chitipa District Council, (2017)

Despite being functional, most ADCs have inadequate knowledge and skills since they are not fully oriented on some of their roles and responsibilities due to lack of financial resources. They also lack incentives to perform their roles and responsibilities appropriately.

AREA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (AEC)

Area Executive Committee (AEC) is the representative body of all extension workers of government ministries, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and statutory corporations working within a Traditional Authority. There are 9 Area Executive Committees as per ADCs above.

The functions of the AEC are:

- To assist and advise the ADC to identify and prepare proposals
- To carry out field appraisals of proposed projects.
- To review project proposals before submitting them to the DEC for consideration.
- To conduct data collection and analysis at community level.
- To monitor and supervise implementation of community projects.
- To take a lead in the re-organisation of VDCs
- To train and assist VDCs in setting their own guidelines and come up with development projects.

It is also responsible for capacity building in development planning for all the Village Development Committees in the area. However, there is need to revamp the committees in the District since almost all of them are inactive.

THE VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (VDC)

This is the representative body of villages which is responsible for facilitating planning and development at the village level. It is composed of elected members from each village within the VDCs, the village heads from each village within the VDC, Ward Councilors, four women representatives nominated by people within the VDC and elected extension workers. The VDC shall co-opt a maximum of four representatives from interest groups such as representatives of people living with HIV and AIDS and people with disability.

There are seventy (70) VDC's in the entire District. Table 1.9 below summarizes distribution of ADCs and VDC by TA& ADC. Most VDCs are not actively championing development activities in their areas. There is need to source financial resources to orient them on their roles and responsibilities.

The main functions of VDCs are:

1. Identifying and prioritizing community needs as well as preparing project proposals and submit these to ACs
2. To communicate on community-based issues with the ADC and DEC.
3. To supervise, monitor and evaluate implementation of development activities in the villages.
4. Initiate community self-help activities.
5. Encouraging and bringing together community resources for people's participation in self –help activities
6. Reporting to the relevant Group Village Headman (GVHs) on the discussions and activities of the committee.

The term of office for VDC members is 5 years.

Table 1.9 Number of Villages and Village Development Committees, by TA/STA

Traditional Authority	ADC	Number of VDCs	Number of Villages
TA Kameme	Kameme	7	46
TA Mwabulambya	Ulambya Songwe	10	97
	Ulambya Kaseye	14	133
TA Mwenemisuku	Misuku Kalenge	10	42
	Misuku Kakomo	10	32
TA Nthalire	Nthalire	5	101
	Mahowe	2	40
TA Mwenewenya	Wenya Centre	7	64
	Chisenga	5	40
Total		70	595

Source: Chitipa District Council (2017)

1.3.1.2 National Government Sectors and Statutory Organizations

GOVERNMENT SECTORS

The following are various government ministries and departments represented in the District: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security; Treasury, Office of the President and Cabinet; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development ;Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, Elderly and Social Welfare; Ministry of Labour, Youth and Manpower; Department of Rural Housing ;Department of Water and Development; Department of Information; Department of Forestry; Judiciary Department. Department of Sports, Ministry of Natural Resources, Mines and Environment, Department of Irrigation, Fisheries Department.

Some sectors or departments have not devolved their functions including finances and personnel to the Council hence have no representatives at District level. For instance, Department of Mines and Department of Tourism.

STATUTORY CORPORATIONS

There are a number of Statutory Corporations that have offices in the District. These are as summarised in Table 10 below.

Table 1.10 Statutory Corporations and their Interventions

Name of Statutory Corporation	Role
Malawi Housing Corporation	Provide houses for rent
Northern Region water board	Provide potable water
Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi	Provide Electricity
Malawi Postal Corporation	Provide postal services & internet
Malawi Telecommunication Limited	Provide telecommunication services
Malawi Revenue Authority	Collects revenue for Government
Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation	Buys and sells agricultural produce, and supplies agricultural inputs
MACOHA	Provision of assistance to the vulnerable and people with disabilities
MARDEF	Provision of small loans

Source: Directorate of Planning (2017)

1.3.1.3 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) / Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs) in the District

There are several Civil Society Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations operating in the District. Table 1.0 below summarises all CSOs and NGOs operating in the District. These complement government efforts in alleviating poverty. However, these institutions are not evenly distributed as depicted in the Table below. Most entities are concentrated in TA Mwaubulamba since it is most accessible. On the other hand, organizations are very few in TA Nthaliwe since the place is hard to reach because of long distance and poor road network. There is need to upgrade the Chitipa to Nthaliwe road otherwise people are deprived of development in this area

Table 1.11 Names of NGOs/CSOs/Development Partner and their Catchment Area

Name of NGO / CSO	Project Title	Service Focus & Time	Target	Catchment Area
World Vision	Household Food Security & resilience	Improved nutrition, crop diversification	1000hh	TA Kameme
ActionAid	Climate Resilience-Sustainable Agriculture	Sustainable agriculture, Irrigation, Nutrition	2550hh 7 51 CBCC	TA Nthaliwe
Tubepoka Development Initiative(T-DI)	Agriculture, WASH, Church Development & Education	Food security, water supply, education services, Climate change, transformational leadership, climate change		All TA's
Lusubilo	Agriculture & nutrition Integration	Nutrition	550	TA Kameme & TA Mwaubulamba
Focus	Farm Enterprise Development for food & economic security	Climate Smart Agriculture		Ta Mwenemisuku & TA Mwaubulamba

Name of NGO / CSO	Project Title	Service Focus & Time	Target	Catchment Area
SPRODETA	Capacity building in Agro-Food value chains	Nutrition	1200	TA Kameme & TA Mwabulambya
Evangelical Association of Malawi	Right to food	Food Security	5,000	TA Mwenewenya & TA Nthalire
Save the Children	Enhancing Farmer capacity to scale up nutrition	SUN (Scaling Up nutrition	30,000	TA Mwenemisuku & TA Mwenewenya
GIZ	Nutrition & Access to Primary Education (NAPE)	Nutrition	34 schools	TA Kameme, TA Mwabulambya
FAO	AFIKEPO & Kulima	Nutrition, Food security & Income security	49,000	All TAs
World Relief	Tiwalere 2	SUN & VSL, ECD	28,611	All TAs
ONSE				
Hope for Relief	Prison services & Ending early girls' marriages	HTC& PMTCT (2019-2020)	60girls 100 inmates 120PMTCT	TA Mwabulambya & TA Kameme
COWATER International	InPath	Construction & rehabilitation of health facilities (2017- 2020)	5	TA Kameme, TA Mwabulambya, TA Mwenemisuku & TA Nthalire
Plan International Malawi	InPath	Maternal & newborn care-Community level (2017-2020)		All TAs
IFAD	PRIDE	Irrigation & catchment management (2016-2023)	1500 farmers	TA Mwabulambya & TA Mwenewenya
LISAP				
CCAP Church & Society				
CCJP	Citizen In Local Government Action And Accountability Project	Project Calga Time Frame 2018-2021	All Ages In The Community	TA Mwaulambya, Misuku, and Kameme
CADECOM				
Self Help Africa	KULIMA-BETTER	Food security, Nutrition, resilience and income security (2018-2022}	20585	All TAs
NRT –MERIT	National Reading Project	Education		All TAs
Synod of Livingstonia (Education department)	Inclusive Education	Education		
LDF (World Bank/ Malawi Government)	MASAF 4 –PPWP	Catchment conservation		All TAs

1.3.2 Informal Administrative Structures

There are informal structures in Chitipa District such as youth and women groups and other civic groups. These contribute to social and civic work in the District thereby complementing the operations of government agencies in delivery of services.

Table 11 below presents details of informal groups operating in the District.

Table 1.12 Table Informal Groups in the District

Serial No.	TYPE OF GROUPS	OBJECTIVE OF THE GROUP	SUPPORTING ORGANISATION / PROGRAMME
1	Village Natural Resource Management Committee	Empower the community to sustainably manage forest resources	Forest
2	Commitment Area Committees	Tool for World Vision to empower communities in fulfilling the objective of World Vision	World Vision Malawi
3	Orphan care Committees	To take care of orphans and other vulnerable groups using locally available resources	Social Welfare
	Pre School Centres	Help shape children to better socialize with others and also prepare them for primary education	
	Day Care Centre	Help mothers in nursing children who are 2 year and below	Social Welfare
	Community Based Care Centres	Act as supplementary feeding centres for under five children Act as growth monitoring centres	
4	Project Implementation Committees	For community participation, direct financing to the community, independent project management, accountability and transparency	Council Development Projects/ Programmes
6	Home Based Care Committee (HBC)	Look after chronically ill in communities	Health
	Community Based Distribution Agency	Promotion of modern family planning	
	Care Groups	Promotion of behaviour change	
	Village Health Committees	Looking after health and water related issues in the villages	
7	Village Community Policing	Promotion of security initiatives at community level	Police
8	Parent-Teacher Association (PTA)	Promotion of welfare between parents and teachers at community level for the well being of the pupil	Education
	School Management Committee	Assist and promote participatory school management between teachers and community at large	
9	Adult Literacy Clubs	To encourage one another in eradication of illiteracy amongst adult men and women in communities	Community development
	Radio Listening Clubs	To promote the articulation of community felt needs and aspirations to service providers	
	Income Generating Activity Clubs	Promote small scale business initiatives among communities for local economic development	
10	Water Point Committee	Promote community management of water facilities	Water

Source: Chitipa District Council (2017)

1.3.3 Politics

1.3.3.1 Political parties

There are five active political parties in Chitipa District following the 2014 Tripartite General Elections. These are Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Malawi Congress Party (MCP), the Peoples Party (PP), and the Alliance for Democracy (AFORD).

The Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) and the Peoples Party are the only parties with representatives in Parliament. All MPs are males, and this is because most women are afraid to contest in a Parliamentary election due to inferiority complex that has been instilled in them through cultural values. Table 12 below shows the representation by constituency and TA

Table 1.13 Constituencies by Location

Name of constituency	Location	Party holding the constituency	Sex
Chitipa Central	TA Mwabulambya	DPP	Male
Chitipa East	TA Mwenemisuku	DPP	Male
Chitipa North	TA Kameme	PP	Male
Chitipa Wenya	TA Mwenewenya	PP	Male
Chitipa South	TA Nthalire	PP	Male

Source: Directorate of Planning (2017)

1.3.3.2 Distribution of Ward Councillors

There are 10 Wards in the District and all are represented by male councillors. Lack of female ward councillors is attributed to lack of interest among women to contest in Local Government elections due to inferiority complex that has been instilled in them through cultural values. There is need to empower women to take up such leadership positions. Table 13 below shows ward distribution in the District.

Table 1.14 Wards by Location

Name of Ward	TA	Constituency	Sex
Hanga Ward	Kameme	Chitipa North	Male
Nkhangwa Ward	Mwabulambya	Chitipa North	Male
Iponjola Ward	Mwenemisuku	Chitipa East	Male
Kapoka Ward	Mwenemisuku	Chitipa East	Male
Chisenga Ward	Mwenewenya	Chitipa Wenya	Male
Wenya Ward	Mwenewenya	Chitipa Wenya	Male
Nthalire Ward	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Male
Mahowe Ward	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Male

Source: Directorate of Planning (2017)

1.4 THE PEOPLE

1.4.1 Tribes

Chitipa has diverse tribes and languages. There are fifteen tribes. TA Misuku has two common tribes namely Sukwa, and Ndali. The main ethnic groups in TA Nthalire are the Tumbukas and the Phokas. The main tribe in TA Ulambya is Lambya and minor tribes such as Namwanga, Wandia, Mambwe, Swahili (coming with intermarriages), Bemba, Senga, Chewa. TA, Wenya area is more associated with the Tumbuka and Nyika tribes. The Nyihans are spread across the District but dominant in the far north-east of the District around TA Kameme area.

1.4.2 Languages

The languages spoken are just as diverse as tribes. These languages are; Namwanga, Chindali, Chisukwa, Chinyika/Chinyiha, Chilambya, Chibemba, Chimambwe, Chichewa, Chitumbuka, Chiphoka, Chiwandia and Swahili. English is the official language. Chilambya and Chisukwa are the dominant local languages

1.4.3 Culture/Beliefs

The majority of the people in the District follow patrilineal system of marriage, whereby women live with their husband in the husband's home. They pay a dowry (lobola) to the parents of the bride.

Chieftainship is handed down from one generation to another within the family of the same clan/royal family.

After harvest, people visit each other carrying foodstuffs and meat plus live animals. They are entertained by three main traditional dances namely Malipenga, Usamba and Ulumba.

Death is announced through beating of a drum, which is acquired from the village head after giving him/her a cock as a way of condolence. If the village head is not informed, then access to the graveyard is denied and there is no support from neighbours.

The traditional authorities do not attend funerals and are not accepted to see the dead body, they will only come days after the burial to condole the bereaved family. However, if they attend burial ceremony they are kept far away from the grave.

Another belief is that pumpkin leaves can only be taken when a traditional authority or village head authorises. This is normally during the planting season. If someone eats the leaves before authorisation one is likely to be struck by lightning. This belief is called Chinyungwa and it protects the pumpkin from over-exploitation before the fruit is ripe.

1.4.4 Religion

Christianity is the main religion in the District. About 95% of the people are Christians. Moslems account for 2% while another 2% practice other forms of religious beliefs and the rest have no religion (2008 Population and Housing Census). Main Christian denominations are Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Church of Central African Presbyterian, Abraham, Anglican, Church of Christ, New Apostolic Faith, Living Waters, Assemblies of God and Jehovah's Witnesses.

1.5 DEMOGRAPHY AND SETTLEMENT

1.5.1 Population Size and Characteristics

1.5.1.1 Population Size

Chitipa District has a total population of 228,732 people of which 111,437 (49 %) and 117,295 (51%) are males and females respectively (Population & Housing Census 2008). The District population accounts for only 2 percent of the national population (13,077,160). The intercensal annual growth rate was 3.5 percent higher than the national growth rate of 2.8 percent. However, the average annual population growth rate is expect-

ed to decrease to approximately 2.64 percent. The lower growth rate is attributed to low fertility rate due to high uptake of contraceptives. Notwithstanding, the population is expected to grow as depicted in the Table 14.

Table 1.15 Population of Chitipa over 10 years

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population Projection	205,551	211,170	216,912	222,769	228,732	234,797	240,954	247,196	253,508

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2008

As depicted above, the population is expected to increase every year since the population is youthful.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY TA

According to 2008 Population & Housing Census, largest population was enumerated in TA Mwabulambya (69,721) and the least was enumerated in TA Kameme (19,313) and TA Mwenewenya (19,468). Table 15 below shows population distribution by TA.

Table 1.16 Population Distribution & No of household by TA

Traditional Authority	Total Population	Total Number of households
TA Mwabulambya	84,474	16,245
TA Mwenemisuku	27,426	5,274
TA Mwenewenya	19,468	3,744
TA Nthalire	28,223	5,428
TA Kameme	19,313	3,714
TOTAL	178,904	34,405

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2008

The variation in the distribution of the population is due to the topography of the District as TA. Mwabulambya is relatively flat and many people have settled in the area. In addition, the area hosts Chitipa Central Business District where the boma is situated and most services are provided. The areas in the rest of the TAs are predominantly hilly and mountainous hence lower population.

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

Table 16 below presents the population distributed according to Age groups and Sex

Table 1.17 Population distributed according to Age groups and Sex

Age Group	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Total (2017) Projected	Male	Female
0-4	32,025	15,869	16,156	46,267	23,648	22,619
5-9	28,270	13,825	14,446	38,055	19,410	18,645
10-14	24,637	12,195	12,442	28,154	13,966	14,189
15-19	21,736	10,479	11,256	25,311	12,502	12,810

Age Group	Total (2008)	Male	Female	Total (2017) Projected	Male	Female
20-24	15,213	7,460	7,753	21,252	10,609	10,643
25-29	11,099	5,157	5,942	16,893	8,114	7,780
30-34	9,626	4,226	5,399	10,774	5,071	5,504
35-39	8,450	3,772	4,678	8,252	3,494	4,798
40-44	6,795	3,280	3,515	7,674	3,102	4,572
45-49	5,221	2,536	2,685	6,827	2,893	3,934
50-54	3,879	1,906	1,973	5,383	2,456	2,928
55-59	2,764	1,267	1,497	4,089	1,860	2,229
60-64	2,640	1,158	1,482	2,952	1,340	1,612
65-69	2,282	1,006	1,276	2,072	851	1,221
70-74	2,046	1,006	1,040	1,858	729	1,129
75-79	1,201	560	641	1,424	561	864
80+	1,498	696	802	1,493	833	660
Total	179,384	86,398	92,986	228,732	111,437	117,295

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2008

The table above shows that there is highest population distribution between age group 0-19. This is attributed to high birth rate and low death rate.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE BY TA/STA

Chitipa District registered 3.5 percent (with 3.6 % males and 3.5 females) inter-censal annual growth rate. The growth rate is higher than the Northern region (3.1), national (2.8) annual growth rates and all District in the North except Mzuzu City (4.4%). This is attributed to low uptake of family planning services. There is need to increase access to family planning services. The table and figure below show population growth per TA from 1998.

Table 1.18 Shows population growth per TA

TA	Population 2017	Population 2008	Population 1998
TA Mwabulambya	107,373	84,474	60,977
TA Mwenemisuku	36,666	27,426	19,797
TA Mwenewenya	24,607	19,468	14,053
TA Nthalire	35,674	28,223	20,372
TA Kameme	24,412	19,313	13,941

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2008

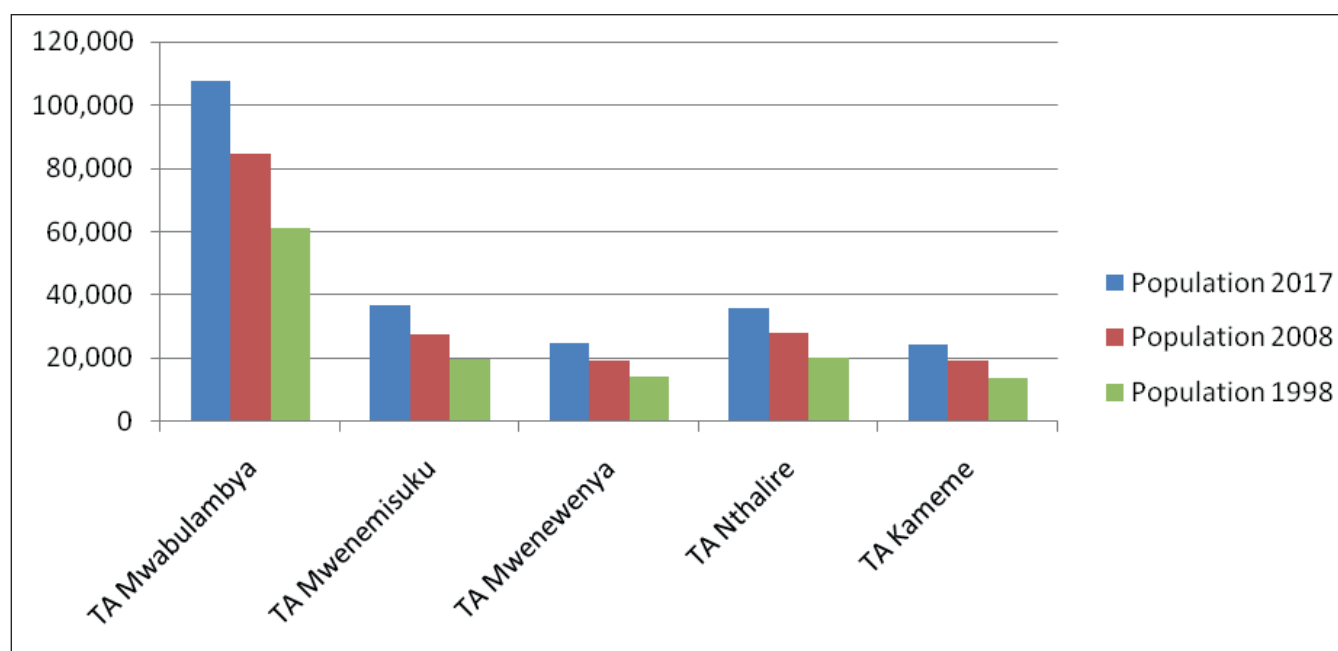


Figure 1.5 Population Growth Per TA

Source: Population and Housing Census Report, 2008

As highlighted above, TA Mwabulambya registers the highest population since is more habitable than most TA areas

POPULATION DENSITY BY TA/STA

Population density is the number of persons per square kilometer. According to Malawi's 2008 Population and Housing Census, population density of the District increased from 23 in 1987,30 in 1998 to 42 persons per square kilometre in 2008. The current density of the District is still lower than the northern region's and the national densities of 63 and 139 persons respectively. This increase could however be attributed to increase in births and inter-District migration.

1.5.1.2 Birth & Death Rates

CRUDE BIRTH RATE (CBR)

Crude Birth Rate is defined as the number of births that occurred in a particular calendar year per 1000 population. The CBR for the District is 39.4 births per 1000 people. This rate is slightly lower than the national and regional average of 39.5 and 39.9 births per 1000 population respectively (PHC, 2008)

CRUDE DEATH RATE (CDR)

Crude Death Rate is defined as the number of deaths that occurred in a particular calendar year per 1000 population. The CDR of the District is 15 deaths per 1,000 populations. This is lower than the 1998 rating which was 21 deaths per 1,000 Population as well as the national and regional rates of 39.5 and 39.9 death per 1000 people respectively. This can be attributed to improved access to quality health services, improved maternity services, and improved transport facilities to the health facilities among other things.

1.5.1.3 Fertility Rate

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)

Total Fertility Rate refers to the average number of births a woman would have if she survived to the end of her child bearing age which ranges from 15-49 and experienced the currently observed Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR). ASFRs are defined as the number of live births to women in a particular age group divided by the number of women –years in that age group during the specific period. According to Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2015-16, the TFR of the District is 4.5 children. The rate is slightly higher than the national rate (4.4) and northern region rate (4.2).

AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE

The average household size in the District is 5.2 which is equal to the regional average but higher compared to the national average of 4.5 members. (DHS 2015-16).

ROOM OCCUPANCY AND OVERCROWDING

Ninety-six percent (96%) of the households in the District have less than four persons per room. This is higher than the Northern region and National scenarios at 87% and 95% respectively (IHS4, 2016-2017). This situation implies that the dwelling units provide sufficient living area for the household members.

1.5.2 Migratory Patterns

Chitipa District has very limited employment opportunities hence it largely does not attract new migrants. Most people especially those in productive age group move out of the District in search of employment elsewhere. However, the District is a transit route to and from Tanzania (Ileje District) as such there are traces of immigration. Data on number of passports issued, number of visitors that exited and entered Malawi through the District, number of Malawians that exited and entered through the District was not available at the Immigration Office due to poor data management.

1.5.3 Settlement Patterns

Chitipa District has both scattered and nucleated settlement patterns. The settlements are dictated by the mountainous terrain of the District. Most rural areas have scattered settlement with houses built along the ridges of hills. Most trading centres have nuclear settlement due to pressure on flat or moderately flat land. The major categories of housing within urban setting fall under high density to medium. Highest densities are found around Chitipa boma, Misuku trading centre, Kameme trading centre, and Nthalire rural growth centre. The boma area has slums in some locations such as Sanje Muleke.

1.5.4 Urban Growth Patterns

The Urban growth is largely slow in the District due to limited investors. Nonetheless, urbanization is taking shape at Chitipa boma and Nthalire rural growth centre as main centre of the District. This is because government has taken a deliberate effort to develop the areas. Mbirima border post is equally urbanizing from the increase in cross border trade. However, there is need to regulate development in the District through proactive planning and vigilant monitoring of infrastructure development by the Council.

CHAPTER 2: TWOLAND USE

2.1 LAND TENURE SYSTEM

Land in Chitipa District is divided into three major categories namely public land, customary land and private /leasehold land. Customary land holding is the largest proportion in the District.

2.1.1 Land Distribution by TA

Table 19 shows that TA Nthalire holds the largest share (32%) followed by TA Mwabulambya (25%).

Table 2.1 Land distribution by TA

TA	LAND (Ha)
Kameme	40,500
Mwabulambya	102,600
Misuku	63,000
Wenya	72,900
Nthalire	132,750
CHITIPA	411,750

Source: Chitipa Lands Office, November 2017

2.1.2 Customary Land

The land is defined as all land owned, held, occupied or used under customary law but does not include any public or private land. This is a category of land which fall within the jurisdiction of a recognized Traditional Authority (TA), which has been granted to a person or group of people and used under customary law. This constitutes 52.4 % of the total land size in the District by the year 2017 and is used for housing, cultivation and grazing.

2.1.3 Public Land

This is all land held in trust and managed by Government or TAs and openly used or accessible to the public at large. It includes any land that is neither customary nor private. Such land includes gazetted and ungazetted land for use as National Parks, recreation areas, forest reserve, conservation areas, historic and cultural sites. There are other parcels of land such as Chipala in Kameme which have been reserved for game but most of these are not yet gazetted. Public land constitutes 45%, up from 38.5% in 2009 of the total land size and is used for housing and government institutions. This implies government is occupying more land than before due increased investment in public infrastructure.

2.1.4 Private Land

This is land owned or occupied under leasehold or free hold title or certificate of claim. This constitutes 2.6 % of the total land size in the District. This is an increase from 1% in 2009. It is used for housing, private

schools, towns, private businesses and estates. Disaggregated data for leasehold, freehold, and certificate of claim is not available.

Table 19 below summarize land size under each tenure system and their respective percentages to total land in the District. Overall, 52.4% fall under customary, 2.6% fall under private land and 45% is public land.

Table 2.2 Land Tenure in Chitipa

CATEGORY OF LAND	AREA (Ha) 2017	PERCENTAGE 2017	AREA (Ha) 2009	PERCENTAGE 2009
Customary	215,757	52.4	249,108.75	60.5
Private	10,705.5	2.6	4117.5	1.0
Public	185,285.5	45	158523.75	38.5
Total	411,750	100	411,750	100

Source: Chitipa Lands Office, November 2017

In the table above shows that there is a decrease in the size of customary land from 60.5% (2009) to 52.4 % currently because people have started legalizing their land thereby making it private land.

2.2 LAND USE SYSTEM

Most of the land in Chitipa District is vacant land mostly woodland. This is seconded by land covered by forest reserves and agriculture use. A small proportion is used for settlement and the smallest part is used for commercial purposes. Table 20 below summarizes the land use pattern in detail.

Table 2.3 Land Use system

Land Use Category	Land (ha) 2017	Land (%) 2017	Land (ha) 2009	Land (%) 2009
Commercial	6	0.001	Data not captured	Data not captured
Settlement	11,436	3	-	-
Agriculture	43,423.70	11	-	-
Forest	55,985	14	-	-
Natural physical land (vacant) i.e. woodland & cattle feed land	300,899.3	72	-	-
Total	411,750	100	-	-

Source: Chitipa Lands Office, November 2017

Most land is still not used in the District. This land is mostly unsuitable for human habitation due to poor topography. However, data for 2009 was not available.

2.2.1 Quality of Land

Table 21 below shows distribution of land in terms of suitability for agricultural use. Agriculture is taken as the primary land use for the same land can be used for many purposes.

Table 2.4 Land quality for agricultural use

TA	Good	Moderate	Marginal	Unsuitable
Kameme	17100	12600		10800
Mwabulambya	82800	2700	12600	4500
Misuku	4050	450	54000	4500
Mwenewenya		29700		43200
Nthalire		68400	9450	54900
CHITIPA	103950	113850	76050	117900

Source: Chitipa DADO's Office, November 2017

The table above show that people in two T/As (Mwabulambya & Kameme) have high land holding rate per person than other T/As due to their advantageous topology over their colleagues. However, in the District, there is unsuitable topology for agriculture land.

2.2.2 Urban Structure Plans

Chitipa District has a number of trading centres. All centres except Nthalire rural growth centre do not have an urban structure plans and detailed layout plans in place due to inadequate financial and human resources (technical expertise) at District level to carry out the activities. Chitipa Boma is equally developing without an Urban Structure Plan though with some detailed Layout Plans in some areas. There is need to put in place the plans to help in the physical planning for orderly, coordinated and compatible development.

2.2.3 Land Use Map

The absence of Urban Structure Plan (USP), has a negative impact in production of various subsequent maps in the District. As such, there is also no land use map in the District. This is due to among others; financial problems, and inadequate expertise personnel at the District council.

2.2.4 Conflicts on Land Use

Major source of land conflict are encroachments, family wrangles, land grabbing, double selling, unclear TA/Village boundaries, unclear boundaries between land authorities e.g. MHC and District Council, and incompatible land use. In most trading centres there is incompatible land use such as barber shops located adjacent to a restaurant, lodges and bottle stores or bars are located within residential areas or within the vicinity of institutions which create conflicts among users. There are also cases of encroachments due to shortage of land in most trading centres. Government premises are largely victims of encroachments. Below is the Table summarizing the tenure system with associated common land conflicts;

Table 2.5 Table Land conflicts in relation to Land tenure

Land Tenure	Common land conflicts
Public Land	Encroachment Unclear land authority boundaries

Land Tenure	Common land conflicts
Customary land	Family wrangles Land grabbing Unclear T/As /Village boundaries Lack of knowledge on land matters
Private land	Double selling Incompatible land uses
All tenure system	Uncontrolled development Illegal developments Inadequate development inspection Lack of USP and Land use map

Source: Chitipa Lands Office, November 2017

Primary Justice Programme under Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) and women empowerment under Women Forum is assisting communities to handle land disputes and related issues among others. This has helped to reduce land conflicts.

2.2.5 Main Land Issues

Chitipa District has the following issues that have serious implications on land use in the District:

- There is a degree of encroachment in the gazetted land.
- Lack of Urban Structure Plans
- Incompatible land use
- Unclear village /TA boundaries
- Lack of knowledge in land laws/act
- Uncontrolled development
- Inadequate development inspection
- Illegal developments

CHAPTER 3: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Chitipa District is endowed with environmental resources which are found in mountains, plains, and river banks including designated forest reserves. These resources are a source of poles, building materials, medicines, fuel wood, water, and other by-products such as honey, edible flying ants (Mphalata/Ngumbi), mushrooms, and fibres among others.

The need to sustain the environment and natural resources is recognized locally and globally.

On a global scale, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); Goal 13 (taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts) and Goal 15 (protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss) spell out strategies that ought to be adopted to achieve sustainable development. At national level, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III, Key Priority Area 1 (Agriculture Water Development and Climate Change Management including Other Development Areas namely; Environmental Sustainability recognize that sustainable management of environment and Natural Resources is key to socio-economic development of the nation. This aligns the environment and natural resource sector to both national and global development agenda.

3.1 FOREST RESERVES AND WILDLIFE

3.1.1 Size and Location

Forest reserves constitute one of the most critical areas in natural resources management as they provide the required pool of rich ecological interactions for various ecosystem services and poverty reduction. The District has fifteen (15) forest reserves with an area of 55,985 hectares (Ha) in total as summarized in Table 23 below. The forest reserves are Matipa, Mughese, Wilindi, Musisi, Chikhang'ombe, Mahowe, Mafinga, Chipala, Mbula, Jembya, Mubanga, Kamphyongo, Musis extension, Chisitu and Therere.

Table 3.1 Forest Reserves and their Relative Size (Ha)

Name of Forest Reserve	Area (Ha)	Location	Status	Percentage of total land area (%)	Illegal Activities	Action taken
Matipa	1088	TA Mwene-misuku	Gazetted	0.25	Timber sawing and grazing	The District in collaboration with other development partners is taking communities on board in the management of the resource through participatory forestry management.
Mughese	730	TA Mwene-misuku	Gazetted	0.17	Grazing	The District in collaboration with other development partners is taking communities on board in the management of the resource through participatory forestry management and Co-management.

Name of Forest Reserve	Area (Ha)	Location	Status	Percentage of total land area (%)	Illegal Activities	Action taken
Willindi	944	TA Mwene-misuku	Gazetted	0.22	Grazing	The District in collaboration with other development partners is taking communities on board in the management of the resource through participatory forestry management and Co-management.
Musisi	6952	TA Nthalire	Gazetted	1.62	Settlement, grazing and cultivation	The District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change. Secondly the District conducts periodic patrols.
Chikhang'ombe	8020	TA Nthalire	Proposed forest reserve not yet gazetted	1.87	Timber sawing, grazing and cultivation	The District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change and consultative meetings with DC and TA. Secondly the District conducts periodic patrols.
Mahowe	855	TA Nthalire	Proposed forest reserve not yet gazetted	0.2	Settlement, grazing, timber sawing and cultivation	Patrols, consultation with DC and TA the District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change and consultative meetings with DC and TA. Secondly the District conducts periodic patrols.
Mafinga	4260	TA Mwene-wenya	Proposed forest reserve not yet gazetted	1	Grazing and cultivation	The District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change and consultative meetings with DC and TA. Secondly the District conducts periodic patrols.
Chipala	1885	TA Kameme	Proposed forest reserve not yet gazetted	0.44	Grazing, charcoal production and firewood collection	Patrols, consultation with DC and TA
Mbula	1576	TA Mwabulambya	Proposed forest reserve not yet gazetted	0.37	Grazing, pole collection and timber sawing	Patrols, consultation with DC and TA the District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change and consultative meetings with DC
Jembya	15010	TA Mwene-wenya	Gazetted	3.5	Settlements and cultivation	Patrols, consultation with DC, Police and TA
Mubanga	1200	TA Mwabulambya	Gazetted	0.28	Firewood collection, charcoal production and grazing	Patrols, consultation with DC, Police and TA
Kamphyongo	691	TA Nthalire	Information not available	0.16	Grazing and cultivation	Patrols, consultation with DC, Police and TA
Musisi extension	7588	TA Ntghalire & Mwene-wenya	Gazetted	1.77	Settlement, grazing and cultivation	Patrols, consultation with DC and TA the District has been conducting sensitisation meetings on effects of deforestation in relation to climate change and consultative meetings with DC and TA. Secondly the District conducts periodic patrols.

Name of Forest Reserve	Area (Ha)	Location	Status	Percentage of total land area (%)	Illegal Activities	Action taken
Chisitu	2282	TA Mwene misuku	Information not available	0.52	Grazing and timber sawing	The office conducts periodic Patrols through the District patrol team to back stop activities of patrol me and forest guards in charge of the reserve in addition to consultative meetings
Thereere	2904	TA Nthalire	Information not available	0.68	Cultivation and grazing	The office conducts periodic Patrols through the District patrol team to back stop activities of patrol me and forest guards in charge of the reserve in addition to consultative meetings

Source: Chitipa District forest office annual reports, 2017

All forest reserves experience problems such as illegal cutting down of trees, grazing, charcoal burning, encroachment and wildfires. The Council and other stakeholders carry out a number of interventions to address these challenges, i.e. gazettment of forest reserves, joint forestry patrols, periodic monitoring and evaluation and development of co management plans

3.1.2 Type Of Woodland (Tree Species) In Tree Plantations

Chitipa District has two types of woodlands, namely evergreen forests and Montana grass lands. Misuku area has evergreen forest while the rest part of the District has grassland type of woodland.

3.1.3 Variety Of Wildlife In The District

The District is endowed with wildlife ranging from large mammals of Nyika National Park such as zebras, small animals, amphibians and variety of birds. Each plays an important role in the District's ecosystem.

3.2 AQUATIC AND MARINE RESOURCES

Aquatic and marine resources are scarce in the District mainly because the District has no lakes or any large water body and most of the rivers are sandy and therefore dry up during the dry season. The major contributing factors are poor methods of farming and cultivation along the river banks as in Chisenga, Mwabulambya, and Kameme. Fish poisoning through chemical poisoning with substances like fertilizers, chemical wastes, and herbicides. Another contributing factor is deforestation as is the case in TA Misuku, Mwabulambya and Nthalire.

Some of the aquatic and marine resources available in the District include reptiles, birds, fish, reeds, crabs, tortoise, frogs and water.

3.2.1 Major Water Bodies

3.2.1.1 Water Bodies

Chitipa District has a network of rivers. Some of the rivers are Songwe, Hanga, Lufira, North Rukuru, Chambo, Sekwa and Kalenge. These rivers are perennial rivers except for Hanga River in Kameme which dries up

during the dry season due to degradation of its catchment area. Besides these, there are also many man-made water bodies like ponds in Chisenga, Chendo, Ibanda and dams in almost all the TAs except Misuku. Both ponds and dams are largely used for irrigation, fish farming and provide water for domestic use.

3.2.1.2 Characteristics and Condition of Water Bodies

Most of the water bodies are drying up or the volumes of the water are going down. This is attributed to degradation of catchment areas, river banks and marginal lands due to inappropriate agricultural activities and population pressure which have accelerated excessive loss of soils resulting into siltation of rivers, dams, and ponds. This has significantly contributed to reduction of flow in rivers and streams, reduced depth of reservoirs and drying up of ponds.

The most polluted water bodies are NaChitipa and Yamba around Chitipa Boma which tributaries of Songwe River are largely because of lack of proper methods for disposing wastes. In Misuku most streams like Katowo are also affected by pollution because of the coffee factories (pulpurries) which are located along the rivers throughout the area.

3.2.1.3 Conservation Practices

Some of the major efforts to conserve aquatic resources include afforestation, soil and water conservation. The main strategy is catchment management approach. A catchment management approach is an environmental conservation strategy which focuses on preserving the source of water and its watershed areas.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTALLY CRITICAL AREAS

Environmentally critical areas of the District include Wenya which is facing serious deforestation due to shifting cultivation and the new charcoal burning business. Misuku hills is becoming bare largely due to tree harvesting. The booming of charcoal burning and small-scale mining activities at Kameme and Mwabulyambya are threatening the fragile ecosystem of the mountains. Almost all forest reserves have been encroached or face total deforestation except for Mughese and wilindi.

Overall environmental issues have been escalated mostly by human activities such as slash and burn method of farming (shifting cultivation), cultivation on steep slopes, overgrazing, bushfires, encroachment into protected areas, brick burning, timber sawing, mining and predation. There is need to strengthen capacity to abate these human activities as well as enforce the by-laws in the respective traditional areas. Table 24 below shows environmental hotspots (degraded areas) in the District that require urgent interventions.

Table 24 below shows environmental critical areas (hot spots) by Traditional Authority.

Table 3.2 Environmental Issues, Hot Spots by TA and ADC

Traditional Authority	ADC	Environmental Issues	Hot Spots
Kameme	Kameme	Soil Erosion	James Kameme, Ipenza, Chiwanga, Titi, Navitengo, Amon 1-4, and Kameme I, Songwe river banks.
		Limited access to potable water	
		Decline in Soil Fertility	

Traditional Authority	ADC	Environmental Issues	Hot Spots
Mwabulambya	Bulambia – Son-gwe	Deforestation	Mwamsenga, Kasisi, Mwamkumbwa, Mwakabanga, Bupighu, Kafola, and Chizimu
		Limited access to potable water	
		Decline in Soil Fertility, Gully formation	
	Bulambia – Kaseye	Deforestation	Ibanda, Chendo, Mwenefuvya, Katutula, Lufita, Ifumbo, Ichinga, Zambwe, Namuchese, Kapoka, Mwengama and Muswelo,
		Bushfires	
		Limited access to potable water	
Mwenemisuku	Kalenje	Decline in Soil Fertility, gully formation	Mwandisi, Kanjeli, Itulo, Mwamalange, Mwakayera, Chipwera, Naching'anda, Kabotola, Kasaghalala, Yeniyeni, Mponda, and Mwalabila
		Soil Erosion	
		Deforestation	
	Kakomo	Decline in Soil Fertility	
		Soil Erosion	
		Deforestation	
Mwenewenya	Chisenga	Soil Erosion	Ibuluma, Kasyololo, Msinda, Mwenesekwa, Jembya, chambo, Kayilizi, Kaumbe, Malanda, Chapangalika, Mkwavi, Sekwa, Jalawa, Pemba and Kaponya
		Deforestation	
	Wenya	Soil Erosion, limited access to portable water	
		Deforestation, gully formation	
Nthalire	Nthalire	Decline in Soil Fertility	Kamphyongo, Vumo, Mchina, Lukomo, Boarder Zone, Chinthi, and Ngwerewere Mphalashawa, Kavukuku, Kamilazovu, Mataghandubi, Mwenje, Ngwelewere, Uledi, Kopakopa,
		Limited access to potable water	
		Deforestation	
	Mahowe	Decline in Soil Fertility, gully formation	
		Deforestation	
		Deforestation	

Source: Chitipa District Council Data Bank, VLAPs 2017

All hotspots are heavily degraded, and there is need to improve the situation. However, there are interventions in some hotspots as highlighted in Table 3.3 below. The interventions are being implemented by forestry office, environment office and District partners such as CADECOM, Peach Tree and some Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

3.3.1 Conservation Measures

There are a number of environmental conservation measures being implemented in the District by various stakeholders. Table 25 summarizes a list of projects and stakeholders/implementing sectors in various conservation interventions in the District.

Table 3.3 Projects implemented in Hot spots by TA

Traditional Authority	ADC	Type of Project	Implementing sector	Location / Hot Spots
Kameme	Kameme	Soil and Water Conservation, and Soil Fertility Improvement	Land resources	Mwamalange, Mwakayera, Chipwela, Mponda, Mughona, Yapoma, and Kaleghanya
Mwabulambya	Bulambia- Songwe	Soil Fertility Improvement	Land resources	Mwamkumbwa, and Nkhangwa
	Bulambia– Kaseye	Soil Fertility Improvement	Land resources	Mkombanyama, Lufita, Chendo, Zambwe, and Chinunkha
Mwenemisuku	Kalenge, and Kakomo	Soil and Water Conservation, Soil Fertility Improvement, and Afforestation	Land resources	Mwamalange, Mwakayera, Chipwela, Mponda, Mughona, Yapoma, and Kaleghanya
Mwenewenya	Chisenga, and Wenya	Afforestation, and Soil and Water Conservation	Land resources	Kasyololo, and Mfinda
Nthalire	Nthalire, and Mahowe	Soil and Water Conservation	Land resources	Thereere, and Vumo

Source: Chitipa District Council Data Bank VLAPs, 2017

Some of the interventions in hotspots include re-afforestation in all degraded areas, construction of contour bunds to enhance soil and water conservation and management of natural regenerants. The interventions are undertaken under catchment management approach.

Most areas continue to face degradation because the areas continue to face pressure due to increasing human activities such as deforestation, cultivating along riverbanks, charcoal production and cultivation on marginal lands which accelerate environmental degradation. There is still a need to intensify these conservation interventions in all the hotspots.

3.3.2 Sources Of Greenhouse Gases In The District

The main sources of greenhouse gases in the District are high levels of deforestation which results in accumulation of carbon dioxide in the space instead of being used by plants for photosynthesis. In addition to that improper waste management contributes to emission of greenhouse gases such as methane.

3.4 WASTE AND SANITATION

Waste management is a serious challenge in the District. The District capacity to collect, manage and dispose of the waste is severely hampered by limited financial, material and human capacity. Sanitation is generally good except in some public places like drinking joints, rest houses and public markets.

Development Issue 6: Type of waste generated (solid and liquid)

The common wastes generated in Chitipa are solid wastes which include thin plastics, papers and by-products from timber processing. Most of these wastes originate from business activities as customers are served in thin plastics which they indiscriminately throw off upon consumption of the commodity that was wrapped in a plastic. The Table 26 below shows the type of waste generated, examples, source and common methods of collection and disposal.

Table 3.4 Type of waste and their common methods of collection and disposal

Type of waste	Specific waste	sources	Common methods of waste collection and disposal
Solid waste	Thin plastics, papers, by products of timber processing, cut hairs, maize cobs. Pieces of metal, pieces of glass	Retail shop, carpentry shops, barber-shop's, markets, construction site and welding shops	Wheelbarrows, receptacles (bins), motor vehicles, cartons, sacks, baskets
Liquid waste	Urines, sewage, chemicals, oil spills	Leisure centres/bars, hair saloons, agriculture fields, garages	No proper methods of collection and disposal

Source: Chitipa District Environmental office, quarterly report, 2017

3.5

BIODIVERSITY

The District bio-diversity is slowly deteriorating due to human activities. There is a lot of poaching, encroachment into protected areas and deforestation which destroys ecosystems and habitats thereby negatively impacting on both flora and fauna.

3.5.1

Opportunity Provided By Bio-Diversity: Economic And Livelihood Support

The bio-diversity of Chitipa District provides a lot of opportunity for the economic and livelihood development of the people for instance, the bio-diversity resources are a potential source of tourism for the District which may bring a lot of income for the people of Chitipa. The beautiful tree species in Wilindi and Mughese forest reserves in Misuku is a classic example which can attract many tourists if well managed and marketed. The Nyika national park is a natural habitat for many species of animals such as lions, elephants and leopards which have greatly enhanced tourism sector of the District

3.5.2

Threats To Bio-Diversity

Table 27 below show threats with their underlying impacts with possible mitigation measures.

Table 3.5 Threats to bio-diversity

SI #	Threats	Impacts	Mitigation measures
1	Deforestation	Disruption of natural habitats and ecosystem, loss of animal and tree species	Frequent forest patrols develop punitive by laws, reforestation

SI #	Threats	Impacts	Mitigation measures
2	Poaching	loss of endangered animal species	Frequent forest patrols develop punitive by laws
3	Bush fires	Disruption of natural habitats, loss of animal and tree species	Frequent forest patrols develop punitive by laws and construction and maintenance of fire breaks

Source: Chitipa District Environmental office, quarterly reports 2017

3.5.3 Strategies To Improve District Bio-Diversity

Bio-diversity is conserved and improved in the District through the following strategies:

- (a) Promotion of natural regenerants: This is a technique in which the communities are encouraged to take care of natural trees so that the original species are preserved. The forestry office has been holding various sensitization meetings with communities on management of natural regenerants
- (b) Re-forestation in depleted areas: The forest office, environment office and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working in environmental response in the District are mobilizing communities to plant a lot of trees so as to rehabilitate all the degraded areas in the District. The initiative is also being assisted with interventions from MASAF IV Productive Public Works Programme which focuses on environmental restoration through catchment management approach.
- (c) Establishment of Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs): these are mandated to ensure that natural resources are well managed at community level. The VNRMCs are also responsible for mobilizing local communities to participate in environmental management activities such as tree planting. All these initiatives help in improving bio-diversity in the District
- (d) Establishment of community norms which penalize anyone found guilty of causing bush fires. In Misuku, the ADC came up with the norm which stipulates that any person who is caught setting bush fires pays twenty-five thousand Kwacha as a deterrent factor to others. This is working well to ensure that the natural habitat for bio-diversity is preserved

CHAPTER 4: ECONOMY

4.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

4.1.1 Poverty Incidence and Income

4.1.1.1 Poverty Incidence

According to IHS 4, 2016-2017, poverty incidences for the District stand at 36% (very poor), 47% (poor), and 15% (average). This is slightly higher than the Northern region (28% very poor, 42% poor, and 22% average) and national incidences (35.8% very poor, 38.5% poor and 18.7% average). Overall, proportion of very poor people has increased from 24% in 2011 to the current stand of 36%. The main factors contributing to increase in poverty levels include limited job opportunities, poor prices of agriculture produce, inadequate credit institutions, population growth and high disease burden.

4.1.1.2 Average Household Income

According to IHS4, 2016-2017, only 8% of the population has income that allows them to build their savings or save just a little; and 34% of the population's income only just meet their daily expense while 58% of the population do not have sufficient funds to use or invest. This implies large proportion of the people live below \$1(ppp) per day as such they cannot meet their basic needs.

4.1.1.3 Components of Income

Agriculture is the major source of income in the District. It contributes to 90% of all income sources for the District. Trade and Tourism have great potential to spur economic development in the District.

4.1.1.4 Household Income and Expenditure

Household income is generally lower in the District. Table 4.0 below shows that the average monthly household income per TA ranged from MK 70,000 in TA Mwabulambya to MK15,000 in TA Mwenewenya. Average household expenditure per TA ranged from MK 65,000 in TA Mwabulambya to MK15,000 in TA Mwenewenya. In all TAs, the average monthly household expenditure was lower than mean household income and this implies that households were generally living within their means.

Table 4.1 Average household income and expenditure in Chitipa District

TA	Monthly income (MK)	Monthly expenditure (MK)
Mwabulambya	70,000	65,000
Average	29,000	2600
Kameme	20,000	20,000
Mwenemisuku	20,000	15,000
Nthalire	20,000	15,000
Mwenewenya	15,000	15,000

Source: Livelihood Survey, 2017

4.1.2 Agriculture

The main objective of agriculture sector in the District is to transform the subsistence farming systems towards a specialized-market oriented production. This is the type of agriculture aimed at increasing production, marketing of commodity surpluses and increasing real agro-based incomes. The National Agriculture Policy 2016 (NAP-2016) and the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP 2018) forms the bedrock for advancing agriculture interventions in the District. Both NAP and NAIP provides strategic policy framework within which agricultural growth can be realized and extreme poverty can be reduced among the Districts' farming communities.

The agriculture sector in the District therefore aims to contribute to sustainable economic development and growth through pursuing eight policy priority areas highlighted in the National Agriculture Policy namely: (1) Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity; (2) Sustainable Irrigation Development; (3) Mechanization of Agriculture; (4) Agricultural Market Development, Agro processing and Value Addition; (5) Food and Nutrition Security; (6) Agricultural Risk Management; (7) Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture, 8) Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening.

The agriculture sector in Chitipa promotes agricultural interventions through the six Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) of Kavukuku, Chisenga, Lufita, Misuku, Mwamkumbwa and Kameme. The main constraints to agriculture production includes escalating cost of farm inputs coupled with low access to finance and financial services, inadequate extension services, weather variability due to climate change, low irrigation infrastructure development, land degradation, undeveloped commodity market systems & value chains, pre and post-harvest losses due to pest and diseases, low agricultural diversification, poor roads and telecommunication networks, weak coordination among services providers, the HIV& AIDS pandemic among others.

4.1.2.1 Agricultural Production

One of the key mandate areas for the department of crop development is to promote crop production and productivity in order to achieve food security and social well-being. High production is not only achieved through increase in yield but also increasing the area under sustainable crop cultivation.

4.1.2.2 Crop Production

Chitipa District grows a number of crops both for food and income purposes. Tables 29 and 30 below shows classification of crops based on major and minor crops and also based on major production purpose. Some major crops grown at greater hectareage include maize, beans, groundnuts etc. while minor crops at a relatively small hectareage include coffee, sunflower, and pigeon peas among others.

Table 4.2 List of major and minor crops grown in Chitipa.

No.	Major Crops grown	Minor Crops grown
1.	Maize	Coffee
2.	Cassava	Sunflower
3.	Groundnut	Rice
4.	Bean	Cowpea
5.	Soya bean	Ground bean

No.	Major Crops grown	Minor Crops grown
6.	Tobacco	Pigeon pea
7.	Sweet potato	Vegetables
8.	Millet	Banana

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- APES Annual Reports (2012–2017)

As indicated in Table 30 below, maize, cassava and sweet potato are the main food crops grown in the District with maize as the main staple crop. On the other hand, tobacco, coffee, groundnuts, soybean, leafy vegetables, and fruits constitute the main cash crops grown though on relatively small scale. Table 30 below summarizes the crops cultivated in Chitipa District based on production purpose.

Table 4.3 Crop grown in Chitipa based on production purpose

Category	Classification	Specific Crops
Food Crops	Cereals	Maize, upland rice, Finger Millet
	Legumes	Beans, Groundnuts, Soybean
	Root and tubers	Cassava, Sweet potato, potato,
Food and cash crops	Cereals	Maize
	Legumes	Ground nuts,
Cash crops	Field cash crops	Tobacco, coffee
	Vegetables	Cabbage, onions, leaf vegetables (Mustard,
	Oils Seeds	Sunflower

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

Apart from being a food crop, maize is also an important cash crop for over 40% of the farming households in the District. This is so because demand for maize is high within and outside the District. Maize produced in the Chitipa finds its market in Karonga, Rumphi, Nkhata-bay and North Mzimba as well as to our neighbouring countries of Tanzania and Zambia. Likewise, groundnut is produced both as a food crop and a cash crop in the District.

PRODUCTION, YIELD AND AREA PLANTED PER MAJOR AND MINOR CROPS

Production (mt) of major and minor crops

Table 31 below shows the production levels (in metric tons) of major and minor crops grown in the District. There has been an increase in major crop production over the past five growing seasons despite declining total annual rainfalls and occurrences of pests and diseases of economic significance over the same period.

Table 4.4 Crop production trends for the past five growing seasons in metric tons (mt).

Crop Type	Production Levels of Different Crops grown in Chitipa (mt)					Five Year rolling Averages	%Change from 2012 /13 to 2016 /17
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17		
Maize	92,115	98,372	85,528	84,683	101,797	92,499	10.51
S/potato	39,729	58,774	53,200	115,715	123,007	78,085	209.62
Cassava	86,721	139,295	140,360.00	148,466	165,107	135,989.8	90.39
Groundnuts	6,244	6,589	6,092.00	7,217	9,484	7,125.2	51.89
Soy Beans	2,162	2,431	2,376.00	2,735	4,505	2,841.8	108.37

Crop Type	Production Levels of Different Crops grown in Chitipa (mt)					Five Year rolling Averages	%Change from 2012 /13 to 2016 /17
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17		
Beans	10,676	9,717	8,946	9,744	10,607	9,938	-0.65
Tobacco	3,807,925	4,153,746	3,894,462	3,947,239	2,293,630	3,619,400.4	-39.77

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- APES Annual Reports (2012-2017).

Lowest productions levels were, however, registered in 2014/15 and 2015/16 farming season mainly due to prolonged dry spells. The 2016/17 seasons recorded the highest production for maize of 101,797 mt, which was 10.51% higher than 2012/13 season.

The five-year rolling average maize production was 92,499 mt per year. Conversely, root and tuber crops have shown steady production increase over the years in part due to increase in area and injection of planting materials by Agriculture Sector Wide Approach-Support (ASWAp-Sp) project, as a mitigation measure for climate change. By 2016/17 productions for sweet potato and cassava increased by 209.65% and 90.39% respectively from 2012/13 productions.

Production trends for cash crops varied over the years. The production for soybean and groundnuts increased by 108.37% and 52% respectively over the 2012/13 production levels. This can be attributed to market availability, as the demand of such crop produce has increased over the years, thus for both human and animal nutrition. On the contrary, the District registered decreases of 0.65% and 39.8% in production of beans and tobacco respectively from the 2012/13 productions. It is therefore, advised that farmers and agricultural service providers should concentrate their efforts on other high potential crops that could lead to high economic returns like soybean and groundnuts as well as horticultural products (sweet potato, tomato, and banana).

Yield (kg/ha) of major and minor crops

Table 32 gives yields of major and minor crops grown in the District. Generally, the District experienced an upward trend in productivity over the years with maize reaching its highest yield in 2013/14. The five-year average yield for food maize was 3,163.80 Kg/ha. Yield for cassava, sweet potato, groundnuts, soybean and beans were 24,486.20 Kg/ha, 17,712.00 Kg/ha, 1,035.65 Kg/ha, 1,022 Kg/ha, and 848.60 Kg/ha respectively.

Table 4.5 Yield trends for the past five production seasons

Crop Type	Average yield of different crops grown in Chitipa in (Kg / ha)					Average yield (Kg /ha)
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	
Maize	3,219	3,331	3,198	2,836	3,235	3,163.80
S/potato	17,071	17,574	17,023	18,132	18,760	17,712.00
Cassava	23,699	24,000	24,432	24,840	25,460	24,486.20
Groundnuts	1,039	1,066	936	1,043	1,094	1,035.60
Soy Beans	1,008	1,043	953	1,028	1,078	1,022.00
Beans	961	869	764	793	856	848.60
Tobacco	1,482	1,508	1,411	1,470	1,499	1,474.00

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- APES Annual Reports (2012-2017).

Comparatively, yields of 2012/13 and 2016/17 seasons show that an overall productivity of maize barely increased by 0.50% whilst yield for beans dropped by 11% per hectare per year. Yield of crops like cassava, sweet potato, groundnuts, and soybean show similar positive trends like that of their production whilst tobacco

yields in 2016/17 were 1.2% above the 2012/13 yield. In between 2012/13 and 2014/15, season's yields for hybrids ranged between 3.5 to 4.95 tons per hectare per year whilst yields for composites were between 2.22 to 2.99 tons per hectare per year. Unimproved varieties were the least productive averaging around 1.5 tons per ha per year. The lower yields compared to potential yields for hybrids (10,000 Kg/ha), composites (5,000 Kg/ha) and unimproved varieties (3,000 Kg/ha) demonstrating under usage of agro-inputs and modern agricultural technologies.

Areas (ha) planted per major and minor crop

Table 33 below shows area of land under cultivation of various crops over the past five years. Areas under cultivation for many crops increased slightly over the years.

Table 4.6 Table Area (ha) under crop cultivation for the past five production seasons

Crop Type	Area under Crop Cultivation (Ha)					%Change over 2012 / 13
	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	
Maize	28,612	29,533	29,360	29,855	31,465	9.97
S/potato	5,363	6,050	5,975	6,382	6,557	22.26
Cassava	5,159	5,804	5,745	5,977	6,485	25.70
Groundnuts	5,778	6,183	6,431	6,931	8,672	50.09
Soy Beans	2,145	2,331	2,494	2,661	4,178	94.78
Beans	10,608	11,179	11,704	12,282	12,397	16.86
Tobacco	2,569	2,754	2,760	2,685	1,530	-40.44
District Total	60,234	63,834	64,469	66,773	71,284	

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- APES Annual Reports (2012-2017).

Cultivation area for soybeans doubled because of availability of seed from government projects like Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Program (SAPP) and Farm Input Subsidy Program (FISP) coupled with good market prices. Area for sweet potato and cassava cultivation also increased by 22.26% and 25.70% respectively over that of 2012/13 seasons due to drought mitigation interventions. Area under cultivation for oil seeds, soya beans and groundnut also increased due to good crop prices \. It is noted that soya beans and groundnuts are becoming important cash crops in the District.

Percentage of land planted with certain type of crop to total area cultivated

The figure below shows percentage of land under various field crops grown in the District. From the figure, maize is the most grown field crop covering 39% of cultivated land seconded by beans at covering 15% with other field crops moderately ranging between 11% and 7% with the least being sweet potatoes at 2% land coverage.

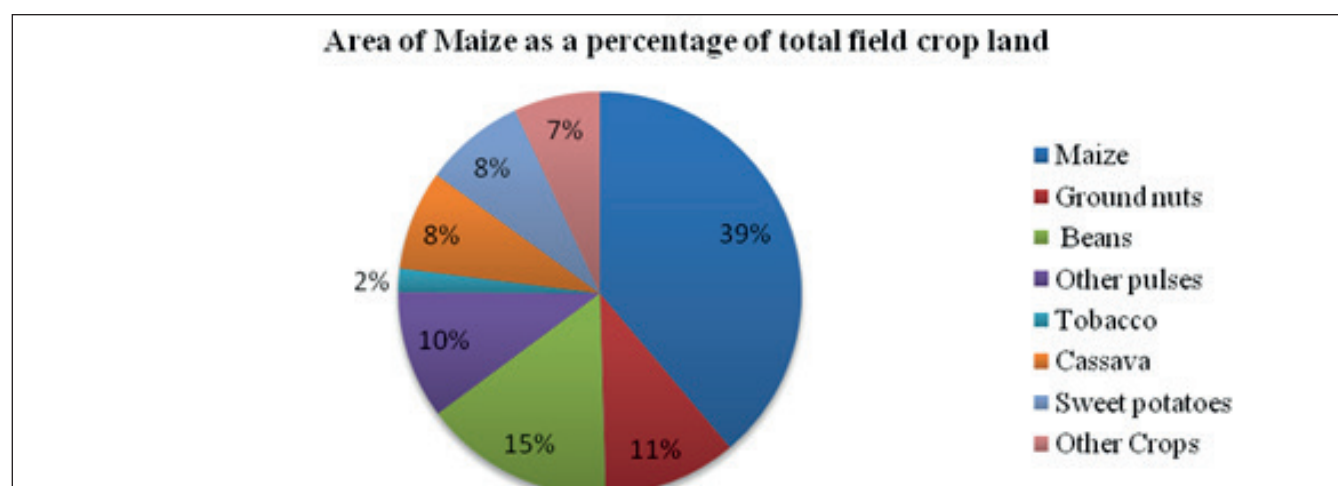


Figure 4.1 Percent land area under field crops

Source: source; Chitipa District Agriculture office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

Number of farm families per EPA

Table 34 depicts a trend in farm families' data for the District. By 2016/17 farming households involved in agriculture were 70,044 as opposed to 65,256 in 2012/13 representing a 7.33% increase in farmer population. Lufita EPA has the largest number of farm families at 27,482 in the District and it shows to have increased by 8% over 2012/13 figures while Kameme has the smallest number of farming households at 6,163 and shows to have grown by the highest percentage at 14%.

Table 4.7 Number of farming households per EPAs by year

Name of EPA	# of Sections	Number Farming Household by Year					%Change 12 / 13-16 / 17
		2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	
Kameme	7	5,406	5,531	5,531	5,700	6,163	14.00
Mwamkumbwa	6	9,510	9,657	9,657	10,092	10,829	13.90
Lufita	11	25,373	25,208	25,208	26,196	27,482	8.00
Misuku	9	8,433	8,327	8,327	8,261	8,496	0.70
Chisenga	7	7,354	7,447	7,447	7,266	7,104	-3.00
Kavukuku	11	9,180	9,288	9,288	9,437	9,970	9.00
District Total	51	65,256	65,458	65,458	66,952	70,044	7.33

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-Farm Family Updates reports (2012-2017).

4.1.2.3 Agricultural Markets

The agricultural markets in the District are broadly divided into three categories 1) Wholesale 2) Retail and 3) Fairs. Table 35 below shows markets by ownership and by EPA. In terms of ownership there are; para-statal, private and Council managed input and produce markets. Despite having varied marketing systems in the District, the markets continue to underserve the community, in part, due to logistical and infrastructure challenges such as little funding, poor road and telecommunication networks, market infrastructure and low price offers among others.

Table 4.8 Agricultural inputs and commodity markets by EPA in Chitipa District

EPA / location	Names of Parastatal Managed Markets (ADMARC)	Names of Private Managed	Names of Council Owned Markets
Kameme	Kameme ADMARC Ipenza ADMARC	None	Budonda Sopelera
Mwamkumbwa	Mwamkumbwa Kasowa	None	Kafora Nandanga Chisankhwa (Maria)
Lufita	Chitipa Boma Lufita	Kulima Gold Farmers World ATC ETG SFFRFM	Chitipa Boma Chinunkha Ichinga Ifumbo, Lufita Tondola, Chendo, Mumba, Mubanga
Chisenga	Wenya Chisenga	None	Bugulira Chisenga Nakasale Wenya
Kavukuku	Nthalire Therere Mahowe	SFFRFM	Nthalire Kapilinkhonde Gamba Mibanga Mahowe
Misuku	Misuku	SFFRFM	Kapoka Sokola Chipwera
	12	6	27

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office, Market information updates reports (2012–2017)

In order for farmers to favorably respond to market demands and realize increased agro based incomes, the District provides agribusiness services with the aim of helping farmers to; minimize production costs, improving the quality of farm produce, and to enhance product value as well as determining profitability of enterprises through gross margin analysis. The main sub-sectors of agribusiness in the District can be broadly categorized into 1-Input Suppliers, 2-Producers, and Produce Output processes. The agribusiness strategy in the District is premised on building capacities of farmer associations, farmer-based-organizations and agricultural cooperatives. Between 2012/13 and 2016/17 season:

- 4 cooperatives were formed and registered
- 20 farmer field schools were established and trained in market-oriented farm planning and management
- 5 Irrigation clubs were identified and trained on Market Oriented Horticulture Empowerment Approach
- 13 Farmer groups were supported with marching grant under the village challenge fund concept.
- 3 District agriculture fairs were conducted where farmers got linked to markets

Table 4.9 Agriculture Cooperatives

EPA	Number of Agriculture-Related Cooperatives					Number of Farmers				
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Kameme	1	1	1	1	2	58	58	58	58	78
Mwamkumbwa	1	1	1	2	2	80	80	80	80	158
Lufita	3	3	3	3	3	129	129	129	129	129
Misuku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chisenga	3	3	3	3	3	173	173	173	173	173
Kavukuku	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83

Despite agricultural cooperatives constituting 60% of the registered entities in the country, the District has not fared well in terms of the number of registered agricultural cooperatives. Cooperative development is still at its infancy stage in the District with data showing only 11 registered cooperatives from 2012/13 to 2016/17 season. Nevertheless, opportunities for agribusiness development are high in the District. The District has a substantial domestic market of an estimated 90, 000 households; proximity to Tanzania and Zambia, and policy framework for economic growth.

4.1.2.4 Agricultural Practices

TYPE OF CROPPING SEASONS

The District has two cropping seasons namely summer and winter cropping. The rain-fed farming system contributes almost 90% of agricultural produce. The summer season spans 4-5 months either from October or November to March. The winter irrigation cropping system is the second one and spans from April to November. Production is dependent on residual moisture or watering through irrigation farming technologies. The District also practices relay cropping of bean especially in Misuku, Kameme and Chisenga EPAs. The key challenge however to irrigation farming is steady availability of hybrid & composite seeds to enhance production and productivity. Besides farming systems, farmers are encouraged to adopt good agricultural practices as a requisite for achieving increased yields. Among others the District has intensified promotion of practices such as; soil fertility improvement, soil and water conservation, conservation farming, use of good seed or planting material, rain water harvesting, farm mechanization and crop protection among others.

NUMBER OF FARM FAMILIES APPLYING FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES ETC

Fertilizer application as a practice is being encouraged in order to obtain high yields. The commonly applied fertilizers in the District are UREA and NPK in maize production followed by CAN and D-Compound, which is used in tobacco production. For the past five years, the yearly uptake of fertilizer in the District varied from 3,569.97 to 7,161.86 mt with 2013/14 registering the highest uptake of all the years. Table 37 below shows fertilizer uptake and usage in the District for the past 5 years.

Table 4.10 Uptake of different types of fertilizers (mt) in Chitipa

Type	Agricultural production season					Average
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	
NPK	2417.92	3246.19	1993.32	2182.73	1692.23	2306.48
UREA	2096.27	3461.82	1843.15	2105.81	1575.29	2216.47

Type	Agricultural production season					Average
	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	
CAN	41.21	328.79	97.25	140.4	161.60	153.85
D-Compound	0	66.085	144.41	28.5	123.75	72.549
Supper-D	10.20	58.975	7.40	227.55	17.10	64.245
Total Uptake	4565.60	7161.86	4085.53	4684.99	3569.97	4813.59

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

The general fertilizer uptake in the District has increased due to FISP, which account for 50% since 2006 while another 50% is from other government projects, agro-lending institutions, NGO's support, and farmer own purchases. The amounts of fertilizers are however, below the potential recommended application rates due to high cost. Almost 80% of farmers apply fertilizers to their crops. Table 38 summarizes FISP beneficiaries for the past five growing seasons.

Table 4.11 FISP household beneficiaries by EPA for Chitipa for the past 5 years

EPA	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17
Kameme	2,590	2,570	2,570	2,231	1,364
Mwamkumbwa	3,508	3,481	3,481	3,946	2,353
Lufita	9,814	9,740	9,740	10,253	6,135
Chisenga	3,007	2,984	2,984	2,847	1,684
Kavukuku	4,012	3,982	3,982	3,693	2,260
Misuku	3,469	3,443	3,443	3,230	1,904
TOTAL	26,400	26,200	26,200	26,200	15,700

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- FISP Annual Reports (2012-2017)

However, cost of inputs and disposable income, distance to and from selling points, availability of fertilizers on the markets, have a huge bearing on the yearly total number of farmers applying fertilizers and amount applied in the District to increase production. Low uptake and utilization of chemical fertilizer can further be attributed to declining number of farmers benefiting from FISP. For instance, only 22% benefited from FISP in 2016/17 season. The hard to reach areas of Misuku, Chisenga, Wenya and Nthalire-Mahowe suffer the most and farmers on average travel up to about 40 kilometres to access inputs.

Apart from fertilizers, farmers also apply chemical pesticides to protect their crops from pests like fall armyworms, African armyworm, stalk borer and weevils among others in maize fields, bean beetles and aphids in beans and groundnuts respectively. Besides synthetic chemicals, the government and its partners are encouraging farmers to use indigenous knowledge, particularly use of botanical chemicals as alternatives to inorganic chemicals. Though the key hindrance to chemical application has been that many farmers respectively do not have sprayers and protective clothing to effectively and safely apply chemicals.

4.1.2.5 Agricultural Services

The Council provides a number of extension services aligned to crop production, livestock production, land resources and conservation, fisheries, extension and advisory services among others.

SOURCES OF FARM INPUTS BY EPA

The input supply chain in the District comprises both the public and non-state actors. Over the past five seasons (2012/13 to 2016/17) farmers have accessed inputs on cash basis from: agro-dealers/vendors, Kuli-ma gold, Agricultural Trading Company, Chipiku store, Smallholder Farmers Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi (SFFRFC), ADMARC, and Farmers World. While MEDEF, Alliance One, Japanese Tobacco International (JTI) provides inputs on credit/loans.

Farmers also benefited from participating in projects implemented by: 1) NGOs (Tubepoka Development initiative-TDI, World Vision Malawi, World Relief, CADECOM, Clinton Hunter Initiative and Lusubilo among others.; 2) Government projects/programs such as Agriculture Sector Wide Approach-Support project (ASWAp-Sp), Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Program (SAPP), Irrigation Rural Livelihood and Agriculture Development Project (IRLADP), Farm Income Diversification Project, FISP. Other development partners such as the GIZ & Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) have supported farmers in the District with inputs such as legumes, cereals and chemicals as well as fertilizers.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORKER AND EXTENSION WORKER TO FARMER BY EPA

Table 39 below shows the staffing position of the District in terms of Agricultural extension workers by establishment.

Table 4.12 Number of Agricultural extension workers by EPA

Name of EPA	# of Sections	Number Extension workers by Year				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kameme	7	3	3	5	4	3
Mwamkumbwa	6	5	5	5	4	3
Lufita	11	9	8	11	11	11
Misuku	9	6	6	4	4	2
Chisenga	7	3	4	3	4	5
Kavukuku	11	3	3	4	3	4
District Total	51	29 (57%)	29 (57%)	32 (63%)	29 (57%)	28 (55%)

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-HR Staff returns reports (2012-2017)

By 2016/17 season the vacancy rate at AEDO level was 45%, which is significant enough to affect/compromise outreach and education programs in the District. Comparing data on staffing levels and farm families in table 39 show that the staff to farmers' ratio is at 1:2, 502, which is three times higher than the national recommended ratio of 1:750. There is an immediate need to address this shortage of staff if agriculture is to continue supporting livelihoods of people in Chitipa. Thus, both the public and non-public led extension systems should recruit frontline staff so that reachability can be enhanced in the District.

In order to mitigate the staffing challenges, the District has intensified use of farmer-to-farmer extension approaches through lead farmers as one way of enhancing effectiveness of extension service among the District's farming community.

The table below shows the number of lead farmers by EPA

Table 4.13 Number of lead farmers per EPA

Name of EPA	Number of lead farmers by Year				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Kameme	42	58	64	78	119
Mwamkumbwa	38	67	118	155	216
Lufita	143	192	232	294	343
Misuku	64	97	187	222	294
Chisenga	57	69	73	89	165
Kavukuku	92	125	148	161	252
District Total	436	608	822	999	1389

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-DAES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

At the meantime there are 1,389 lead farmers, an increase from 436 in 2013, in the District. However, there is need to build their technical capacity in order for them to effectively support their fellow farmers and also need to strengthen the lead farmer networks to promote peer learning among farmers

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

The sector provides a number of services that support production and utilization of the produce through delivery of technical messages through the research-extension- farmer linkage with the aim of enhancing pro-poor economic growth by facilitating adoption of good agriculture practices and access to production and market information. The agricultural services practically address challenges pertaining to growing demand for food, community malnutrition, climate change problems, natural resource degradation, and gender & HIV&AIDs related problems.

The District provides the following services; Land husbandry; Irrigation; Farm mechanization, Seed services, Crop protection, Agricultural Farm Inputs, Agribusiness extension, Gender HIV and AIDS in Agricultural and Natural resources management and Agricultural Extension Methodologies. The District uses various extension strategies, methodologies and approaches used to reach out to farmers include but not limited to use of; strategic extension campaigns, lead farmers, farmer groups, plant health clinics, meetings, trainings, farmer field schools, farmer business schools, on farm demonstrations, field days, agriculture fairs. However, major constraints for services delivery in the District include; mobility, staffing & funding levels as well as weak institutional coordination among service providers.

In order to build farmer capacity, the District uses both the residential and day training approaches. However residential centers were not in full operation due to both inadequate funding levels as well as the dilapidated nature of the structures. Thus infrastructure require major rehabilitation and maintenance. In total the District has three RTCs and four Day-Training-Centers as indicted in Table 41 below. There are 3 RTCs and 4 DTCs in the District.

Table 4.14 Residential and day training centers in the District

No.	EPA	Residential Training Centers	EPA	Day Training Centers
1.	Kavukuku	Kavukuku	Kameme	Kameme
2.	Lufita	Meru	Mwamkumbwa	Mwamkumbwa
3.	Misuku	Misuku	Lufita	Lufita

No.	EPA	Residential Training Centers	EPA	Day Training Centers
4.			Chisenga	Chisenga

Source: Chitipa Agriculture Office-DAES and Planning Annual Reports (2017)

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

Institutionally, the District implements its activities through four-tier level structure, which consists of the Directorate of agriculture, environment and natural resources; District Agriculture office management; Extension Planning Area and Extension Section level. The structure provides a framework within which both state and non-state service providers implement their activities. Table 42 below shows the various departments and their branches under agriculture sector. Agriculture sector has 6 technical departments as highlighted in Table 42

Table 4.15 Agriculture sector's technical departments, branches and Sections

ID	Technical Department	Comprised Branches / Section
1	Agricultural Extension Services	It consists of four branches and one section. Extension Methodologies & Systems branch Agricultural Communication Food & Nutrition branch AGRESS/Women's programs (mainstream's gender, HIV&AIDs issues in agriculture development) Agribusiness section
2	Crops Development	Cereals section Horticulture Farm Mechanization Tobacco Legumes
3	Land Resources	Land information Environmental Education
4	Livestock Development	Animal Health & production Animal regulatory services
5	Fisheries	Aquaculture production
6	Irrigation & Water development	Infrastructure development Agronomy

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-Management and Administration Annual Report (2012-2017)

Financing of agricultural intervention is through both Ministries of local government and Rural Development, and that of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. Technical guidance is mainly through ministry of agriculture. In terms of operation at District level, the Chief Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Officer (CAENRO) heads the institution and is technically supported by Principal Agriculture Officer and subject matter specialist (SMSs) as technical heads of department. Technically, the District works through six departments (see Table 4.13). At EPA level, the sector works through eight (8) Extension Planning Areas (EPAs) sub-divided into 72 sections covering 585 villages with not less than 56003 farming households. The Agricultural Extension Development Coordinators (AEDCs) heads EPAs and are technically supported by Agricultural Extension Development officers (AEDO) & Assistant Veterinary Officer (AVO).

Besides the government, there are a number of agricultural service providers promoting agricultural interventions focusing on agricultural production and productivity; food and nutrition security; and sustainable natural resource management. Integration of services providers is ensured by the District Agricultural Extension Service System (DAESS), which provides a framework for; organizing farmers' demands, organizing service providers' response to farmers' needs, stakeholder coordination and mobilizing funding for extension services. Integration into the mainstream government structure is through two structures namely District Agricultural Extension Coordination Committee (DAECC) and Stakeholder Panels. All agricultural service providers in the District constitute membership to these committees. The figure below shows the institutional setup of the Agriculture; however, the directorate of Agriculture is not yet activated at council level.

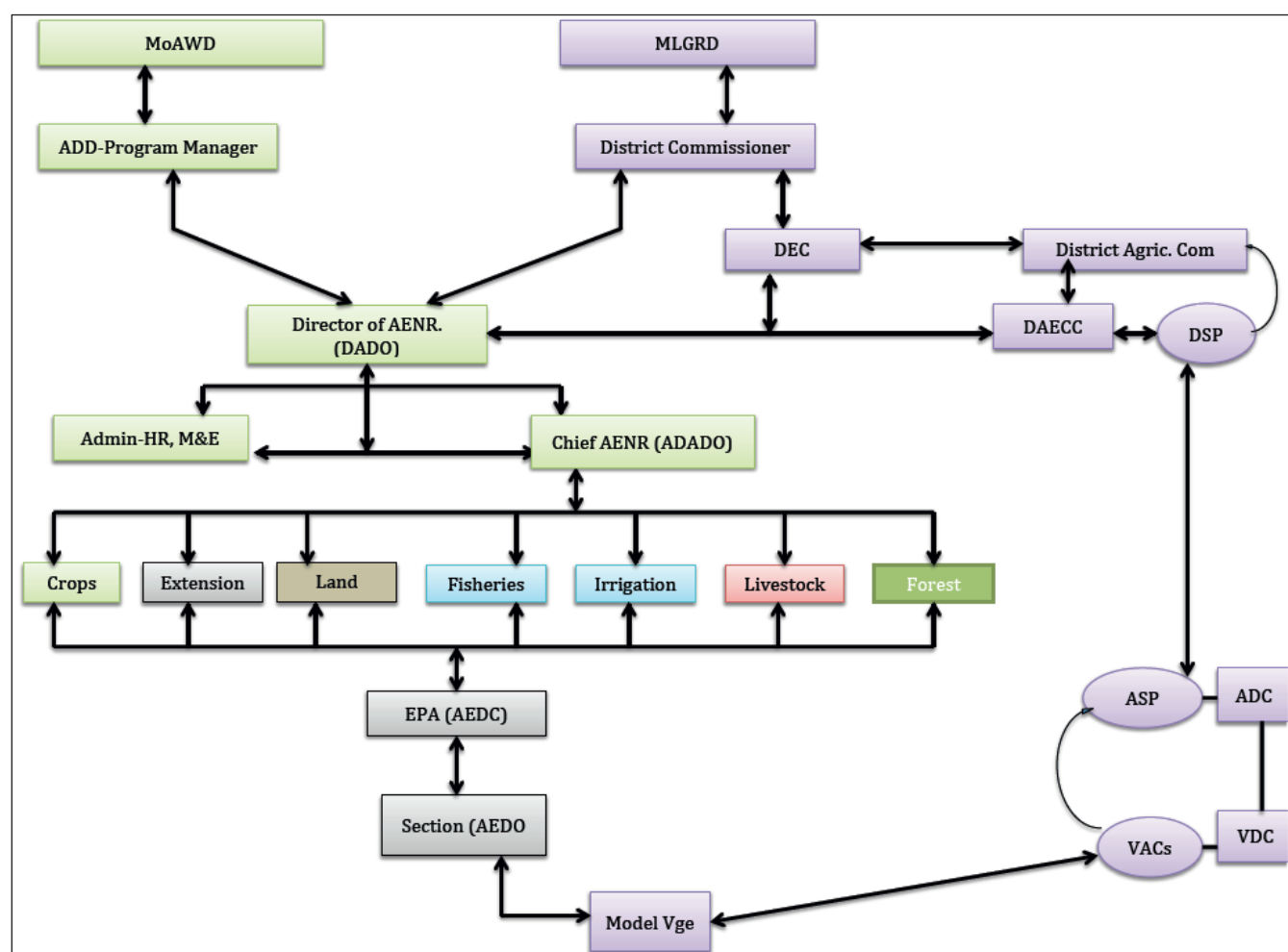


Figure 4.2 Institutional coordination structures for the agriculture sector

Source: DAESS implementation manual, 2006

Smallholder-farming system is the primary target for AEAS in the District unlike in the specialized coffee industry, which has its own extension system. The model village is the entry point for agricultural interventions and provides a platform for articulating community's demands and aggregating them at Area and District Stakeholder Panel level (ASP & DSP).

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROVIDERS

The District has a number of credit service providers from which farmers can sustain production of agricultural commodities. Some service providers issue farm inputs on credit or cash loans that are paid back in cash or in kind. The inputs can be for crops, livestock and aquaculture farming. Some of the notable services providers issuing farm inputs on credit include MEDEF, Japan Tobacco International (JTI), Limbe leaf Company among others. Those providing cash credits included micro finance companies and banks. The farming communities also benefit from their own Village and Loan Savings (VSL) initiatives. The major challenge for most of farmers though is lack of financial literacy, as majority of them can hardly comprehend.

4.1.2.6 Farm Holding

The District has 411,750 ha of land of which 217,800 hectares are cultivable lands, representing 53%. The remaining 193,950 ha of land are marginal and under forest cover hence not suitable for cultivation. The District's average land holding size is 1.31 ha which is well above the national average of 0.45 ha. Kameme EPA has the highest average land holding size (2.50 ha) than any other EPA and Lufita has the smallest land holding size of 0.97 ha per family in the District. Refer to the table below.

SMALLHOLDER FARMING

Table below 43 shows total area covered by smallholder farming by EPA. Proportion of smallholder cultivated land to that of available arable land in the District is 42%. However, proportion of smallholder farming land to that of available cultivated land is 94.51% whilst the estates constitute only 5.49%. Cultivation is done on moderately suitable to marginal land in the District. This partially explains the reason why productivity has been low in the District.

Table 4.16 Total area covered by smallholder farming, by EPA

EPA	Total Arable Land	Total Cultivated Area (2016 /17)	Proportion of cultivated to arable land (%)	Total Farm Families (2016 /17)	Average Cultivated Area / family (2016 /17)
Kameme	29,700	15,565	52	6163	2.50
Mwamkumbwa	24,658	13,644	55	10829	1.3
Lufita	60,842	26,590	44	27482	0.97
Chisenga	29,700	9,013	30.3	7104	1.27
Kavukuku	68,400	13,989	20.5	9970	1.4
Misuku	4,500	12,816	284.8	8496	1.51
District	217,800	91,617	42	70,044	1.31

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

Table 44 is showing description of land in Chitipa. About 86% (54,000 ha) of land in Misuku is considered marginal and good soils for cultivation constitutes 6% (4,050 ha). Only 42.00% (17,100 ha) of land is considered good for cultivation in Kameme while 31% (12,600 ha) land is considered moderately good for cultivation. Of the total 102,600 ha in Mwabulambia, 81% (82,800 ha) is good for farming. Agricultural land in Mwenewenya and Themba Nthalire are considered moderately good for farming.

Table 4.17 Table Description of land in Chitipa

Traditional Authority	Good (ha)	Moderate (ha)	Marginal (ha)	Unsuitable (ha)
Kameme	17100	12600	0	10800
Mwabulambya	82800	2700	12600	4500
Misuku	4050	450	54000	4500
Mwenewenya	0	29700	0	43200
Nthalire	0	68400	9450	54900
CHITIPA	103,950	113,850	76,050	117,900

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office – LRCD Annual reports (2012-2017)

PROPORTION OF SMALLHOLDER FARMING AREA TO TOTAL CULTIVATED AREA BY EPA

Table 45 below shows the proportion of smallholder farming to total cultivated land in the District as at 2016/17. The proportion of smallholder cultivated land to that of arable land available in the District was at 42% in 2016/2017 season. Of the remaining 58%, government institutions like Kasama Smallholder Burley out Grower Dry Land Scheme, Meru Livestock Farm, and some by estates, which are no longer functional, held some of the arable land.

Table 4.18 Proportion of smallholder farming area to total cultivated area by EPA

EPA	Total arable land	Total cultivated area (2016 / 17)	Proportion of cultivated to arable land (%)	Total farm families (2016 / 17)	Average cultivated area / family (2016 / 17)
Kameme	29,700	15,565	52	6,163	2.50
Mwamkumbwa	24,658	13,644	55	10,829	1.3
Lufita	60,842	26,590	44	27,482	0.97
Chisenga	29,700	9,013	30.3	7,104	1.27
Kavukuku	68,400	13,989	20.5	9,970	1.4
Misuku	4,500	12,816	284.8	8,496	1.51
District total	217,800	91,617	42	70,044	1.31

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS PER EPA

As of 2016/17, the District had a total of 70,044 farming households, which had been steadily increasing from 64,719 in 2012/13 season. The largest number of farming households is in Lufita EPA as it has the largest population and also largest proportion of good settlement and arable land in the District due to its nature of being a plain. As of 2016/17 season, the total number of female and male headed farming households were 23,645 and 45,399 respectively. The female-headed farm households represent 33.75% and the male-headed farm household is at 66.25% of the total farm household in the District. Table 46 below indicates the number of farming households' trends in the District for the period starting from 2012/13 to 2016/17 seasons.

Table 4.19 Number of male and female-headed households in Chitipa District

EPA	H/holds 2012/13	H/holds 2013/14	H/holds 2014/15	H/holds 2015/16	H/holds 2016/17	FHH 2016/17	MHH 2016/17	Total HHs
Kameme	5,362	5,531	5,531	5,700	6,163	2,033	4,130	6,163
Mwamkumbwa	9,432	9,657	9,657	10,092	10,829	2,767	7,062	10,829
Lufita	25,164	25,208	25,208	26,196	27,482	9,726	17,756	27,482
Chisenga	7,293	7,447	7,447	7,266	7,104	2,620	4,484	7,104
Kavukuku	9,105	9,288	9,288	9,437	9,970	3,570	6,400	9,970
Misuku	8,363	8,327	8,327	8,261	8,496	2,929	5,567	8,496
District Total	64,719	65,458	65,458	66,952	70,044	23,645	45,399	70,044

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-Farm Family Updates reports (2012-2017).

ESTATE FARMING

Table 47 below shows the estate ownership, land and proportion of cultivated land under estates in the District. There are 186 estates in total falling under 183 estate owners in the District. All the estates registered cover a total of 5,030.61 ha of total cultivated land representing 5.49%. More EPA specific details for estate ownership can be found an appendix 4.1 attached.

Table 4.20 Estate hectareage, ownership and proportion of estate land to total cultivated land

No	EPA or Location	No. of Es- tates	No. of own- ers	Land size (ha)	Largest Estate (ha)	Total cultivated land (ha)	Proportion of estate to total cultivated land
1.	Kameme	8	8	191.25	39.24	15,565	1.22%
2.	Mwamkumbwa	1	1	33.00	33.00	13,644	0.24%
3.	Lufita	100	100	2,312.44	114.56	26,590	8.69%
4.	Chisenga	22	21	883.92	175.00	9,013	9.81%
5.	Kavukuku	48	47	1,508.34	84.00	13,989	10.78%
6.	Misuku	7	6	101.66	38.72	12,816	0.79%
Dis- trict total		186	183	5,030.61	484.52	91,617	5.49%

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-Crops Department Annual Reports (2012-2017).

Lufita EPA has the largest number of estates at 100 covering a total of 2,312.44 ha of the total 26,590 ha cultivated land representing 8.69% while Mwamkumbwa EPA has only 1 registered estate covering 33 ha of the total 13,644 ha of cultivated land representing 0.24%. Though Kavukuku has fewer number of registered estates (48) compared to Lufita, estate land hectareage covers 10.78% of the total 13,989 ha cultivated land. For details on as regards ownership of estates refer to Appendix 4.1 attached below.

4.1.2.7 Irrigation

The MGDS III recognizes sustainable irrigation development as one of the important strategies for mitigating the effects of climate change, ensuring food, income, and nutrition security, but also, as a means for empowering women, youth and vulnerable groups as described in the National Agriculture Policy (NAP) of

2016. The intentions in the NAP for irrigation development are very clear and the main thrust is increasing irrigable area and number of farmers involved in irrigation farming. Economically, irrigation is an important economic driver despite only 9% of cropland in the District is irrigated.

It is estimated that 20% of total crop revenues stems from irrigation farming. On the other hand, irrigation offers employment opportunities to people of Chitipa (through water users association, construction, and transportation among others). The District intends to advance agriculture development through development of areas with irrigation potential, building capacities of stakeholders and farmers, and promote use of appropriate and efficient irrigation technologies and systems.

TOTAL AREA AND PROPORTION OF AREA SERVED BY IRRIGATION FACILITIES BY EPA

The District's potential area for irrigation is around 10,000 hectares and only about 9% (907.94 ha) is under cultivation involving 5,595 farmers of which 61% (3,431) are male and 39% (2,192) are female.

Table 48 indicates area in hectares under different irrigation technologies in the District. The technologies being promoted under smallholder irrigation in the District include: gravity fed/ river diversion irrigation; motorized pump-based irrigation; treadle pump-based irrigation; and watering can-based irrigation. Other systems include drip irrigation and water impoundment (earth dams and multipurpose ponds). Gravity-fed technology is the most used technology covering 665.5 ha and least is solar powered with 1.5 ha. There is no drip irrigation in the District.

Table 4.21 Total land area under irrigation facilities per EPA as at 2016/17 year

EPA	Land area under specific irrigation technology					
	Gravity (ha)	M. pump (ha)	T. pump (ha)	W / canes (ha)	Solar (ha)	Drip (ha)
Kameme	85.6	2.0	11.8	5.0	0.0	0.0
Mwankumbwa	81.6	22.0	25.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Lufita	202.1	2.4	39.0	1.1	1.5	0.0
Chisenga	82.2	1.5	47.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
Kavukuku	90.6	8.0	36.8	8.0	0.0	0.0
Misuku	123.5	0.0	19.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Total area	665.5	35.9	178.8	23.9	1.5	0.0

Source: District Irrigation Office, DIO Annual Reports (2012-2017)

From the table above, there is irrigation farming in all EPAs in the District. This situation is this way mainly due to topography of the District. The irrigation technology development per year for the last 5 years has been summarized in the table below.

Table 4.22 Summary of irrigation development under smallholder farmers per technology

Irrigation Technology	Area Under Irrigation (Ha)					Beneficiaries		
	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	Male	Female	Total
Gravity-fed irrigation	605.76	624.76	644.76	664.76	665.51	2284	1629	3913
Motorized pump	29.9	31.9	31.9	61.9	33.4	159	86	217
Treadle pump	51.2	53.4	53.4	63.4	178.83	817	340	1157
Watering canes	22.9	24.4	24.4	24.4	30.2	142	103	245
Dam/ Impoundment	0	0	0	0	6.8	29	34	63

Irrigation Technology	Area Under Irrigation (Ha)					Beneficiaries		
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	Male	Female	Total
Total	709.76	734.46	754.46	814.46	907.94	3431	2192	5595

Chitipa District Agriculture Office-DIO Annual Reports (2017)

Between 2011/12 and 2016/17 seasons land subjected to irrigation expanded by almost 28%. The gravity fed technology is the predominant and is being practiced on 74% of the irrigation land followed by treadle pump technology at 20% while motorized pump technology commands less than 5% of the land. Watering cans technology is the second least used, as many farmers prefer more efficient technologies and is mostly being used for back yard gardening and in production of tobacco nurseries. Use of solar power is yet to be explored by farmers but it offers a less energy demanding and sustainable way to do irrigation in the District. The expansion of irrigation land can be attributed to Government supported projects (IRLADP and LDF) and NGO support e.g. CADECOM, Lusubilo, Evangelical Association of Malawi among others.

NUMBER OF SITES DEVELOPED PER IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY

Table 50 below gives details of numbers of sites developed per irrigation technology. There is a total of 297 irrigation sites developed in the District under use of different technologies which gives a total of 152 under treadle pumps, 93 under watering canes, 49 gravity-fed, and 3 under motorized pumps. The 3 motorized pumps are all in Mwamkumbwa EPA and the most irrigation technology used in the District is treadle pump. There is no drip irrigation site developed throughout the District. Much as there are many sites under treadle pumps compared to other technologies, the overall hectareage is smaller due to small operational hectareages per scheme.

Table 4.23 Number of sites developed per irrigation technology by EPA

EPA	Irrigation technology	Number of sites per year					Total No. of sites
		2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	
Kameme	Gravity fed	0	6	3	1	0	10
	Treadle Pump	2	0	3	5	5	15
	Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	10	4	3	2	1	20
Mwamkumbwa	Gravity	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Treadle Pump	10	12	6	10	15	53
	Motorized	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	7	3	3	2	0	15
Lufita	Gravity fed	4	3	2	1	1	11
	Treadle Pump	3	2	0	7	8	20
	Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	6	3	3	2	1	15

EPA	Irrigation technology	Number of sites per year					Total No. of sites
		2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	
Chisenga	Gravity fed	5	4	3	2	2	16
	Treadle Pump	5	2	0	8	10	25
	Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	10	3	3	2	1	19
Kavukuku	Gravity fed	4	0	0	0	1	5
	Treadle Pump	3	4	0	11	15	33
	Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	4	3	2	2	0	11
Misuku	Gravity fed	3	3	0	0	0	6
	Treadle Pump	0	0	2	0	3	6
	Motorized	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drip irrigation	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Watering Cane	5	4	3	1	0	13
District total sites		82	50	33	57	64	297

Chitipa District Agriculture Office-DIO Annual Reports (2017)

CROPS CULTIVATED UNDER IRRIGATION

Major crops grown under irrigation farming in Chitipa are leafy vegetables, tomatoes, maize and beans. Maize is by far the major crop grown under irrigation occupying 65% of the land followed by leafy vegetables. Tomato and bean occupy 10% and 8% of the land respectively. Irrigated maize is mostly sold as fresh green maize and on average it costs MK 100.00/cob.

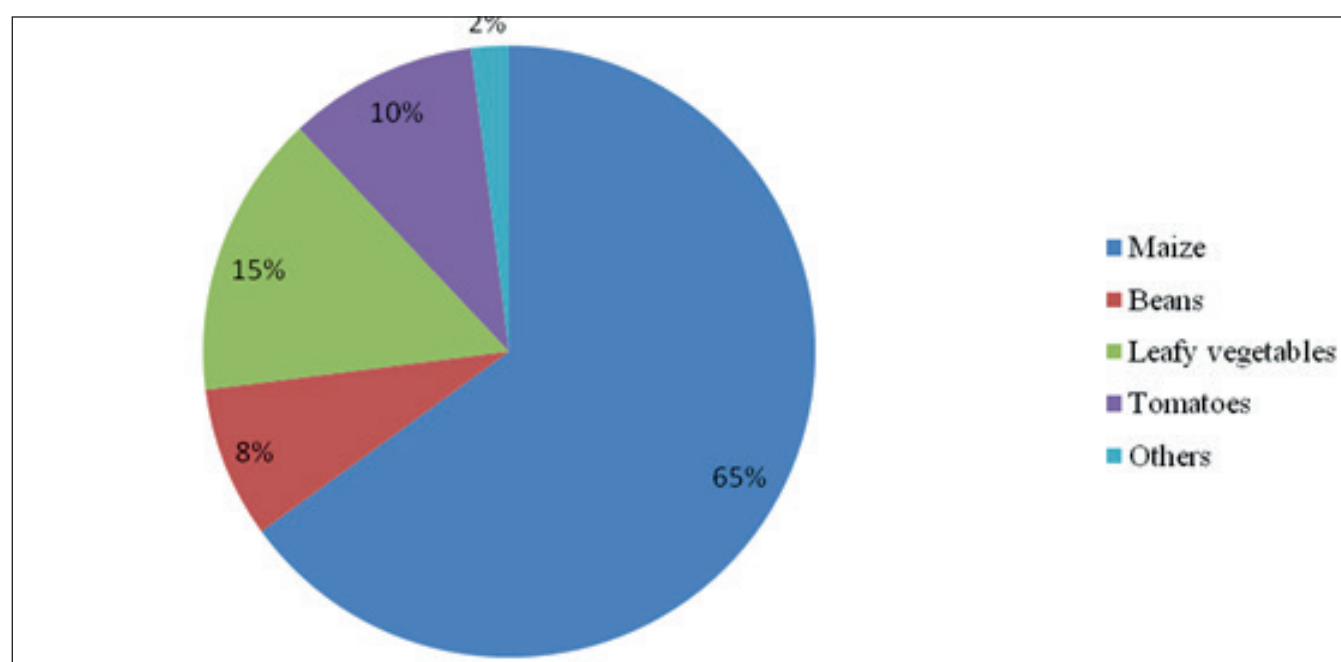


Figure 4.3 Proportions of crop produced under irrigation systems

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-DIO Annual Reports (2012-2017)

4.1.2.8 Contribution of Agriculture to the Local Economy

The agriculture sector is an important driver of economic activity in the District as it is the main source of income for over 80% of the population. Its contribution to economy is either direct or indirect. The sector does that through direct sales of agricultural inputs, produce and products. The agriculture sector also contributes to local economy by creating job opportunities for people of Chitipa through a chain of ancillary support activities such as transportation of goods (inputs and produce), processing grading, packaging and infrastructure development among other.

Agriculture is deemed the third largest employer of skilled labour in the District contributing approximately 600 jobs. In general, the agriculture sector strengthens the purchasing power of the people in the District. The proceeds from agriculture have led to improvement in farming community livelihoods leading to purchases of assets like TV sets, bicycles and livestock among others. Some are able to pay schools fees for their children. Ultimately, the agriculture sector has to some extent spurred development of business-like maize mills, welding workshops and grocery shops among others.

Agriculture sector significantly contributes to labour productivity in other sectors of the economy in the District through better caloric intake and food availability. The food secure households hover around 95% or above for the period under review. This implies that farming households are more able to devote some of their incomes to consumer goods and services instead of concentrating on purchasing food. Increase in agro-based income has, to some extent, strengthened the saving capacity of farmers and this can be evidenced in the rising number of Village Savings and Loan groups in the District over the years.

Taking into account the important role agriculture plays on local economy of Chitipa, it is important to scale up investments intended to develop the agricultural value chains. There is need to strengthen linkages with other sectors of economy in the District in order to sustain agriculture development, and growth.

4.1.2.9 Key Issues From The Agriculture Sector And Their Trends

Developmental issues and their causes at higher level by linking them to MGDS III and SDGs

KEY ISSUES IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

- Use of unimproved seed and cultivars due inadequate availability of input suppliers in many parts of the District
- Low adoption of new farming technologies and good agricultural practices in part due to high cost of inputs
- Low soil fertility due to land degradation
- Prevalence of pests and diseases in crops due low use of low-quality seed and cultivars as well climate change.
- Inadequate finance capital to support agricultural interventions due to low budgetary support
- Low agricultural mechanization due to high initial investments.
- Poor coverage of extension and advisory services due to staff shortage
- Unreliable rainfall pattern due to climate change
- Low involvement of youth and women in agriculture programs due to low literacy and poor programming
- Poor and inadequate infrastructure for agricultural development due to low budgetary support
- Poor service providers' response to farmers' demand to inadequate extension workers and funding
- Low return on investment as a result of low produce prices

- Inadequate production and market information sharing.
- Human disease burden due high incidences of disease and life style
- Post-harvest losses due to low adoption of post harvest management practices.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCING AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHITIPA

- Favourable climatic condition favourable for production of all major crops under both rain-fed and irrigation farming systems.
- The District has vast uncultivated land that can accommodate large-scale production. In terms of irrigation there is high potential for investing as only 9% of the 1000 ha is being cultivated to date
- Budgetary support by both government programs and NGOs projects to promote sustainable agriculture growth.
- Domestic demand for field and horticultural crops

4.1.3 Livestock

The National Agriculture Policy envisages the livestock sub sector as having great potential to contribute to economic well-being of the people and improve nutrition. It also features highly in The National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (2009) actions for preventing nutritional disorder that result from undernourishment. Livestock is also considered part of the climate smart agriculture package/intervention for building resilience of communities against shocks.

The District, therefore, promotes production of cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry (chickens, guinea fowl, doves, ducks among other) and other non-conventional animals like rabbits in order to achieve aspirations set forth in various government development policies. Dogs and cats are among the pets of economic importance in the District due to their ability to transmit rabies disease.

4.1.3.1 Livestock Production

LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Table 51 below shows major livestock species and population trends for Chitipa over the past 5 years. Much as data on actual household keeping different livestock species was not readily available for period 2012 to 2017, but it can be deduced from Table 51 below as to which animals are kept in large numbers compared to others. Poultry is by far the most kept livestock followed by cattle, pigs and goats respectively. But within the poultry classes, population for indigenous chicken (57.24%) and black Australorps (91.20%) increased substantially in 2016/17 over that of 2012/13 seasons.

Table 4.24 Major livestock species population trends for Chitipa District over the past 5 years

Livestock Species	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	% Change over 2012 / 13
Beef cattle	59,334	60,004	62,406	65,051	67,763	14%
Dairy crosses	117	126	136	141	135	15%
Local Goats	48,757	50,293	52,186	57,363	70,832	45%
Local Pigs	36,496	37,367	42,445	47,182	60,095	65%
Exotic Pigs	19,907	19,485	22,603	26,019	36,798	85%
Local Chickens	464,136	475,235	544,520	633,925	729,805	57%
Layers	8,074	10,612	11,362	11,574	6,216	-23%

Livestock Species	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	% Change over 2012 / 13
Commercial Broilers	11,149	12,385	14,800	12,988	10,247	-8%
Black Australorps (BA)	16,692	20,422	21,883	26,716	31,915	91%
Dogs and cats	26,207	28,659	30,038	31,805	33,607	28%

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office- APES Annual Reports (2012–2017)

During the same period, layer and broiler chicken production decreased by 23.01% and 8.09% respectively. The increase in indigenous chicken production can be owed to management system as most of them are on free range as opposed to Broilers and layer chicken production. On the other hand, drug boxes and mass newcastle disease vaccination under SAPP have assisted in reducing parasites and disease outbreaks for chickens in the District. Taking a look at other livestock species like goats, indigenous and exotic pigs demonstrate a significant rise in population between 2012/13 and 2016/17 by 45%, 65% and 84% respectively.

Both classes of cattle registered insignificant increases in population as beef and dairy cattle increased by 14 and 15% respectively, over the five year under review. Dairy production varied each year and this can partly be attributed to lack of improved dairy animals, lack of Artificial Insemination (AI) services but also lack of milk processing plants in the District or neighbouring Districts to motivate production. Absence of artificial insemination, however stand out as the main reason for the decrease in dairy production, as (AI) is the reliable and affordable means of breeding dairy animals to maintain grade of animals.

The increase in goat population can partly be attributed to pass-on-programs implemented by NGOs (TLC, CADECOM and EAM among others) and government projects (SAPP, SSDP). This has rationalized ownership and improved management of goats in the District through good housing and medication (the drug box revolving fund). Guidelines for livestock pass-on are available and can be accessed from Agriculture Offices.

PARASITES/DISEASES AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Although data on specific number of animals affected by parasites or diseases was not readily available for period 2012 to 2017, reports indicate disease and parasite infestation in the District were treated. Table 52 shows number of animals that were treated against parasites and diseases for the last 5 years and died thereafter. Newcastle, infectious coryza, coccidiosis, and respiratory diseases are common for chicken. Worms and fleas are common parasites for chickens. African swine fever is a disease of economic importance for piggery in the District and the hotspots areas include Kameme, Mwamkumbwa and Lufita EPAs due to their geographical position. Such EPAs boarder Tanzania and Zambia and have high volume of pig and pig products business specifically in Lufita EPA. Worms and black quarter disease as well as tick borne diseases such as East Coast Fever (ECF) are a common problem for cattle in the District. The major problems for goats in the District are worms, diarrhea and pneumonia.

Table 4.25 Number of animals treated, and animal deaths recorded

Animal Species	2012 / 13		2013 / 14		2014 / 15		2015 / 16		2016 / 17	
	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died
Poultry	1,567	8,124	2,698	5,589	3,443	4,747	4,657	4,918	7,484	5,339
Cattle	1,277	423	1,789	361	2,545	266	3,778	408	2,912	559
Goats	731	271	1,360	409	1,709	301	2,348	367	2,348	578
Sheep	161	72	84	52	61	89	162	41	98	63

Animal Species	2012 /13		2013 /14		2014 /15		2015 /16		2016 /17	
	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died	Treated	Died
Pigs	930	561	1,050	642	1,299	740	1,757	619	1,843	530
Dogs	No data	330	No data	446	No data	494	No data	363	No data	639
Percentage of animals that died based on overall total populations as in Table 4.27										
Poultry	1.62%		0.52%		0.94%		0.50%		0.61%	
Cattle	0.71%		2.98%		0.58%		3.90%		0.39%	
Pigs	0.99%		1.85%		0.99%		1.77%		0.76%	
Goats	0.56%		2.70%		0.78%		2.98%		0.42%	

District Agriculture Office, DAHLD Annual Reports 2012-2017

The total number of animals treated per year for the period 2012/13-2016/17 shows a positive upward trend and this signifies improvement in veterinary and livestock support services in the District. It further suggests that more and more farmers are realizing the importance of seeking veterinary services. For instance, comparing data of treated animals between 2012/13 and 2016/17 suggest that in 2016/17 the total number of treated chickens, cattle, goats, and pigs were 5917; 1635; 1617, and 913 respectively more than those treated in 2012/13. Except for sheep, which was only 63 fewer than in 2016/17 and this could be attributed to decrease in sheep population over the years, as traditionally people don't like eating its meat (mutton).

There was a general decrease in proportions of poultry, cattle, pigs and goats that died from 2012/13 to 2016/17. Despite the general downward trends in animal deaths, 2013/14 and 2015/16 recorded higher proportions due to infectious disease outbreaks such as African swine fever in pigs, Blackquarter and East Coast Fever in cattle and in goats due to stress related factors under SAPP. SAPP goats were delivered into Chitipa from distant places with different climatic set ups will resulted in acclimatization challenges. Other deaths in cattle and goats can be attributed to pneumonia, diarrhea and worms besides poisoning due to snakebites and ingestion of poisonous plants/shrubs as tethering of animals during rainy season is still common among farmers in the District.

Table 53 illustrates numbers of animals dewormed between 2012/13 and 2016/17. Poultry were the most dewormed registering highest figures of 33, 586 in 2012/13 season and lowest 19,734 chickens in 2015/16 season. Worms in animals are largely due to poor management practices.

Table 4.26 Status of animal deworming in Chitipa District for the past 5 years

Livestock Species	Number of livestock dewormed over five years				
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Poultry	33,586	34,576	24,705	19,734	21,678
Cattle	2,898	2,651	8,083	5,425	3,971
Goats	2,282	2,757	1,898	3,443	2,741
Sheep	130	204	110	453	235
Pigs	2,613	2,306	2,342	2,891	4,001

District Agriculture Office-DAHLD Annual Reports 2012-2017

A broader picture points to the fact the District is faced with a number of challenges that limit livestock productivity. Now given the significance of the livestock subsector calls for all players to take drastic measures aimed at enhancing livestock productivity in the District. This calls for heavy investment in animal health

support infrastructures (such dip tanks,) and services like livestock markets, veterinary clinics which can spur livestock development in the District.

4.1.3.2 Livestock Uses

PERCENTAGE USED FOR DAIRY, MEAT AND TRACTION/TRANSPORT PURPOSES

There are three main uses of cattle in the District which include: meat, dairy and traction/power. Table 54 shows livestock use trends for cattle for the past 5 years in Chitipa.

Table 4.27 Livestock uses trends mainly for cattle species for the past 5 years.

Type of Cattle	Number of cattle used over five years					Averages Utilization
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	
Beef	1.5%	2.10%	2.48%	3.07%	3.83%	2.61%
Dairy	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.09%	0.08%	0.08%
Traction/	3.01%	3.09%	3.15%	3.20%	3.24%	3.14%

Chitipa District Agriculture Office, DAHLD Annual Reports (2012-2017)

As indicated in the table above, on average 5.83% of the cattle population was used between 2012/13 and 2016/17 seasons. For the period under review, the proportionate uses of cattle for beef, dairy and traction to the total cattle population averaged 2.61%, 0.08% and 3.14% respectively. An average utilization rating of 2.61% and 0.08% imply a low per capita consumption of locally produced beef and milk in the District respectively. The low per capita consumption of beef can be attributed to the fact that rural people mostly slaughter small stocks like chickens, goats and pigs due to their size and implication on their business as they sell out faster in their markets. Data on goat and pig slaughters was not readily available for the period under review.

The fact that there are few dairy animals used implies that a great deal of locally produced milk (sold as fresh or fermented) comes from the beef cattle. This is so because farmers have difficulties sourcing improved dairy animals and difficulties breeding them using artificial insemination services as there are no projects supporting dairy farming in the District despite the fact that the climatic conditions are favourable.

USAGE OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS

The main usage avenues of the by-products are human consumption, agricultural manure production and household utilities like sleeping mats, chairs, and drums. Chicken feathers are not utilized in any ways as they cannot be aggregated in considerable quantities as there is no commercial poultry abattoir in the District where so many chickens can be slaughtered.

Table 55 below shows the animal products and by-products that are commonly produced and their associated usage in the District.

Table 4.28 Table Animal products and by products commonly found in Chitipa

No.	By-product	Animal species	Description	Major usage
1.	Meat	All domesticated except cats and dogs	Fresh muscles parts from animal carcasses, includes some offals, hoves etc	Human consumption
2.	Milk	Bovine (cattle)	Fresh or fermented milk	Human consumption
3.	Eggs	Poultry	Commonly eggs from chickens and guinea fowls	Human consumption
4.	Hides and skins	Cattle and goats	Tough animal external coating	Sold to leather industry, drums, sleeping mats, chairs,
5.	Dung and drop-pings	All domesticated except cats and dogs	Animal wastes mainly mixture of faeces and urine	Manure making in agriculture
6.	Feathers	Poultry species	Feathers and hairs from avian species	Not used, Not collected just disposed anyhow

Source: District Agriculture Office, DAHLD Annual Reports (2012-2017)

4.1.3.3 Livestock Services and Facilities

Animal production and health services are the two major services being provided for in the District. Government through the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD) and non-state actors provide animal production and health services in the District. The aim behind is to enhance livestock production and productivity, ensure availability of safe and wholesome livestock products besides promoting animal welfare. Other players include private drug stores, nonprofit making NGOs and profit-oriented institutions like NyamaWorld, Proto Feeds and Donna's Eggs companies.

The specialized veterinary services that the DAHLD provides include; animal treatments, deworming, vaccination and castration of animals by assistant veterinary officers (AVO) in EPAs. DAHLD however, fails to adequately serve the people in part because it operates with lean staff base. The vacancy rate at post of AVO in 2016/17 was as high as 72 % and of which 28% of them will be retired by 2022. The District is trying to bridge the gap by using trained livestock lead farmers to render some very simple procedures like poultry vaccination to fellow farmers in some parts of the EPA. For complex veterinary procedures, farmers are advised to seek the services of Veterinary Assistants (VAs).

NUMBER OF CATTLE DIPS, VETERINARY CENTERS AND CRUSHES

The District has 2 non-functional livestock markets, 19 slaughter stations, 24 dip tanks, 24 veterinary stations and 30 crushes. Table 56 below shows some key facilities under DAHLD.

Table 4.29 Livestock facilities and their distribution in the District for the past 5 years

EPA	No. of livestock markets	No. of Slaughter station	No of Dip Tanks	No. of vet stations	No. of crushes	Operational dip tanks				
						2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Kameme	0	3	4	2	4	0	0	0	1	1
Mwam-kumbwa	0	4	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
Lufita	1	3	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	1
Chisenga	0	3	3	7	6	0	0	0	0	0
Kavukuku	1	3	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Misuku	0	3	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
District Total	2	19	24	24	30	3	2	1	2	3

Source: District Agriculture Office, DAHLD Annual Reports (2012-2017)

Livestock marketing services are not well defined and established in the District requiring stakeholder's support in re-establishing of some in the District. There are no designated agricultural markets for trading livestock in all EPAs except in Kavukuku and Lufita, though the required structures are either vandalized or heavily dilapidated hence not functioning. The market requires revamping, new equipment installed, and its land leased as well.

Farmers in almost all the EPAs are failing to run dip tanks due to high cost of acaricides and disorganization of dip tank committees such that they fail to mobilize resources to buy acaricides to service the dip tanks. In general, this has led to few animals being serviced per year. The failure to utilize dip tanks offers an opportunity for investment by private sector through public-private-partnerships (PPPs) framework. Table 57 below shows livestock numbers undergoing tick control between 2012/13 and 2016/17 season.

Table 4.30 Numbers of livestock undergoing tick control over the past 5 years

Method of control	Species of animal	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Plunge Dipping	Cattle	8,400	7,231	5,850	9,120	14,534
Spraying	Cattle	11,080	12,445	9,787	10,789	16,023
Total		19,480	19,696	15,637	19,909	30,557

Source: District Agriculture Office DAHLD Annual Reports 2012-2017

As presented in the table above, the number of animals accessing tick control services has increased during the period 2012/13 to 2016/17 from 19,480 to 30,557 respectively. But the number is relatively low compared to livestock populations in the District. For instance, when comparing data in Table 4.27 to the one in Table 4.33, less than 35% of cattle population accessed dipping services at the facilities in 2012/13 (33%), 2013/14 (33%), 2014/15 (25%) and 2015/16 (31%). Majority of livestock owners opt for spraying method of tick control.

ANIMAL SLAUGHTER AND PROCESSING SERVICES AND FACILITIES

As previously presented Table 4.28, the District has only 19 animal slaughter and meat-processing facilities situated in all EPAs. However, all of these facilities fall short of meeting food safety standards guidelines of

the World Animal Health (OIE), World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The facilities are easily accessed by stray dogs and pose a food safety threat to citizens of Chitipa, as meat gets processed at an open slab space. In addition, most slaughter slab locations have been heavily encroached by dwellers making the facilities poor by standards. The risk of food contamination with salmonella, listeria bacteria as well as rabies is so high in the District due to poor conditions of meat handling facilities. This calls for relocating and construction of a new slaughter and meat processing facilities that meet national food safety standards in the District. Meat constitutes many people's diets with cattle, goat and pig slaughters averaging 6, 3 and 8 a day respectively, at the District headquarters market only.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION SERVICES

The District has not had vibrant artificial insemination services as almost all the trained farmer A.I. technicians were idle due to shortage of semen, migration of some of the farmer technicians and staff turnover. The current situation therefore, offers a good opportunity to stakeholders willing to invest in the livestock breeding sector.

ANIMAL VACCINATION SERVICES

The vaccination activities mainly targeted dogs, cats, cattle, and poultry-chickens against major diseases of economic importance. Poultry were the most vaccinated livestock reaching as high 219,567 birds in 2015/16. Cattle got vaccinated mainly against black quarter disease with 2012/13 recording the highest (25,922). The large numbers could be attributed to the Trans-Boundary Animal Disease Control project from which the District benefited. High willingness levels from farmers and looming fear of the diseases from neighboring country (Zambia) caused the farmers to have positive attitude.

Table 4.31 below shows livestock vaccinations for a period of 5 years starting from 2012-2013:

Table 4.31 Livestock vaccinations against diseases of economic importance over the past 5 years

Type of livestock	Type of vaccine	Number of animals vaccinated				
		2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17
Dogs & Cats	Rabies	5,863	8,890	10,008	-	4,436
Cattle	Blackquarter	25,922	4,263	7,767	12,453	5,859
Poultry	Newcastle	174,516	65,567	165,545	219,567	208,552
Totals		206,301	78,720	183,320	232,020	218,847
Coverage as a percentage (%) of total livestock population						
Dog & Cats	Rabies	22.37	31.02	33.32	-	35.54
Cattle	Blackquarter	43.59	7.09	12.42	19.10	8.63
Poultry	Newcastle	34.90	12.64	27.94	32.04	26.80

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES and DAHLD Annual Reports (2012-2017)

Dogs and cats were vaccinated against rabies diseases though only 35.54% against the hot spots target got vaccinated. This is hardly near the World Animal Health Organization recommended vaccination rate of at least 70% of dog population. Rabies disease is a serious veterinary-public health threat in the District and its exposure is from domestic dogs. Efforts to prevent and control the disease are made difficult due to low public funding, porous borders (Tanzania and Zambia) and increase in number of stray dogs in the District. Stakeholder support is therefore an urgent need so that the District can safeguard the pets and the citizenry from rabies diseases.

4.1.3.4 Contribution of Livestock to the Local Economy

The average livestock prices have been slowly but steadily increasing over time which shows that similar trends in the contribution to the local economy. Table 59 below shows some average prices of major species of animals in the District for the last 5-year period.

Table 4.32 Average livestock prices in MK per unit commodity in Chitipa District

Livestock Species	Livestock Population					Unit prices					Estimated crude value as 2013 / 14 in Bn MK	Estimated crude value as 2016 / 17 in Bn MK
	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17		
Poultry	500051	518654	592565	685203	778183	1700	2250	2643	3000	3250	1.17	2.53
Cattle	59451	60130	62542	65192	67898	72000	93423	98 083	134000	140000	5.62	9.51
Pigs	56403	56852	65048	73201	96893	-	20600	27032	27500	30400	1.17	2.95
Goats	48757	50293	52186	57363	70832	10700	12065	13740	15000	15500	0.61	1.10
Total Estimated Crude Values for livestock											8.57	16.09

Source: Chitipa District Agriculture Office-APES Annual Reports (2012-2017)

As illustrated in Table 59, the livestock subsector has potential to eradicate extreme poverty among the farming communities besides being the chief source of animal protein. The unit prices all livestock types and their populations have been on the increasing over the reports period. The combined crude economic values basing on population against unit commodity prices of cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry rose from a whopping MK 8.57bn to MK 16.098bn. By 2016/17 season crude economic value for poultry, cattle, pigs and goats were estimated at MK2.53bn, MK 9.51bn, 2.95bn and MK1.10bn from MK1.17bn, MK5.62bn, MK1.17bn, and MK 0.60bn in 2013/14 season respectively. Data on economic value for poultry production suggest that if poultry is well managed and done has great potential to increasing agro-based incomes of farming communities. Its crude economic value was substantially high at MWK 2.53bn in 2016/17 seasons. However, the key challenge to poultry production is source of improved breeding stock because the District depends on Mzuzu Government Hatchery at Choma Livestock farm to access an improved dual-purpose chicken known as Black Australorp chicken (Mikolongwe Chicken). Implying that a min hatchery for these chickens offers a potential business opportunity despite energy problems. Production of broilers and layer chickens in Chitipa has been generally low compared to indigenous chicken partly due to inavailability and price of quality feed suppliers, inavailability of day-old chicks as well as disease and parasites shocks.

4.1.3.5 Key Issues From The Agriculture Sector And Their Trends

The livestock subsector is increasingly becoming an important aspect to Chitipa's local economy. For instance, it's the main source of animal protein in the District but also sources of income to many farming communities in Kavukuku, Chisenga and Lufita EPAs. How the District experiences low productivity and the main constraining factor in the District include;

- Poor livestock husbandry practices (housing and feeding among others) due to low ownership by many farmers
- Occurrence of parasites and disease in animals (Blackquarter, ECF, FMD etc.) due to uncontrolled grazing.
- Low market price incentives due to the fact that farmers are not organized into agribusiness groups and cooperatives.

- Inadequate marketing infrastructure (livestock markets, slaughter and processing facilities) due to low investment in the livestock subsector by both government and stakeholders.
- Lack of District livestock development master plans due to low expertise and technical capacity
- Use of unimproved breeds due to lack of breeding programs
- Low veterinary staff due to staff turn over and no recruitment.

4.1.4 Fisheries Resources

Chitipa District has very few fisheries resources found in its major water bodies namely rivers, ponds, and dams. Some of the species commonly found in the rivers are catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*) and *Insipa barbus litamba* (matemba). The Department of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control Programme introduced fish farming to the District as early as 1963. The purpose was to improve nutrition and income of the rural population in areas away from Lake Malawi. It was first introduced at Chisenga and later spread to other areas like Misuku and Bulambya-Kaseye in Chendo, Ibanda, and Chinunkha. In the 2016 – 2017 farming season, fish farming activities have spread further to all 5 Traditional Authorities. The species of fish cultured in the District include *Oreochromis shiranus* and *Tilapia rendalli* provided by fisheries department with support from National Aquaculture Centre (NAC) in Zomba and Chisenga government fishponds in Chisenga Extension Planning Area (EPA) within the District. These species grow up to 0.6 kilograms within a culture period of 6 months under good management.

4.1.4.1 Fishing Grounds

TYPES OF FISHING GROUNDS

The main fishing grounds in the District are fishponds and rivers such as Songwe, Kaseye, Chambo, Hanga, Sekwa, Jembia, North Rukuru, Mbalizi, and Mbindi.

NUMBER OF FISH PONDS BY SIZE AND TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

There has been an increase in the number of fishponds from 192 in 2011/12 to 390 in 2016/2017. The increase is as a result of LDF programme implemented within the past five years. The programme supported farmers and farmer groups in areas of pond construction and distribution of fish fingerlings, especially in Bulambya – Kaseye and Kameme. Table 60 below shows number of fishponds by TA and size.

Table 4.33 Number of fishponds by size and Traditional Authority (TA)

TA	No of fish ponds					Average pond size (m2)				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kameme	0	2	3	3	5	0	400	800	1100	1190
Nthalire	0	2	6	8	12	0	347	692	834	1613
Mwaulambya	50	65	84	105	119	4924	6833	8245	12469	16852
Mwenewenya	83	90	128	130	162	24284	28495	36392	40254	43200
Mwenemisuku	60	64	70	85	92	2083	2638	2891	3238	3849
Total	193	223	291	331	390	31291	38713	49020	5785	6674

Source: Chitipa District Fisheries Department (2017)

The table above presents an increase in number of fish ponds due to increase in level of investment by Government and other partners such as Local Development Fund (LDF). The development entails communities have somewhat increased access to fish food and income from fish farming. However, the stocking density is still very low estimated at 5 per sq.m and support to increase stocking density to optimum levels in an immediate need to enhance productivity smallholder aquaculture farming system.

NUMBER OF FISHERMEN AND ASSISTANTS BY TA

The District has no data on number of fishermen and assistants due to inadequate staff to collect such data.

4.1.4.2 Fish Production

The average catch per farmer per year ranges from 8 to 12 Kilograms. However, some farmers do harvest as much as 75 kg per annum. Main fish species harvested are *Oriochromis shiranus* and *Tilapia rendalli*. The common fishing methods used include line and hook, baskets and fish nets both in rivers and ponds. However, some fishermen especially in Songwe river and North Rukuru river use poisonous plants for fishing. The District is working hard in educating the communities on dangers and consequences of using poisons when fishing as it threatens aquatic biodiversity. The office of fisheries though seek support from a cross sectional of stakeholders to curb this malpractice. Table 61 below summarises fish production per EPA.

Table 4.34 Fish Production in Kgs per TA and EPA

No	T / A	EPA	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	Remarks
01	Kameme	Kameme	NA	NA	NA	60	4080	Good
02	Mwabulambia	Mwamkumbwa	0	29	86	0	160	Poor
03	Mwabulambia	Lufita	451	87	256	1035	13520	Good
04	Mwenewenya	Chisenga	602	93	365	2066	32000	Good
05	Nthalire	Kavukuku	0	No data	No data	81	100	Poor
06	Mwenemisuk	Misuku	0	42	954	0	192	Fair
	Total		1053	251	1661	3242	50052	

Source: Chitipa District Fisheries Office, Chitipa District Council (2017)

There has been an increase in fish production for the past 5 years except during 2013/14 and 2014/15 seasons when there were dry spells, which resulted in drying of fishponds.

4.1.4.3 Fishery Services

The department of Fisheries in collaboration with partners carry out several activities for example on-farm trainings, demonstrations, simple adaptive research and fish farming trainings to fish farmers and fish groups. The District Fisheries Officer who is supported by fisheries extension staff. In addition, the Agriculture Extension Development Officers (AEDOs) who are well distributed across the EPAs and the NGO sector support the sector in service delivery.

Some of the strategies for sustainable management of fisheries in the District: include:

- Catchment area management: viz planting trees and grass where ponds are being constructed, facilitating conservation agriculture to avoid catchment degradation and avoiding cutting down of indigenous trees along the river banks.
- Aquatic weeds management: this involves facilitating the removal of aquatic weeds in the fish ponds and small water bodies to avoid transferring of weeds like water hyacinth to other areas in the District.

4.1.4.4 Fishery Activities

The District has the following fish processing methods: sun drying, boiling, frying and smoking. Smoking is the common method of preserving fish.

4.1.4.5 Key Issues In The Fisheries Sector

4.2 CHALLENGES

The following are the challenges affecting aquaculture development in the District

- Low adoption of aquaculture farming and use of unimproved species due to high cost of aquaculture inputs such as fingerlings and pond construction materials.
- Inadequate water supplies due to drying up of rivers and ponds caused by siltation due to environmental degradation.
- Inadequate delivery of fisheries extension services due to inadequate financial and human resources.
- Low fish production due to lack of improved species which grow faster e.g. Tilapia karongae,
- Competition for water between fish farmers and other water users.
- Theft and predation.
- Farmers do not have access to lending institutions who can offer credit at low interest rates

4.3 OPPORTUNITIES

The District has the following fishery opportunities:

- commitment of government to support aquaculture fish farming through deployment of staff and financial resources
- existence of perennial rivers, willingness of the local farmers
- availability of local market.

4.3.4.1 Contribution Of Aquaculture Farming To The Local Economy Of Chitipa District

The contribution of aquaculture farming to Chitipa's local economy is enshrined in food, nutritional security and income generation through sale of fish as well as job opportunities through cash transfers. However, aquaculture subsector in the District is yet to reach the level to where it can start to pay taxes and licence fees.

4.3.1 Forestry

The goal of the National Forest Policy 2016 is to improve provision of forest goods and services to contribute towards sustainable development of Malawi through establishment, protection and conservation of forest resources. The key policy priority areas include: community-based forest management; indigenous forests, forest reserve and ecosystem management; industrial forest plantations and estate management; forest regulation and quality control; capacity development; biomass energy development; and development of forest-based industries. The policy promotes strategies that will contribute to increased forest cover by empowering local communities to manage their own natural resources by 2 percent from the current 28 percent to 30 percent by 2021.

The policy is aligned to the national agenda namely MGDS III through Other Developmental Areas namely, Environmental Sustainability. It is equally linked to the international agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on clean energy, responsible consumption and production and climate action that is Goals numbers 7, 12, and 13 respectively.

4.3.1.1 Forest Plantations

Forest plantations constitute one of the most critical areas in natural resources management as they provide the required pool of rich ecological interactions for various ecosystem services and poverty reduction. The District has seven (7) forest plantations with an area of 327.36 hectares (Ha) in total, refer to Table 4.34 below. On average, all forest plantations in the District constitute 0.08% of the total land area. Table 62 below shows the type, name, location, size, condition, tree species and ownership of plantations in Chitipa District

Table 4.35 Type, size (area), location of tree plantations and state/condition of tree plantations

Name of Plantation	Location	Area (H) planted	Status	Tree species	ownership
Matipa	TA Mwenemisuku	9.6	Part of it harvested ready for re-planting	Pine and eucalyptus	Government
Mughese	TA Mwenemisuku	10	Harvested and part of replanted	Pine and eucalyptus	Co management
Willindi	TA Mwenemisuku	9.5	Harvested and part of it replanted	Pine and eucalyptus	Co management
Musisi	TA Nthalire	25.25	Harvested ready for replanting	Pine	Government
Mafinga	TA Mwenewenya	14.26	Harvested ready for planting	Pine	Government
Jembya	TA Mwenewenya	28.75	Harvested and part of it replanted	Pine and eucalyptus	Government
Namatandala (Mubanga)	TA Mwabulambya	230	The plantation is in degrading condition	Eucalyptus	Government

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, monthly report (November), 2017.

All government plantations in the District are in forest reserves and are managed by Government (Department of Forestry) except Wilindi and Mughese plantations which are within the forest reserves that are under co-management. Through the co – management mature Pine and Eucalyptus trees are sold, and revenue generated is shared among the three parties concerned in the ratio of 6:3:1 to Block Management Committee

(BMC), Forest Department and Local Forest Management Board (LFMB) respectively. Tree species found in these plantations are Pines and Eucalyptus.

4.4 VILLAGE FOREST AREAS

Communities are encouraged to protect and conserve trees in their villages by creating Village Forest Areas (VFAs) in order to promote availability of forest products and services. The Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs) spearhead management of VFAs. There are currently 183 VFAs in the District. Table 63 below shows number of VFAs per TA, average size, year created and their status

Table 4.36 Location of Village Forest Areas (VFAs) by TAs

TA	No. of VFAs	Average Sizes (Ha)	Year created	Ha	status
Kameme	25	8.6	2000 – 2018	215	Indigenous
Mwaulambya	29	70.9	2000 – 2018	2,056.1	Indigenous
Misuku	68	24.4	2000 – 2018	1,659.2	Mixed (pine and indigenous)
Mwenewenya	34	5.7	2000 – 2018	193.8	Indigenous
Nthalire	27	5.5	2000 – 2018	148.5	Indigenous
Total	183			4,272.6	

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, annual reports, 2017

The sizes of most VFAs that have no management plans are decreasing due to demand for farming land, settlement and unsustainable harvesting of wood products.

4.5 TREE PLANTING

The District forestry office together with all stakeholders promote tree planting on bare lands and fragile areas, enrichment planting where trees are scattered and agroforestry on agriculture fields. This is done either through projects implemented by Government or Non-Governmental Organization's like MASAF IV, Enhancing Forests for sustainable Livelihoods Program by FOCUS, and Kalenge Catchment Management Project by Northern Region Water Board or communities through Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs), Farmer clubs, and Block Management Committees. Tree planting is also done by smallholder farmers, education institutions, and religious institution with technical support from the forestry staff. Table 64 below shows trees planted from 2013/2014 to 2016/17 forestry seasons by different categories.

Table 4.37 Tree planting in Chitipa District

Institutions	2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 16			2016 / 2017		
	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)
VNRMCs	56	170,412	75	62	267,018	73	38	36,643	75	132	349,427	74
Education Institutions	10	46,218	61	7	44,299	59	91	21,731	60	55	42,864	61
Small Holder Farmers	192	234,610	82	91	440,121	72	338	50,527	81	406	130,366	83

Institutions	2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 16			2016 / 2017		
	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)	Inv	No. of seed-lings Planted	Survival rate (%)
Farmers Club	8	27,126	63	8	62,981	60	4	1,648	65	14	17,947	67
Women Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,344	63	-	-	65
Church Groups	-	-	-	3	23,755	60	22	6,884	60	-	-	-
Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	449	58	-	-	-
NGOs	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	338	58	-	-	-
Govt. Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3,233	60	4	12,163	73
TOTALS		478,366	70.25	-	838,174	64	-	122,797	64.44	-	554,300	70.5

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, November 2017

There was an increase in tree planting activities in 2014/15 in the District due to increased support from stakeholders and partners working in the District. This entails an increase in forest cover thereby reducing negative impact of climate change on people's livelihood activities. It is also noted that there was a high survival rate in 2013/14 as we had enough rainfall for tree growth other than in 2014/15 when we had erratic rains which resulted in low survival rate.

4.5.1.1 Forestry Services

4.6 FORESTRY EXTENSION SERVICES

The Department of Forestry through District Forestry Office is mandated to provide forestry extension services in the District. This District Office is headed by the District Forestry officer who is supported by as listed in Table 4.53 below. Currently the department in collaboration with some development partners provides extension services such as community mobilization, trainings, establishment of Village Natural Resources Committees (VNRMCs) and provides material resources among others.

4.7 NUMBER OF FORESTRY EXTENSION WORKERS (FEW)

The District has 78 forestry extension workers against the population of 228,000 making a ratio of 1: 2, 923 against the recommended ratio of 1:1500. Table 65 shows staffing levels at District Forestry office.

Table 4.38 Staffing Levels at District Forestry office

Position	Establishments	FILLED POSTS				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
District Forestry officer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senior assistant forestry officers	2	0	0	0	0	0
Assistant Forestry Officer	3	1	2	2	2	2
Senior forestry assistant	4	0	0	0	0	0

Position	Establishments	FILLED POSTS				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Forest Assistant	14	2	3	3	2	2
Forest guard	20	44	41	39	35	31
Patrol men	0	53	49	48	45	42
Total	44	101	96	93	83	78

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, annual reports, 2017

There were vacant posts of senior assistant forestry officer because the government did not promote or recruit staff to those posts. The posts of forest guard and patrolman are non-establishment posts in the government, they were supposed to be laid off and the IMF advised the government that they should work in government forest reserves for sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources.

The number of staff has decreased due to transfers, retirements, deaths. The drastic decrease in staff has greatly affected service delivery in the District.

4.8 BREAKDOWN OF FEW BY TAS

Table 66 below shows the breakdown of Forest Extension Workers by T/A

Table 4.39 Table Breakdown of Forestry Extension Workers by TA

Name of TA	Recommended Number	Number of FEWs
Kameme	26	11
Mwaulambya	45	32
Mwenemisuku	29	13
Mwenewenya	26	8
Nthalire	26	14

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, annual reports, 2017

There is a shortage of trained technical staff in all the TAs which affects quality of service rendered to the general public.

4.9 AGRO-FORESTRY

This is a branch of forestry which deals with the co-relation of agriculture crops or livestock and forest to enhance productivity and variation among different species. Species like *Grecidia Sepium*, *Acacia Polyacantha*, *Fidebia Albida*, *Sesbania Sesban*, *Senna Spectabilis* and *Teflozia vogelii* are encouraged in agro-forestry to boost soil fertility. The District forestry office in collaboration with other stakeholders provides support by supplying agro-forestry seeds, polythen tubes and technical expertise to farmers who are practising agro-forestry in the District.

4.9.1 Revenue from forest products

The District office collects revenue from sales of forest products particularly firewood, timber and repossessed charcoal. Table 68 below presents annual revenue from forest products.

Table 4.40 Annual Revenue from Forest Produce

FOREST PRODUCT	AMOUNT (MK) OF REVENUE COLLECTED PER YEAR		
	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
Pine trees from plantations	0	11,832,300.00	0
Benefit sharing	0	1,039,441.00	151,800.00
Firewood	370,760.00	415,000.00	122,500.00
Charcoal	26,700.00	49,000.00	29,500.00
Mats	174,750.00	175,000.00	204,700.00
Baskets	35,170.00	31,640.00	1,000.00
Palm planks	0	122,500.00	0
Palm logs	66,000.00	135,000.00	168,000.00
Redeeming ox-carts	5,000.00	126,500.00	125,000.00
Redeeming bicycles	16,700.00	72,000.00	36,000.00
Redeeming vehicle	30,000.00	150,000.00	0
Redeeming sawing machine	0	70,000.00	0
Hard wood Planks	119,790.00	20,000.00	153,800.00
Pine planks	149,450.00	400,00.00	0
Fines	0	290,000.00	0
Climbers	30,830.00	54,490.00	126,120.00
Transfer certificates	0	338,000.00	326,000
Others	258,100.00	0	0
TOTAL	1,423,495.00.00	15,320,871.00	1,408,460.00

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, November 2017

Co-management is the agreement between the government and communities around the forest reserves to have a sustainable management and utilization of the available natural resources. All revenue that is accrued is shared amongst the parties, which is called benefit sharing.

As presented in the table above, revenue collections vary from year to year due to a number of reasons, i.e number of patrols, presence of fixed fee receipt books, transfer permits and licence issued to poss forest products. There was an increase in revenue collected after selling pine trees from government plantations in the financial year 2015/2016.

4.9.1.1 Contribution of timber and non-timber forest products to the local economy

The District has several forest products that contribute to the local economy of the District and the nation, like non-timber forest products i.e honey and timber forest products i.e timber, firewood and charcoal. These benefit communities living adjacent and beyond. They provide people's livelihoods and play a vital role in the development of the District and the country as some are a source of employment. The most notable non-timber forest products are quarry stones and minerals, thatching grass, fodder, medicinal products, honey, palm leaves, mushrooms and fruits. Non-timber forest products provide employment to slightly above 15% of the Districts population. There is no proper data depicting how much resource assist in improving peoples' livelihoods.

Honey:–Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs) which have bee-keeping enterprise development plans and Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFMPs) are ensured of sustainable management and utilization of forest resources in an area. Their objective is to improve the livelihoods through the production and sales of honey. There are several specific objectives of which some are to improve the forest cover, promote the sustainable utilization of forest resources, increase the production of honey and value addition, promote household income through sales of honey and promote village savings and loan schemes. In the District we have the following honey producing institutions: Misuku and Chisenga Bee Keeping Association which has grown to a co-operative. Misuku and Chisenga Honey Cooperatives engaged in honey production and processing, the income realized from the sale of honey is used to support vulnerable women and children in respective areas.

Timber:–Illegal timber sawing and trafficking of indigenous trees still exists. Efforts are being made by the DFO to help contain the situation and punish culprits. Creation of forest ownership, user rights and legal mandate to communities who are land holders can help reduce wanton sawing of timber on customary land forests.

Energy:–The main sources of energy in the District are firewood including charcoal and electricity. Though firewood and charcoal without a license are illegal they contribute almost 96 % of energy while electricity contributes 4 % of energy.

4.9.1.2 Issues in Forestry

The forestry sector in the District is greatly affected by deforestation which is as a result of a number of drivers which include: Charcoal production, shifting cultivation, brick baking, extension of power lines to rural areas, encroachment of forest reserves, timber sawing, bushfires and inadequate extension workers.

Table 4.41 Summary of Issues and Causes in Forestry Resources

Rank	Issue	Cause
1	Kasama Skills development centre	Bricklaying, Carpentry and Joinery, Tailoring and Design, Welding and Fabrication, Electrical and Electronics, Smart Agriculture, ICT and Plumbing.
1	Shifting cultivation	Low adoption of new farming methods of millet
2	Brick baking	-Lack of other energy sources. - Low adoption on the use of cement blocks.
3	Charcoal production	-Lack of other energy sources. - Low adoption of new energy saving technologies.
4	Bushfires	-Hunting. -Opening of gardens.
5	Encroachment of forest reserves	-Pressure for farming land. -Pressure for construction materials.
6	Timber sawing	-Demand for construction materials and furniture.
7	Extension of power lines	-Demand for electricity in rural areas.

Source: Chitipa District Forestry Office, November 2017

Shifting cultivation, brick baking and charcoal production are the main drivers leading to deforestation in the area. These activities are experienced almost in all the TAs in the District.



Photo 4.1 *Shifting cultivation*



Photo 4.2 *Encroachment in forest reserve charcoal production*

4.9.2 Mining

Chitipa District has no formal mines. The District has however traders involved in Artisanal and small-scale Mining. There is quarry stone mining at Chisitu, sodalite mining at Ilomba, gemstone mining in forest across the District, and sand mining along Chiweta river in Lwakwa village. The District has equally had some formal mining exploration licenses.



Photo 4.3 *Open Sodalite Mining at Ilomba/Mbilima*

4.9.2.1 Geology of Chitipa

Chitipa area is mainly underlain by metamorphic and igneous rocks of the pre-Karoo Malawi basement complex. Igneous and Metasomatic are the most abundant rocks. Sedimentary complexes are located in the

basement complex especially in North Rukuru and Nthalire. Alluvial and residual sediments dominate Kaseye area.

4.9.2.2 Mining activity and production

All mining activities in the District are informal hence there is no data regarding mineral production.

4.9.2.3 Categories of Mining

Mining is divided into two categories namely large-scale mining and small-scale mining.

Large scale mining involves large companies that use mechanization and cover large areas. In contrast small scale mining is mostly dominated by individuals who are involved in mining of some minerals that in most cases can be sold directly without further processing and at the same time they are done at a small scale and use traditional methods. The miners have either Mining Claim (MC) or Exclusive Prospecting License (EPL) rights.

Mining claim license is issued to small scale miners and gives the holder an exclusive right to mine a particular mineral. This is valid for one year and is renewable and maximum area size is 6 ha. Exclusive Prospecting License is issued to large/medium scale mining companies. The holder of EPL has an exclusive right to carry out exploration activities i.e. trenching, pitting, and exploration drilling. The District is nonetheless predominated by artisanal and small-scale mining.

4.9.2.4 Mineral Deposits

Table 69 below presents some of mineral deposits in the District.

Table 4.42 Some Minerals available in the District

Name of Mineral	Area	Status
Amethyst	TA Kameme	Not exploited
Beryllium	Misuku hills, Ibanda area	Not exploited
Diamond	Mafinga hills, Chisenga area	Not exploited
Emerald	Nthalire & Misuku area	Not exploited
Garnet	Nthalire area	Not exploited
Gold	Along Songwe river (Ifumbo, Kaseye)	Not exploited
Sodalite	Kapenda/Iloba	Not exploited
Iron ore	Kasinde, Chinunkha	Not exploited
Uranium	Nthalire, Kapenda, Iloba	Not exploited
Coal	Wenya, Nthalire	Not exploited

Source: Titukulane Mining Cooperative, 2017

There is no formal exploitation of the minerals in the District.

4.9.2.5 Contribution of mines to the local economy

POSITIVE IMPACTS

The positive contribution of mines to District economy is:

- Source of income through employment & trade
- Source of development through Corporate Social Responsibility.

However, the District cannot quantify the sector contribution to local economy because most activities are done illegally and mostly managed by the central government.

KEY ISSUES FROM THE MINING SECTOR

The main issues in this sector include:

- Environmental pollution & degradation
- Displacement of people
- Loss of land for agriculture activities
- Disruption of social structures e.g. marriages and social degradation
- Spread of diseases e.g. HIV& AIDS.
- Lack of authentic data on mineral deposits
- Centralization of the mining activities. Consequently, most of the issues concerning mining are not known to the council.
- There is also lack of awareness on mining laws among the communities.
- Poor working conditions especially for small scale miners.
- Inadequate power supply for miners

OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the opportunities that exist in the District include the availability of untapped mineral deposits, cross border trade, good accessibility especially through the Karonga to Chitipa road and cheap labour.

4.9.3 Commerce and Industry

INTRODUCTION

Commerce and Industry services in the District are aligned to key result area of Energy and Industry in MGDS III and Goals 8, 9 and 12 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry Innovations and Infrastructure and Responsible Consumption and Production in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Specifically the sector promote and support private sector investment in financial and economic activities which include agro-processing, manufacturing and other production activities geared at income and wealth creation at District level. Most of the commercial and industrial activities are Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs).

The Micro and Small (MSE) include businesses that employ 50 or fewer employees including working owners while medium scale enterprises employ up to 100 workers. Employees include working owners, paid workers, unpaid workers and trainees, full and part time workers. The SMEs engage in all businesses in manufacturing, trade and service sectors as well as primary production of crops, livestock, forestry products, and mining categorized together as agriculture and natural resource.

4.9.3.1 Types and size of business establishments by T/A

Table 70 below presents trade activities in the District by type and size:

Table 4.43 Types and size of business establishments by T/A

Type	SIZE	T / A Mwambuli	T / A Kameme	T / A Misuku	T / A Wenya	T / A Nthalire	Total
Filling station	Large	2	0	0	0	0	2
Hawkers	Small	88	17	21	27	28	181
Welding shops	Small	8	2	1	2	3	16
Grocery/Shops	Medium	384	6	29	32	32	483
Restaurants	Small	26	6	12	9	8	61
Hardware shops	Medium	27	9	10	11	19	76
Tea rooms	Small	9	3	4	2	5	23
Barbershops	Small	36	5	4	9	9	63
Butchery	Medium	13	0	0	4	4	21
Tailors	Small	36	9	12	7	16	80
Butcher men	Small	12	2	1	6	9	30
Photo studio	Medium	3	0	0	0	0	3
Saloon	Small	9	2	1	1	2	15
Cell phone repair	Small	7	1	3	2	6	19
Video show	Small	5	1	1	1	3	11
Bottle stores/bars	Medium	39	2	3	1	3	48
Maize mills	Medium	48	12	32	10	39	141
Lodges/rest houses	Large	14	1	2	3	4	24
TOTAL		766	78	136	127	190	1297

Source: Council Business Register, 2017

There are 1297 registered businesses in the District according to 2017 District Council business register. This is an increase from 513 in 2013. This represented a 55% increase. This is attributed to the upgrading of Karon-ga to Chitipa road to bituminous which has eased transport challenge. As presented in the table above, the most common type of the business entity in the District are hawkers (308). There is only two Filling station in the District. However, another one is still under construction. The council is relying on black-market to buy fuel which is expensive thereby impacting negatively on service delivery. Most of the SMEs are visible in all major trading centres' in the District as outlined above. Communities therefore access basic commodities within their vicinity and without incurring shoe leather costs.

4.9.3.2 Business Category

Table 71 below shows the business categories in the District.

Table 4.44 Business Categories

No	Business Category	Number
1	Commercial (trade & Services)	930
2	Manufacturing	1

No	Business Category	Number
3	Mining	0
4	Agro-based	6

Source: Chitipa Trade office Annual Report, 2017

Commercial category constitutes a major business component in the District as noted above. In contrast, manufacturing and mining are the least categories. This is attributed to cross border trade and lack of manufacturing industries in the District respectively. Mining sector is not fully established hence it is being done at a very small scale and informally/illegally.

4.9.3.3 Names of large-scale companies operating in the District

There are few large-scale companies such as Chipiku shop, ADMARC, Farmers World Kulima Gold, Trading Export, Nasfarm, Peoples Trading Centre, ATC, Revolving and Mzuzu Coffee operating in the District

4.9.3.4 Future demand of commercial/industrial activities

The District has high potential of commercial or industrial development. First, there is good road network between Karonga and Chitipa. Secondly the District produces bumper agricultural produce hence a good source of raw materials. Thirdly, the District is endowed with tourist features which have potential to attract tourists. Fourth, value addition initiatives on coffee are likely to boost industrial and commercial growth. Finally, the cross-border trade is likely to contribute towards growth of the sector due to proximity to the borders of Tanzania and Zambia

4.9.3.5 Banking and Credit Facilities

Chitipa District has several financial institutions namely New Building Society (NBS), National Bank of Malawi, and FDH bank, SACCO and Malawi Enterprise Development Fund (MEDF) Limited, FINCA. The institutions provide both individual loans and group loans. In addition, there are also individuals who lend money informally in the form of “Katapila”. Table 72 below shows a summary of financial institutions in the District.

Table 4.45 Names of Lending Organisations operating in the District

INSTITUTION	NO OF BRANCHES	AREAS OF OPERATIONS	SERVICES PROVIDED
FINCA	1	Chitipa Boma	Provide loans to farmers and business groups and individuals
MARDEF and YEDEF	1	Chitipa Boma	Provides loans to business groups, farmers including youth individually or in groups
SACCO	1	Chitipa Boma	Provides loans to its members
NBS	1	Chitipa Boma	Provide loans to small, medium and large companies to improve their businesses
FDH	1	Chitipa Boma	Provide loans to small, medium and large companies to improve their businesses
NBM	1	Chitipa Boma	Provide loans to small, medium and large companies to improve their businesses

Source: Chitipa District Trade Office Annual Report, December 2017

As shown the table above, most lending institutions offer both individual and group loans.

4.9.3.6 Interests rates and primary clients

Banking and credit facilities vary in their interests' rates and their primary clients are also different. The following are some of the primary clients for various banks in the District as summarized in the Table 73

Table 4.46 Banking facilities, interest rates and primary clients in the District

BANK	INTEREST RATES FOR LOANS	PRIMARY CLIENTS
NBS	34	Individuals, Women groups, employees, farmer groups, SMEs and companies
FDH	32	Individuals, Women groups, employees, farmer groups, SMEs and companies
NBM	32	Individuals, Women groups, employees, farmer groups, SMEs and companies
SACCO	5	Individuals and employees,
FINCA	-	Individuals, Women groups, employees, farmer groups, SMEs and companies

Source: Chitipa Trade Office Annual Report, 2017

As presented in the table above, the lending rates do not vary much among the lending institutions except SACCO. SACCO is charging less as a way of encouraging members to borrow and invest.

It is important to note that there are several informal lending activities taking place in the District being done in groups such as Village Savings and Loans (Bank Mnkhone) and individually (Katapira) with different interest rates.

Despite the availability of these institutions, most people living in rural areas have difficulties to access these services because of lack of collateral, and long distance to the Boma where these facilities are readily available.

4.9.3.7 Business promotion services

TYPES OF TRAININGS PROVIDED

Most communities especially those in cooperative groups engage in agro processing. The predominant agro processing is honey and wax processing. However, the District needs to intensify value addition processes to increase household income and reduce post-harvest loss of agricultural products. Table 74 summarizes the trainings provided to people in the District.

Table 4.47 Summary of Trainings

NAME OF TRAINING	ACTIVITIES APPLIED
Agro-processing	Activities applied to all the produce originating from agricultural farm, livestock, aqua, etc. to make them usable as food, feed, fibre, fuel or industrial raw material.

NAME OF TRAINING	ACTIVITIES APPLIED
Value addition	The addition of time, place and/or form utility to a commodity in order to meet the tastes and preferences of consumers e.g. groundnuts processed into cooking oil, groundnut flour, graded and packaged, fried and packed
Malawi Standard 19	General standards of labeling of pre-packed foods
Malawi Standard 21	Covering essential principles of food hygiene and safety throughout the food chain
Marketing Strategy	Focusing on development of a unique long run competitive position in the market by assessing consumer needs and the firms' potential for gaining competitive advantage.
Marketing plan	A specific detailed statement of how the marketing mix will be used to realise the marketing strategy.
Book keeping	Writing down how much money the group receives and how much money it pays out. Records show the movement of money in and out of the groups' bank accounts
Stores record keeping	Writing down how many goods/items the group receives and how many it issues out.

Source: Chitipa District Trade Office Annual Report, 2017

From the table above, traders are exposed to a number of trainings. However, there is limited access because of limited capacity to provide such trainings. There is need to deploy District staff to manage it well.

TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE

The District has 4 training facilities namely Kasama Technical College, Lufita Skills training centre which trains in tailoring, bakery, brick laying, carpentry and welding, Paradox Technical college and TEVETA have partnered with several enterprises such as garages, tailoring shops to train youths in related skills.

BUSINESS SUPPORT ACTIVITIES EXTENDED

The District has several SMEs support services, and these include financial (both formal and informal), training in areas of business planning, management, technology and production. Other services include business planning and bookkeeping. Currently SMEs in trading centers have more access to credit than those in rural areas of Chitipa because credit institutions such as banks easily get there.

Other extension services provided

The table below presents a summary of providers of other extension services in the District.

Table 4.48 Institutions involved in provision of extension services in Chitipa

INSTITUTION	CLIENT	SERVICES OFFERED
FINCA	Entrepreneurs	Provide loans to farmers and business people
MARDEF and YEDEF	Groups, Youth, Individual	Provides loans to business groups including youth
SACCO	Government employees	Provides loans
COMSIP UNION	Women	Provides grants builds capacity and promotes savings in communities

INSTITUTION	CLIENT	SERVICES OFFERED
TEVETA	Entrepreneurs, Individuals, Groups	Trains business groups and individuals in technical/entrepreneurial skills
Commercial Banks	SMEs, Large business	Provide loans to small, medium and large companies to improve their businesses
Community Development Department	Men and Women	Provision of training to, Men and women groups in business management and link them to micro finance institutions access them to credit
Department of Social Welfare	Disabled	Provide business opportunities and training to the disabled and families hosting orphans
Ministry of Agriculture	IGA group	IGA Group training and link them to credit institutions
Department of Fisheries	Fishermen	Training fisher groups in business management
Department of Youth	Youth clubs	Provision of training to youth clubs in business management and link them to credit institutions.

Source: Chitipa Trade Office Annual Report, December 2017

CONTRIBUTION OF SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) TO THE LOCAL ECONOMY

The contribution of SMEs to the local economy includes creation of employment, source of council revenue and reduction of rural urban migration. However, the Council does not have specific data in this area.

4.9.3.8 Key issues in the business sector

The Table 76 below describes the key issues, possible causes and proposed mitigation measures

Table 4.49 Sector issues and possible causes

ISSUE	POSSIBLE CAUSES
Limited access to credit	Lack of collaterals High interest rate
Illegal trade	Inadequate officers
Weak value chain intergration	Inadequate officers
Poor road network	Poor road maintenance
Limited market	Lack of industries in the District

4.9.3.9 Sector opportunities

Major sector opportunities are as follows:

- The District is a border District hence it is well located for cross border trade.
- The development of cooperatives such as agro-processing boost trade and employment
- The District is an agriculture area as such the growing demand for food is most likely to increase trade.
- The growth of hospitality facilities is likely to increase the inflow of tourist in the District.

There is urgent need to fill vacant posts which exist in the District. There is also a need to enhance collaboration among stakeholders. The Council should also lobby with lending institutions to offer economic interest rates and fair lending terms.

4.9.4 Labour and Employment

Chitipa District Labour Office is mandated to develop harmonious labour relations and skilled human resources in the labour market through the enhancement of social justice and industrial peace and skills development. It delivers its services in line with SDG number 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth and MGDS III key priority 2 on Education and Skills Development.

The following are the core functions for Chitipa labour office: conducting labour inspections, settlement of industrial disputes, facilitating employment exchange, processing worker compensation and elimination of child labour. This is in line with the provisions of the labour legislation and National Employment and Labour Policy.

4.9.4.1 Labour Force

Labour force comprises persons aged between 15 – 64 who are employed and unemployed. The employed are further categorized into skilled and unskilled.

4.9.4.2 Employment rate and Employment-to-population ratio

Table 77 below shows employment rate and employment-to-population ratio data of the District for the period July 2011 to June 2017.

Table 4.50 Table Employment rate and Employment-to-population rate

INDICATOR	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Employment rate	75.5	65	70.3	76.9	71.9	74.4	78.9	72.0	75.5	87.8	72.3	80.1	79	70	74.5
Employment to population ratio	66.9	62.3	64.6	77.9	65.4	71.2	75	70.1	72.6	80.1	72.4	76.3	74	70	72

Source: Chitipa Labour office monthly Reports 2011-2017

In 2015/2016, employment rates were relatively high due to the implementation of two big projects namely Kalenge water project and road rehabilitation project in the District. The employment rate in the District is low due to limited job opportunities because the District does not have big industries. On the other hands there is fast population growth in the District.

The table above, further shows that more males than females are employed. Culturally, more males than females in the labour force seek job opportunities while females go for household care work.

4.9.4.3 Types of labour available

The District has different types of labour available. The analysis in this section will focus on skilled unskilled, employed, unemployed, seasonal and casual

4.9.4.4 Self-employment rate

Self-employment entails people who work under a contract for services. This mostly involves people who undergo vocational skills and those doing their small-scale businesses. The figure below presents self-employment rate.

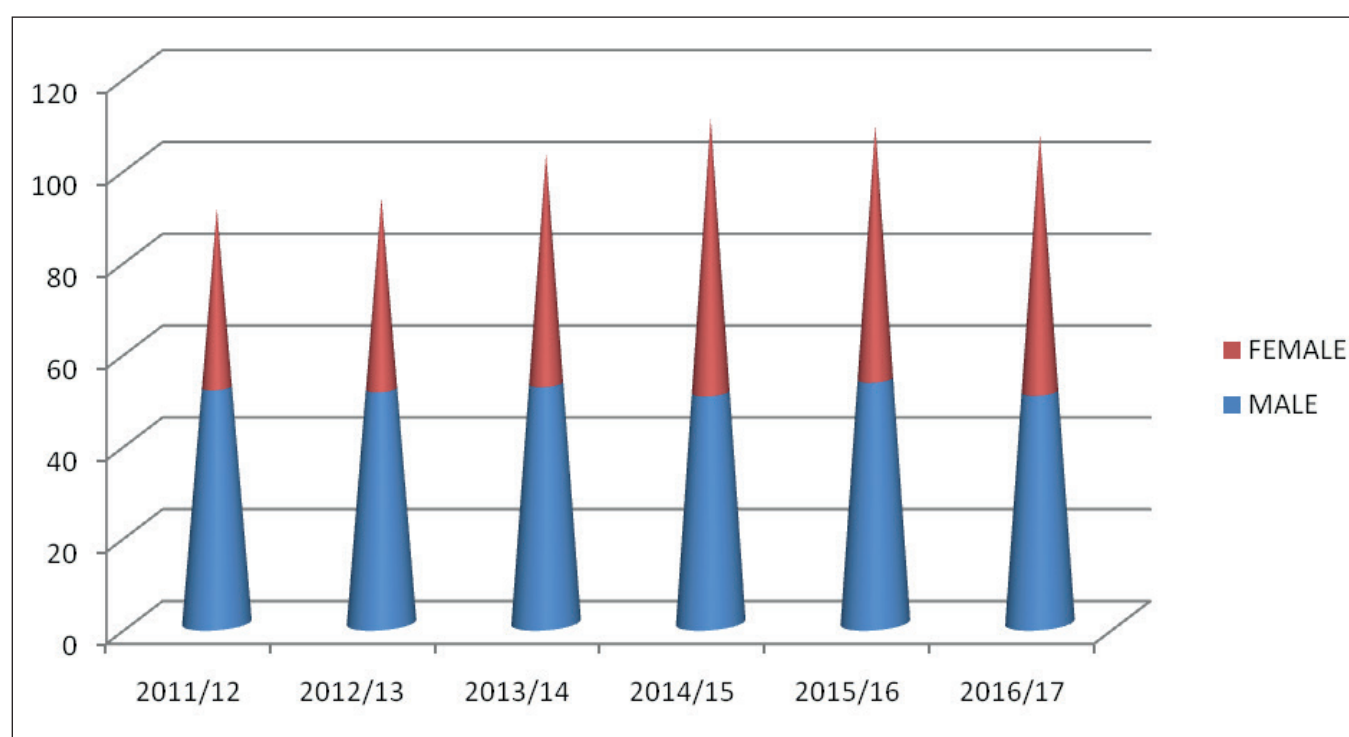


Figure 4.4 Self Employment Rate

Source: District Labour Office Monthly Reports, 2017

From the figure above, there are more male than females in self-employment because of culture which limits the enrollment of girls into some vocational training programmes and limited job opportunities.

Informal & formal employment Formal employment is the one in which the employment contract is regulated by the labour legislation while informal employment entails employment relationships which are not regulated by labour laws

Table 4.51 Informal and Formal Employment rates

INDICATOR	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Informal Employment	66.1	72.9	69.5	72.2	71.6	71.9	73.8	78.7	76.3	74.9	73.6	74.3	75	73	74

INDICATOR	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Formal Employment	8.1	5.6	6.9	7.8	6.2	7.0	10.2	6.4	11.3	11.5	8.2	9.9	11	9.8	10.4

Source: District Labour Office Monthly Reports

In the table above, females dominate employment in the informal sector from 2011 to 2015 due to culture and limited job opportunities since the District has no industries. From 2015 to 2017, there were more males than females in informal employment because of the growth of cross border trade and growth of illegal mining in the District. On the other hand, males dominated formal employment over the 5 years period because of limited job opportunities

The figure below presents informal employment by gender.

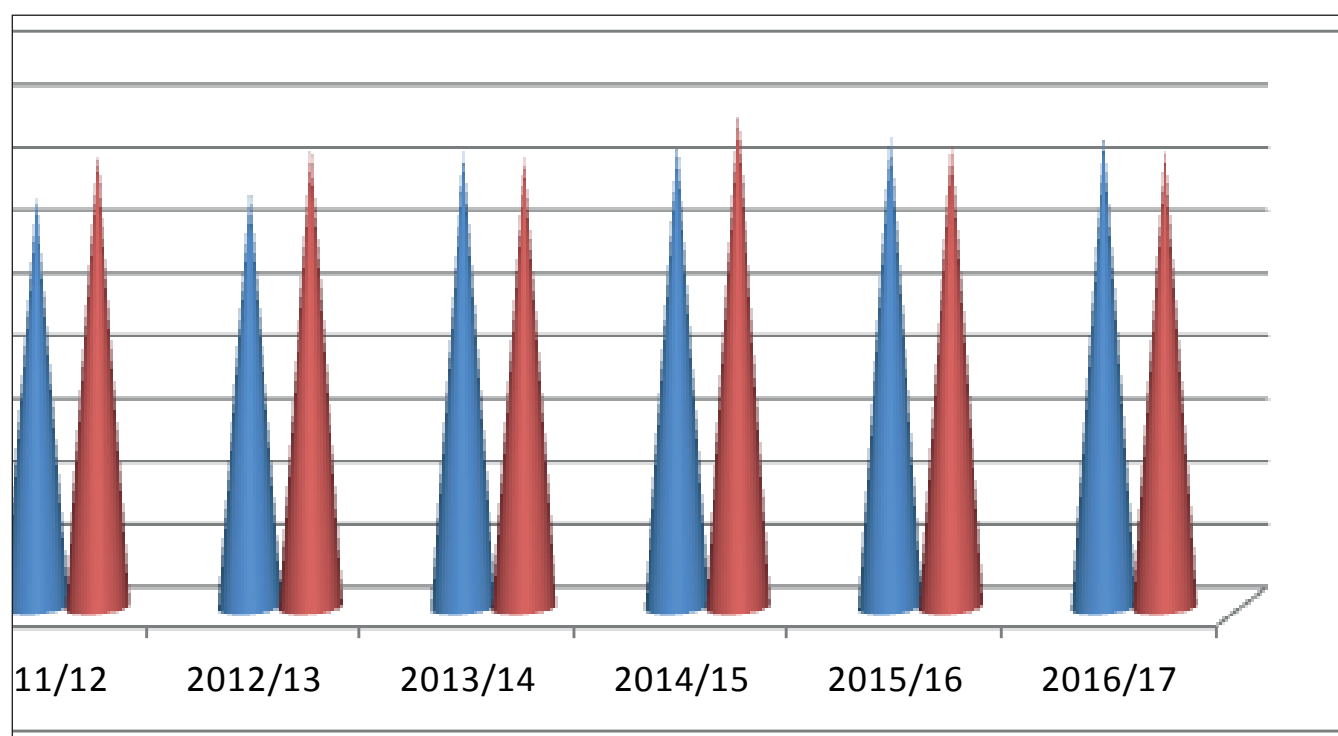


Figure 4.5 Informal Employment

Source: Chitipa District Labour Office Monthly Reports, 2017

4.9.4.5 Sectoral Distribution of labour by occupation and Sector

The table shows labour distribution by occupation.

Table 4.52 Labour distribution by occupation

OCCUPATION	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Managers	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.6

OCCUPATION	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Professional	2.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.8	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.9	2.4	3.6	3.8	2.6	3.2
Technical and associated professional	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.7	3	2.9
Clerical and support	2.3	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.2	5.9	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.7	4	5.6	4.8
Service and sales workers	14.8	17.6	16.2	14.6	18.2	16.4	19.0	20.1	19.2	15.1	15.7	15.4	16	15.8	15.9
Agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	65.0	64.5	64.8	66.7	63.4	65.1	56.7	60.9	58.8	58.6	62.4	60.5	60	64	62
Craft and related trades workers	12.1	10.6	11.4	9.1	10.2	9.7	11.5	8.0	9.8	14.1	10.8	12.5	15	11	13
Plant and machine operators	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3

Chitipa Labour Office Employment Registers

Most people in the District depend on subsistence farming to earn a living. This is depicted by the highest percentage of labour in the sector throughout the years under analysis. The second highest occupation is service and sales workers.

Table 80: Labour distribution by sector

SECTOR	2012 / 2013			2013 / 2014			2014 / 2015			2015 / 2016			2016 / 2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Agriculture	59.3	65.1	62.2	62.9	71.6	67.3	59.9	60.4	60.2	59.3	61.8	60.6	60	61.9	61
Wholesale and Retail trade	17.5	13.4	15.5	13.8	10.9	12.4	15.1	17.4	16.3	15.8	17.4	16.6	16.1	17.6	16.9
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.9	1.4	4.5	3.6	4.1	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.2
Construction	19.1	18.3	18.7	15.8	12.6	14.2	14.2	15.7	15.0	18.1	16.1	17.1	15.6	16.8	16.2
Education	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.1
Health	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
Transport and storage	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.4	1.2	2.0	0.4	1.2

Chitipa Labour Office Employment Reports

Agriculture sector is the dominant sector and takes more than fifty percent of the total work force. This is because more people in the District depend on subsistence farming. Construction sector has bigger percentage because of contractors who are rehabilitating roads and in infrastructure development.

4.9.4.6 Conditions of Employment

WAGE RANGE

Wage range refers to the remuneration which workers receive by focusing on the minimum and maximum per sector based on the type of contract.

Table 81 below shows the wage range and hours of work for each sector.

Table 4.53 Wage Range per Sector

Sector	Wage Range	Average Wage	Weekly Rest Period	Working Hours
Industry	K15,500-K50,000/month	K 15,500.00/month	1 day	9 hours/day
Commerce	K10,000-K70,000/month	K 10,000.00/month	1 day	10 hours/day
Estate	K15,000-20,000/ bale	K 15,000.00/bale	-	-
Self employed	-	-	-	-
Civil Service	K65,000 – K	K 45,000/month	2 days	8hours/day
Subsistence Farming	Shadow wage	-	-	-

Source: Chitipa District Labour Office, 2017

Most employers in the industry and trade sector, as provided in the table above, pay below the statutory minimum wage which is MK962.70. This is because most employers in this sector have informal enterprises which are also fragmented. Weekly rest day is observed in all the sectors

The Employment Act requires that an employee should not work for more than forty-eight hours in a week excluding overtime. However, some employees in the industry and trade sector work for more than forty-eight hours but without being paid overtime. This is because most employers and employees are not aware of their employment rights.

ORGANIZED LABOUR UNIONS

The Labour Relations Act promotes freedom of association and the right to organize as a way of promoting sound labour relations. Organized labour unions are established to represent the interests of workers in collective bargaining.

The table below shows organized labour unions in the District

Table 4.54 Labour Movements in the District

Institution	Acronymy	Membership				
		2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
Teachers Union of Malawi	TUM	-	-	-	-	-
Local Government Employees union (Direct Employees only)	MAUMAU	58	47	47	47	47
ESCOM staff Union	ESU	17	17	18	19	19
Water Employees Trade Union of Malawi	WETUM	17	18	18	22	22
Civil Service Trade Union	CSTU	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial industrial & Allied of workers Union	CIAWU	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi union for the Informal sector	MUFIS	-	-	36	40	40

Chitipa District Labour Office monthly reports, 2017

All the unions were established before 2011 except Malawi Union for the informal Sector (MUFIS) which started its operations in the District in 2015.

OTHER CONDITIONS

Besides the conditions above, there are several other labour conditions which govern the labour sector, and players therein are expected to follow. These include:

- (a) Non-discriminatory advertisements. The job advertisements are non-discriminatory in the District.
- (b) No pre-employment medical /pregnancy examination.
- (c) Recruitment is based on experience and knowledge and the office has had no pre-employment or pregnancy examination cases from 2011 to 2017.
- (d) Probationary period not to exceed 12 months.
- (e) Fair and safe labour practices.
- (f) Fair remuneration.
- (g) Annual leave and maternity leave with pay.
- (h) Equal remuneration for work of equal value.
- (i) Salaries /wages in legal tender.
- (j) No unauthorized deductions and deductions exceeding fifty percent of the salary.
- (k) Right to join trade union.
- (l) Every three years a female employee is entitled to at least 8 weeks paid maternity leave.
- (m) During termination an employee is entitled to either gratuity or pension and severance pay.
- (n) Workers compensation for injuries arising out of and in the course of duty.

4.9.4.7 Prevalence of labour cases in the District

The District receives various kinds of labour related cases especially on nonpayment of wages, terminal benefits, unfair dismissal, worker compensation and child labour.

Table 4.55 Types of Labour Cases Handled by Chitipa District Labour Office

Type of case / Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Labour complaints	703	597	300	109	224
Workers compensation	5	8	22	15	14
Labour inspection	9	10	16	13	38
Industrial court	13	5	9	7	9
Child labour inspection	0	0	0	0	40
Children withdraw	0	0	0	0	33
Children identified	0	0	0	0	33
Children rehabilitated	0	0	0	0	33

Source: Chitipa District Labour Office monthly reports, 2017

The table above shows that there has been a decrease in the number of labour complaints cases in the District while the number of inspections was increasing. This is because there is an inverse relationship between labour inspections and labour complaints. There is also a significant increase in the number of worker compensation. This is due to construction works in the Kalenge water project and Misuku road. In any case, the reported prevalent labour cases in the District include:

- (a) Labour complaint due to un-procedural termination and nonpayment of wages. Most of the claims include unpaid leave, notice pay, severance pay, gratuity, pension and wages.

- (b) Workers compensation due to increase in number accidents at different work place due to negligence of both parties or unsafe working conditions.
- (c) Labour inspection with a purpose of reducing cases.
- (d) Child labour inspections with a purpose of identifying the working children so that they should be withdrawn, repatriated and rehabilitated. There were no cases from 2013 to 2016 because the District didn't have community structures which are very instrumental.

4.9.4.8 Challenges of the Labour Sector in the District

Some major challenges include:

- (a) High unemployment because there are no factories and limited access to vocational skills.
- (b) Child Labour because its regarded as cheap labour.
- (c) HIV and AIDS at workplaces because some work places do not follow HIV and AIDs work place guidelines.
- (d) Poor conditions of service in public private sectors because of high degree of informality and ignorance of labour rules.
- (e) Inadequate of information of labour rights by the general public because of ignorance of labour laws.
- (f) Inadequate enforcement of labour legislation because of lack of resources.
- (g) Inadequate alternatives to children withdrawn from child labour.

4.9.5 Tourism

Tourism has great potential to spur socio-economic development of the District. This is aligned to MGDS III key priority area namely Energy, Industry and Tourism development.

Some potential sites and features include the Nyika National Park, beautiful scenery along Mafinga hills, unique culture, coffee dens, friendly people and meanders of Songwe river. The District has also a robust growth of hospitality facilities such as lodges, motels, restaurants, and food dens among others. However, more investment is required to maximize the gains from the sector.

4.9.5.1 Tourism Potential

AREAS WITH HIGH TOURISM POTENTIAL IN THE DISTRICT

Sites for tourism growth include:

Misuku hills: The thick and dense forest of the mountains is a wonder to see.

Mafinga hill: Tourist can enjoy the beautiful scenery of the hills

Meanders of Songwe River: Tourists can enjoy walking along the unique meanders of Songwe River as well as crossing the monkey bridges.

Chitipa boma: The boma has premier lodges and hygienic food dens for accommodation and various type of food.

Nyika National park: Is a rolling whaleback grassland plateau unique in Africa.

In spite of the above sites, the government and the private sector must invest in supporting services such as internet, and roads among others. It must also improve tourism products and purpose-built infrastructure.

4.9.6 Condition of areas with high tourism potential

The tourist sites such as Karonga and Nyika National Park are well developed for tourism. However, local places such as Misuku hills, Songwe river, and other places are not fully developed. There is need to deliberately invest in the areas by both government and the private sector.

4.9.6.1 Tourism Facilities

4.9.7 Available tourism facilities

Accommodation facilities, road networks and food dens are the only tourism facilities available in the District. It is necessary to further invest in the sector and roads improvement.

4.9.7.1 Contribution of tourism to the local economy

Tourism has potential to make significant contribution to the District economy such as creating jobs, increase trade and income, improve infrastructure development. However, the District has no data to show the contribution of sector to the economy.

4.9.7.2 Key issues in tourism development

Tourism sector is not growing because of the following bottlenecks:

- No access by air transport
 - › The District cannot be easily accessed by air since there are no flights to the District including nearby District.
- Limited access to amenities such as internet.
 - › The District has limited access to internet. The internet is very expensive and very slow.
- Exorbitant charges by traders in hospitality industry
 - › Accommodation cost is relatively high in the District.
- Low levels of investment and awareness in the sector
 - › There is inadequate purpose-built infrastructure in the District.
- Bushfires and poaching
 - › Natural sites for tourists' attraction are threatened by harmful bushfires and poaching.
- Long distance from major cities

The District is located far away from major cities of Mzuzu and Lilongwe creating difficulties for travelers as well as tourists.

4.9.7.3 Key opportunities for Tourism development

The following are features favouring tourism development in the District:

- The District has attractive features such as the intriguing Misuku hills, and the meandering Songwe River which can attract tourist to the District.
- The District has appropriate amenities such as banks, potable water supply, and good transport system by bus or cars.
- The District has premier accommodation with good security, ensuite and WIFI such as Kelali lodge, Chitipa Inn and Fwasa Lodge. There are resthouses such Council resthouse which offer reasonable priced accommodation.
- The district offers a lot of food options such fried chicken, pork, fried beef, mbalagha, soup, nsima, chips and some foods prepared with a traditional flavour. However, pizza and burgers are not available.
- The District is closer to Karonga (almost 95 km away) which host pre-history remains at cultural and museum centre as well as close to Lake Malawi.
- The District is encapsulated by Nyika National park which is a rolling whaleback grassland plateau unique in Africa.
- Peaceful and friendly people and atmosphere.

4.9.7.4 Plans to Develop Tourism Industry

Below are activities to be undertaken to boost tourism development in the District

- Conduct a study to establish the District's potential in tourism.
- Developed a tourism information Centre in the District.
- Develop tourism potential sites through Public –Private Partnership.
- Establish tourist network with Karonga District, Rumphi District, Tanzania (Ileje District) and Zambia (Isoka/Isoka).
- Develop a tourist website for the District.
- Promote local crafts.
- Encourage hospitality industry to develop accommodation and meals of international standard.
- Protect the forest reserves and biodiversity in the District.
- Develop an eco-lodge at Misuku hills.

CHAPTER 5: SOCIAL SERVICES

5.1 HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

Chitipa District health sector is mandated to manage all public health facilities at District level and directing provision of both primary and secondary level health services in the District. This is in line with the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2 (HSSP2) whose goal is to achieve a state of health of the people that would enable them to lead a quality and a productive life. In addition, it aligns the services to Health and Population priority area in the MGDS III and Goal 3 which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.

5.1.1 Life Expectancy

In Chitipa District females have higher life expectancy than males for the period 2012 to 2017 as shown in the Table 84 below:

Table 5.1 Life Expectancy at birth for Chitipa District

	Life expectancy at birth by sex				
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Male	41.24	39.32	37.49	35.74	34.25
Female	50.45	47.89	45.46	43.15	41.17

NSO population projection 2008

Life expectancy of the people in the District has been decreasing year by year. This could be attributed to the poor lifestyle of the community as there are a lot of non-communicable diseases in the District.

5.1.2 Morbidity

District morbidity rates

Tables below 85 shows the morbidity rate of Chitipa District per 1000 population for the years 2012 to 2017 for the under-fives and over fives.

Table 5.2 District morbidity rates per 1000 population

Year	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Morbidity	1120	979	1182	1333	1407

Source: DHIS2 (July 2017)

The table above shows that there was good health seeking behavior for those who were feeling unwell in all the years under review except 2013/14 where the morbidity rate decreased to 979 per 1000 population.

Leading causes of morbidity in the District

The leading causes of morbidity among both under five children and adults in the District include: ARI in under five, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Malnutrition in under 5, Oral conditions, STI and HIV/AIDS, Bilharzia, Eye infections, Skin infections and Maternal related causes. Table 5.1 and Table 86 below shows cases of leading causes of Morbidity in under-fives and adults respectively.

Malaria and ARI are the leading causes of morbidity in the District

Table 5.3 Leading Causes of Morbidity in Under-fives for the period 2012 to 2017

Diagnosis	Number of Patients Diagnosed				
	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Malaria in U/5	10348	9161	8852	16963	14481
ARI in U/5	16479	16805	20713	20427	22598
Diarrhoea in U/5	6844	7980	7554	7812	7906
Malnutrition U/5	219	333	511	1002	2911

DHIS2 (July 2017)

ARI is the leading cause of morbidity in under-five children in all the years. This is attributed to the fact that Chitipa District is very hilly and very cold thereby exposing under-five to frequent attacks to pneumonia. Efforts are made whereby caregivers are taught through health talks on the importance of keeping their babies in warm places.

Table 5.4 Leading Causes of Morbidity in five years and above (adults) for the period 2012 to 2017

Diagnosis	Number of Patients Diagnosed				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Malaria over 5	18184	18849	31323	44284	48199
Oral conditions	10156	13852	11205	12074	10646
Skin conditions	6543	8774	10500	11061	11208
Eye infections	4457	5774	6397	6313	7457
Ear infections	1637	1443	2201	1347	1359
Dysentery	874	1072	1051	892	940
HIV/Aids related	357	369	568	860	645

Source: DHIS2 (July 2017)

From above Table 87, Malaria is still leading cause of morbidity in the District with 43%. There are several factors contributing to that such as: some people not sleeping under treated mosquito nets, poor environmental sanitation with a lot of breeding places for mosquitoes.

This situation is worse despite the malaria program initiative e.g. distribution of nets to pregnant and lactating mothers by Population Services International (PSI) and mass distribution of nets by World Vision under Global fund. The routine giving of prophylactic antimalarial drug (fansidar) to pregnant women and health talks on malarial in all our health facilities

There is a need to explore as to why the trend is still growing despite the efforts that are being implemented on the ground

5.1.3**Mortality****INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

Chitipa District Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), according to MDHS 2015-16 by NSO, is at 41/1000 live births. In comparison with the national level 46/1000 live births; the District is performing better than national. This is linked a vibrant community case management programme at community level, managed by HSAs. With the coming in of Plan Malawi through INPATH project we anticipate a reduced infant mortality rate through revamping of CBMNH program

UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE

The under five Mortality Rate for Chitipa District stands at 53 children per 1000 live births (District Implementation Plan DIP. July 2017). This is lower than the National under five Mortality Rate of 73/1,000 Children. The Community Case Management being implemented in hard to reach areas has significantly played a role in reducing under-five mortality rate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

The District maternal mortality rate is not known. It is lower, than the national maternal mortality rate currently at 439/100,000 live births (MDHS 2016).

The situation can improve if a High Dependence Unit (HDU) can be established.

Table 5.5 Table Maternal Mortality Rate for Chitipa District according to Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Year	Maternal mortality rate
2012/2013	96/100,000
2013/2014	118/100,000
2014/2015	77/100,000
2015/2016	112/100,000
2016/2017	113/100,000

Source: HMIS, December 2017

From the table above, there has not been serious variation in maternal mortality however there is increasing trend. The majority of maternal deaths are from Nthalire health centre. There is need to improve road network from Nthalire to Chitipa boma.

Maternal death rate remains high, comparing to the ultimate goal of zero death per year. Maternal death surveillance and response came into play in late 2014, which necessitated review of all maternal deaths and recognition of a maternal death as a notifiable event. The District continues to record high maternal mortality due to long distances between facilities, especially Nthalire, Mahowe and Wenya health centres, which lie 100+ kilometers away from the District hospital. To this effect, it is deemed necessary to upgrade Nthalire health centre into a rural health facility to necessitate it handle more maternal complications than it does now. The District has also seen its fleet of vehicles go old without replacement. This has mainly contributed to cancellation of outreach clinics, delay in accessing health care for patients with complications who need referral, and in some instances failure to ferry patients needing secondary care. Status quo has it that the facility is operating on one ambulance against a catchment population of over two hundred thousand, which

is in direct conflict with the recommended ratio of 1 ambulance to 50 000 populations (MoH Transport policy).

LEADING CAUSES OF MORTALITY

There are many disease problems existing in the District. Among them, the following are the leading causes of mortality: Cerebral malaria, pneumonia, anemia, diarrhoea, meningitis, tuberculosis, trauma and severe burns (scalds).

Table 89 highlights the number of deaths from Leading Causes of Mortality (2013-2017) in the District.

Table 5.6 Leading Causes of Mortality for the period 2012 to 2017

Diagnosis	Number of in-patient deaths					%
	2012 / 13	2013 / 14	2014 / 15	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	
Malaria	56	47	33	16	27	38.4
ARI/Pneumonia	21	12	11	9	12	13.9
Diarrhoea	52	7	4	2	2	14.4
Aids related complications	10	11	8	7	8	9.4
TB	10	13	11	11	8	11.4
NCDs	12	10	13	9	7	10.9
Meningitis	2	1	3	1	0	1.5

DHIS2

From the table above, malaria is still leading cause of mortality in the District with 38.4%. This is largely due to erratic supply of antimalarial treatment (LA) in the village clinics, for early diagnosis and treatment. This makes children travel long distances to access malaria treatment and some would report very late to receive the required treatment

5.1.4 Health Services

TYPE OF HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE

There are several primary health care services provided in the District through the District Health Office and stakeholders. The services are as follows: promotional, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative health care services. These services are offered at three levels namely: community, primary and secondary.

Community Level

At this level the services are provided by Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA) in health post. According to standards, one HSA is supposed to manage average population of 1000 people. In the District, one HSA is managing 1906 people. The main services offered by HSA are promotive and preventive in nature which include door to door visitation; mobile village and outreach clinics.

Primary Level

At this level, services such as outpatient, maternity and minor procedures are provided by medical assistants and nurses in health centres. Health Centres are designed to cater for a population of about 10,000 people. Meanwhile three facilities serve a population of more than 20,000 people.

SECONDARY LEVEL

At this level services are provided at District Hospital by nurses, clinical officers and medical Officers. The services include outpatient, inpatient, maternity and major procedures.

Both the community and primary level of health care are available in all TAs. Table 5.6 presents distribution of health facilities by TAs

Table 5.7 Distribution of health facilities by TAs

NO.	TAs	FACILITIES	LEVEL
1	Mwaulambya	Chitipa District Hospital	Secondary
		Kaseye	Secondary
		Ifumbo	Primary
		Kapenda	Primary
2	Kameme	Kameme	primary
3	Misuku	Misuku	Primary
		Msumbe	Primary
		Chisansu	Primary
4	Wenya	Wenya	Primary
		Chambo	Primary
5	Nthalire	Nthalire	Primary
		Mahowe	Primary

Source: Chitipa DHO, December 2017

As depicted by the table above, most health facilities are located in TA Mwabulambya because the area has the highest population.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE BENEFITING FROM EACH SERVICE, BY TA/STA

Table 5.8 Number of clients benefiting from a particular service per TA

Service	TA	Number of Clients				%
		2014	2015	2016	2017	
OPD	Kameme	25073	25775	26496	27238	10.80
	Mwabulambya	109667	112737	115894	119139	47.26
	Mwenemisuku	35605	36602	37627	37861	15.26
	Mwenewenya	25274	25982	26709	27457	10.89
	Nthalire	36640	37666	38720	39805	15.79
Maternity (ANC)	Kameme	856	995	907	972	11.8
	Mwabulambya	3978	3888	3775	3539	48.2
	Mwenemisuku	577	530	461	372	6.2
	Mwenewenya	1149	1059	1144	988	13.8
	Nthalire	1600	1675	1566	1466	20.0
Maternity (delivery)	Kameme	365	415	368	253	5.9

Service	TA	Number of Clients				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	%
	Mwenemisuku	316	308	233	246	4.6
	Mwabulambya	3923	3859	3665	2939	60.4
	Mwenwenya	738	745	656	523	11.2
	Nthalire	1219	1042	1006	987	17.9

Source: DHIS2

The Table 91 reveals that health seeking behaviour is good in all the T/As. This is attributed to good health promotion at community level. In contrast this signals that there is high disease burden. In addition, women come for ANC services though late. Hence there is need to encourage women to seek ANC services within first three month of pregnancy.

5.1.5 Health Facilities

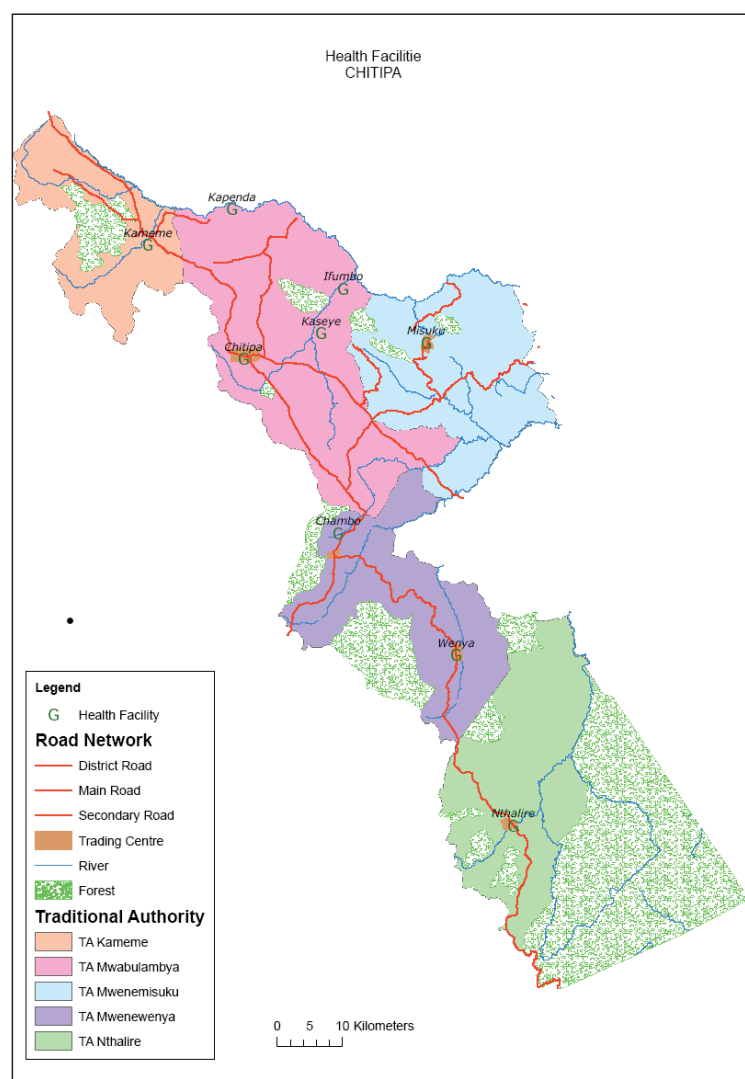


Figure 5.1 Health Facilities in Chitipa

5.1.5.1 Clinics

NUMBER OF CLINICS BY TA

There are two types of clinics in the District: static and outreach. Static clinics are service delivery sites which are equipped with cold chain equipment namely refrigerators and vaccine carriers. These sites are hospitals, health centres and health posts. Each of the sites conducts its services to peripherals areas within its catchment areas monthly. These sites are referred to as outreach clinics. Most of the outreach clinics are health posts (established or non-established) while others are just sites designated as clinic centres by the communities. These provide health education, immunisation and growth monitoring of children under the age of five. Table 92 shows distribution of clinics in the District.

Table 5.9 Number of Clinics by Type and Traditional Authority

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY	STATIC	OUTREACH
Kameme	5	9
Mwabulambya	10	21
Mwenemisuku	5	10
Mwenewenya	5	10
Nthalire	6	12
Total	34	62

Source: Chitipa District Health Office, 2017

Table 92 shows that the District has 34 static clinics and 62 outreach clinics and TA Mwaulambya has the highest number of clinics. This establishment corresponds with the population distribution in the District. With more than 50% of the clinics outreach means that more people travel long distances to access medical services. MDHS says that more than 62% of the population lives within 8km to a facility. It is therefore required to build more facilities to improve access to care.

Ownership of Clinics by TA

Clinics Ownership and Capacity in the District

The table below shows Clinics Ownership and Capacity in the District

Table 5.10 Clinics Ownership and Capacity in the District

Name of clinic	Ownership	TA	Population served	Bed Capacity	Distance to the clinic	Staff / Cadre manning the clinic
Ipula	MOH	Kameme	1325	0	14 km	HSA
Damasca	MOH	Kameme	3000	0	8 km	HSA
Ipenza	MOH	Kameme	1757	0	11 km	HSA
Titi	MOH	Kameme	2318	0	6 km	HSA
Nkhanga	Community	Kameme	2018	0	5 km	HSA
Nkhanire	MOH	Kameme	2269	0	8 km	HSA
Chiwanga	MOH	Kameme	1750	0	6 km	HSA
Zamamba	Community	Kameme	1000	0	5 km	HSA
Lusonyontho	Community	Kameme	375	0	6 km	HSA

Name of clinic	Ownership	TA	Population served	Bed Capacity	Distance to the clinic	Staff / Cadre manning the clinic
Navitengo	MOH	Kameme	1382	0	7 km	HSA
Mbilima	MOH	Mwabulambya	1225	0	7 km	HSA
Kaguma	Community	Mwabulambya	1282	0	6 km	HSA
Bupighu	MOH	Mwabulambya	1044	0	7 km	HSA
Nakasale	MOH	Mwabulambya	594	0	7 km	HSA
Nansato	Community	Mwabulambya	1056	0	5 km	HSA
Kasisi	Community	Mwabulambya	925	0	6 km	HSA
Kafola	MOH	Mwabulambya	1044	0	7 km	HSA
Kasoba	Community	Mwabulambya	2186	0	8 km	HSA
Nkhangwa	MOH	Mwabulambya	1532	0	7 km	HSA
Malani	MOH	Mwabulambya	907	0	7 km	HSA
Mwamkumbwa	MOH	Mwabulambya	1532	0	7 km	HSA
Chizimu	MOH	Mwabulambya	2925	0	7 km	HSA
Mkumbilende	MOH	Mwabulambya	3412	0	8 km	HSA
Njerengwa	Community	Mwabulambya	925	0	9 km	HSA
Mwakalomba	Community	Mwabulambya	531	0	9 km	HSA
Mbula	Community	Mwabulambya	769	0	8 km	HSA
Ipulukutu	0	Mwabulambya	1018	0	10 km	HSA
Masangano	Community	Mwabulambya	337	0	6 km	HSA
Ibanda	MOH	Mwabulambya	1563	0	6 km	HSA
Lufita	MOH	Mwabulambya	1950	0	7 km	HSA
Yamba	Community	Mwabulambya	1562	0	7 km	HSA
Mphanga	0	Mwabulambya	1500	0	5 km	HSA
Kanyenjere	Community	Mwabulambya	1538	0	7 km	HSA
Ngoya	MOH	Mwabulambya	1925	0	6 km	HSA
Lwakwa	MOH	Mwabulambya	2494	0	6 km	HSA
Katutula	MOH	Mwabulambya	1363	0	7 km	HSA
Mselema	Community	Mwabulambya	1562	0	6 km	HSA
Kapoka	MOH	Mwabulambya	3307	0	7 km	HSA
Chisitu	Community	Mwabulambya	1050	0	10 km	HSA
Iyela	MOH	Mwabulambya	1863	0	6 km	HSA
Zambwe	Community	Mwabulambya	1568	0	9 km	HSA
Namatubi	MOH	Mwabulambya	3131	0	8 km	HSA
Mubanga	MOH	Mwabulambya	2181	0	9 km	HSA
Chiwerewere	MOH	Mwabulambya	3938	0	8 km	HSA
Meru	Community	Mwabulambya	3100	0	7 km	HSA
Tondola	MOH	Mwabulambya	2000	0	6 km	HSA
Kalira	MOH	Mwabulambya	1456	0	6 km	HSA
Kasinde	Community	Mwabulambya	1244	0	6 km	HSA
Masangano	Community	Mwabulambya	1125	0	7 km	HSA
Namchese	0	Mwabulambya	1856	0	8 km	HSA
Namuyemba	0	Mwabulambya	1225	0	6 km	HSA
Mung'ongo	Community	Mwabulambya	1443	0	7 km	HSA
Nachipangapanga	Community	Mwenewenya	1106	0	6 km	HSA
Chisenga	MOH	Mwenewenya	2294	0	7 km	HSA

Name of clinic	Ownership	TA	Population served	Bed Capacity	Distance to the clinic	Staff / Cadre manning the clinic
Mulembe	MOH	Mwenewenya	2275	0	12 km	HSA
Chendo	Community	Mwenewenya	2275	0	9 km	HSA
Moto	Community	Mwenewenya	913	0	7 km	HSA
Madunda	Community	Mwenewenya	1856	0	7 km	HSA
Malaba	Community	Mwenewenya	1300	0	6 km	HSA
Chindamba	Community	Mwenewenya	413	0	7 km	HSA
Kavomolo	0	Mwenewenya	1781	0	9 km	HSA
Kaswenthe	Community	Mwenewenya	1163	0	8 km	HSA
Mpemba	MOH	Mwenewenya	1550	0	7 km	HSA
Mpale	0	Mwenewenya	1919	0	10 km	HSA
Bale	0	Mwenewenya	775	0	9 km	HSA
Chuba	Community	Mwenemisuku	2231	0	9 km	HSA
Ighughu	MOH	Mwenemisuku	713	0	7 km	HSA
Sofwe	Community	Mwenemisuku	763	0	8 km	HSA
Chanya	Community	Mwenemisuku	1238	0	5 km	HSA
Chinongo	Community	Mwenemisuku	1219	0	8 km	HSA
Mughona	0	Mwenemisuku	844	0	10 km	HSA
Itulo	MOH	Mwenemisuku	1150	0	7 km	HSA
Makeye	Community	Mwenemisuku	906	0	7 km	HSA
Chibighi	Community	Mwenemisuku	588	0	9 km	HSA
Chatu	0	Mwenemisuku	1044	0	6 km	HSA
Chibanda	0	Mwenemisuku	600	0	7 km	HSA
Naching'anda	MOH	Mwenemisuku	2500	0	8 km	HSA
Kasaghala	Community	Mwenemisuku	1256	0	6 km	HSA
Chipwela	Community	Mwenemisuku	1019	0	8 km	HSA
Kasitu	Community	Mwenemisuku	1050	0	7 km	HSA
Sokola	MOH	Mwenemisuku	2076	0	10 km	HSA
Mwambeta	Community	Mwenemisuku	744	0	9 km	HSA
Mtogha	0	Mwenemisuku	825	0	9 km	HSA
Kavukuku	MOH	Nthalire	3563	0	9 km	HSA
Kaphyongo	Community	Nthalire	2588	0	7 km	HSA
Kamilazovu	Community	Nthalire	1281	0	6 km	HSA
Karopa	MOH	Nthalire	2500	0	8 km	HSA
Mahowe	MOH	Nthalire	2988	0	9 km	HSA
Muzimeru	Community	Nthalire	1281	0	8 km	HSA
Mibanga	MOH	Nthalire	1443	0	7 km	HSA
Uledi	Community	Nthalire	1413	0	9 km	HSA
Chimanga/Mchina	MOH	Nthalire	1881	0	10 km	HSA
Kopakopa	MOH	Nthalire	1963	0	9 km	HSA
Therere	MOH	Nthalire	1450	0	9 km	HSA
Gamba	Community	Nthalire	669	0	7 km	HSA
Chinthe	Community	Nthalire	1531	0	7 km	HSA
Kajaliro	Community	Nthalire	1094	0	7 km	HSA
Lubembe	Community	Nthalire	2263	0	8 km	HSA

Source: Nutrition program HSAs head count, December 2017

All out-reach clinics do not have beds because they are manned by HSAs who provide community-based health services which do not require a bed. It is evident that most HSAs are serving a higher than recommended population. This affects provision of quality services in the community.

5.1.5.2 Dispensaries

The District does not have any dispensary. It is the vision of government through Ministry of Health to phase out all dispensary hospitals as they are limited in service provision. A dispensary does not have a maternity and labor ward wing for pregnant mothers and it also lacks holding rooms for observation of very serious cases. This is the reason why Chitipa by design does not have dispensaries rather it has health centres which are capable of providing maternity and other reproductive health services.

5.1.6 Health Facilities

NUMBER OF HEALTH CENTRES & POPULATION SERVED BY TA

There are 11 health facilities in the District and 8 are owned by Government whereas 3 are owned by CHAM. These centres provide out-patient services, family planning, safe motherhood, Information Education and Communication (IEC), environmental health, immunisation, disease prevention, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (HCT and ART), antenatal clinic, Growth Monitoring and Promotion. Table 94 shows health centers, their location and population being served.

Table 5.11 Health Centres Location & Population being served

Name of Health Centre	Ownership	T / A	Population Served	Average Distance from Health Centre to Community (km)	Bed Capacity
Chambo	CHAM	Mwenewenya	17155	40	18
Wenya	MOH	Mwenewenya	14410	40	8
Ifumbo	MOH	Mwabulambya	8463	29	8
Kapenda	MOH	Mwabulambya	22416	32	10
Misuku	MOH	Mwenemisuku	24002	35	8
Msumbe	CHAM	Mwenemisuku	6748	25	18
Chisansu	MOH	Mwenemisuku	9287	30	8
Nthalire	MOH	Nthalire	35225	45	24
Kameme	MOH	Kameme	25389	37	8
CDH	MOH	Mwaulambya	54713	40	170

Source: HMIS, Chitipa – DHO

The table above shows that TA Mwenemisuku has the highest number health centers because the population being served is high at 40,037 and Kameme has the lowest with a population of 25,389.

Nthalire health center from TA Nthalire has an average distance from health center to community of 45 kilometers, this shows a high need for another health center in the area to reduce the distance travelled by patients to the health center.

Table 5.12 presents health Centres and Staffing levels.

Table 5.12 Health Centres and Staffing levels

Name of Health Centre	Staffing levels	Average Number of Clients per day
Chambo	1 CO, 2Nurses, 2 HSAs	30
Chisansu	1 MA, 1 Cmw, 1 HSAs	20
Kameme	1 MA, 1 Nurse, 1Cmw, 1 AEHO, 2HSAs	25
Kaseye	1 MA, 1 Co, 4 Nurses, 2 HSAs	40
Kapenda	2 MA, 1 Nurse, 2HSAs	27
Ifumbo	2 MA, 1 Nurse 1Cmw, 2 HSAs	20
Misuku	2 MA, 1 Cmw, 1 AEHO, 2 HSAs	30
Wenya	1 MA, 1 Nurse 1Cmw, 2HSAs	35
Msumbe	1 MA, 1 Nurse 1HSAs	18
Nthalire	1 CO, 2MAs, 3Nurses, 1AEHO, 4HSAs	35
Mahowe	1 MA 1 Nurse 1 CMA 1 HAS	20

Source: IRHIS

The table above shows that only 1 out of 11 health centers meet the minimum staffing norms (2 clinicians, 2 nurses, 1AEHO/ HSA). The facilities are grossly understaffed because government have frozen recruitment. This has resulted into reduced quality of services in the facilities and ultimately poor maternal and neonatal outcomes. Again, there has been high burnout of the technical staff in the health centers and due to this most nurses and clinicians opt to be posted out after a year in the health centers

5.1.6.1 Hospitals

The District has two hospitals namely Chitipa District Hospital and Kaseye owned by MoH and CHAM respectively. These facilities provide outpatient and inpatient services, antenatal and postnatal services and a wide range of preventive health services. They are also referral centres for surrounding health centers and dispensaries.

Table 97 below presents the number of clients served by the hospital over a period of five years.

Table 5.13 Hospitals Location & Population being served

Name of Hospital	Ownership	T / A	Population Served	Average Distance from Health Center to Community (km)	Bed Capacity
Chitipa	MOH	Mwabulambya	54713	40	170
Kaseye	CHAM	Mwabulambya	12123	17	94

Table 5.14 Total Number of Clients served by the District Hospital

Service Provided	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
OPD	99325	66849	86573	109226	107311
Admissions	11787	10406	9876	10954	9278
FP	8237	10454	13383	16017	15330
ANC	4771	6425	6093	6152	6121
HCT	3666	1843	2158	13173	7472

Service Provided	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Child Health	36431	26053	23419	17659	21854
EPI	2835	2429	2819	3348	2648

Source: DHIS2

The number of clients getting services fluctuates across the years because of the foreigners from neighbouring Zambia and Tanzania who also access services. This can be controlled by national registration of all Malawians.

The District hospital has 170 beds distributed as follows 36 Maternity, 36 Children ward, 32 male ward, 32 female ward, 10 waiting, 12 TB ward and 8 NRU and kangaroo

5.1.7 Health Personnel

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH PERSONNEL BY TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

Table 98 below presents personnel distribution in all health facilities in the District. According to the Table 98 below, the biggest shortfall of staff is experienced at the District hospital in TA Mwabulambya. Midwives/nurses at the District hospital are in very short supply. There is a shortfall of 113 personnel. For the rest of the cadres, in terms of posts filled compared to establishments, the situation is not desperate.

Table 5.15 Distribution of Health Personnel by Traditional Authority

Traditional Authority	Profession	Post Filled			Staff Required	Staff Shortfall
		Total	M	F		
Nthalire	Medical Assistant	4	3	0	3	1
	Nurse/Midwife	5	2	3	9	4
	AEHO	1	1	0	1	0
	HSAs	12	10	2	20	8
Mwabulambya	Doctor	2	2	0	6	4
	Dental technician	0	0	0	3	3
	HSAs	38	24	14	80	42
	Midwife/nurse	30	5	25	134	104
	Clinical Officers	7	7	0	7	3
	Medical Assistant	25	10	1	39	14
	AEHO	3	3	0	6	3
	Pharmacy Assistant/Technician	2	2	0	2	0
	Laboratory Assistant/ Technician	3	3	0	5	1
	Environmental Health Officer	5	3	0	6	3
	Radiographer	0	0	0	1	1
Kameme	Medical Assistant	2	2	0	2	0
	HSAs	11	10	1	20	9
	Midwife/nurse	2	0	1	5	3
	Community Nurse	0	0	0	1	1
	AEHO	1	0	0	1	1
Misuku	Medical Assistant	1	1	0	6	5

Traditional Authority	Profession	Post Filled			Staff Required	Staff Shortfall
		Total	M	F		
	HSAs	12	8	4	20	8
	Midwife/nurse	1	0	1	6	5
	AEHO	1	0	0	3	3
Wenya	Medical Assistant	3	3	0	4	1
	HSAs	7	7	0	20	14
	Midwife/nurse	2	0	2	4	2
	AEHO	1	0	0	1	1

Source: District Health Office, Chitipa District Council (July 2017)

There is high number of health personnel in TA Mwabulambya because the District hospital is located there. The District Council should recruit staff to fill the existing vacancies in all T/As.

HEALTH PERSONNEL PER POPULATION RATIOS

The Table below provides a summary of the health personnel to population ratios.

Table 5.16 Table Health Personnel to Population Ratios

Cadre	Required Health Worker/population Ratio	Current Health Worker/population Ratio
Doctor	1:50,000	1:114366
Clinical Officer	1:10,000	1:16221
Medical Assistant	1:10,000	1:8676
Nurse/Midwife	1:1,000	1:4574
Dental Technician	1:20,000	1:228732
Environmental Health Officer	1:20,000	1:45746
AEHO	1:10,000	1:57183
Health Surveillance Assistant	1:1,000	1:1874

Source: District Health Office, Chitipa District Council (July 2017)

The health personnel population ratios presented above shows that there is a great shortage of health personnel in all cadres.

5.1.8 Family Planning

This is a service that allows people to attain their desired number of children and determine the spacing of pregnancies. It is achieved through the use of contraceptive methods and the treatment of infertility (WHO)

Chitipa District hospital provides the service to its population with the aim of reducing the unmet need for contraception, which is currently at 19% nationally (MDHS 2016). Currently boasting a contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) of 64% against a national score of 58% by the 2016 MDHS, this write up will mostly focus on utilization rate of family planning services in the District.

Table 5.17 Family planning contraceptive prevalence rate

Family planning	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
CPR	20.9	19.8	24.3	18.5	11.7

The figure above shows that there has been a predominant variation in contraceptive prevalence rate in the District. The explanation to this performance hinges on partner support. While SAVE the Children did well in CBMNC investment, there was little done on family planning in the period. When SSDI bedded in, there was much work done around the program. Initial trainings of providers in all facilities for long term methods and depomedroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) took place, progress review meetings and supportive supervisions were institutionalized, Community Based Distribution Agents (CBDAs) of family planning methods were trained and some refreshed, outreach clinics, community sensitizations and routine camping exercises took older of the days. This pushed the indicator from in the years 2014 to 2015. In 2016–2017, the indicator begun to suffer loss of support due to phasing out of SSDI, thus the drop in performance.

5.1.8.1 Key Issues in the Health Sector

Shortage of Human Resource

Chitipa has a vacancy rate of 51 percent. The workforce is too low compared to the workload as such some of our indicators have been stagnant for a long period. Shortage of human resource cuts across all the cadres starting from doctors, clinicians, nurses and health surveillance assistants. With decentralization powers have been given to District Councils to recruit and deploy staff to health facilities which might awaken the system again once this is implemented.

Poor Infrastructure

Health facilities have not been a priority even at council level. Most of health workers are not properly accommodated because construction of houses has not been a priority. Health facilities and clinics for services provision are in shambles to the level of compromising service delivery. Health Surveillance Assistants are giving immunizations under a tree which is a very pathetic situation. Most of our maternity wings are in bad shape because of poor maintenance. Unfortunately, donors have shown no interest in infrastructure citing it is the role of government to maintain and construct health facilities and houses for staff.

Low funding

Chitipa health sector funding has been dwindling over the past years. The increment we get cannot be compared to the inflation rate as well as the population growth. The current financial year (2017/2018) Chitipa received MK177, 000,000.00 against a population of 228,734 and over 12 health centers. There has been a meager increase in funding for the financial year 2018/19 to MK186, 000,000.00 which will not be enough to meet our needs as a sector. This impact negatively on service delivery as most of our programs demands financial support.

5.1.8.2 Opportunities

Availability of partners

The District received various degree of support from partners such as SSDI, Save the Children, World Vision Malawi, FOCUS, TDI, PDI,

Availability of community structures

The District Health Office worked hand in hand with community structures such as Area development committees (ADCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), Community Health Action Groups (CHAGs), Health Centre Management Committees (HCMCs) and Village Health Committees (VHCs).

Availability of political structures

The DHOs office had support from Ward Councillors, Health and Environmental Service Committee (HEC), MPs and Chiefs (TAs).

5.2 WATER AND SANITATION

In accordance with the National Water Policy of 2008 in conjunction with the Water Resources Act of 2013 and again linked to Sustainable Development Goal number 6 that the communities should access safe water equitably distributed at all times and ensuring that communities are empowered to take responsibility of managing water facilities through Community Based Management Approach. This follows set standards that people should not walk more than 500m to the nearest water point. The policy also states that one borehole should cater for not more than 250 persons, while a tap should serve not more than 50 persons. Travel time to the nearest water source should not exceed 10 minutes as average for a given area.

The District Water Office (DWO) is the overseer of rural water supply facilities and services in the District. It also provides secretarial services to the District Coordination Team (DCT), a DEC sub-committee responsible for water supply and sanitation matters.

5.2.1 Access to Safe Water

With the population of Chitipa District which is standing at 234927, access to safe water by the rural and urban communities was at 68.2% by the year 2012 though with this there are so many gaps in the communities as asserted by the tables below per each T/A and technology used. Other communities are in hard to reach areas in order to access heavy drilling equipment rendering the provision of shallow wells for safe water which often dry out in August of every year.

PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER BY T/AS

According to IHS4 2016-2017, the proportion of households with access to safe water is at 78.7%, an increase from 70.4 % in 2011 in the District. This situation is lower than the national and regional scenario at 87.1% and 87.5 respectively. This entails the District has a big gap in terms of access to safe water

Table 5.18 Percent of people with access to safe drinking water by T/As

T / A	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NO OF WATER POINTS (Boreholes)	%SERVED WITH SAFE WATER	TOTAL NO OF WATER POINTS (TAPS GRAVITY FED)	%SERVED WITH SAFE WATER	REMARK
Mwabulambya	101369	400	0.4	266	0.26	Underserved
Mwekameme	24153	82	0.3	46	0.19	Underserved
Mwenemisuku	13543	30	0.2	340	2.5	Underserved
Mwenewenya	11045	54	0.5	173	1.57	Underserved
Mwenenthaliire	19340	123	0.63	580	3	Underserved

Source: Malawi Population and Housing Census of 2018

Table 5.19 Population accessing safe water from protected shallow wells by TAs

T / A	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL NO OF WATER POINTS (SHALLOW WELLS)	%SERVED WITH SAFE WATER	REMARK
Mwabulambya	101369	277	0.27	Underserved
Mwekameme	24153	318	1.32	Underserved
Mwenemisuku	13543	57	0.42	Underserved
Mwenewenya	11045	42	0.38	Underserved
Mwenenthaliire	19340	92	0.48	Underserved

Source: Malawi Population and Housing Census of 2018

Average distance of safe water facilities from households

On average, 30.8% of the household population using improved drinking water source in the District take 30 minutes or more to collect water while the standard maximum round-trip time to improved water source is less than 30 minutes (MES, 2014). Although this is better than at national level whereby 41.2% of the household population take 30 minutes or more, it remains a precarious situation as it implies a considerable number of households hardly collect potable water of adequate quantities. This further suggests more than 30% of the household population still travel more than the recommended 500 meters to reach an improved water source. More investments in the provision of new water facilities are required.

5.2.2 Main sources and condition of water facilities

Table 5.20 Main sources and condition of water facilities

TA	Boreholes					Gravity fed scheme Taps					Protected shallow well				
	Total	F	%	N / F	%	Total	F	%	N / F	%	Total	F	%	N / F	%
Mwabulambya	400	390	97.5	10	2.5	266	150	56.4	116	43.6	277	114	41.2	163	58.8
Mwenewenya	54	40	74.1	14	25.9	173	45	26	128	74	42	34	90	8	10
Nthalire	123	92	74.8	31	25.2	580	432	74.5	148	25.5	92	48	52.2	44	47.8
Kameme	82	75	91.5	7	8.5	46	38	82.6	8	17.4	318	114	35.9	204	61.4
Mwenemisuku	30	25	83.3	5	16.7	340	325	95.6	15	4.4	57	34	59.7	23	40.3
District Total	689	632	91.7	57	8.3	1410	995	70.6	415	29.4	786	344	43.8	442	56.2

Source: District water Office Data Bank, 2017

The table above shows that the District has more non-functional water facilities in each TA due to old system design of schemes (over 20 years existence), vandalism of PVC and steel pipes and environment degradation leading into siltation of river and reduced water flows in the rivers. This has potential threats in increasing cases of water related diseases as communities will be taking more than 30 minutes to fetch water. This will eventually affect the wellbeing of the people and development of the District.

Number and percent of water facilities in working condition by T/A

Gravity fed Piped Water Schemes

The District has nine gravity fed piped water schemes with a total of 1410 taps of which only 995 taps are working due to rehabilitation of some schemes thus in Lughesyo in Misuku and Choyoti in Nthalire respectively representing 70.5%.

Table 5.21 Condition of Taps in Chitipa District by TA

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status	
		F	Not-F		F	Not-F		F	Not-F		F	Not-F		F	Not-F
Mwabulambya	162	62	100	162	90	72	178	108	70	223	130	93	266	150	116
Mwenewenya	148	151	33	148	35	113	148	48	100	168	67	101	173	45	123
Nthalire	128	15	113	395	290	105	500	208	292	550	305	245	580	432	148
Kameme	46	46	0	46	40	6	46	18	28	46	43	3	46	38	8
Mwenemisuku	108	88	20	162	132	30	213	193	20	174	166	8	340	325	15
District Total	672	462	210	913	587	326	1085	575	510	1161	711	450	1410	1020	390

Source: District water Office Data Bank, 2017

From the table above 29.5 percent represent seven schemes with nonfunctional of taps due to absence of water User Associations. This situation is attributed to the old age of the schemes (i.e. constructed between 1980 and 1995) as well as lack of maintenance works to the schemes. For example, Sekwa piped water project in Wenya is not functioning due to vandalism of pipes and floods that washed away intake steel pipes and river crossings pipes about 10 taps in this project are functioning while remaining 76 taps are not functioning.

There is need to urgently rehabilitate the schemes such as Choyoti scheme in TA Nthalire, Sekwa scheme and Nakapuni scheme in TA Mwenewenya, and Chibula and Namwafi schemes in TA Mwabulambya and Chinthekwe scheme in T/A Kameme. However, there is need to intensify catchment management and put in place a good maintenance plan.

Functionality of taps in gravity schemes

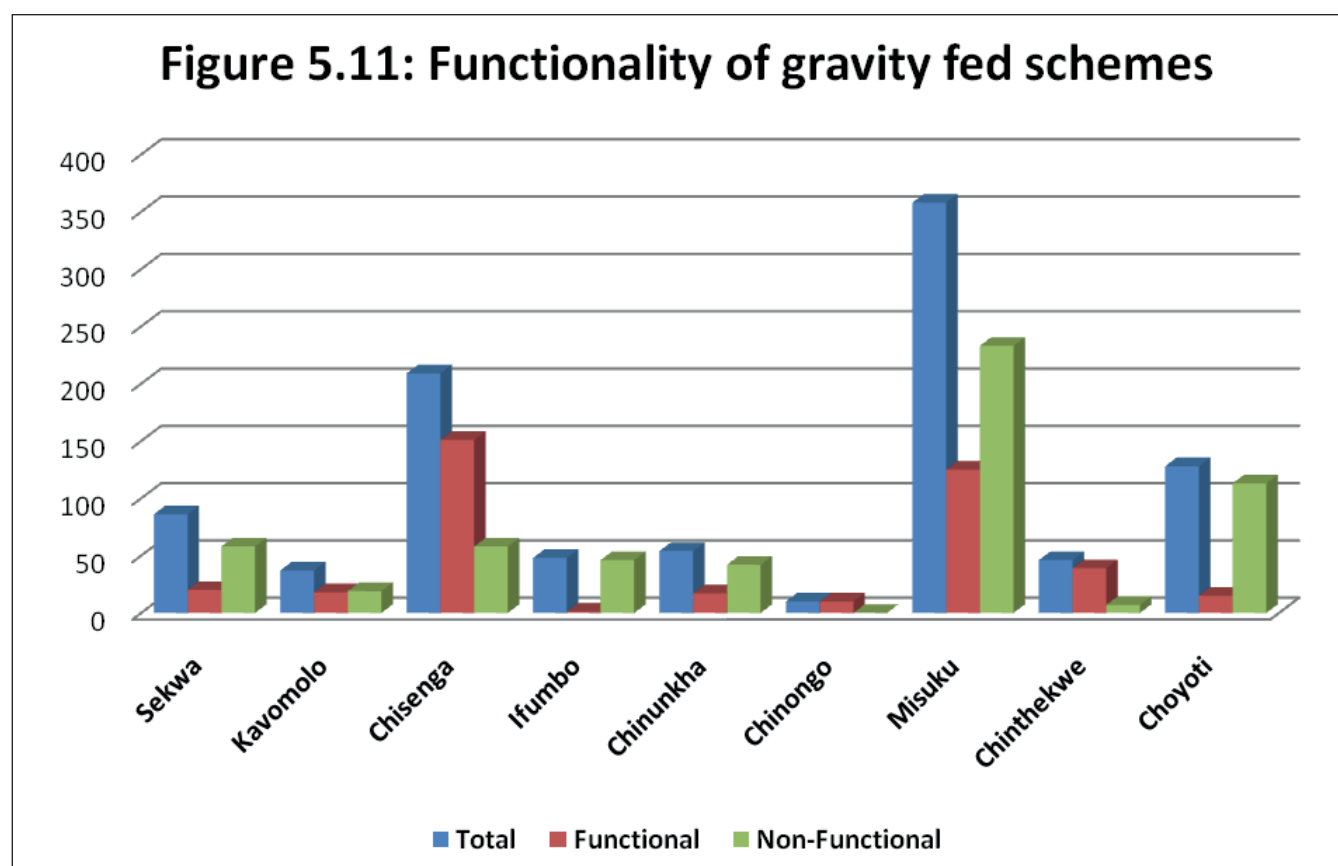


Figure 5.2 Shows number of taps in nine gravity schemes and their condition

Source: District Water Office 2017, Chitipa District Council

Almost 34 % of taps are functioning at Misuku scheme. And Misuku Scheme has the highest number of taps in gravity fed scheme because that is the only source of water. Over 75% are functioning at Chinongo, Chinthekwe and Chisenga due to recent maintenance of the schemes. But for the Sekwa, Chibula, Nakapumi, Namwafi and Choyoti needs urgent rehabilitation.

Ground water boreholes

The total number of boreholes in the District is 689. The boreholes which are working and not working are 91.7% and 8.3% respectively. The communities fail to buy spare parts for rehabilitation and maintenance because they are not readily available within their communities and they can only be sourced from far markets thereby rendering them very expensive.

Table 105: Below show s functionality of boreholes by TA

Table 5.22 Functionality of boreholes by T/A in the District

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status	
		F	Not- F		F	Not- F		F	Not-F		F	Not- F		F	Not-F
Mwabulambya	323	298	25	365	310	55	379	335	44	386	356	30	400	390	10
Mwenewenya	38	26	12	43	32	11	48	33	15	50	38	12	54	40	14

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status	
		F	Not- F		F	Not- F		F	Not-F		F	Not- F		F	Not-F
Nthalire	88	60	18	98	85	13	115	98	23	118	94	14	123	92	31
Kameme	53	41	12	68	51	17	70	54	16	78	63	15	82	75	7
Mwene-misuku	15	10	5	18	12	6	23	20	3	26	22	4	30	25	5
District Total	517	435	82	592	490	102	635	540	95	658	573	85	689	632	57

Source: Chitipa Water Office data bank, 2017

Most boreholes are functioning in TA Mwabulambya because it has arelatively favourable topography. In addition, the number of functional boreholes has been increasing in all the TAs and this is attributed to the rehabilitation of water points by UNICEF.

Shallow Wells

There are 786 protected shallow wells in the District of which 43.76% are functional and 56.23 % are not working. The scenario is attributed to inadequate rainfall which affects water table causing shallow wells to dry up during dry season.

Table 5.23 Functionality of Shallow Wells in the District

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total	Working		Total	Working		Total	Working		Total	Working		Total	Working	
		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
Mwabulambya	198	103	95	218	198	187	223	139	84	243	115	128	277	114	163
Mwenemisuku	25	14	11	28	15	13	35	20	15	38	27	11	42	34	8
Nthalire	45	35	10	50	32	18	57	23	34	75	55	20	92	48	42
Kameme	89	80	9	119	114	5	198	165	33	208	196	12	318	114	204
Mwenewenya	18	11	7	25	19	6	38	33	5	47	41	6	57	34	23
District Total	375	243	132	440	378	62	551	380	171	611	434	177	786	344	442

Source: Chitipa District water office, 2017

From above Table 106, there are few functional shallow wells in all TAs due to lowering of water table and changes in the hydro geological in the District.

Number and percent of water facilities rehabilitated by TA

Table 107 below shows number and percent of water facilities rehabilitated by TA over years

Table 5.24 Number and Percent of Water Facilities Rehabilitated by TA

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status		Total	Status	
		Rehabilitation	%		Rehabilitation	%		Rehabilitation	%		Rehabilitation	%		Rehabilitation	%
Nthalire	88	15	17	98	3	3	115	5	4	118	1	.84	123	2	1.6
Mwenewenya	38	3	7	43	0	0	48	0	0	50	1	2	54	1	1.8
Mwabulambya	223	18	8	365	5	1	379	2	.5	386	8		400	1	.25
Kameme	53	13	24.5	68	0	0	70	17	10	78	13	16.6	82	19	23.2
Mwenemisuku	15	2	13.3	18	0	0	23	1	4.3	26	2	7.6	30	0	0

Source: Chitipa District water office, 2017

The Table above shows that very few boreholes are rehabilitated in the District. There is urgent need to attend to this gap.

Water User's Association

The District has only two Water User's Association (WUA) namely Misuku WUA and Nthalire WUA. These were established in 2013 and were both trained in the same year. Members had refresher training on their roles and responsibility in 2014. However there is need to revamp and train the Nthalire committee in order to improve the performance of the scheme. In addition, the District Council need to invest more in remaining schemes so that WUA's can take over the running of the schemes.

Urban water supply

Safe Water is provided by Northern Region Water Board in the urban area of the District through the Chitipa Water Supply Scheme. Chitipa water supply scheme was upgraded through BADEA funded project. The new water system which is getting water from Kalenge River was officially commissioned by His Excellency Professor Arthur Peter Muthalika, President of the Republic of Malawi on 25th July 2017.

Through BADEA funded project, source of water for Chitipa supply system changed from boreholes, which were within Chitipa Boma, to Kalenge River, 45 km away from Chitipa Boma. Water abstraction is done through a weir constructed across Kalenge River whose collection design volume is 60litres per second.

Water is pumped from weir (as shown in figure below) and treated at a nearby treatment plant before pumped to Chitipa Boma and other areas.



Photo 5.1 Kalenge Intake Weir

Source: District Information Office

Water demand increased soon after commissioning of new system. Monthly water production increased from 17, 000 m³ on average to 35, 000 m³. Before commissioning of new system Chitipa scheme had 2, 500 customers. Currently more than 3, 500 customers are connected to the system.

Chitipa water supply scheme has extended to Lufita, Kapoka and Kalenge market centres. The system has a total storage capacity of 2150 m³ and can ably supply water for 15 hours without electricity.

5.2.3 Access to Sanitary Latrines

5.2.3.1 Improved sanitation facilities

Access to sanitary latrines is mainly use of an “Improved Sanitation facility”. The National Sanitation Policy, December 2008 defines an improved sanitation facility as similar to a basic excreta sanitation with an impermeable floor and a tight-fitting lid to the latrine, or in the case of ecological sanitation (ecosan) where no lid is needed, the ecosan latrine should be properly looked after with the regular addition of soil, ash and other organic material. MDHS 2015-2016 defines improved toilet facilities as any non-shared toilet of the

following types: flush/pour flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tanks, and pit latrines; VImproved Pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

According to MDHS 2015/16, 83.4% of the households in Chitipa use improved sanitation facilities. This is higher than the regional and national situation which stands at 52% and 51.8 % respectively. The situation is attributed to good support from partners. Only 6% of the households practise open defecation at national level. The table below shows Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in the District.

Table 5.25 Open Defecation Free (ODF) Status by Traditional Authority

NO	TA	VIL-LAGES	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
			Trig	ODF	Trig	ODF	Trig	ODF	Trig	ODF	Trig	ODF	Trig	ODF
1	Kameme	72	0	0	0	0	20	12	40	26	52	47	72	72
2	Mwaulambya	303	2	2	10	8	35	19	82	48	201	184	303	303
3	Misuku	94	0	0	0	0	50	36	64	55	94	94	94	94
4	Nthalire	155	0	0	0	0	45	21	80	61	155	155	155	155
5	Wenya	97	0	0	0	0	36	19	77	70	97	97	97	97
	District	721	2	2	10	8	186	107	343	260	549	577	721	721

The table above shows that the practice of open defecation was decreasing year by year from 2014 such that by 2017 all TAs in the District had stopped open defecation. What had remained was verification of TA Mwaulambya to be ODF by National task force on ODF (NOTF).

The District continues with efforts to improve the situation of sanitation and hygiene in communities and in schools. The primary approaches adopted are Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and School Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) solely to achieve and sustain Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in communities and schools as well as sanitation marketing to increase the proportion of households moving up the sanitation ladder from using basic to improved sanitation facilities.

TA Mwenemisuku, TA Kameme, and TA Mwenewenya are open defecation free in the District whilst some villages of TA Mwaulambya and TA Nthalire have just been triggered. There is however need for partners to support activities in the two TAs. There is also need for training of staff, regular follow-ups in the villages and continuous engagement with the communities on improved sanitation and hygiene practices. Table 109 below indicates the number of personnel trained in sanitation and hygiene related interventions.

Table 5.26 Number of personnel trained in sanitation and hygiene related interventions

TA	Personnel trained
Kameme	21
Mwaulambya	50
Misuku	20
Wenya	17
Nthalire	20

Source: Chitipa DHO, July 2017

The number of people trained is inadequate in all T/As. There is need to scale up efforts to reach out many people in order to improve hygiene and sanitation in the District

5.2.3.2 Trends of improved latrines

Table 110 and Figure 13 show number of households with improved sanitary san plat pit latrines in the District.

Table 5.27 show number of households with improved sanitary san plat pit latrines in the District.

TA	2012 / 2013			2013 / 14			2014 / 15			2015 / 2016			2016 / 17		
	Total Households	Improved Latrines	%	Total Households	Improved Latrines	%	Total Households	Improved Latrines	%	Total Households	Improved Latrines	%	Total Households	Improved Latrines	%
Nthalire	6328	1135	17.9	6504	1315	20.2	6618	1315	19.9	6861	1348	19.6	7045	1146	16.2
Wenya	5672	1167	20.6	5829	1251	21.5	6037	1171	19.4	6149	1161	18.9	6313	1143	18.1
Mwaulambya	19066	2369	12.4	19595	2435	12.4	20086	2383	11.9	20627	2565	12.4	21181	2243	10.6
Kameme	4561	1061	23.3	4688	1255	26.8	4815	1383	28.7	4945	1298	26.2	5078	1241	24.4
Mwenemisuku	5505	1180	21.4	5659	1173	20.7	5813	1244	21.4	5970	1254	21	6130	1252	20.4

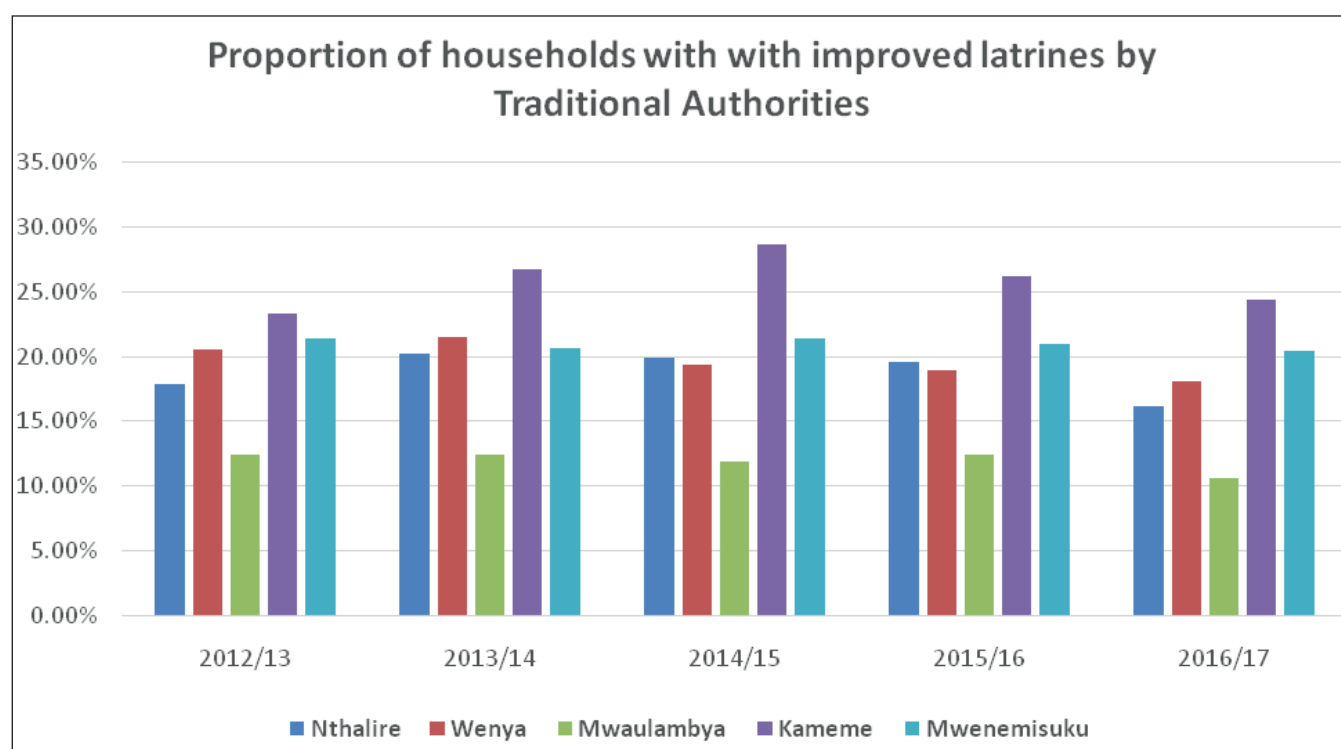


Figure 5.3 Proportion of improved latrines by Traditional Authority

Chitipa DHO, July 2017

From table and figure above, TA Kameme has the highest proportion of households with improved latrines while Mwaulambya has the least. This is because TA Kameme has had support from both World Vision International and SOLDEV.

5.2.4 Methods of waste disposal

At household level, waste disposal is by burning, open pits and gardens. In trading centre, there are wastes dumping sites where wastes are heaped then burnt or transferred to waste pits. Notwithstanding these dumping sites become a source of foul smell and breeding sites for flies and rats. At Chitipa Boma, there is a refuse bank in which all wastes from around the market are temporarily dumped and periodically emptied to dumping site close to Chitipa airfield.

The District is however at health risk since there is no systematic waste disposal system in place. There is equally no sewerage system for safe disposal of effluent/liquid waste.

There is dire need for establishment of a robust system for collecting, transporting and disposing of all sorts of wastes in a proper and sustainable manner in order to minimize a wide range of consequences associated with poor waste disposal on humans and environment. Among other things, this calls for refuse collection points at market and in residential areas, construction of sanitary landfills in suitable places away from markets and living places for safe disposal of solid wastes and development of sewerage system for safe disposal of effluent waste. It is also imperative for the District to consider adopting technologies which will recycle waste.

General Challenges for water sector

The Water Sector faces the following challenges:

- Inadequate financial resources to implement safe water supply programs
- Inadequate human capacity i.e. in terms of few in numbers and inadequate technical expertise
- Inadequate capacity among local structures
- Theft and Vandalism of Water Supply Facilities.
- Poor supply chain of spare parts.
- Frequent power interruptions.

5.3 EDUCATION

The mandate of Education sector is to promote education irrespective of race, gender, ethnicity, religion or any other discriminatory characteristics (Education Act, 2013). This is operationalised by the National Education Sector Plan (NESP). The NESP is aligned to national development policy the MGDS III through a key priority area on Education and skills development. This is further linked to the international agenda of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Goal 4 on Quality Education.

The Education Act of 2013 gives the management of primary education to the District Council and provides for the establishment of education service committees at Council level and school management committees at primary school level. Hence Chitipa District is geared at providing equitable, inclusive, and quality education including life-long learning opportunities to all since education is a fundamental building block of human, political and socioeconomic development of the District.

However, a lot of effort is needed to address the gap between males and female learners so that both sexes have equal access to education.

5.3.1 Education Indicators

LITERACY RATE

The Literacy rate of the District stands at 81.9 from 77.9 in 2011, which is above the national rate of 72.8 and lower than regional rate of 84.9 (IHS4 2016-17). Essentially more males are literate than females. However, other data is not available on literacy rates for males and females per TA as it was calculated at District level only.

5.3.2 Education Services

The District has all the levels of education offered and these include pre-school, primary, secondary as well as technical or vocational. However preschool falls under Gender and Social welfare office.

5.3.2.1 Pre School

Table 111 below shows enrolment by sex per TA in preschools (CBCCs)

Table 5.28 Trends of enrolment in Preschools (CBCCs) over 5 years' period (2013-2017)

Traditional Authority	Period														
	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Mwabulambya	2104	2540	4644	2213	2312	4525	2235	2342	5577	2423	2441	4864	2532	2621	5153
Nthaliire	509	552	1061	554	575	1129	610	621	1231	623	632	1255	642	651	1293
Misuku	453	501	954	488	532	1020	467	498	965	472	485	557	482	491	573
Wenya	265	301	566	271	312	583	296	323	619	311	335	646	321	342	663
Kameme	676	701	1377	682	698	1380	694	712	1406	710	721	1431	743	756	1499

Source: District Social welfare Office, 2017

The table above shows that generally there has been an increase in the number of pupils in preschools across the District. In 2013, TA Wenya registered 566 learners being the least with Mwabulambya registering the highest with 4644. This upward trend has been increasing across with TA Mwabulambya registering the highest in 2017 with 5153. It must be appreciated that TA Mwabulambya has a larger population than the rest, hence more children who are likely to register for preschool. Data also shows that there more female learners in preschool than males. This could be due more females being born than males, in general in Malawi.

5.3.2.2 Primary Schools

ENROLMENT

There are 175 public schools which fall under 14 Education zones manned by 14 Primary Education Advisors (PEAs), 6 are junior public primary whereas 169 are public full primary schools.

Table 112 below shows enrolment of learners by sex and TA/STA including at District level

Table 5.29 Enrolment by Sex per TA and District level

Traditional Authority	Year	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Nthalire	2017	6499	6179	12678
	2016	6175	5615	11790
	2015	6235	5761	11996
	2014	6429	6356	12785
	2013	6182	5768	11950
Mwabulambya	2017	18928	18791	37719
	2016	18757	18539	37296
	2015	18543	17966	36509
	2014	18248	17698	35946
	2013	17814	17533	35347
Kameme	2017	4008	3881	7889
	2016	4095	3998	8093
	2015	3914	3824	7738
	2014	4018	3752	7770
	2013	3839	3635	7474
Mwenewenya	2017	4045	4025	8070
	2016	4427	4239	8666
	2015	4368	4073	8441
	2014	4292	4129	8421
	2013	4720	4540	9260
Mwenemisuku	2017	5311	5106	10417
	2016	5484	5133	10617
	2015	5290	5076	10366
	2014	5371	4946	10317
	2013	5284	4984	10268
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	38791	37982	76773
	2016	38938	37524	76462
	2015	38350	36700	75050
	2014	38358	36881	75239
	2013	37839	36460	74299

Source: District Education Office (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Data Bank)

The table above shows that TA Mwabulambya has the highest number of learners as compared to other T/As. Enrolment in TAs follows population figures. Thus, as population of area increases enrolment in schools also increases. For example, TA Mwabulambya shows a total of 37,717 pupils in 2017 while TA Kameme only 7,889 during the same year. The District total enrolment is 76,773 and has more boys than girls over the years in all the TAs. Some of the contributing factors are that many girls drop out of schools due to early marriages, long distances to school, and bad cultural practices.

Pass Rate at Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination (PSLCE)

Table 113 below shows the pass rate at Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination, by sex between 2013 and 2017

Table 5.30 PSLCE Passrate by sex

Year	Passrate by Sex–2013 to 2017	
	Passrate	
	Boys	Girls
2013	48	34
2014	52	35
2015	50	34
2016	62	47
2017	64	52

Source: DEMIS 2017

The table above clearly shows that boys are doing much better in terms of passrate than girls over this five-year period. Even though rates for both have been increasing over the years, girls continue to perform below boys. This lower performance by girls can be attributed to many factors such as many household chores which girls do before and after school which robs them much of their reading time; sexual harassment from teachers as well as other community members; among others. There is need to implement strategies outlined in the National Girls Education Strategy (NGES 2013), so that girls remain in school and improve their performance.

Dropout rate

Figure 14 is showing Dropout Rate by Sex per TA and District level

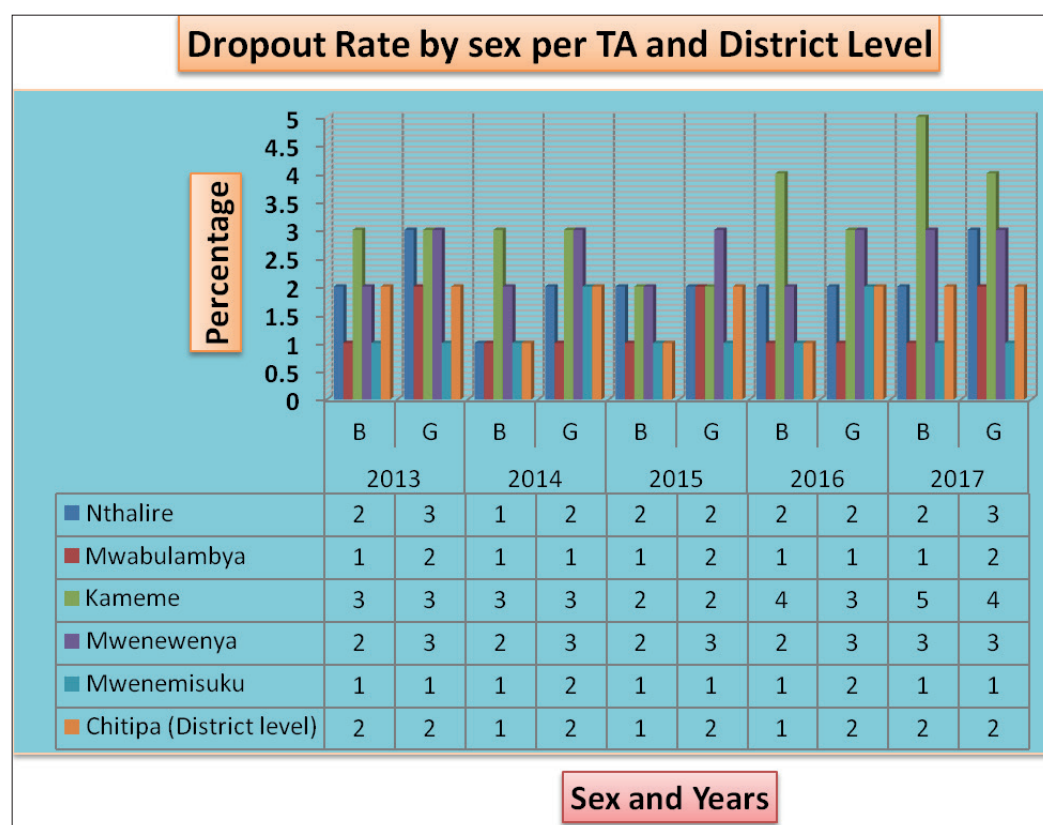


Figure 5.4 is showing Dropout Rate by Sex per TA and District level

Source: DEMIS 2017

The average dropout rate for Chitipa District is 2% for boys and 2% for girls which is lower than the national average of 8.6% for boys and 12.3% for girls (ESIP II). However, dropout rate is consistently high in TA Kameme and low in TA Mwenemisuku. In TA Kameme there is very high cross border trade and extremely high pupil teacher ratio whilst in TA Mwenemisuku there is strong community support to education. There is need to continue sensitizing communities so that dropouts among both boys and girls are minimized.

REPETITION RATE

The figure below shows repetition rate by sex per TA and at District level

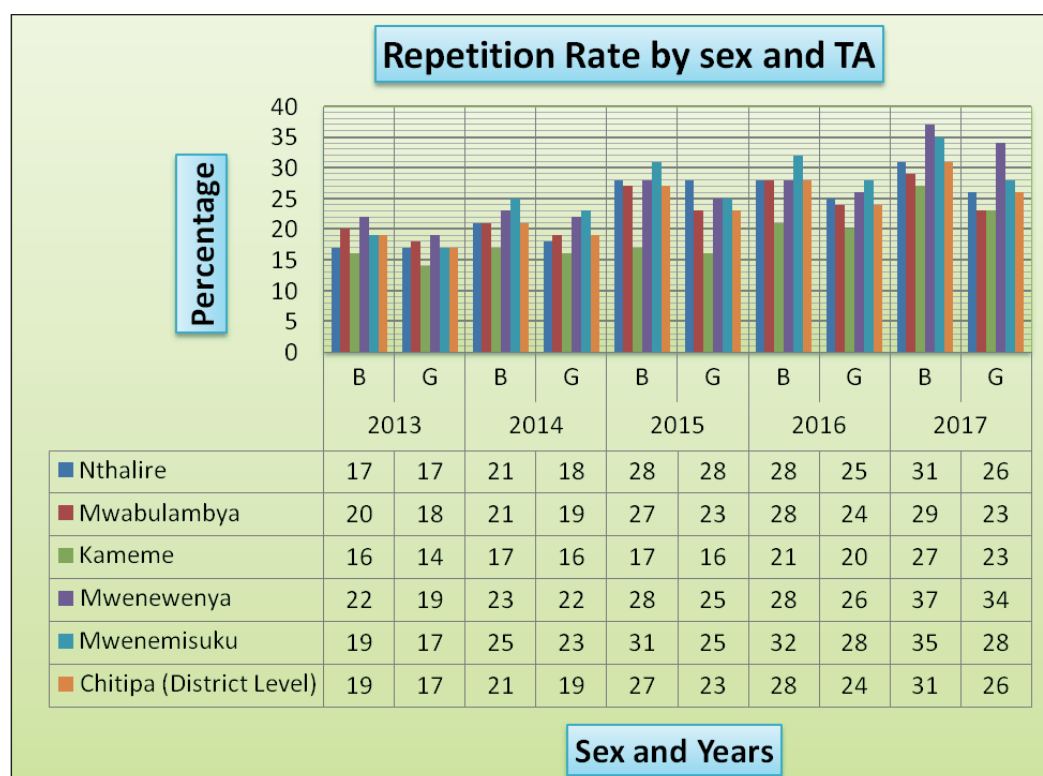


Figure 5.5 Repetition Rate by sex Per TA and District Level

Source: District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

The repetition average rate for Chitipa District is 25.7% for girls and 30.7% for boys which are higher than the national averages of 24.1% for girls and 25% for boys however, repetition rate is highest in TA Mwenewenya and TA Mwenemisuku. One of the reasons is learners travel long distance to school and difficult terrains in these two areas which affects attendance and punctuality of learners

5.3.2.3 Secondary Schools

Enrolment

There are **23** public secondary schools in the District of which **19** are Community Day Secondary Schools, 2 are Conventional and 2 are District Day secondary schools.

Enrolment by Sex per TA

Table 114 shows enrolment by sex per TA.

Table 5.31 Enrolment by Sex per TA

Traditional Authority	Year	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Mwabulambya	2017	1084	1307	2391
	2016	1004	1185	2189
	2015	1015	1302	2317
	2014	1077	1226	2303
	2013	1138	1283	2421
Kameme	2017	309	221	530
	2016	263	201	464
	2015	277	213	490
	2014	243	193	436
	2013	260	222	482
Mwenewenya	2017	327	323	650
	2016	430	401	831
	2015	325	363	688
	2014	422	342	764
	2013	388	378	766
Nthalire	2017	420	348	768
	2016	414	331	745
	2015	382	317	699
	2014	401	327	728
	2013	402	302	704
Mwenemisuku	2017	490	437	927
	2016	483	384	867
	2015	403	363	766
	2014	352	324	676
	2013	346	270	616
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	2630	2636	5266
	2016	2594	2502	5096
	2015	2402	2558	4960
	2014	2495	2412	4907
	2013	2534	2455	4989

The table above shows that the enrolment for Secondary schools in 2017 is **5,266** of which **2,630** are boys and **2,636** are girls, representing **49.94%** and **50.06%** respectively. This shows that enrolment for both boys and girls in secondary schools is almost equal, hence gender parity is being achieved. It is quite encouraging to note that slightly more girls enrol for secondary education which could be due to more boarding facilities available for girls in some schools

PASS RATE AT MSCE BY SEX PER TA

The figure below shows the pass rate per TA by sex at Malawi School Certificate Examinations between 2013 and 2017

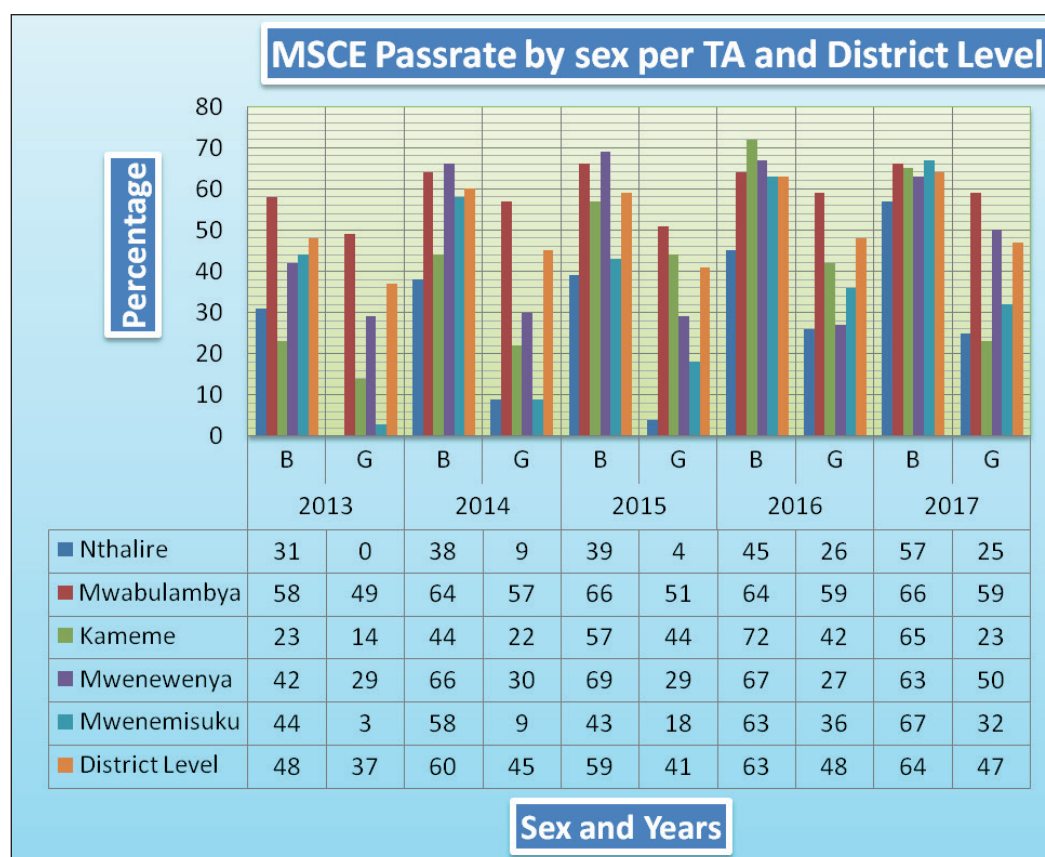


Figure 5.6 MSCE Pass Rate by sex per TA

Source: Chitipa District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017))

The figure above shows that the average District pass rate at MSCE level is higher for boys than girls which is worrisome. The average pass rate for boys for a period of five years is **52%** and for girls is **44.5%**, implying that boys continue to do better than girls. This could be attributed to a number of factors such as lack of role models for girls, household chores and other family responsibilities which burden the girls. This calls for more efforts to encourage girls to work hard through such strategies such as provision of school bursaries; role models for girls and more boarding facilities for girls so that they are kept away from household chores at their homes.

5.3.2.4 Vocational/Technical Education

There is one technical college, Kasama, which is under construction. Once completed, it is expected that it will offer technical courses to both male and female students in various subjects such carpentry and joinery; electrical installation; welding and fabrication, among others. This will eventually reduce unemployment among the youth after secondary education.

5.3.3 Education facilities

5.3.3.1 Schools

PRIMARY

Table 115 below shows the type and number of primary schools per TA

Table 5.32 School Type per TA and Number

Traditional Authority	Year			
		JP	FP	TOTAL
Nthalire	2017	0	32	32
	2016	0	31	31
	2015	0	31	31
	2014	0	31	31
	2013	0	31	31
Mwabulambya	2017	2	64	66
	2016	2	64	66
	2015	0	64	64
	2014	0	64	64
	2013	0	64	64
Kameme	2017	1	17	18
	2016	1	17	18
	2015	0	17	17
	2014	0	17	17
	2013	0	17	17
Mwenewenya	2017	2	21	23
	2016	2	22	24
	2015	1	22	23
	2014	1	22	23
	2013	2	22	24
Mwenemisuku	2017	1	35	36
	2016	1	35	36
	2015	0	35	35
	2014	0	35	35
	2013	0	35	35
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	6	169	175
	2016	6	169	175
	2015	1	169	170
	2014	1	169	170
	2013	2	169	171

Source: DEMIS 2017

The table above shows that the number of primary schools has been increasing over the years in response to demand for education as a result of increased population. More junior primary schools graduated into full primary schools over the period, an indication that communities have been interested to continue offering

education to their children after completing junior section. The Table also shows that more primary schools are in operational in TA Mwabulambya and much fewer in TA Kameme. This could be due to higher population around the boma where TA Mwabulambya covers and for TA Kameme, fewer number of learners going to school due to cross boarder trade with Tanzania, could be affecting number of schools.

Secondary

Table 116 below shows number and type of secondary school per TA

Table 5.33 Secondary School number and type by TA

TA	Type			TOTAL
	Community Day	Conventional	District Day	
Mwabulambya	5	0	2	7
Kameme	2	0	0	2
Mwenewenya	2	1	0	3
Nthalire	4	1	0	5
Mwenemisuku	5	0	0	5

Source: DEMIS, 2017

The table above shows that has more community day secondary schools than the other two types. This implies that more secondary school learners have access to education, but quality is low at these schools. Learners in the District have limited access to better quality education which is offered at conventional and District day secondary schools where facilities for better quality are found. There is need to expand these community day secondary schools and improve facilities so that they also offer quality education.

SCHOOL OWNERSHIP IN THE DISTRICT

Both primary and secondary schools are owed by either government (public) or private or church agencies. However, data on private schools is not available as they are not registered.

Table 117 is showing ownership of primary schools

Table 5.34 Ownership of Primary Schools by TA

T.A	YEAR	GOVERNMENT	CATHOLIC	CCAP	OTHER
Nthalire	2017	18	2	11	1
	2016	18	2	10	1
	2015	18	2	10	1
	2014	18	2	10	1
	2013	18	2	10	1
Mwabulambya	2017	33	12	21	0
	2016	33	12	21	0
	2015	33	10	21	0
	2014	33	10	21	0
	2013	33	10	21	0

T.A	YEAR	GOVERNMENT	CATHOLIC	CCAP	OTHER
Kameme	2017	9	4	3	2
	2016	9	4	3	2
	2015	9	4	2	2
	2014	9	4	2	2
	2013	9	4	2	2
Mwenemisuku	2017	22	5	9	0
	2016	22	6	8	0
	2015	22	6	7	0
	2014	22	6	7	0
	2013	22	6	7	0
Mwenewenya	2017	7	2	13	1
	2016	6	2	15	1
	2015	7	2	13	1
	2014	5	4	13	1
	2013	5	2	16	1
District Level	2017	89	25	57	4
	2016	88	26	57	4
	2015	89	24	53	4
	2014	87	26	53	4
	2013	87	24	56	4

Source: District Education Office (EMIS, 2017)

The District has 180 primary schools out of which 5 are private and 175 are public respectively and 32 Secondary Schools. At primary level, government owns 89 schools; Church of Central African Presbyterian has 57 while the Catholic Church has 25. The rest are owned as follows:–Seventh Day Adventist Church 2, Pentecostal Holiness Association 1 and African Methodist Evangelical Church 1.

From the table above, TA Mwabulambya has the highest number of schools. This is because it has the highest population.

On the other hand, TA Kameme and TA Mwenewenya have the least number of schools in resonance with the population.

Most schools are public and are fully managed by the District Council, others have churches as agencies.

There are 29 Secondary Schools of which 22 are government owned and 7 are privately owned.

CLASSROOMS

Primary Level

Table 118 below shows the number of classrooms by type, in primary schools per TA as well as classroom to pupil ratio.

Table 5.35 Number and Type of Classrooms and Pupil/Classroom ratio by TA

Traditional Authority	Year	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Pupil / Permanent Classroom ratio
Nthalire	2017	155	64	219	82:1
	2016	140	58	198	84:1
	2015	140	69	209	86:1
	2014	136	62	198	94:1
	2013	145	72	217	82:1
Mwambulambya	2017	354	156	510	107:1
	2016	339	152	491	110:1
	2015	329	156	485	111:1
	2014	325	149	474	111:1
	2013	318	163	481	111:1
Kameme	2017	91	18	109	84:1
	2016	101	12	113	80:1
	2015	88	17	105	88:1
	2014	87	12	99	89:1
	2013	89	13	102	84:1
Mwenewenya	2017	108	35	143	75:1
	2016	103	39	142	84:1
	2015	109	38	147	77:1
	2014	119	37	156	71:1
	2013	109	43	152	85:1
Mwenemisuku	2017	131	139	270	80:1
	2016	131	140	271	81:1
	2015	122	124	246	85:1
	2014	122	131	253	85:1
	2013	103	145	248	100:1
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	839	412	1251	92:1
	2016	814	401	1215	94:1
	2015	788	404	1192	95:1
	2014	789	391	1180	95:1
	2013	764	436	1200	97:1

Source: District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

The table above, shows that there are **839** permanents and **412** temporary classrooms in primary schools in Chitipa. The District pupil/permanent classroom ratio is **92:1** which is lower than the national pupil/permanent classroom ratio of **124:1** (ESIP II). There has been general increase in the number of classrooms over the years due to CDF and partners. This has resulted in reduced number of learners per class room from 97:1 in 2013 to 92:1 in 2017.

Secondary Level

The figure below shows number and type of classrooms per TA

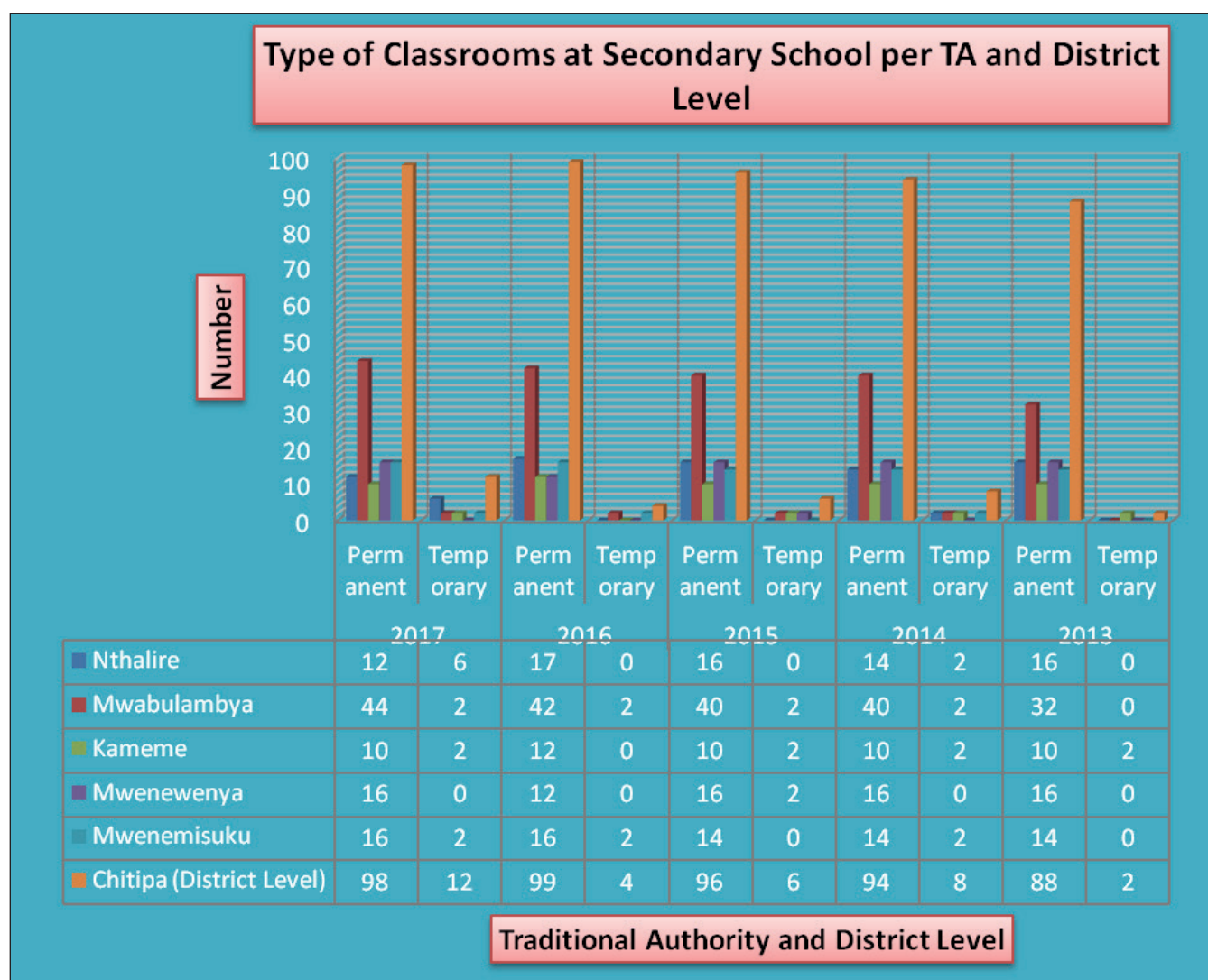


Figure 5.7 Type of Classrooms at Secondary School level per TA and District Level

Source: Chitipa District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

There are **98** permanents and **12** temporary classrooms in Chitipa District as highlighted in the figure above. The student/permanent classroom ratio is **54:1**. Most of standard permanent classrooms are found in conventional and cost centres Community Day Secondary Schools. The non-cost centres Community Day Secondary Schools have substandard permanent classrooms. Therefore, there is need to construct more classrooms to increase access to secondary education.

5.3.3.2 Other Facilities

PRIMARY LEVEL

Desks

Table 119 below shows the number of desks in primary schools by TA (including District level) and the corresponding pupil to desk ratio during 2013 to 2017.

Table 5.36 Number of Desks and Pupil/Desk Ratio by TA and District level

Traditional Authority	Year	Number of desks	Pupil / Desk Ratio
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	12141	6:1
	2016	13600	6:1
	2015	12742	6:1
	2014	10782	7:1
	2013	7140	10:1
Nthalire	2017	1388	9:1
	2016	1190	10:1
	2015	1565	8:1
	2014	878	15:1
	2013	1085	11:1
Mwenewenya	2017	1270	6:1
	2016	1524	6:1
	2015	1481	6:1
	2014	1334	6:1
	2013	1000	9:1
Mwabulambya	2017	5723	7:1
	2016	6264	6:1
	2015	5709	6:1
	2014	5105	7:1
	2013	2952	12:1
Kameme	2017	1523	5:1
	2016	1815	4:1
	2015	1357	6:1
	2014	1396	6:1
	2013	571	13:1
Mwenemisuku	2017	2237	5:1
	2016	2807	4:1
	2015	2630	4:1
	2014	2069	5:1
	2013	1532	7:1

Source: Chitipa District Education (DEMIS), 2017Bank

The table above shows that there are **12141** desks in good condition in Primary Schools. In every T.A. the pupil/desk ratio is far above the recommended **2:1** showing that there is an acute shortfall of desks in all schools. Nthalire has the highest pupil/desk ratio because it has the lowest number of desks.

Teachers' houses

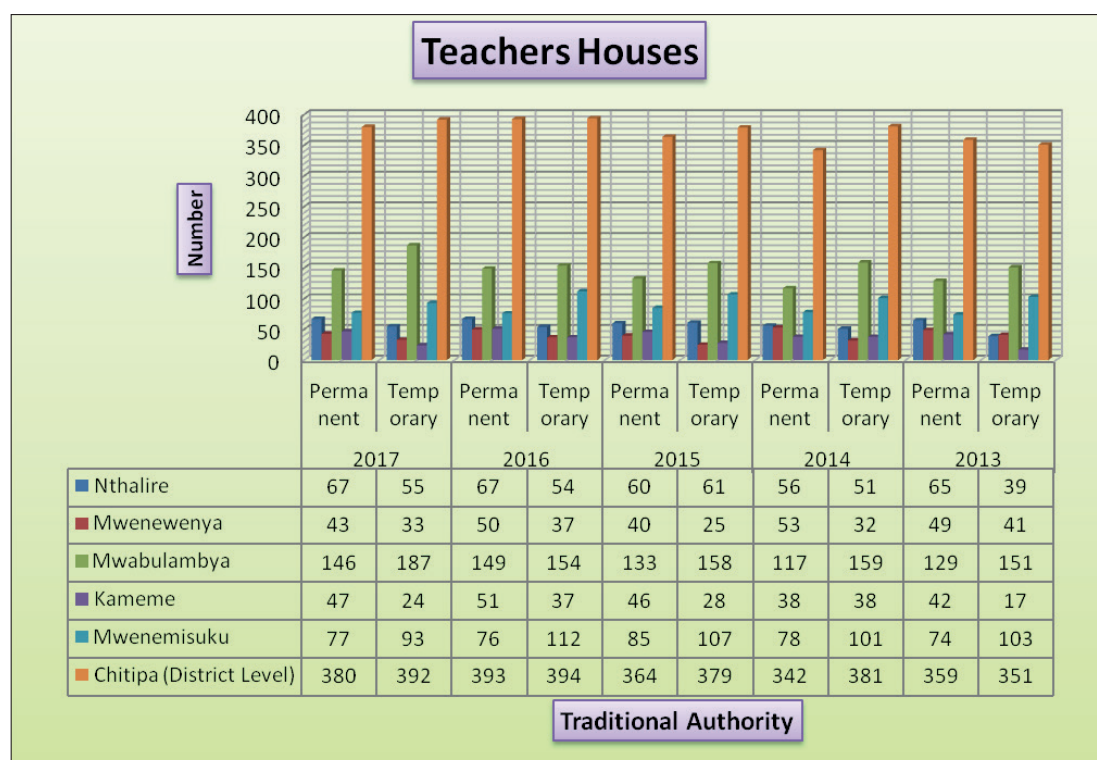


Figure 5.8 Number and Type of Teacher Houses per TA and Teacher to House Ratio

Source: District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Data Bank)

The above figure 18 shows that there are **380** permanent teachers' houses in Chitipa. The teacher/permanent house ratio is **3:1** at District level which is lower than national average of **4:1**; however, teacher/permanent house ratio is highest (**4:1**) in TA Mwabulambya. This implies that most teachers live outside school campus hence the need to address housing gap in most schools.

SECONDARY LEVEL

Desks

Table 120 below shows the number of desks in secondary schools by TA (including District level) and the corresponding student to desk ratio during 2013 to 2017.

Table 5.37 Secondary School Student/Desk Ratio

Traditional Authority	Year	Desks	Student / Desk Ratio
Nthalire	2017	281	3:1
	2016	306	2:1
	2015	318	2:1
	2014	285	3:1
	2013	313	2:1
Mwenewenya	2017	268	2:1
	2016	614	1:1
	2015	429	2:1
	2014	526	1:1
	2013	499	2:1
Mwabulambya	2017	1110	2:1
	2016	843	3:1
	2015	1334	2:1
	2014	1485	2:1
	2013	1295	2:1
Kameme	2017	65	8:1
	2016	285	2:1
	2015	335	1:1
	2014	410	1:1
	2013	145	3:1
Mwenemisuku	2017	380	2:1
	2016	404	2:1
	2015	391	2:1
	2014	396	2:1
	2013	337	2:1
District level	2017	2104	3:1
	2016	2452	2:1
	2015	2807	2:1
	2014	3102	2:1
	2013	2589	2:1

Source: Chitipa District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

The above Table 120 shows that there are **2,104** desks in government secondary schools in the District giving **3:1** student/desk ratio. The recommended (student/desk ratio at Secondary School level) is **1:1**. However TA Kameme has the highest student/desk ratio. There is need to stock schools at TA Kameme with desks.

Teachers houses

Table 121: shows number of teachers' houses and type and teacher/permanent house ratio per TA and District level

Table 5.38 Number of Teachers Houses and Teacher/Permanent House Ratio per TA and District Level

Traditional Authority	Year	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Teacher / Permanent House Ratio
Nthalire	2017	10	2	7	2:1
	2016	12	0	12	1:1
	2015	14	2	16	1:1
	2014	6	7	13	1:1
	2013	0	13	13	0
Mwenewenya	2017	14	4	18	1:1
	2016	16	0	16	1:1
	2015	16	3	19	1:1
	2014	14	5	19	1:1
	2013	11	0	11	1:1
Mwabulambya	2017	61	7	68	1:1
	2016	52	6	58	2:1
	2015	45	5	50	2:1
	2014	46	4	50	2:1
	2013	36	6	42	2:1
Kameme	2017	8	6	14	1:1
	2016	14	0	14	1:1
	2015	2	11	13	5:1
	2014	3	10	13	3:1
	2013	3	4	7	3:1
Mwenemisuku	2017	19	5	24	1:1
	2016	6	9	15	2:1
	2015	8	12	20	2:1
	2014	13	6	19	1:1
	2013	8	8	16	1:1
Chitipa(District Level)	2017	117	24	131	1:1
	2016	100	15	115	1:1
	2015	85	33	118	1:1
	2014	82	32	114	1:1
	2013	58	31	89	2:1

Source: Chitipa District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

The table above shows that there is generally an increase in the number of teachers houses from 2013 to 2017. This can be attributed to community participation, CDF and DDF funds. Thus, teacher to permanent house ratio has been improving towards 1:1. However there is need to reduce the number of temporary by houses for teachers.

Textbooks and science related facilities

Data on text books accessible to students is not available as of now, however some schools have library and science laboratories.

Out of the **23** Government Secondary Schools only **5** have science laboratories which serve students during Malawi School Certificate of Education Examinations.

Eight (8) schools offer library services to students while most Community Day Secondary Schools have completely no library services provided.

ACCESS TO PRIMARY EDUCATION

Average Travel time

The table below shows average travel time to primary school in dry season by TA

Table 5.39 Average Travel time to Primary School in dry season by TA

Traditional Authority	0-30 Mn	31-60 Min	Above 60 Min	Total
Mwabulambya	22%	42%	36%	100%
Mwenemisuku	20%	42%	38%	100%
Mwenewenya	21%	47%	32%	100%
Nthalire	33%	33%	33%	100%
Kameme	49%	43%	09%	100%
Total for Chitipa District	26%	41%	33%	100%

Source: Chitipa District (DEMIS)

Table 122 indicates that although there are **175** public primary schools in Chitipa, pupil's travel more than the recommended 30 minutes walk to school. The situation is worse in Mwenemisuku where an average of **38%** pupils take more than an hour walk to school. This shows that schools are both insufficient in number and poorly distributed in the District

5.3.4 Education Manpower

Manpower for the District has been improving over the years

TEACHER STATUS IN THE DISTRICT AT PRIMARY LEVEL

The table below shows number and type of teachers (in terms of qualifications i.e. whether qualified or not) by sex and per TA

Table 5.40 Number and Type of teacher by sex per TA

Tradtional Authority	YEAR	Qualified		Toatal	Unqualified		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Mwabulambya	2017	68	18	86	17	1	18
	2016	65	16	81	23	3	26
	2015	60	16	76	21	1	22
	2014	60	11	71	21	1	22
	2013	60	11	71	28	2	30
Kameme	2017	10	1	11	6	1	7
	2016	10	0	10	4	1	5
	2015	9	0	9	6	1	7
	2014	8	0	8	7	1	8

Traditional Authority	YEAR	Qualified		Toatal	Unqualified		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
Mwenewenya	2013	8	0	8	7	3	10
	2017	12	1	13	4	2	6
	2016	13	0	13	10	2	12
	2015	13	0	13	9		9
	2014	12	1	13	9	1	10
Nthalire	2013	11	1	12	10	1	11
	2017	11	0	11	20	1	21
	2016	8	0	8	19	1	20
	2015	8	0	8	18	1	19
	2014	8	0	8	16	0	16
Mwenemisuku	2013	7	1	8	16	0	16
	2017	12	0	12	15	3	18
	2016	11	0	11	15	3	18
	2015	13	0	13	12	2	14
	2014	9	0	9	13	2	15
District Level	2013	6	0	6	15	1	16
	2017	113	20	133	62	9	71
	2016	107	16	123	71	10	81
	2015	103	16	119	66	7	73
	2014	97	12	109	66	5	71
	2013	92	13	105	76	5	81

Source: DEMIS 2017

PUPILS TO QUALIFIED TEACHER RATIO

Table 5.41 Pupils to Qualified Teacher Ratio per TA and District Level

Traditional Authority	Year	Pupil / Qualified Teacher Ratio
Nthalire	2017	74:1
	2016	77:1
	2015	82:1
	2014	94:1
	2013	86:1
Mwabulambya	2017	74:1
	2016	75:1
	2015	73:1
	2014	78:1
	2013	79:1

Traditional Authority	Year	Pupil / Qualified Teacher Ratio
Kameme	2017	93:1
	2016	96:1
	2015	96:1
	2014	101:1
	2013	97:1
Mwenewenya	2017	71:1
	2016	80:1
	2015	76:1
	2014	78:1
	2013	78:1
Mwenemisuku	2017	69:1
	2016	76:1
	2015	75:1
	2014	78:1
	2013	73:1
Chitipa (District Level)	2017	75:1
	2016	78:1
	2015	77:1
	2014	82:1
	2013	80:1

Source: District Education Office (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 Data Bank)

The above Table 124 shows that in almost all TAs the pupil/teacher ratio is high. TA Kameme has the highest pupil/teacher ratio in the District whereas Mwenemisuku TA has the least. However, all the TAs have a higher pupil/teacher ratio than the recommended one which is **60:1**. On average each school- irrespective of size, has five teachers instead of the minimum of eight per full primary school. Therefore, the District needs **251** additional teachers for every class to have a teacher at each of the **175** public primary schools. Hence, there is need for government not only to send teachers based on pupil/teacher ratio, but class to teacher ratio.

Number of qualified teachers

The figure below shows the number of qualified teachers at primary level over the years

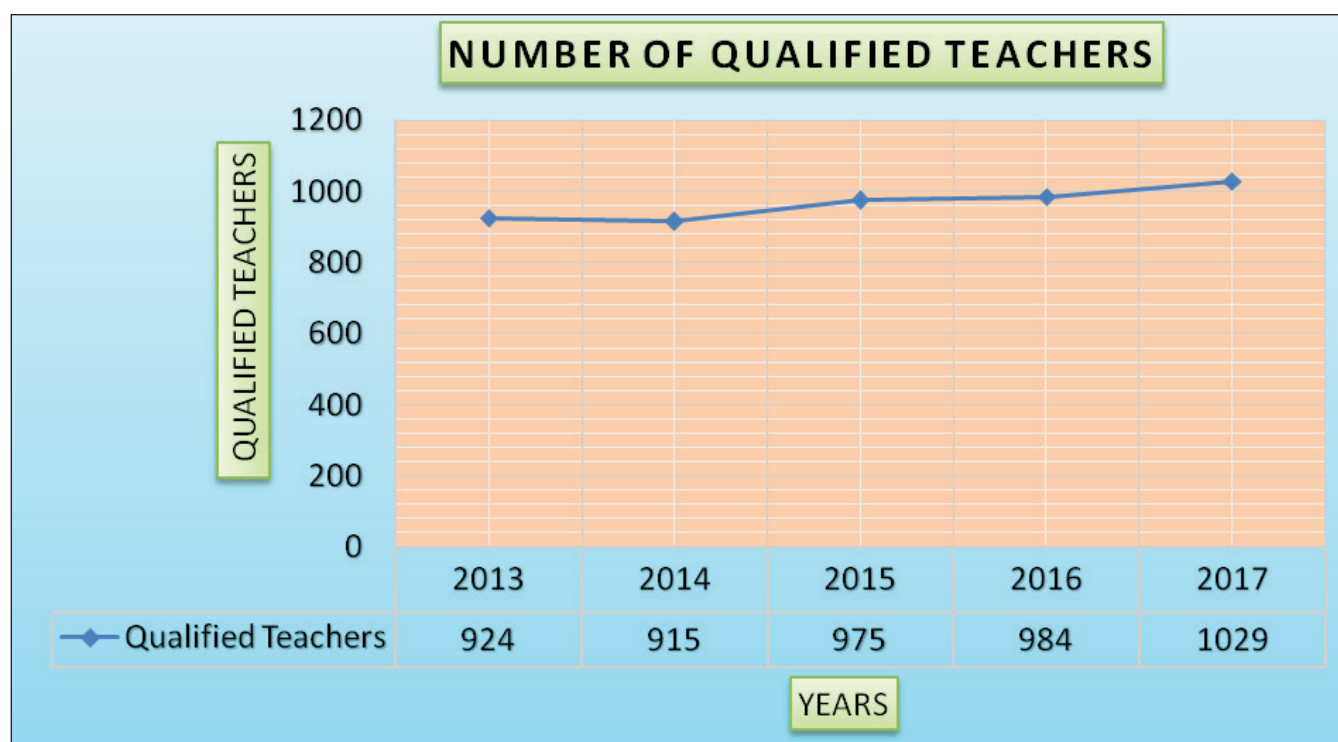


Figure 5.9 Number of Qualified Teachers at District Level for the past five years

Source: District Education Office (DEMIS, 2017)

The figure above shows that there has been a general increase in the number of qualified teachers in the schools from 924 in 2013 to 1029 in 2017. This can be attributed to expansion of teacher training colleges and more teachers being trained under Open and Distance Learning (ODL) and Initial Primary Teacher Education (IPTE) programs.

STAFFING AT EDUCATION OFFICE

The table below shows staffing status at District Education Office

Table 5.42 Staffing Status at District Education Office

Post	Establishment	Filled posts	Vacant posts
District Education Manager	1	1	0
Deputy District Education Manager	1	0	1
Coordinating Primary Education Advisor	1	1	0
Primary Education Advisor	14	14	0
Senior Inspectors of Schools	NA	2	NA
Home Economics Advisor	1	0	1
Principal Human Resource Management Officer	1	0	1
Assistant Human Resource Management Officer	2	0	2
Human Resource Management Officer	1	0	1
Senior Clerk Officer (Human resource)	2	0	2
Statistical clerk	NA	NA	NA

Post	Establishment	Filled posts	Vacant posts
Clerk Officer (Human resource)	2	1	1
Senior Clerk Officer (Accounts)	2	1	1
Clerk Officer (Accounts)	3	1	2
Principal Accountant	1	0	1
Senior Assistant Accountant	1	0	1
Assistant Accountant	1	0	1
Typist	2	1	1
Messenger	2	1	1
Driver	2	3	0
Security	6	2	4
PBX operator	NA	NA	NA
SHN Coordinator	NA	1	0
DEMIS	NA	2	0
ZEMIS	NA	5	9
TOTAL	46	36	30

The table above, shows that the District has 46 established posts out of which only 26 are filled representing 56.52%. This means that 43.48% of the established posts are not filled. This is negatively impacting on the management of education services in the District.

MAJOR CHALLENGES

The Education sector is faced with some major challenges that need to be addressed immediately if quality education is to be achieved in the District. These challenges can be categorised in two broad segments as follows:

(a) **Low education quality due to the following factors:**

- › High pupil/teacher ratio
- › High teacher/permanent house ratio
- › High pupil/permanent classroom ratio
- › High pupil/desk ratio
- › Limited supply of teaching and learning materials
- › Poor school management
- › Uneven and inequitable distribution of teachers
- › Old and unreliable motorbikes for PEAs
- › Inadequate office accommodation.

(b) **High illiteracy level**

- › Low access to school
- › Lack of science laboratories and libraries in both primary and secondary schools

5.4**SOCIALWELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT****5.4.1****Social Welfare****5.4.1.1 Social WelFare Services****FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE**

These are services that are offered to both families and children in order to improve their welfare in the communities. The service addresses issues concerning matrimonial cases and school social work just to mention a few.

Table 5.43 showing number family and child care cases.

Type of service	No. Of clients	M	F	TOTAL
Matrimonial	660	255	405	660
School social work	850	302	548	850
Community Based Child Care Center (CBCC)	13,714	6414	7300	13714
Children's corners	12,000	4,235	7765	12,000
Bursary	3650	1120	2530	3650

Source: Social Welfare Report.

5.4.1.2 Probation and after care services

The service is there to assist children who are in conflict with the law. The District is registering high number of cases of children who are found in conflict with the law due to family problems and orphan hood.

Table 5.44 Number of children in conflict with the law

Type of case	Number of children involved	Boys	Girls	Total
Burglary and Theft	20	20	0	20
Defilement	3	3	0	3
Criminal Trespass	1	1	0	1
Robbery with Violence	10	10	0	10
Malicious damage	11	7	4	11
Unlawfull wounding	8	5	3	8

Source: Social Welfare Office, 2017

The table above show that boys are more in conflict with the law than girls. This is because more attention is given to the girl child than boy child in terms of child care and support hence leading to more boy juvenile delinquency cases.

5.4.2**OVC, Elderly and Disability**

The District is facing so many challenges in trying to assist the vulnerable and marginalized groups.

i) Percentage/number of persons with disabilities of school going age enrolled in Early Childhood development (ECD), Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.

Table 5.45 Number of persons with disabilities enrolled in schools.

School Enrolment	Male	Female	Total
ECD	90	125	215
Primary	114	306	420
Secondary	71	130	201
Tertiary	20	15	35

Source: Social Welfare report, 2017

The CBCC caregivers are trained however not all caregivers have been adequately trained. The same challenge is also experienced in other institutions like primary schools, secondary and in tertiary education.

The District has several skills centers where people are trained in different vocational skills including people with disabilities. Sometimes they are referred to other institutions within and outside the District.

Table 5.46 Number of people with disabilities attending vocational skills training

Type of vocational skill	Male	Female	Total
Carpentry & Joinery	15	0	15
Tailoring	13	8	5
Knitting	0	4	4
Farming	5	2	7

Source: Social Welfare, 2017

The District is trying to provide persons with disabilities specialized services as one way of alleviating their daily challenges. The services include provision of assistive devices like clutches and tricycles.

The persons with disabilities are able to access the HTC and ART services in the District through the District hospital and other health facilities. But there are still some challenges that contribute in reducing the number of people with disabilities to access these services.

The District has several social protection programs targeting the vulnerable groups in the District. The programs include food for work, Farm Input Subsidy Program and Social Cash Transfer among others. In these programs persons with disabilities are also benefitting while in other programs they are not benefitting due to the degree of disability and availability of opportunity to include them.

There are structures that are built in the District by different institutions which are accessible by persons with disabilities. The institutions include banks, government offices, health facilities, education facilities and other places of worship.

The District Social Welfare Office has managed to train people with disabilities in human rights through the local structure which are Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

Table 5.47 Number of people with disability trained in human rights per TA

Traditional Authority	Name of CBO	Number of trained people	Male	Female
Nthalire	Malumbo	21	9	12
Wenya	Sekwa	13	6	7
Misuku	Vinjuni	16	7	9
Kameme	Ibuzga	23	10	13
Mwaulambia	Namatubi	25	9	16

Source: Social Welfare Office, 2017

The people with disabilities have the right to participate in development initiatives through local governance structures such as ADCs, VDCs, Service Committees and Full Council. But in some areas, there are still some challenges as a result of stigma and discrimination. There is one person with disability who is participating in the full council representing others.

Issues of disability have been mainstreamed across sectors. The following sectors and organizations are reporting on issues of disability in the District: Education, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Gender and Social Welfare. The organizations include Self Help Africa, Lusubiro, World Vision Malawi, Actionaid Malawi, Evangelical Lutheran Development Service (ELDS) and World Relief Malawi.

5.4.3 Gender equality and women empowerment program

Gender equality and women empowerment refers to provision of psychosocial support to victims of circumstances so that they live a comfortable life in the society. These include community integration of victims of gender-based violence, child abuse as well as victims of child trafficking, capacity development to all relevant stakeholders including technical working groups, economic empowerment to women, the girl child and other vulnerable groups. Children are empowered and supported to be protected from violence and to realize their right to education among others.

The picture below shows women involved in bakery business



Figure 5.10 Empowerment to vulnerable women –supported by Gewe Project.

The social welfare office is able to deal and refer cases to other service providers in order to allow vulnerable people to live comfortable life. Such cases include child trafficking, child labour, gender-based violence, theft by children, teenage pregnancy, child abuse, land disputes, witchcraft, and prostitution by children, divorce and property grabbing. To deal with these cases, the social welfare office works in partnership with stakeholders such as court, victim support unit, community victim support units, GEWE structures, primary justice providers such as chiefs, Community Based Educators, church leaders.

The table below shows Commonly Committed Cases per Traditional Authority from 2013 to 2017

Table 5.48 Trends of Common Cases in the District

NO	TA	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
		CA	GBV	LC	CA	GBV	LD	CA	GBV	LD	CA	GBV	LD	CA	GBV	LD
1	Mwaulambia	171	193	113	151	201	77	166	215	159	199	251	161	205	262	159
2	Nthalire	73	77	57	65	76	88	95	85	99	102	103	97	115	259	164
3	Mwenewenya	85	99	47	101	102	92	75	93	86	87	104	93	92	110	97
4	Mwenemisuku	93	89	66	89	87	35	94	79	68	88	91	83	79	102	92
5	Kameme	102	127	49	112	153	65	163	171	68	134	189	99	121	201	102

Source: District social welfare office, 2017

KEY

CA = Child Abuse

GBV = Gender Based Violence

LD = Land Dispute

The table above shows that there is general increase in the cases across the District. However, TA Mwabulambya owing to its big size, high population and increased socio-economic activities, has registered highest gender-based violence cases as compared to other TAs such as Mwenemisuku.

5.4.4 Community Victim Support Structures

This refers to structures that offer counselling, dispute resolution and guidance interventions to victims of various circumstances so that they live a comfortable life in society. These include community integration of victims of gender-based violence, domestic violence, child abuse as well as victims of child trafficking among other community problems. The District has established village tribunals and 4300 (1935 females and 2365 males) members were trained with support from DFID through Arch Diocese of Lilongwe under Justice for Vulnerable Groups (primary justice) program. In addition, the office has facilitated establishment of community victim support units in strategic places such as Therere and Mahowe in Nthalire, Kavomolo in Wenya, Mtogha and Sokola in Misuku, Nkhangwa and Chendo in Mwabulambya and Kameme centre in Kameme. The capacity of the office bearers was built with support from UNICEF. Most of the cases that the office receives include; gender-based violence, child abuse, child trafficking, child labour, lack of financial support, witchcraft and lack of parental care to children. Unresolved cases at village level are referred to victim support unit.

5.4.5 Probation and rehabilitation program

This District handles crime prevention, institutional care (reformatory) diversion programme, prison social work, court enquires, supervision of young offenders, community victim support unit, rehabilitation of drug and substance abuses, skills and resettlement. The graph and Table below show the number of the juveniles who committed crimes from 2013 to 2017.

5.4.6 Probation and after care services beneficiaries

Table 5.49 Probation and After Care Service

Year	Female	Male	Total
2013	0	21	21
2014	0	24	24
2015	0	29	29
2016	0	33	33
2017	0	16	16

Source: District Social Welfare Office, 2017

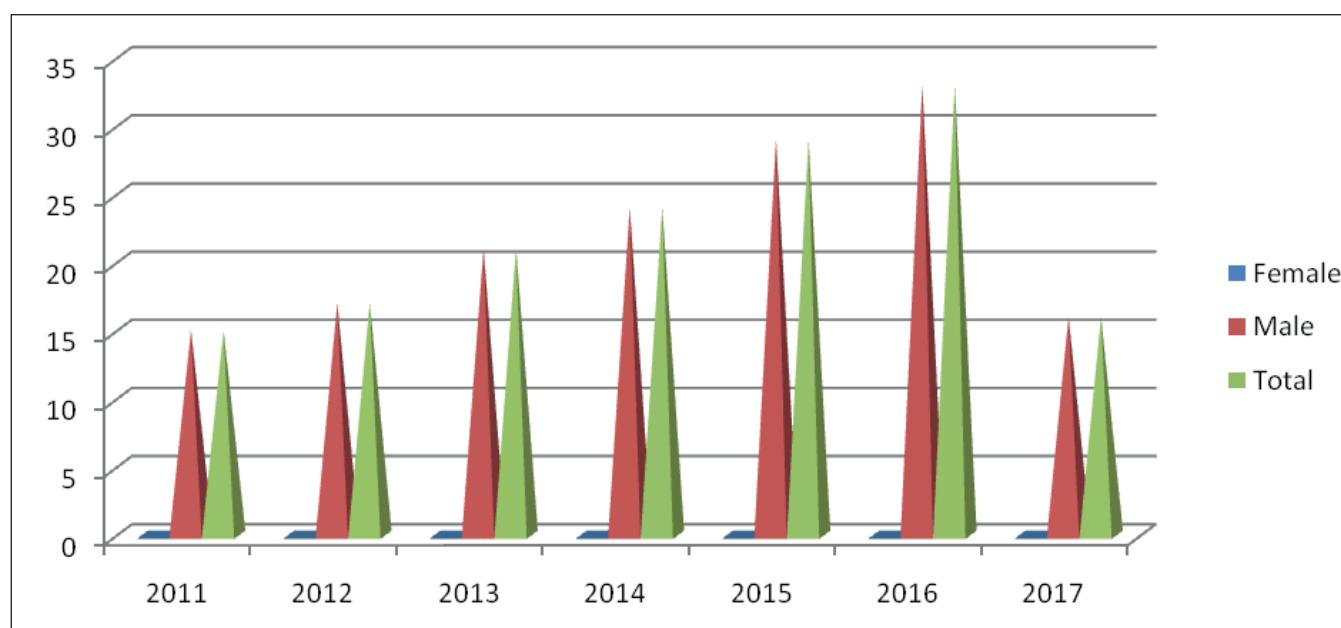


Figure 5.11 Probation and after care service

Source: Chitipa District Council, Social Welfare Office, 2017

A total of 123 juveniles were assisted over the years. Only male juveniles have received this care because there was no female culprit.

5.4.7 Social protection Initiatives

The District is conducting social cash transfer, promotion of rights of the vulnerable groups, other social grants, educational support and village savings and loan under this programme.

The District has trained only 60 adolescent married mothers and their husbands, 10 mother groups, 30 vulnerable women in business management as community trainers.

The District has a total of 3767 beneficiary households under social cash transfer and funding is almost 360 million per year. This service covers all 5 Traditional Authorities with the following household beneficiaries TA Mwabulambya (1589), TA Kameme (455), TA Mwenemisuku (638) TA Nthalire (644) and TAMwene-wenya(441). There are 43 clusters and covers 75 Village Development Committees.

The figure below shows breakdown of the households per Traditional Authority.

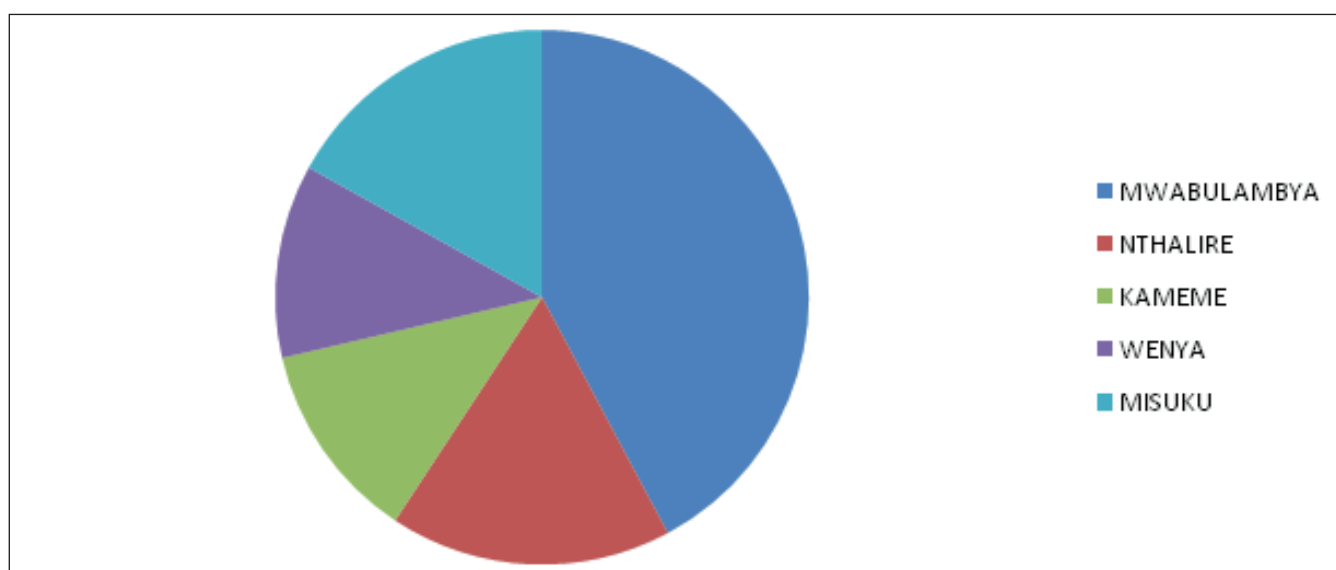


Figure 5.12 Proportion of household beneficiaries of Social Cash Transfer by TA in the

Source: District Social Welfare Office, 2017

TA Mwabulambya has the highest number of beneficiaries since its highly populated TA in the District.

The table below shows categories of individual beneficiaries in beneficiary households

Table 5.50 Categories of individual beneficiaries in beneficiary households

NO	CATEGORY OF PEOPLE	NUMBER
1	Members in Households	15758
2	Child Headed Households	14
3	Disability Households	1005
4	Disability Members In H/H	1989
5	Chronically Ill H/H	2259
6	Chronically Ill Members	4423
7	Number of Children	8751
8	Elderly Household Heads	2792
9	Number of Children Going To School	10903

Source: District Social Welfare Office, 2017

From the table above, the programme is reaching out to 15,758 members of households. The development has contributed significantly to the reduction of vulnerability among the orphans and widows. It has also assisted to increase enrolment and retention in schools.



Photo 5.2 *Some Beneficiaries of Social Cash Transfer, 2017*

5.4.8 Public assistance

Public assistance refers to provision of psychosocial support to destitute or a victim of circumstances so that they live a comfortable life in society. The District is involved in repatriation services, emergency relief, hospital social work and capacity development. Most of the cases that the office resolves include; gender-based violence, child abuse, child trafficking, child labour, problems of school fees and lack of parental care to children.

The figure below shows the number of client’s status for 2011 to 2017.

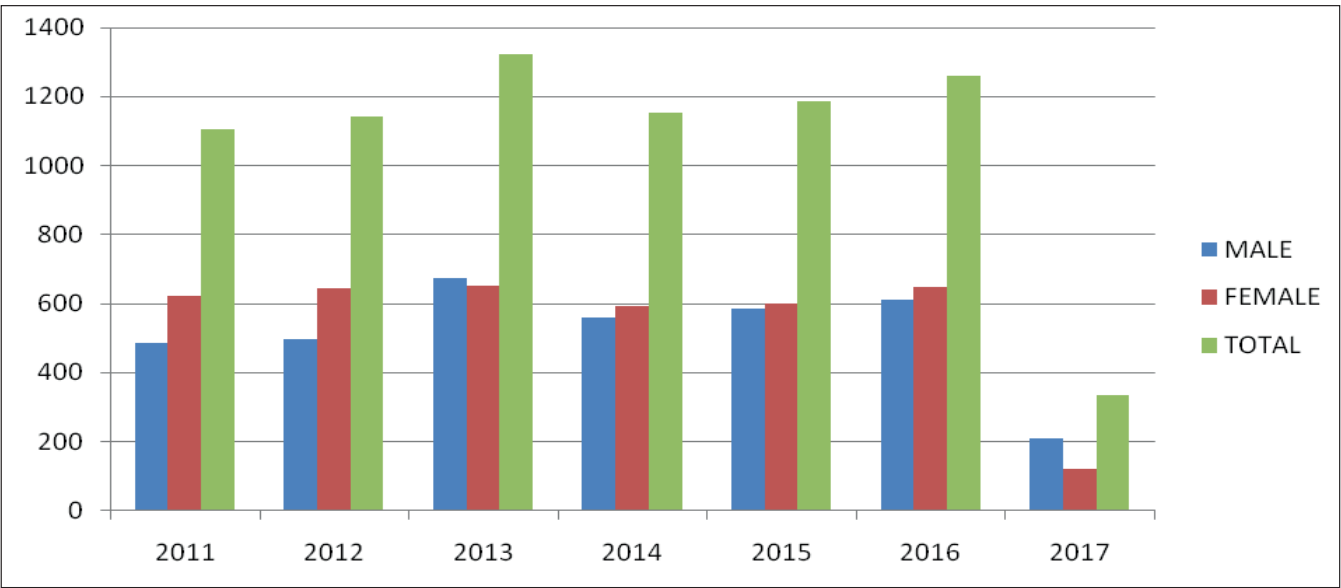


Figure 5.13 *Number of beneficiaries received public assistance by gender*

Source: *District Social Welfare office, 2017*

The figure above shows that there are variations in the number of clients assisted by the office because of various interventions in different years by partners. However, there was huge drop of beneficiaries assisted in 2017 due to lack of partner support.

5.4.9 Disability and the elderly

Disability and elderly program refers to provision of services to the above mentioned group so that they live a comfortable life in society. The District is involved in addressing problem of food, school fees for children of people with disabilities and elderly, lack of proper accommodation and clothes. Some of the support provided are clothes, maize and blankets. There is need to improve linkages in areas of education support for children with hearing problems, visually impaired persons and vocational skills. The District has no data on disability and the elderly hence the need to collect such data and information.

5.4.10 NGO and CBO Coordination

This involves registration of Community and Faith Based Organizations and coordination of Non- Governmental Organizations activities. These are supported by community structures such as village tribunals, Community Based Educators for primary justice program, Gender based violence and community victim support units, Community based organizations, Gender equality & women empowerment structures, Community Social support committee, and community child protection workers.

5.4.11 Key Challenges for Social Welfare Sector

General challenges include:

- Inadequate resources to support all programme areas due to inadequate funding.
- Inadequate capacity of community-based organizations, support group, faith-based organization to ably take care of orphans and vulnerable children due to scarcity of resources.
- Break down of OVC data base due to lack of an effective and efficient data manage at District level.
- Inadequate support for promotion of welfare of children in children corners and capacity development of foster care parents.
- Poor coordination among social support programmes in the District.
- Inadequate vocational skills centre due to lack of resources.
- Low community participation in CBCCs, and Children corners due to inadequate capacity building initiatives to the local leadership.
- Poor child care due to poverty.

5.4.12 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The core mandate of department of community development is to promote equal participation of women, men, girls and boys in the national development agenda. The community development services have the following core functions; community economic empowerment, community capacity building, community mobilization, community nutrition and home management, and adult literacy programme.

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

This program aims at promoting small and medium scale businesses at both individual and group level. The District mobilizes women to form Community Savings and Investment Groups (COMSIGs) which are

supported with trainings in financial literacy, business management and other skills like nutrition, climate change mitigation measures.

Table 5.51 Comsip Groups Over Five Years (2013-2017)

T / A	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
	No of groups		Membership		No of groups		membership		No of groups		Membership		No of groups		Membership		No of groups		membership	
	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T
Nthalire	-	29	2	31	10	280	290	2	20	1	23	6	250	256	2	20	1	23	6	250
Wenya	-	20	2	22	7	240	247	0	19	2	21	7	230	237	0	18	2	20	7	215
Mwaulambya	5	40	3	48	25	380	405	5	38	2	45	20	370	390	4	38	1	43	16	355
Misuku	1	20	4	25	20	270	290	1	20	4	25	18	270	288	0	18	4	22	16	260
Kameme	3	20	1	23	35	250	275	2	18	1	21	20	220	240	1	18	1	1	18	200

Source: District Economic Activities monthly reports, 2017

The District during this period managed to form 664 business groups of which 35 were male groups, 582 female groups and 47 mixed groups respectively. It is also worthy noting that from these groups, 341 men and 1566 women benefited from the program. Male participation in this program remains an issue and this office is strategizing on how best to involve men to strike the balance. Further to this, TA Mwabulambya had more groups as compared to other TAs due to vastness of its area and large population size

COMMUNITY NUTRITION AND HOME MANAGEMENT

This program involves promotion of nutrition, hygiene and proper resource management among communities. Groups under COMSIP initiative after undergoing business management and financial literacy trainings graduate to community nutrition and home management groups.

Table 5.52 Distribution of community nutrition and home management groups

TA	GROUP NAME	MEMBERSHIP		
		M	F	T
Misuku	Chuba cluster	6	18	24
	Malira cluster	5	16	21
	Iponjola cluster	5	14	19
	Mwenga	0	19	19
Mwabulambya	Ngoya	5	17	22
	Iyela	5	23	28
	Lwambo	2	18	20
Nthalire	Thete	2	13	15

Source: DCDO Community Nutrition and Home Management monthly reports, 2017

The District registered only 8 groups under this initiative over a 5 year period because COMSIP could not support all the groups as required. The low participation of men due to cultural beliefs is another issue. Hence efforts are being made to promote men participation through awareness and sensitizations.

Community mobilization and capacity building

This involves community mobilization and capacity building in areas such as group dynamics, community leadership, basics project management, initiation and management of socio-economic activities at the community level among others. Table 136 below presents number of committees trained from 2013 to 2017.

Table 5.53 Number of Trained Committees

TA	No of Committees	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Membership		
							M	F	T
Nthalire	50	10	12	10	10	8	230	270	500
Wenya	62	12	20	10	10	10	300	320	620
Misuku	65	10	15	10	15	15	300	325	625
Mwabulambya	60	10	10	15	20	15	250	350	600
Kameme	40	10	15	10	10	5	190	710	400

Source: DCDO, Capacity Building Monthly Reports, 2017.

From the table above, women dominate the number of trained members due to low male participation in voluntary work. However, communities are able to initiate and manage self help projects. In addition, community participation and self reliance spirit has also been enhanced in the District.

Adult literacy

The District provides skills of reading, writing and numeracy to adult learners who were unable to attend school when they were young. There are 177 classes for Chichewa version and 58 classes for English version in the District. The later is conducted on pilot basis.

Table 137 below shows the number of learners in both Chichewa and English versions by TA

Table 5.54 Chichewa Version Adult Literacy Learners

TA	2013								2014								2015								2016								2017							
	# of learners				Enrolment				# of learners				Enrolment				# of learners				Enrolment				# of learners				Enrolment				# of learners				Enrolment			
	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T
Nthalire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	5	33	8	196	204	0	28	3	33	5	105	110	0	8	25	33	4	125	129	0	15	18	33	6	193	119				
Wenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	7	32	4	107	111	0	25	7	32	2	122	129	0	12	20	32	8	186	194	0	15	18	33	8	168	176				
Misuku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	27	3	79	82	0	12	15	27	6	113	119	0	11	16	27	4	90	94	0	17	10	27	7	114	121				
Mwabulambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	25	67	28	282	310	0	40	27	67	30	340	370	0	31	36	67	29	287	316	0	32	35	67	19	214	233				
Kameme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	18	7	98	105	0	12	6	18	16	116	122	0	48	19	67	10	218	228	0	39	28	67	9	181	190				

Source: DCDO, 2017

In the table above adult learning has improved community participation in community driven projects. It has also improved child supervision in school related activities. Furthermore, it has improved community participation in socio-economic activities.

Table 5.55 English Version Adult Literacy Learners

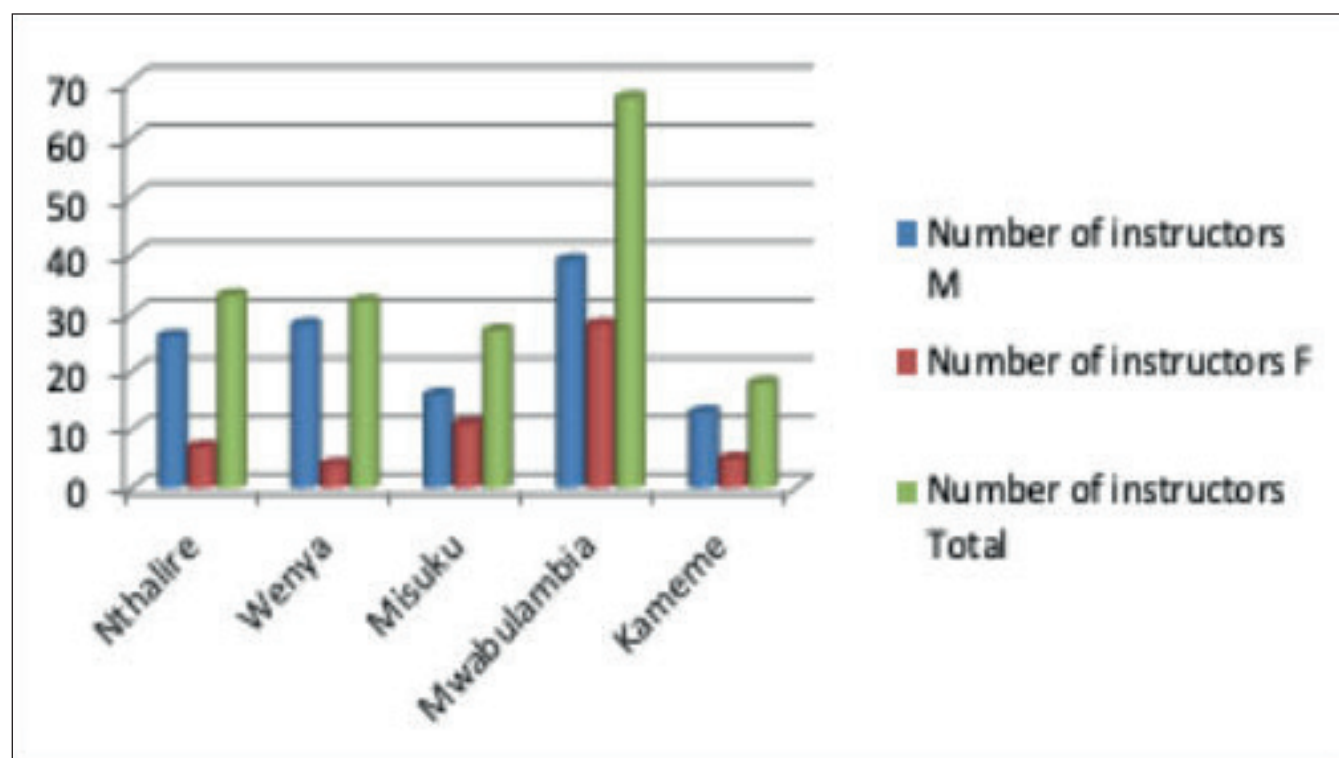
TA	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
	# of learners		Attendance		# of learners		Attendance		# of learners		Attendance		# of learners		Attendance		# of learners		Attendance	
	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T	M	F	MF	T
Nthalire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	8	36	44	0	6	4	10	9	49
Wenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	4	32	36	0	6	4	10	7	36
Misuku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	3	33	35	0	4	1	5	4	45	49
Mwabulambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	21	28	73	89	0	8	13	21	11	67	78
Kameme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	7	33	40	0	4	4	8	10	32	42

Source: DCDO, Adult Literacy Monthly Reports. 2012 to 2017

Generally, the program started at a low note due to some administrative issues such as inadequate human resource, teaching and learning materials which affected the performance of the programme in the reporting period.

Number of instructors per TA

The figure below presents number of instructors per TA in 2017

**Figure 5.14** Number of Instructors for Chichewa Version

Source: DCDO, Adult Literacy Monthly Reports, 2017

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;

Community Development department has a total of 10 members of staff of which 9 are males and 1 is female. The District Community Development Officer is the overall head. The establishment shows that 32 of the positions are vacant, representing 74% vacancy rate.

Table 139 below shows the distribution of the available staff.

Table 5.56 Distribution of members of staff in the District

No.	TA	No. of Officers			Shortfall
		M	F	T	
1	Boma Office	2	0	2	9
2	Nthalire	2	0	2	2
3	Wenya	0	0	0	2
4	Misuku	1	1	2	1
5	Mwabulambya	3	0	3	4
6	Kameme	1	0	1	1

Source: DCDO, Staff Return Monthly Reports. 2017

The table 139 shows that the District has challenges in terms of officers. The District has more male officers than females. The high shortfall negatively affects activities relating to community development in the District.

The table below highlights staff establishment of DCDO's office in the District

Table 5.57 District Community Development Office Post Establishment

Title of Post	Establishment	Filled	Filled	
			M	F
Chief Community Development Officer	1	0	0	0
Principal Community Development Officer	1	0	0	0
Community Development Officer	2	0	0	0
Senior Community Development Officer	2	0	0	0
Assistant Community Development Officer	9	2	2	0
Senior Community Development Assistant	9	4	4	0
Community Development Assistant	14	3	2	1
Support Staff	5	1	1	0
Total	43	10	9	1

Source: DCDO, Staff Return Monthly Reports. 2013 to 2017

The table above shows that despite the high establishment for the District, only 10 positions are filled. This high vacancy rate is negatively affecting operations in the District. There is also a great gender imbalance with males dominating.

Key Challenges for Community Development Sector

- The staffing level is biased towards men due to deployment issues and remoteness of the District making it less appealing to females. There is need to improve deploy by considering gender in the sector.

- Low participation of men in programs of Economic empowerment and adult literacy. This can be attributed to cultural issues and men shun adult literacy lesson due to the same cultural issues. Need for more sensitization of males.
- Low numbers of female instructors in adult literacy classes. This is due to a number of activities they are involved in such as care work. There is also need for more sensitization.
- Low patronage in adult literacy classes, due to cultural issues and their failure to see immediate results of these lessons. There is need for more sensitisation on the benefits of adult literacy lessons.

5.5 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND SPORTS

Youth Development

Youth Development and Empowerment, which falls under the Ministry of Youth, Sports and culture is among the key priority areas of the Malawi Government. The sector therefore aims at ensuring that the design and implementation of youth programs are in line with the government's policy direction. The design and implementation of appropriate youth development and empowerment programs will facilitate the creation of an enabling environment where the youth are able to contribute effectively to the District development.

The term Youth is defined as all persons from age 10 to 35 years regardless of their sex, race, education, culture, religion, economic, marital and physical status. It recognizes that youth is a definitive social entity that has its own specific problems, concerns, needs, and aspirations (National Youth Policy, 2013)

5.5.1 GOAL OF YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

To develop the youth into full potential in all spheres of life be it socially, economically, physically, culturally, spiritually, intellectually so that are able to contribute positively to both the District and national development.

5.5.2 YOUTH OFFICE

Youth office in the District provides various social economic services to both in and out of school youth. Its duties include:

- Coordinating all youth development and empowerment programs in the District.
- Trainings young people in healthy issues like HIV/AIDS, peer education, life skills, drug and alcohol abuse prevention and Sexual Reproductive Health.
- Develop and maintain collaborative alliances/linkages with stakeholders in the District.
- Mobilization of resources for youth development and empowerment.
- Conducting needs assessments for young people in the District.
- Training youth in vocational, entrepreneurship, leadership skills, advocacy, resource mobilization.
- Building capacity in youth clubs and youth networks and youth led organizations in the District.
- Closely monitoring and supervision of all youth activities in the District.
- Empowering youth in various areas like in health, economic, leadership skills and human rights issues.
- Conducting guidance and counselling session to both in and out of school youths.

THE YOUTH SECTOR IMPLEMENTS THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMMES IN THE DISTRICTS:

Youth participation and leadership: This is a programme that aims at creating an enabling environment for youth to actively and meaningfully take part in activities aimed at uplifting their own livelihood for both District and national development. Under this programme we establish and strengthen participation structures (youth clubs and youth networks). Youth are trained in leadership and management skills. It facilitates the establishment of youth centres and youths are trained in management of youth centres. The youths conduct youth parliament, advocacy meetings on youth representation in decision making bodies like VDC, ADC and other decentralised structures.

5.5.3 Education for Youth

Education is a major priority in the development of young men and women, not simply because young people are often connected to the education system, but because it is through education that young women and men can be better prepared for life.

The Republican Constitution of Malawi provides for the right to education for all. Despite having the supportive instrument, a lot of challenges still remain impinging on the promotion of universal education. The department strives to campaign for youths to go back to school or involving them in various capacity building sessions and promotion of reading including establishment of youth corners and libraries.

Youth economic empowerment: This is a programme that aims at making the youth economically, self-reliant particularly as they enter adult hood. Under this programme, youth are empowered with technical and vocational skills. Youth are trained in business management and entrepreneurship skills. Youth entrepreneurs are linked to credit-lending institutions and local markets. Youth and Science, Technology and Environment

Science and Technology are pre-requisite to any development process. Investment in science, technology and the environment is therefore critical in order to increase productivity and promote sustainable development. It has to be understood, however, that for the economy to grow it does not only require capital investment but also science, technology and environmental management. Participation of the youth in science, technology and environmental management initiatives is however on the lower side. Hence the sector promotes young people's participation in science, technology and environmental conservation and management.

5.5.4 Youth Health and Nutrition

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity (WHO). Healthy and happy youth are better equipped to contribute to the development of their communities and the nation. Youth health and nutrition are therefore a function of, and a means to overall socio-economic development. Young people and adolescents need to enjoy a health status that enables them to lead an economically and socially productive life.

The sector makes sure that information on health and nutrition is made available and accessible to the youth. Guidance and counselling on nutrition and health is also provided. However, the youths still remain vulnerable to many health risks such as Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV and AIDS, early pregnancies, drug and substance abuse, poor nutrition, other communicable and non-communicable diseases and psychological problems. There is need to address the above issues with support from partners.

5.5.5 Social Services, Sports, Recreation and Culture

Physical education, sports, cultural activities and recreation are important to the total wellbeing of young people. Young people have physical needs that include general body fitness that can partly be attained through physical exercises.

Socially and culturally, young people grow up and develop within a society or community and family that have various beliefs, customs, and norms and practices that impact on their lives. In this regard, relationships that exist between the young person and the family, community, school and peers should be taken into consideration when coming up with programmes for young people. Social needs for young people also include recreational, cultural and sporting activities. Facilities that provide recreation, cultural and sporting activities help to keep young people busy and occupied hence they can hardly find idle time to engage in risky behaviours that would predispose them to HIV infection and other social ills. However, a quick availability assessment shows that there is a serious inadequacy for these structures.

5.5.6 Activities That Youth Are Undertaking In The District

Young people in the District are not staying idle but are involved in various activities and the following are some of the activities: HIV and AIDS prevention activities, community development volunteerism, Information dissemination through drama, songs and entertainment activities, Environmental management activities, Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) activities, Campaigns against Gender Based Violence's, sporting activities, entrepreneurship activities, economic activities, political and, agribusiness activities e.t.c

5.5.7 Youth Profile In The District

The youth profile in District indicates that out of the total population of 228,732, there are 102,384 youths (NSO, 2010) representing 44.8 percent of the total population. Although youth constitute a significant proportion of the population, they lack basic opportunities that would enable them to develop to their full potential. This has been compounded by the presence of a range of adverse conditions that impinge on the youth; the most perverse, being poverty and lack of employment opportunities

5.5.8 Youth Development Structures In The District

The youth sector has the following structures which are available to support youth development in the District namely:

Youth clubs, Youth led NGOs, T/A based youth networks, District youth network and District Youth Technical Sub Committee. The following are the statistics of these youth development structures:

Table 5.58 Statistics of youth clubs in the District.

	Name of TA	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
1	Mwabulambya	18	18	20	20	20
2	Mwenewenya	5	5	6	6	6
3	Mwenemisuku	5	6	8	8	8
4	Kameme	7	7	7	7	7

	Name of TA	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2014 / 2015	2015 / 2016	2016 / 2017
5	Nthalire	15	16	16	16	16
	Total	50	52	57	57	57

Source: District youth office data bank (Chitipa)

The table 141 shows that Mwaulambya area has more youth clubs in all the years than any other TA in the District. This is because it has vast area and high number of youths. However, most of them need revamping and strengthening. This is also the case with Nthalire but in this area, it's due to the initiative of Action aid which amongst its programmes is youth empowerment.

YOUTH NETWORKS

Chitipa District has a youth network in each and every traditional authority. These help to coordinate youth activities at T/A level. However, all the networks at TA level are coordinated by a District network. Details of the youth networks are as per the table below:

Table 5.59 Youth Networks

No	Name of youth network	Location
1	District youth Networks	Chitipa BOMA
2	Mwabulambia Youth Network	TA. Mwabulambia
3	Kameme Youth Network	TA. Kameme
4	Misuku Youth Network	TA. Mwenemsuku
5	Wenya Youth Network	T.A. Wenya
6	Nthalire Youth Network	TA. Nthalire

Source: The District youth office data bank, 2017

STATISTICS OF YOUTH LED NGOS

Table 5.60 Youth NGOs

No	Name of youth NGO	Location
1	Chitipa Concern youth Organization	Chitipa boma
2	Nthalire for Youth Interaction, Initiative and Civic Advocacy	Nthalire

Source: The District youth office data bank, 2017)

The two youth NGOs have been the only existent youth NGOs in the District for the past five years.

YOUTH HEALTH AND NUTRITION

LIFESKILLS

Life skills are an important component in coming up with responsible and development conscience youths. However, the number of youths trained in life skills in the District is very minimal as compared to the youth population in the District. This is attributed to low levels of funding the District youth office receives per annual year Below is a table 144 depicting data on youths trained in life skills.

Table 5.61 Number of Youth Trained in Life Skills

YEAR	TA MWABULAMBIA		TA KAMEME		TA MWENEMISUKU		TA NTHALIRE		TA WENYA		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2017	15	20	22	14	12	13	25	15	7	5	148
2016	17	15	20	12	10	15	22	14	10	4	139
2015	6	5	12	16	4	3	9	11	5	4	75
2014	14	11	13	7	12	9	7	5	6	4	88
2013	29	15	9	7	8	4	11	9	8	2	102

Source: District youth office data bank, 2017

In table 144 above the high numbers of youths trained in life skills in 2016/17 were high in TA Nthalire and Mwaulambya because of support from Action aid and LISAP respectively.

Table 5.62 Number of sexual and reproductive health issues and rights

YEAR	TA MWABU-LAMBIA		TA KAMEME		TA MWENE-MISUKU		TA NTHALIRE		TA WENYA		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2017	1300	2000	0	0	0	0	37	17	25	18	3,397
2016	1200	1800	380	240	201	230	40	52	112	234	4,259
2015	500	797	320	229	197	248	506	567	319	345	4,028
2014	679	781	407	480	249	332	299	344	189	275	4,035
2013	209	506	257	179	202	286	364	292	479	478	3,252

Source: District youth office data bank ,2017

There are more youths trained in SRH issues and rights in TA Mwaulambya due to the activeness of youth friendly services at the DHO. The expansion of youth friendly services to other health centres need to be enhanced to make sure that a bigger proportion of the youths in the District are reached with SRH rights.

Teen pregnancies

This is pregnancy in females under the age of 20. Globally, it is estimated that 21million girls aged 15 to 19 years, and 2 million girls aged under 15 become pregnant in developing regions every year (WHO factsheet, 2018). Adolescent mothers (ages 10-19 years) face higher risks of eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, and systemic infections than women aged 20-24 years, and babies born to adolescent mothers face higher risks of low birth weight, preterm delivery, and severe neonatal conditions than those born to women aged 20-24 (WHO, 2018). In Malawian context, the MDHS 2016 reported that adolescent pregnancies account for 29% of all deliveries and 20% of maternal mortality. There is also high adolescent fertility in Malawi recorded at 136/1000(MDHS, 2016).

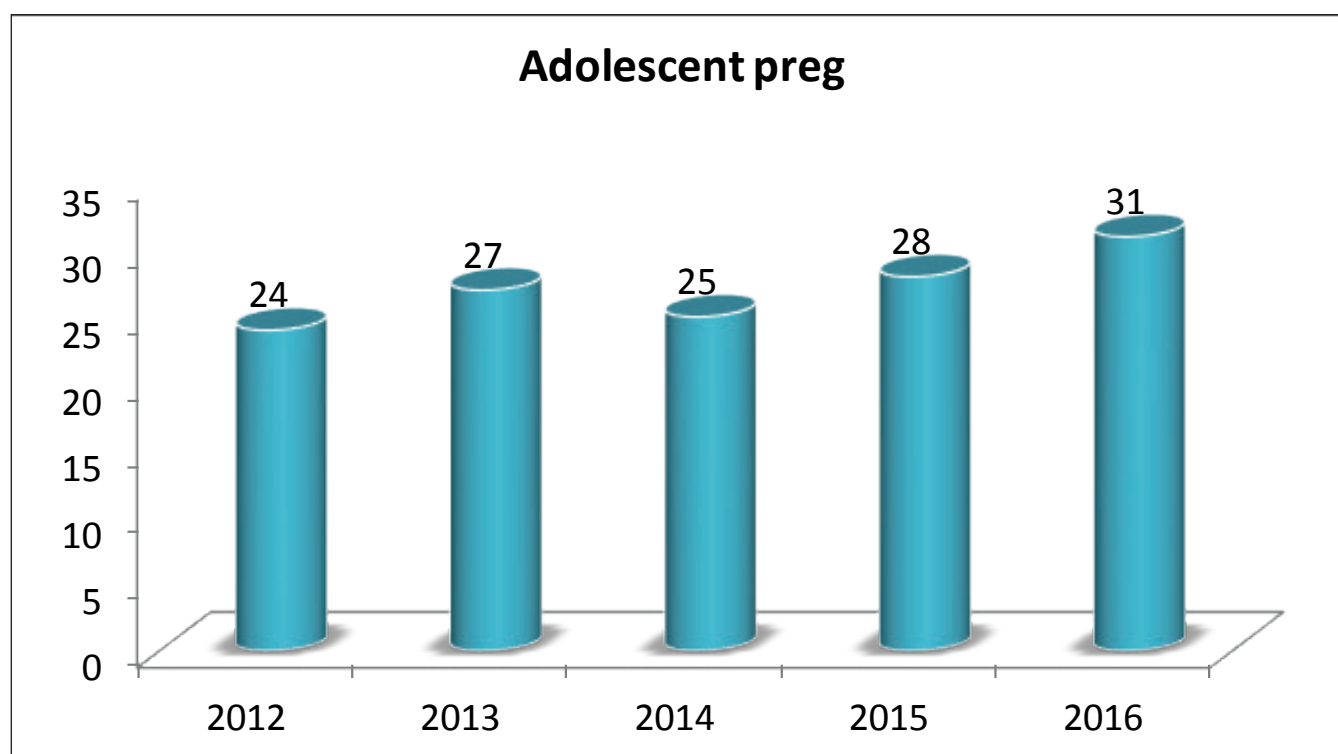


Figure 5.15 Prevalence of adolescent pregnancy in the District

Source: District Health Office, 2017

The figure above indicates that the District has recorded increasing adolescent pregnancies over the past 5 years. It is worth noting that there has been little investment in youth friendly health services in the District, due to lack of partners in this program. The issue has also received little attention in safe motherhood such that its activities have not been overemphasized at prevention level. Life skills, peer education and Sexual Reproductive Health trainings have not adequately been done due to inadequate resources. Access to family planning for the adolescents especially school goers has faced challenges due to conflict of education and sexual and reproductive health and rights policies. In essence, majority of maternal and new-born complications are due to this high rate of adolescent pregnancies in the District.

Table 5.63 Number of Youth Llub leaders trained in leadership and management skills

YEAR	TAMWABULAMBIA		TAKAMEME		TAMWENEMISUKU		TANTHALIRE		TAWENYA		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2017	10	5	16	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	48
2016	5	6	12	5	3	2	10	7	6	4	60
2015	7	4	5	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	38
2014	7	3	4	2	5	4	3	5	5	3	41
2013	4	2	3	3	4	2	4	3	2	2	28

Source: District youth office data bank, 2017

The table 143 shows that in each TA except Mwenewenya, there are more male leaders trained in leadership and management. There is need to mainstream gender issues in all youth structures at the District to ensure that there are more female leaders. The number of leaders trained is minimal compared to the total number of leaders (260) in youth structures.

YOUTH ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

These are economic activities that assist the youth have their needs in their daily life which range from vocational skills, different kinds of businesses including Agri-businesses.

Table 5.64 Number of Youth Trained in Business Management and Entrepreneurship

YEAR	TA MWABULAMBIA		TA KAMEME		TA MWENEMISUKU		TA NTHALIRE		TA WENYA		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2017	0	0	45	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
2016	12	13	19	15	5	4	9	6	4	7	94
2015	14	10	14	17	4	3	9	6	0	0	77
2014	13	11	12	7	9	8	12	9	7	10	98
2013	5	4	8	2	2	3	3	7	5	2	42

Source: District youth office data bank, 2017

There are more business management and entrepreneurship trainings in Kameme. This is attributed to the A4A project by World Vision Malawi. TA Mwenewenya and TA Mwenemisuku have least number of business and entrepreneurship trainings because they do not have other partners supporting youth activities apart from ORT funding. However, business management and entrepreneurship trainings are vital component of youth economic empowerment considering high levels of unemployment in the District.

Table 5.65 Number of Youth trained both formal and informal vocation skills

YEAR	TAILORING		CARPENTRY		BRICKLAY- ING		WELDING		ELECTRI- CAL		PLUMBING		BAKERY		SALOON		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2016	20	15	24	10	18	8	8	4	7	2	8	3	20	23	0	10	170
2017	10	14	12	15	15	5	10	3	10	4	7	5	10	15	0	9	159
2015	15	30	12	3	9	4	16	10	9	5	0	0	28	34	2	5	182
2014	7	4	5	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	38	7	4	5	3	2	88
2013	7	4	5	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	38	7	4	5	3	2	88

Source: District youth office data bank, 2017

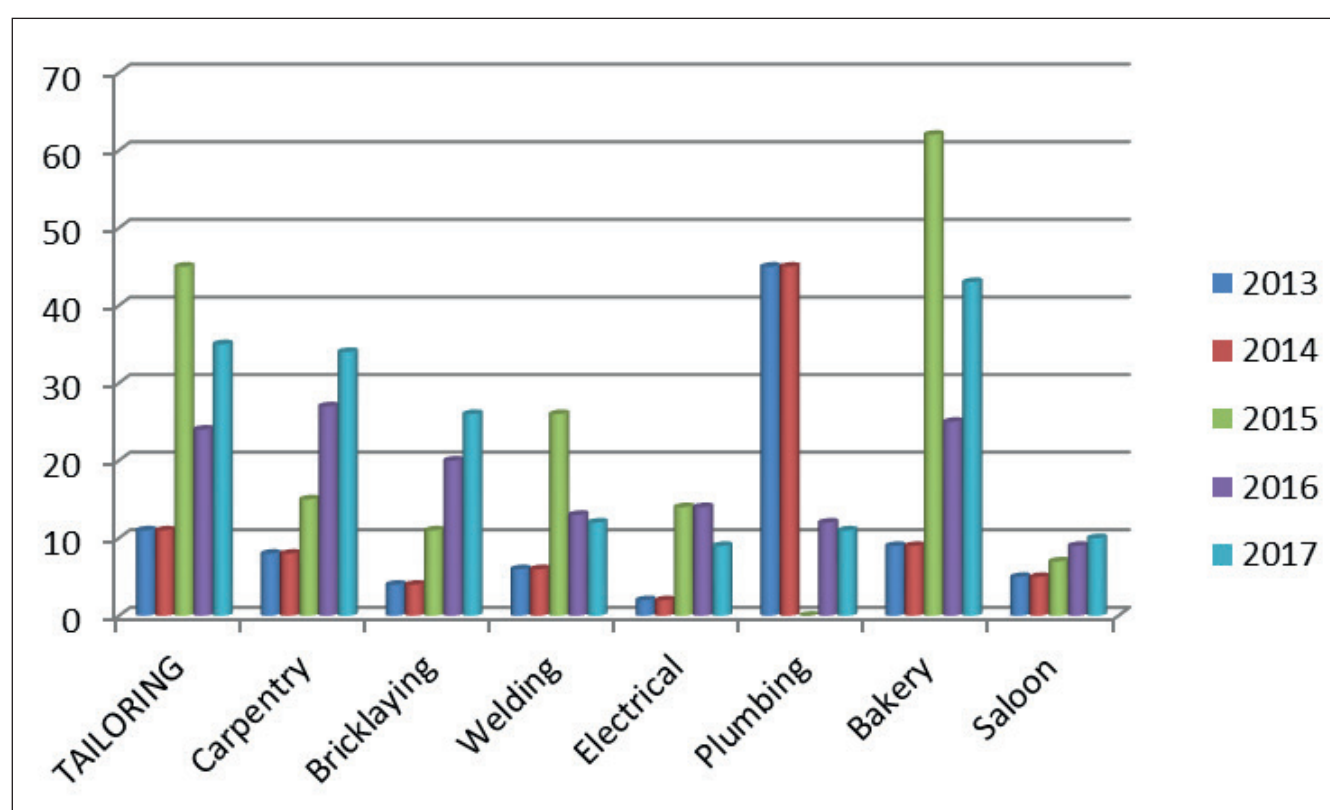
**Figure 5.16** Youth trained in formal vocation skills

Figure 25 Depicts the variations in vocational skills intake. This shows there is need for Career guidance and counselling for the youth for them to know which vocational skill to choose according to demand on the market versus their capabilities and aspirations.

Table 5.66 Number of vocational skills training institutions

NO	INSTITUTION	VOCATION	ENROLMENT		
			M	F	TOTAL
1	Kasama Skills development centre	Bricklaying, Carpentry and Joinery, Tailoring and Design, Welding and Fabrication, Electrical and Electronics, Smart Agriculture, ICT and Plumbing.	48	50	98

Source: District Youth Office (Chitipa)

From table above shows that there is equity in terms of skills training for both male and female youths. The table shows minimal variation of the youths trained in terms of gender. However, the numbers trained and the demand for skills does not tally. There is need to establish more skills development centres or community technical colleges in the District.

Community Technical College Initiative

The District does not have a Community Technical College. However, Kasama Skills Development Centre is now under construction. Currently the institution offers three trades and has an enrolment of 98 students where 48 are males and 50 are females but as a Community Technical College, eight trades will be offered, and these include: Bricklaying, Carpentry and Joinery, Tailoring and Design, Welding and Fabrication, Electrical and Electronics, Smart Agriculture, ICT and Plumbing. Each trade will be having an enrolment of forty students and this means that the institution will provide access to at least 320 youths in vocational skills per year.

Key issues in the Youth Sector

The youth sector is faced with some major issues and concerns that need to be addressed if the youth development is to be meaningfully achieved in the District. The following are some of the concerns and issues in the District:

- **Unemployment:** A good percentage of the youth in the District are lying idle due to inadequate of job opportunities, entrepreneurship skills and vocational skills training.
- **Lack of reliable donors:** Youth programmes in the District suffer a lot because there are no reliable donors which have special focus and support the youth programmes.
- **Early marriages and teenage pregnancy:** A good percentage of adolescents already have begun child bearing making themselves more vulnerable to maternal deaths.
- **HIV and AIDS AND STIs:** Although the HIV and AIDS prevalence rate for the District is small of 3.17% but the youth continue to be more vulnerable than any other groups of the people.
- **Smoking, drug and alcohol abuse:** Although at the moment we do not have tangible data on the number of youths abusing drug and alcohol, but more than 50% of the drug related cases that come before the courts, involve young people.
- **Lack of youth recreation centre:** The District does not have any youth centre that can meet the social needs of young people in terms of recreation and general participation.
- **Youth marginalization and discrimination in decision making:** Although government currently is following a District focus approach to where the VDCs and DEC are key and yet the youth are not members of these structures hence affecting youth development in the District.
- **Inadequate vocational training schools in the District.**
- **Poor Youth Friendly Health Services in the District:** Youth friendly health services was introduced to accord young people the opportunity to access the high-quality health services that specifical-

ly target them. However, in the District the programme is far from reality hence defeats its purpose of boosting the lives of young people in the District.

5.5.9 Opportunities in the Youth Sector

Despite all the challenges mentioned above, there are opportunities in the District for youth development. The following are the opportunities:

- Young people themselves in the District are very eager and committed to participate in various development initiatives.
- Youth are energetic and in larger population hence if fully utilized the District can yield more out of them in terms of development.
- Youth participation structures like youth clubs are available at almost every GVH in the District just nurture and anchor youth participation and leadership skills.
- Land is available where youth resource centre can be built.

5.5.10 SPORTS

Sports encompasses both high performance sport and mass sport and has formulated on the rationale that such activities form an integral part of the overall development efforts directed towards the entire community. It includes all forms of physical activities which contribute to fitness, mental wellbeing and social interaction regardless of whether the sport is organized or unorganized. Sports provide a viable strategy for poverty reduction and sustainable socio-economic development; it is source of employment to the sports participants and administrators. Sports unify people of different languages, political, religious, and ethnic and age apart from entertainment sports reduces acts of delinquency.

The sports department is mandated to coordinate sporting activities among others at District level. The District conducts the following sporting activities: football, netball, volleyball, basketball, chess, darts, Draft, bawo, phada, skipping ropes, hide and seek, boxing, weight lifting and pool.

These sporting activities are managed by committees such as District sports committee, zonal sports committees in all constituencies. Chitipa District Football Committee, District Youth Football Committee, District Football Coaches' Committee, District Football Referees Committee, District Netball Committee and Chess District Committee, Massa District Committee and Massa Zonal Committees.

The following are some of the sports facilities found in the District: football grounds, netball courts, volleyball courts and basketball courts. But most of these are found in schools. Notwithstanding this the District has one community stadium which is at Nthalire and was constructed under rural growth centre project. The Council is also constructing a mini stadium at the old MYP base at the Boma. This will host all sporting arenas. There is also Lufita Football Club Ground at Lufita.

5.5.11 Sports Facilities in Schools

Table 150 below shows sporting activities in schools.

Table 5.67 Sports facilities in Schools across the District

	Primary schools	Secondary schools
Football grounds	175	23
Netball courts	175	24
Volleyball courts	20	15
Basketball courts	0	1

Source: Youth Office, 2018

There are more courts in primary schools than in secondary schools.

Distribution of sports facilities per TA

The figure below shows distribution of sports facilities per TA

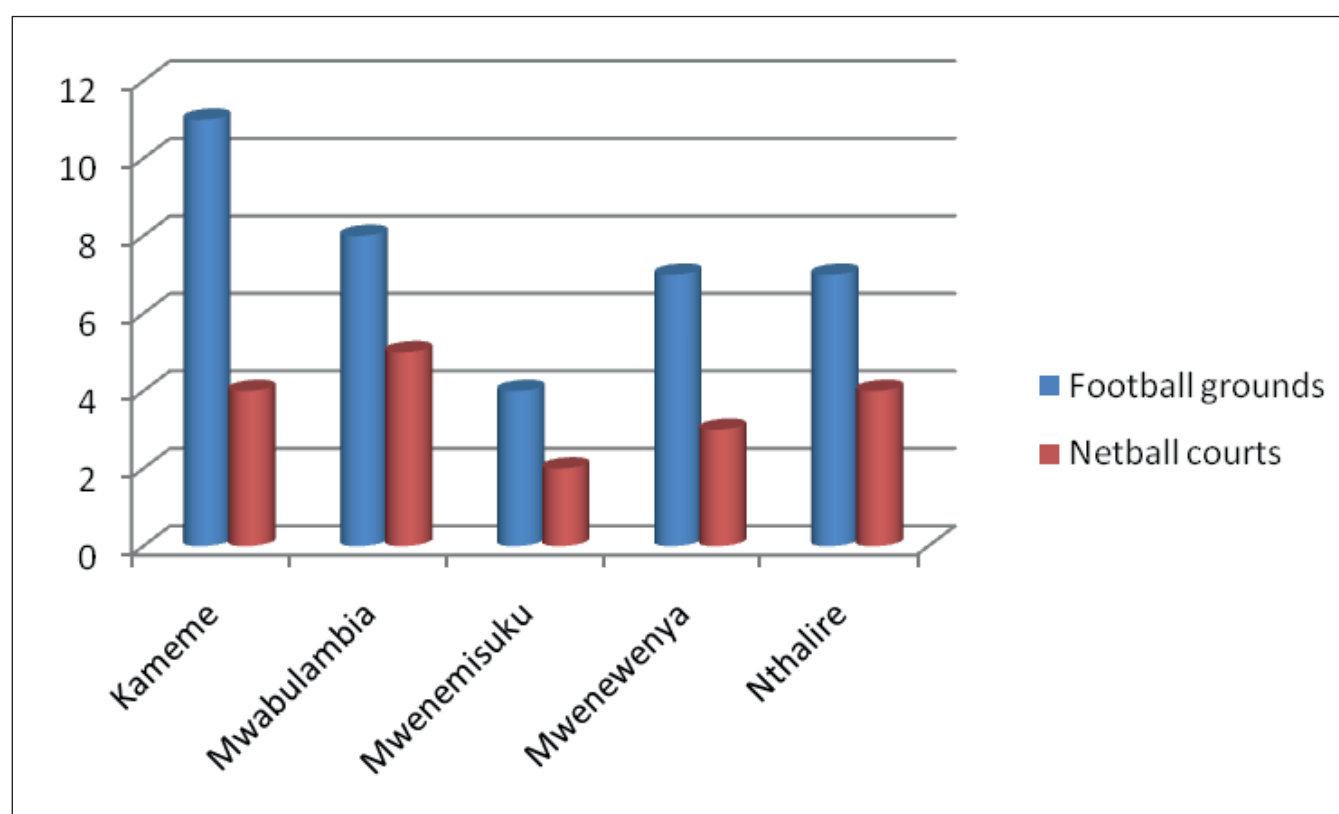


Figure 5.17 Distribution of sports facilities per TA

Source: Sports Office, 2017

There are more sports facilities in TA Kameme due to interventions by Peace Corp Volunteers.

5.6

TRENDS OF SPORTS COMPETITION IN THE DISTRICT

Table 151 below shows sports competition over a period of 5years

Table 5.68 Sports competition in Chitipa District

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Football presidential initiative on sports	1	1	1	1	1
Members of parliaments and Political aspirants' candidate's constituency leagues (Football)	0	0	1	1	0
Football Bonanza organized by Non-Governmental Organizations on erratic for community mobilization.	1	1	1	1	1
Action for Adolescent in Unicef Catchment area in Chitipa North	0	1	0	1	0
Netball Presidential initiative on sports	1	1	1	1	1
Netball Airtel competitions	0	0	0	1	1
Action for adolescents in Unicef Catchment area in Chitipa North	0	0	0	0	1
Members of parliaments and Political aspirants' candidate's constituency leagues (Netball)	0	0	1	1	0
Football Bonanza organized by Non-Governmental Organizations on erratic for community mobilization.	1	1	1	1	1
Airtel rising star in Secondary Schools	1	1	1	1	1
Copa Coca-Cola in Secondary Schools	1	1	1	1	1

Source: Sports Office, 2017

The annual competition includes Presidential Initiative on Sports (for both netball & football) among others.

Key Issues in Sports Sector

Issues affecting sports development include:

- Lack of Competitions for the District sports leagues, due to lack of sponsorship.
- Lack of modern sports facilities and sports complex centers, due to lack of funds.
- Non-availability of specialized sports personnel to train athletes, administrators, coaches and technical officials. This is due to lack of recruitment of these staff.
- Decline in the enforcement of physical education and sports programs in school and other institutions in District, due to lack of sports officers in the schools.

Opportunities in Sports Sector:

- There is love for sports in the District.
- Construction of a mini- stadium at the boma.
- Availability of Nthalire mini-stadium.

5.7

HIV AND AIDS

INTRODUCTION

HIV and AIDS functions are guided by the Local Government Act, the Decentralization Policy and the Guidelines to Decentralized Response to HIV and AIDS. The HIV and AIDS functions are also in line with

the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (2015-20) whose vision is to have a healthy and prosperous nation, free from HIV and AIDS with a mission to provide high quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services for all Malawians. The 2015-2020 HIV NSP is the overall national guiding document through which 90:90:90 governing HIV treatment targets shall be achieved. The target entails that by 2020 Malawi should have 90% of all people living with HIV (PLHIV) knowing their status, 90% of all those known to be HIV positive should be on ART and 90% of all those on ART are retained in care and adhere to ART so that their viral load is suppressed. The 90:90:90 HIV and AIDS treatment targets are in line with the MGDS III which advocates for effective HIV and AIDS management through provision of high-quality prevention, treatment, care and support services thereby reducing new HIV infections and new AIDS related morbidity and mortality rates. The 90:90:90 HIV treatment targets are also addressing SDGs number 3 which focus on good health and well-being.

COORDINATING STRUCTURES

The District AIDS Coordinating Committee (DACC) is the coordinating structure of HIV/AIDS activities at District level. The main function of DACC is to provide a coordination and oversight role for effective implementation of the HIV and AIDS response at the council level in line with the mandates of the council. The DACC also ensures that National HIV and AIDS Plan is effectively coordinated and implemented at all levels of the District response. The DACC reports to the District Executive Committee (DEC) which in turn directs all DACC related issues to the Health & Environment service committee.

Chitipa DACC has a total membership of twenty-one people drawn from both government and Civil Society.

At area level, HIV and AIDS response is coordinated by the Community AIDS Coordinating Committees (CACCs) while at village level the response is coordinated by Village AIDS Coordinating Committees (VACCs). However, both the CACCs and VACCs are not active at present due to financial challenges.

HIV/ AIDS SERVICES-IMPLEMENTERS FOR HIV and AIDS INTERVENTIONS

Chitipa District council implements both biomedical and non-biomedical HIV/AIDS interventions. The District Health Office (DHO) is responsible for implementation of biomedical component and provision of biomedical HIV/AIDS services while non-biomedical HIV/AIDS services are provided by other government sectors and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

The key biomedical services provided by the DHO are HIV Testing Services (HTS), Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART), Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) screening and management, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), viral load screening and non-branded condom programming. There are also two Non-Governmental Organizations namely Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM) and Partners in Hope (PIH) which complement the DHO in the provision of biomedical HIV interventions.

The rest of the NGOs provide non-biomedical HIV interventions such as promotion of HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns as well as provision of nutrition support to people living with HIV and AIDS. Table 5. below shows major HIV and AIDS implementing partners in Chitipa and the type of HIV services they provide.

Table 5.69 Major HIV and AIDS implementing partners and the type of HIV services they provide

NO	Name of implementing partner	Type of HIV services provided	Examples of specific HIV services
1	Chitipa DHO	Biomedical	HTS, ART, VMMC, PMTCT, STI screening and management
2	Council Secretariat	Non-biomedical	HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and mainstreaming in Sectoral plans
3	Partners in Hope	Biomedical	Training and mentorship of providers in HTS and ART, provision of HIV test kits and other supplies
4	Banja La Mtsogolo	Biomedical	HTS, VMMC and STI screening and management
5	Lusubilo NGO	Non-biomedical	Supporting OVCs with school fees and nutrition requirement
6	Actionaid	Non-biomedical	Capacity building trainings for PLHIV on HIV/AIDS human rights and advocacy, training on Treatment and Nutrition literacy for PLHIV
7	LISAP	Non –biomedical	HIV related life skills and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) education for primary school learners
8	FOCUS	Non-biomedical	Orienting support groups and traditional leaders on benefits of PMTCT
9	NAPHAM	Non-biomedical	Training support group members on benefits of Anti-TB and ART drug adherence and retention. Conducting group therapy on nutrition and provision of psychosocial counseling to support group members

Source: Chitipa DACC office, 2017

In addition to above NGOs, there are also Community Based Organizations (CBOs) which are implementing non-biomedical interventions such as HIV and AIDS sensitization campaigns at community level. These CBOs play a crucial role in the District HIV response as they are able to mobilize many people to get HIV information and also access HIV and AIDS services at health facilities. These CBOs are found in all the five traditional authorities in the District.

Table 5.70 Name of CBOs per TA in HIV and AIDS

No.	TA	NAME OF CBO
1	Mwabulambya	Kafora Chikoyo Chitipa Lekani Nkhanza Chitipa freelance
2	Kameme	Nampulumuho Chiwanga Reuben Ipenza
3	Mwenemisuku	Vinjiru Chuwa Namukolwe Mondo Twiyele
4	Mwenewenya	Chuba Mulembe Mpale
5	Nthalire	Maukako Malumbo Chigwirizano Nyiika

People living with HIV and AIDS organize themselves in what are known as support groups. The District has a total of fifty-three support groups under NAPHAM. These are community-based groups that are

formed by people living with HIV and AIDS with the purpose of improving the quality of their lives. Members of support groups benefit through group therapy sessions, capacity building trainings, Home Based Care and gaining skills in positive living.

The table below shows the number of support groups per traditional authority.

Table 5.71 Number of support groups per traditional authority

Traditional Authority	Number of Support Groups
Mwabulambya	24
Kameme	3
Misuku	5
Wenya	6
Nthalire	15
Total	53

Source: Chitipa NAPHAM, 2017

KEY DRIVERS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN THE DISTRICT

Priority areas of HIV and AIDS interventions

According to the 2013 HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practice (KAPs) survey conducted by DACC in collaboration with GIZ, the main drivers of HIV and AIDS epidemic in Chitipa District are lack of comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS among people, inconsistent and incorrect use of condoms, low prevalence of Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC), gender inequality, sexual risk behaviours such as having multiple, inter-generational and concurrent sexual partners, increase in cross-border trade and transactional sex.

The first driver of HIV and AIDS in Chitipa is lack of comprehensive knowledge on the epidemic among the people. The survey findings revealed that 58% of sexually active group (15-49) does not have comprehensive knowledge on HIV prevention strategies such as correct and consistent use of condoms, Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision, HTS and PMTCT. It is therefore important that HIV interventions concentrate on raising awareness on prevention strategies.

The second driver of HIV and AIDS epidemic is inconsistent and incorrect use of condom. The survey found that out of a sample of 75 youths who were interviewed on the correct and consistent use of condom only 35% revealed that they knew the correct way of using a condom and that they used a condom consistently each time they had sex with their partner. This means that 65% did not know how to use a condom correctly and did not use the condom consistently when having sex with their sexual partners (Chitipa DACC –GIZ KAPs Survey, 2013). This problem is worsened by the fact that in the District access and utilization of female condoms is at 2.6% among women of reproductive age group (15-49). In this regard, it is important that sensitizations on dangers of inconsistent and incorrect use of condoms are done especially among the sexually active group as a strategy to control the spread of the epidemic in the District.

The other driver of HIV and AIDS epidemic in Chitipa is low prevalence of Voluntary Male Medical Circumcision (VMMC). According to Chitipa DHO (2017 data), VMMC was officially launched in July 2012 in the District. The total number of circumcised men as of 2018 was 1235 which is very low considering the time which has elapsed since the introduction of this HIV preventive strategy and the financial resources that were invested into demand creation activities by the District taskforce team with support from World Bank through National AIDS Commission (NAC). The uptake of the service has been very low due to a number

of factors such as unfounded myths and beliefs about VMMC, fear of undergoing HTS before accessing the service and inadequate knowledge on the benefits of VMMC by the community. The low uptake of VMMC means that HIV prevention is compromised as people who are not circumcised are more vulnerable to HIV infection while those who are circumcised reduce the risk of sexually contracting the virus by approximately 60%.

The survey findings also revealed that gender inequality is another driver of HIV and AIDS in the District. It was found that women and girls have less negotiation powers over use of condoms as compared to their male sexual counterparts. The decision as to whether to use a condom or not during sexual intercourse is determined largely by men due to their financial advantage which they hold over most girls and women who are economically under-privileged. This unequal gender relationship exposes women and girls to higher risk of HIV infection as they are forced to practice unsafe sex. In order to address this challenge, there is need for implementing partners to empower them by sensitizing them on the sexual and reproductive rights in the context of HIV and AIDS.

According to the survey, another driver of HIV and AIDS epidemic is risky sexual behaviours among people. The most common risk sexual behavior practiced by many people in the District is the tendency of having multiple, inter-generational and concurrent sexual partners. The results of the survey indicated that out of a sample of fifty-five women and sixty-five men who were interviewed, 54% of women reported having more than one sexual partner at the time of the interview while 63% of men reported having more than one sexual partner at the time of the interview. This risky behavior creates a situation where HIV is easily spread from one person to another within a short time. It is important that implementing partners continue to invest a lot of resources in sensitizing people on basic HIV prevention strategies such as abstinence, consistent and correct use of condom and mutual faithfulness among couples.

The survey also found that increase in cross-border trade activities is another driver of the epidemic in the District. Chitipa shares international boundaries with Tanzania and Zambia which has encouraged cross-border trade among people of these three countries. Due to high mobility and long absent from homes, business persons become vulnerable in the sense that they seek new sexual partners in their new but temporary homes which increases risks of contracting HIV and AIDS. According to the findings of the survey, 52% of all business men and women who were interviewed during the survey reported having developed new sexual relationships with other people during the time they were away from their spouses on business ventures. In order to tackle this challenge, there is need for implementing partners to continue promoting HIV awareness messages among the business community so that the spread of the epidemic is controlled. HIV/AIDS projects which target cross-border traders will be a useful intervention.

The other driver of the epidemic is transactional sex. Transactional sex was defined as the offering of sexual services in return for monetary rewards (KAPs survey, 2013). According to the survey, out of the total sample of 25 women aged 15-49 years who were interviewed 37% admitted that they have had sexual intercourse with men due to poverty and deprivation. The survey found that most of the young girls and women are engaged in transactional sex in order to raise money to meet their basic needs such as food, clothes, and raise school fees for their children. Transactional sex increases the risk of women contracting HIV/AIDS as they have multiple sexual partners in an effort to make as much money as possible.

HIV PREVALENCE TRENDS IN THE DISTRICT

According to Malawi Demographic Health Survey report (2015-16), the District HIV prevalence is estimated at 3.1 percent with women being the most affected population (3.8% in female versus 2.5% in males). HIV prevalence has reduced by 0.07 percentage in a 5-year period preceding Health Demographic Survey of

2015-16 before which, the prevalence was estimated at 3.17 percent (MDHS 2010). Chitipa has the lowest HIV prevalence rate in the Northern region (MDHS 2015-16).

STATUS OF KEY HIV INDICATORS IN THE DISTRICT

Table 155 below shows latest statistics on key HIV indicators for Chitipa District

Table 5.72 Key HIV Indicators

KEY INDICATOR	HIV VALUE
Total number of clients alive and on ART	5080
Total number of clients initiated under option B+	733
Total number of people living with HIV	5707
Total number of ART defaulters	933
Total cumulative ART clinic registration	8382
Total number of circumcised clients	1235

Source: Chitipa DHO, 2018

From the table above the total number of clients who are on ART and are alive is 5080 of which 933 are defaulters representing 18% of those on ART. The causes of high default rate in the District include but not limited to myths and misconceptions regarding ARVs, ignorance on benefits of ART adherence and retention as well as misleading information from some churches who discourage their followers from taking ARVs as it is regarded as a manifestation of lack of faith in divine healing. The high default rate is a draw back to the District HIV response as it will affect negatively the attainment of the 90:90:90 treatment targets especially attaining the requirement that 90% of all known to have HIV are initiated on ART and that 90% of those who are initiated on ART are retained into care. It is important for all implementing partners and stakeholders to intensify civic education on the dangers of ART default.

HIV TESTING SERVICES (HTS) COVERAGE AND NUMBER OF HTS COUNSELLORS

HTS is offered in both static and non-static sites across the District. There are twenty operational static sites found at Umoyo Clinic at District hospital, ten health centers and seven health posts. HTS is also provided as an integrated service at the District hospital at OPD, male, female, pediatric, maternity wards and Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit (NRU). It is also provided through integrated reproductive health outreach clinic and through targeted community programs. However, at Zambwe, Kapoka and Ipula health posts, HTS is not being provided due to unavailability of HTS counselors. The District has a total of 125 trained HTS counselors. Table 156 below shows the distribution of HTS counselors at various health facilities:

Table 5.73 Distribution of HTS Counselors at various health facilities

Name of Health Facility	Number of Trained HTS Counselors
Chitipa District Hospital	55
Nthalire	21
Wenya	6
Chambo	9
Kameme	10
Kapenda	7
Ifumbo	1
Chinsasu	2

Name of Health Facility	Number of Trained HTS Counselors
Misuku	5
Kaseghe	10
TOTAL	126

Source: Chitipa DHO, 2018

As seen in the table above, the District has a total of 126 counsellors providing HTS services to communities in various health centers. Ifumbo and Chinsasu have the smallest number of counselors a situation which may affect the quality of HTS services being offered to the community. Apart from affecting the quality of services, the number of people who are likely to access this service is small due to heavy workload by the service provider as they also have other conventional duties to attend to. This is likely to have a negative impact on the achievement of the first 90 in the 90:90:90 HIV treatment targets which emphasizes on 90% of people living with HIV know their status through scaling up of testing and counseling. As a way forward, there is a need to lobby partner's support so that more HTS counselors are trained and deployed in the health centers where they are very few.

The District response against the epidemic is in line with the National HIV targets which entail, identifying 90 percent of people living with HIV among the population; Link 90 percent of those diagnosed with HIV to care and support and ensure 90 percent of clients on ART have their viral load suppressed.

The District is therefore implementing a number of high impact HIV interventions to meet the targets and reduce the burden of the epidemic. These include, provision of HIV Testing Services, Anti-retroviral Therapy, Prevention of Mother to child transmission and early infant diagnosis services, condom promotion and provision, Voluntary Medical Male circumcision services and behavior change interventions.

PROPORTION OF 15-49 YEARS TESTED FOR HIV AND RECEIVED RESULTS BY TA

The figure below is a bar graph showing the proportion of 15-49 population who have tested for HIV and received results by TA

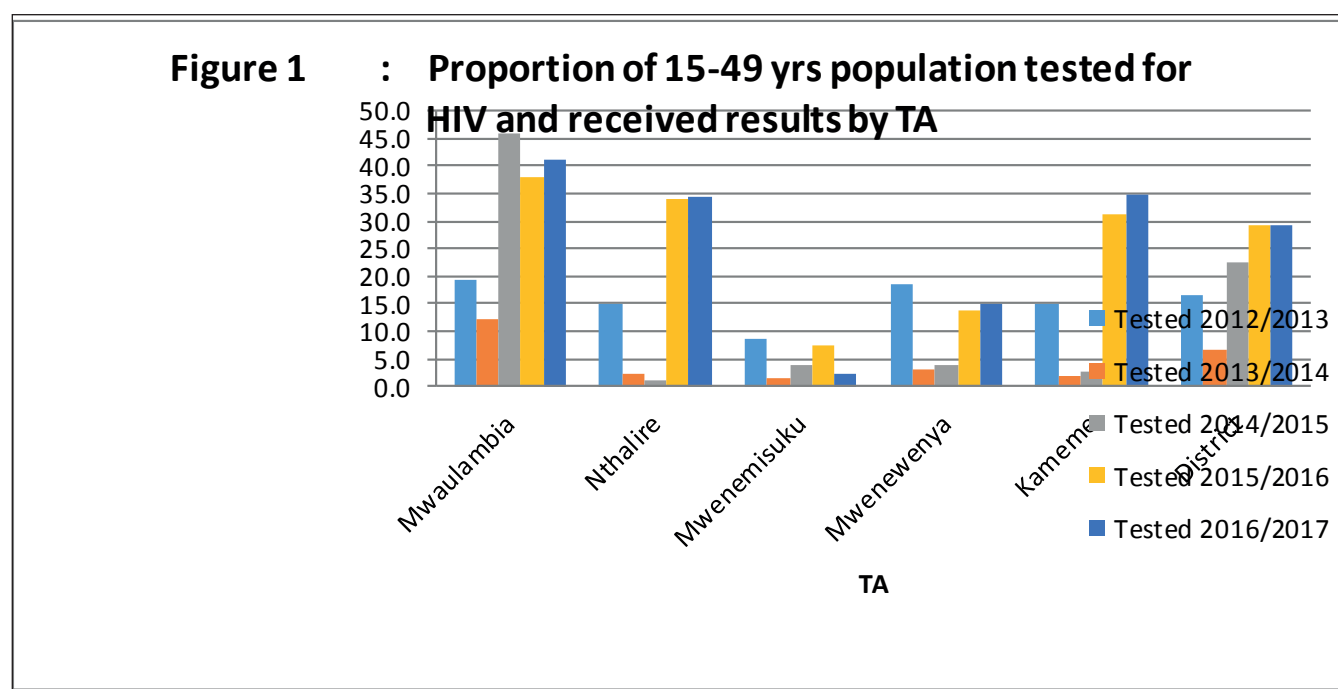


Figure 5.18 Proportion of 15-49 years tested for HIV and received results by TA

Source: Chitipa DHO, 2017

The figure above indicates trends in the uptake of HIV Testing Services in the District since 2012. There has been generally an increase in the number of 15-49 population accessing HIV Counseling and Testing with a major rise between 2016 and 2017. 30062(29.3%) were counseled and Tested for HIV between July 2016 and June 2017 with a rise of 20 percent from 2014/2016 fiscal year in which only 6395(6.7%) clients got tested and received their results. TA Mwaulambia catchment area had registered the highest number of the clients tested in three consecutive fiscal years (2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017). This has been attributed to better coverage of HTS services in the area as there are relatively more testing points than in other traditional authorities. Traditional authorities Nthalire and Kameme catchment areas have also performed better in the most recent fiscal years (2015/16 and 2016/17). Nthalire and Kameme tested 33.9 % and 31.3 respectively of the 15-49years population between July 2015 and June 2016.

Apart from better service coverage especially in Nthalire which has currently 4 operational static HTS sites, these two TAs (Nthalire and Kameme) in addition to District Hospital catchment area, are the project catchment areas for PIH which is a major District HIV/AIDS partner. Across the District, there are 20 static HTS sites. Every health centre in the District has an HTS site. Misuku, Wenya, Ifumbo Chambo and Kaseye catchment areas have only one HTS site each, situated at the individual health centres. This is one important factor that negatively affects service delivery as it limits access to the service by the community around that facility.

PERCENTAGE OF SEXUALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (15-49) INFECTED

The figure below shows the percentage of sexually active population aged 15-49 who are HIV positive per Traditional Authority between 2012 and 2017

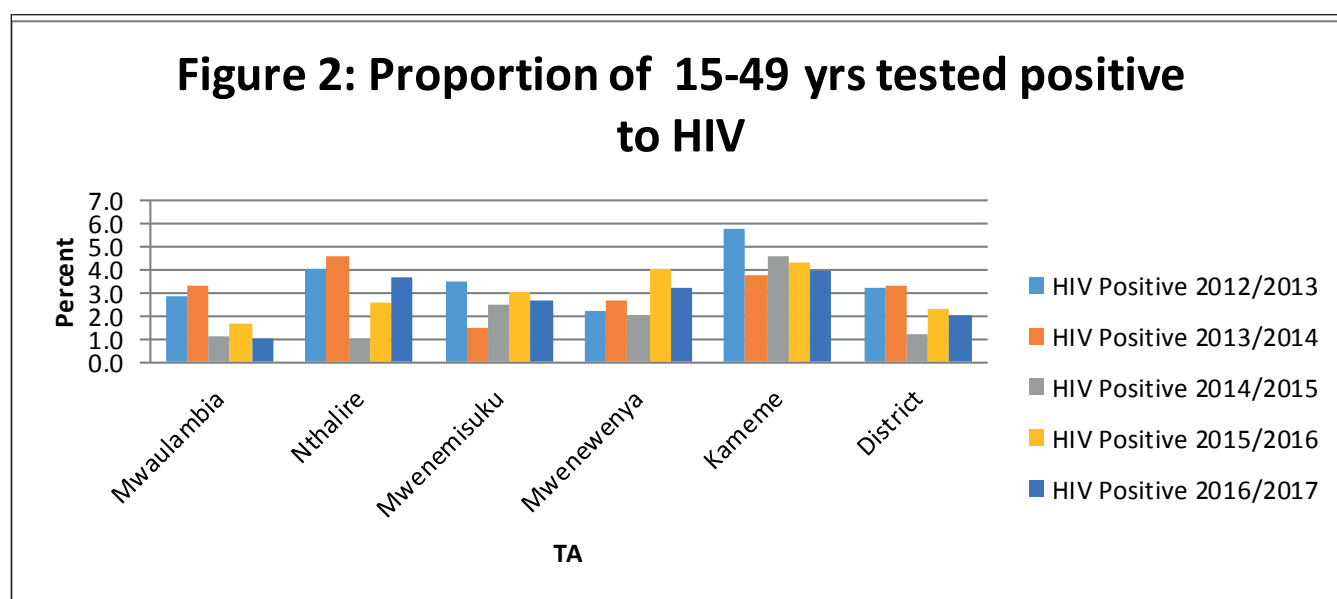


Figure 5.19 Proportion of 15-49 yrs tested positive to HIV

Source: Chitipa DHO, 2017

The figure above indicates HIV positivity rate over a 5 year period from 2012 to 2017. The District registered high rate of HIV positive people in 2014/2015 fiscal year which was at 3.3 percent. The lowest recorded rate was 1.2% in 2014/2015 fiscal year. In the two recent fiscal years (2015/2016 and 2016/2017), the positivity rate has been in the region of 2 percent. Generally, HIV positivity rate in the District has been observed to be reducing. The major drop in 2014/2015 could have partly been attributed to data management errors. TA Kameme catchment area registered the highest positivity rate in four of the five fiscal years under review. One notable factor contributing to reduction of District positivity rate is the positive impact of Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) on viral suppression that has significantly reduced HIV transmission risk. Achievement of viral suppression is dependent on the retention in care of those patients that have been started on ART.

PERCENTAGE OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH ADVANCED HIV KNOWN TO BE ON TREATMENT

The figure below shows the percentage of adults and children with advanced HIV and known to be on treatment at twelve months interval (12,24,3,48,60 months) after being initiated on ART cumulatively from the year 2012 to 2017.

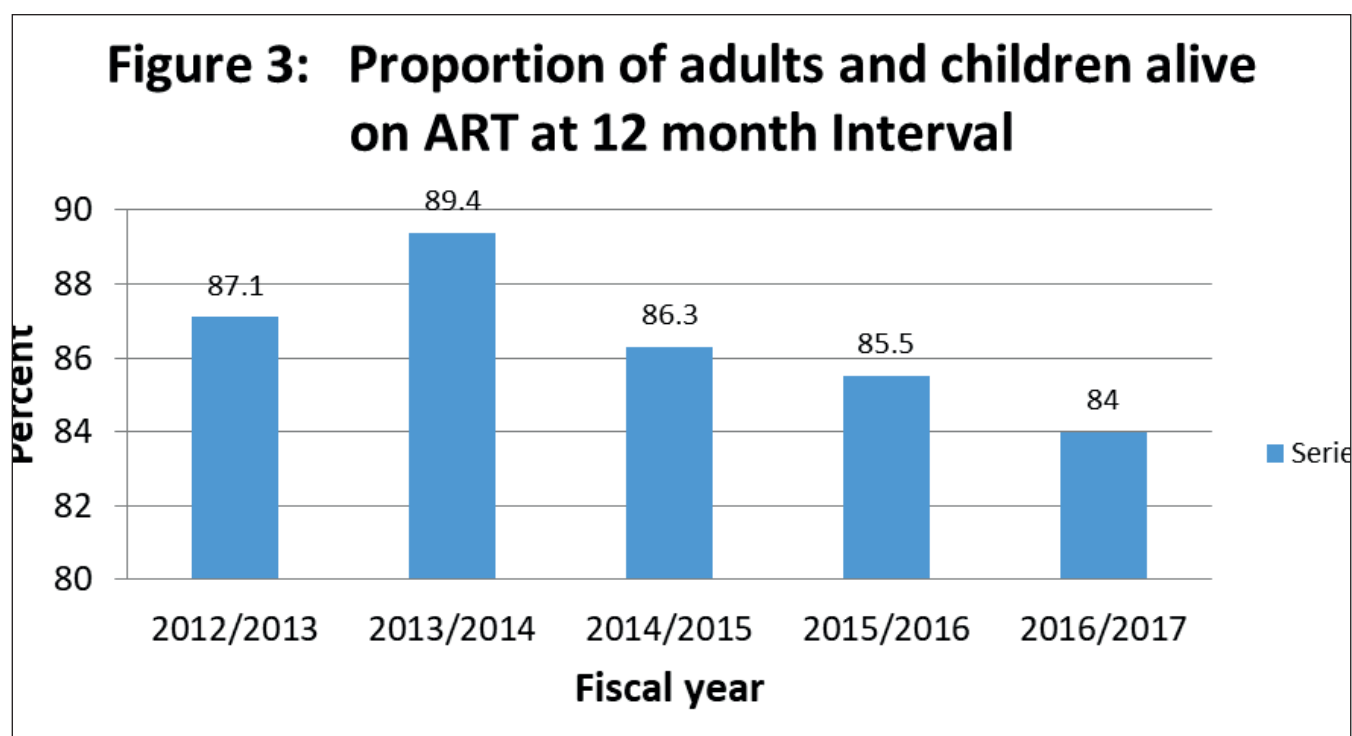


Figure 5.20 Proportion of adults and children alive on ATR at 12 months interval

In comparison with the rest of the fiscal years, Chitipa District lost a lot of clients from care in 2016/2017 fiscal year that accounted for 16 percent. Largely, this has been attributed to defaulting. The District hospital has observed that some of the clients who default are those coming from neighboring countries such as Tanzania and Zambia who come to seek medical care in the facilities within our borders. It becomes very difficult to follow such clients and retain them into care.

MEDIUM AGE AT FIRST SEX AMONG 15-24 YEAR OLDS

According to the KAPs survey, 2013 the medium age at first sexual intercourse among young people (15-24) years in Chitipa District is 14. This is confirmed by findings from the 2015-16 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) which shows that in the northern region, women aged between 14-24 years had their sexual debut at the average age of 14.7 while men of the same age group had their sexual debut at the age of 13.5 years.

This means that the medium age at first sex among young people aged 15-24 was approximately fourteen years. People who initiate sex at an early age are at higher risk of contracting STIs including HIV because they are often engaged into shorter sexual relationships with different partners and generally have low knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN WHO ARE ORPHANED AND RECEIVING EDUCATION SUPPORT

One of the devastating impacts of HIV and AIDS on the Chitipa communities is the increasing number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). In order to mitigate against challenges faced by these OVCs, one of the intervention which is employed is to support them in their education in various ways such as payment of school fees so that they can cope up with the loss of their parents and eventually become economically self-reliant in future. According to data collected from Chitipa social welfare office, 2017-the District has a total population of 14517 OVCs of which 8866 are boys while 5651 are girls). Table 157 below shows the number of OVCs receiving education support from various partners as of 2017-18 academic year.

Table 5.74 Number of OVCs Receiving Education Support from various Partners

No	Name of Partner	Number of Beneficiaries		
		M	F	T
1	NAC	0	3	3
2	LUSUBIRO	7	12	19
GRAND TOTAL		7	15	22

Source: Social Welfare Office, 2017

According to information obtained from Chitipa District Council-Social welfare office, there are a total of 22 Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVCs) currently receiving education support from development partners.

This means that 22 out of the total 14517 OVCs representing 0.1% are benefiting from education support. It entails that about 99.9% of all OVCs lack education support which may push them further into poverty trap. As a way forward, it is important that the District council through education service committee mobilizes resources from all the partners and stakeholders to support the ever-increasing number of OVCs in the District.

NUTRITION

District Nutrition Situation, Analysis and Profile

This section discusses nutrition situation among under-five children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW). It also presents District status quo in CMAM programme, functionality of coordination structures and nutrition related practices. The discussion will unearth key nutrition issues and propose strategies to mitigate them thereby contributing towards reducing malnutrition among under-five children, pregnant and lactating women, and foster behaviour change towards recommended practices. The chapter will also discuss strategies to improve collaboration among stakeholders and strengthen coordinating structures within the District. The discussion in this chapter is in line with strategic outcome of nutrition interventions as laid out in the MGDS III which talks about reduced prevalence of stunting, wasting and under-weight. The nutrition interventions that are spelt out in this chapter will also contribute towards achievement of SDGs number 1, 2 and 3 which talks about No poverty, Zero Hunger and Good Health and Well-Being respectively. All these three SDGs are linked towards good nutrition outcome

UNDER FIVE NUTRITION SITUATIONS IN THE DISTRICT

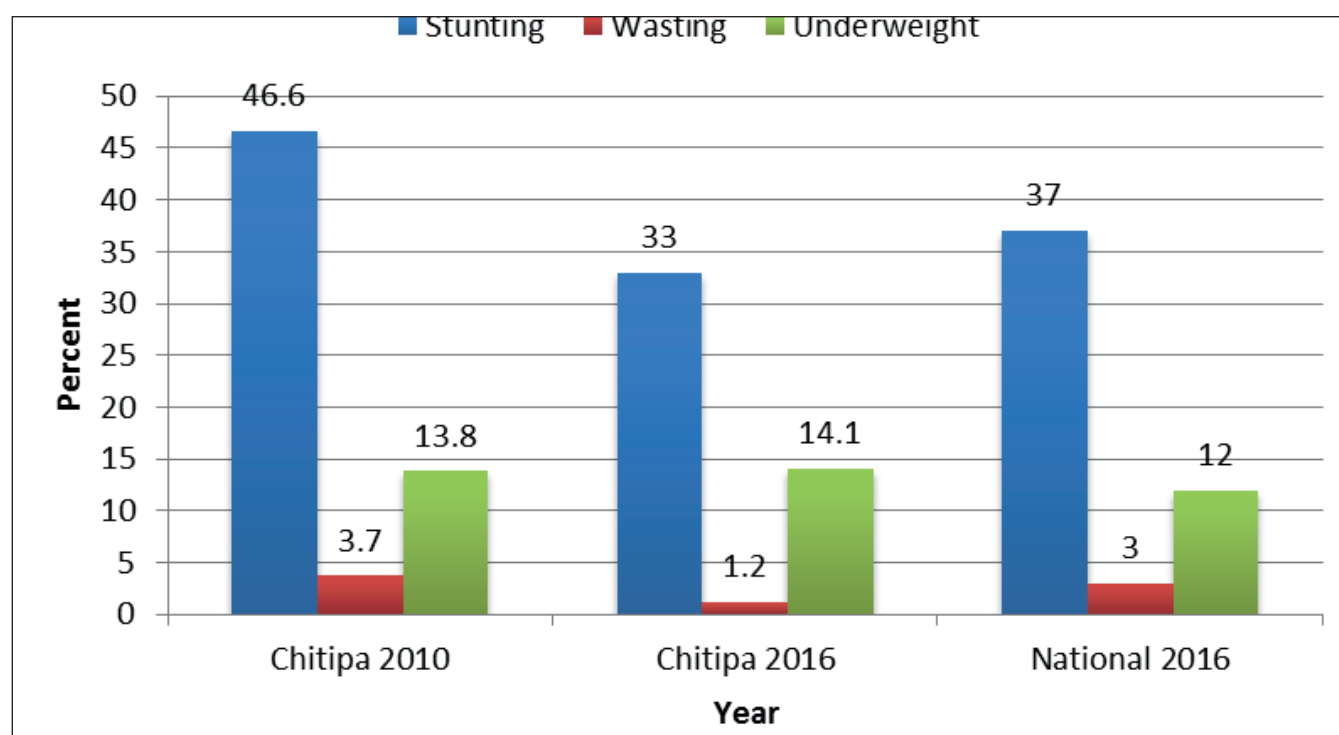


Figure 5.21 Prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight in Chitipa in relation to national prevalence

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

The figure above shows that Chitipa District experienced a reduction in stunting among under-five children from 46.6% in 2010 to 33.0% in 2016. The current prevalence is even lower than the national average (37%).

A similar trend of reduction was also noticed in wasting (from 3.7% in 2010 to 1.2% in 2016). The reduction in both child stunting and wasting is attributed to a multi-sectoral approach in the fight against malnutrition which has been made possible by the recent increase in the number of partners implementing nutrition projects in the District coupled with good coordination among all the stakeholders. However, the prevalence in underweight has increased from 13.8% in 2010 to 14.1% in 2016. The main contributing factors to increase in under-weight is poor dietary intake as indicated by low minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet as well as poor exclusive breast-feeding practices. In order to combat under-weight, there is need for all stakeholders to intensify nutrition education that focuses on promotion of improved feeding practices.

PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS IN THE DISTRICT

The prevalence of anaemia among children aged 6-59 months has decreased from 52.8% in 2010 to 36% in 2016 as shown in graph 5 below. The current 36% prevalence compares well with the national prevalence which is at 63%. This means that significant progress has been made by the District since the year 2010 to reduce the proportion of under five children suffering from anaemia. However, considering the adverse effects on anaemia on the growth and development of a child, the District would like to further reduce prevalence of anaemia to acceptable levels between 1-3%. The current prevalence is still very high, and this is due to low consumption of iron-rich foods among households. In order to address this challenge, the District will intensify activities which encourage farming households to grow and plant crops and rear animals which provide iron-rich food. Stakeholders will also continue with nutrition education to ensure that households understand the benefits of consuming iron-rich foods as a strategy in combating anaemia.

Prevalence of anaemia, low birth weight and exclusive breast-feeding practices in under 5 children in the District in relation to the national prevalence between 2010 and 2016

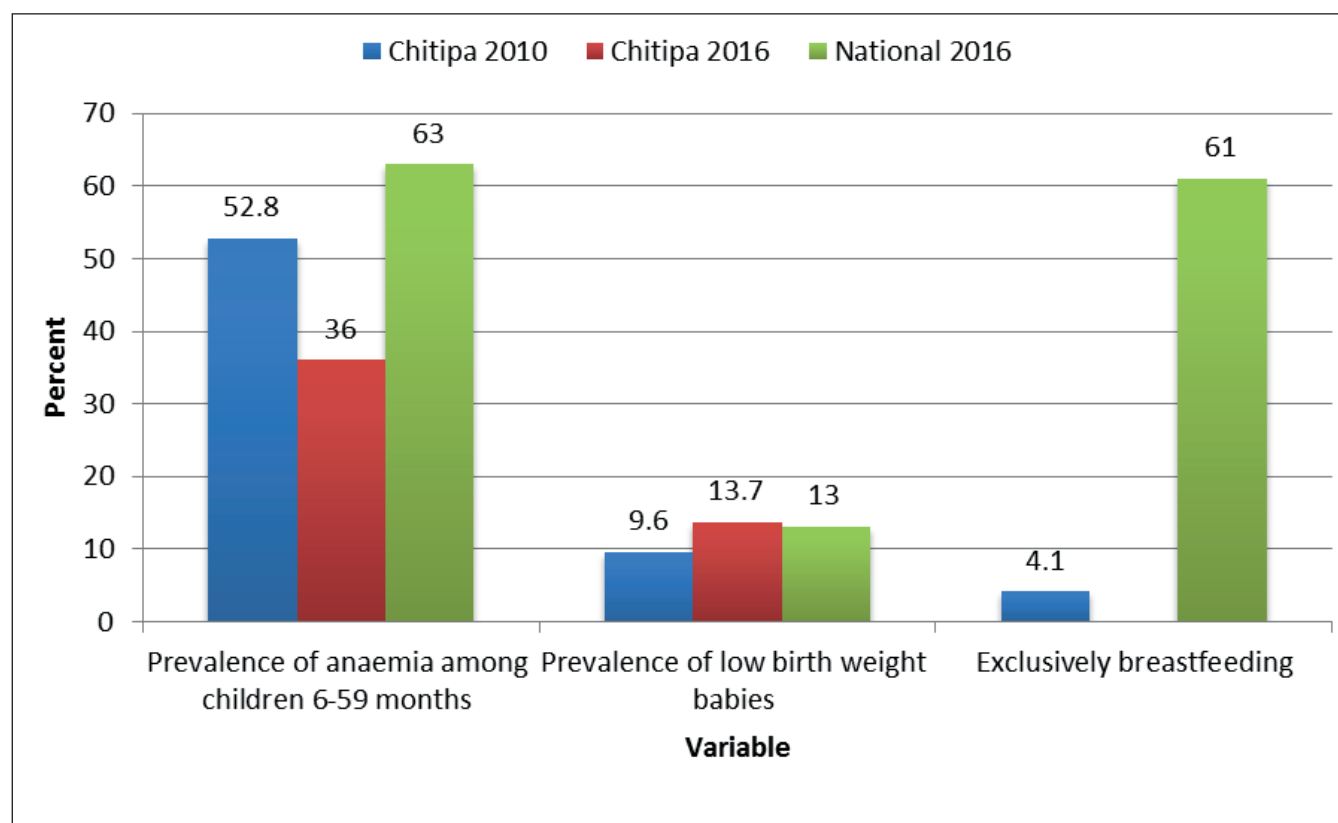


Figure 5.22 District profile for prevalence of anaemia, low birth weight, and EBF

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

MATERNAL NUTRITION SITUATION IN CHITIPA

Maternal nutrition is very important as it has a direct effect on the nutrition status of a child. Against this background, the District has a number of nutrition interventions which target pregnant and lactating women such as ANC and micro-nutrient supplementation especially iron supplementation. The figure below is a graph showing maternal nutrition situation in the District isolating three variables namely thinness, obesity, prevalence of anaemia and percentage of pregnant women receiving ANC services during the first trimester of their pregnancy. Figure 32 shows the trend in the number of pregnant women receiving ANC services and Fefol in the first trimester of their pregnancy

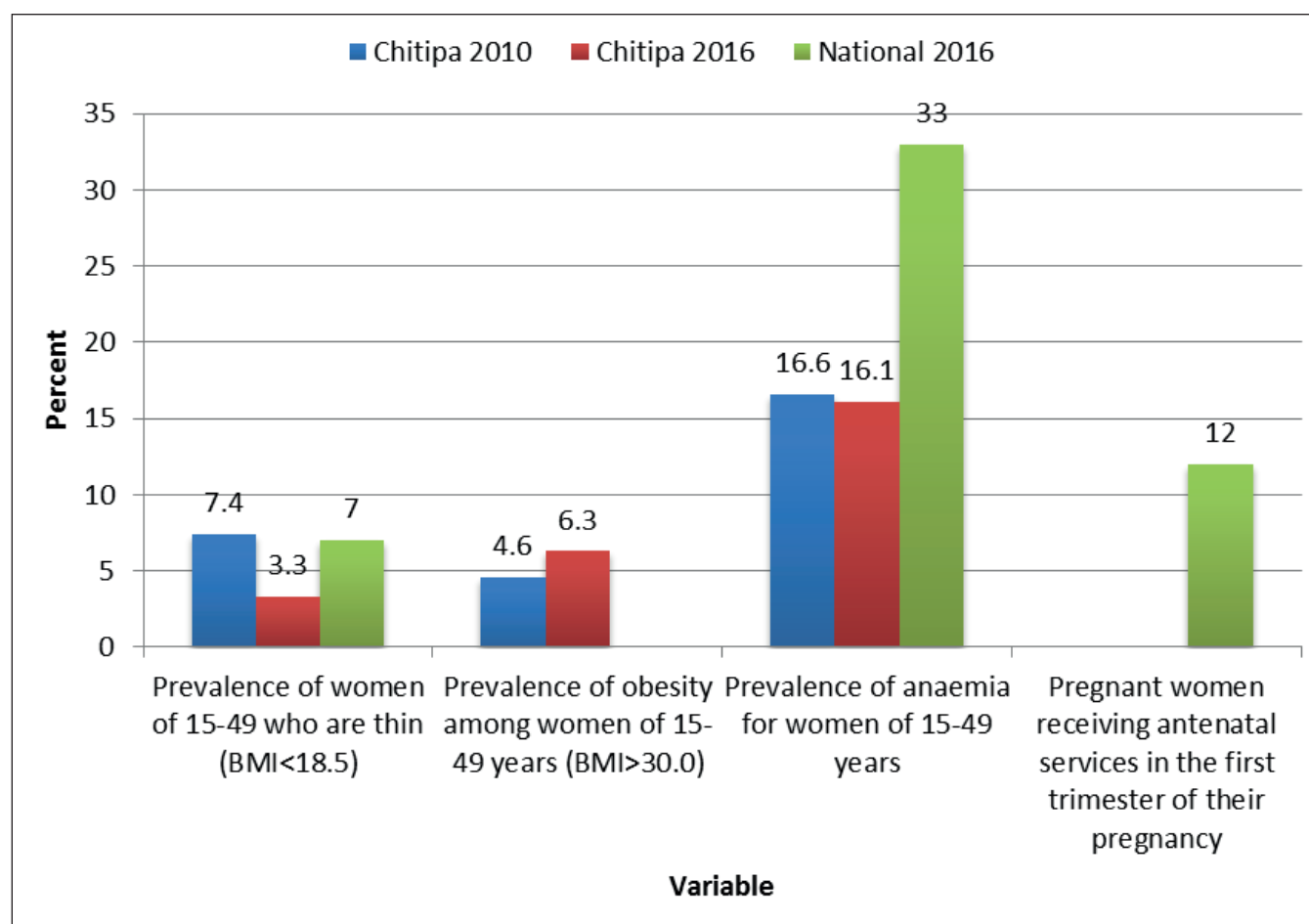


Figure 5.23 Maternal nutrition in the District

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

The figure above, shows that prevalence of thinness in women aged 15-49 years dropped from 7.4% in 2010 to 3.3% in 2016 (DHS) against a national prevalence of 7% in 2016. However, obesity in women of the same age group has increased from 4.6% to 6.3% from 2010 to 2016. The increase in obesity can be due to high intake of foods that contain high levels of fats and carbohydrates. The prevalence of anaemia in women aged between 15-49 years has remained the same at 16 percent from the year 2010 to 2016 better than the national which is at 33 percent. Even though we are performing better than the national level there is still room for improvement to a prevalence of less than 10 percent. However, there could be a variety of factors contributing to this trend and the District through DNCC will conduct a study to investigate further into the issue.

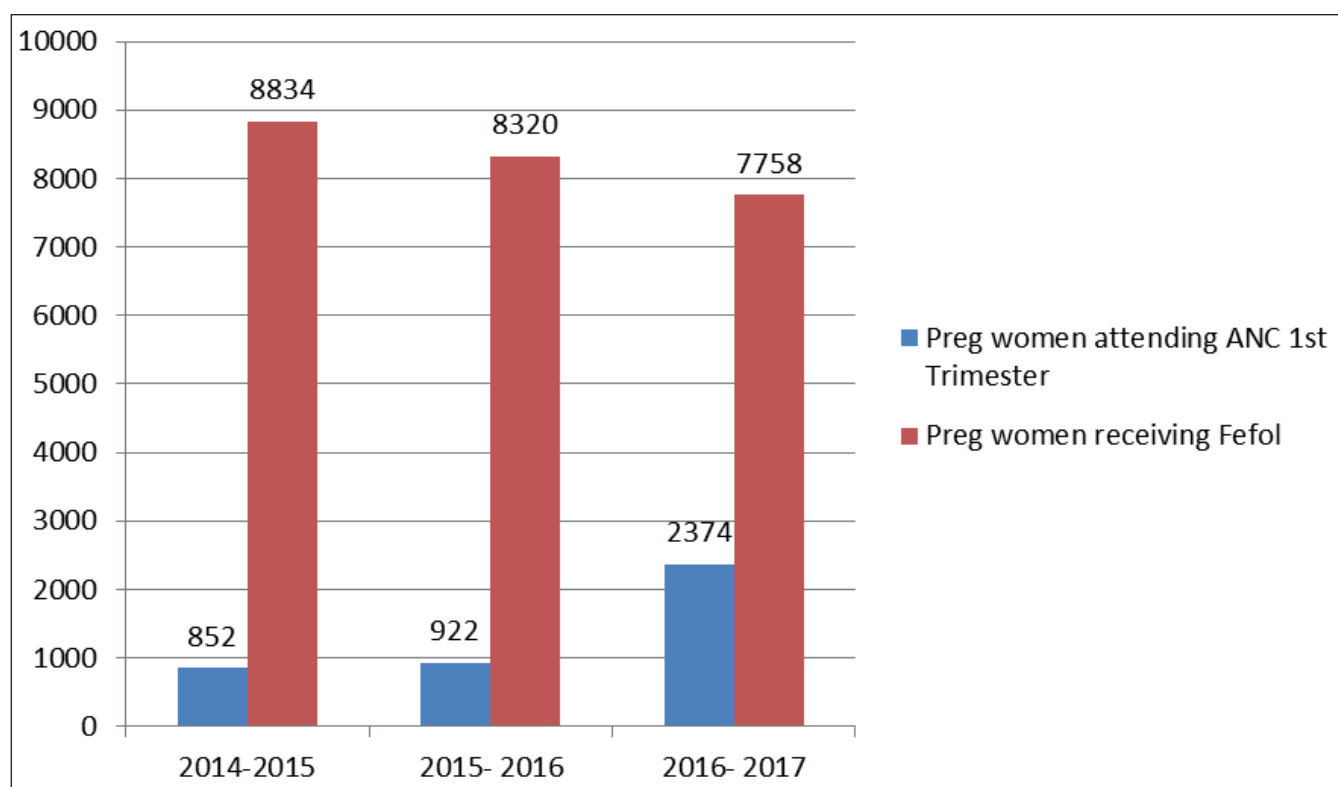


Figure 5.24 Number of pregnant women receiving ANC services and Iron

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

The figure above shows that the number of pregnant women attending ANC in the first trimester of their pregnancy increased over the three fiscal year period from 852 during the 2014-15 to 2374 during the 2016-17 representing a 64% rise. The increase is due to introduction of out-reach clinics which expanded coverage of pregnant women who needed ANC services. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of pregnant women receiving iron during the same period from 8834 during the 2014-15 to 7758 in the 2016-17 fiscal year representing 12% decrease. A pregnant woman is counted to receive adequate iron if she gets not less than 120 tablets. This means all women getting less than 120 are considered not to have received adequate iron and this may explain why the number of those receiving has been decreasing. The main contributing factor is that many pregnant women do not like the drug as it stimulates nausea and drives away appetite. There is need for health workers and other stakeholders in nutrition to sensitize pregnant women on the importance of iron to the development of the unborn baby as well as the mother.

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE OF THE CMAM PROGRAMME IN THE DISTRICT

- (a) Number of CMAM facilities in the District and by what type of service (NRU, OTP):

The District has 11 facilities offering CMAM. In all the 11 facilities OPT and SFP are offered while in only 2 facilities namely Chitipa District Hospital and Kaseye Rural Hospital are providing NRU services

- (b) Trends for CMAM indicators for a specified period. (5year period) (cure rate, admissions, default rates, death rate)

CMAM performance

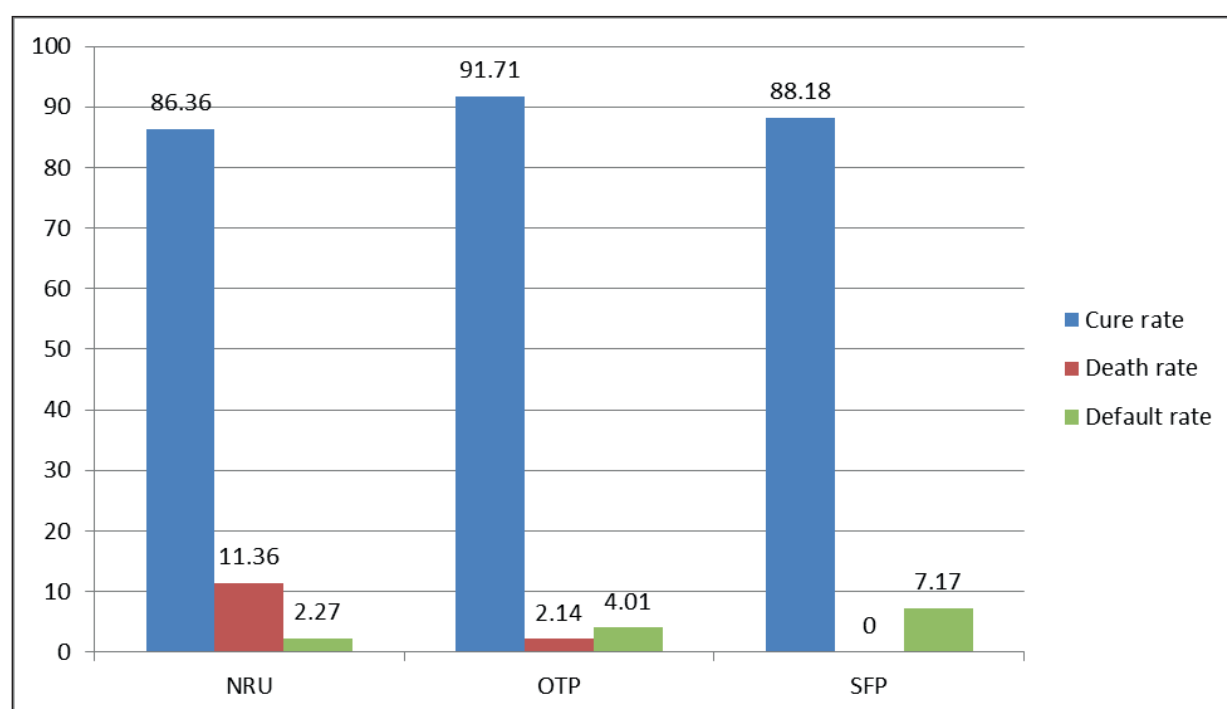


Figure 5.25 2016-2017 CMAM performance

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

The figure above shows that cure rate was very high with an average of 88.75%. This can be attributed to timely and active case findings through mass screening that was conducted monthly with support from UNICEF. Active case findings enabled timely referrals for children screened with moderate and acute malnutrition for them to access treatment services in time. Death rate in

NRU was slightly high at 11.36% due to lack of skills by health workers in handling severe malnutrition. As a way forward to address this challenge there is need for capacity building for health workers on the management of malnutrition.

In terms of default, it was high in SFP which was caused by cultural beliefs as well as cross-border patients who could not be easily traced. In terms of admissions, there were 48 patients in NRU, 388 in OTP and 2341 under SFP

- (c) Number of under- five children screened and benefiting from Growth Monitoring and Promotion Services

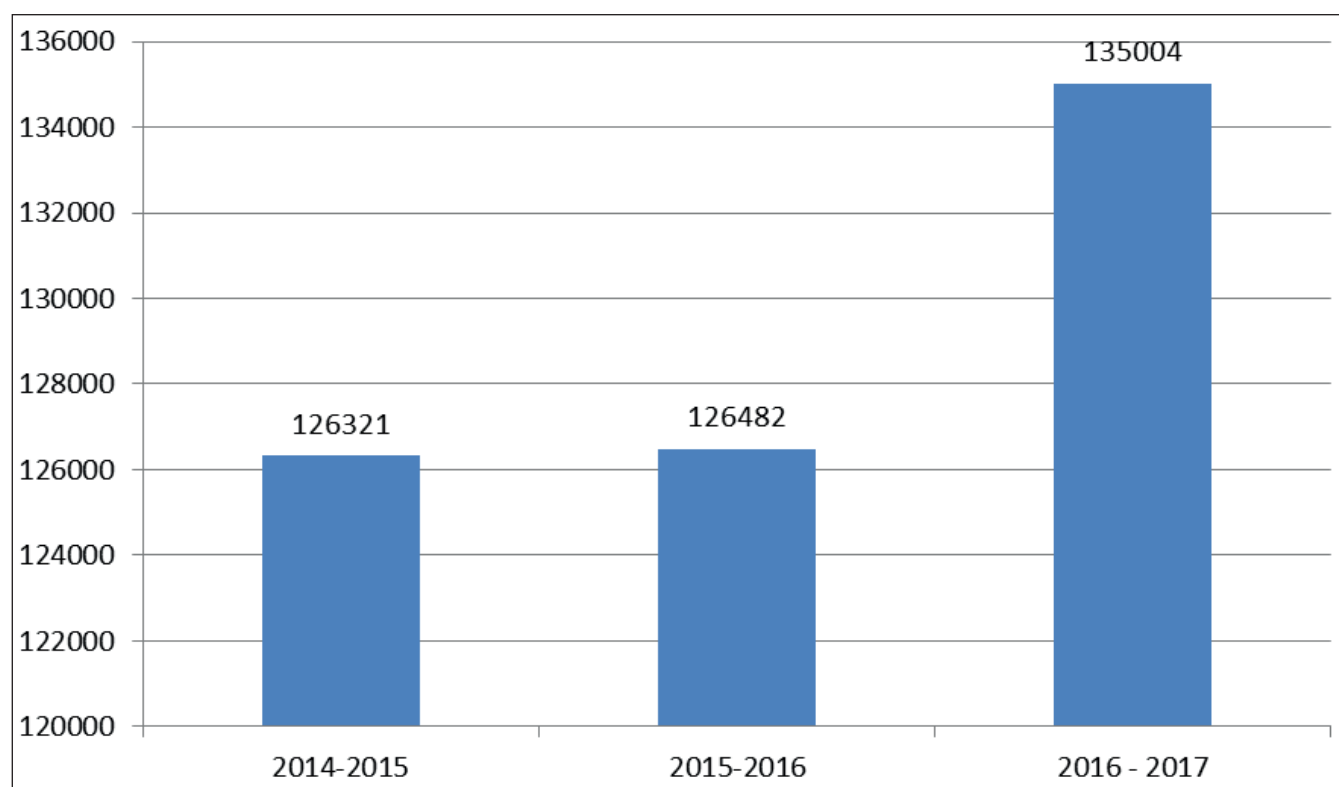


Figure 5.26 Number of Under Five Children Attending Growth Monitoring and Promotion Services

Source: DHS 2010 and 2016

As presented in figure 35, this shows a sharp increase of children being screened and benefitting from growth monitoring and promotion services. During the 2014 to 2015 fiscal year, a total of 126,321 children were screened and benefitted from GMP while in 2015-16 fiscal year a total of 126,482 children benefitted and in 2016-17 fiscal years a total of 135,004 children benefitted. This represents an overall 6% increase over a period of 3 years. The increase can be attributed to scaling-up community sensitization and improving data collection and documentation by Health workers.

Number of children covered under emergency response

According to data from the office of disaster risk management sourced from the MVAC (2014-15) report a total of 1300 children were covered during emergency. In the year 2016, 1000 children were reached out with food support in families which were severely hit with hunger and starvation. In the fiscal year 2016-17 strong winds affected 102 households and displaced them throughout the District and a total of 300 households with children in danger of malnutrition were reached out.

NUTRITION BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

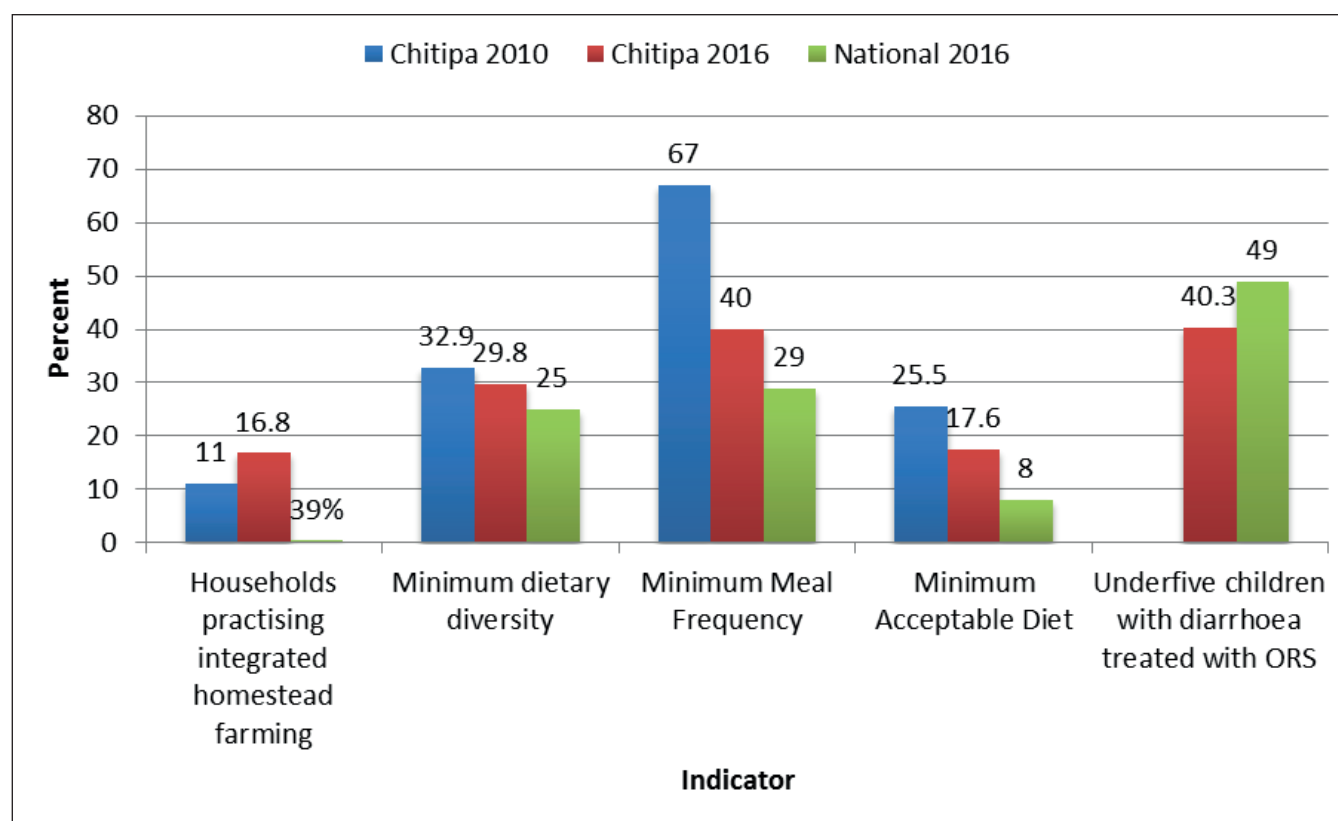


Figure 5.27 ORS use (This is average of the 3 ORS packages)

Source: Chitipa DHO & DHS 2010, 2016

The figure above, it is clear that the number of households practising Integrated Homestead Farming (IHF) increased from 11% in 2010 to 16.8% in 2016 (DHS). The data from the figure above shows that food intake behaviour is very poor. This is evidence by low levels on all indicators such as MDD, MMF and MAD. The low levels of food intake can be attributed to the fact that many farming households do not practice integrated homestead farming, hence lack variety of food and no dietary diversification.

NUTRITION COORDINATION AND STRUCTURES

Coordination of nutrition intervention at both District and community levels is vital if they are to have greater impact on the beneficiaries.

DNCC availability and functionality

Chitipa District has the District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC) which is responsible for coordinating nutrition activities at District level. The committee is very active and functional. The total membership of DNCC is 20. DNCC is chaired by the Director of planning and Development and is coordinated by the Senior Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Officer whose office is at the District Council Secretariat. The SN-HAO is secretariat to the DNCC. Nutrition specialists from agriculture, health and education are some of the members of DNCC while others are drawn from Social Welfare, Gender, Community Development, Information, DEHO office, Disaster Risk Management, Trade and prominent NGOs implementing nutrition projects in the District namely Save the Children International, World Relief Malawi, GIZ (AFIKEPO-NAPE project), FAO-UNICEF (AFIKEPO-Kulima project), Lusubiro NGO, Plan Malawi, FOCUS, SPRODETA,

ONSE, Evangelical Association of Malawi, NAPHAM, FOCUS, Welt Hunger Hilfe, SWET and WFP and TDI.

DNCC, ANCCS AND VNCCS FUNCTIONALITY

Chitipa District has a functional and vibrant District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC) with a total of 20 active members. At community level, Chitipa District has a total of 9 Area Nutrition Coordinating Committees (ANCCs) and 44 Village Nutrition Coordinating Committees (VNCCs). In addition, the District has 9 ACLANs, and 89 CLANs. All these structures are active and functional. Table 158 presents a summary of the distribution of these coordinating structures at TA level.

Table 5.75 Distribution Of Coordinating Structures In Chitipa Per Traditional Authority

TA	No of ANCCs	No of VNCCs	No of ACLANs	No of CLANs
Mwabulambya	2	12	2	32
Kameme	1	5	1	8
Mwenemisuku	2	8	2	17
Mwenewenya	2	10	2	16
Nthalire	2	9	2	16
TOTAL	9	44	9	89

Source: Chitipa DHO & DHS 2010, 2016

ANCCs coordinate nutrition activities at ADC level while VNCCs coordinate nutrition activities at VDC level.

Membership for both ACLANs and CLANs is drawn from community leaders such as the Traditional Authority, Sub T/As, GVHs, ward councillors and faith leaders. There are also a few technical people such as AEDOs and HSAs in these coordinating structures to provide technical guidance on nutrition issues.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CARE GROUPS AND PROMOTERS

The District has a total of 277 care groups and 111 promoters. Table 159 below shows the distribution of care groups and promoters per traditional authority

Table 5.76 Distribution of caregroups and promoters per traditional authority

Traditional Authority	No of Care groups	No of promoters
Mwabulambya	108	42
Kameme	30	13
Misuku	41	17
Wenya	44	18
Nthalire	54	21

Traditional Authourity	No of Care groups	No of promoters
TOTAL	277	111

Source: Chitipa DNCC, 2017

Number of caregivers/households benefitting from care group services

The total number of households/caregivers benefitting from care-group services in the District is 28611. Table 160 below shows distribution of beneficiary households per traditional authority.

Table 5.77 Distribution of household beneficiaries from caregroup services

Traditional Authourity	No of Households Benefiting from Care Group services
Mwabulambya	12096
Kameme	3030
Misuku	4200
Wenya	3915
Nthalire	5370
TOTAL	28611

MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION

In order to prevent Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine deficiencies in under five children and pregnant women, the District implements micro-nutrient supplementation programs such as the bi-annual Child Health Days and Iron supplementation for pregnant women during ANC. The figure below is a graph showing percentages of key micro-nutrient supplementations that is Vitamin A, Iron, Iodine and also de-worming tablets for children under

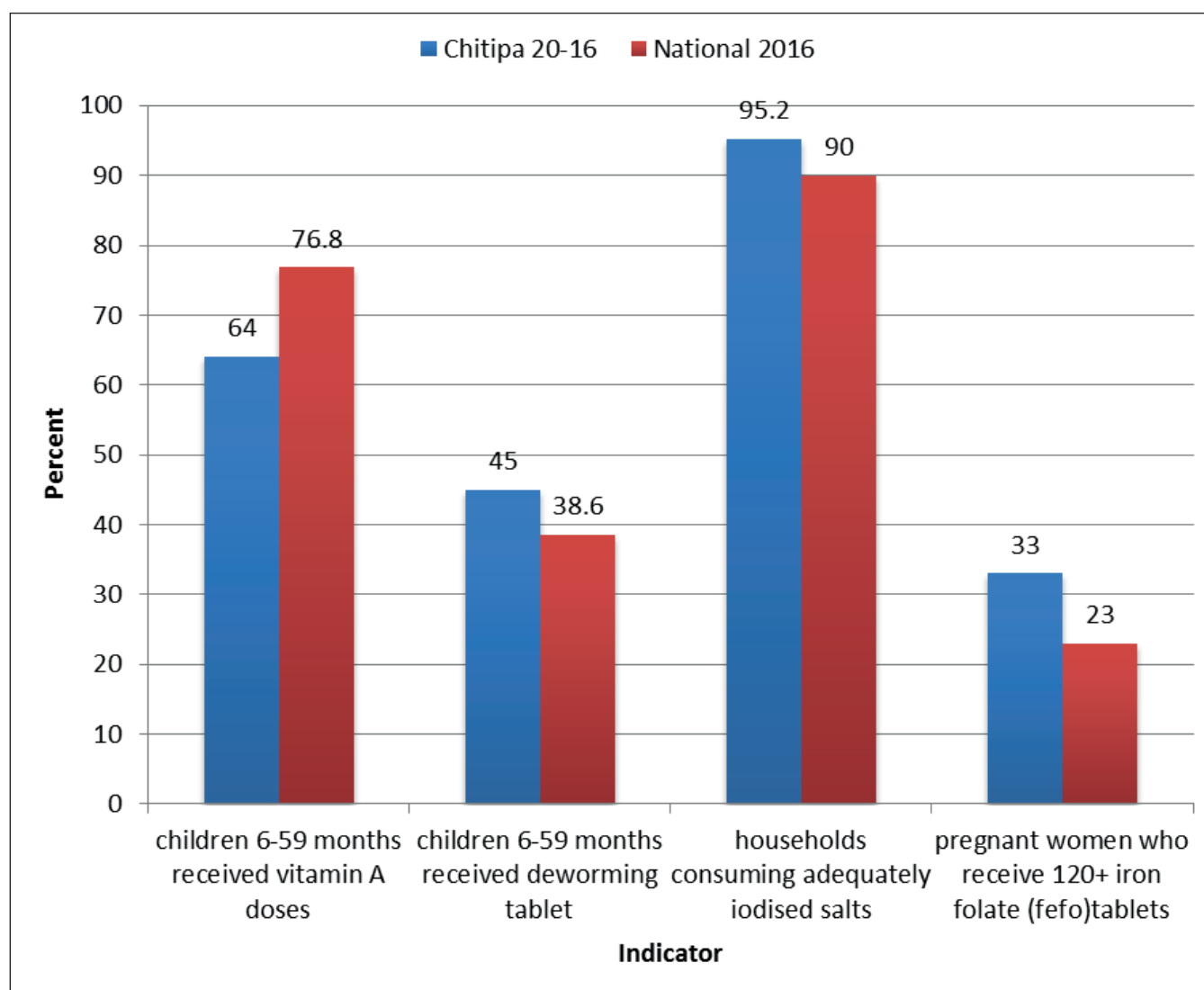


Figure 5.28 Micronutrient supplementation for Chitipa against national baseline for 2016

Source: Health Office 2017

The figure above is showing that the District is performing well in micronutrient supplementation indicators except the number of children 6-59 months who received vitamin A doses, the reason could be that most children are eating food not fortified with vitamin A.

SCHOOL HEALTH AND NUTRITION PROGRAM (SHN)

A total of 34 primary schools in Chitipa are implementing school feeding programmes. There is need to scale up efforts in order to increase coverage.

CHAPTER 6: INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Infrastructure development is crucial to accelerated and sustainable growth of the nation and District in general. There are efforts to improve road networks, transport systems, energy supply, and communication systems in the District. This is in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III under the key priority area number IV–Transport and ICT Infrastructure as well as other development area namely Integrated Rural Development. This is linked to Sustainable Development Goal number 9–Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; aimed at building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. Technological progress helps to address global challenges, as well as connecting people to the global village.

6.1

ROADS

ROADS COVERAGE

Chitipa District road network covers a total of 895 km of which 11.2% is tarmac, 88.8 % is gravel and earth. There are 373 km of main roads, 95km of secondary roads, 134 km of District roads, 103km of feeder roads, and 189km of undesignated roads. These are mainly designated as follows M= Main Road, S = Secondary Road, T= Tertiary Road and UD = Undesignated Road as presented in the table below.

The road network is largely poor as the majority of the roads are earth, in very bad shape and without reliable road structures i.e. bridges or culverts. Most of the earth roads become impassable during rainy season and face road structures wash-aways. Road maintenance be it by both National Road Authority and the District Council is a critical challenge to the District.

Main Roads

There are two main roads in the District namely Bingu Highway/Karonga –Chitipa road and Rumphi-Nyika-Chitipa road. The former is bituminized, and the latter is an earthed and in very poor condition though passable. The Rumphi-Nyika-Chitipa road requires immediate attention by upgrading it to gravel road or bitumen. Most of the District and secondary are earth roads, and very difficult to pass during rainy season. There is need to strengthen routine road maintenance programmes in the District.

Table 161 below shows that most feeder roads in the District are earth and passable. These roads are usually targeted in the Public Works programmes (PWP) hence are passable. However, there is need to find an alternative way of maintaining these feeder roads incase PWP phase out. Overall roads are in poor condition and require grading and hand reshaping.

Table 6.1 Main Roads by type and accessibility of each road

Road Classification	Type of road	Name of road		Total Length (km)	Number of bridges	Road Condition During rainy season
Main roads	Bitumen	Bingu Highway/Karonga – Chitipa road	M26	98	6	Passable
	Earth	Rumphi-Nyika-Chitipa road	M9	275	38	Very slippery and partially passable
Secondary roads	Earth	Kapirinkhonde to Rukuru Bridge	S101	32	9	Fairly passable
		Chisenga-Zambia Boarder	S104	16	1	Passable not graded
		Chendo-Mponda	S100	47	6	Passable but not graded
District roads	Earth	Ibuzga-Chipitu(D1)	D1	22	Bridge in bad condition	Not passable
		Udonda-Mwamukumbwa(D2)	D2	15	5	Passable but very slippery in wet season
		Mbilima-Songwe	D12	1.2	1	Passable but very slippery in wet season
		Phalula-Nakatowo	D3	9	Drift	Passable
		Nakatowo-Njelengwa Turn-Off	D4	4.1	Drift	Passable
		Njelengwa Turn-Off to Upighu	D5	6	NIL	Passable
		Mkisi-Ngoya	D8	11	3	Passable but 7km not graded
		Ngoya-Nkhangwa	D6	7	1	Passable but very slippery in wet season.
		Ngoya-Nakatowo	D7	9	1	Passable
		Kanyenjere-Naching'anda	D9	32	1	Passable
		Kalenge-Misuku	D11	18	NIL	Passable but needs reshaping
		Ngoya-Nakatowo	D7	9	1	Passable
		Kanyenjere-Naching'anda	D9	32	1	Passable graded in some places
		Kalenge-Misuku	D11	18	NIL	Passable
Feeder Roads	Earth	Kameme -Zambia Border	T300	15.4	2	Passable
		Kasisi –Sokola	T301	79	14	Passable
		Namatandala-Songwe	T302	30	4	Passable
		Nthalire-Chinthe	T331	11	3	Passable
		Mponda T/Off-Mwandambo	T303	12	NIL	Passable
		Kameme -Zambia Border	T300	15.4	2	Passable
		Kasisi –Sokola	T301	79	14	Passable
Undesignated	Earth	All undesignated roads	UD	189.6		Not passable during rainy season and need graveling

Source: District Data Bank, October 2017

From the table above, very few roads are passable during rainy season. This situation creates problems of access to social amenities and transfer of goods and services to the people. There is need to improve the condition of most roads.

6.2

BRIDGES

There are 79 bridges as presented in Table 162 below.

Table 6.2 shows list, location, length and condition of bridges

Name of the road	Designated	Bridges	Tonnage / Length	Condition
Bingu Road	M26	6	50 tonnes	Good
Rumphi via Nyika to Chitipa	M9	38	50 tonnes	Good
Kapiri to Rukuru	5101	9	50 tonnes	Good
Chisenga to border	5104	1	50 tonnes	Good
Chendo to Mponda	5100	6	50 tonnes	Good
Kameme to Zambia border	T300	2	50 tonnes	Good
Kasisi to Sokola	T301	14	50 tonnes	Good
Nthalire to Chinthi	T331	3	50 tonnes	Good

Source: District Data Bank, October 2017

All bridges cited in the table above are in good condition. However, there is lack of bridges and culverts in most roads in the District. In addition, some bridges are in dilapidated state and most of them are of timber deck. As such communities can not easily access social and economic services.

Roads and Bridge Maintenance

Data on roads and bridges maintenance overtime is not available. It is however noted that road maintenance has been increasing since 2015. A total of 51.2 kilometers and 125.5 kilometers were graded in 2015/16 financial year and 2016/17 financial year respectively. Furthermore, only 89 kilometers were hand reshaped in 2015/16 financial year. This increase is attributed to resonating support from Local Development Fund (LDF) through Productive Public Works Programme (PPWP), and support from National Road authority.

6.3

TRANSPORT

6.3.1

Land Transport

Land transport is the main mode of transport in the District. There are buses, mini buses, lorries, saloon cars, pickups, motor cycle and bicycle taxis serving people from most places towards Chitipa boma headquarters. There are two buses and one bus operating through Mzuzu to Chitipa via Karonga route. There are 8 minibuses and 6 saloon cars serving the Karonga to Chitipa route, Chitipa-Misuku road on regular basis. Six lorries and pickups serve both the Rumphi to Chitipa via Nthalire/Nyika road and Chitipa- Ilomba or Tanzania border road. Motor cycles and bicycles (locally known as cargo) are also used by many people travelling within Chitipa Central Business District (CBD) and rural areas in the District. The key challenge is that public transport is not well organized in the District and efforts must be made to address this.

6.3.2

Rail and Air Transport

There is no rail and air transport in the District. However, there is a small aerodrome which is not actively used.

6.3.3 Water Transport

There is no water transport in the District as there is no large water body. People use normal bridges and monkey bridges to cross Songwe River

6.4 TRANSPORT TERMINALS

There is only one bus terminal at Nthalire rural growth centre. It is operational and serves a maximum of 10 vehicles at any one time. The District Council has plans to design and develop the Chitipa boma bus terminal from the 2017/18 Financial Year through the District Development Fund (DDF).

6.5 COMMUNICATION

The District has different forms of communication facilities namely: Postal services, Radio and Television, Telephone, Internet services, Cellular networks, National publication and Radio communication.

6.5.1 Postal Services

Postal facilities

The District has four post offices that are in operation and they provide money transfer, mail services and retail services. The main reason for having few Post Offices operating is because most of them are closed due to decline in business and shortage of staff. There are fifteen (15) postal agencies in the District but none is operating due to lack of staff and dilapidated state of the structures.

Table 163 shows the name of post offices by T/A, and services they offer. There are two post offices in TA Mwabulambia and only one in TA Nthalire and TA Misuku.

Table 6.3 shows the name of post offices by T/A, and services they offer

Name of TA	Number of Postal Facility	Service Provided	Average number of people served				
			2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mwabulambia	2	Money Transfer Mail service Retail service	42,287	29,146	24,404	22,208	17,810
Nthalire	1	Money Transfer Mail service Retail service	10,358	8,956	8,207	7,908	7,430
Kameme	0	N/A					
Wenya	0	N/A					
Misuku	1	Money Transfer Mail service Retail service	7,041	4,329	4,453	4,499	4,550

Source: Chitipa Post Office, August 2017

From the table 163 there are fluctuations in number of people accessing postal services due to use of technology eg cellphones and closure of all post agencies for instance Mahowe. There are no post offices in T/A Kameme and T/A Mwenewenya

Volume of transaction per service

Table 6.4 Major services by volume of transaction per facility

Name of Postal facility	Money transfer				Mail services				Retail services			
	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17
Chitipa	733	2462	2529	2798	37488	24008	19680	16290	691	284	56	-
Ifumbo	23	35	31	12	4023	2641	2165	1720	496	171	82	-
Misuku	294	787	911	1008	6747	4321	36542	2930	809	341	134	107
Nthalire	986	2954	3287	3357	9372	6002	4920	4073	967	398	141	112

Source: Chitipa Post Office, August 2017

As presented in the table above, there is a decline in the number of people using retail services due to use of cell phones and other money transfer technologies like mpamba, airtel money, Mukulu, and Zowona including commercial banks.

Money transfer

Money transfer is divided into two; domestic and international cash transfer. Domestic services offered include; Fast Cash, Money Order and Postal Orders while international services include Money Gram, Western Union and Postal Order. Nonetheless most people who are outside Malawi use Mukuru and Hello Paissa for which Post Office is the major agent to transfer money home.

Mail services

Mail services include Express, Registered, Parcel and Ordinary mail services. However, courier services especially express mail, parcels and bulk mail dominate.

Retail service

These include sales of postal stamps, stationery, postal orders and money orders, payments and issues of postal and money orders, acceptance and delivery of postal ordinary letters, parcels, registers, and telegrams, agency services and collection of telephone bills, sale of TNM, Airtel, MTL recharge units (cards) and ESCOM units. The services are agency in nature and face stiff competition.

6.5.2 Internet services

Internet services are only available at Chitipa (main) post office. The number of customers is reducing every year (i.e. 3650(2014), 2400 (2015), 1960 (2016) and 1700 (2017) due to the coming of internet services.

6.5.3 Telephone Network

Chitipa has ground phone network provided by Malawi Telecommunication Limited (MTL) only and cellular network provided by Telecom Networks Malawi (TNM) and Airtel Malawi.

GROUND PHONES

The service is provided by MTL. The District has an automatic digital switch installed in the late 80s with a capacity of 416 lines. The total working capacity is only 240 connections. There are more than 70 spare ports that can be provided to new applicants.

The switch also provides access to internet service. However, due to its old age it is very slow in data transmission and reception.

Ground phone services are only provided at the boma, that is services to remote areas (trading centres) are all terminated. In addition, MTL mobile phone services have been closed down since 3rd August 2017.

Major challenges faced in telephone service provision include vandalism of equipments, destruction of equipment from lightening, stiff competition from cellular network companies and high unpaid bills.

6.5.4 Cellular network

The District has three cellular networks: Telecom Networks Malawi (TNM), Airtel Malawi and Malawi Telecommunications Limited (MTL). However, the mobile phones access for the District stands at 21.2 per cent (IHS 3). This is an increase from 0.0 percent as per IHS2. Almost all places of TA Kameme have no local cellular networks. The network failures are also experienced in northern part of TA Mwabulambya. These places can easily be accessed through foreign cellular network like Vodacom Tanzania or Airtel Tanzania. Similarly there are many places within the District which have poor networks such as Misuku and Nthalire there is need for booster receivers in some places.

6.5.5 Internet Services

There are only two internet cafes namely Chitipa Telecentre (based at Post Office) and Kellali in the District. The main Internet Service Providers (ISPs) is MTL. Overall the internet access is extremely slow due to low reception or poor data transmission as a result of the congestion of the MTL lines.

6.5.6 Radio and Television

According to IHS4, only 38.3% from 43.8% in 2011 and 3.4 % from 2.2% in 2011 of the population owns a radio and a television respectively. The situation in the District is slightly lower than the national average of 45.5% in terms of radio and far lower than the national average of 8.7 in terms of the television. The main radio frequencies are Medium Wave (MW), Short Wave (SW) and FM. Table 6.4 below shows a list of radio stations in the District. There is one community owned radio station namely Nthalire community radio which covers the southern part of the District. Ileje FM and Radio Tanzania have equally good listenership in the District. Although this has increase access to information, there is need to improve reception for almost all radio stations in most parts of the District.

The District has no signal relays on the Malawi Television. However, people easily access different TV channels through Digital Satellite Television (DSTV), AZAM TV, and Zuku TV.

Table 6.5 Radio Stations in the District

Name of radio station	Frequency
MBC radio 1	90.7
MBC radio 2	100.5
Zodiak broadcasting station	89.5
BBC	-
Tuntufye radio	98.4
Voice of America	-
Ileje FM	105.3
Radio Tanzania	105.4
3 Africa FM	106.5

Source: Chitipa District Information Office, October 2017

6.5.7 Print Media

The District has access to only two newsprint houses that is Malawi News and Nation Publications. The daily papers, weekend papers and Fuko are the main newspapers accessible to the public. Community access to Boma Lathu is periodic.

6.5.8 Other Services

Chitipa Post Office is the only resident courier service provider in the District. It dispatches parcels and other dispatches on daily basis. Other supplementing courier providers are GS4 and Interline Bus services.

6.6 HOUSING

Housing Situation and services

Housing services are provided by Malawi Housing Corporation (MHC), government and private individuals. However, MHC mainly services Chitipa Boma only. Government and Private individuals service the boma and other main centres in the District.

Public buildings

Most of the public buildings are owned by government in the District. Some of the public buildings include: District Council offices, Chitipa Agriculture offices, Chitipa police stations and various police posts, Chitipa District hospital and health facilities, Magistrate courts, Forestry offices, Markets, Chitipa Boma rest house, Nthalire rural growth centre facilities among others.

Types and quality of housing

According to IHS 4, the District population has 28.2% permanent houses, 38.8% semi-permanent and 33.0% are traditional ones. This translates into many people living in very poor housing conditions.

Council houses

The District Council has 9 houses in the following centres: Chitipa Boma, Chinunkha, Kameme, Wenya, Nthalire, Chisenga, and Misuku. However, most of these houses are in poor conditions and rentals are not

collected. Council is embarking on these renovations soon. Table 166 Below shows the distribution of Council houses in the District.

Table 6.6 Distribution of Council Houses in the District

Trading Centre	Number of Houses	Estimated Value(MK)
Chitipa boma	2	180,000.00
Chinunkha	1	100,000.00
Kameme	1	140,000.00
Wenya	2	340,000.00
Nthalire	1	200,000.00
Chisenga	1	120,000.00
Misuku	1	200,000.00

Source: Council Asset Register, 2017

Descent and Affordable Housing Subsidy Project (DAHSP)

The Programme started in 2015/16 Financial Year in the District. It has supported a total of 750 beneficiaries in the two phases. Currently construction of some houses are finished and some are occupied. Nonetheless construction of some houses is underway since some materials have just been delivered to some beneficiaries.

Essentially, loan repayment is not yet started. The council has just finished sensitizing beneficiaries on the need to repay the loans.

6.7 POWER/ENERGY

Sustainable energy for industrial, tourism and socio-economic development is one of the five key priority area in the MGDS III. It is expected that this will enable increased production through enhanced use of renewable and clean energy, favourable environment for investment, enabling technological innovation of industry to move from low technology to high technology and diversification, increased productivity.

According to the IHS III 2010-2011, access to electricity for the District stands at 5.6 percent. This is a decrease from 11.1% as per 2005 his II. Electricity is used mainly for cooking, lighting, and other domestic applications. There is no industrial use of power in the District except in powering maize mills.

Power and Energy Generation

Electricity generation and supply is a monopoly of the state statutory bodies the Electricity Generation Company (EGECO) and Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi respectively. Its main source of power is the Hydro-electric plants at Nkula A and B, Tedzani 1, 2 and 3 and Kapichira including a mini hydroelectric plant at Wovwe in Blantyre and Karonga respectively. Power is generated at 11,000 Volts (11kV) and stepped up to 66,000 Volts (66kV) and 132,000 volts (132kV) for transmission to major centres in the District. The current ESCOM generation capacity stands at 351 Megawatts.

6.7.1 Power Generating Plants and Substations

Chitipa District has no power generating plant is rather supplied through a national grid from Nkula and Tedzani with 285.65 megawatts. This is most often synchronized with the supply from Wovwe plants which

produces 4.45 megawatts. The total electric power available in the District is 6.5 megawatts however not all is consumed by customers in the District due to lack of heavy industry.

6.7.2 Power Distribution Systems

The District has only one source of supply namely Songwe. The District solely depends on this main substation as a result the District has been a victim of prolonged electricity blackouts whenever there is a major fault on the distribution line from Songwe to Chitipa. Consequently, many business operations and services are negatively affected in the District. The situation has equally affected government sectors through high expenditures on fuel due to use of diesel-powered generators.

6.7.3 Distribution Transformer Capacities in the District

ESCOM has a number of transformers installed at various trading centres across the District. The transformers are of different sizes and step down the 33kV distribution voltages to 400 and 230 volts (with +/- 6% tolerance) for domestic and commercial use

6.7.4 Supply and Demand of Electrical Power

Current Electrical Power Consumption in the District

The District has 502 electricity power customers. This comprises 466 residential (domestic—lighting, cooking, ironing etc.) consumers and 36 commercial (business—maize mills, lodges, motels, rest houses, schools, hospitals, salons, barber shops, cafes, etc.) consumers.

Table 167 shows customers using electricity in the District.

Table 6.7 Supply and Demand of Electricity

No.	Type of customers	No. of customers
1	Domestic-single phase	-
2	Commercial-Single phase	-
3	Commercial-Three phase	-
4	MAREP Centres-single phase	-
5	MAREP Centres single phase commercial	-
6	MAREP Centres single phase commercial-Maize Mill	-
7	Average number of applicants per annum	750
8	Average number of applicants connected per annum	500
9	Number of trading centres connected/electrified from a total of	44
10	Number of public institutions electrified from	200
	Total no. Of Customers	6000

Source: Escom Chitipa Office, 2017

The table 167 shows that there are 6000 customers who use electricity in the District. The consumers are distributed an all Traditional Authorities (TA) in the District. However, there is need to scale up electrification in all TAs in the District.

6.7.5 Other Source of Energy

Table 6.8 Proportion of households using other sources of energy

No	Source of Energy	Percentage
1	Firewood	92.2
2	Charcoal	7.3
3	Gas	0.2
4	Electricity	0.3

Source: IHS4 2016/17

The table 168 shows that the most commonly used source of fuel is firewood while access to electricity is very minimal at 0.3%. Gas is mostly used at Chitipa District Hospital for sterilization purposes.

Potential Areas without Electricity

Table 169 shows prioritized areas in need of electricity in all T/As.

Table 6.9 Prioritised Sites for Rural Electrification Extension

No	NAME OF SITE	STATUS	BENEFITTING CENTRES	TA	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	VDC (GVH)
Chitipa North Constituency							
1	Mwalughembe Kapenda Health Centre to Ngoya through Chisankhwa	New	Mwalughembe, Njerengwa CDSS, Upighy School, Nansato school, Chisankhwa trading centre, Ngoya School	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Bupighu Kapenda Njerengwa Mwakawanga
2	Musyembere School	New	Musyembere School	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Musyembere
3	Nkhangwa school to Kasowa School	New	Kasowa School & Kasowa ADMARC	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Kasowa
4	Chizimu school	New	Chizimu school	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Chizimu
5	Malangali to Malikumu trading centre	New	Nandanga School, Mangochi clinic, Mtitima, Mwanakuyela	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Mwamkumbwa & Mtitima
6	Nakasale to Ifumbo	New	Nakasale school	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Chikamba
7	Ngoya School, Chizimu nursery school, Kaghoma School, Nachibiri market, Chinzale trading centre, Ilanga School	Drop down transformer	Ngoya School, Chizimu nursery school, Kaghoma School, Nachibiri market, Chinzale trading centre	Mwaulambya	Chitipa North	Nkhangwa	Munyela chinzale
8	Nahayombo Trading centre, Nang'ambi, Bulote area, Budonda Trading Centre, Syumbi area, Mchembo, Titi, Titi Roman catholic area, Chikafu market	Drop down transformer		Kameme	Chitipa North	Hanga	Winstone, Amon 2, Chisamba & Jeremiya
9	Kameme trading centre to Kapele School	New	Navuwu, Damaska, Soperela, Ipula, Kapele	Kameme	Chitipa North	Hanga	Reuben, Munyambu, James Kameme
10	Ibuzga junction to Chipitu School	New	Ibuzga, Chiwanga School, Kapili, Chipitu	Kameme	Chitipa North	Hanga	Ibuzga, Ipenza & Dangali

No	NAME OF SITE	STATUS	BENEFITTING CENTRES	TA	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	VDC (GVH)
11	Nahayombo Trading centre to Sambo School via Zamamba School	New	Zamamba & Sambo	Kameme	Chitipa North	Hanga	Amon3 & Sambo
Chitipa East Constituency							
12	Sokola via mwale	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Iponjola	Mwandisi
13	Chanya settlement kanjele	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Iponjola	Kanjere II
14	Chuba settlement kanjere	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Iponjola	Mwamalange
15	Chinongo settlement	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Iponjola	Kanjere II
16	Misuku trading centre to Sokola trading centre via Mwale trading centre	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Kapoka	Mwandisi
17	Naching'anda trading centre	New		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Kapoka	Chibula
18	Chipwela trading centre, Kasitu trading centre Chatu trading centre	Drop down transformer		Mwene Misuku	Chitipa East	Kapoka	
Chitipa Wenya Constituency							
19	Chambo Health Centre	New	Chambo Health Centre	Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Chisenga	Bulumala
20	Chisenga trading to Kakasu school	New	Chawa school, Mlembe School, Bugulira market, Kakasu school	Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Chisenga	Mulembe
21	Kwengwena Trading Centre	New		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Chisenga	Kayilizi
22	Chslenga Trading Centre	Upgrading a transformer		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Chisenga	Chisenga
23	Mpale school	New		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Wenya	Mupale
24	Kavomolo school	New		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Wenya	Nyimbilli
25	Kasyololo	New		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Wenya	Temwamkondo
26	Mikalakatu (TA headquarters)	Upgrading		Mwene-wenya	Wenya	Wenya	Temwamkondo
Chitipa South Constituency							
27	Ignitius Secondary School	Drop down transformer	Ignitius Secondary School	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Nthalire	
28	Kapelekezi Gate settlement	New	Kapelekezi Gate settlement & Guya school	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Nthalire	Mwenegamba
29	Gamba Trading centre	New	Gamba Trading centre	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Nthalire	Mwenegamba
30	Msongolera, Chikanga, Mwenje centres	Drop down transformers/ upgrading transformer	Msongolera, Chikanga, Mwenje centres	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Nthalire	Mwenegamba
31	Miwanga to Mikule	New	Miwanga to Mikule	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Mahowe	
32	Miwanga to Uledi	New	Miwanga to Uledi	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Mahowe	
33	Karopa to Chiguza centre	New	Karopa to Chiguza centre	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Mahowe	

No	NAME OF SITE	STATUS	BENEFITTING CENTRES	TA	CONSTITUENCY	WARD	VDC (GVH)
34	Karopa centre, Tulambo centreMwenje Centre	Drop down transformers/ up-grading transformer	Karopa centre, Tulambo centreMwenje Centre	Nthalire	Chitipa South	Mahowe	
Chitipa Central Constituency							
35	Iyela four ways	Drop down transformer	Iyela four ways	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Mkombanyama
36	Chimwemwe Primary School	New	Chimwemwe Primary School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Mkombanyama
37	Namuyemba Primary School	New	Namuyemba Primary School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Mkombanyama
38	Lwambo Primary school	New	Lwambo Primary school	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Mkombanyama
39	Mwakalomba Primary School	New	Mwakalomba Primary School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Ichinga
40	Mswelo Primary school	New	Mswelo Primary school	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Mswelo
41	Ilanga primary school	Drop down transformer	Ilanga primary school	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Masyesye
42	Ipulukutu School/Clinic	New	Ipulukutu School & clinic	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Sikwese
43	Kakoma Primary school	New	Kakoma Primary school	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Chinunkha
44	Msangano Primary school	New	Msangano School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Yamba	Ichinga
45	Ibanda school	New	Ibanda School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Zambwe	Ibanda
46	NKhamanga	Drop down transformer / upgrading	Nhamanga School	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Zambwe	Ibanda
47	Kanyenjere School	Drop down transformer/ upgrading		Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Zambwe	Ibanda
48	Zambwe four ways to Kasama technical school	New	Zambwe CDSS, Chipalanje School, Kasama technical school	Mwabulambya	Chitipa Central	Zambwe	Namatubi

Source: Escom Chitipa Office, 2017

CHALLENGES /ISSUES

Chitipa District faces a number of challenges regarding power supply. These challenges are:

- Inadequate resources (human, vehicles, materials, customer service facilities & electricity payment service), due to lack of funding.
- Vandalism of equipment (transformers—for oil & copper coils, Stays—for ox carts making & transmitting, meter tampering & bypassing, disc insulators). This is due to lack of community sensitisation on importance of these structure.
- Limited communication facilities, due to lack of funds.

CHAPTER 7: SECURITY/GOVERNANCE

Security services are largely provided by Malawi Police Service, Immigration Department, Prison Service and Judiciary. There are also some private security services through private security guard services in the District such as G4S, and KK.

7.1 POLICE

7.1.1 CRIME

The Malawi Police Service is mandated to provide quality internal security services to all by maintaining law and order; protecting life and property; preventing, investigate and detect crime. The institution through the Uniform Police and the Community Policing Foraprovide the service to all members of the community.

7.1.2 Location of Police Stations/Units/Road Blocks

Essentially, there is only one station in the District namely Chitipa Police Station. This caters as the District headquarters and has a number of outreach police stations. Table 170 below shows location of police services in the District

Table 7.1 Number and location of Police Stations, Units, and Road Blocks by TA/STA

Station / Post And Unit	Location By TA / STA
Chitipa Police Station	TA Mwabulambya
Chisenga Police Post	TA Mwenewenya
Misuku Police unit	TA Mwenemisuku
Nthalire Police unit	TA Nthalire
Wenya Police Unit	TA Mwenewenya
Ipenza Police Unit	TA Kameme
Sopelera Police Unit	TA Kameme
Ilomba Police Unit	TA Mwabulambya

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

Most Police formations serve vast areas and somewhat compromise quality of security services. There is need for establishment of more police units such as re-opening Nkhanile Police Unit and Ifumbo Police Unit among others. The road blocks at Chisenga, Kapoka are critical security and traffic check points.

7.1.3 Types and number of crimes committed/reported

The major cases include theft which is the highest, and unlawful wounding which is second highest in the District. Generally, murder cases are rampant and very high in TA Mwaulambya because of alcohol abuse.

Some of the causes of the crimes are chieftaincy wrangles, drug abuse, unequal sharing of agriculture proceeds and poverty. Some crimes are organized and cross border due to porous borders and influx of refugees. Table 171 below present's cases reported in the District over the period.

Table 7.2 Types and number of crimes committed/reported

TYPE OF CRIMES	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Murder	9	6	4	10	9	11	6
B/I/B/C/F/Therein	29	17	11	17	16	25	14
House breaking and theft	15	11	4	10	23	30	4
Burglary and theft	20	11	9	13	28	22	14
Defilement	11	6	8	9	24	15	6
Rape	2	0	1	1	2	0	0
Indecent Assault	13	7	2	2	5	10	3
Unlawful Wounding	43	26	36	10	43	50	10
AOAB Harm	29	23	19	12	24	35	8
Common Assault	2	0	1	1	2	3	0
Theft General	57	41	36	20	49	40	42
Theft of cattle	19	20	15	11	22	20	13
Theft of Bicycle	29	9	12	12	19	25	8
Sodomy	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Arson	9	5	11	6	3	7	0
Robbery with violence	4	5	4	1	4	3	7
Armed robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grievous harm	6	4	2	1	8	6	0
Mob Justice	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft of motor vehicle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Illegal firearms	0	4	1	3	0	3	0
Illegal drugs	2	0	2	2	2	0	0
Medical drugs	3	2	0	1	1	1	0
F/I/p/ of cannabis	11	7	2	8	3	6	2
Cultivation of cannabis	2	0	0	2	1	2	0
Other theft	12	0	0	0	7	10	12
Total	327	204	180	154	295	326	149

Source: Chitipa Police Station, research & Planning Unit, August 2017

Although the levels of crime are still high, the trend of cases have been declining from 180 to 149 in 2013 and 2017 respectively. This is due to different activities and initiatives adopted in coordination with various stakeholders. These activities include community policing, intensified patrols, setting up of road blocks and establishment of one stop center. The main stake holders are Judiciary, Forestry, and Prison among others.

Table 7.3 Breakdown of Cases Reported by gender of offenders

Description	2012 /13		2013 /14		2014 /15		2015 /16		2016 /17	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Murder	10	0	10	4	15	0	14	6	8	1
B/I/B/C/F/Therein	20	8	21	7	23	10	20	21	19	10
House breaking and theft	10	5	9	5	20	13	40	13	20	14
Burglary and theft	14	6	16	6	30	11	53	15	20	16

Description	2012 /13		2013 /14		2014 /15		2015 /16		2016 /17	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Defilement	9	5	12	5	17	16	30	9	11	10
Rape	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0
Total	63	25	68	29	106	52	157	66	78	51

Chitipa Police Station, 2017

Most of the offenders in the years under review were males, majority of who were between 18 and 35 years of age because high unemployment in the District. Most of the offenders in the years under review were also first offenders.

7.1.4 Prosecution

The branch works as an outlet of the criminal cases reported at the police station, post and unit. It was established to bring suspects before court, escort young offenders to the probation officers and also to provide legal advice to the investigators.

Some cases are otherwise disposed at the police formation, due to among other reasons; insufficient evidence, if the suspects are not located and also if the case is withdrawn by the complainant. Table 173 below shows the number of the cases taken to court (subtotal) and sentences given.

Table 7.4 Results of Cases

DESCRIPTION	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Convictions	140	150	222	204	105
Acquittals	45	37	50	47	20
Discharges	79	60	52	35	13
Sub total	264	247	324	286	138
Closed at station	105	120	100	112	91
Outstanding	90	87	111	80	75
TOTAL	195	207	211	192	166

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

From the table above, the number of cases being taken to court is reducing due to community complaint addressing mechanism championed by Primary Justice Programme run in the District.

7.2 SECURITY SERVICES AVAILABLE

Crime is managed through a number of police services namely:

- Day and Night Patrols
- Crime Investigation
- Crime Prevention
- Law Enforcement
- Victim Support
- Community Policing
- Public Order Management

- Road Traffic Control and Road Accident Preventions
- Escort/Guard/Search Duties

In addition, major statutory corporation like Northern Region Water Board (NRWB), Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM), Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) provide their own security. Other government ministries, departments and agencies employ their own security personnel.

Private Security Companies such as G4 Security and KK have offices in the District where they provide security services in some enterprises like banks, and Northern Region Water Board.

7.2.1 Community policing structure

Chitipa District has 8 Community Policing Fora and all of them are established at Traditional Authorities levels. It is placed there to make sure that all people are accessing security services through these structures. There are a total of 408 Crime Prevention Panels and Crime Prevention Committees in the District. These are placed at Group Village headmen and Village headmen levels respectively.

Table 7.5 Community Policing Structures in the District

Traditional Authority	No. of CPF	No. of CPP	No. of CPC	No. of Neighborhood Watch
TA Kameme	1	89	190	1
TA Mwabulambya	2	94	225	1
TA Mwenewenya	2	73	165	-
TA Mwenemisuku	1	74	174	1
TA Nthalire	02	81	174	1
Total	08	409	928	04

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

There are community security structures in all TAs in the District. These play a significant role in reducing prevalence of crime in the District. However, there is need to strengthen their capacity so that they are able to carry out their roles and responsibilities.

7.2.2 Victim Support Unit

The police station has a Victim Support Unit which deals with Gender Based Violence cases; there is also Child Protection Desk Officer responsible for children matters.

Table 7.6 Gender Based Violence Cases Handled by VSU

OFFENCES	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Domestic Violence	4	6	8	9	11	38
Failing to support/maintain family	9	11	14	20	25	77
Wife/Husband Battering	9	10	8	14	20	66
Wife/Husband Chasing	5	7	6	10	4	32
Child Abuse	5	3	6	4	7	25
Child Dumping	0	0	0	2	1	3
Child Delinquency	5	4	8	10	8	35

OFFENCES	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Child Abandoning	4	2	3	4	6	19
Child Trafficking	2	1	3	4	2	12
Property Grabbing	1	3	5	4	4	17
Labour Issues	5	4	5	8	9	31
Land Dispute	1	2	4	5	4	16
Forced Marriage	2	4	7	5	8	26
Abduction	4	3	5	8	7	27
TOTAL	56	60	82	107	116	56

Source: Chitipa Police Station, research & Planning Unit, August 2017

From the table above, Gender Based Violence cases especially failing to support or maintain family and wife, or husband battering are increasing in the District. This situation is attributed to culture.

7.3 SECURITY SERVICES FACILITIES

7.3.1 Police Operations

7.3.1.1 Transport

The District has 3 motor vehicle and 5 motor cycles. This implies the District faces a serious challenge of mobility. The units rely on public transport to execute their duties thereby contributing to delayed response to scenes of crime.

Table 7.7 Type and Number of Police Transport (Vehicles, Motorcycles, bicycles)

Mode of transport	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Motor vehicle	02	02	02	02	03
Motor Cycle	03	03	03	04	05

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

The number of both motor vehicles and motor cycles has increased in 2017 due to donations from Chinese Government.

7.3.1.2 Accommodation

The District has 41 houses for officers. There are 40 Officers accommodated within the station. Many officers are renting outside the station. There is need to build additional houses.

7.3.1.3 Police communication facilities

There are 2 types of communication facilities in the District namely wireless message and cell phones.

7.3.1.4 Number and capacity of police cells

A police cell is a small room in a police station where criminals are detained temporarily.

The District has 2 cells with the capacity of 10 people each. The District lacks juvenile cells.

Table 7.8 Number and capacity of police cell

Station	Number of cells	Recommended Capacity	Average Number of People
Chitipa Police Station	2	20	15
Chisenga Police Post	2	10	7
Misuku Police unit	2	14	10

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

From the table above, there is no overcrowding in cells in the District. This is attributed to slow pace at which cases are concluded in courts.

7.4 SECURITY SERVICES PERSONNEL

7.4.1 Policemen

NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL

The total number of police officers in the District is **92**, of which 76 are males and 16 are females. The number of officers has been increasing overtime due to increase in crime rate in the District. Table 178 shows the distribution of Officers by rank.

Table 7.9 Number of Officers by Rank

RANK	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
SACP	1	0	1
ACP	1	0	1
SUPT	3	0	3
A/SUPT	2	0	2
INSPECTOR	6	0	6
S/INSPECTOR	15	1	16
SERGEANT	26	3	29
CONSTABLE	13	9	22
Total	67	13	80

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

There are few female police officers in the District. There is need to lobby for additional female officers.

POLICE TO POPULATION RATIO

Table 7.10 Police Officer Population Ratio overtime

Year	Ratio
2013	1:2740
2014	1:3105
2015	1:2971
2016	1:2750
2017	1:2486

Source: Chitipa Police Station, 2017

The number of police officers is increasing in the District thereby reducing police officer to population Ratio.

7.4.2 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

7.4.2.1 Key Challenges

The following challenges affect delivery of quality security services:

- Poor condition of roads in the District, due to poor funding for road maintenance
- Inadequate financial support, due to limited budgetary support.
- Inadequate equipments such as computers, due to poor funding
- Vandalism of road traffic signs. This results from poor sensitisation and lack of patriotism.

Unqualified motorists, increased drinking joints along the roads known as 'Vilabu' cause road accidents.

7.4.3 Judicial Services

Judiciary is one of the arms of Malawi Government. Its mission is to provide independent and impartial justice and judicial services that are efficient and that earn the respect, trust and confidence of the society.

7.4.3.1 Location of Courts by TA

The District has 6 courts namely Chitipa, Nthalire, Chinunkha, Wilindi, Wenya and Ilengo courts. As presented in Table 180 below the courts are distributed sparsely as a result people walk long distances to access justice.

Table 7.11 Location of Courts in the District and their Status

Name of Court	Grade	T / A	Distance from Boma	Status
Chitipa		Mwabulambya	0	Operational
Nthalire		Nthalire	115	Operational
Chinunkha		Mwabulambya	15	Operational
Wilindi		Mwenemisuku	60	Operational
Wenya		Mwenewenya	90	Operational

Name of Court	Grade	T / A	Distance from Boma	Status
Ilengo		Kameme	25	Operational

Source: Chitipa Judiciary, 2017

Courts are located in all Traditional areas of the District. Nthalire court is the furthest whereas Chitipa court is within the Central Business Area of the Boma.

7.4.3.2 Status of Staff Houses in the Courts

There are 9 staff houses available in the District, giving staff to house ratio of 1:6. Table 181 below shows that there is a great gap in terms of accommodation for judiciary staff.

Table 7.12 Number of Houses per Court against Staff Availability

Court	Number of Staff	Number of government houses	Condition of houses
Chitipa Boma	16	0	NA
Nthalire	3	2	Not habitable
Chinunkha	2	3	Good condition
Wenya	4	0	NA
Willindi	4	1	Not habitable
Ilengo-Kameme	4	0	NA

Source: Judiciary, September 2017

From the table above, only Chinunkha Court has adequate accommodation for its court staff. Nthalire and Wilindi have houses which are in dilapidated state and not occupied. There is need to construct houses for members of staff in all courts except Chinunkha court.

7.4.3.3 Case type and number registered

CRIMINAL CASES

Criminal cases are handled at Chitipa Magistrate and Nthalire magistrate courts due to availability of resident magistrates and prosecutors. The rest of the courts do not handle criminal cases.

CRIMINAL CASES REGISTERED PER TYPE AND YEAR

Table 182 below shows criminal cases registered over 5 years' period.

Table 7.13 Criminal Cases Registered per Type and Year

CRIMINAL CASE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assault	4	151	36	17	14	4
Burglary	7	88	32	7	5	5
Corruption	0	1	0	0	3	0
Defilement	0	17	10	12	0	0
Human trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0

CRIMINAL CASE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Incest assault	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malicious damage	0	10	25	8	0	0
Indian hemp	1	5	1	1	8	1
Rape	0	5	1	1	0	0
Robbery	0	9	2	0	0	0
Rogue and vagabond	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual assault	7	8	0	0	19	7
Breach of peace	1	16	0	0	0	1
Firearm	0	2	0	3	0	0
Theft	0	60	54	37	41	0
Murder	0	15	0	0	0	0
Medical offence	0	3	2	0	0	0
Road traffic	0	9	0	0	0	0
Sodomy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bestiality	0	0	0	0	0	0
Witchcraft	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of court	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child labour	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	14	0	46	74	0	14
TOTAL	35	399	209	160	90	33

Source: Judiciary, September 2017

From the table above, there is a decline in occurrence of criminal cases in the District. The District Council registered highest (399) number of cases in 2013 due to road construction works along Karonga to Chitipa road. The cases are declining due to activities taking place within the District under Primary Justice programme.

CASE TYPE AND NUMBER CONCLUDED AND PENDING

The table below shows criminal cases concluded and pending overtime.

Table 7.14 Case type and number concluded and pending

Case Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend
Assault	101	50	34	2	14	3	12	2	8	1
Burglary	46	42	22	10	5	2	4	1	5	2
Corruption	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	1
Defilement	12	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	4	0
Fire arm	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
Human trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Hemp	5	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	1	0
Murder	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Robbery	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Case Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend
Theft	50	10	50	4	30	7	34	7	18	3
Sexual assault	8	0	0	0	0	0	13	6	0	0
Breach of peace	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical offence	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malicious damage	10	0	24	0	6	2	0	0	6	2
Other offences	0	0	36	10	56	18	0	0	22	9
Total	276	102	182	28	126	36	71	17	69	36

Source: Chitipa Judiciary, September 2017

The table above shows that number of cases being concluded has improved. This is attributed to corresponding increase in the number of Magistrates in the District.

CIVIL CASES

All six courts handle civil cases. However, there are cases recorded at Chitipa Magistrate Court, Chinunkha Magistrate Court and Willindi Magistrate Court. The situation is because both Ilengo and Wenya magistrate courts have no Resident Magistrate hence clients from these areas come to register their cases at Chitipa magistrate court.

CIVIL CASES REGISTERED BY TYPE PER YEAR

The table below shows Civil Cases registered by Type and Year.

Table 7.15 Civil Cases registered by Type and Year

Civil case registered	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Assault	12	6	0	6	18
Contract	6	2	0	2	0
Debt	61	12	40	29	38
Divorce	110	144	170	52	34
Impregnation	16	133	54	0	15
Land	15	6	10	0	4
Maintenance	31	24	0	0	0
Deceased Estate	13	0	0	0	0
Adultery	12	13	33	4	46
Elopement	25	8	10	28	20
Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	28
Cattle rustling	17	12	14	26	31
Miscellaneous	94	46	60	10	0
TOTAL	412	406	348	157	234

Source: Judiciary, September 2017

The table above shows that there is a lot of divorce cases in the District due to boader effect, adultery and moral decay. Generally, number of Civil cases are declining in the District due to programmes such as primary justice.

CASE TYPE AND NUMBER CONCLUDED AND PENDING

Table 7.16 Civil cases concluded and pending for five years

Case Type	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend	Concl	Pend
Assault	0	0	3	0	3	10	10	2	3	3
Contract	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	1	1	1
Debt	20	20	4	20	4	20	40	21	6	6
Divorce	80	90	25	90	25	19	70	40	62	82
Impregnation	26	28	0	28	0	8	15	1	60	73
Land	5	5	0	5	0	2	10	5	3	3
Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	3	10	14
Deceased Estate	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0
Adultery	16	17	2	17	2	26	10	2	6	7
Elopement	5	5	4	5	4	10	9	16	4	4
Domestic violence	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	5	5
Cattle	7	7	13	7	13	16	12	5	5	7
Miscellaneous	27	33	5	33	5	80	50	44	20	26
Total	186	205	57	70	177	205	185	131	271	141

Source: Judiciary, September 2017

Key: Concl= concluded

Pend= pending

The table above shows that there were more cases which were pending than concluded in the first 3 years and there were more cases that were concluded than pending in the last 2 years. There is need to expedite conclusion of cases in the District.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TRANSPORT MODALITIES

Transport and equipment are very essential in the operations of the court. However, the District has no vehicle and has few types of equipments. Table 186 below highlights the status quo.

Table 7.17 Transport and equipment availability in courts

Court	Motor vehicle	Motor cycle	Computers	Pushbikes (non-runner)
Chitipa	1	5	2	4
Nthalire	0	0	0	2
Chinunkha	0	0	0	1
Willindi	0	0	0	2
Ilengo	0	0	0	1
Wenya	0	0	0	1

Court	Motor vehicle	Motor cycle	Computers	Pushbikes (non-runner)
TOTAL	1	0	2	11

Source: Judiciary, September 2017

The table above shows that there is serious shortage of transport and office equipment in the District. There is need to procure a motor vehicle and other necessary tools.

Key Issues

The following issues are negatively affecting operations of the court in the District.

- Mobility challenge due to lack of motor vehicles.
- Lack of a child justice court due to unavailability of child justice magistrate.
- Poor working environment due to old infrastructure which lacks adequate rooms and other amenities e.g. air condition, flush toilets.
- Limited funding because financial resources are highly centralized at regional office.
- There are poor accounting services due to lack of court clerks and accounts clerks.
- There is old and inadequate furniture and equipment in all courts e.g. filing cabinets, CCTVs, computers due to limited funds.

7.4.4 PRISON SERVICES

The Malawi Prison Service's mandate is in line with and contributes to SDG goal number 16 and MGDS III. It exists to 'contribute to public security and safety through effective rehabilitation, reformation, development and community reintegration of offenders. The vision is being a "professional and excellent correctional service that contributes to public security".

The strategic goals of Chitipa prison are:

- to enhance public security through safe and humane custody of offenders, thereby creating a conducive environment for enhanced offenders' rehabilitation;
- to strengthen institutional socio-economic and infrastructure development;
- to mainstream cross cutting issues of HIV and AIDS, gender and climate change;
- to create a positive institutional image in the rural masses; and
- to enhance and promote networking as a tool in problem solving.

7.4.4.1 Prisoners Cell Capacity

There are 4 cells at Chitipa prison with male section having three cells while female section one cell only. The cells accommodate an average of 173 prisoners against the recommended holding capacity of 104 prisoners. This gives a prisoner cell ratio of 1:2cm. Table 187 presents the cell capacity between the years 2013 and 2017.

Table 7.18 Prisoners cell capacity between the years 2013 to 2017

Cell No.	Recommended Capacity	Number of Prisoners				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
A	35	65	55	66	61	70
B	35	64	53	64	63	71

Cell No.	Recommended Capacity	Number of Prisoners				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
C	30	34	27	45	50	62
F/S	04	02	01	03	05	02
TOTAL	104	165	136	178	179	205

Source: Chitipa Prison, November 2017

There is an increase in number of inmate's overtime due to increase in crime rate as a result of increase in unemployment rate.

7.4.4.2 Common Offences

The most common offences committed by inmates include theft, defilement, burglary, sexual assault, and murder.

Table 7.19 Prisoners offences committed based on sex from 2013 to 2017

Year	Offence Committed	Number of Prisoners based on their sex		
		Male	Female	Total
2012–2013	Theft	64	1	65
2013–2014	Defilement	40	3	43
2014–2015	Burglary	22	2	24
2015–2016	Sexual assault	40	0	40
2016–2017	Murder	12	2	14
	Totals	178	8	186

Source: Level of Staff

There are currently 45 members of staff who work in shifts. The ratio of staff to inmates is 1:15 against the recommended ratio of 1:5.

7.4.4.3 Staff Accommodation

The station has no staff houses hence all members of staff live in rented houses outside the duty station.

7.4.4.4 Rehabilitation Activities

Agriculture is the only rehabilitation activity taking place at Chitipa prison. This is due to lack of equipments to carry out other rehabilitation activities such as carpentry, tailoring, mechanics and education among others. There is need to lobby stakeholders to support other rehabilitation activities.

7.4.4.5 Key Challenges Affecting Delivery of Prison Services

The following challenges pose threats to smooth delivery of prison services:

- Congestion due inadequate cells

- Low funding due to highly centralised financial systems
- Lack of transport facilities i.e. no vehicle at the station.
- Lack of electrical pots due to inadequate resources.
- Inadequate rehabilitation activities due to lack of necessary equipments.eg sewing machines, carpentry tools and irrigation equipments.
- Lack of staff houses due to inadequate resources.

7.4.5 Fire

There are no fire stations in the District. There is urgent need to establish it in the District rather depending on Mzuzu fire equipment.

CHAPTER 8: GLOBAL AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The development agenda of Chitipa District Council is informed by the global, continental and national policy frameworks. Major policy frameworks include:

8.1 GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

Malawi is a signatory to a number of treaties and protocols that guide its development efforts. Some of the key global development agenda are the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Agenda 2063 among others.

8.1.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Government of Malawi and all United Nations member states adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September 2015. The SDGs are a set of 17 goals which are people's agenda, a plan of action for ending poverty in all its dimensions, irreversibly, everywhere and leaving no one behind. The specific 17 SDGs which have to be achieved by 2030 are as follows:

1. No poverty (end poverty in all its forms everywhere)
2. Zero hunger (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)
3. Good health and wellbeing (ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)
4. Quality education (ensures inclusive and equitable quality education and promotes lifelong learning opportunities for all)
5. Gender Equality (achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)
6. Clean water and Sanitation (ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all).
7. Affordable and clean energy (ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all).
8. Decent work and economic growth (promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all)
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure (build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation)
10. Reduced inequalities (reduce inequality within and among countries)
11. Sustainable cities and communities (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)
12. Responsible consumption and production (ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns)
13. Climate action (take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)
14. Life below water (conserves and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development)
15. Life on Land (protects, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

16. Peace, justice and strong institutions (promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)

Partnerships for the goals (strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development)

Prior to these SDGs, Malawi Government adopted and implemented the eight (8) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Efforts were made to draw lessons on what happened in the implementation of these MDGs.

8.1.2 The African Union Agenda 2063

The Council's development is also inspired by the Agenda 2063. The Agenda 2063 is a Pan-African long-term set of seven developmental aspirations by the year 2063.

The 7 aspirations are as follows:

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development
2. An integrated continent politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance;
3. An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
4. A peaceful and secure Africa.
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics.
6. An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth;

Strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.

Some protocol and agreements are the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) 2014 to 2024, the Istanbul Programme of Action and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, COMESA Treaty among others.

8.1.3 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The Vision 2020 anchors national development in Malawi. This is largely operationalized by the overarching medium-term strategies such as the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS), MGDS I, MGDS II and the MGDS III.

8.1.4 Vision 2020

Malawi Vision 2020 represents the long-term development aspiration of the people of Malawi. The Vision 2020 states that ***“By the year 2020 Malawi as a God-fearing nation, will be secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self-reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and a technologically driven middle-income economy”***. The key national priorities of Vision 2020 include: Good Governance, Sustainable Economic Development, Vibrant Culture, Economic Infrastructure, Social development, Science and Technology led development, Fair Distribution of Income and Wealth, Food Security and Nutrition, Sustainable Natural Resources and Environmental Management.

These are operationalized through the five-year medium-term strategies discussed below:

8.1.5 Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III

MGDS I informed the formulation of MGDS II, MGDSII expired in June 2016 and is succeeded by the current MGDS III.

MGDS III, 2017-2022 is a current national medium-term development strategy. It domesticates the implementation of the global policies cited above (the SDGs, AU Agenda 2063 among others). It is premised on the theme “building a productive, competitive and resilient nation” It has maintained a balance between social, economic and environmental considerations which are the three pillars of sustainable development

It has six key priority areas namely:

1. Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management, with the main goal of achieving sustainable agricultural transformation that is adaptive to climate change and enhances eco-system services;
2. Education and Skills Development, with the goal of improving quality and relevant education and skills for all;
3. Energy, Industry and Tourism Development having the main goal of providing sufficient sustainable energy for industrial and socio-economic development;
4. Transport and ICT Infrastructure, with the main goal of developing a safe, affordable, reliable, equitable and sustainable transport and ICT infrastructure;
5. Health and Population, with the goal of improving health and quality of the population for sustainable socio-economic development;
6. Other development areas such as: Financial Services; Vulnerability, Disaster Management and Social Support; Gender, Youth Development, Persons with Disability and Social Welfare; Human Settlement and Physical Planning; Environmental Sustainability; HIV and AIDS Management; Peace and Security and Rural Development.

It is envisaged that these key priority areas will unlock the growth potential of various sectors by addressing the binding constraints to growth. This will ensure that the macroeconomic stability that the economy has realised is sustained.

8.1.6 DECENTRALISATION POLICY

Decentralization is the process by which central government transfers some of its political and administrative powers, responsibilities and financial resources to local governments. The National Decentralization Policy was approved by cabinet in 1998 and was later backed by the enactment of the Local Government Act 1998.

The Decentralization Policy:

- Devolves administrative and political authority to the District level.
- Integrates government agencies at the District and local level into one administrative unit, through the processes of institutional integration, manpower absorption, composite budgeting, and provision of funds for the decentralized services.
- Diverts the centre of implementation responsibilities and transfers these to the Districts.
- Assigns functions and responsibilities to the various levels of government.
- Promotes popular participation in the governance of development of Districts.

The Local Government Act 1998

The Local Government Act was passed by Parliament in 1998. The Act outlines the functions of the District Council as follows:

- Make policy and decisions on local governance and development for the local government area. Consolidate and promote local democratic institutions and democratic participation;
- Promote infrastructure and economic development through the formulation, approval and execution of District development plans;
- Mobilize resources within the local government area for governance and development;
- Maintain peace and security in the local government area in conjunction with the Malawi police service; and
- Make by-laws for the good governance of the local government area.

This SEP has been formulated to fulfill the provisions in the Local Government Act 1998. It has followed the District Development Planning System (DDPS) which recognizes the centrality of local people in development processes. The key features of the DDPS are as follows: District focused, people centred, bottom –up and participatory.

8.2 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Chitipa District Council has identified the following priority issues and constraints in terms of development:

1. Poor roads and bridges and communication infrastructure.
2. Lean local revenue base and low collection of local revenue
3. Low access to potable water and improved sanitation
4. High disease burden amongst communities
5. Poor quality and access to education services at both primary and secondary level.
6. High levels of Malnutrition in the District.
7. Degradation of environment and natural resources
8. High level of unemployment among productive age group
9. Low agriculture productivity
10. Poor development of the BOMA and most urban centres in the District
11. High incidences of crime
12. Low household income
13. Low knowledge of governance and decentralization and inadequate institutional capacity
14. Limited access of vulnerable children and people living with disabilities to essential quality services.

8.2.1 DDPF Matrix (Issues, Causes, Development Objectives, Immediate Objectives, and Strategies)

Development Issue 29: Development Issue 1: Poor Transport, Housing, Tourism Energy and Communication Infrastructure

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Poor transport, housing, tourism, energy and communication infrastructure	Inadequate maintenance of roads and bridges	To improve transport infrastructure from 12% to 70% by 2022	To improve and increase road upgrading, maintenance and network	Lobby for upgrading of main roads to tarmac roads Rehabilitate and maintain the District roads Formation of road maintenance clubs on District roads	MGDS III KPA 4: Transport and ICT Infrastructure	GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
	Lack of bridges on most roads	To improve communication facilities from 60% to 90% by 2022	1.2 To increase access to social amenities	1.2 Rehabilitate and install bridges and culverts		
	Slow pace of rural electrification	To improve electricity connections from 60% to 90% by 2022	1.3 To increase access to electricity and renewable energy sources	Lobby for more rural electrification investors Establish electricity generation plant Lobby for more centres with MAREP for rural connectivity		
	1.4 Weak quality of mobile network	To improve mobile network connectivity from 60% to 90% by 2022	To increase mobile network coverage	Lobby with service providers (airtel, tnM, and others) to install towers at Kameme, UlaMbya Songwe and Wenya		
	1.5 Low investment in tourism sector	To increase income generation for the council and community from 15% to 30% by 2022	To increase investment in tourism	Lobby for more investors in tourism Improve transport network Improve hospitality industry		
	1.6 Poor standard in construction of houses	To increase proportion of people living in decent houses from 28% to 60% by 2022	To increase access to decent and affordable housing	Sensitize communities on safer housing guidelines Lobby for more support from DAHSP Develop Urban Structure Plan for BOMA and peri-urban areas		
	1.2 Lack of bridges on most roads, slow pace of rural electrification, and vandalism of MTL cables 1.3 Low investment in tourism sector, construction of poor standard of houses 1.4 Weak quality of mobile network equipments Weak radio equipments	To improve communication facilities from 60% to 90% by 2022 To increase proportion of people living in decent houses from 28% to 60% by 2022	1.2 To increase access to electricity and renewable energy sources 1.2 To increase access to information (internet, radio, telecommunication) 1.3 To increase investment in tourism 1.2 To increase access to decent and affordable housing	Rehabilitate and maintain the District roads Formation of road maintenance clubs on District roads Lobby for improved telecommunication & radio equipments 1.5 Sensitize communities on safer housing guidelines 1.6 Lobby for more investors in housing, tourism & communication sector 1.7 Lobby for establishment of community radios		

Development Issue 30: Lean local revenue base and low local revenue collection

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
local revenue base and low local revenue collection	Poor market infrastructure	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To improve market and other revenue mobilization infrastructures	Construct modern market infrastructures Rehabilitate dilapidated structures in markets & others commercial ventures	MGDS 111 Other Development Areas: Governance & Integrated Rural Development	Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 16: Peace, Justice and strong institution, Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Overdependence on weekly mobile markets Lack of viable commercial undertakings	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To increase investment in viable commercial ventures	Review and implement LRESP Conduct market feasibility study		
	Pilferages	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To reduce pilferages and improve on transparency and accountability	Develop a business register Establish integrity committees in markets		
	Lack of business registers	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To know exact number of business ventures	Develop business register		
	Multiple land owners within the District	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To increase revenue collection from sale of plots	Develop land use map systems Develop an urban structure plan Sensitive the community on new land policy		
	Slow response to vendor or markets improvement needs	To increase local revenue collection from 67% to 80% by 2022	To reduce default rate	1.1 Continuous civic education on importance of paying market fees 1.2 Lobby for payment of property rates 1.3 Lobby for increase in central government grants		

Development Issue 31: Low access to potable water supply and improved sanitation

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark Targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Low access to potable water supply and improved sanitation	Mountainous terrain hence low water table Vandalism of water facilities	To increase proportion of households accessing potable water from 78.7% to 95% by 2022 To increase proportion of households accessing potable water from 78.7% to 95% by 2022	Increase access to portable water To reduce number of non-functional water points	Increase investment in rural gravity fed water schemes Conduct civic education on dangers of vandalizing community water facilities	MGDS III KPA 1: Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
	1.3 Inadequate water points	To increase proportion of households accessing potable water from 78.7% to 95% by 2022	To increase number of water points	Construct and drill new improved water points Rehabilitate non-functional water points. Strengthen operation and maintenance system Facilitate formation of Water User Associations and Water User Groups Promoting community based Integrated water resources management through catchment conservation Provide alternative water sources like deep wells, wind/solar-powered reticulation systems		
	1.4 Inadequate maintenance of water facilities	To increase proportion of households accessing potable water from 78.7% to 95% by 2022	To number of non-functional water points	Rehabilitate non-functional water points. 1.2 Increase number of trained water point committees and Area Mechanics		
	1.5 Lack of knowledge on low cost improved sanitation technologies	To promote hygiene practices among the community	To improve hygiene practices	Scale-up Community Led Total Sanitation and School Led Total Sanitation.		

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark Targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	Limited awareness on safe hygiene practices	To promote hygiene practices among the community	To improve hygiene practices	Scale-up Community Led Total Sanitation and School Led Total Sanitation. Scale-up sanitation marketing and hygiene promotion.		
	Improper waste management	To promote hygiene & sanitation among the community	To reduce indiscriminate dumping of waste	Construct/rehabilitate improved sanitation facilities in households and public places		
	Lack of proper sanitation facilities in public places	To promote sanitation among the community	To improve sanitation in public places	1.1 Promote privatization of public toilets/latrines 1.2 Construct/rehabilitate improved sanitation facilities in public places		

Development Issue 32: High disease burden amongst communities

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to (SDGs 2030 Agenda)
High disease burden amongst communities	Poor ambulatory	To reduce the proportion of persons that suffer from illnesses or injury from 15.5% to 10% by 2022	To increase number of health workers.	Recruit and deploy additional health personnel	MGDS III KPA 5: Health and Population	Goal 3: Good Health and well-being.
	Long distance between health facilities.		To increase health facilities.	Provide new health posts.		
	Inadequate health personnel	To reduce proportion of chronic illnesses from 3.0% to 1% by 2022	To improve health seeking behavior To increase immunization coverage	Increase immunization coverage.		
	Inadequate drugs and other medical supplies.	To increase hospital deliveries from 94.5% to 99% by 2022	To ensure uninterrupted drug and other medical supplies.	Provide more drugs and other medical supplies		
	Poor sanitation and hygiene.	To promote sanitation among the community	To increase public sanitation facilities. To promote hygiene and sanitation	Promote hygiene and sanitation Intensify IEC campaigns.		
	Dilapidated health infrastructure	To reduce the proportion of persons that suffer from illnesses or injury from 15.5% to 10% by 2022	To improve health facilities	Intensify mobile clinics Rehabilitate health facilities		
	Increased number of foreigner's accessing health care	To reduce number of foreigners accessing health care from 1400 to 10 by 2022	To reduce number of foreigners accessing health care	Intensify registration of national ID Introduce paying health care services		

Development Issue 33: Poor quality and access to education services at both primary and secondary level.

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Poor quality and access to education services at both primary and secondary level	Inadequate teaching and learning materials	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To increase primary school net enrolment rate from 96.3% to 99% for boys and 94.7% to 99% for girls by 2022	1.1 Provide education infrastructure 1.2 Provide adequate education instructional materials,	MGDS III KPA 2: Education and Skills Development	Goal 4: Quality Education
	Poor and inadequate infrastructure both at primary and secondary school	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To improve learning and teaching environment	1.1 Construct school block, teachers houses and sanitary facilities 1.1 Maintain school infrastructures 1.2 Conduct sensitization meeting to stop vandalism of school facilities.		
	Long distance to schools	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To reduce school dropout rate	1.1 Build schools 1.2 Maintain school facilities		
	Inadequate teachers	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To increase number of teachers	1.1 Recruit teachers 1.2 Conduct rationalization of teachers		
	Vandalism & inadequate maintenance of education infrastructure	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To reduce vandalism of school properties	1.1 Scale up maintenance of education infrastructure 1.2 Conduct civic education on dangers of vandalizing school properties		
	Inadequate libraries both at primary and secondary school	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To increase access to education instructional materials	Mobilize local & foreign resources		
	Limited development partners in construction	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To reduce primary school dropout rate To increase secondary school net enrolment rate To reduce pupil-classroom ratio To reduce Teacher-house ratio To reduce pupil-teacher ratio To increase number of libraries To increase number of laboratories	1.1 Lobby partners to invest in education 1.2 Improve on transparency & accountable		
	Inadequate support to special needs	To increase literacy rate from 81.9% to 95% by 2022	To increase resource support to children of special need	Conduct resource mobilization Provide adequate learning materials. Establish inclusive education programme		

Development Issue 34: High levels of Malnutrition

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Bench Mark and Target	Medium Term Objective	Strategies	Linkage to National Development Agenda as per MGDSIII KPAs	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
High levels of Malnutrition	Poor dietary intake	To reduce stunting from 33% to 27%	To promote dietary diversity among households	Intensify nutrition education on six food groups of Malawi	MGDS 111, Other Development Areas: Nutrition	SDGs, 1,2,3,4 and 6: No poverty, Zero Hunger, Good health and well-being, quality education and clean water and sanitation
	Low adoption and practice of IHF	To increase proportion of h/households practicing IHF from 16.8% to 30%	To promote adoption of IHF	Promote IHF activities		
	Low consumption of minimum acceptable diet (MAD) at 18%	To increase proportion of households meeting MAD from 18% to 30%	To enhance consumption of six food groups of Malawi	Scale up nutrition education on six food groups of Malawi Promote sensitizations on benefits of practicing crop and livestock diversifications	Chapter 6 of MGDS III	SDGs, 1,2,3,4 and 6 which talk about No poverty, Zero Hunger, Good health and well-being, quality education and clean water and sanitation
	Low consumption of iron-rich foods among U5 children at 36%	To increase proportion of U5 children accessing and consuming locally available iron-rich foods from 36% to 50%	Promote consumption of iron-rich foods	Conduct community mobilization on integrated homestead farming (IHF) to promote micro-nutrient consumption		
	Low proportion of children aged 6-23 months receiving micro-nutrient powders (MNPs) at 1.10%	To increase proportion of 6-23 months children receiving MNPs from 1.10% to 10%	Promote exclusive breast feeding among caregivers	Conduct annual sensitization campaigns on EBF among local leaders and caregivers		

Development Issue 35: Degradation of environment and natural resources

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDG 2030 Agenda
Degradation of environment and natural resources	Encroachment into protected areas	To reduce environmental degradation	To increase forest cover through	Formulate bye-laws in all TAs Establish Village Forest Areas	MGDS III Other Development Areas: Environmental Sustainability	Goal 13: Climate Action
	Deforestation due to charcoal production & timber harvesting	To reduce environmental degradation	To increase natural resources regeneration area	Intensify afforestation and reforestation Promote alternative sources of energy technologies Promote planting of fruit trees		
	Poor farming practices	To increase agriculture productivity from 60% to 80% by 2022	To reduce siltation of rivers To restore plantation area	Promote agro-forestry Intensify environmental awareness campaigns		
	Climate change	To reduce environmental degradation	To improve regulatory framework for environmental management	Intensify environmental awareness campaigns Intensify law enforcement by undertaking forest patrols and fire control campaigns		
	Low access to alternative sources of energy	To reduce environmental degradation	To increase access to clean energy sources	Promote clean energy sources Expand rural electrification programme		
	Low community participation in environment management	To reduce environmental degradation	To improve community participation in environmental management	Establish Village Natural Resources Management Committee Establish village forest areas Intensify law enforcement by undertaking forest patrols and fire control campaigns Promote regeneration		

Development Issue 36: High rate of unemployment among productive age group

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
High rate of unemployment among productive age group	Lack of job opportunities in the District	To increase employment rate from 67.6% to 75% by 2022	To increase employment opportunities to youth	Promote value addition on agriculture produce Strengthen coffee production	MGDS III KPA 2: Education and Skills Development	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Inadequate entrepreneurship skills	To increase employment rate from 67.6% to 75% by 2022	To equip youth with necessary skills To increase value addition on agricultural produce	Establish community technical colleges & skills development centres Promote apprenticeship Conduct career talks in secondary schools		
	Limited access to business loans	To increase accessibility to loans from 5.4% to 15% by 2022	To increase investment capital	Increase accessibility to loans Promote IGAs		
	Cross border trade	To increase employment rate from 67.6% to 75% by 2022	To reduce over-dependence on exports	Regulate cross border trade Promote "Buy Malawi" slogan		

Development Issue 37: Low Agricultural Production and Productivity

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
2.1 Low agricultural Production and productivity (crop, livestock and fisheries)	2.1.1 Use of unimproved seed and cultivars	To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 5 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022 To increase agricultural production and productivity by 15% and 8 % respectively at household level by 2022	2.1.1 Improve agricultural technology development	2.1.1.1 Enhance access to and use of high-quality seeds and planting materials.	KPA1. Agriculture and Climate Change KPA2. Education and Skills Development; KPA3. Energy, Industry and Tourism Development; KPA4. Transport and ICT Infrastructure KPA5. Health and Population Management	Goal 1: Goal 1. End Poverty in All its Forms and Everywhere; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 12: ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
				2.1.1.2. Promote seed multiplication among smallholder farmers		
				2.1.1.3 Enhance access to and sustainable use of organic and inorganic fertilizers by farmers.		
				2.1.1.4 Disseminate and popularize the seed and fertilizer strategies.		
	2.1.2 Low adoption of new farming technologies and good agricultural practices		2.1.2 Improve adoption of new farming technologies	2.1.2.1 Promote adoption of new farming technologies through harmonized demonstrations		
				2.1.3.1 Promote soil fertility improvement technologies (manure making and agroforestry)		
	2.1.3 Low soil fertility		2.1.3 Improve soil health and fertility	2.1.3.2 Enhance productivity of land through sustainable land use and management of soil and water resources		
				Promote recommended farming methods		
				2.1.4.1 Promote use of plant health clinic		
				2.1.4.2 Control pest, diseases and vectors		
	2.1.4 Prevalence of pests and diseases in crops		2.1.4 Reduce pests and disease outbreaks in crops	2.1.4.3 Intensify surveillance for pest and disease		
				2.1.4.4 Promote certification of seed sources.		
				2.1.4.5. Promote community migratory pest and disease monitoring groups.		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.6 Inadequate finance capital to support agricultural interventions		2.1.6 Improve access to financial capital	2.1.6.1 Link farmers and farmer organizations to financial service providers		
				2.1.6.2 Promote savings and investment in agriculture interventions (Savings and Loans)		
				2.1.6.3 Promote and support financial literacy through regular meetings and seminars.		
				2.1.6.4 Enhance linkages between farmers and local agro and input dealers.		
	2.1.7 Low agricultural mechanization.		2.1.7 improve labour productivity in agriculture	2.1.7.1 Promote acquisition and utilization of agricultural mechanization technologies		
				2.1.7.2 Liaise and promote fabrication of agricultural implements at Kasama Community Technical College		
	2.1.8 Poor coverage of extension and advisory services		2.1.8 improve access to extension and advisory services	2.1.8.1 Recruit extension staff to improve staff farmer ratio		
				2.1.8.2 Promote farmer to farmers' extension approaches (FFS, FBSs, Clusters & M'ndandandas, Model Villages etc.)		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
				2.1.8.3 Promote use of ICT i.e. information management systems		
				2.1.8.4 Upgrade mode of mobility for frontline staff and support mobility for lead farmer		
				2.1.8.3 Promote radio listening groups		
	2.1.9 Unreliable rainfall pattern		2.1.9 Mitigate effects of weather variability	2.1.9.1 Promote use of drought tolerant crops		
				2.1.9.2 Promote use of early maturing crops varieties		
				2.1.9.3 Promote water harvesting technologies		
				2.1.9.4 Promote irrigation and dambo farming		
				2.1.9.5 Promote climate smart agricultural farming & technologies.		
				2.1.9.6 Promote crop diversification		
	2.1.10 Low involvement of youth and women in agriculture programs		2.1.10 Improve labour productivity in agriculture	2.1.10.1 Enhance access and control of productive resources for women and youth		
				2.1.10.2 Promote gender sensitive programming		
				2.1.10.3 Promote use of labour saving technologies		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.11 Poor and inadequate infrastructure for agricultural development		2.1.11. Improve agriculture infrastructure	2.1.11.1 Construct Extension Planning Area Offices & staff Houses in newly established EPAs (Kasama, Wenya & Mahowe/)		
				2.1.11.2 Rehabilitate EPA offices and houses		
				2.1.11.3 Support development and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes.		
				2.1.11.4 Support establishment of agriculture commodity market centers		
				2.1.11.5 Mobilize resources for electrification of staff houses		
				2.1.11.6 support rural roads improvement and development		
	2.1.12 Poor service providers' response to farmers' demand.		2.1.12 Improve service providers response to farmers demand	2.1.12.1 Develop EPA specific agricultural development master plans		
				2.1.12.2 Strengthen capacity of DAESS structures (94 Village agriculture committees (VACs) and 10 Area Stakeholder Panels (ASPs) on lobbying, advocacy and governance.		
				2.1.12.3. Promote participation of non-state actors in DAESS activities.		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
				2.1.12.4 Promote joint planning and review meetings as well as farmer conferences		
				2.1.13.1 Strengthen farmer group formation and cohesion.		
				2.1.13.2 Promote formation of commodity association and cooperatives.		
				2.1.13.3 Train farmers in agribusiness development skills		
	2.1.13 Low return on investment due to low produce prices		2.1.13 Encourage agricultural commercialization	2.1.13.4 Promote value addition and agro – processing.		
				2.1.13.5 Improve market access and establish innovation platforms for value chain development of high potential enterprises (legumes, horticulture, livestock, aquaculture)		
				2.1.10.6 Promote private sector involvement in agriculture sector through PPPs.		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.14 Inadequate production and market information sharing.		2.1.14 Improve access to agricultural related information.	2.1.14.2 Source and distribute Information, Education Materials (IEC)		
				2.1.14.2 Establish District and rural Resource Centers		
				2.1.14.3. Promote use of Information Communication Technologies (SMS alerts)		
				2.1.14.4. Promote coordination and collaboration among service providers.		
	2.1.15. Low investment in livestock development		2.1.15 Increase production and productivity of the livestock subsector	2.1.15.1. Promote pass on programs of various livestock classes based on MoAIWD pass on guidelines		
				2.1.15.2. Lobby for recruitment of 15 -20 veterinary assistant officers.		
				2.1.15.3 Conduct rehabilitate and maintenances of Dip Tanks/Livestock centers		
				2.1.15.4 Lobby for construction of min veterinary laboratory facility.		
				2.1.15.5 Promote usage of Dip Tanks/Livestock Centers		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.16 Occurrence of parasites and disease prevalence in animals		2.1.16 Reduce incidences of parasites and diseases in animals.	2.1.16.1 Promote good livestock husbandry practices (Feed, Housing)		
				2.1.16.2 Revamp village livestock development committees.		
				2.1.16.3 Support vaccination campaigns against animal disease of economic importance (Rabies, New Cattle, FMD, BQ among others.)		
				2.1.16.4 Intensify surveillance of disease along border line		
				2.1.16.5 Support development of quarantine centers.		
				2.1.16.6 Promote drug box revolving funds		
				2.1.16.7 Introduce agro-vet in all EPAs		
	2.1.17. Use of unimproved breeds in livestock		2.1.17 Improve outputs from livestock sub-sector	2.1.17.1 Promote and encourage livestock stud breeders and min hatcheries.		
				2.1.17.2 Promote cross breeding of indigenous animals with exotic breeds.		
				2.1.17.2 Promote selective breeding of animals with desirable attributes among farming communities		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.18 Human disease burden		2.1.18 Improve agriculture labour productivity	2.1.18.1 Increase farm household awareness of HIV/AIDs		
				2.1.18.2 Build capacity of both staff & farmers in major aspects of HIV/AIDs.		
				2.1.18.2 Collaborate with Ministry of health to build capacity of farmers on hygiene and sanitation		
				2.1.18.3. Build capacity of farming communities on food safety management (aflatoxin and other food borne diseases)		
				2.1.18.4 Construct safe slaughter and meat processing facilities		
				2.1.18.5 Establish chemical container disposal system		
	2.1.19 Post harvest losses		2.1.19 Reduce post harvest losses from 33% to 10% by 2022	2.1.19.1 Popularize technologies for agro-processing, preservation, and storage to reduce post harvest losses		
				2.1.19.2 Facilitate development of post harvest facilities at village level and provide farmer technical capacity		
				2.1.19.2 Promote post harvest and handling campaigns		

Development Issue	Causes	District Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
	2.1.20 low adoption of aquaculture farming and use of unimproved species.		2.1.21 Increase aquaculture fish production	2.1.21.1 improve access to fish farming inputs e.g. feed, fingerlings among others.		
				2.1.21.2 Establish demonstration fishponds in potential EPA		
				2.1.21.3 Promote PPPs in aquaculture production especially on fingerling production		
				2.1.21.4 Support construction of fishponds by providing start up implements wheelbarrows, pipes.		
				2.1.21.5 lobby for grant or loans fund to start aquaculture production.		
				2.1.21.6. Support development of fish value chain.		
				2.1.21.7 Promote integrated agriculture-aquaculture farming.		

Development Issue 38: Poor infrastructure development of the Boma and most urban centres

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages SDGs 2030 Agenda
Poor Infrastructure development at the boma and most urban centres	Lack of urban structure plans and detailed layout plans at the boma and most trading centres	To Improve land use planning at the boma & all trading centres from 30% to 65% by 2022	To enhance integrated urban planning	Develop urban structure plans and detailed layout plans for the boma Strengthen town planning committees and plot allocation committees	MGDS III Other Development Areas Human Settlement and Physical Planning; Integrated Rural Development	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being; Sustainable Cities and Communities
	Multiple land owners	To improve living environment	To synchronize land ownership in the District	1.1 Develop detailed layout plans 1.2 Intensify inspections 1.3 Disseminate safer housing standards guidelines		
	Inadequate human resources	To improve living environment	To improve quality of planning & development in the District	1.1 Train staff 1.2 Procure necessary equipment		

Development Issue 39: High incidences of crime

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
High incidences of crime	Porous borders	To reduce crime rate from 68% to 30% by 2022 To increase access to justice delivery.	To improve security	Intensify police patrols Enhance use of national IDs	MGDS III Other Development Areas: Peace and Security	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
	Weak community policing forums		To strengthen community forum by 2020	Strengthen community policing forums Provide incentives to CPFs Conduct awareness campaigns Increase financial support and equipment to community policing forums		
	Careless driving		To reduce accidents	Enforce road traffic regulations Conduct civic education Provide equipments to traffic police Lobby for more staffs		
	Substance and alcohol abuse		To improve security	Conduct civic education on dangers of alcohol & drug abuse		
	Inadequate transport and financial resources for both police and courts		To increase access to justice	Provide necessary infrastructure & equipments		
	Few victim support units		To reduce vulnerability	1.1 Establish additional victim support units 1.2 Maintain existing infrastructure		
	Few staff house		To improve staff motivations (judiciary and police)	1.1 Lobby for construction of more staff houses 1.2 Intensify mobile courts		
	Lack of juvenile and female cells		To prevent mixing of culprits	Lobby for construction of juvenile & female cells		

Development Issue 40: Low household income

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Benchmark Targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Low household income	Low commodity prices for agriculture produce	To improve household income from 38% to 50% by 2022	To increase household income	1.1 Promote value addition 1.2 Strengthen ADMARC 1.3 Enforce farm produce minimum prices from government	MGDS III Other Development Areas: Integrated Rural Development	Goal 1: No poverty
	High unemployment rate		To increase employment opportunities to youth	1.1 Promote value addition on agriculture produce 1.2 Strengthen coffee production		
	Low business management skills		To improve business skills	1.1 Form cooperatives 1.2 Form clubs & business groups 1.3 Conduct business management trainings		
	Low access to micro finance institutions		To increase investment capital	1.1 Lobby for more lending institutions 1.2 Form groups, cooperatives & associations 1.3 Promote IGAs		

Development Issue 41: Low knowledge of governance and decentralization and inadequate institutional capacity

Issue / Problem	Causes	District Development Objective / Bench mark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Low knowledge of governance and decentralization and inadequate institutional capacity	Weak grassroots structures & Misconception about human rights and democracy	To enhance governance and decentralization in the council	To improve capacity of grassroots structures	Conduct civic education Train decentralized structures and all relevant stakeholders	MGDS III Other Development Areas: Governance	Goal 10,1: Reduced Inequalities, No poverty.
	Lack of incentives		To motivate volunteers	Conduct reviews Lobby for grants from central government Promote mobilization of local resources		
	Poor information flow		To enhance knowledge in democracy and human rights	Conduct quarterly reviews Strengthen AECs		
	Weak collaboration among development implementers		To improve quality of development services	Develop MOU Develop M&E System Conduct Monthly DEC meetings		
	Delays in updating planning & development instruments		To improve quality of development services	Update SEP, DDP & Sectoral plans		

Development Issue 42: Limited access of vulnerable children, women and people with disabilities to essential quality services

Issue / Problem	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark targets	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to MGDS III (2017-2022)	Linkages to SDGs 2030 Agenda
Limited access of vulnerable children, women and people with disabilities to essential quality services	Weak enforcement of inclusive policies	To reduce number of vulnerable children from 14519 to 1000 children.	To increase access of vulnerable and marginalized groups to quality and sustainable essential services	13.Enforce inclusive policies 14.Put in place by-laws	MGDS III Other development Areas: Gender Youth development, Persons with Disability and Social Welfare:	Goal 10,5 Reduced Inequalities, Gender Equality
	Weak coordination among child welfare service providers			Conduct awareness on the plight of vulnerable children and available service packages		
	Capacity deficiencies of key child welfare structures			Increase the technical capacity of child service providers		
	Knowledge gap of service providers on the existence of essential quality child service packages.			1.1 Lobby with gate keepers to include vulnerable people in programmes 1.2 Resources mobilization for child protection 1.3 Strengthen multi-sectoral approach to child service provision		
	Inconsistent progress tracking of child welfare programme activities			Enhance regular and consistent progress Monitoring of child programme activities		
	Few special needs service			Community sensitization on disability issues and right of persons with disability		
	Long distances to access services health: facilities, school and agriculture			1.1 Establish service centres at minimum standard 1.2 Adopt vulnerability friendly infrastructure policy		
	Inadequate accessibility to private and public infrastructure			Adopt vulnerability friendly infrastructure policy		

Appendices: Mapping of MGDS III Key Priority Areas to the SDGs and Agenda 2063

MGDS KPAs	SDGs	Agenda 2063
Agriculture and Climate Change Management	End poverty in all its forms everywhere End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Make cities and human settlements, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.
Education and Skills Development	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Achieve gender equality and empower women and girls Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance An Africa of good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.
Transport and ICT infrastructure	End poverty in all its forms everywhere End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.

MGDS KPAs	SDGs	Agenda 2063
Energy, Industry and tourism Development	End poverty in all its forms everywhere End hunger achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and empower women and girls Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all promote resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development An integrated continent, politically united and based on the ideals of Pan-Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.
Health and Population Management	End poverty in all its forms everywhere Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development An Africa where development is people-driven, unleashing the potential of its women and youth Africa as a strong, united and influential global player and partner.

Appendix 4.1 Estates and estate land in Chitipa District

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Kameme	Muzachade	Steven C Mwale	65
Kameme	Luwene	JJ Munthali	35
Kameme	Zumbe	Geofrey Simkonda	13.6
Kameme	Siyame	D. Siame	18.88
Kameme	Ng'ambi	BT Ng'ambi	39.24
Kameme	Simbeye	CS Simbeye	14.72
Kameme	Upina	BK Mbeye	3.81
Kameme	Mwalwanda	A. Mwalwanda	1
Total EPA Ha			191.25
Mwamkumbwa	Mwanginde	EE Mwanginde	33
Total EPA Ha			33
Misuku	Mughogho	Webster R. Chomo	12
Misuku	Mwas yokela	DK Msukwa	11
Misuku	Mwasakani	Eneya J. Kayange	18

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Misuku	Mwegha	O.K. Mulwafu	38.72
Misuku	Chipwela	Austin B. Pwele	17.4
Misuku	Itulo	Smallholder Coffee Authority	1.94
Misuku	Mondo	Smallholder Coffee Authority	2.6
Total EPA Ha			101.66
Chisenga	Sayili	Kenton R. Munkhondya	26
Chisenga	Musomali	Kenford H. Munkhodya	26
Chisenga	Chakwanika	John C. Nyasulu	19.93
Chisenga	Munthali	AM Munthali	15.14
Chisenga	Atate Enterprise	IE Chiwawa	1.63
Chisenga	Chidongo	HR Munkhondya	79.7
Chisenga	Muzinza	Luka Mzinza	40.3
Chisenga	Vijere 2	Jennston Mfunne	153
Chisenga	Esress	Esress Mfunne	175
Chisenga	China	Henry M. Mkandawire	33.64
Chisenga	Manthara	EP. Karuwa	41.92
Chisenga	Kanyuka	Meston Gondwe	12.82
Chisenga	Simphawuwo	Given SK Muwowo	15.4
Chisenga	Kenani	Davius K. Mhango	15.6
Chisenga	Mapake	RA Kawonga	7.37
Chisenga	Kajikwinyile	Blackson M. Mwandira	15.8
Chisenga	Samika	MI Kaonga	22
Chisenga	Soweza	RHC Mkandawire	19.69
Chisenga	Suzgo	Koudlous Kasonda	14.5
Chisenga	Chiwuluntha	AK Ngwira	38.12
Chisenga	Wasysla	EAW Kalumbi	94.26
Chisenga	Mulyankhanga	Esau Judge Kaina	16.1
Total EPA Ha			883.92
Kavukuku	Musambala	HK Muwowo	13.6
Kavukuku	Mwatamata Mulumang'ombe	E. Chiwoni	16
Kavukuku	Kawiya 2	MH Munyenyembe	24.48
Kavukuku	Kanjanja	T.A. Munyenyembe	16.64
Kavukuku	Serenje	Medson P. Pajere Muwowo	28.6
Kavukuku	Kavikondo	BSL Mwandira	42.24
Kavukuku	Musaiwale	Bentry Muwowo	8
Kavukuku	Ndamyo	Edson Simwinga	18.4
Kavukuku	Wukani	Foswell M Chilenga	15.8
Kavukuku	Chalankha	MH Muwowo	84
Kavukuku	Chisulo	Chisulo Milton Muwowo	41.76
Kavukuku	Movwile	Fredrick Gad Mwandira	18.35
Kavukuku	Yaled	Titus Mbambala	6.95
Kavukuku	Mavuto	Hebert Muwowo Kajera	32.3
Kavukuku	Kalinkha	MHK Munyenyembe	14.5
Kavukuku	Fukafukani	Frank Kaira	34.4
Kavukuku	Muzawe	Smole Gondwe	12.4

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Kavukuku	Lamaka	LP Kaonga	56.1
Kavukuku	Nkhadoleanawo	Kondwani S.W. Kaonga	30.7
Kavukuku	Kawiya 2	Henry M. Munyenembe	14.56
Kavukuku	Kajera	Green K Mughogho	56.75
Kavukuku	Kawuwi	Heston KI Muchelenje	26.46
Kavukuku	Serewende	Lenson J. Mkwala	48.6
Kavukuku	Chalamile	LimaniMwandira	18.4
Kavukuku	Chizamo	LLC Kaonga	51.5
Kavukuku	Chanamana	FidessMfume	47.1
Kavukuku	Zakariah	Cheyo Chronite Ngambi	15.68
Kavukuku	Fukafukani	Frank K. Kayira	34.4
Kavukuku	Kawuwo	WC Nyirenda	20
Kavukuku	Mwachiponde	Frackson T. Mbambala	14.76
Kavukuku	Kapira	R Kapira	60.97
Kavukuku	Sumbi	RTC Munyenembe	13.4
Kavukuku	Kanjere	BMC Munyenembe	19.99
Kavukuku	Kangotola	LM Munyenembe	26.12
Kavukuku	Ndulwe	LLC Kaonga	36
Kavukuku	Gamba	FR Mfune	22
Kavukuku	Gulanawe	PKB Kaonga	36.6
Kavukuku	Chami	Akim Y Kaonga	10.04
Kavukuku	Chilenga	A Chilenga	52.9
Kavukuku	Kamzeze	HK Mfune	10.72
Kavukuku	Kajera	Greed K Mughogho	17.98
Kavukuku	Mwakhila	EHA Simwaka	54.4
Kavukuku	Chaza	Henry M. Mkandawire	45.6
Kavukuku	Zilimo	Lovewell LC Kaonga	64.76
Kavukuku	Milika	Milton I. Kaonga	43.83
Kavukuku	Wadoko	Juglous Kasonda	52.8
Kavukuku	Wayimba	Nelson DC Mughogho	47.04
Kavukuku	Mulirakuswera	Bodwin M. Chilongo	29.76
Total EPA Ha			1,508.34
Lufita	Kaira Estate	AP Kaira	114.56
Lufita	Chighula	Johnson J Ghambi	30.8
Lufita	Mwadhundu	GM Nkhoma	11.48
Lufita	Chiwawa	IE Chiwawa	13.1
Lufita	Maghamba	Geston M Mulungu	17.6
Lufita	Yandama	Nowah Mgode	14.36
Lufita	Mzalendo	Phillip Nyondo	12.84

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Lufita	Nang'amba	Diamond Mubila	12.6
Lufita	Namwafi	Chief Mwaulambiya	19.72
Lufita	Chiru	DK Harawa	42.72
Lufita	Masambala	HK Mughogho	13.6
Lufita	Mwalwenje	Watson Msukwa	37
Lufita	Nyagama	Amoss M Mwale	29.71
Lufita	Ndopa	BD Kayange	12
Lufita	Usowoya	Edwin Msowoya	12
Lufita	Matata	Creston Sikwese	17.6
Lufita	Limbanazo	AD Ganiza	33.6
Lufita	Ibanda	Jailos A Vinkhumbo	12.24
Lufita	Dalu	D Mkandawire	28.8
Lufita	Wakalamba 1	Benard Msukwa	16
Lufita	Simbeye	O Simbeye	29
Lufita	Kapina	MK Mtafya	8.2
Lufita	Katenga	Kazenga ZHJ Sibale	49
Lufita	Mukolacho	JS Mulenga	20
Lufita	Bawa bake	Agness Msukwa	22.24
Lufita	Sefu	Lameck Kapesa	12.2
Lufita	Panja	Beenwell Panja	13
Lufita	Chalo	Ephron Y Ng'ambi	28.72
Lufita	Asimenye	BAT Mwemtete	23.75
Lufita	Judge	Loyd Mfunu	12.32
Lufita	watikimiwa	Abel Mlenga	13.92
Lufita	Chilambo	Rabson Chiona	18.4
Lufita	Msakachuma	Enwell Musukwa	13
Lufita	Kasani	KCM Ng'ambi	10.06
Lufita	Chilale	NBM Chilale	9.06
Lufita	Banja	ME Mwangende	24.04
Lufita	Kashambeyu	B Mogha	21.76
Lufita	Membere	RI Chisumira	19.78
Lufita	Fukumele	Mkumbwa	21.2
Lufita	Malizgani	M Siyame	28
Lufita	Kalumbamazobenyanaga	O Gondwe	17.1
Lufita	Mwanthepele	HE Nyongo	19.14
Lufita	Mbiriwizi	C Mughogho	16.8
Lufita	Mkamanga	Mkamanga	18.21
Lufita	Mahaha	WR Manja	17.67
Lufita	Visuzgo	Miss E Namunthali	17.13

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Lufita	Matela	B Nyondo	28.7
Lufita	Mwambande	W Panja	22.46
Lufita	Kafunda	B Kafunda	42.5
Lufita	Tughele	LMW Mwenechanya	25.95
Lufita	Chifuyanabana	MC Mubisa	41.5
Lufita	Mwalwenje	William Kayange	16.5
Lufita	Kawungwe	JophetKalua	32
Lufita	Nangwazi	AK Chiona	25.48
Lufita	Mwakapama	Miss A Mughogho	23.8
Lufita	Chaupi	Miss D Namusongole	55.88
Lufita	Mwalumo	NecksonMbughi	16.4
Lufita	Kamisa	Diamond Kamisa	33.8
Lufita	Kasote	E Musukwa	36.7
Lufita	Kalwanje	W Chiona	21
Lufita	Msukwa	PL Msukwa	25.4
Lufita	Nang'amba	Austin Pwele	2.85
Lufita	Chikwefu	BS Ng'ambi	23.23
Lufita	Simbeye	KK Simbeye	33.28
Lufita	Mlwafu	OK Mlwafu	29
Lufita	Mlenga	Moses Mlenga	12.69
Lufita	Muwuka	Anderson Mwale	12.2
Lufita	Chalunjika	AVC Kumwenda	12.52
Lufita	Chinthuwaka	Augustin C Kumwenda	12.1
Lufita	Suzgo	ObrainMukavuMunthali	15.4
Lufita	Kanyika	Newton S Kanyika	18.04
Lufita	Mwayira	LastonChiona	19.6
Lufita	Kavulula	TimeiousChilongo	10.13
Lufita	Katowa	RKC Msopole	22.07
Lufita	Mubisa	AM Mubisa	20.23
Lufita	Twavwane	H Mwanja	19.51
Lufita	Mwakazundu	L Kabaghe	17.8
Lufita	Mulagha and Family	MA Mulagha	34.45
Lufita	Sinkhonde	BA Simkonda	29.31
Lufita	Luhanga	Edward WM Luhanga	19.36
Lufita	Nyondo	R Nyondo	44.41
Lufita	Sokalabo	AD Mulungu	23.4
Lufita	Mwambala	W Musukwa	18.64
Lufita	Simengwa	GS Simengwa	20.94
Lufita	Mtengawose	NR Mulambya	16.49

Name Of EPA	Name of Estate	Estate Owner	Hectarage (Ha)
Lufita	Mwandepusha	ES Kabuye	65
Lufita	Mwanjabala	EM Benga	15.63
Lufita	Mwafyela	GAM Mushani	18.02
Lufita	Changala	RW Munyenyebe	13.99
Lufita	Mwale	GMC Mwale	51.96
Lufita	Simbeye	LCA Simbeye	15.42
Lufita	Nkhalamu	Ebert Peter Harawa	17.56
Lufita	Masebo	A Masebo	31.07
Lufita	Munindi	WN Mtambo	31.55
Lufita	Mulambya	AP Kayuni	15.03
Lufita	Weekend	W Mkumbwa	20.2
Lufita	Mwakasala	AZ Kanyika	19.87
Lufita	Kamuzu	HA Mushali	18.33
Lufita	Yobe	BF Chipeta	28.2
Lufita	Mulambya	NR Mulambya	8.86
Total EPA Ha			2,312.44
Total District hectarage under estates			5,030.61

With support rendered by the
United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), through the
Local Government Accountability and Performance (LGAP) project.