



# **Kasungu District Council**

# **Socio Economic Profile**

## **2017 - 2022**

September, 2017

*Cover: top left, elephant in Kasungu National Park promoting tourism; top right, Chidzenje Primary School block constructed with funding from Local Development Fund; bottom left, Shayona*

*Cement Factory, promoting local industry and employment opportunities; bottom right, a lead farmer in his demonstration tobacco farm.*

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## Abbreviations

ADC	Area Development Committee
ADMARC	Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation
AEC	Area Executive Committee
AFORD	Alliance for Democracy
AGRESS	Agriculture Gender Roles Extension Support
ANC	Ante-Natal Clinic
APW	Association of Progressive Women
BCC	Behaviour Change and Communication
BZDP	Border Zone Development Project
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDA/O	Community Development Assistant/Officer
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CDSS	Community Day Secondary School
CHAM	Christian Hospital Association of Malawi
CO	Clerical Officer
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSTU	Civil Servants Trade Union
DACC	District Aids Cordination Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DDPS	District Development Planning System
DDPF	District Development Planning Framework
DC	District Commissioner
DEC	District Executive Committee
DGMH	David Gordon Memorial Hospital
DIACC	District Interfaith Aids Cordination Committee
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DPP	Democratic Progressive Party
EDETA	Enterprise Development and Training Agency
EHP	Essential Health Package
EPA	Extension Planning Area

EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi
FEW	Forestry Extension Worker
FP	Family Planning
FPAM	Family Planning Association of Malawi
GVH	Group Village Headman/woman
GOM/RFA	Government of Malawi / Roads Fund Administration
HBC	Home Based care
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HEP	Household Energy Programme
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSA	Health Surveillance Assistant
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUCD	Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
KNP	Kasungu National Park
KPA	Key Priority Area
LDF PWP	Local Development Fund Public Works Programme
LEA	Local Education Authority
MCP	Malawi Congress Party
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MPTC	Malawi Posts and Telecommunications
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MRFC	Malawi Rural Finance Company
MSF	Medicins sans Frontiers
MTL	Malawi Telecommunication Limited
NABW	National Association of Business Women
NASME	National Association of Small and Medium Enterprise
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit

NSO	National Statistical Office
OTP	Outpatient Therapeutic Programme
OVOP	One Village One Product
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RIDP	Rural Infrastructure Development Programme
RA	Roads Authority
RFA	Roads Fund Administration
RDP	Rural Development Project
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEDOM	Small Enterprise Development of Malawi
SEP	Socio Economic Profile
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
TA	Traditional Authority
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TUM	Teachers' Union of Malawi
UDF	United Democratic Front
UFMR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
VFA	Village Forest Area
VH	Village Head Man/Woman
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VNRMC	Village Natural Resources Management Committee
WCBA	Women of Child Bearing Age
WHO	World Health Organisation
WESM	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi
YTSC	Youth Technical Sub-Committee

## **Foreword**

In its effort to promote participatory democracy and decentralized development, Kasungu District Council conducted a situation analysis of the physical, political, cultural, social and economic aspects of the district as a first step towards the formulation of a District Development Plan for 2017 - 2022.

The purpose of this profile is to take a snapshot of the socio-economic situation in the district as a basis for all developmental activities to be undertaken, with emphasis on identifying priority areas. The existing situation clearly shows that there are gaps prevailing in the district. This calls for a concerted effort by all stakeholders including those at the grassroots level, in developing possible solutions to the identified problems. This document will be an important basis towards the production of the District Development Plan.

It is my sincere expectation that the 2017 – 2022 SEP will be key to realisation of the goals of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategies III at the district level

**Shadreck Mvula**

**Kasungu Council Chairman**

## Acknowledgements

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J. J. Kanyangalazi

District Commissioner

## Executive Summary

This document provides a quick snapshot of the overall physical, social and economic situation of Kasungu 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 socioeconomic 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, which include physical location, administrative structures, local politics, demography and settlement patterns. The document has revealed the need to continue monitoring the general features, as they have a bearing on the soils, rainfall, and climate change conditions. It also has revealed the need to restructure some institutions in order to enhance their functionality. In addition, the analysis uncovers gender inequalities in the district. The demographic figures demonstrate rapid population growth, which has implication for the local economy and service delivery.

Chapter 2 is on land use and the tenure system, and shows the need for the Council to be proactive on land administration matters. The current Council performance does not match the provisions of the land laws and policy such as administering land, survey and institute physical plans for all rural and urban land.

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

Chapter 4 presents some economic data, which reveals high incidences of poverty in the district. The chapter highlights sectors that can drive the economy. Kasungu has an agro-based economy, but has lots of untapped opportunities in mining and tourism. The relationship between the public and private sectors also needs to be enhanced in order to boost the local economy and address the poverty challenges.

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. The chapter also reveals the weaknesses in the governance situation in the district.

Chapter 8 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 final chapter presents the District Development Planning Framework (DDPF). In the DDPF, the district development priority issues are tentatively identified, their causes highlighted, analysed objectively and strategies proposed. The issues are linked to the national MGDS III and the global SDGs.

It is anticipated that district planners, NGOs, academicians, politicians, members of Kasungu District Council, development partners and all stakeholders in Kasungu District Council will find this document useful.





# CHAPTER I

## 1.0 General Features

### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the physical location and size of Kasungu District Council. It also defines the topography, geology, hydrology, soils, wind, rainfall and temperature as determinants of climatic conditions, which also have influence on socio-economic dimensions for development. The MGDS III states that climate change affects a number of sectors in the country; the worst hit is agriculture. It further states that there is low use of climate and meteorological services to inform planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of different programmes and projects in various sectors, including agriculture.

In aligning the MGDS III to decentralized planning and implementation, this chapter explains how factors such as rainfall pattern and wind explain climate change impacts on performance in various sectors. MGDS III noted that climate change and meteorological services are not significantly utilized for planning purposes.

The MGDS III also revealed that extraction of minerals is a basic and essential activity having an important contribution to the economic well being of any country. The geology of Kasungu reveals the presence of mineral deposits, which are currently not fully exploited, yet vital for economic growth.

### 1.2 Physical Description

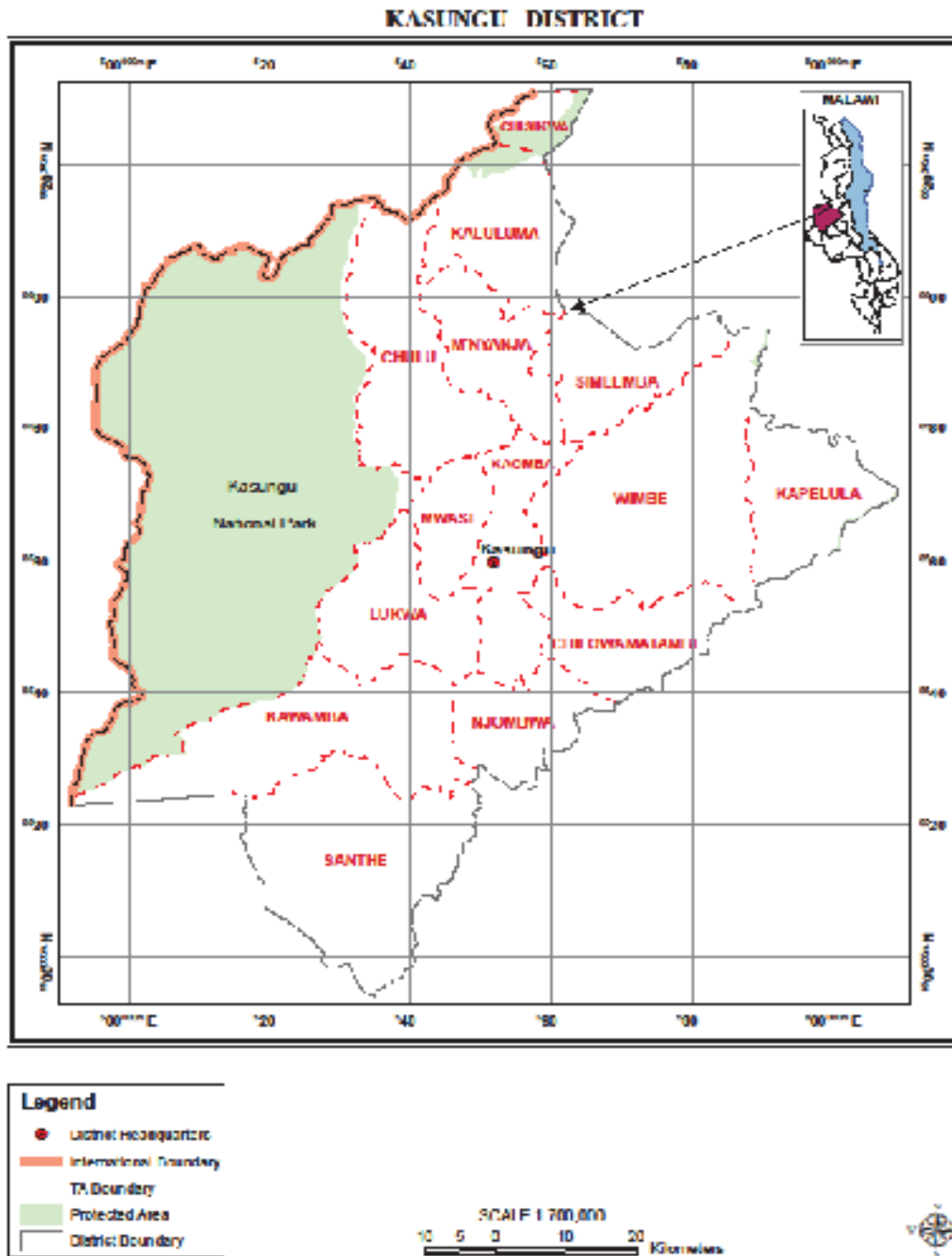
#### 1.2.1 Location and Size.

Kasungu District is located in the Central Region of the Republic of Malawi, at longitude 13° 00' 00" S and latitude 33° 25' 00" E as shown in Map 1. The total area of the district is 7,878 square kilometres, making up 8.4% of the total land area of Malawi (94,276 square kilometres). The district is bordered by Zambia in the west; Mchinji, Dowa, and Lilongwe in the south; Mzimba in the north; and Nkhotakota and Ntchisi in the east. It is one of the biggest districts in Malawi, and the second largest in the central region after the district of Lilongwe. It shares boundaries with the largest number of districts in the Central Region. The district has both Municipal and District Councils with their headquarters located approximately 127 kms northwest of Lilongwe. Kasungu is a well-known district, being the home of the late First President of Republic of Malawi, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.

Kasungu has in the past few decades attracted a large population for settlement. The effects of this are discussed in the land use chapter. The district's proximity to Lilongwe makes it very accessible and viable for development. The district attracts civil society organizations (CSOs) for the same reason, in addition to agro-economic factors. However, having both Municipality and District Council in same locality has negative impacts on service delivery, as distribution is more skewed to the municipality area.

The MGDS III makes it very clear that there is a need to manage migration and urbanisation. The Council therefore must take into consideration population growth attributed to settlement when planning land use. Kasungu also needs to take advantage of its location for economic advantage and to improve the livelihood of the majority of its people, who are currently poor.

Map 1: Location of Kasungu District in Malawi



Source: SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

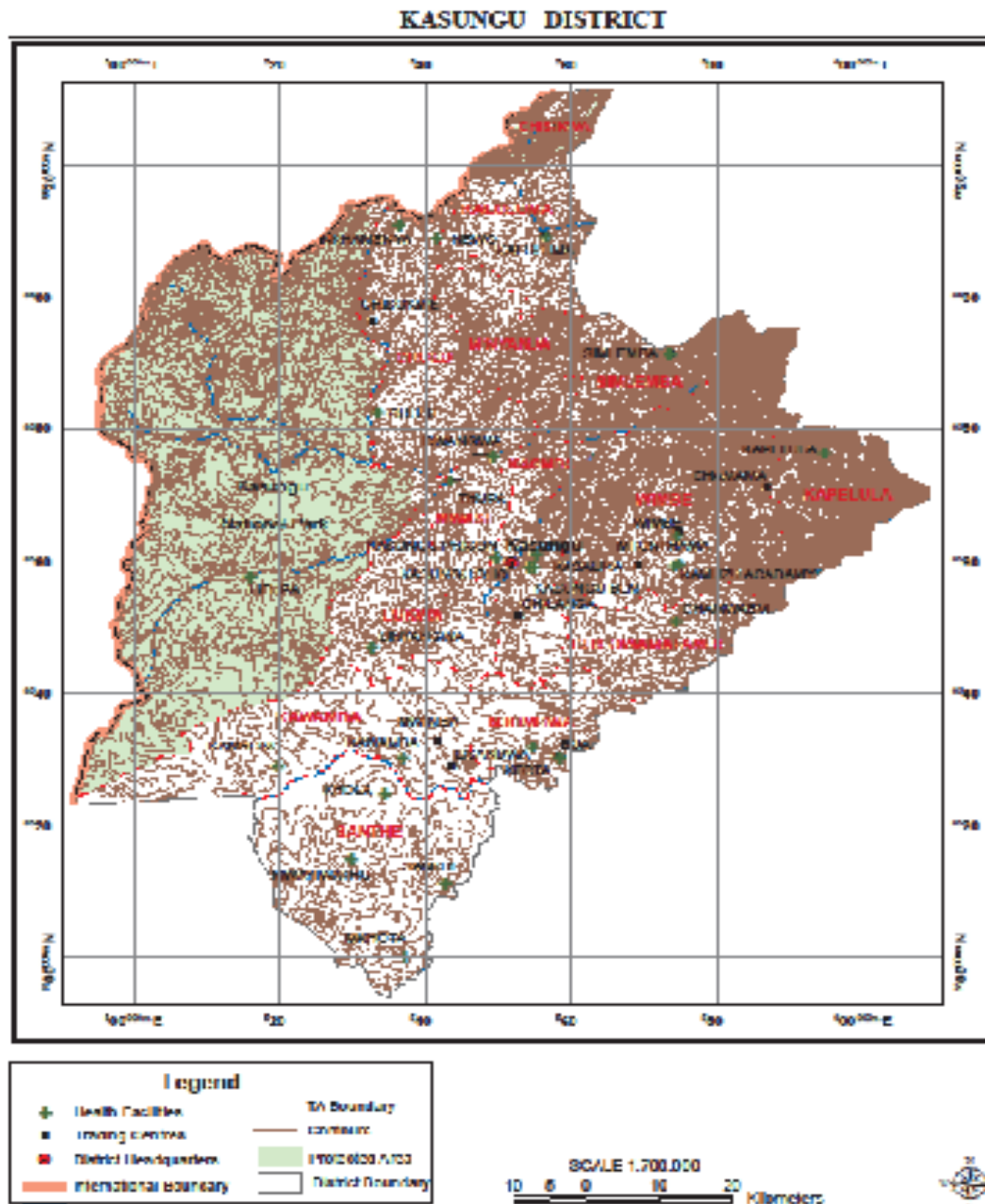
## **1.3 Topography, Geology, and Hydrology**

### **1.3.1 Topography**

Kasungu has three main landforms: plains; Rift Valley scarp, and hill zones. The district is predominantly flat. The lowest district elevation is 800m above sea level, while the highest elevation is on Kasungu Mountain, at 1,451m above sea level. The plain area covers approximately 90% of the district. Even though the district is largely flat, the topography within a radius of 3 square kms from any given point contains significant variations in elevation, with a maximum elevation change of 352m and an average elevation of 1,053m. Within a radius of 16 square kms, the variance is 450m. And within a radius of 80 square kms, it is 1,338m (See Map 2). The Rift Valley scarp zones are located in the east and northeast of the district. The hill zones of the district include Mchezi, Chimaliro, and Kasungu towns.

The topography of Kasungu has a bearing on drainage. As the district is predominantly flat, most rivers receive deposits of soils from surface run-offs such that most rivers are silting up as explained in detail below. This affects agricultural productivity, as well as various irrigation efforts, the fishing industry, and water management, all of which are important areas that MGDS III has prioritised for development.

**Map 2: Topography of Kasungu District by TAs and Trading Centres**



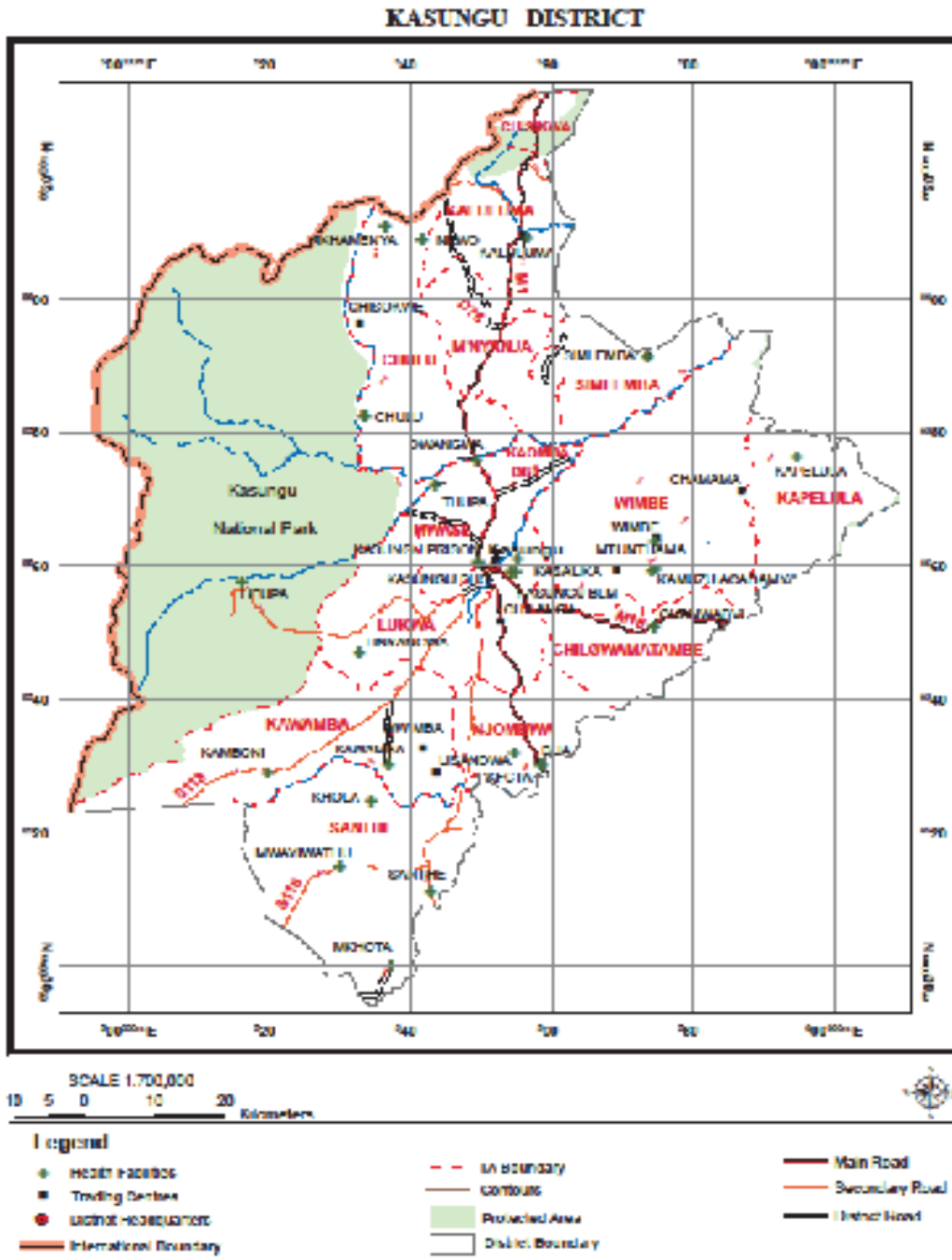
Source: SURVEY DEPARTMENT

### 1.3.2 Hydrology

The district has two perennial rivers and six tributaries (see Map 3). The perennial rivers are Dwangwa and Bua, and Mpsadzi, Rusa, Lingadzi, Milenje, Luwelezi, and Lupache Rivers are tributaries. The rivers flow through deeply incised gorges and valleys. Smaller rivers (e.g. Rusa, Lingadzi, Milenje, Luwelezi, and Lupache) in many instances follow older lines of structural weakness rather than the overall direction of slope. They display vigorous head-ward erosion, cutting back into the escarpment. Deposition rather than erosion and meandering and braided channels are the norm. As a result, these rivers are gradually silting up.

The siltation of rivers affects fish populations, irrigation development, and water access, as discussed in detail in Chapter 4 on the local economy. The MGDS III emphasizes promoting the use of irrigation in crop production, so there is a need to identify strategies that reverse the silting of rivers. The MGDS III also prioritises the restocking wildlife populations in protected areas. However it will be difficult to achieve the envisaged increase in wildlife population with the limited availability of water in the silted rivers.

**Map 3: Hydrology**



Source: SURVEYS DEPARTMENT

### **1.3.3 Geology**

A wide variety of rocks and sediments are found in Kasungu District. The geological history of the district ranges from early to late Precambrian Age rocks with granitics in the basement complex to more recent tertiary to recent sediments in the lake shore area. Most parts of the district are underlain by metamorphic rocks of sedimentary and igneous origins known collectively as the Malawi Basement Complex. The most abundant rocks are foliated biotite and hornblende. Quartzites form bands within the gneisses in the district. These gneisses contain gemstones such as aquamarine, almandine garnet, rose quartz, tourmaline, amethyst and sunstone. As will be discussed in the mining section, these resources can add value to economic development if they are fully explored.

### **1.4 Soil**

The district has fertile soils dominated by ferralic and chronic cumbisols that are well drained, coarse to medium texture and reddish in colour. Sandy clay loam and pure sandy soils are dominant in Kasungu's northern and northwestern areas, while reddish soils are dominant in Kasungu's eastern areas. The soil pH ranges from 5.5 - 6.5. The main types of soil in the district are latosols, lithosols and gleys. The soil type is a determinant factor for cropping system productivity. The above soils reduce nutrients and are quick to lose water so it is important for the district to use agronomic technologies, which is discussed in detail in the section on agricultural productivity. The loss of vegetation has also contributed to problems of soil erosion and siltation of water bodies.

### **1.5 Climate and Climate Change**

Kasungu normally experiences a tropical savanna climate characterized by cool to warm temperatures. The monthly average temperature for Kasungu is 22°C (2004 - 2013). The temperature ranges from 11°C during cold months of June and July to 32°C in October and November (refer to Mean Temperatures, Tables 2 & 3).

#### **1.5.1 District Climate**

##### **1.5.1.1 Rainfall**

The rainy season typically starts in October and ends in April, with high rainfall in the months of December, January, and February. The main rain-bearing winds are the warm and moist Congo air mass and southeasterly winds that prevail and converge over most parts of the Central and Northern Regions of Malawi from November to April. Cool southeasterly winds bring light rainfall in April and early May. The average annual rainfall is 720 mm, with most of the rains falling between the months of December and March. However, the rainfall pattern and distribution have not been stable over the last three decades. The worst decade was from 2001 to 2010 when the district recorded an average rainfall of 650 mm. As the district is dependent on rain-fed agriculture, dwindling rains mean that production and productivity are reduced, and this affects the economic performance of the district.

Table 1 illustrates that the rainfall has been unpredictable over the years, dropping from a normal of 720mm to 573mm in the 2012/13 season and 695mm in 2013/14 season. Rainfall days have drastically reduced to only 55 days as experienced in 2013/14. To reach maturity, most seasonal crops require rainfall of more than 90 days so there is an urgent need for the district to find early maturing crops or to utilise irrigation farming in order to enhance economic growth as required by the MGDS III.

**Table 1: Average rainfall and rain days for 2010-2017**

	2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days	Rainfall (mm)	Rain days
<b>October</b>	4.7	2	0	0	0	0	1.6	1	3.9	1	38.2	1
<b>November</b>	24.6	7	3.6	1	28.5	5	5.0	2	3.1	1	4.8	3
<b>December</b>	113.2	10	179.8	10	79.1	10	58.0	8	123.8	13	49.1	4
<b>January</b>	434.9	24	187.6	18	183.9	21	263.1	26	159.5	14	216.4	24
<b>February</b>	N/A	0	147.0	16	372.2	23	261.6	19	137.6	13	373.1	20
<b>March</b>	116.8	21	49.2	7	26.9	12	115.4	10	166.3	11	183.	16
<b>April</b>	21.9	20	6.1	3	2.0	2	31.6	4	16.7	4	32.4	3
<b>May</b>	0	7	0	0	2.4	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	00	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>715.5</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>620.9</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>610.9</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>897.2</b>	<b>71</b>

Source: District Meteorological Office (2017)

### 1.5.2 Mean Temperature Ranges for 2010-2017

Tables 2 and 3 illustrate that monthly mean minimum temperatures for 2010 to 2017 were experienced from April to September, while maximum temperatures were recorded from October to March. This illustrates a departure from the normal mean minimum temperatures experienced in the past. MGDS III recognises the need to address adverse impacts of climate change, as this has a negative impact on various sectors of the economy. This is critical for proper planning by various development partners in the district.

**Table 2: Monthly Mean minimum temperature, 2010-2017.**

Year	Monthly Mean Minimum Temperatures (°C)												Annual mean
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
<b>2010</b>	19.5	19.7	19	17.8	13.8	11.9	13.2	14	16.5	18.7	20.5	19.4	17.0
<b>2011</b>	18.7	18.3	18.3	16.5	13.6	10.9	10.3	11.3	14.6	19.1	19.6	19.3	15.9
<b>2012</b>	18.2	N/A	18.0	13.9	11.8	10.6	8.6	12.8	16.3	19.0	19.3	19.4	15.3
<b>2013</b>	18.9	18.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.9	18.7
<b>2014</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	N/A	10.7	13.7	14.4	18.2	20.0	19.0	15.7
<b>2015</b>	19.9	17.9	16.3	15.9	12.4	10.1	11.2	11.2	15.7	18.4	19.8	19.7	19.9
<b>2016</b>	19.5	19.1	19.1	16.7	12.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.5	19.7	19.5
<b>2017</b>	19.0	18.6	18.3	20.9	N/A	10.4	9.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.0

Source: District Meteorological Office (2017)



**Table 3: Mean maximum temperatures, 2010-2017.**

Year	Monthly Mean Maximum Temperatures (°C)												Annual mean
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2010	27.4	26.8	28	28.3	25.7	24.6	25.6	29.2	32.1	32.3	28.2	28.2	28.0
2011	28.2	29.0	N/A	29.6	27.8	27.4	25.6	27.8	29.3	29.6	31.8	30.1	28.7
2012	27.1	N/A	28.1	27.2	26.9	25.9	25.8	27.0	29.3	32.3	32.0	30.3	28.4
2013	28.9	28.4	28.6	29.6	28.5	26.0	25.2	27.0	30.0	31.1	31.1	28.1	28.5
2014	26.0	27.3	28.5	28.5	29.0	N/A	25.9	28.0	29.2	31.8	30.9	32.1	<b>28.8</b>
2015	28.3	28.3	28.6	28.5	28.8	27.5	27.6	27.7	29.5	32.3	33.2	31.1	<b>29.3</b>
2016	29.9	30.4	30.7	27.9	26.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.1	30.0	<b>29.6</b>
2017	27.5	28.8	25.8	27.6	N/A	25.1	24.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<b>26.6</b>

Source: District Meteorological Office (2017)

### 1.5.3 Prevailing Winds, Speed, and Direction

The district experiences strong winds from April to May and gusting winds from June to December. The winds are usually southeasterly caused by high-pressure cells over the Indian Ocean. The winds would be enough to generate electricity for the district (see Table 4), but technological challenges mean that electricity generation using windmills remains untapped. On average the wind speed levels ranged from 1.9 knots (2010) to 2.3 knots (2015). A 10ft diameter farm-style windmill (covering 78 square feet) can realistically be expected to create 60watts of usable electricity given the wind speed of 2-3 knots. Table 4 shows that the district there the potential to install windmills that can generate electricity for its residents. In the Central Region as a whole, 94.2% of households have no electricity.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 4: Wind speed (2010 – 2014)**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean
<b>2010</b>	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	2	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.3	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2011</b>	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.6	1.8	<b>1.9</b>
<b>2012</b>	1.6	N/A	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	<b>2.3</b>
<b>2013</b>	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.1	<b>1.7</b>
<b>2014</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	<b>0.7</b>

Source: District Meteorological Office (2017)

Identifying wind speed as potential for energy or electricity generation aligns to the MGDS III strategy, which proposes promoting private sector investments in energy generation and power distribution through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and independent power producers.

<sup>1</sup>MDHS Survey 2015-16 Final Report, page 309

## **1.5.4 Humidity**

The monthly relative humidity ranges from 40% to 83%. The district experiences high relative humidity from December to March; evaporation is high during the months of September and October.

## **1.5.5 Climate Change in the District**

### **1.5.5.1 Variability in Temperature and Rainfall by Extension Planning Area (EPA)**

Environmental degradation and climate change have emerged as major developmental issues that have adversely affected food security, water quality, and energy security, thereby limiting government efforts to improve the general livelihoods of both urban and rural communities. Data shows an increase in frequency, intensity, and magnitude of extreme weather events in Malawi over the last two decades. The rainfall pattern is increasingly fluctuating making prediction and planning difficult. Similarly, the district experiences more strong winds, prolonged dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, and flash floods now than before. As noted above, there are variations in mean minimum and maximum temperatures.

### **1.5.5.2 Extreme Environment Hazards**

Over the past two decades, the district experienced the El Niño and La Niña phenomena where normal to below normal and normal to above normal weather conditions were registered, respectively. These conditions lead to dry spells and flooding and therefore crop failure.

Drought and floods also usually lead to injuries, nutrition-related effects, water-borne diseases, airborne and dust-related diseases; vector-borne diseases, and mental and psychosocial health effects. Droughts and floods damaged 10 school blocks, 312 houses, and 77 hectares of maize and tobacco, and killed 311 people between 2012 and 2014. Even though Kasungu is not prone to large-scale flooding, areas along the Dwangwa, Rusa, and Bua Rivers experience floods. In 2014, floods damaged at least 74 houses and affected more than 277 households in different parts of the district (DoDMA, 2014).

During the same period (2012-14), approximately 300,000 people were affected by other disasters. The central and eastern areas of the district (Traditional Authorities Kaomba, Chitanthamapiri, Wimbe, Simlemba, Kapelula, and Chisemphe) faced drought and army worms; the western side of the district, Kawamba, Santhe, and Lukwa, faced strong winds and hailstorms.

### **1.5.5.3 Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management**

Disasters normally occur during the months of January to March. They vary in magnitude and degree of impact, with the eastern part of the district (in TAs Wimbe, Kapelula, Simlemba, and Chilowamatambe) being the most affected. Nevertheless, the district has no early warning systems in place, which is contrary to the MGDS III strategy. The MGDS promotes improving weather and climate monitoring, prediction, information, and knowledge management systems.

In Kasungu, more than 85% of the population lives in rural areas where the main form of livelihood is farming. The farmers have limited knowledge about transferring risks to insurance companies in case of crop failure due to drought and storms.

Dwelling units are usually not elevated above the surface, so when there is heavy rainfall, capillary rise soaks the foundation and the superstructure, thereby posing a risk to the occupants. Further, the units are typically made of mud or constructed with mud mortar and are poorly roofed with grass that does not withstand strong winds. The majority of people who construct such houses are very poor<sup>2</sup> and cannot afford cement.<sup>3</sup>

**Photo 1: A storm damaged home**



*Source: Kasungu District Council (2015)*

#### **1.5.5.4 Disaster Trends**

Disaster disrupts people's livelihoods. There is a need to enhance disaster management planning and response and strengthen preparedness. In line with the MGDS III, Kasungu identified the following disasters (Table 5).

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<sup>2</sup>By contrast, almost half of the rural population (46%) falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles (MDHS 2015-16 Final Report).

<sup>3</sup>MDHS Final Report: The materials used for flooring include earth or sand (74% of households) and cement (25%). There exist, however, considerable differences in flooring material according to place of residence. The most common flooring material in rural areas is earth or sand (83%), while the most common flooring material in urban areas is cement (71%).

**Table 5: Disaster trends and response**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Disaster type</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>2010</b>	Heavy rains	STA Mdunga	No response
		Chitanthamapiri	No response
		Simlemba	No response
	Measles	STA Nyaza	DHO responded
	Hail storm	Mnyanja	No response
	Fire	Boma	No response
<b>2011</b>	Strong winds	TA Kawamba	No response
<b>2012</b>	Strong winds, hailstorm	GVHs: Kawamba, Mwale, Chimelera, Selenje, Chakhala	No Response
		Chilowamatambe	GoM (Pales, plates & blankets)
		GVH Nthumbo	No response
		Mnyanja	No response
		STA MawawaGVHs: Pomphe, Chiwerekka, Thembwe	No response
		TA Kawamba	GoM distributed relief items
		GVHs: Kawamba, Mwale, Chimelera, Selenje, Chakhala	Red Cross distributed tents
	Strong winds, drought	Entire Mangwazu	No response
<b>2013</b>	Army worms, strong winds, drought	Chulu, over 18,000 households affected	Plan Malawi provided relief food
	Army worms, drought, hailstorms and strong winds	TA Kawamba GVHs: Chidongo, Kawamba, Mwale, Diwala	2,340 received relief food from Care Malawi
		Mthunduwala	WFP relief food given
		Chilowamatambe, GVH Banda, Kachulu, Chilindila	No response
		TA Santhe	Relief food was provided through WFP
		GVHs: Chimereka, Chisamba, Munye, Kamboni, Mtanira, Changaluwa	No response
		TA Simlemba	Sheets of plastic papers and maize was provided to affected households

Year	Disaster type	Location	Response
		TA Mangwazu	No response
2014	Strong winds, drought, army worms	TA Chisemphere	GoM provided plastic sheets and maize flour to 14 affected farm families (FF
		Chitanthamapiri, Chinyama and Wimbe	No response
		STA Nyaza	No response
		TA Chulu	No response
		TA Santhe	GoM provided plastic sheets and maize flour to 14 affected farm families
		Simlemba	No response
		TA Simlemba	No response
		STA Chisinga	No response
2015	Strong winds	Santhe, Kawamba, Lukwa	DoDMA responded
	Cholera, army worms	Kaomba	DHO and DADO responded
	Army worms	Njombwa	DADO responded
	Drought	Wimbe, Chitanthamapiri	No response

Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

The table shows that disasters will most likely occur in Traditional Authorities Kawamba, Chitanthamapiri, and Santhe (frequency 3). They may also occur in Simlemba, Nyaza, Wimbe, and Mangwazu (frequency 2). Likely disaster types include strong winds (5), drought (4) and army worms (3).

#### 1.5.5.5 Existing Coping Strategies, Adaptation and Mitigation Interventions

In order to quickly respond to disaster, the Local Government Act mandates councils to manage and mitigate disasters through establishment of district-, area-, and village-level Civil Protection Committees in all 30 TAs and Sub-TAs. The role of civil protection committees is to mainstream implementation of disaster preparedness and response activities. The MGDS III also promotes the strengthening of preparedness capacity for effective response and recovery.

However, this socioeconomic profile (SEP) has found that there is no budget allocation, let alone contingency resources, for disaster management in the district. Instead, the Council relies on the Department of Disasters Management Affairs and other organisations for relief assistance. Generally, the department will also only respond when it has resources available. At times, response comes from implementing partners, as highlighted in Table 5. The Council will need to implement a number of initiatives and processes to assist vulnerable communities and ecosystems with adapting to and mitigating both current and projected climate change impacts. It will be crucial for the Council to include disaster mitigation activities when developing a yearly budget. Strategies will include increasing adaptive capacity and resilience, enhancing carbon sinks, reducing GHG emissions, and improving food security and sustainable economic

development. These will be developed in the District Development plan and will be linked to the other areas of focus, particularly the Vulnerability, Disaster and Risk Management of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III.

## **1.6 Administrative Structures and Local Politics**

### **1.6.1 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). Kasungu 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.

Kasungu District Council uses both political and technical structures in order to enhance participation in democratic decision-making. As outlined below, the political structure, the Full Council, is headed by the Chairperson, while the technical structure, referred to as the District Executive Committee (Secretariat), and is headed by the District Commissioner.

### **1.6.2 Local Government System, Functions, and Structures**

#### **1.6.2.1 Local Government System**

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. Kasungu District plans to collect more resources using all prescribed sources of revenue to meet its obligations.

#### **1.6.2.2 Functions of the Council**

The main function of the District Council is to manage and coordinate service delivery and facilitate development. Specifically, the Council is mandated to undertake the following:

- Consolidating and promoting local democratic institutions and participation.
- Promoting infrastructure economic and social development through the formulation, approval, and execution of a district development plan.
- Mobilising resources for development.

- Maintaining peace and security in conjunction with the police and other law enforcement agencies.
- Passing by-laws for good governance.
- Managing and maintaining postal services, dispensaries, home craft centres, markets, rest houses, roads, and bridges within its area of jurisdiction.
- Borrowing or lending money, levy rates on land or property, taxes and fees.
- Managing disposal and treatment of waste.
- Managing market buildings and premises.
- Managing cemeteries.

### **1.6.2.3 Structures of the Council**

#### **a) Composition of the District Council (by sex)**

The Full Council is composed of 18 councillors, 9 Members of Parliament (MPs), and 16 traditional authorities (TAs). Female representation includes two councillors, two MPs, and one traditional authority, making 11% of the Council membership. The goal of MGDS III is to build an equitable society where opportunity is not defined by sex, age, disability and other vulnerabilities. This is below the 30% threshold prescribed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Protocol. As a step towards addressing inequality in the Council, Kasungu will need to prioritise increasing female representation in the medium term.

#### **b) Composition of the District Executive Committee (DEC) by Sex.**

The DEC or technical advisory body to the District Council is composed of all heads of departments/sectors and NGO partners in the district. The DEC consolidates the proposed development projects from Area Development Committees into the DDP. The DEC is chaired by the District Commissioner, and the Director of Planning and Development acts as Secretary. The total number of DEC members is 83 of which 73 are men, representing 88%, and 10 are women, representing 12%.

#### **c) Number, Names, and Composition of Area Development Committees (ADCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), and Area Executive Committees (AECs)**

##### **1) Area Development Committees (ADCs)**

The ADCs are charged with the mobilization of community resources and the determination of development interventions in the area. The ADC is comprised of the VDCs, under a traditional authority (TA) or sub-traditional authority (STA), with 16 members whose term of office is 5 years and chaired by an elected chairperson. The ward councillor for the area is a member of the ADC. For instance, if one TA has two wards, the two councillors are members of that ADC. Thus, the numbers of councillors in ADCs will vary from one TA to another depending on the number of wards in that area. However, in certain cases, the ADC may combine a number of constituencies or an ADC may be found completely in one constituency.

Kasungu has 30 ADCs.

##### **2) Area Executive Committees (AECs)**

Kasungu has 30 AECs, which are the technical arm at the area level responsible for advising the ADCs on all aspects of local development. The AEC membership is dependent on the number of VDCs, and differs from one area to another. The AECs are represented by extension workers of government agencies and NGOs operating in traditional areas. The chairperson of an AEC is a secretary of the ADC.

### **3) Village Development Committees (VDCs)**

The VDC is a representative body from a group of villages responsible for identifying needs and facilitating planning and development in the communities. There are 506 VDCs in Kasungu according to the number of gazetted.

### **4 Functionality of ADCs, AECs, VDCs**

These structures are currently in place and are somewhat functional as the memberships in the committees were revamped in 2013/14, but mostly convene on a project-specific basis. Most of these committees highlighted the need for empowerment and training as paramount. The AECs are unable to outright associate themselves with land use planning, describing it basically as a new phenomenon for the DEC.

#### **1.6.3 Sectoral Departments**

##### **1.6.3.1 List of Sectors and Departments with Offices in the District**

Almost all sectoral departments have offices at the district level carrying out their respective functions and mandates. Sectors not represented at the district level have their activities implemented through the Office of the District Commissioner. Nevertheless, all activities of ministries/departments are channelled through the District Executive Committee (DEC), with the DC in a coordinating and overseeing role. Sixty percent of the sectors are devolved, as indicated in Table 6.

### 1.6.3.2 Devolution Status in Kasungu

**Table 6: Devolution status**

Devolved Sectors	Undevolved Sectors
Health	Home Affairs and Internal Security
Agriculture and Food Security	Justice and Constitutional Affairs
Immigration	Finance and Economic Development
Trade and Industry	Transport, Works, and Public Infrastructure
Education	Information, Civic Education, and Culture
Labour	Tourism and Wildlife
Youth and Sports	
Gender and Child Development	
Irrigation and water	
Disaster Management	
Fisheries	
National Registration	
Forest and Natural resources	
Environmental affairs	
Transport and Public Works	
Housing	
Lands	

*Source: Kasungu District Council (2017)*

### 1.6.3.3 Statutory Corporations in the District

Statutory Corporations that are represented at the district level include:

- Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC)
- Malawi Postal Corporation (MPC)
- Central Region Water Board (CRWB)
- Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM)
- Malawi Housing Corporation (MHC)
- Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA)
- Tobacco Control Commission (TCC)

Most of the corporations are able to contribute to the delivery of economic services. However, some corporations are underperforming, despite a wider Community demand potential for their services such as Water Board, ESCOM and MHC.

## **1.7 Non-Governmental Organizations**

By 2016, the district had 28 NGOs operating in various sectors. Table 7 shows some of the NGOs operating in the district, including type of intervention, impact area, and donor.

**Table 7: List of non-government organizations active in Kasungu District**

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
<del>Concern Universal (CU) UP</del>	<del>Kasungu WASH Project – Safe Water Supply, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene (WASH) – Phase 1 and 2</del>	<del>Health, Forest</del>	<del>Dec 2016 – Dec 2017</del>	MK180 Million	TAs Kawamba & Santhe, Simlemba, Kaomba & Mwase (All GVHs)	DFID (UKAID) through UNICEF
<del>Mzuzu CADECO M</del>	<del>Modernization of Demand Driven ICT Extension Project-Use of ICT in Extension</del>	<del>Agriculture</del>	<del>Dec 2014 – Sept 2016</del>	MK121 Million	TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, and Mnyanja	ICT Challenge Fund (led by USAID through CRS)
	TAFIKA health and livelihoods-food security and livelihoods and WASH promotion	Health, Agriculture	Oct 2013 – Sept 2q016	\$900000	TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, and Mnyanja	Petunia Foundation, and CRS Private through CRS
<del>NASFAM</del>	<del>Improved rural livelihood through smallholder innovation and productivity</del>	<del>Agriculture</del>	<del>5 year</del>	MK1.2 -2 Billion	All TAs in Kasungu	Norwegian Govt., Irish Aid, USAID, EU
<del>Participatory Rural Development Organisation (PRDO)</del>	<del>WASH and Education</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>Jan 2015 – Dec 2016</del>	MK100Million	TAs Njombwa, Chidzuma, and Santhe	UNICEF
<del>Pump Aid Malawi</del>	<del>Innovative community self-water supply</del>	<del>Water, Health</del>	<del>Feb 2014 – Aug 2017</del>		<del>TAs Kaomba, Njombwa, and Kawamba</del>	<del>UNICEF</del>
<del>Malawi Red Cross Society</del>	<del>Accelerating reduction of maternal and infant mortality</del>	<del>Water, Health</del>	<del>Jan 2013 – Dec 2015</del>	MK15-20 Million	TAs Wimbe, Kapelula, and Chilowamatambe (All GVHs)	Netherlands Red Cross
	WASH	Water, Health	Jan 2013 – Dec 2015	MK10-15 Million	TAs Wimbe and Kapelula (All GVHs)	Belgium (Flanders) Red Cross
	OVC, WASH, and First Aid	Gender, Health	Jan 2016 – Dec 2017	MK90Million	TA Kapelula (All GVHs)	Belgium (Flanders) Red Cross
<del>Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief (CPAR) Malawi</del>	<del>WASH</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>2014 – 2016</del>	MK97 Million	TAs Lukwa and Mwase	UNICEF
<del>Heifer International</del>	<del>Enhancing community resilienc</del>	<del>Agriculture</del>	<del>2011 – 2016</del>	<del>-----</del>	<del>Kapelula Simlemba</del>	<del>DFID Irish Aid Norwegian Embassy</del>
<del>National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE)</del>	<del>Civic education in democracy and good governance</del>	<del>Information</del>	<del>2015 – 2017</del>	MK2.5Billion	Across the district	European Union

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
<del>Malawi Network of AIDS Service Organisations</del>	<del>Coordination and Capacity Building of CSOs for HIV and AIDS in Malawi</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>2013 (1 year)</del>	MK10-20 Million	All districts in Malawi	National AIDS Commission
<del>Evangelical Lutheran Development Services (ELDS)</del>	<del>WASH</del>	<del>Health, Water</del>	<del>Apr 2013 – March 2016</del>	MK160 Million	TA Wimbe, STA Chinyama, STA Chitanthamapiri, and TA Chilowamatambe (All GVHs)	WaterAid
	Food security and livelihoods empowerment	Agriculture	Jan 2016 – Dec 2019	\$165,000	STA Simlemba, TA Lukwa, and Snr. Chief Kaomba	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)
	Food security and livelihoods empowerment	Agriculture	Feb 2016 – Jan 2019	\$200,000	STA Simlemba, TA Lukwa and Snr. Chief Kaomba	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (ELCA)
<del>CARE International in Malawi</del>	<del>Enhancing Community Resilience Programme (ECRP)</del>	<del>Agriculture</del>	<del>Sept 2011 – March 2017</del>		TAs Wimbe, Kapelula, Simlemba, and Kaluluma	UK-AID, Irish-Aid, and Norwegian Embassy
	Pathways Women in Agriculture	Agriculture	Nov 2012 – Nov 2016		TA Njombwa, Kaomba, and Mwase	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
	Patsy Collins Trust Fund Initiative (PCTFI)	Community Development	Dec 2015 – DEC 2016		TAs Chulu, Lukwa, and Kaomba	Patsy Collins Trust Fund
	Join My Village (JMV)	Community Development	Jan 2016 – Dec 2017		TAs Lukwa, Kaomba, Mwase, Santhe, Chaima, Chidzuma	Foundations
	Support Service Delivery Integrated (SSDI)	Health	Nov 2011 – Sept 2016		All hospitals/clinics in Kasungu districts	USAID
	Malawi Microfinance Project	Community Development	Oct 2013 – June 2016		TAs Kaomba and Njombwa	Australian Govt
	Strengthening social accountability in education sector	Education	July 2014 – Sept 2016		Kaomba, Lukwa, Mwase, and Chilowamatambe (education zone)	World Bank
	UMODZI	Community Development	Jan 2016 – Dec 2017		Suza zone and Linyangwa zone	Melinda and Bill Gates Foundation
<del>Good Health Organization</del>	<del>Kalondolondo Project</del>	<del>Cross cutting</del>	<del>2016 – 2019</del>	MK27Million	All TAs	Consortium of CONGOMA, ACTION AID, and Plan Malawi

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
	Computer Training Programme	Youth	2017 –2020	MK16Million	All TAs	Partnership of Good Health Org, CONGOMA and National Youth Council
	HIV and AIDS networking	Health	2017 –2018	MK7Million	All TAs	MANASO & National Youth Council
<del>Plan International at Malawi</del>	<del>Kawinama school improvement</del>	<del>Education</del>	<del>2015 –2018</del>		TA Kaluluma	Plan UK
	Enhancing child protection structures	Gender	2011 – 2017		Kasungu District	Plan Netherlands
	Support to child protection and participation	Gender	2014 – 2016		Kasungu District	Plan International
	Building skills for life	Youth	2015 – 2018		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan UK, DFID
	Improving access to quality youth-friendly reproductive health	Health	Jan 2016 – Apr 2017		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, Mnyanja, and Simlemba	Plan Sweden
	Support to girls secondary education	Education	2011 – 2017		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan Ireland
	Enhancing youth participation and governance	Youth	2011 – 2017		Kasungu District	
	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (Food Distribution)	Disaster	2011 – 2017		Mnyanja, Simlemba, Nyaza	Plan Canada & WFP
	Nutrition Emergency Response	Disaster	2011 – 2017		Kasungu District	UNICEF
	Support to Health Interventions	Health	2011 – 2017		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan International
	Support to WASH Interventions	Health	2015 –2017		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan International
	Support to ECD and Education	Gender	2016 – 2018		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphe, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan International

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
	Youth Empowerment and Climate Change	Youth	2015 – 2018		TAs Kaluluma, Chisemphere, Chisinga, Chisikwa, and Mnyanja	Plan International
<del>Malawi Economic Justice Network</del>	<del>Economic Governance</del>	<del>Community</del>	<del>2014 – on-going</del>		TAs Kaomba, Mwase, Lukwa, and Chilowamatambe	TROICARE
	Economic Literacy	Community	2014 – on going		TAs Kaomba, Mwase, Lukwa, and Chilowamatambe	
<del>Inter Aide</del>	<del>Maintenance system: promotion of local network of area mechanics and supply chain (partner shops) WASH</del>	<del>Water, Health</del>	<del>2011 – on-going</del>		All TAs	Inter Aide France
<del>Development Resource for Action Mentorship</del>	<del>Youth and Children Development</del>	<del>Youth</del>	<del>2006 – on-going</del>		TA Wimbe	Malawi Human Rights Youth Network (MHRYN)
<del>Civil Liberties Committee</del>	<del>Women Empowerment and Good Governance</del>	<del>Gender</del>	<del>2001 – on-going</del>		The whole district	
<del>Skills Youth Organisation</del>	<del>Child Rights, Education, Good Governance</del>	<del>Youth</del>	<del>2002 – on-going</del>		TAs Kaomba, Lukwa, and Mwase	Self funded
<del>Good Neighbors International</del>	<del>Education, Health, WASH, Income Generation, and Advocacy</del>	<del>Education, Health and Gender</del>	<del>2013 – on-going</del>		STA Chambwe, STA Chitanthamapili	Korean International Cooperation Agency, Good Neighbors Korea
<del>Centre for Sustainable Community Development (CSCD)</del>	<del>Addressing gender, social and cultural effects that lead to the spread of HIV/AIDS</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>2014 – 2015</del>	MK7.5Million	TAs Kaomba, Simlemba, and Chulu	National AIDS Commission
	Women and Adolescent Girls Voice Enhancement in Voice Delivery-WAVES	Gender	2014 –2016	MK14.8Million	TAs Santhe, Chidzuma, and Chaima	Tilitonse Fund through CARE Malawi
	Advancement of Girl Child rights on basic education (ACRE)	Gender	6 months	MK3.3 Million	TAs Santhe, Linyangwa, Kalolo, Lisasadzi, Chaima, and Suza	CARE Malawi
	Capacity building of people living with HIV/ AIDS	Health	2014 –2016	MK9Million	TAs Chulu and Simlemba	Stephen Lewis Foundation-Canada
	Raising the woodlots	Forestry, Environment	2014 –2015	MK3.2 Million	TA Simlemba	World Food Programme

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
	Community-Based Monitoring Project	Gender	2014 –2015	MK20Million	All health facilities	Kalondolondo through a Consortium of Ukaid, Plan Malawi, and CONGOMA
<del>Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM)</del>	<del>Provision of quality youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services and other general clinical services at the static clinic and outreach/mobile clinics</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>Ongoing</del>	MK20 Million annually	TAs Kaomba, Mwase, Lukwa, Santhe, and extending to TA Wimbe by April 2016	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
<del>World Food Programme</del>	<del>School Meals Programme (Support to Education)</del>	<del>Education</del>			TAs Chilowamatambe, Chulu, Kaluluma, Kaomba, Kapelula, Kawamba, Lukwa, Njombwa, Santhe, Simlemba, STA Mnyanja, Wimbe	Japan McGovern Dole, and various
	Supplementary Feeding Programme (support to nutrition)	Health			TAs Chilowamatambe, Chisemhpere, Chulu, Kaluluma, Kaomba, Mwase, Santhe, Simlemba, STA Chisinga, Mnyanja, Mhpomwa, Wimbe	Norway, USAID, Germany, and various
	Targeted Food/Cash Distribution	Gender			Guided by MVAC Assessment	Norway, Japan, USAID, UKAID, ECHO, ICEIDA, Brazil, Italy
<del>CCJP</del>	<del>Primary Justice</del>	<del>Justice</del>	<del>2014 –2016</del>		TAs Kaomba, Chilo, Mwase, Lukwa, Kawamba, Njombwa, Chidzuma, Kapelura, Wimbe	DFID
<del>World Vision International</del>	<del>MLEARN</del> Literacy boost, child friendly structures, early childhood development and citizen voice and action	<del>Gender</del>	<del>Jan 2013 – Sep 2017</del>	MK1 Million	TA Chulu, all GVHs	World Vision USA
	WASH	Health	Jan 2013 – Sep 2017	MK520,000	TA Chulu, all GVHs	World Vision USA
	Household Food Security and Resilience Project	Agriculture	Jan 2013 – Sept 2017	MK500,000	TA Chulu, all GVHs	World Vision USA

Name of NGO	Project Title/Type of Intervention	Sector	Period	Planned Funding	Impact Area	Donor
	Marketing communication and sponsorship: child protection and advocacy, spiritual nurturing of children and parents	Gender			TA Chulu, all GVHs	World Vision USA
<del>Maikhanda</del>	<del>Safe motherhood project</del>	<del>Health</del>	<del>Nov 2013 – May 2017</del>	MK15-17 Million	TAs Santhe, Lukwa, Mwase, and Chidzuma (all GVHs)	Bill and Mellinda Gates
<del>CICOD</del>	<del>Social Economic Empowerment s of smallholder producers pproject</del>	<del>Agriculture</del>	<del>Apr 2016 – March 2017</del>	MK14Million	TA Kawamba	OXFAM through Scottish Fund
<del>Tigwirane Manja</del>	<del>HIV &amp; AIDS</del>	<del>Health</del>			TAs Wimbe, Chitanthamapiri, and Chilowamatambe	Bridges to Malawi

Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

Table 7 shows that Kasungu has 28 CSOs operating in the district. Programmes for civic education and governance like Civil Liberties Committee, Kalondondo, and Inter Aide cover the whole district. Beyond these programmes, more NGOs/CSOs are operating in Lukwa (7), Kaomba (9), Mwase (8), Wimbe (7), and Chilowamatambe (7). Apart from NGOs that had programmes covering the whole district, there were no NGOs/CSOs operating specific interventions in TAs Nthunduwala, Mdinga, Kapichira, Kaphaizi, Mawawa, and Mangwazu. Either one or two NGOs were in operation in TAs Nyaza, Simlemba, Chisikwa, Chabwe, Chaima, and Chinyama. This uneven distribution is largely attributable to variations in communities' readiness to work with NGOs or CSOs and their general accessibility.

This distribution of CSO operations has both positive and negative effects. Generally, the larger the numbers operating in an area, the greater the support received by that area. Their presence in the area also hastens outreach to the community and creates connections and networking if done in a systematic manner. However, there are also overlaps and conflicts due to variations in community approaches. From the district perspective, large numbers of NGOs make it difficult to attribute specific accomplishments to a particular performer. The MGDS III, while recognizing the role of partners in development as important, demands that they be guided into areas that are government priorities. MGDS III emphasizes projects that have strong links to other areas and are therefore catalytic in the growth process. The Council is therefore expected to align projects that are instrumental to MGDS III and guide CSOs to ensure equity in resource distribution.

It is challenging to ascertain funding levels for some NGOs such that it is difficult to assess impacts that these NGOs are having in the district. Where partners are not transparent in their operations, it may be suggested that they have something to hide. In future plans, every partner has to be accountable for their actions, and adherence to project deadlines has to be evaluated. Again, MGDS III recognizes that its implementation is dependent upon available domestic resources such that proper accountability of resources from all partners at the district level is critical to ensure effective implementation and coordination of development activities.

### 1.8 Other Administrative Structures

Other developmental structures operating in Kasungu are as follows:

### 1.8.1 Community-Based Organisations/Community Support Groups

Table 8 provides the number of CBOs/support groups operating in the district. The variation in the number of support groups/CBOs per traditional authority is mainly due to communities' attitude towards development initiatives. Areas where communities respond rapidly upon being sensitized have more CBOs than in those whose response is low.

**Table 8: Number of support groups/community-based organizations by TA**

TA/STA	Number of Community Based Child Care Centres	Support Groups/CBO
Chulu	3	24
Kaomba	1	16
Santhe	1	26
Mwase	1	18
Kawamba	1	11
Simlemba		6
Kapelula		4
Mphomwa	3	17
Mnyanja	4	30
Chisemphe		27
Chisinga		10
Kaluluma	3	24
Wimbe		11
Chilowamatambe		9
Nthunduwala	1	6
Chidzuma		5
Chaima		3
Mdunga		2
Chinyama		2
Njombwa	1	12
Kapichira		1
Kaphaizi		3
Mawawa	1	5
Mangwazu		1

<b>TA/STA</b>	<b>Number of Community Based Child Care Centres</b>	<b>Support Groups/CBO</b>
Nyaza		1
Sindemba		2
Chisikwa		2
Chambwe		2
Lukwa		5
Chitanthamapiri		5
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>290</b>

*Source: District Social Welfare Office (2016)*

There are 310 CBOs and Community Based Child Care Centres (CBCCCs) combined in the district. Groups are still being formed to access different social services. However, it was established that some TASHAD more CBOs and CBCCCs than others. In its implementation modalities, the MGDS III emphasizes the need to allow all stakeholders to participate in development. Similarly, the SDGs encourage leaving no one behind. The district therefore plans to mobilize these communities to be proactive in future.

Across the formal and informal structures, representation of women in major decision-making bodies is low (only 49.3% of women in Central region will participate in decision making). Representation of women's groups in major forums is also below expectation with only 11% membership for the Full Council, yet women are in the majority (51.4% to 48.4%). This will be addressed in the new DDP.

## 1.8.2 Politics

Kasungu has a multiparty structure with three main political parties, namely the Peoples Party (PP), the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), and the Malawi Congress Party (MCP). MCP is in the majority but the presence of Chiefs in the Full Council has been key in moderating the discourse such that MCP's majority has not shown any negative effects on development. The three parties share the 9 constituencies and 18 wards, as presented in Table 9.

**Table 9: Distribution of Political Parties in Kasungu District, 2014-2019**

Constituency	MPs	Ward	Councillors	Sex	Traditional Authority
<del>South-east</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Mziza</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>F</del>	<del>Njombwa</del>
		Chibophi	MCP	M	Chilowamatambe
<del>South</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Rusa</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Chidzuma, Nyaza, Chaima</del>
		Chigodi	MCP	M	Santhe
<del>North-Northeast</del>	<del>DPP</del>	<del>Mthabua</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Simlemba</del>
		Mpeni	DPP	M	Mnyanja
<del>Central</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Chipala</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>F</del>	<del>Kaomba, Mwaso, Kaphaizi</del>
		Mponda	MCP	M	Kaomba, Lukwa
<del>Northeast</del>	<del>PP</del>	<del>Mbongozi</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Mdunga</del>
		Ndonda	MCP	M	Kapelula, Kapichira
<del>West</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Lisadzi</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Kawamba, Nthundwala, Sindomba</del>
		Lifupa	MCP	M	Lukwa, Mawawa, Mangwazu, Kaphaizi
<del>North</del>	<del>PP</del>	<del>Nthembwe</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Chisemphere, Kaluluma</del>
		Lodjwa	DPP	M	Kaluluma, Chisikwa
<del>Northwest</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Matenje</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Chulu</del>
		Mpasazi	MCP	M	Mphomwa, Chisinga
<del>East</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>Kambira</del>	<del>MCP</del>	<del>M</del>	<del>Wimbe, Chitanthamapiri</del>
		Kachokolo	MCP	M	Wimbe, Chinyama

Source: MEC Tripartite Elections 2014

When it comes to projects' resources allocation, there are constant struggles between the ruling DDP and the MCP. However, as noted above, chiefs play a moderation role between the parties and this helps to bring about consensus and an even distribution of resources to various parts of the district. Similarly, there are tensions between councillors and MPs who are always trying to show to the electorate that they have brought particular development projects to the district.

## 1.9 The People

### 1.9.1 Tribes

There are three main ethnic groups or tribes in the district: Chewas, Ngonis and Tumbukas. Chewas are mainly found in the west, central, south, and east of Kasungu. The Ngonis and Tumbukas are mainly found in the north and northeast in TAs Kaluluma and Simlemba.

The Chewas originated from the Katanga Region in the current Democratic Republic of Congo. Some Chewas who relocated from Lilongwe went as far as Kasungu, mainly in the southern part, to settle among the already established Chewas communities.

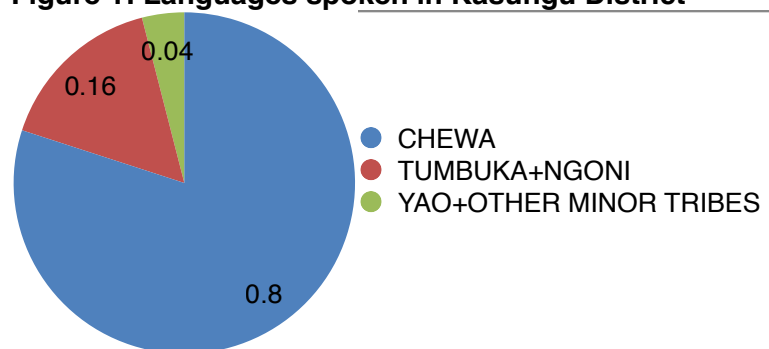
The Ngonis migrated from South Africa's Zulu land, fleeing from wars waged by Shaka Zulu among other reasons. When they reached Malawi, through intermarriages and wars, they allied with the Tumbukas and Tongas in southern Mzimba and north and northeast of Kasungu.

These migration patterns have been in search of fertile land for cultivation and space for settlement. Traditional leaders have had a major influence on the process since what the chiefs say is often important when it comes to settlement patterns.

### 1.9.2 Languages

About 80% of the population speak Chichewa as their main language while 16% of the population speak Chitumbuka. The remaining 4% of the population speak Chiyao, Chinyanja, and Ngoni (see Figure 1 below). Chichewa is predominant in the area from the Bua to the Dwangwa Rivers whereas Chitumbuka is spoken from the Dwangwa River northwards. English is spoken throughout the district among the people that have attended school (72% women and 83% men are literate). The district is also using adult literacy classes to improve numeracy and literacy.

**Figure 1: Languages spoken in Kasungu District**



Source: Kasungu Information Office (2016)

### 1.9.3 Religion

Christianity is the main religion in the district. Approximately 92.4% of the people are Christians, 3.6% are Moslems and the remaining 4% practise other religious beliefs. The main Christian denominations are Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Church of Central Africa Presbyterian (Nkhoma and Livingstonia Synods), and Anglican. There are other denominations that also command a significant following such as Church of Christ, New Apostolic Faith, Living

Waters, Methodists, Assemblies of God, African Jacob, Abraham, The Last Church, Cavalry Family Church, and Jehovahs Witnesses. Religion plays a vital role in contributing to development of the district, as some churches have constructed education and health infrastructure.

#### **1.9.4 Culture/Beliefs**

The majority of the people (about 80%) in the district follow the matrilineal system of marriage that is common among the Chewa. Chieftainship among the Chewa follows this matrilineal system whereby the child born from the sister of the sitting chief becomes the rightful heir to the chieftaincy. However, when it comes to the deceased's estate, the patrilineal system is followed, whereby the son takes over the estate. The Ngoni and Tumbuka follow a patrilineal system of marriage and inheritance, which is predominant in the north and northeast. The chieftaincy of the Ngoni and Tumbuka also follows the patrilineal system.

Cultural beliefs such as dances play a critical role during the mobilization of a community for the development agenda. All the tribes have their own traditional dances performed on different occasions, such as Gulewamkulu, Vimbuza, Chimdidi, Chimtali, Mganda, Dusha, Ingoma, Kamchoma and Chisamba. The Chewa's Gulewamkulu (masquerades) is performed at any time of the year during funerals and other occasions such as public events, community mobilization, and initiation ceremonies.

#### **Photo 2: Gulewamkuluduring a Chewa function**



*Source: Kasungu District Council, 2016*

Gulewamkulu has at times caused disruption of development if it is not properly coordinated. There are cases whereby gulewamkulu has prevented people from travelling from one part of a community to another due to threats and violent acts that frighten passers-by. This affects the free movement of people in pursuit of their livelihood activities and access to social and economic services such as water points, farms, health care and education. Vimbuza is performed by Tumbukas as a way of relieving those believed to be possessed by evil spirits. Ingoma is similarly performed in the north and northeast among the Ngoni. Originally, Ingoma was performed as a war or hunting dance, but it is now performed largely for entertainment.

## **1.10 Demography and Settlement Patterns**

### **1.10.1. Population and Characteristics**

#### **1.10.1.1 Population Size**

The district was projected to have a total population of 826,285 in 2015, representing 5.1% of the national population. The average annual population growth rate is estimated at 3.9%, which is higher than the national growth rate of 3.3%. Table 10 shows the population and growth rates by TA. Traditional Authorities Wimbe and Santhe had the largest shares of the district population each, with about 13.2% and 13.19% of the total district population, respectively. On the other hand, STA Chisikwa had the smallest share of the population, at 1%. The percentages of females and males living in the district were 51.6% and 48.4%, respectively. The age distribution of the population shows that 20% of the population was under the age of five (NSO, 2008).

The population density in Kasungu District was 80 persons per sq.km in 2008. This represented a 31% increase compared to 61 persons per sq. km in 1998. However, it was lower than the Central Region as a whole, which was at 155, and the national density was 139.

**Table 10: Population distribution**

Traditional Authority	Population			% Distribution 2008	Area Sq. Km	Density	
	2015 (projection)	2008	1998			2008	1998
Kaluluma	60,271	45,769	29,823	7.29	76	76	49
STA Simlemba	39,091	29,685	23,241	4.73	118	118	93
STA M'nyanja	40,774	30,963	19,346	4.93	284	284	178
STA Chisikwa	8,323	6,320	4,636	1.01	69	69	51
Kaomba	53,849	40,892	31,943	6.52	135	135	105
Lukwa	41,020	31,150	26,397	4.96	56	56	48
STA Kawamba	54,631	41,486	40,537	6.61	71	71	70
STA Njombwa	51,464	39,081	24,539	6.23	127	127	80
STA Chilowamatambe	50,210	38,129	30,196	6.08	125	125	99
Chulu	78,594	59,683	43,327	9.51	116	116	84
Santhe	109,066	82,823	64,544	13.20	133	133	103
Wimbe	109,077	82,831	73,954	13.20	93	93	83
Kapelula	49,568	37,641	21,866	6.00	113	113	66
Mwase	27,724	21,053	18,171	3.36	-	-	-
Kasungu National Park	423	321	654	0.05	0	0	6
Kasungu Municipality	52,200	39,640	27,754	6.32	1101	1101	771
Total	858,782	627,467	480,928	7,878	80	80	61

Source: 2008 Population and Housing Census

With a higher population growth rate than the national average, Kasungu may experience greater challenges in efforts to combat poverty, diseases, and hunger and even failure in service delivery as the increasing numbers put pressure on the local economy and service delivery systems. High population density places pressure on available land so people tend to resort to incursion into protected areas.

### 1.10.1.2 Birth and Death Rates

The crude birth rate (CBR) for Kasungu is estimated at 40.4 births per 1,000 people. This rate is higher than the national average of 39.5 births. The crude death rate (CDR) is at 6.5 deaths per 1,000 people, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 93 per 1,000 live births, and under-five mortality rate is 207 deaths per 1,000 people (NSO 2008) (Table 11). This is against the national estimates of 10.4 deaths per 1,000 people for the CDR, 87 deaths per 1,000 live births for the IMR, and 140 deaths per 1,000 children for the under-five mortality rate. In general, however, only the CDR was lower than the national average, implying that the population of Kasungu lives in conditions that are below the national average and that the district needs much development effort to reach national levels.

Table 11: Projected population

Year	Rate of Growth	Sex Ratio	Median Age	Births	CBR	Deaths	CDR	TFR
2008	3.9	99.4	16.4	31,981	50.88	8,608	13.69	6.73
2009	3.99	99.6	16.2	32,771	50.08	8,935	13.66	6.67
2010	3.92	99.7	16	33,591	49.34	9,029	13.26	6.61
2011	3.89	99.9	15.9	34,445	48.64	8,972	12.67	6.55
2012	3.88	100	15.8	35,346	47.99	8,910	12.10	6.49
2013	3.87	100.2	15.7	36,300	47.39	8,841	11.54	6.42
2014	3.86	100.3	15.6	37,304	46.83	8,765	11.00	6.36
2015	3.86	100.4	15.5	38,349	46.30	8,698	10.50	6.30
2016	3.86	100.6	15.5	39,436	45.78	8,641	10.03	6.24
2017	3.85	100.7	15.5	40,562	45.29	8,591	9.59	6.18
2018	3.84	100.8	15.5	41,725	44.81	8,546	9.18	6.11
2019	3.83	100.9	15.5	42,913	44.33	8,503	8.78	6.05
2020	3.82	101.1	15.4	44,114	43.85	8,468	8.42	5.99

Source: NSO Projection (2008)

### 1.11 Fertility Rate

According to the 2008 Population and Housing Census, each woman in the district bears an average of 6.2 children for the duration of her reproductive life, as compared to 6.0 at the national level.

### **1.12 Migratory Patterns**

There is a seasonal rural to urban intra- and inter-district migration due to increased disposable income amongst farmers and business people. The majority of migrants are tenants, sex workers, and business people. The net migration rate is 3.3 per 1,000 people (NSO 2008). This migration increases demand for better services. At the time of writing, the district had no statistics to establish how many immigrants settle permanently or migrate back to their respective homes after offering their labour.

### **1.13 Settlement Patterns**

Generally, there is a scattered settlement pattern in the district due to subsistence and estate farming systems. However, there is a nucleated settlement pattern in some growing trading centres, including Chinkhoma, Santhe, Chatoloma, Nkhamenya, Mtunthama, Wimbe, and Chamama. The implication is that most trading centres are developing rapidly without appropriate planning. The MGDS III on human settlement and physical planning identifies that Malawi in general is experiencing profound demographic changes, which influence the unprecedented growing need for land and housing. In the new DDP, such developments will be considered since the urban centres serve a pivotal role in the social and economic development spheres.

## CHAPTER II

### 2.0 LAND USE

#### 2.1 Introduction

Land is an essential factor of production, so a determination of its tenure and use is vital for development. The Land Policy and Lawempower councils to play an important role in terms of administering and planning land use. In this chapter, we reveal the present district situation on land use administration and planning.

The MGDS III emphasizes the need for it to be largely financed through domestic revenue, as success of its implementation will depend on the availability of financial resources. Increasing Council revenue through improving sources of revenue will smooth implementation not only of Kasungu's DDP but also the MGDS III and therefore the SDGs. Appropriate land administration and both rural and urban planning also will not only ensure integrated and sustainable land use and human settlement, which is the goal for MGDS III, but will also promote sustainable development of rural and urban areas.

#### 2.1.1 Land Tenure System

The land tenure system in Malawi originates from a tradition whereby land was allocated by traditional authorities (Chiefs) to a family member, who then owned the land indefinitely as long as he was a family member. This had complications. The system discouraged investments in land improvement and limited development as the land was considered a family property. In this regard, land was not wholly owned by an individual, and so land had no mortgage value such that it could not be used as collateral/security. This system is still in use in many parts of Kasungu District and Malawi as a whole.

Land tenure in the district falls in three categories: customary, public, and private (leasehold). The single largest category is that of public ownership followed by mixed settlement infrastructure (see Table 12). Private land is leased for a period of 21 to 99 years. Customary land is administered by traditional leaders. High population growth is exerting pressure on customary land, resulting in encroachment of private and public lands such as estates, Kasungu National Park, and forest reserves.

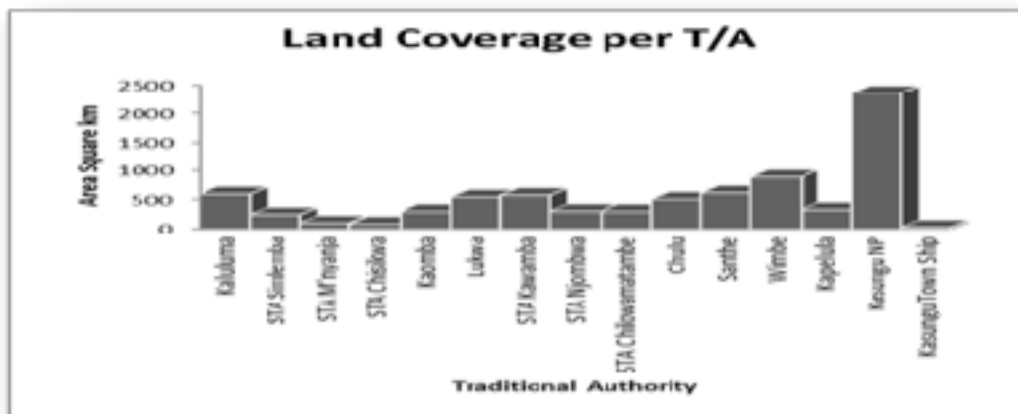
**Table 12: Land tenure systems**

Land Tenure Category	Land Area (ha)	Total %
Private	162,574	20.6
Customary	162,332	20.61
Public	246,600	31.3
Mixed (settlement infrastructure)	216,294	27.46
Total	787,800	100%

Source: Agriculture Department Office (2016)

Figure 2 shows distribution of land, with the highest allocation to public land within the national park and then in TA Wimbe, Kawamba etc.

**Figure 2: Land sizes by TA**

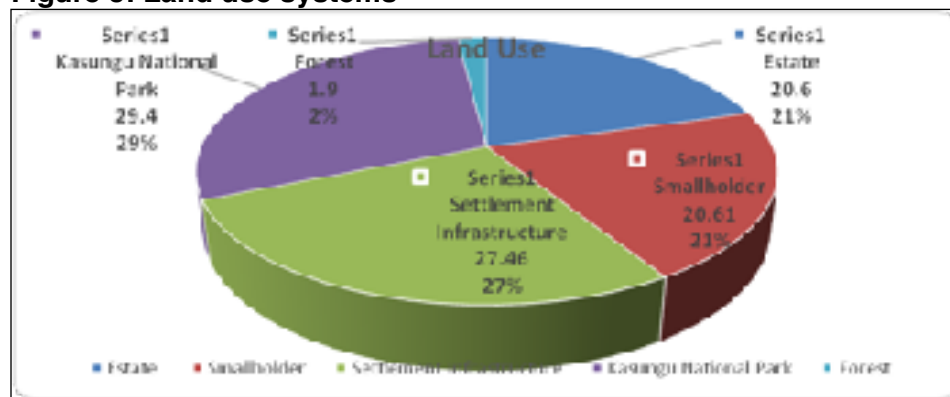


Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

### 2.1.2 Land Use System

The most common types of land use in the district include agriculture (estates and smallholder farming), settlement, and natural resource conservation (forest and national park). Approximately 29% of the land is within Kasungu National Park (KNP) which offers the advantage of ecotourism revenue but often communities encroach on the park for smallholder farming. Kasungu District experiences unequal distribution of land. Estates occupy 21% of the district land, while 27% is for settlement and smallholder farmers use 21% of the land (see Figure 3). Most estates have vast lands that they do not utilize. This has led to frequent disputes as to who holds the land, as is the case with estates used by Press Agriculture. The MGDS III recognizes that Malawi is experiencing profound demographic changes, which influence the unprecedented growing need for land and housing. This leads to the growth of slums, squatting, encroachment, illegal developments on public land, and various land conflicts if not addressed. Under the new plan, the Council will put in place strategies for more equal land distribution.

**Figure 3: Land use systems**



Source: Kasungu District Council 2016

As part of their devolved functions, the LGA empowers Councils to administer land, survey, and institute physical plans. And as part of its revenue sources, ground rent is named as one such source. In the DDP, Kasungu District Council will therefore be expected to assume its leading role in land administration. The act further empowers the Councils to enforce leasehold covenants, vary or add new covenants for all private land converted from customary land.

The land policy further empowers the Council to carry out land use planning extended to all rural and urban land, including freehold, leasehold, and customary estates. Landowners are further encouraged to adhere to approved planning and development regulations. The policy denies non-citizens acquisition of title to any new freehold estate unless there is partnership or joint venture with Malawians. The Council will play a vital role in ensuring that all land is properly planned and registered.

Given the above information, the Council has powers to reregister a total of 162,574 ha of private land, which could be a source of Council revenue. To date, the Council has not formulated any regulations to govern this potential source of revenue. The council will also develop structure plans for each the emerging rural towns for such specific purposes as commercial, industrial, and residential uses. These plans are expected to reduce land use conflicts that are prominent in the district. In order to enhance governance, the responsibility for land matters will be solely with the Council, with directions on policy from the central government.

### **Key Issues on Land Use**

#### **Challenges**

- Unequal distribution of land (more land for estates than customary land)
- Under-utilisation of private leasehold, which results in encroachment of private and public land, and private leaseholds need to be taxed and / or re-distributed by the Council to customary and other users
- Weak implementation of the land policy. The Council is under-utilising the land resource as a source of revenue
- Lack of urban structure plans

#### **Opportunities**

- Availability of land
- New land policy
- Planned devolution of land issues to the District Councils
- Capacity of central level government to build the capacity of Council in land use and management

## CHAPTER III

### 3.0 Environment and Natural Resources

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter defines the conditions of environment and natural resources in Kasungu in terms of forest reserves and their management styles and aquatic resources. The chapter also includes waste management and sanitation issues and concludes with a discussion on environmental critical areas. Natural resources and the environment play a very significant role in social and economic development at both the household and national levels. The district enjoys an endowment of natural resources and boasts of having protected and customary forests, rivers, and well-drained deep loamy soils. Natural forests form 31% of the total land area of the district.

The MGDS III recognizes that natural resources form a principal source of social well-being and economic development. It argues that environmental degradation negatively affects people's livelihoods. Promoting participatory implementation of environment, natural resources, and climatic change management is important for economic growth. Strengthening coordination and enforcement of compliance on pollution control, and waste management by the Council is in line with MGDS III. The socio-economic profile identifies weak performance of the Council in environmental management, including pollution control and waste management, so there is a need to plan for improvement in the DDP.

#### 3.2 Forest Reserves and Wildlife

Kasungu District Council has three protected areas: Kasungu National Park, Chimaliro Forest Reserve, and Chawa Forest Reserve (see Table 13).

**Table 13: Protected Areas in Kasungu District**

Name	Area (Ha)	Location	Estimated Forest Cover (%)	Year of Gazettement
Kasungu National Park	Over 231,600	West of Kasungu Boma	98	1970
Chimaliro	17,120	T/A Kaluluma & Sub-T/A Chisikwa	90	1926
Chawa	523.25	Simlemba	90	Proposed
Total	17,643.25			

Source: District Forestry Office: 2016

##### 3.2.1 Chimaliro Forest Reserve and Chawa Forest Reserve

Chimaliro Forest Reserve has 17,120 ha and was gazetted in 1926. It is situated in the areas of TA Kaluluma to the south and Sub-TA Chisikwa to the north. It lies at about 80 Km north of Kasungu Boma. Chawa Forest Reserve has 523.3 ha and is not gazetted. It is situated in Kasungu northeast constituency in TA Simlemba. This reserve is under co-management agreement with local surrounding communities and the Department of Forestry.

The reserves have naturally grown indigenous tree species of different age classes. The lower slopes are covered with *Brachystegia* species (Miombo) woodland. Some major streams within it have typical riverine vegetation, with *Khaya anthotheca* (Mbawa) and *Syzigium cordatum* (Katope) as dominant tree species. On the highest hills are patches of scrubby type of montane

evergreen vegetation types. Both reserves are water catchment areas and reliable sources of water for the surrounding communities. However, their future is under threat from illegal activities such as cultivation, bush fires and tree cutting for timber, charcoal production and firewood.

### **3.2.2 Conservation Practices**

The forest reserves have been demarcated into blocks to facilitate co-management and benefit sharing with the surrounding communities. This links to the MGDS III, which states that the general public should be well informed and participate in environment, natural resources, and climate change management programmes.

### **3.2.3 Key Forest Issues**

Encroachments in protected areas, deforestation, charcoal burning, and bushfires threaten the sustainability of natural resources and the environment. Each year, more than 87 bushfires are reported in the 31 traditional authorities.

#### **Photo 3: Deforestation and bushfires**



*Source: Kasungu Forest Office, 2014.*

### **3.2.4 Proposed Strategies**

#### **3.2.4.1 Timber Plantations**

It is proposed that the district should have a timber plantation, which can provide access to many timber or non-timber products that communities require.

#### **3.2.4.2 Customary Land Forests (Community Based Forest Management)**

Community-based woodlands managed under the customary right can reduce pressure on forest resources. These should be found in all the traditional authorities in the district. Currently, the status of these forests varies from one area to another.

#### **3.2.4.3 Village Forest Areas and Natural Resource Management**

Provision of support on community based management of customary land forest areas (through formation of Village Forest Areas and preparation of Participatory Forest Management Plans) can enhance the economic empowerment of households living adjacent these areas. The district has 561 Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMCs), 280 of which are properly trained. These are village level institutions that spearhead the management of all forest activities in their respective areas. Table 14 below, shows the number of VNRMCs, highlighting the numbers of them trained. Those areas that have the largest numbers of trained VNRMCs are those working with NGOs involved in natural resources management.

**Table 14: Village natural resources management committees by TA/STA**

<b>TA/STA</b>	<b>No. of VNRMCs</b>	<b>No. of VNRMCs Trained</b>
Chulu	33	23
Kaluluma	94	74
Chisemphere	2	2
Simlemba	36	30
Chilowamatambe	82	33
Mwase	47	8
Kaomba	53	3
Lukwa	58	12
Wimbe	63	37
Kapelula	30	23
Njombwa	14	6
Kawamba	26	17
Santhe	16	10
Chidzuma	7	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>280</b>

*Source: District Forestry Office (2016)*

The District Council has 148 Village Forest Areas (VFAs) with a total area of 1,857.85 ha of forestland. Four VFAs have management plans and signed forest management agreements (Kasanthi, Kayowozi, Jenjewe and Chankhalamo), and five VFAs have draft management plans and forest management agreements. Routine activities undertaken in these sites include monthly VFA patrols, perimeter boundary screening, and conducting VNRMCs meetings amongst others. Challenges include low community participation, theft of forest products by outsiders, charcoal burning in areas not under VNRMCs, late bush fires (those occurring near the beginning of the rainy season), and unmanaged cutting down of trees.

As shown in Table 15, TA Simlemba has the largest area of indigenous trees, because it is situated far from demand for wood and non-woody products, compared to the boma and other major trading centres. It is also the only VFA with management plans in place. The area of TA Simlemba is also an impact area for Improved Forest Management for Sustainable Livelihood Programme whose main focus is to encourage communities to create and manage their village forests.

**Table 15: Village forest areas by TA/STA**

TA/STA	No of VFAs	Type of VFA	Area (Ha)	Existence of Simple Management Plans
Simlemba	41	Indigenous	177	30
Kaluluma	7	Indigenous	19	0
Chisemphe	3	Indigenous	6	0
Chilowamatambe	15	Indigenous	54	0
Kaomba	4	Indigenous	9	0
Mwase	8	Indigenous	25	0
Lukwa	9	Indigenous	26	0
Wimbe	13	Indigenous	17	0
Kapelula	13	Indigenous	38	0
Njombwa	11	Indigenous	66	0
Chidzuma	2	Indigenous	26	0
Santhe	6	Indigenous	45	0
Kawamba	16	Indigenous	21	0
TOTAL	148		529	30

Source: District Forestry Office (2016)

### 3.2.4.5 Tree Planting Activities

The Forestry Sector observes a period known as a “National Forestry Season” (NFS) every year from December 15 to April 15 as shown in Table 16. During this period, the country undertakes management practices to encourage different stakeholders to participate in tree planting and address the issue of deforestation around the country. This involves participation by various stakeholders including VNRMCs, youth and school groups, faith groups, farmers (estate owners and small holder farmers (SHFs)), and *asing’anga* (herbalists). The tree planting program has an overall survival rate (for trees planted during the activities) of 72% for the 6-year period (2007 to 2012).

**Table 16: Number of trees planted by different stakeholders**

Category	Tree Planting Period (Years)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Estates	44,561	475,792	491,223	689,050	2,450,329
SHFs	233,015	544,118	613,421	867,702	875,463
VNRMCs	3,562,312	2,839,476	1,654,726	942,916	1,530,639
Schools	115,798	41,554	90,756	158,154	51,022
Women's groups	34,861	46,087	34,113	27,593	32,643
Faith Orgs	6,808	12,123	18,236	27,858	8,561
Youth Clubs	611,931	6,718	3,941	4,942	7,160
<i>Asing'anga</i>	4,956	43,973	12,067	20,331	33,220
Totals	4,614,242	3,965,868	2,918,483	2,738,546	4,989,037

Source: Kasungu District Forestry Office (2016)

#### **3.2.4.6 Forestry Extension Workers (FEW)**

Every EPA has an EPA manager at the rank of a technical assistant. Ideally, there is also a forest guard and a patrolman at the grassroots level working with the wider community, but this is not often the case.

#### **3.2.4.7 Agroforestry**

Agroforestry practices are used in all the EPAs in the district including using trees on farms for soil enrichment. Tree species available for these practices include *Gliricidia sepium*, *Tephrosia vogelli*, *Alcacia albida*, *Alcacia polyacantha*, and others.

#### **3.2.4.8 Multi-Sector Approach to Forest Policy Implementation**

It is important that the district recognises the role that the private sector plays in accomplishing its forest activities. Alliance One and many tobacco companies have developed strategies to replant trees since the tobacco industry is a major user of fuelwood and has a major impact on forest areas every year. The approach to implementing the above strategies should involve all stakeholders and the private sector should not be overlooked.

#### **3.2.4.9 Non-Timber Products**

It is recognised that forest stakeholders have put very little emphasis on non-timber products such as honey and mushrooms. These products should be quantified as they also contribute greatly to the economy and livelihoods of communities.

### **3.3 Aquatic Resources**

The two main rivers of Dwangwa and Bua run through the district and provide habitat for aquatic life and household uses. The MGDS III recognizes that natural resources form a principal source of social well being and economic development in Malawi; nearly all of Kasungu's 800,000 people depend on these natural resources. Availability of water in rivers can help curb the problem of food insecurity, thereby contributing to the goal of promoting sustainable utilization of environment and natural resources (MGDS III Goal 1).

### 3.4 Environmentally Critical Areas

#### 3.4.1 Kasungu National Park, Chawa, and Chimaliro Protected Areas

The district is experiencing high deforestation in both protected and customary forests, along with bushfires, poaching and loss of biodiversity, mainly due to high population growth, urbanisation, limited sources of income and employment and inappropriate sources of energy. The protected areas will likely continue to be encroached thereby defeating the purpose for which they were gazetted.

##### 3.4.1.1 Bua and Dwangwa Rivers

The district needs to avert soil erosion, siltation and depletion of water bodies, especially for these two key rivers, which are not only major sources of irrigation but also breeding grounds for fish. These rivers provide water for Lake Malawi and need to be protected as major ecosystems. Map 4 shows catchment areas and areas of critical environmental concern.

**Map 4: Catchment Areas of Environmental Concern**



Source: Kasungu District Council, 2016

#### 3.4.2 Waste and Sanitation Management

Income and economic growth have an impact on the composition of waste. High-income earners consume more packaged products, which result in a higher percentage of inorganic materials: metals, plastics, glass, and textiles. Waste characteristics vary according to season, income level, population, social behavior, climate, and industrial production, the size of markets for waste materials, the extent of urbanization, and the effectiveness of recycling systems. MGDS III provides that there should be strengthening of coordination and enforcement of compliance on pollution control and waste management.

In Kasungu, the commonest waste generated is municipal solid waste (MSW), which includes refuse from households; non-hazardous solid waste from industrial, commercial, and institutional establishments (including hospitals); market waste; yard waste; and street

sweepings. The majority of substances composing municipal solid waste include paper, vegetable matter, plastic, and human excreta. Table 17 shows the types and quantities of municipal waste in the major trading centres.

**Table 17: Waste generation and disposal method**

Major Sites	Tonnage/month	Number of refuse pits	Personnel	Type of waste
Nkhamenya	30	2	4	Produce and merchandise waste
Chatoloma	30	2	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Mphomwa	15	0	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Chulu	15	1	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Suza	5	0	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Kapelula	5	0	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Chamama	20	0	2	Produce and merchandise waste
Mtunthama	25	1	2	Produce and merchandise waste
Chilowamatambe	5	0	1	Produce and merchandise waste
Chambwe	5	0	0	Produce and merchandise waste
Shayona	10	0	0	Produce and merchandise waste
Lisasadzi	3	0	0	Produce and merchandise waste
Santhe	30	2	2	Produce and merchandise waste
Chinkhoma	30	2	4	Produce and merchandise waste
Bua	12	1	1	Produce and merchandise waste

*Source: Kasungu District Council 2017*

Urbanisation and population growth in these major trading centres is increasing solid waste. For example, Nkhamenya Trading Centre, which generates about 30 tonnes a month, has two refuse pits and four personnel employed to take care of the waste. The Council, as mandated by the Local Government Act, provides the collection and disposal services. Such services include provision of market personnel and waste disposal facilities like refuse pits (shown in Photo 5). It should be highlighted that the performance of the Council in refuse waste management is not adequate. There are no vehicles to assist in the collection of waste, disposal in trading centres has become a nuisance to the public generally. The Council needs to enhance its capacity to enforce compliance with waste management standards in most of its markets. In the new DDP, these capacities should be strengthened.

**Photo 5: Refuse pits in Chatoloma**

*Source: Kasungu District Council, 2016*



The Council also has the responsibility of ensuring that institutions effectively manage their waste, especially where sewer systems are available. Failure to do so can result in outbreaks of cholera and other diseases. Once the solid waste is collected, it is either buried or burnt as shown in Photo 6, to minimise smell.

**Photo 6: Burning of waste at Chinkhoma Market**



*Source: Kasungu District Council (2017)*

Similarly, it is important for the Council to take care of institutional sewer plants as highlighted in Table 18. The Council needs to plan for the functionality of sewer systems at all times, since failure might result in outbreaks as is the case for Kasungu ADD and Chayamba Secondary School. Table 18 lists the functional and non-functional sewer plants in some of the public institutions.

**Table 18: Institutionally managed sewer plants**

Location	Population Served	Functionality Status	Management Levels
Santhe Secondary School	450	Functional	Poor
Kasungu DHO	650	Functional	Fair
Loyola Secondary School	550	Functional	Fair
Kasungu ADD	500	Not functional	Bad
Chayamba Secondary School	500	Not functional	Bad
Nkhamenya Mission/Secondary School	300	Functional	Poor

*Source Kasungu District Council 2017*

### **3.5 Sanitation Coverage**

Sanitation is defined as condition relating to public health, especially the provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal. In this case, sanitation refers to improved latrines which included flush toilets to piped sewer systems, septic tank and pit latrines and adequate sewage disposals. Sanitation coverage for the district is now at 85% against the national coverage of 83% (Table 13). Sanitation still remains a district challenge. In the new plan, the district will develop mitigation strategies to address this gap.

#### **Key Issues in Environment and Natural Resource**

##### **Challenges**

- Encroachment, deforestation of forest areas
- Charcoal production
- Bushfires
- Lack of appropriate management plans for VFAs
- Weak partnership
- Inadequate use of non-timber products as alternative sources of energy and revenue
- Dwindling natural aquatic resources
- Poor waste and sanitation management

## CHAPTER IV

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### 4. Economy

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the entire Kasungu economy in terms of production, consumption, savings and investment and other issues such as unemployment and capital formation. In this chapter, we focus on issues of poverty, lead economic development sectors, agriculture as a key contributor to the economy, fisheries resources, mining, commerce and industry, credit and banking activities, micro-finance institutions and banks, cooperatives, council revenue and markets (council policies), tourism, and labour and employment issues. All these play a pivotal role in economic growth.

MGDS III proposes scaling up public investment by doubling investments from both the public and private sectors. The resulting increase in economic activities would create more employment and domestic resource mobilization through tax collection. An analysis of the performance of the key private and public sector of the economy aligns to the MGDS III to follow up on investments. The SDGs also emphasize developing a plan of action for ending poverty in all its forms, irreversibly everywhere, and leaving no one behind.

The MGDS III recognises that agriculture is one of the key drivers of the Malawi economy. The agricultural sector accounts for slightly over 30% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and contributes to over 80% of the country's national export earnings. Sustainable agricultural production and productivity therefore critical to domestic production and export growth and improving food security and nutrition. In this chapter, we focus on the contribution of agricultural production, productivity, and market development to the local economy.

Finally, just like the MGDS III, which recognizes the contributions of tourism management and the private sector in economic development, in this chapter, we also discuss the role the private sector actors such as banks, cooperatives, and all other financial institutions play in economic development and in issues of employment. Empowering communities to demand business development services creates a platform for active participation. We focus on how the Council has played an important role in empowering communities to demand enterprise development.

#### 4.1 Poverty Incidence

The economy of the district is predominantly dependent on agriculture. At least 80% of agricultural production is derived from smallholder farmers who produce their crops on customary land (NSO-2008 PHC). The district has a large number of people classified as "poorest" to "poor," 18.2% and 23.8%, respectively. Those classified as richest are estimated at 16.9%. This means that 42% of the people in Kasungu live below the poverty line. NSO (2015) indicates that about 33% of Kasungu's population lived below national poverty line in 2011, while 11% were ultra-poor. Furthermore, A **MES** (Malawi MDG Endline Survey) 2014 report revealed that rural areas have a higher proportion of people in the poorest second, middle, and fourth wealth quintiles compared with urban areas.<sup>4</sup> Most of the people in the district are based in rural areas and are poor.

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<sup>4</sup>The same finding is confirmed by the Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2016, In Malawi, the wealthiest households are concentrated in urban areas. Ninety-one percent of the urban population belongs to the two highest wealth quintiles. By contrast, almost half of the rural population (46%) falls in the two lowest wealth quintiles.

## 4.2 Economic Sectors

About 80 percent of Malawians depend on renewable natural resources for their livelihoods and the national economy is significantly dependent on rain-fed agriculture. The success of many important sectors of the economy such as agriculture, water supply and sanitation, transport, tourism, industry, health and education relies on the environment and natural resources to enhance their productivity. Recently, Malawi has experienced an economic slowdown due to commodity prices fluctuations and combined effects of recurrent floods and droughts attributable to climate change processes. The commodity prices of major cash crops are determined by the purchaser and do not tally with the investment made by local farmers to produce such crops. Loan interest rates for major banks were around 38% as of 2016, and local loan provider institutions offer unaffordable loan conditions.

## 4.3 Local Economic Development

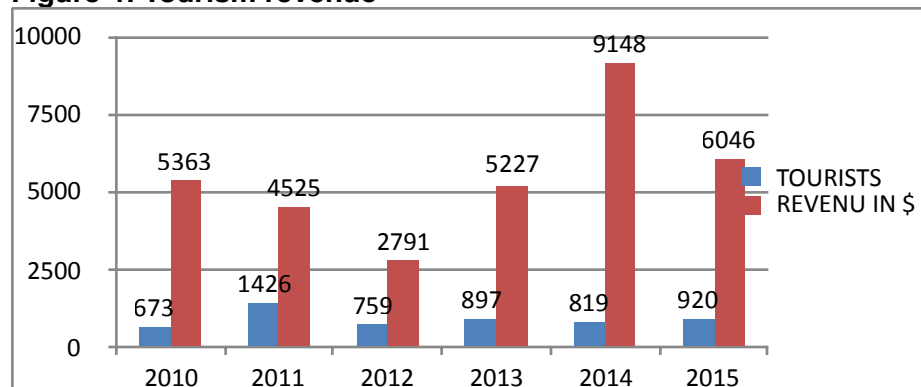
### 4.3.1 Introduction

Local economic development (LED) is defined as a set of strategies put in place by a local community with the objective of attaining sustainable economic growth. It is a participatory process in which actors from all sectors (public, private, and CSOs) in a defined locality analyse their economy, identify what needs to be done to build its competitive advantage, and take action jointly to stimulate economic activity, resulting in a sustainable economy. In Kasungu, there are many major and potential enterprise drivers for local economic development which are discussed below.

### 4.3.2 Kasungu National Park

Kasungu National Park (KNP) is an important resource that can contribute significantly to the growth of the local economy through tourism development. However, it has recently experienced a declining wildlife population and it generates relatively low revenues that nevertheless contribute to the economy of the country through tourism. The annual number of tourists that visited the national park between 2011 and 2016 ranged from 673 to 920 (See Figure 4). The total annual park entry fees ranged from MK0.5m (\$2,800) to MK2.66m (\$9,150) during the same period. Central government also generates revenue through concession fees paid by the lodge operators inside the park but the specific amounts involved were not available to this exercise at the time of this analysis. About 7,527 students visited KNP for environmental education programmes from 2010 to 2013. KNP can generate up to MK6 m a year in park entry fees alone.

**Figure 4: Tourism revenue**



Source: Department of National Parks and Wildlife (2016)

These figures can be quite high if some improvements are made to the facilities in the park. There are limited recreation facilities that cannot attract significant numbers of tourists. Kasungu has an airstrip at the district headquarters that can facilitate air travel for tourists but it is poorly maintained. The road to the park is also seriously corrugated and requires upgrading to bitumen standard. There is also need to improve the quality and quantity of the tourist accommodation facilities at Lifupa Lodge which requires reliable electricity and water supply as well as improved telecommunication network. If the park is to contribute to the economy as proposed in the MGDS III, the council should ensure that these shortcomings are effectively addressed. Furthermore, central government should cede some of the collected revenue to the Council to improve standards for the tourism sector.

#### 4.3.3 Shayona Cement Corporation

Shayona Cement Corporation began its operations at Chamama in Kasungu with simple technology in 1997, producing 400 tonnes of cement per day. In May 2015, the company commissioned a new high tech plant which is able to produce 1,200 tonnes of cement per day. Shayona is able to generate approximately MK30 billion each year and employs about 1,200 people. This is a significant contribution to the local and national economies. As part of its social responsibility programme, the company constructed Chigumba Primary School to the tune of MK26 million, plus other support outside the district. A major challenge to the company is a 27-kilometre Chasato-Chamama Road that leads to the cement factory but is in very poor state such that requires upgrading to bitumen class. The company has therefore requested the Council to prioritise the required construction works. The road project could be under a public-private partnership in which the two parties need to agree on who does what to ensure that the project is undertaken expeditiously.

#### 4.3.4 Chinkhoma Auction Floors

Tobacco is the main cash crop for the district, generating high revenue for smallholder farmers and estate owners. Kasungu tobacco contributes more than MK10 billion to Malawi's economy each year, with almost 25% of the country's production. Table 19 shows the volumes of tobacco sold, the average price per kg and total proceeds from tobacco sales in Malawi in 2017. Despite recent calls by the World Health Organization for a total halt to the cultivation of the crop, tobacco still secures a market worldwide for other uses in addition to smoking. Until alternatives for this cash crop are secured, the district will continue to make the most of this crop. Chinkhoma Auction Floors, rated second in tobacco sales in the country, is rapidly transforming the surrounding communities and the trading centre is booming. The Council has to plan for the continual urbanization of the area and must begin to see the benefits of the tobacco industry's corporate social responsibility as a source of domestic revenue. Of the cumulative sales each year, the Council cannot yet point to how it has benefited in return for utilisation of its land, forest resources etc.

**Table 19: Tobacco sales through November 8, 2017**

Tobacco Type	Volume (Kgs)	Proceeds (USD)	Avg. (USD/Kg)
Burley	81,402,139	144,161,707.79	1.77
Flue Cured	20,784,358	60,717,211.11	2.92
Dark Fired	4,263,690	7,500,841.82	1.76
	106,450,187	212,379,760.72	2.00

Source: Tobacco Control Commission (2017)

## 4.4 Mining

Mining has the potential to support economic growth in many parts of Malawi, including Kasungu District. In addition to the production of cement in the district by Shayona Cement Corporation, artisanal and small-scale mining is undertaken in the district. However, there is need to increase exploration and to further improve participation by numerous artisanal and small-scale miners, while improving the legal and institutional framework.

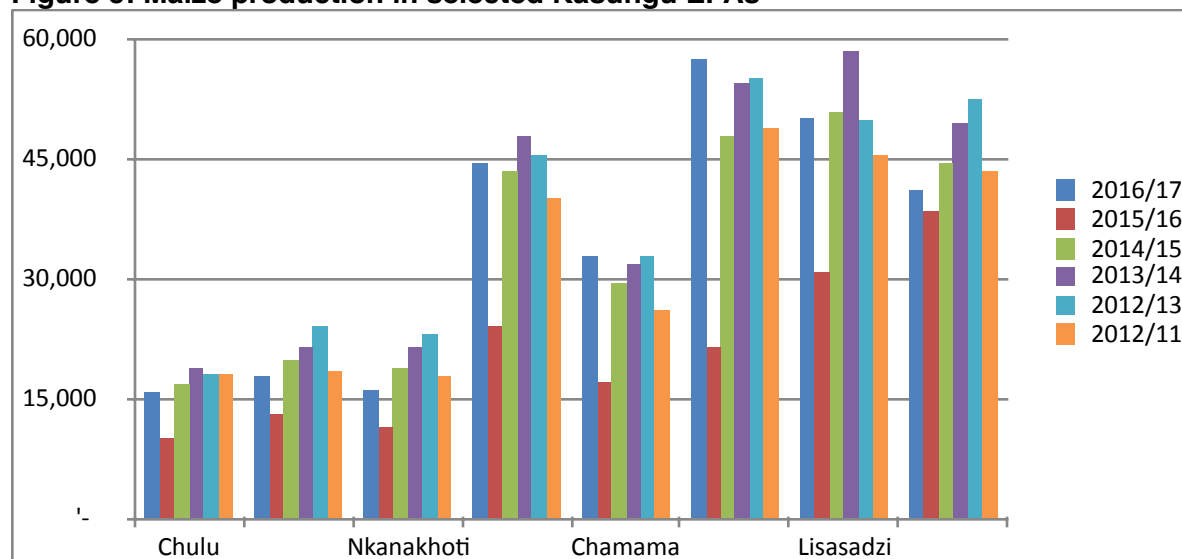
Small-scale mining is being spearheaded throughout the district. Kasungu has untapped mineral potential sources as outlined in “Mineral Potential of Malawi Report”<sup>5</sup> and in the discussion on geology in this report. The Council’s health sector has already recognised the importance of small-scale mining by putting in place measures to monitor outbreaks of TB, for instance. It should plan to enforce adherence to district regulations. Mining is a major source of economic growth and should not be neglected.

## 4.5 Agriculture

### 4.5.1 Agricultural Production

The MGDS III emphasizes the need to promote diversified crop and livestock production and utilisation. In Kasungu, the major crops grown are maize, tobacco, groundnuts, cassava, soya beans, sweet potato, and common beans.

**Figure 5: Maize production in selected Kasungu EPAs**



Source: Kasungu DAO (2016)

Figure 5 shows that maize does well in Chipala, Mtunthama, Lisasadzi, and Santhe EPAs. Although cereals form the basic staple food in the district, the production of maize has been going down from 102,058mt in 2011/12 to 89,138mt by 2014/15. This has been attributed to increased cost of production, low market prices, and a shift to other cash crops like soya beans. The decrease has, however, been gradual due to the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) that has always cushioned farmers in accessing improved seeds and fertilizers.

The district’s estimated consumption requirement is 80,000mt per year, holding other factors constant. At present, the average yields for maize range from 2,000 to 3,000 kg per hectare for

<sup>5</sup>Mineral Potential for Malawi, Produced for the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Malawi by the British Geological Survey, page 5-6.

hybrids, to 1,400 to 2,400 kg per hectare for open pollinated varieties (OPVs), and 880 to 1,300 kg per hectare for unimproved maize cultivars. The district has the potential to produce yields of more than 10,000 kg per hectare for hybrids and 5,000 kg per hectare for OPVs under good management and weather conditions.

#### **4.5.2 Major Cash Crops Production and Marketing**

Tobacco has been predominantly the main cash crop in the district. However, the crop has recently been subjected to wide fluctuations in prices on the auction floors. Unlike other crops, tobacco marketing does not follow the laws of supply and demand as prices are decided by the buyers. In burley tobacco, production fell drastically in the 2014/15 season as compared to 2013/14 as shown in Table 20. During the 2015/16 season, there was a major reduction in both area under cultivation and production due to unpredictable low prices on the auction floors and increased cost of production.

**Table 20: Burley tobacco production trends (2011-2016)***Source: Kasungu DADO (2016)*

	Area	Yield (kg/ha)	Production (kg)	Price (\$)	Total Value (\$)
2011/12	8,976	925	8,300,228	2.04	16,932,465.12
2012/13	10,471	972	10,173,521	2.02	20,550,512.42
2013/14	10,809	995	10,756,694	1.95	20,975,553.30
2014/15	10,096	865	8,731,621	1.76	15,367,652.96
2015/16	10,372	828	8,587,401	1.47	12,623,479.47

More farmers are involved in burley farming than in the flue cured tobacco, which requires more firewood to produce. As a result, the production of burley is overwhelming, sometimes above auction requirements. Tables 20 and 21 show fluctuations in production, average price and total value trends for burley and flue tobacco, respectively, during the period 2011 to 2016 at Chinkhoma Auction Floor in Kasungu.

**Table 21: Flue tobacco production trends (2011-2016)**

	Area	Yield (kg/ha)	Prod. (kg)	Price (\$)	Total Value (\$)
2011/12	1,368	1,101	1,506,166	3.19	4,804,669.54
2012/13	1,421	1,090	1,548,854	2.06	3,190,639.24
2013/14	1,774	1,128	2,001,942	3.08	6,165,981.36
2014/15	1,538	1,007	1,549,035	2.65	4,104,942.75
2015/16	1,320	1,019	1,345,124	3.06	4,116,079.44

*Source: Kasungu DADO (2016)*

The area under soya and common beans production has varied over the years as shown in Table 22. From the 2011/12 season onwards, the area under soya production has gradually increased as an alternative to maize and tobacco production and price fluctuations. The area for beans has remained nearly constant, decreasing slightly in 2014/15 and 2015/16 seasons. Areas where common beans are grown include Kaluluma, Chipala, Chamama, and Mkanakhothi EPAs.

**Table 22: Agricultural production**

	Soya Beans					Common Beans				
	Area	Yield	Prod.	Price (MK)	Amount (MK)	Area	Yield	Prod.	Price (MK)	Amount (MK)
2011/12	9,411	1,039	9,776	180	1,759,680	24,839	544	13,521	300	4,056,300
2012/13	11,130	983	10,939	200	2,187,800	20,960	535	11,220	350	3,927,000
2013/14	11,039	1,004	11,084	80	886,720	21,897	558	12,210	700	8,547,000
2014/15	13,052	825	10,774	100	1,077,400	22,609	517	11,681	500	5,840,500
2015/16	13,034	813	10,602	300	3,180,600	22,906	518	11,863	600	7,117,800

Source: Kasungu DADO 2016

Soya beans and beans, which previously were not seen as cash crops, are now emerging as such and will continue to contribute to the economy, especially where tobacco prices and its future remain unpredictable. Unless the Council formulates by-laws that protect the smallholder farmers, prices of these crops are largely determined by the intermediate buyers hence the wide price variations (Table 22) while the foreign market is readily available to fetch good prices. Though the central government determines minimum prices yearly to protect and safeguard marginal farm families, enforcement and availability of alternative markets are not there for the local farmers, leaving them with little leeway for marketing.

#### 4.5.3 Horticultural Production

The effects of climate change have influenced cassava and sweet potato production since these crops have high tolerance levels to drought. Cassava production has increased from 227,741 metric tons in 2011/2012 to 312,246 metric tons in 2015/2016. Sweet potato production declined to 188,198 in 2015/2016 from 207,178 metric tonnes in 2011/2012. Despite an overall increase in vegetable production, the district continues to experience inadequate supply.

**Table 23: Major horticultural crop production trends (2011-2016)**

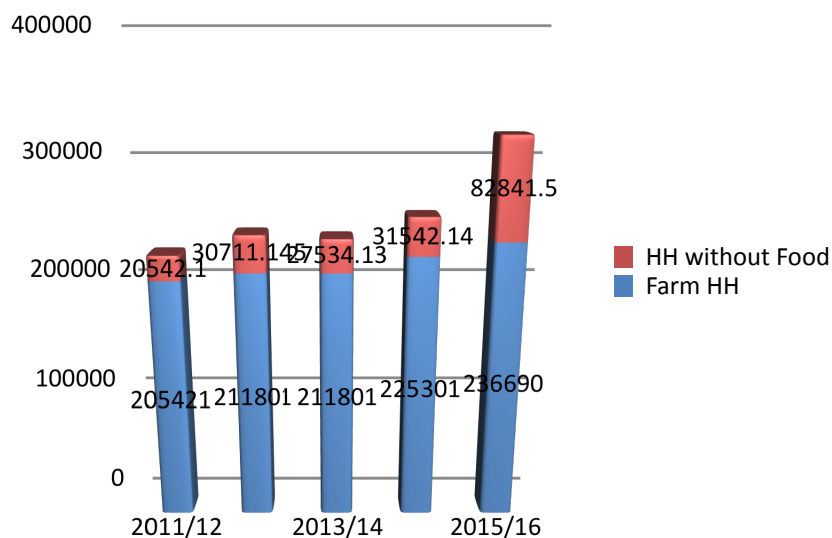
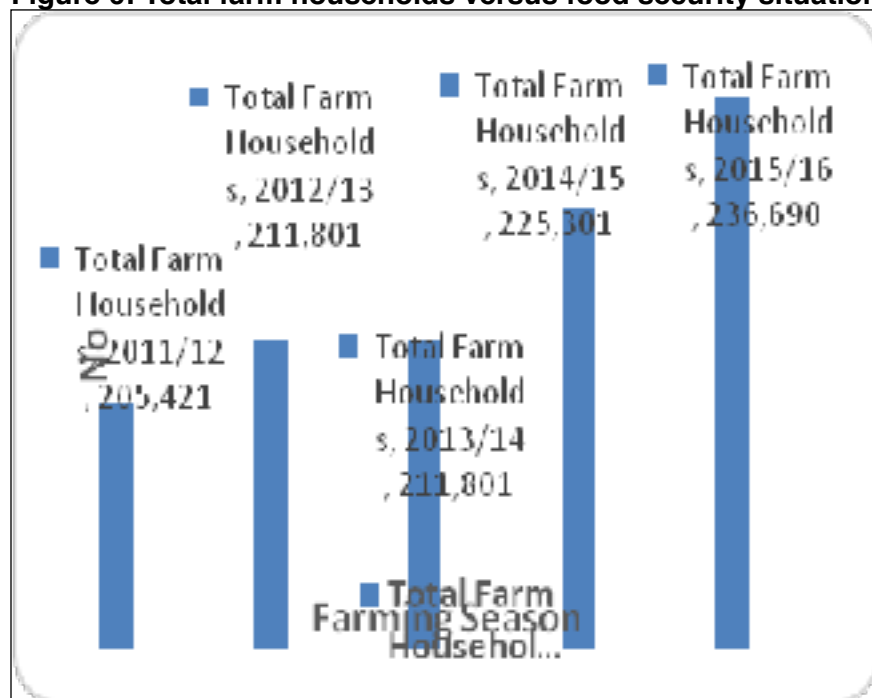
	Cassava					Sweet Potato				
	Area	Yield (Mt)	Prod. (Mt)	Price (MK)	Amount (MK)	Area	Yield (Kgs/ha)	Prod. (Metric Tonne s)	Price (MK)	Amount (MK)
2011/12	12,064	18,878	227,741	200	45,548,200	11,090	18,682	207,178	120	24,861,360
2012/13	12,083	24,191	292,298	250	73,074,500	10,453	17,901	187,116	150	28,067,400
2013/14	12,252	23,956	293,513	105	30,818,865	10,030	17,687	177,399	80	14,191,920
2014/15	12,000	24,136	289,635	180	52,134,300	9,833	16,901	166,186	180	29,913,480
2015/16	12,565	24,850	312,246	180	56,204,280	10,678	17,625	188,198	130	24,465,740

Source: Kasungu DADO (2016)

#### 4.5.4 Household Food Security Situation

MGDS III states that household food security and nutrition are important factors for economic growth and development. Despite surplus maize production during the 2011/2012 to 2015/2016 farming seasons, the district registered food insecurity at the household level in some EPAs. The worst food insecurity was experienced during the 2015/2016 farming season as shown in Figure 6. The number of households has been increasing through population growth but food production has almost remained the same. Improved prices of maize on the market have attracted farmers to sell more of their crops resulting in food deficits. Low productivity caused by poor production technologies, failure to access required farm inputs, low soil fertility and unfavourable climatic conditions such as late onset of rains, early cessation of rains, erratic rainfall, and prolonged dry spells all led to pronounced food insecurity.

**Figure 6: Total farm households versus food security situation**



Source: Kasungu DAO (2016)

The proportion of farming families without food in 2015/16 is estimated at 35% due to dry spells, escalating prices of farm inputs, etc as explained above. The District Council seeks to promote irrigation farming, which is rarely practised in Malawi, even during the rainy season as a way to compensate when the rains are erratic.

#### 4.6 Agriculture Markets

MGDS III, as noted earlier, proposes an increase in agriculture market development, agro-processing, and value addition. There are 25 ADMARC markets spread across Kasungu District. Due to unreliability of ADMARC markets and low market prices, most farmers sell their produce to vendors who dictate the prices of commodities. Besides ADMARC, other private traders play an important role in the marketing and provision of agriculture inputs. This includes NASFAM, AGORA, Export Trading Company, and Farmers World. Most agriculture markets and input outlets are found largely at the boma.

#### 4.7 Agriculture Practices

##### 4.7.1 Soil and Water Conservation

The district applies various soil and water conservation technologies for increasing crop production. Table 24 lists technologies adopted by farmers. The use of marker and box ridges has been decreasing over the years as more farmers prefer to use other technologies that are efficient and are not time consuming such as vertiver out-planting.

**Table 24: Soil and water conservation trends**

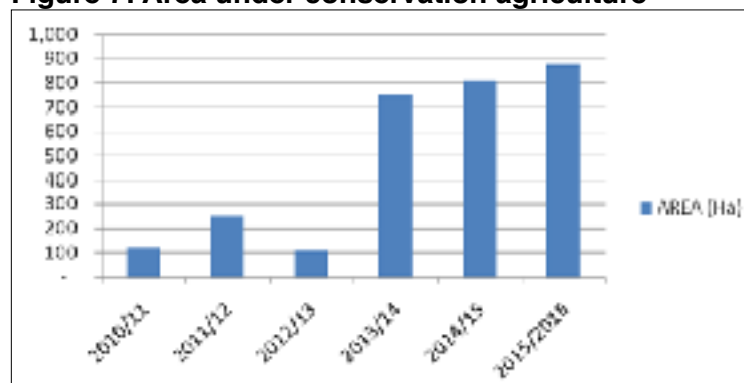
Type of Technology	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Area under practice (Ha)	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	No. of farmers	Area (Ha)	No. of farmers
Marker Ridges	567	10,567	1,250	10,570	457	6,001	470	3,201	472	6,077	880	6,572
Ridge Realignment	501	6,401	750	10,245	207	5,402	299	7,204	320	6,505	344.0	2,001
Vertiver Out-planting	17	192	6	89	123	2,136	66	1,414	62	1,294	10.0	646
Box Ridges	744	3,004	785	7,607	449	6,090	1,640	14,959	3,939	31,203	643.3	14,041

Source: Kasungu DAO, 2016

##### 4.7.2 Conservation Agriculture

There is an increased amount of land under conservation agriculture in the district. Use of herbicides has proved to be labor saving. Few farmers use pit planting since most areas in the district are low lying, which results in water logging in normal to heavy rains. Figure 7 shows the increase in use of conservation agriculture techniques.

**Figure 7: Area under conservation agriculture**



Source: Kasungu DADO (2016)

### 4.7.3 Soil Fertility Improvement

The district is promoting manure making and utilization, agro-forestry and crop residue incorporation as techniques to improve soil fertility. Community Agroforestry Tree Seed banks (CATS Banks) are used to improve the availability of good tree species for agroforestry. Table 25 shows a generally upward trend in the number of farmers adopting soil fertility improvement techniques which may serve as alternatives to fertilizer input.

**Table 25: Soil fertility improvement**

Type of Technology	2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Area	No. of farmers	Area	No. of farmer	Area	No. of farmer	Area	No. of farmers	Area	No. of farmer s	Area	No. of farmer s
Manure making (Heaps/ pits)	41,609	9,057	42,997	10,987	21,833	5,135	53,312	16,816	40,365	11,390	49,798	7,502
Manure application (Ha)	1,011	10,613	2,224	9,854	832	3,456	3,260	13,927	1,487	14,710	4,288	7,936
Agroforestry nurseries	185	3,896	308	6,540	339	3,561	612	7,206	693	3,650	155	2,672
Area under agroforestry (Ha)	34	7,135	128	15,432	39	9,217	585	9,700	786	10,134	38,966	14,073

Source: Kasungu DADO 2016

## 4.8 Agriculture Services

### 4.8.3 Extension Worker to Farmer Ratio

Agricultural extension officers provide farmers with information on farming practices, new technologies, and application of scientific research. The district has 71 extension workers for 236,690 farm families, resulting in a ratio of 1:3,334, against the recommended ration of 1:800. The extension worker to farmer ratio in 2015/16 was worst in Chamama EPA (1:4,515) as indicated in Table 26. The number of extension workers has fluctuated over the years due to retirements, resignations, and new recruitments.

**Table 26: Extension worker to farmers ratio at the EPA level**

**Photo 7: Kaluluma EPA extension work**



EPA	2010/1 1	2011/1 2	2012/1 3	2013/1 4	2014/15	2015/1 6
Chulu	1:2,625	1:2,297	1:3,786	1:3,737	1:4,485	1: 4,458
Kaluluma	1:1,864	1:2,175	1:4,465	1:3,022	1:2,720	1: 2,477
Mkanakhothi	1:2,715	1:2,715	1:2,879	1:4,209	1:2,806	1: 3,367
Chipala	1:2,963	1:3,951	1:3,663	1:3,403	1:3,403	1: 2,723
Chamama	1:3,199	1:3,656	1:4,429	1:4,334	1:5,201	1:4,515
Mtunthama	1:3,827	1:5,358	1:3,888	1:3,381	1:3,043	1:3,381
Lisasadzi	1:4,241	1:4,847	1:4,337	1:3,877	1:2,908	1:3,172
Santhe	1:3,184	1:4,245	1:3,322	1:2,669	1:2,669	1:3,813
Total	1:2,977	1:3,481	1:3,851	1:3,466	1:3,219	1:3,334

Source: Kasungu DAO (2016)

Specific agriculture development partners also have extension workers in the district, which may be unaccounted for. The distinction between extension workers from the private and public sectors is as a result of weak cooperation among such institutions. In the new District Development Plan, the district will work to improve on collaboration between the government extension staff and the others.

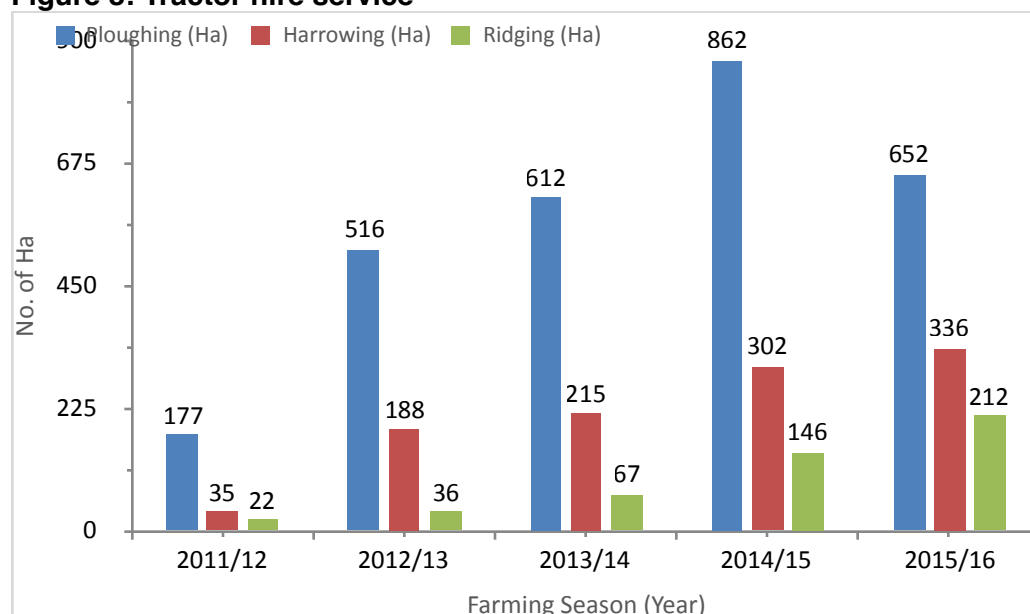
#### **4.9 Farm Mechanization**

Because farm mechanization reduces human drudgery, it is one of the strategies proposed by the MGDS III to improve productivity. Assessment of agriculture mechanization revealed that the district has two schemes of farm mechanization: using tractors and oxen. Both schemes are meant to ensure service availability and accessibility to all eligible farmers. The oxenization scheme is operational at the EPA level, while tractor hire operates at the district level using 2

tractors. When the schemes were introduced, as indicated in Figure 8, there was an increase in demand for tractor hire services. Ploughing was the leading cause for hire service; harrowing came second, and ridging was least popular. The cost of hire for farm mechanisations is presently MK21, 000 per hectare for ploughing, MK12, 500 for harrowing, MK5, 500 for planting, and MK15, 000 for ridging. Ploughing using oxen costs MK7, 500 per hectare, and ridging MK5, 000. Transport within a radius of 5 kilometers for farm produce costs MK200/km for a tractor and MK700/km for a trailer, while shelling costs 2,500/tonne.

The whole programme is however not necessarily geared for a smallholder farmer since the conditions set a minimum area of 5 hectares for ploughing, ridging, and harrowing and 200 50kg bags for shelling. The smallholder farmer hectare coverage is only 2 hectares. For the 2015/2016 season, utilisation decreased due to difficulties in accessing spare parts for the tractors. In essence, sustainability of the farm mechanization programme is uncertain if the two tractors provided so far are all that is available.

**Figure 8: Tractor hire service**



Source: Kasungu DADO

#### 4.10 Farm Holding

The average land holding size for farm families in Kasungu is 2 hectares. Of the district's 787,800 ha, 325,000 ha are considered arable, and part of that is in the national park. Estates hold 21% of total land (162,574) and smallholder farmers have another 21% of the land (162,332).

#### 4.11 Irrigation Farming

The district has a great potential for irrigation development due to the availability of such rivers as the Bua, Dwangwa, and Rusa, as well as small rivers and dambos. Table 27 shows that the district has a potential area of 1,733 hectares for irrigation, of this only 575.5 is currently under use. The most common irrigation systems are treadle pumps, which covered 232.9 hectares, followed by motorized pumps (172 hectares), then water cans, river diversion residual moisture, and gravity fed. While irrigation can play an important role as a major supplement to rain-fed agriculture, labour intensive systems are not favoured by farm families.

The district also has two private estates that use irrigation: Sandwa Estate, with potential of 80 hectares and only 60 under cultivation using centre pivot, and Bodole Estate, with potential of 74 hectares and only 35 under utilisation using motorised pumps.

The yield for irrigated farming for maize is not recorded, but it is for tomatoes and cabbage. Challenges included inadequate funding for supervision, low adoption by farmers, frequent breakdowns of motorised pumps, and the absence of collaboration with other key stakeholders in irrigation.

**Table 27: Farmers using irrigation technology and area under irrigation**

Type of Irrigation	Area under Cultivation	Irrigation Potential	Beneficiaries		Sites	Equipment	
			Male	Female	Number	Available	In Use
Treadle Pumps	232.9	370	2,926	1,685	206	1,246	10
Motorized Pumps	172	345	1,096	707			
Water Cans	43.6	120	316	182	20		
Gravity Fed (sites)	13	50	260	191	13	N/A	N/A
River Impoundment	35	280	95	67		N/A	N/A
Drip	0	49	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Dam	12	332	137	98		N/A	N/A
Residual Moisture	67	187	87	129		N/A	N/A
Totals	575.5	1733	4,917	3,059			

Source: Kasungu DAO (2016)

### **Key issues from the Agriculture Sector**

#### **Issues**

- Food insecurity
- Low crop yield
- Declining soil fertility coupled with increasing costs of fertilisers and other farm inputs
- Poor utilisation of farm mechanisation
- Poor utilisation of irrigation farming
- Low availability of competitive markets for produce
- Poor collaboration with key private sector players in the agriculture sector
- Poor planning of potential areas of agriculture markets (Chinkhoma)
- Inadequate extension services

#### **Opportunities**

- Availability of Chinkhoma auction floors
- Availability of private sector in irrigation farming and potential area for irrigation
- Introduction of farm mechanisation

## **4.12 Livestock**

### **4.12.1 Livestock Production**

Livestock plays an important role in the people's livelihoods and for the entire nation as a source of food, employment, raw materials for industries (milk, hides, and skins), draught power, income, and manure. Major livestock classes kept by farmers in the district include cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, and rabbits. The livestock population has increased in all varieties except Black Australorp chickens, as shown in Table 28.

**Table 28: Population of livestock**

	Bee f cattl e	Dair y catt le	Goats	She ep	Pigs	Rab bits	Local Chicke ns	Broil ers	Lay ers	B/ Austr alorp chick ens
<del>2010/11</del>	<del>64,118</del>	<del>520</del>	<del>233,448</del>	<del>16,310</del>	<del>100,234</del>	<del>45,703</del>	<del>950,076</del>	<del>148,930</del>	<del>9,890</del>	<del>26,788</del>
<del>2011/12</del>	<del>66,794</del>	<del>587</del>	<del>251,922</del>	<del>17,362</del>	<del>123,721</del>	<del>48,628</del>	<del>1,052,379</del>	<del>316,797</del>	<del>9,361</del>	<del>24,454</del>
<del>2012/13</del>	<del>68,320</del>	<del>619</del>	<del>260,946</del>	<del>18,061</del>	<del>136,164</del>	<del>51,861</del>	<del>1,185,077</del>	<del>188,266</del>	<del>10,866</del>	<del>22,813</del>
<del>2013/14</del>	<del>70,191</del>	<del>591</del>	<del>274,129</del>	<del>19,260</del>	<del>148,790</del>	<del>53,338</del>	<del>1,305,563</del>	<del>221,142</del>	<del>11,157</del>	<del>18,229</del>
<del>2014/15</del>	<del>73,123</del>	<del>620</del>	<del>288,544</del>	<del>19,260</del>	<del>163,096</del>	<del>54,432</del>	<del>1,547,364</del>	<del>239,207</del>	<del>15,287</del>	<del>21,762</del>
<del>2015/16</del>	<del>74,571</del>	<del>499</del>	<del>308,950</del>	<del>17,073</del>	<del>176,678</del>	<del>53,162</del>	<del>2,016,176</del>	<del>120,476</del>	<del>14,427</del>	<del>12,439</del>

Source: Kasungu DADO (2016)

The increase in population in various classes of livestock is attributed to intensified livestock extension services, animal disease control services, NGO and private sector participation in livestock development activities, and increased farmers' willingness to some diversify crop production into livestock production. Black Australorp chickens, population has been decreasing due to poor deliveries of breeding stock resulting from low production at the Bwemba Breeding Centre.

#### 4.12.1 Goat Development Programme

The goat population in the district has increased due to pass-on agricultural programmes in collaboration with NGOs. The aim of the pass-on programme is to broaden livestock ownership, thereby diversifying the economic base of the rural people. Development partners involved in this programme include Flemish International Cooperation Agency/Food and Agriculture Organization (FICA/FAO), UNICEF, Centre for Integrated Community development (CICOD), Heifer International, and UNICEF.

#### 4.12.2 Livestock Disease Control

One of the major livestock development constraints in the district is high morbidity and mortality in cattle, pigs, and chickens. Major diseases causing high livestock mortalities are Newcastle Disease (ND) and African swine fever in chickens and pigs, respectively. Both diseases are endemic in the district and have no treatment. In Malawi, climate conditions mean circulating strains of ND virus are capable of causing 100% mortality in unprotected flocks. Outbreaks of ND (see Photo 9) are unpredictable and discourage villagers from paying proper attention to the husbandry and welfare of their chickens. In many cases, the vaccination of chickens against ND, will be the first intervention implemented by veterinary services for village chicken farmers. Adequate time must be taken to ensure the use of an appropriate vaccine, training for field workers and farmers, the development of an appropriate extension package, and the establishment of a robust cost-recovery system. For ND control activities to be sustainable in the long term, all costs associated with the production, distribution, and use of the vaccine must be covered. In some instances, consumers (i.e. village chicken farmers) may be expected to

**Photo 8: Pass-on programme in Chamama EPA**



cover all of the costs. In many cases, government agencies may subsidise some aspects of the control activities with the remainder being paid for by farmers.<sup>6</sup> This is rarely done in the district.

**Photo 9: Chicken New Castle disease and vaccination**



*Source: Kasungu VeterinaryOffice, 2016*

Most of the diseases in cattle are treatable, and there is a cost-recovery system so there is less mortality. Tick-borne disease incidences occur as a result of dilapidated tick control dipping tanks.

East Coast Fever is one of the tick-borne diseases that poses a serious threat to beef production in the district. It is endemic in the district, and farmers spend huge sums of money to control it.

The district is periodically affected by African swine fever, which kills large numbers of pigs. The disease has no cure, but good pig husbandry practices prevent its spread. Such practices include keeping pigs indoors throughout their lifetime, observing isolation and/or bio-security, and avoiding scavenging on dead pig carcasses and feeds with an unknown source.

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<sup>6</sup> “Strategies for vaccination of family poultry against new castle disease in Africa”, R.G. Alders.

**Table 29: Common diseases of livestock**

	Cattle				Pigs				Chickens			
	Disease	Affected	Treated	Died	Disease	Affected	Infected	Died	Disease	Affected	Infected	Died
<del>2010/11</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>1,002</del>	<del>952</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>522,542</del>	<del>150,700</del>	<del>150,763</del>
	Tick borne	11,320	3,841	2		0	0	0		522,542	150,700	150,763
<del>2011/12</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>1,702</del>	<del>1,204</del>	<del>11</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>0,500</del>	<del>0,150</del>	<del>0,150</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>570,000</del>	<del>170,040</del>	<del>173,040</del>
	Tick borne	13,621	4,116	6		0,500	0,150	0,150		570,000	170,040	173,040
<del>2012/13</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>1,904</del>	<del>1,509</del>	<del>12</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>7,201</del>	<del>0,342</del>	<del>0,310</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>051,792</del>	<del>195,500</del>	<del>195,538</del>
	Tick borne	10,987	4,251	7		7,201	0,342	0,310		051,792	195,500	195,538
<del>2013/14</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>2,179</del>	<del>1,000</del>	<del>15</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>710,000</del>	<del>215,410</del>	<del>215,418</del>
	Tick borne	12,007	4,342	4		0	0	0		710,000	215,410	215,418
<del>2014/15</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>2,051</del>	<del>1,700</del>	<del>14</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>051,050</del>	<del>255,015</del>	<del>255,015</del>
	Tick borne	13,165	4,972	7		0	0	0		051,050	255,015	255,015
<del>2015/16</del>	<del>Tryps</del>	<del>2,402</del>	<del>1,700</del>	<del>14</del>	<del>ASF</del>	<del>0,001</del>	<del>077</del>	<del>077</del>	<del>ND</del>	<del>052,011</del>	<del>000,020</del>	<del>000,026</del>
	Tick borne	12,936	5,016	48		0,001	077	077		052,011	000,020	000,026

ASF =African swine fever; ND=Newcastle Disease; Tryps= Trypanosomiasis  
 Source: Kasungu District Agriculture office (2016)

**4.12.4 Rabies Control**

Rabies has been a major concern to the public over the past six years (Figure 11). The number of people bitten by dogs suspected to be rabid has increased over the years. The district is not able to vaccinate at least 80% of the population of the pets per year as stipulated by the World Health Organization due to inadequate funding.

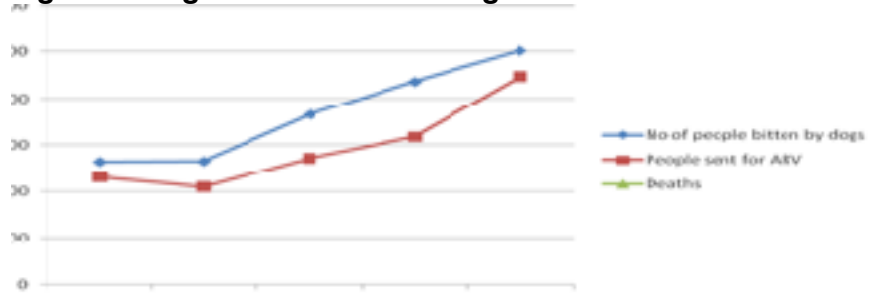
The number of people bitten by rabid dogs is increasing because many dogs in the district interact with wild animals (jackals and hyenas) from Kasungu National Park.

**Photo 10: Rabies vaccination**



Source: Kasungu Veterinary Office, 2017

**Figure 9: Dog bite cases in Kasungu**



Source: Kasungu District Agriculture Office (2016)

### 4.13 Livestock Uses

Dairy production is low in the district. Most of the cattle are local breeds that are meant for meat production, but these are characterized by low productivity, so there are inadequate livestock products on the market. Traction is practised by very few people, mostly for pulling oxcarts and ploughs. Animal by-products are utilized for other uses or to produce other products. Hides and skins are used to manufacture leather products, while feathers are used in the making of pillows and cushions. Manure is applied on the soil as fertilizer. All these animal by-products are widely used.

### 4.14 Livestock Services

The district's livestock sector provides technical support and veterinary services to communities, both for improving livestock production and ensuring public safety. Some of the notable services include dipping and chemical spraying of animals, artificial insemination, livestock marketing, meat inspection and slaughtering services, milk chilling, animal disease control, veterinary services, and livestock extension services.

Table 30 below shows that the district has 12 non-functional and dilapidated dipping tanks and five slaughter slabs which are for the promotion of meat hygiene and improved public health (Table 30).

**Table 30: Livestock service facilities**

Type of Facility	Total	Operational
Dip Tank	12	0
Slaughter Slab and Butchery	5	1
Crush	0	0
Dairy Bulking Groups	4	4
Milk Chilling Centres	1	0
Veterinary Station	13	12

Source: Kasungu District Agriculture Office, 2015

After decentralization, dip tanks were devolved to Councils for management but they were not provided with financial resources for this. Farmers are expected to pay for the service, and there are no extension workers assigned to manage the dip tanks.

#### **4.15 Contribution of Livestock to the Local Economy**

The MDHS survey collected information on household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and farm animals. It revealed that urban households are more likely than rural households to own a radio (65% versus 36%), television (45% versus 6%), or mobile telephone (86% versus 48%). In contrast, rural households are more likely than urban households to own agricultural land (83% versus 37%) or farm animals (53% versus 23%). Rural households with goats, pigs and cattle were generally wealthier than those that did not have them (46% of rural households were in two lowest wealth quintiles). Generally, market value for chickens ranges from MK2, 500 to MK3, 500; pigs are valued at MK60, 000 to MK120, 000 and cattle range from MK80, 000 to MK240, 000.

##### **Key Issues from the Livestock Sector**

- Outbreak of diseases such as New Castle, East Coast Fever, African Swine etc
- Dilapidated and unused dip tanks
- Inadequate robust cost-recovery system for vaccinations
- Inadequate extension workers

#### **4.17 Fisheries Resources**

##### **4.17.1 Fishing Grounds**

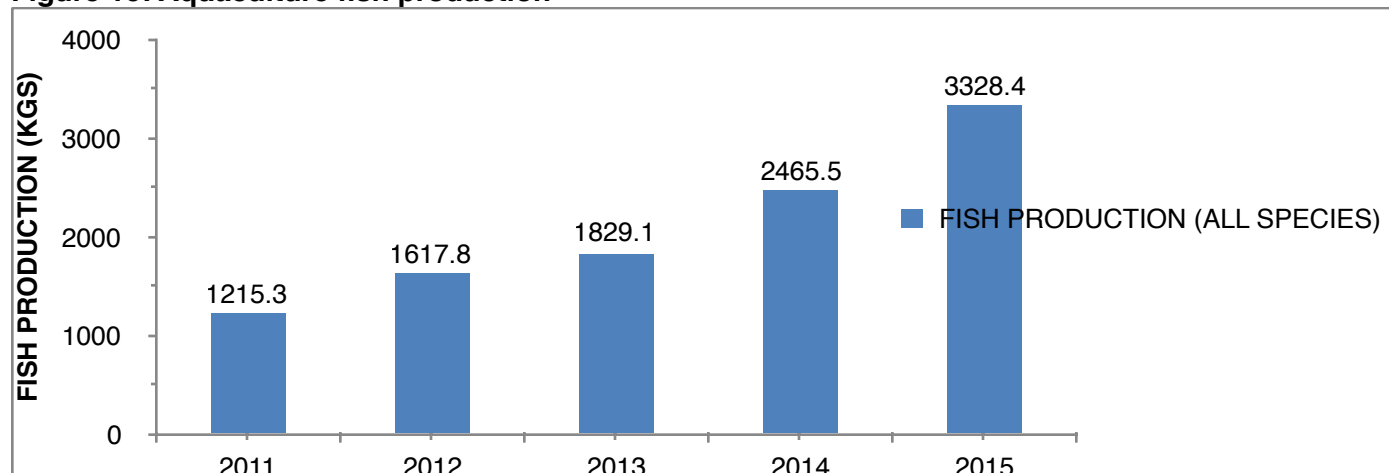
Fish is a source of food and income. The economic gains are not realized through fishing alone, whether capture (riverine) or aquaculture but also through other auxiliary businesses dependent on the fishing industry. The Rusa, Bua and Dwangwa Rivers produce significant fish supplies to supplement fish production from aquaculture.

##### **4.17.2 Aquaculture (Fish Farming) Development**

Fish has been traditionally the most affordable source of protein for Malawians, especially for the rural communities. Per capita consumption was 5.4 kg by 2011, but is now 15kg. Current average fish production from fish farming is estimated at 3.5 metric tons annually. This production estimate is far below the required per capita consumption, as 3.5 metric tons is enough for only 200 households.

Fish production for 2015 was 3,328.4 kilograms, valued at MK6, 157,540. While there is a general increase in the production of fish in the district, fish prices have significantly increased, from MK116 per kilogram in 2007 to MK1850 in 2015/16, making fish less affordable to more people than before.

**Figure 10: Aquaculture fish production**



Source: Kasungu Fisheries Department (2016)

The district has a total of 262 functional fish ponds owned by 195 fish farmers and 43 fish farmers clubs (27% of these farmers are women). Of the above total ponds for the district, 68 are owned by fish farmers clubs (59% of these club fish farmers are women). The number of fish ponds has significantly increased over the past five years because of increase in demand for fish. Of all the EPAs in Kasungu, only Santhe, Kaluluma, and Chamama have proven to be high potential areas for aquaculture development. In order to develop fish farming in the district, farmers are organized in groups to easily access inputs.

**Table 31: Status of fish farmers and their ponds**

EPA	No. of Individual Fish Farmers			Total Ponds	Fish Farmers Clubs Membership			No. of Clubs	Total Ponds
	M	F	Total		F	M	Total		
Santhe	54	16	70	17	14	17	31	14	3
Chamama	30	12	42	21	36	21	57	36	6
Chulu	13	9	22	21	18	21	39	18	22
Kaluluma	22	8	30	66	45	66	111	45	13
Chipala	7	3	10	28	37	28	65	37	6
Lisasadzi	5	1	6	74	182	74	256	182	15
Mtunthama	11	4	15	10	15	10	25	15	3
Total	142	53	195	237	347	237	584	347	68

Source: Kasungu District Fisheries (2016)

#### 4.17.3 Capture Fisheries (Riverine Fishery)

The riverine fishery is characterized by swampy and marshy river banks and muddy bottom with channels of varying depth flowing to Lake Malawi. These rivers play a crucial role for fish breeding, including for Lake Malawi migratory fish species like *Opsaridium microlepis* (Mpsa). Use of illegal fishing methods and gear, river-bank cultivation, and upland deforestation all pose serious threats to these endangered fish species.

Fish species of economic importance include *Clarias gariepinus* (Mlamba), *Oreochromis shiranus* (Makumba), *Haplochromis callipterus* (Makwale), *Barbus trimaculatus* (Matemba), *Labeo cylindricus* (Chonjo), and *Alestes imberi* (Nkhalala). Other species like *Opsaridium microlepis* (Mpassa), which is endemic to Lake Malawi, only migrate up the Bua and Dwangwa Rivers for spawning and return to Lake Malawi after breeding.

**Photo 10: *Clarias gariepinus* (Mlamba) and *Oreochromis shiranus* (Makumba)**



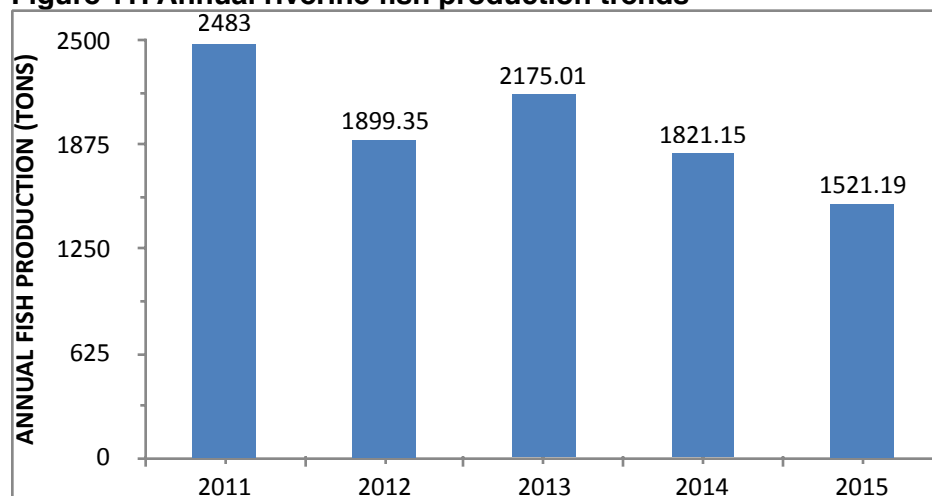
Source: Kasungu Fisheries (2017)

## 4.18 Fish Production

### 4.18.1 Riverine Fisheries Production

Fish production from the Kasungu riverine fishery is estimated at an average of 2,000 metric tons per year (Kasungu Annual District Fisheries Report, 2015). Out of this catch, *Oreochromis shiranus* (Makumba) constitutes 75% of the total annual catch; 24% of the catch is catfish (*clarias gariepinus*) and other species contribute the remaining 1%.

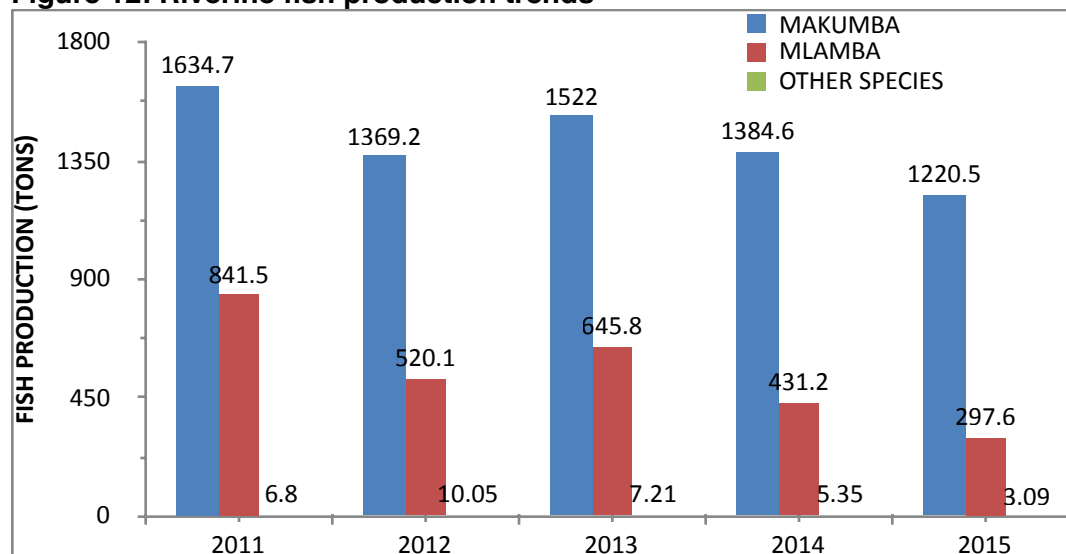
**Figure 11: Annual riverine fish production trends**



Source: Kasungu DC (2016)

Annual fish production trends for the two major species commonly caught in Kasungu's riverine fishery continue to decline every year, as shown in Figure 13, due to overfishing and use of illegal fishing methods and gears among fishermen. If the current situation continues to go unchecked, these fish stocks will face extinction.

**Figure 12: Riverine fish production trends**



Source: Kasungu District Fisheries Office (2016)

#### **4.19 Contribution of the Fisheries Sector to the Local Economy**

In 2012, fish farming contributed about 4% to Malawi's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at a value of about MK1.5 billion (about US\$21 million). In the district, fish contributed MK6,157,540 from aquaculture and MK2,814,202 from riverine to the economy. However, this is grossly underestimated considering that the fish industry supports communities and makes substantial contributions to their livelihoods. It is a source of household incomes and provides business for a substantial number of people in the district, although the district is unable to track data on the actual number of people involved in the fish business and the total value of the fish.

#### **Key Issues from the Fisheries Sector and their Trends**

##### **Possible Challenges**

- Unsustainable fishing trends leading to depletion of fish resources (protein)
- Very low aquaculture production
- Upland deforestation, river bank cultivation and illegal fishing
- Lack of data on businesspersons engaged on fish resources

##### **Opportunities**

- Availability of fish market
- Contribution to Malawi's GDP (4% in 2012)

#### **4.20 Mining**

Mining in the district is both commercial and artisanal. Shayona mines for limestone for cement production, which is the only major commercial mining taking place in the district.

Quarrying for construction materials and sand mining in rivers are equally important small-scale mining activities, especially in urban and peri-urban areas. Sand mining by an estimated 200 miners is taking place in streams and rivers, especially close to trading centres and urban centres.

Quarrying in the district is largely done at Kasungu-Chipala Hill; there are more than 30 small-scale quarrying operators who use traditional methods such as heating the rocks and breaking them with hammers. Since the inventory of Artisanal and Small Miners (ASM)s is not available, there is little supervision or support of this industry from the District Council, though this is another potential source of revenue.

ASM can cause significant damage to public health and the environment by destroying the landscape and spreading pollutants. However, with adequate support and regulation, it can contribute to economic and sustainable development, particularly in rural areas.

### **Key Issues from the Mining Sector**

#### **Possible Causes**

- Potential public health and environmental damages
- Lack of registration of small-scale miners
- Centralisation of mining sector, making the Council ineffective to enforce mining policy in the area

#### **Opportunity**

- Availability of surveyed mining deposits
- Decentralisation as an opportunity for the mining sector to devolve its functions

### **4.21 Commerce and Industry**

The sector seeks to promote, support, and facilitate trade and private sector investment in production, agro-processing, and manufacturing in order to increase the supply of goods and services for domestic and international markets. Business in the district is dominated by medium and small-scale enterprises. Seventy five percent of the businesses are agro-based; 20% are involved in small trades and less than 5% are involved in the manufacturing sector.

#### **4.21.1 Types of Businesses**

In Kasungu District, business is dominated by medium- and small-scale enterprises, with minimal presence of large enterprise. The Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Tourism categorises businesses according to their number of employees, capital, and value of assets. Businesses with more than 99 employees and per capita turn-over of MK5,000,000 are classified as large, while those with 10-99 employees and per capita of MK1,000,000 are considered small, and those that have fewer than 10 employees and per capita of MK500,000 are considered micro.

Businesses operating in Kasungu include wholesalers, retailers, restaurants, rest houses, garages, maize mills, filling stations, carpentry, bottle stores, taverns, hair salons, bakeries, welding, private schools, private clinics, tailoring shops, and video shows, among others.

The retail and wholesale shops are owned by both native Malawians and Malawians of Asian origin. Chinese, Burundian, and Rwandan merchants also trade in most of the major trading centres of the district. There are also some large retail and wholesale outlets like Peoples Trading Centre (PTC), Chipiku, PEP Stores, Bata Shoe Company, Southern Bottlers, Kulima Gold, Export Trading, and Farmers World. The district hosts almost all major petroleum selling companies, including PUMA Energy, Petroda, Injena, and Total.

#### 4.21.2 Industry

There is only one large-scale cement-producing enterprise, Shayona Cement Company. There is very little production in the manufacturing sector, making the district predominantly consuming rather than producing. There are a few small businesses (farmers' cooperatives) involved in the processing of honey, groundnut cooking oil, and soya milk.

**Table 32: Category of enterprises**

Name of Enterprise	Category of Business
Shayona Cement Company	Large
Aution Holdings	Large
Press Agriculture	Large
Central Poultry	Large
Kulima Gold	Small
Chipiku Wholesalers	Small
Export Trading	Small
Farmers World	Small
PEP Stores	Small
Peoples Trading Centre	Small
Southern Bottlers	Small
Bata Shoe Company	Small
Farmers Choice Cooking Oils	Small
Mdungu/Kasiya Cooperative	Micro
Chitu Cooperative	Micro
Khomola Cooperative	Micro
Bowe Cooperative	Micro
Chengwe Cooperative	Micro
Khamalipindula Cooperative	Micro

*Source: Kasungu District Council (2017)*

Table 32 shows that there are four enterprises in the "large" category, and 10 in "small", but the majority in the category of microenterprise. The number of enterprises and their category has a bearing on employment opportunities and the economic environment of the district. These figures also point to the revenue sources that the Council can tap on.

#### 4.21.3 Credit and Banking Activities

Kasungu has seven commercial banks and five financial lending institutions. Most of them are concentrated within the boma and only FDH Bank operates a satellite facility at Mtunthama Trading Centre. Services offered by banks range from SMS banking, bank loans, foreign

exchange, overdrafts, bank drafts, and internet banking, among others. The average interest rate as of August 2017 was 27.5%, with variations from one bank to another. Credit is typically offered for business expansion and procurement of farm inputs. Table 33 details the microfinance institutions and banks that provide loans in Kasungu.

Village savings and loans (VSL) have also become one of the well-known informal sources of financing small businesses in Kasungu. They normally charge up to 20% interest, and their relatively easy access makes them preferred lending institutions.

**Table 33: Micro-finance institutions and banks**

Organization	Volume of customers
United Civil Servants SACCO	1,809
Finca	
Pride Malawi	400
MicroLoan Foundation	
Vision Fund	5,028
National Bank of Malawi	22,000
New Building Society (NBS) Bank	
Standard Bank	
Opportunity Bank of Malawi (OBM)	26,000
NED Bank	900
FDH Bank	
First Merchant Bank (FMB)	11,000

*Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)*

Only one microlending institution specializes in female customers, the rest loan to both men and women. United Civil Servants SACCO deals only with civil servants, while the rest of the microfinance institutions deal with entrepreneurs in general. From the incomplete information in Table 33, it can be inferred that some financial institutions may not trust the Council with figures on financial performance.

Some banks have agents in various trading centers; only OBM has mobile services. Most banks indicated security concerns as a reason for not opening more branches in the district. There is need, however, for the banks to open up their services to the rural people as part of enhancing financial inclusion thereby promoting socio-economic development in the district. This will require the Council to improve the security system and lobby the banks to expand their outreach to even rural communities.

#### **4.21.4 Cooperatives**

Kasungu has 35 registered cooperatives (Table 34) including agriculture, SACCOs, horticulture, honey, COMSIP, livestock, and consumers.

**Table 34: Registered cooperatives**

<b>Category of Cooperatives</b>	<b>Name of Cooperative</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Date Registered</b>	<b>Certificate No.</b>
Agro	Chigodi Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Santhe	16/9/97	455
	Chilanga Mziza Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Kaomba	23/5/2003	525
	Simlemba Farmers Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Simlemba	26/10/07	718
	Chengwe Farmers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd		20/03/2009	796
	Takumana Farmers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd		25/08/2009	826
	Khamalipindula Cooking Oil Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Wimbe	29/04/2010	859
	Mdunga-Kasiya Soya Producers and Marketing Cooperative	Wimbe	15/06/2010	876
	Mkanganya Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd	Kawamba	28-Mar-2011	944
	Chilima Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd		29-Feb-2012	982
	Mwalawanyenje Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Mwase	27-Apr-2012	990
	Chamama Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Wimbe	10-Apr-2013	1030
	Chitanthamapiri Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Chitanthamapiri	20-Aug-2013	1063
	Kachokolo Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Wimbe	24-Oct-2013	1071
SACCO	Nkhamenya	Kaluluma	05/11/1977	203
	Chimwabvi	Chilowamatambe	03/07/1980	213
	KFCTA Farmers	Njombwa	27/10/1992	407
	Press Agriculture Employees	Kaomba	08/03/1994	422
	Ndonda	Kapelula	01/05/1996	437
	Kasungu ADD	Kaomba	21/10/1996	449
	Kasungu Community	Kaomba	09/04/1998	476

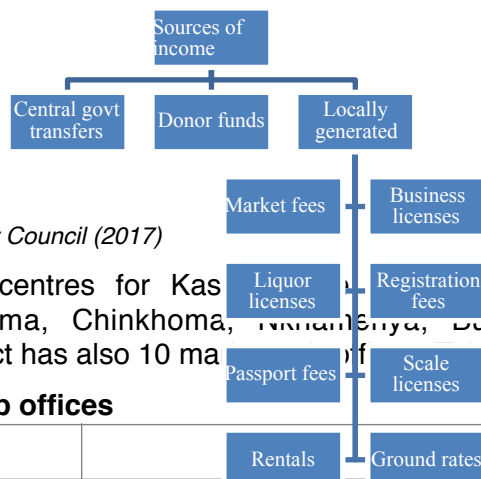
Category of Cooperatives	Name of Cooperative	Location	Date Registered	Certificate No.
	Nguluyanawambe Horticultural	Mwase	17/08/07	688
Horticulture	Khomola Honey Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Chulu	10-Dec-2013	1093
Honey	Chitu Honey Producers and Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd	Santhe		
	Chika COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Chisemphere	02/04/2009	788
COMSIP	Chikaka COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Nkhamenya	02/04/2009	789
	Mphomwa COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Mphomwa	02/04/2009	790
	Kachika COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Mphomwa	02/04/2009	793
	Tikachipeka COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Nkhamenya	02/02/2010	851
	Lojwa COMSIP Cooperative Society Ltd	Chisikwa	7-Aug-2013	1054
	Matundu Poultry Farmers Cooperative Society	Lukwa	21/10/2003	529
Livestock	Kabvunguti Poultry Farmers Cooperative Society	Lukwa	21/10/2003	530
Consumer	Chankhanga Consumer Cooperative	Kaomba	01/07/2003	523

Source: Kasungu Industry and Trade Office (2016)

#### 4.21.5 Sources of Revenue and Public Markets

Sources of revenue for the District Council (Figure 13) include central government transfers, donor funds, and locally generated revenue. For the locally generated revenue, the District Council relies on market fees, business licenses, liquor licenses, registration fees, passport fees, scale licenses, rentals, and ground rates. The Council cites low revenue collection as reason for failing to deliver services efficiently. A detailed discussion about the performance of each source and how the Council can improve its collection will be undertaken in the Kasungu District Development Plan for the period 2017 to 2022.

#### Figure 13: Sources of Council Revenue



Sources: Kasungu District Council (2017)

The major trading centres for Kasungu are Chilowatambe, Santhe, Chamama, Dwangwa, Mtunthama, Chinkhoma, Ntunduma, Nyasa, Bua, Chisemphe, Chatoloma and Kawamba. The district has also 10 market offices (see Table 35).

**Table 35: Market sub offices**

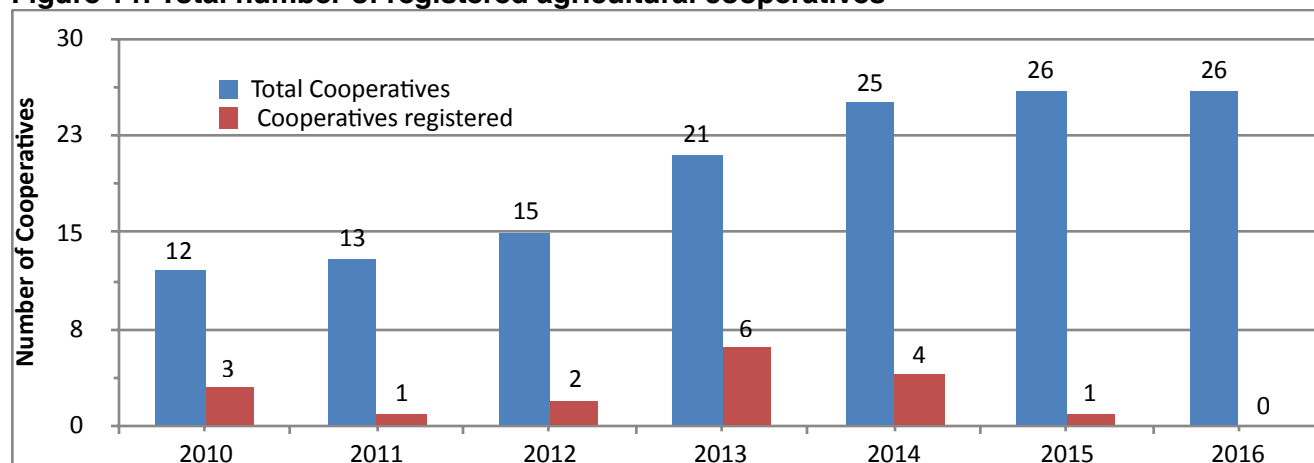
Sub-Office	Local Authority
Ndonda	T/A Wimbe, T/A Kapelula, STA Chinyama, STA Mdunga, STA Kapichila
Matenje	T/A Chulu, STA Chisinga, STA Mphomwa
Mpeni	Mnyanja
Chilanga	T/A Kaomba, STA Mawawa, T/A Lukwa, T/A Mwase, T/A Kaphaizi, T/A Mangwazu
Chigodi	T/A Santhe, STA Chaima, T/A Chidzuma, T/A Nyaza
Nthabua	Simlemba
Misozi	T/A Kawamba, STA Nthunduwala
Bua	T/A Njombwa
Kachokolo	T/A Wimbe, T/A Chilowamatambe, STA Chambwe, STA Chitanthamapiri
Nthembe	T/A Kaluluma, STA Chisemphe, STA Chisikwa

Source: Kasungu District Council (2017)

#### 4.22 Agribusiness

The agribusiness section works with farmers in agricultural cooperatives and associations focusing on collective marketing, value addition, and business management. Most of the 26 cooperatives and 16 associations are involved in the production of field crops such as soya, groundnuts, sunflower, and maize. Cooperatives established under OVOP and COMSIP are engaged in livestock and honey production. The livestock enterprises are mainly poultry and swine production. The district has experienced an increase in the total number of cooperatives established and a decrease in the number of agricultural cooperatives actually registered over the past five years (Figure 15). This indicates that there was a significant increase in the number of non-agricultural cooperatives registered over the same period of time.

**Figure 14: Total number of registered agricultural cooperatives**



Source: Kasungu DAO (2016)

#### 4.23 Extension Services

Business Advisory Services are provided by both public and private organizations, such as the Department of Community Services, Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Agriculture and Food Security, and some other NGOs. Services provided include advisory/technical assistance, community mobilization, and basic courses on credit/loan management, business management skills, food processing, and beekeeping.

#### 4.24 Vulnerable Groups in Income Generating Projects

The Women's Programme (AGRESS) Section is mandated to promote gender equality, prevent the spread of HIV, and mitigate the impact of AIDS in order to increase agricultural productivity. The section works with 605 vulnerable groups with a total participation of 6,882 women in the eight EPAs over the past five-year period. These groups are involved in income-generating projects (IGPs) such as rain-fed agriculture, irrigation, bakery, and poultry. The section also promotes labour- and time-saving technologies. The number of groups has increased over time (see Figure 36).

**Table 36: Number of IGP groups**

Year	Rain-Fed Agriculture	Irrigation	Bakery	Poultry	Total
2011	22	0	30	15	67
2012	28	0	32	20	80
2013	30	8	32	20	90
2014	35	10	40	16	101
2015	35	16	48	22	121
2016	41	22	55	28	146
Total	191	56	237	121	605

Source: Kasungu DADO (2015)

## Key Issues from the Business Sector

### Possible Challenges

- High interest rates for loans
- Inadequate public private partnerships
- Uneven distribution of banks in the district

### Opportunities

- Availability of banks
- Provision of loans

## 4.25 Labour and Employment

### 4.25.1 Labour Force

The labour force is members of a particular organization or population who are able to work. Persons are in labour force if they are economically active or are able to contribute to production of goods and services. Persons in labour force are categorized in two employed and unemployed persons. In Malawi, the population is considered to be employed if they have done any other work for cash or in-kind, other than their household chores, within 12 months before a survey.

Unemployment rate for Kasungu was recorded to be 15.7%, with 10.5% for males and 20.2% for female. In the Central Region; it is more likely that women will not be paid for their labour. More men file employment complaints than women, simply illustrating that more men are in employment (Table 37).

**Table 37: Labour complaints**

	2011			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Non-Payment of Wages	754	58	812	400	35	435	529	72	601	570	56	626	512	99	611
Terminal Benefits	37	9	46	87	5	92	44	6	50	61	17	78	28	2	30
Total	791	67	858	487	40	527	573	78	651	631	73	704	540	101	641

Source: Kasungu Labour Office (2016)

### 4.25.2 Conditions of Employment

The lowest acceptable wage (average) was MK687 per day for 2015-2016, revised to MK962 per day effective July 2017. However, the District recorded incidents where people were receiving as little as MK300/day in 2015-2016.

The district also recorded high cases of child labour due to poverty, separation of families, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, orphanhood, large families, and peer pressure. Table 38 shows the number of children withdrawn from child labour, and some who were protected when the matters were reported prior to engagement.

**Table 38: Number of children withdrawn from the labour market**

	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Withdrawn	81	1	123	20	8	2	53	25	58	26
Prevention	499	10	745	76	800	25	950	100	1,250	150
Total	580	11	868	96	808	27	1,003	125	1,278	176

Source: Kasungu Labour Office (2016)

Child labour cases continue to flood the labour office (Photo 11) as more people are likely to hire them on reasons of cheap labour and exploitation.

**Photo 11: Child labour**



Source: Kasungu Labour Office, 2016

The District Labour Office is also concerned with worker compensation for occupational accidents.

#### **4.26 Trade Unions**

The following trade unions are active in the district: Teachers Union of Malawi (TUM), Civil Servant Trade Union (CSTU), Tobacco Allied Workers Union, Commercial Industrials and Allied Union of Malawi, and Hotel Workers Union. The Teachers' Union of Malawi is the largest and most active union in the district.

#### **Key Issues from the Labour Sector**

##### **Possible Causes**

- Child labour
- Unemployment
- Inadequate data/information on labour issues

##### **Opportunity**

- Booming businesses that can offer employment
- Establishments of the mining sector
- Sector devolution

## **CHAPTER V**

## **5.0 SOCIAL SERVICES**

### **5.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides information on social service delivery, including health, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, social welfare, and community and youth development. It identifies a number of social data gaps that, if properly tackled, could lead to improved performance of council service delivery.

The MGDS III identifies the need to invest in the education system and skills development as a Key Priority Area (KPA). It also focuses on health and population management as critical areas for improving human capital stating that improving health outcomes is a prerequisite for increased national productivity, accelerated economic growth, and poverty reduction. Reducing HIV related morbidity and mortality is critical for both the MGDS III as well as Kasungu District. The disease burden related to HIV and AIDS remains high and this has had adverse effects on all sectors of the economy and the general population.

Increased female and youth representation on decision-making bodies and improving allocation and utilisation of resources for effective delivery of social welfare services are all identified in this chapter as key opportunities.

### **5.2 Health**

The District Council's health sector provides strategic leadership for the delivery of a comprehensive range of quality, equitable, and efficient health services contributing to the goal of the national Health Service Strategic Plan (HSSP), which is to improve the quality of life of all the people of Malawi in general and Kasungu in particular by reducing the risks of ill health and occurrences of premature deaths.

Health services are delivered at both the primary and secondary levels through various programmes, which include:

- Out Patients Department (OPD) and inpatient care
- HIV/AIDS services
- Expanded programmes & immunization
- Safe motherhood
- Disease control programmes
- Human resource development
- Home-based care

#### **5.2.1 Important District Health Indicators**

Despite the district doing better than the national average on some indicators, it is not doing well in other areas and it requires concerted efforts (Table 39).

**Table 39: General district health indicators**

Indicator	National	District
Maternal mortality rate	552/100,000	268/100,000
Percent deliveries by skilled person	57%	51%
Percent fully immunised under-1 children	85%	75%
Percent sanitation coverage	83%	85%
Percent HIV prevalence	11%	4.6%
TB cure rate	89%	96%
Infant mortality rate	67/1,000	72/1,000
Under-5 death rate	105/1,000	112/1,000
Percent accessibility to health services	65%	38%
Doctor to population ratio	1:65,000	1/264,970
Nurse to population ratio	37:100,000	1:7,570
Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA) to population ratio	1:1,000	1:1,770
Life expectancy	48 years for men, 52 years for women	
Women of child-bearing age practicing family planning	28%	60%
ANC 1 <sup>st</sup> trimester	10%	15%

Source: Kasungu DHO (2016)

The three major causes of morbidity, which defines the rate of disease in a population in Kasungu as malaria (322/1000), pneumonia (39/1000) and diarrhea (178/1000). Malaria is still the main cause of death in children under five. The leading causes of in-patient deaths are malaria, pneumonia, anaemia, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and meningitis. Life expectancy in the district's men is 48 years and 52 years for women, compared to Malawi's 56.7 (male) and 59.9 (female).

Maternal death is defined as the "death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes" (WHO, 1987). The maternal mortality rate in the district is 268 per 10,000 women, compared to 552 nationally.

### 5.2.2 Health Facilities

In Kasungu, health care services are delivered by both the public and the private sectors. The public sector includes all facilities under the Council's Health Department and the Malawi Defence Force (Mziza Health Centre). The private sector consists of private for-profit and private not-for-profit providers (mainly the Christian Hospital Association of Malawi — CHAM). The public sector provides services free of charge, while the private sector charges user fees for their services. It is the policy of the Government of Malawi that the Essential Healthcare Package (EHP) should be provided free of charge to all Malawians (Health Sector Strategic Plan, 2011). The EHP includes care for diseases and conditions affecting the majority of the population especially the poor, including HIV/AIDS; acute respiratory infections; malaria;

diarrheal diseases; perinatal conditions; NCDs including trauma; tuberculosis; malnutrition; cancers; vaccine preventable diseases; mental illness and epilepsy; neglected tropical diseases (NTDs); and eye, ear, and skin infections.

There are 31 health facilities in the district, one of which is a district hospital owned by the District Council's Health Department (Table 40). Sixty-nine percent of all the government-owned facilities offer the full EHP. However, some facilities are just dispensaries that offer only out-patient services. Kasungu District Hospital was built in 1967, when the population was about 250,000. There are three community hospitals: Nkhamenya and St. Andrews hospitals are under CHAM, and Kaluluma Rural Hospital is owned by the Council's Health Department. One health facility (Mziza) is owned by the Malawi Armed Forces. The district has 21 private clinics, including one at the Shayona Cement factory and Banja la Mtsogolo. There are also four nutrition rehabilitation centres in the district, Nkhamenya Hospital, St. Andrews Hospital, Kasalika Dispensary, and Santhe Health Centre. The district has a total of 396 beds in all facilities, including 217 for Kasungu District Hospital. The bed to population ratio in the district is inadequate at 1:1,931. There is a need to increase the number of beds by either upgrading or constructing additional health facilities.

**Table 40: Distribution of health centers by distance to District Health Office**

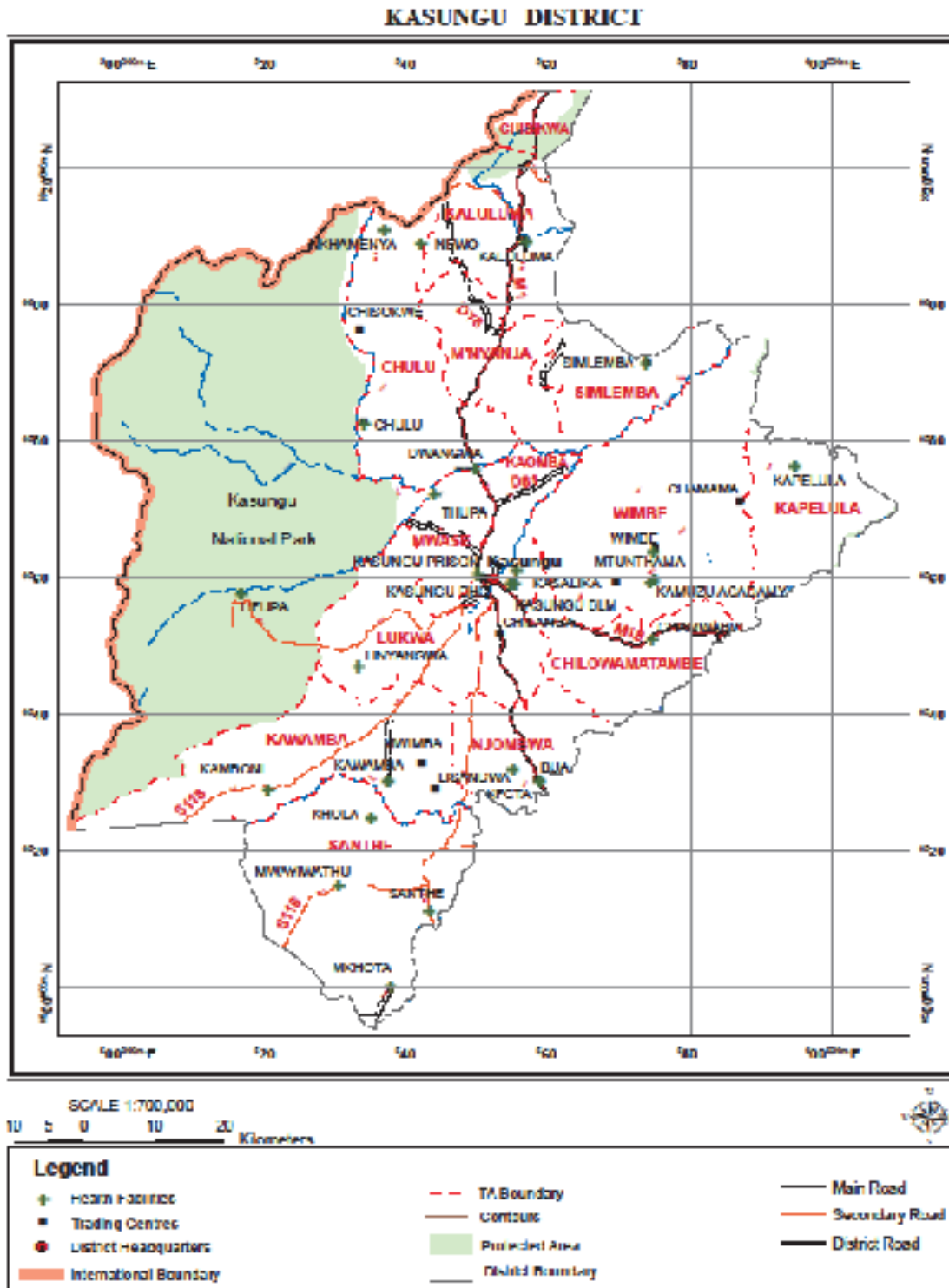
Health Center	Distance from H/C to DHO	Name of Village Clinic	Average Distance to H/C	Total Pop.
Mdungu	68	Mchentche, Jiti, Kwindanguo, Mbongozi	17	8,260
Bua	30	Mphowe, Chatalala, Tenje, Central poultry, Mphasi, Lisasadzi	15	25,943
Kamboni	65	Kalanga, Nthunduwala, Chakuwawa, Katete, Bondwe, Mbuzi, Chipembere, Gogo, Kawande	19	11,885
Chamwabvi	27	Kadifula, Mitula, Chimpholi, Chitsulo, Chaima, Chitenje, Chambwe	14	18,228
Chulu	46	Mazi, Kambulu, Chiseka, Kamzati, Miyowe, Chilowa, Mphongole, Kasichi, Kapozi, Maso, Kanyaza, Kantumwale	14	22,875
Dwangwa	20	Katayanthona, Lusito, Mlambe, Makwiniro, Makhula	16	9,623
Gogode	25	Chimtima, Chilinda, Kayeleka, Chanthunthu, Chitanthamapiri, Masasa, Tambala, Kamaliwa	9	11,353
Kaluluma	58	Gongontha, Mtila, Kauyemba, Kanyata, Chamakala, Mkeu, Chenjewazi, Sopani, Kalimanyungu, Kavidebwere, Chisemphe, Bowe, Chipata West, Matipa	15	24,234
Kapelula	72	Mphatso, Kapichira, Kamizu/Chimwa, Chinkhang'ombe, Kapheni, Ng'ombe, Chigumbu, Kapindira, Chankhadze, Katozi, Kazungulira, Damba	12	20,668
Kasungu District hospital	0	Bond, Kafukule, Galika, Mkwayule, Kapahaizi, Lukwa, Mankhaka, Tchapa, Camero, Chipembere, Chidongo, Linga, Mpapa	15	37,441
Kawamba	43.4	Chang'ombe, Malaopera, Msewo, Kawamba Makoza, Chidzumbi, Lisandwa1, Msaleka, Changaluwa, Mwimba, Chomola	15	12,665
Khola	78.4	Mnkhoma, Mtoso, Chaima, Longwe, Nyaza, Mkomachilo, Katenje	22	13,547
Lodjwa	77	Nkhakama, Mneni, Ginja, Kahanga	7	5,530
Mkhota	75.2	Kalimila, Kawata, Kauma, Mphonde, Mazinga, Chigandwa, Katukula, ChipozaNkhono	14	8,318
Mtunthama	27	Kapinya, Nsiwa, Chikanda, Kasikidzi, Nthumbo, Njobvu, Kabuma, Nduwa, Chavundawaka	21	13,631
Mpepa	64	Mchenda, Kanyengerera, Mdekanjiwa, Kaviyombo	11	6,680

Health Center	Distance from H/C to DHO	Name of Village Clinic	Average Distance to H/C	Total Pop.
Mziza	35	Kampulu, Lunju, Kasera, Salamba, Chabuula	12	11,362
Newa	70	Mhone, Zifa, Kanyakatika, Chakula Galu	7	3,770
Nkhamenya	62	Chinjoka, Mkanda, Mafumphizi, Kachinda, Jati, Nthabama, Kaulambwe	26	9,951
Ofesi	54	Luangwa, Doka, Kanthenga, Ndanowa, Bejemani, Khungwa, Chindevu, Gunthi, Chikwezi	12	12,366
Santhe	52.8	Mlangali, Green Corner, Bwemba, Sinde, Chankoma, Kagowa	12	7,857
Simlemba	72	Mkanakhoti, Nyaluwanga, Kamchocho, Manjondo, Kaweta, Chavula, Mphangala, Kasumba, Kapopo, Mafomba, Chiwinga, Kambewa	12	18,341
Wimbe	40	Hanyezi, Chimbiya, Kasiya, Kalufu, Kapyanga, Chimbowe, Mbongozipita, Jembe	34	20,414
Linyangwa	43.2	Kaswanchenje, Chalowa, Masamba, Kayesa, Tembwe, Chibwe, Block3, Lifupa	16	4,180

Source: Kasungu HMIS (2015)

Government policy is that within a radius of 10km, for every 10,000 people there should be one health facility. However, this report shows that most of the distances to the nearest health facility are longer than the recommended one and the catchment populations are generally larger than the recommended ones such that there is need to construct more health centres in the district. For example, places like Bua, Wimbe, and Kapelula are generally short of health centres such that new ones need to be constructed there. This should be included in the new plan (DDP).

Map 5: Health centres in Kasungu District

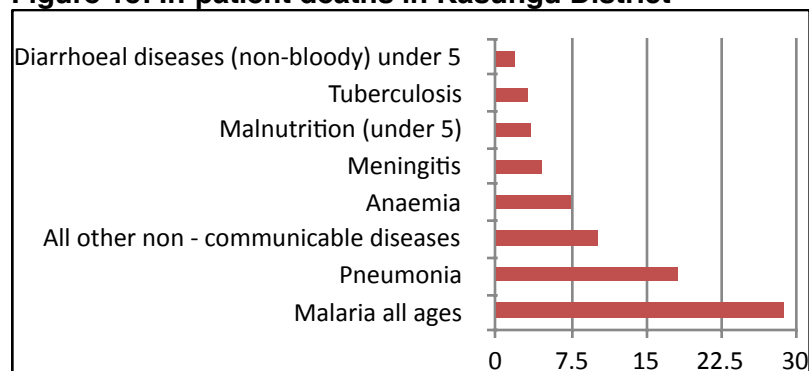


Source: LGAP (2017)

### 5.2.3 Outpatient and Inpatient Services

The major causes of OPD attendance are malaria, acute respiratory infections, oral conditions, eye infections, diarrhoea, skin infections, NCDs, common injuries, and ear infections. Malaria leads with 30% OPD attendance (Figure 18). The OPD attendance in Kasungu ranges from 110% to 119% per year. This means that, on average, a person in Kasungu seeks medical services more than once in a year. Basically, a well-utilised health facility is supposed to have more than 100% OPD attendance. The major causes of in-patient deaths are malaria, pneumonia, NCDs, anaemia, meningitis, malnutrition, TB, and diarrhoea. The EHP interventions mentioned above are addressing some of these diseases and conditions.

**Figure 15: In-patient deaths in Kasungu District**



Source: Kasungu DHO

### 5.2.4 Family Planning

The goal of family planning programme in the district was to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 48.4% in 2013 to 60% by June 2016 but there was no evidence to show that this was achieved by the time of the SEP analysis. All health facilities in the district provide family planning services; 26 offer modern methods of family planning and the remaining one, Nkhamenya Community Hospital, is a CHAM facility run by the Catholic Church, which advocates for the use of natural family planning methods e.g. cycle beads. Also providing modern methods of family planning are private clinics like Banja La Mtsogolo and Family Planning Association of Malawi. Out of 29 facilities, only 18 provide long-term methods (Jadelle). Kasungu District Hospital acts as a referral hospital for the 27 health centres and as a hub for all family planning services. The contraceptive prevalence rate for Malawi is currently at 42% (MHDS, 2010) while that for Kasungu is 56% (Kasungu Health Information System, 2013). Most women using contraceptives prefer Depo Provera because of its convenience; you get Depo once every 3 months.

### 5.2.5 The Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI)

The goal of EPI services in Malawi is to reduce morbidity and mortality rates for vaccine-preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, measles, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus, haemophilus influenza B, hepatitis B virus infections, and rota virus by immunizing all children less than 12 months and pregnant women and other females 15-45 years old. These immunizations are done through routine static and outreach clinics; collection and delivery of EPI logistics; procurement of gas cylinders; supportive supervision to health centers; follow-up of SMCs and AFP cases; EPI disease surveillance; measles catch-up campaigns; and ward register reviews for disease surveillance.

## 5.2.6 Maternal Health Services

Major issues identified as contributing to the deteriorating maternal and child health services include a poor health system and lack of facilities, which undermine the capacity of the health office to deliver basic health care services. There is also poor antenatal care coverage, low skilled birth attendance rates and often absent referral mechanisms at the community level. Emergency obstetric care is mostly inadequate or unavailable. The challenge is exacerbated by inadequate or absent referral mechanisms due to an antiquated fleet of ambulances. There are also social, financial, and cultural barriers to health-seeking behaviors and limited health literacy across Kasungu's rural populations.

## 5.2.7 First Trimester Attendance at ANC and Delivery by Skilled Birth Attendants

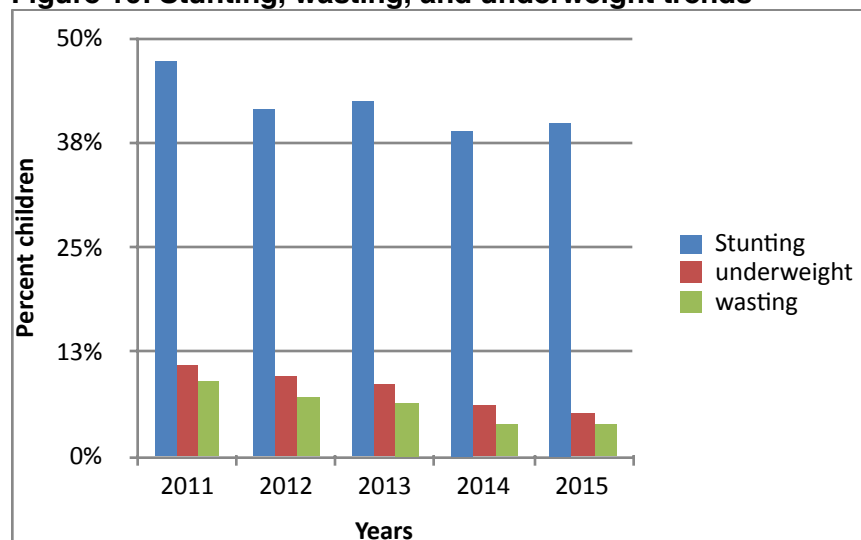
First trimester attendance at ANC is at 6%, against the target of 15%. There are various reasons for this. Many women may not know they are pregnant within the first three months, so they present late for a first ANC booking. One way to address this is to ensure availability of pregnancy test kits in facilities. This will also minimize the number of women going to healthcare facilities for the first time only during labour, where they may face increased risk of complications during childbirth.

## 5.2.8 Nutrition

Adequate nutrition throughout the lifecycle is the centrepiece for physical and intellectual development of every individual. Nutrition is a major determinant of one's intellectual performance, academic and professional achievement and overall work productivity at later stages. It is therefore a prerequisite for human growth and development and an integral element for the socio-economic development of the country.

Stunting according to figure 16 shows that was high in 2011 at 47% and slightly reduced over the years. Similarly, underweight and wasting have also been slightly reducing from 16.4% in 2011 to lower than 4%.

**Figure 16: Stunting, wasting, and underweight trends**



Source: Kasungu DHO (2016)

Under nutrition is mainly characterized by wasting- a low weight-for-height, stunting-low height-for-age and underweight-low-weight-for-age. Figure 16 shows prevalence of stunting, wasting and under-weight in Kasungu district. In early childhood, under nutrition has negative life-long and intergenerational consequences; under nourished children are more likely to require

medical care as a result of under nutrition-related diseases and deficiencies. This increases the burden on public social services and health costs incurred by the government and affected families. Without proper care, underweight and wasting in children result in higher risk of mortality. During schooling years, stunted children are more likely to repeat grades and drop out of school, thus reducing their income-earning capability later in life. Furthermore, adults who were stunted as children are less likely to achieve their expected physical and cognitive development, thereby impacting on their productivity.

**Table 41: Malnutrition status**

#	Key Performance Indicators.	2016	2010	2004	2000
1	Percentage of children under five years of age who are stunted	36.3	47.2	56.1	47.4
2	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received a minimum acceptable diet	5.3			
3	Percentage of low birth weight babies	13.1	11.9	7.3	3.6
4	Percentage of children under five years of age who are underweight	7.1	11.6	21.3	20.7
5	Percentage of children age 6–59 months with anaemia	60	60	74.9	
	<b><i>Based on the years given in the recent document</i></b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
1	Percentage of pregnant women received antenatal care (ANC) in first trimester	5	5	8	6
2	Percentage of children 6–23 months of age who received a minimum acceptable diet	5.3			

Source: MDHS end line survey (2016)

Findings revealed that the percentage of children under five years of age who are stunted decreased from 47.4 in 2000 slightly increased in 2004 and has continued to decrease from 2010 to 36.3 in 2016. However, the prevalence of under nutrition is high among adolescent girls resulting low birth weight babies (13.1 percent). The DHS 2015-16 showed relatively stagnant or worsening rates of anaemia in children since 2010, reported at 60 percent for both 2010 and 2016. Similarly, the Infant Young Child Feeding practices need to be improved as only 5.3 percent of children aged 6–23 months consumed foods that met the minimum acceptable diet. Even with the noted decline in under nutrition, continued efforts are needed to address micronutrient deficiencies and the high rates of stunting.

The causes of under nutrition are manifold: repeated infections including acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, and malaria; suboptimal breastfeeding and infant feeding practices resulting in inadequate dietary intake are the immediate causes of malnutrition. The underlying causes include food insecurity; gender inequality; poor hygiene practices and lack of safe water and sanitation. As such, malnutrition is a complex problem that persists due to multiple causes rooted in various sectors. In addition to nutrition-specific interventions, nutrition-sensitive interventions that are multi-sectoral are essential in reducing and eradicating malnutrition in Malawi.

In addition to a high prevalence of under nutrition, the prevalence of overweight and obesity in Malawi is higher in women (24 percent are overweight and 6 percent are obese) than men (17 percent are overweight and 3 percent are obese). The prevalence of cardiovascular diseases (e.g., heart disease and stroke), cancer, respiratory diseases, and diabetes mellitus are increasingly becoming significant causes of morbidity and mortality in Malawi. As overweight, and more so obesity increase, the risk of nutrition-related NCDs also increases. These statistics demonstrate the need to address all forms of malnutrition including overweight and obesity

Eliminating stunting and other forms of malnutrition is a necessary step for inclusive and sustained development in the country. This therefore requires a renewed collective action and effective multi-sector coordination if we are to meet the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

## **5.3 HIV/AIDS**

### **5.3.1 HIV Prevalence Rate**

The district HIV prevalence rate has decreased from 6% in 2011 to 4.6% in 2013 (Table 42), which is lower than the national prevalence of 10.6% (NAC statistics, 2013). The decrease is largely attributed to an increased number of people on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) treatment and many women accessing PMTCT services as well as a change in sexual behaviour, particularly in young people, and the introduction of medical male circumcision. The prevalence rate among pregnant women aged 15-24 attending an ante-natal clinic was 2.8% in 2014 (DHO HMIS, 2014). Major activities being implemented include diagnostics and HTC Services (Early Infant Diagnosis PITC CD4 Count). Macro, BLM, FPAM, CHAM, and other CBOs are effectively contributing to HTC services. Other activities include ART services + OI treatment, which are delivered at static sites, and in outreach clinics. PMTCT, HBC/Palliative care services, TB prevention and treatment services and nutrition and support are other HIV services. Twenty-nine static sites and 10 HTC outreach clinics are integrated with ANC outreach visits to enhance PMTCT. The district has 189 HTC counsellors; 58 are trained in door-to-door HIV counseling and testing. All health centres offer HTC services. While voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC) is another service being provided, the uptake is very low; only 1,218 clients had male circumcision from 2011 to 2016.

**Table 42: Notable HIV/AIDS trends**

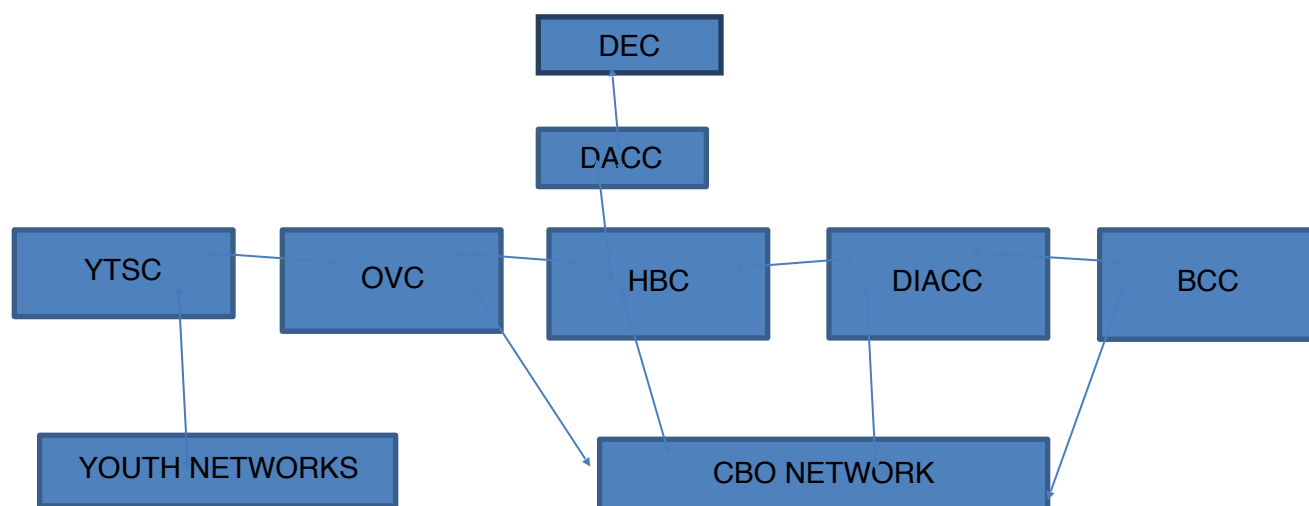
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
District population	643,154	707,862	735,836	754,859	826,285	858,782
HIV prevalence rate using HTC data	7.3%	6%	5.9%	5.9%	4.6%	4%
Total tested for HIV	66,044	69,712	67,459	77,013	95,961	76,355
ART static clinics	11	28	28	28	29	30
ART outreach clinics	7	11	9	7	1	1
New HIV infections	3,488	3,259	2,733	3,167	3,062	3118
	(6.4%)	(5.9%)	(4.0%)	(4.1%)		
Number of exposed infants declared HIV free through ART/ PMTCT interventions	80 of 86	181 of 196	493	674	804	956
	(93%)	(92%)	(97%)	(98.2%)	(97.1%)	(98.3%)

Source: Kasungu District Council (2015)

### 5.3.2 HIV/AIDS Management

Various players at the district level manage HIV/AIDS. The District AIDS Coordinating Committee (DACC), a subcommittee of the DEC, is the main coordinating body of all HIV/AIDS activities. The committee comprises 20 members from various heads of departments, civil society groups, and people living with HIV.

**Figure 17: Organization structure of HIV/AIDS service delivery**



Source: Kasungu DAC Office, 2017

Both biomedical and non-biomedical HIV/AIDS services are provided. Biomedical services include provision of ART, HIV testing, treatment of opportunistic infections, PMTCT, HBC, and palliative care services. These services are provided in all health facilities. Non-biomedical HIV/AIDS services include OVC services, community-sensitization campaigns, psychosocial support

services, and care and support services. These are offered by CBOs, FBOs, civil society organizations, youth organizations, and other NGOs.

There are 39 sites where HIV testing and counseling (HTC) services are provided by 189 trained HTC counsellors. Of these, there are 28 static sites and 11 outreach clinics offering ART. The total number of patients registered as being on ART since 2005 is 16,389.

### **5.3.3 Implementers of HIV/AIDS Interventions**

The main players with HIV/AIDS interventions in the district are government health facilities; CHAM health facilities; NGOs such as Banja la Mtsogolo, Malawi Aids, Counseling and Resource Organisation (MACRO), Family Planning Association of Malawi (FPAM) etc.; CBOs; FBOs; youth organizations; and government departments.

### **5.3.4 Key Drivers of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the District**

Key drivers of the epidemic include:

- Harmful cultural practices such as fisi, chokolo, polygamy e.t.c
- High prevalence of unprotected sex coupled with multiple and concurrent sexual partners
- Low and inconsistent use of condoms
- Low rates of medical male circumcision
- Low social economic status of women and gender inequalities that fuel gender-based violence
- Significant levels of transactional sex practiced in bars, rest houses, boarding schools etc.
- High poverty levels
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- High levels of stigma and discrimination

### **5.3.5 Priority Areas of HIV/AIDS Interventions**

The implementation of HIV/AIDS services (Table 44) follows the priority areas that are within the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (2015-2020).

**Table 43: Services provided in relation to national priority areas**

Services provided	Priority area
HIV testing and counselling (offered at 28 sites and 11 outreaches). At present, the district is promoting the 90:90:90 percentage targets. PMTCT provided in all health facilities Provision of PEP Treatment of STIs Provision of condoms Voluntary male medical circumcision provided at the district hospital, St. Andrews Anglican Hospital, and Nkhamenya Mission Hospital	Prevention (biomedical)
Sensitization campaigns Life skills and peer education	Prevention (Non-biomedical)
Provision of ART (29 sites and 11 outreach) Home-based and palliative care service provision Treatment of opportunistic infections	Treatment, care, and support
Support to OVCs Psychosocial support provision to PLWHIV Education support to OVCs and other vulnerable groups CBCC and children's corners	Impact mitigation
Training of volunteers in various HIV and AIDS disciplines	Capacity building

Source: Kasungu DA (2017)

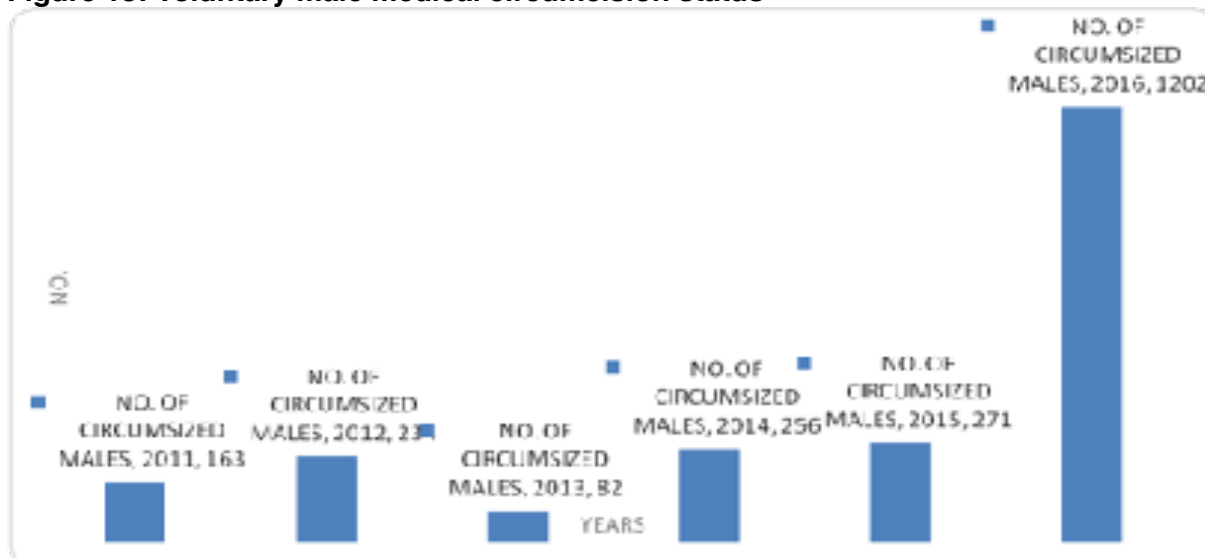
### 5.3.6 HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Issues

The government policy is that sectors should allocate a minimum of 2% of their annual funding for the implementation of HIV/AIDS activities. The funding is used for various HIV/AIDS trainings, orientations, testing, and support, whether in cash or in kind, for employees who test HIV positive.

### 5.3.7 Voluntarily Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC)

The response to VMMC since its introduction in 2011 is low (Figure 19). As of 2015, about 2,000 males of the age group 15-25 were circumcised. This is mainly due to misconceptions attached to VMMC, coupled with cultural and religious beliefs. Kasungu District Hospital is the only facility offering the service.

**Figure 18: Voluntary male medical circumcision status**



Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

### 5.3.8 Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

Good nutrition is vital to a person living with HIV/AIDS. In Kasungu, malnutrition remains a major challenge despite some communities registering bumper harvests. Poverty in most households is the leading cause of malnutrition in Kasungu. Other causes include poor diet with low intake of protein rich foods, poor hygiene, and other cultural and religious beliefs that forbid people from eating certain types of foods that are rich in essential nutrients. In Kasungu, HIV/AIDS patients showing signs of malnutrition are provided RUTF (Chiponde) until their nutrition status improves. There are 26 centres providing such services across the district. Some government sectors provide a minimum of MK5, 000 per month to their employees using the 2% ORT.

In under-five children, malnutrition remains high: 47% of the children are stunted, 20% severely stunted, 1.5% severely wasted, and 4% wasted. This is compounded by high prevalence of worms (hookworm, helminthes) and poor hygiene resulting in diarrhea. Malnutrition contributes to high morbidity and mortality rates among under-five children as well as other vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women.

#### Key Issues from the Health Sector

##### Challenges

- High mortality and morbidity rates
- High malnutrition
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Inadequate health personnel
- Inadequate health equipment
- Shortage of drugs

##### Opportunities Available

- Availability of volunteers willing to work on HIV/AIDS programmes

- Discovery of local drugs for treatment of opportunistic infections and boosting up immunity, ie establishment of herbal gardens in rural areas of Kasungu by support groups under NAPHAM
- Presence of development partners and stakeholders working on HIV/AIDS in the district
- 2% ORT from government departments used on supporting other HIV/AIDS activities

## 5.4 Water and Sanitation

### 5.4.1 Water Coverage

Safe water sources include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, and rainwater. Because the quality of bottled water is unknown, households that use bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved source only if their water source for cooking and handwashing comes from protected sources. Fifty-five percent of people in Kasungu have access to a safe water source according to Water Aid mapping 2013. The mapping exercise concluded that some TAs are disadvantaged, with very low levels and uneven distribution of access to safe water (Table 44).

**Table 44: TAs and STAs with low safe water coverage**

TA/STA	Percentage Coverage
Chitanthamapiri	44
Chilowamatambe	40
STA Nthunduwala	43
STA Nyala	44
Mwase	59
Njombwa	56
Wimbe	39

*Source: WaterAid, 2013*

TAs Chilowamatambe and Wimbe were identified having lowest water coverage estimated at 40% and 39%, respectively. Their situations have been compounded by the closing down of private estates that had been sources where communities drew water. Redistribution of safe water sources is also uneven, with some TAs adequately addressed while others are not.

### 5.4.2 Water Resources

The district has three water resources, namely, surface water, ground water resources, and rain water resources. The district has 4,000 water points (boreholes and shallow wells) that draw water from ground aquifers. A consumption survey done every five years reveals that each of these water points draws an average of 116 litres per day. This means that the water points in total draw an average of 464,000 litres per day. This method can also be used to determine consumption per year. The consumption has decreased every year according to the data collected, which shows that the district is using a lot of ground water, causing the water levels in aquifers to go down. This is shown by the depths and dry holes experienced during borehole construction. See Tables 46 and 47.

**Table 45: Observed water consumption for boreholes per day at a five-year interval**

Year	Average Consumption
1999	187.4 litres per day
2004	181.7 litres per day
2009	143.4 litres per day
2014	115.6 litres per day

**Table 46: Depth of water at five-year intervals**

Constituency	1999	2004	2009	2014
North	49m	47m	56m	61m
North Northeast	52m	51m	63m	62m
East	62m	66m	59m	66m
Southeast	57m	56m	49m	55m
Central	47m	49m	55m	61m
West	57m	60m	62m	59m
South	48m	59m	58m	60m
Northwest	60m	54m	57m	62m
Northeast	65m	64m	61m	69m

Source: Water Office (2015)

### 5.4.3 Non-Functionality of Boreholes

Non-functionality of boreholes can occur for various reasons such as breakdown of pumps, poor construction standards and dry holes (Table 48).

**Table 47: Non-functionality rate of boreholes intervals**

Reasons of Non-Functionality	Rate per 4 Years (Average)					
	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2014
Breakdowns	26%	28%	22%	19%	21%	16%
Poor construction	7%	7%	4%	5%	3%	5%
Dry boreholes	4%	6%	3%	7%	9%	11%

Source: Water Office (2014)

During the period under review, generally the functionality of the boreholes due to breakdowns and poor construction marginally decreased. This could be partly explained by community-based management trainings that are provided to water points committees. The district has a pool of area mechanics that regularly provide maintenance of the water point committees.

Reported cases of borehole vandalism dropped (Table 49) for the following reasons:

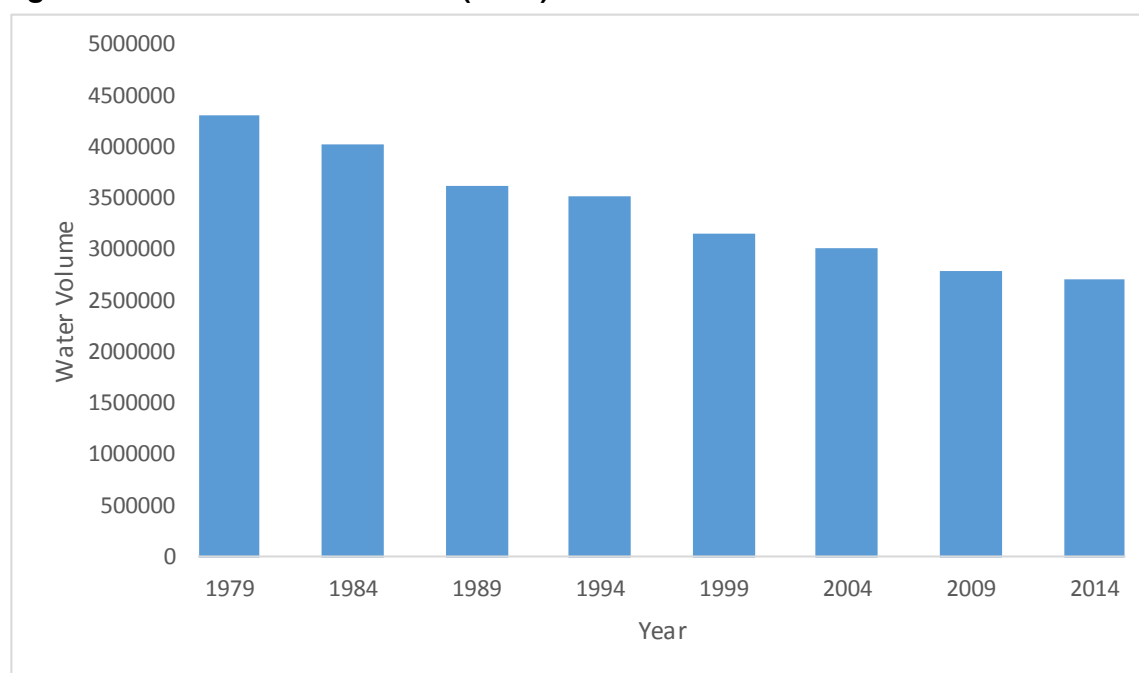
1. Introduction of spare parts shops increased the availability of spare parts on the local market.
2. Community awareness campaigns conducted around the district made people become aware of the consequences of vandalizing boreholes.
3. Introduction of community policing in communities made those stealing spare parts become afraid of being caught.

**Table 48: Rate of vandalism of borehole parts**

1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2014
24%	22%	23%	19%	16%	12%

Hydrographic surveys done every five years on all open reservoirs indicate that surface water for the district has gone down to 2.7 million litres in 2013 from 4.3 million litres (Figure 20). Some rivers that flow through the district such as Bua, Dwangwa, Lisasadzi, Mpasadzi, Lingadzi, and Rusa dry up in some months of the year. 2.7 million litres of water are used by residents resulting in a shortage of water for both people and animals every year.

**Figure 19: Surface water volume (litres)**



Source: Kasungu Water Development Office (2015)

In total, 16 dams are included in this survey: Chitete, Nguluyanawambe, Kamuzu Academy, Chamakala I and II, Estate 36, Chioza, Kanjalumi, Chimnsenda, Chizilaka, Mutuwasomba, Ching'ombe, and Kavipini. In total there are 16 dams. Seventy-five percent of these dams completely dry up in some months of the year, a situation that results from a lack of technical management as a council and as a sector.

Table 49 illustrates water coverage per traditional areas. The worst underserved areas include Kaomba, Chisemphere, Kaluluma, Mwase, and Lukwa.

**Table 49: Water coverage by population**

TA	H/hold s per ta	Estim ated popn	Bore hole requi rement	Total bore hole s	Unse rved popn	Tota l taps	Pop n serv ed	Popn unse rved	Tota l shal low well s	Pop n serv ed	Pop n unse rved
Kaluluma	10,524	52,620	210	388	44,380	3	75	44,455	15	2,250	46,705
Chisemphe	3,471	17,355	69	258	47,145	0	0	47,145	6	900	48,045
Njombwa	10,951	54,755	219	183	9,005	2	50	8,955	65	9,750	795
Mwase	16,197	80,985	324	119	51,235	19	475	50,760	15	2,250	48,510
Kaomba	25,506	127,530	510	185	81,280	54	1,350	79,930	82	12,300	67,630
Chulu	11,167	55,835	223	183	10,085	1	25	10,060	25	3,750	6,310
Lukwa	15,903	79,515	318	123	48,765	18	450	48,315	14	2,100	46,215
Kapelula	5,127	25,635	103	98	1,135	0	0	1,135	9	1,350	215
Chilowa	9,034	45,170	181	127	13,420	2	50	13,370	15	2,250	11,120
Wimbe	12,044	60,220	241	192	12,220	12	300	11,920	75	11,250	670
Santhe	14,379	71,895	288	127	40,145	15	375	39,770	34	5,100	34,670
Simlemba	13,714	68,570	274	99	43,820	0	0	43,820	41	6,150	37,670
Kawamba	7,204	36,020	144	92	13,020	6	150	12,870	23	3,450	9,420
TOTAL	155,221	776,105	3,104	2,174	232,605	132	3,300	229,305	419	62,850	166,455

Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

The following NGOs support WASH interventions in the district: Plan Malawi (Kaluluma and Chisemphe), World Vision International (Chulu), Concern Universal (Santhe, Kawamba, Mwase, and Simlemba), Pump Aid (various TAs), Inter-Aide (various TAs), CPAR Malawi (Lukwa and Mwase), Malawi Red Cross Society (Kapelula), ELDS (Chilowamatambe and Wimbe), Good Neighbours (Chambwe), PRDO (Njombwa and Chidzuma), CADECOM (Chisikwa and Chisemphe), and NICE (Kaomba).

### Key Issues from the Water Sector

#### Problems

- No functioning water source
- Drying up of aquifers
- Inadequate safe water sources
- Inadequately trained committees
- Non-compliance with digging standards for boreholes
- Lack of water mapping

## 5.5 Education

### 5.5.1 Education Indicators

The Government of Malawi (GoM) introduced free primary education in 1994, and consequently enrolment increased significantly. Although enrolment increased, government data reveals that only 48% of the children who start Standard 1 actually reach Standard 8 in primary school. This implies that 52% of the children drop out of primary school before reaching Standard 8. The literacy rate is estimated at 56% and it is higher among men (60%) than women (48%).

### 5.5.2 Education Services

#### 5.5.2.1 Preschool Education

The educational system in Kasungu District comprises pre-school, primary, secondary, and teacher training. Pre-school education is provided through an Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme that is implemented by the Ministry of Gender and Children. It targets children from birth to six years of age and is destined to protect and promote children's rights to develop their full cognitive, emotional, social, and physical potential. This covers not only early learning and stimulation, but also other areas including health, nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation.

ECD is provided through Community-Based Child Care Centres (CBCCs). The department facilitates establishment of CBCCs, trains parent committees and caregivers that run the centres, and facilitates children's learning. In general, the department provides policy guidance on the establishment of Early Childhood Development Centres.

There was a tremendous increase in the number of Community-Based Child Care Centres, from 256 in 2009 to 411 in 2015 (see Table 50). This increase was due to the efforts that the office, in collaboration with its partners, was making in the district in sensitizing communities to the importance of early childhood development. While there has been an increase in the number of centres, the quality of service provided in the centres still remains a challenge. Other challenges include large numbers of untrained caregivers, centres operating in temporary shelters, inadequate management resources, lack of caregivers' incentives in the form of honoraria, and inadequate play materials in all the CBCCs.

**Table 50: Status of community-based child care centres**

Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of CBCC	340	430	478	328	411
Number of permanent classrooms	61	79	57	91	140
Temporary classrooms	117	120	226	236	270
Total enrolment	7,940	8,904	14,742	16,978	21,162

Source: Social welfare office (2016)

There is access to basic education; the gross enrolment rate was 120% as of 2008 and 126.6% in 2011. However, the net enrolment rate was 94% in 2008 meaning that 6% of the school-age children were not going to school in 2008. In 2011, the NER decreased to 92.3% meaning that 7.7% of school-age children were not going to school (EMIS, 2008 and 2011).

There are 344 public primary schools, which are managed through 24 education zones. The number of primary schools per zone ranges from 10 to 20 schools (Table 51).

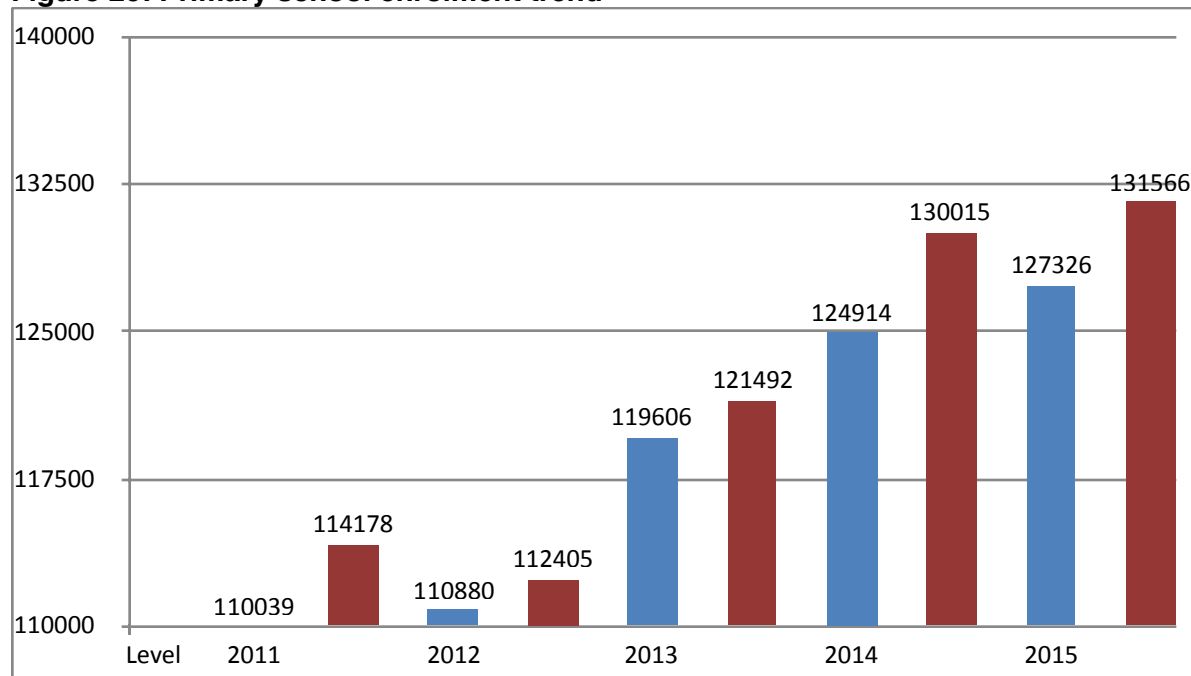
**Table 51: Primary school enrolment by sex for 2015**

	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
Boma	9,015	9,841	18,856
Chaima	6,140	6,582	12,722
Chamama	5,042	5,453	10,495
Chamwavi	3,844	3,733	7,577
Chankhanga	6,875	6,967	13,842
Chitenje	4,994	5,040	10,034
Chulu	5,485	5,242	10,727
Kalolo	4,916	5,169	10,085
Kasasanya	5,203	5,276	10,479
Kavizinde	4,263	4,303	8,566
Kawiya	4,787	4,877	9,664
Linyangwa	7,033	7,297	14,330
Lisasadzi	5,995	6,324	12,319
Livwezi	4,594	4,878	9,472
Malepera	6,262	6,299	12,561
Mkanda	4,695	4,703	9,398
Mkhota	3,717	3,776	7,493
Nkhamenya	4,971	5,048	10,019
Santhe	4,611	5,024	9,635
Simlemba	2,875	3,051	5,926
Sopani	4,903	4,758	9,661
Suza	6,564	6,899	13,463
Wimbe	4,647	4,719	9,366
Zyalambe	5,895	6,307	12,202
<b>Totals</b>	<b>127,326</b>	<b>131,566</b>	<b>258,892</b>

Source: Kasungu DEM (2016)

The enrolment trend from 2008 to 2015 shows that more girls enrol than boys (See Table 51 and Figure 20). This is a very encouraging development considering that girl-child education is critical in the socio economic development of a country.

**Figure 20: Primary school enrolment trend**



Source: Kasungu DEM (2016)

Though the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examinations (PSLCE) pass rate reveals that some zones performed better than the district average of 57% in 2014 (Boma 92%, Kalolo 76%, and Lisasadzi 74%), poor performance is seen in Kavizinde 37%, Mkanda 40%, Chaima 43%, Linyangwa 48%, and Wimbe 48% (Table 52). Some of the contributing factors are that the schools with good pass rate are close to the boma and have an adequate number of qualified teachers compared to schools in very remote areas, and there are more ECDCs in urban areas than rural areas. Children from ECDCs join primary schools with a basic knowledge of reading and writing, which enhances their understanding in the primary schools. The schools also receive full supervision, and adequate teaching and learning (T&L) materials.

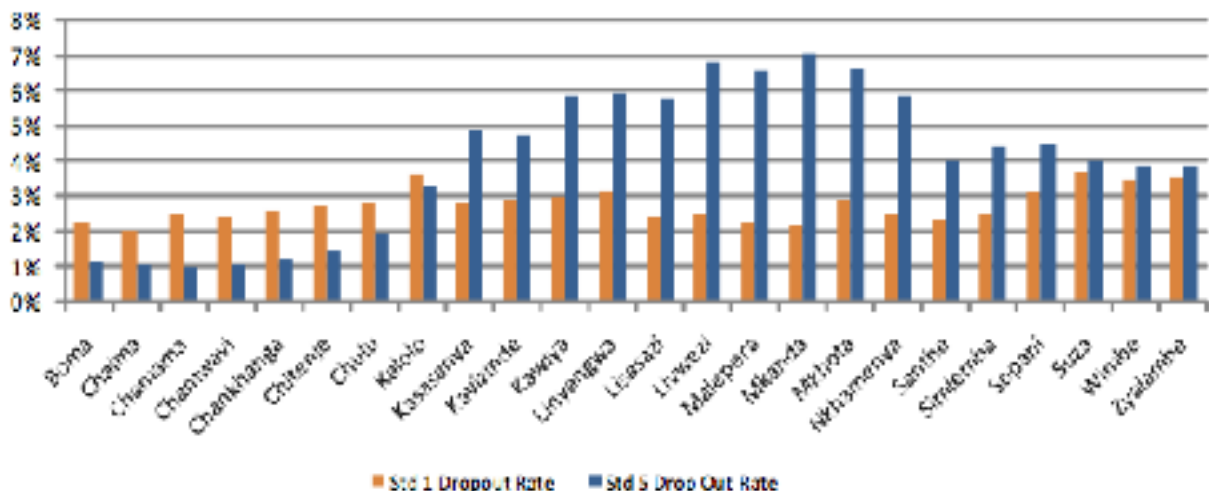
**Table 52: Pass rate in primary school by zone**

<b>Zone Name</b>	<b>Pass %</b>
Boma	69
Chaima	43
Chamama	49
Chamwavi	57
Chankhanga	75
Chitenje	55
Chulu	63
Kalolo	76
Lisasadzi	74
Livwezi	49
Mkanda	40
Kasasanya	66
Kavizinde	37
Kawiya	67
Linyangwa	48
Malepera	61
Mkhota	92
Nkhamenya	51
Santhe	68
Simlemba	53
Sopani	54
Suza	53
Wimbe	48
Zyalambe	52

*Source Kasungu District DEM office (2016)*

The district drop-out rate for standard 1 has decreased to 3% in 2014 from 3.4% in 2013. However, it is worrisome to have a higher drop-out rate in standard 5; Mkanda has 7%, Livwezi has 6.9%, and Mkhota and Malepera have 6.5%. Long distances to school, child labour (i.e children staying away from school during growing season to guard maize farms from monkeys), agricultural migration (parents are usually mobile tobacco tenants), dire poverty (children refuse to go to school if they have no clothing and/or no food), and lack of school feeding program could each explain a worsening in the drop-out rate in the affected zones.

**Figure 21: Dropout rate by zone for standard 1 and 5**



Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

### 5.5.3 Education Facilities

Primary education comprises junior primary schools (standards 1-4) and full primary schools (standards 1-8). There are 344 public and 7 private primary schools (enrolment of 1,192). The secondary level has a total of 54 schools, out of which 47 are public and 7 are private (Table 54).

**Table 53: Type number and ownership of primary and secondary schools**

Indicator	Public	Private
Number of primary schools	344	7
Number of full primary schools	281	6
Number of junior primary schools	63	1
Total number of secondary schools	47	7
District conventional boarding secondary school	3	N/A
Community day secondary school	40	N/A
Conventional day secondary school	1	N/A
Open day secondary school	8	N/A
Grant-aided boarding secondary school	4	N/A

Source: Kasungu DEM (2017)

The district data confirms that classrooms are not adequate. In six years, the pupils to classroom ratio has been in the range of 126:1 to 137:1 which is worse than the national average (122:1). The worst zones are Simlemba, Santhe, Nkhamenya, Mkanda, Malepera, and Kawiya where more than 200 to 300 pupils share one classroom (Table 54).

**Table 54: Primary-number of classroom by type**

Year	Number of Classrooms	Permanent	Temporary	Pupil: Classroom Ratio (PCR)
2008	1,924	1,425	499	137:01:00
2009	2,042	1,520	522	137:01:00
2010	2,156	1,619	537	129:01:00
2011	2,196	1,659	537	130:01:00
2012	2,210	1,665	545	134:01:00
2013	2,526	1,944	582	126:01:00
2014	2,539	2,152	387	118:01:00
2015	2,546	2,158	388	120:01:00

Source: Kasungu DEM (2016)

Up to five learners share a desk (Table 55). Most learners sit on the floor or ground.

Similarly, textbooks are in short supply as in most schools two pupils share one textbook, which may affect the learning process and learner achievement. Only half of teachers have accommodation; there is only one permanent house for every two teachers.

**Table 55: Pupil to desk ratio and others (primary)**

Year	Number of Desks	Pupil/Desk Ratio	Number of Teachers Houses	Tr/Tr house Ratio	Pupil/Textbk Ratio	No. of Libraries
2008	N/A	N/A	1,229	2:01	N/A	11
2009	N/A	19:01	1,221	2:01	N/A	23
2010	N/A	N/A	1,395	2:01	N/A	30
2011	20,448	11:01	1,462	2:01	2:01	41
2012	47,154	5:01	1,671	2:01	2:01	72
2013	47,157	5:01	1,810	2:01	1:01	74
2014	39,990	6:01:00	1,915	2:01	N/A	123

Source: Kasungu DEM (2017)

#### 5.5.4 Education Human Resources

The district has an average pupil to qualified teacher ratio of 90:1, with a teacher shortfall of 936. A high PTR might be attributed to a high rate of teacher attrition, and the increasing pupil enrolment. Though the government is training teachers under a programme called Initial Primary Teacher Education (IPTE) and Open Distance Learning (ODL), the situation seems not to have improved especially in hard-to-reach rural areas such as Zyalambe, Livwezi, Chamama, and Malepera. There is a need to improve the conditions of service by providing good accommodation and other incentives to teachers posted to those areas.

**Table 56: Primary school number, distribution and shortfall of teachers by zone**

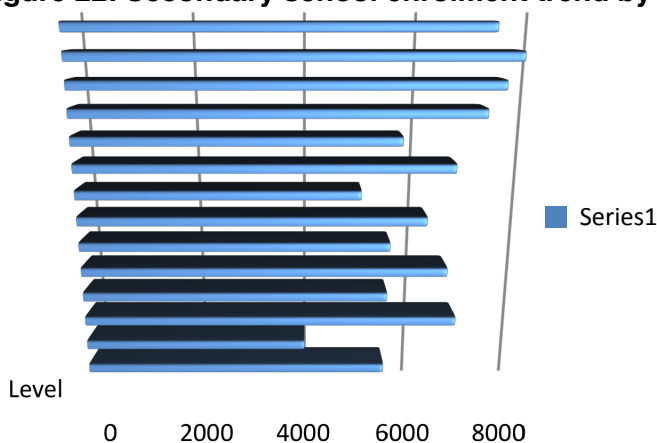
Zone Name	Qualified Teachers			Distribution of Teachers			
	M	F	Total	Pqtr	Ptr	Reqd teachers	Shortfall
Boma	83	202	285	66	66	314	29
Chaima	100	31	131	97	97	212	81
Chamama	88	25	113	93	93	175	62
Chamwavi	69	22	91	83	83	126	35
Chankhanga	96	143	239	58	58	231	0
Chitenje	72	26	98	102	102	167	69
Chulu	84	28	112	96	96	179	67
Kalolo	88	38	126	80	80	168	42
Kasasanya	119	50	169	62	62	175	6
Kavizinde	76	21	97	88	88	143	46
Kawiya	80	21	101	96	96	161	60
Linyangwa	84	28	112	128	128	239	127
Lisasadzi	105	103	208	59	59	205	0
Livwezi	86	20	106	89	89	158	52
Malepera	113	21	134	94	94	209	75
Mkanda	93	19	112	84	84	157	45
Mkhota	63	15	78	96	96	125	47
Nkhamenya	122	67	189	53	53	167	0
Santhe	87	52	139	69	69	161	22
Simlemba	61	17	78	76	76	99	21
Sopani	103	44	147	66	66	161	14
Suza	143	51	194	69	69	224	30
Wimbe	76	63	139	67	67	156	17
Zyalambe	83	33	116	105	105	203	87
Totals	2,174	1,140	3,314	78	78	4,315	1,001

Source: Kasungu District Council (2016)

There is inadequate access to secondary education as shown by a Net Enrolment Rate (NER) of 8%, against the national average of 12.3%, and a transition rate from primary to secondary of 17%. There are more boys enrolled in secondary schools than girls. However, there was a slight improvement in 2013, when the difference was minimal. Although there was a slight

improvement for girls, poor retention remains a challenge due to long distances to schools and an unfavourable gender environment, among other reasons.

**Figure 22: Secondary school enrolment trend by sex**



Source: Kasungu District (2015)

Though the PTR for secondary level is within the recommended 40:1 for the past years, it must be noted that there is an inadequate supply of qualified teachers, especially in the Community Day School. The situation is particularly poor for female teachers with only 60 against 517 (Table 57).

**Table 57: Number of teachers by gender in 2014**

Indicator	Public	Private
Number of teachers	517	60
Male	425	52
Female	92	8
Pupil: Teacher Ratio (PTR)	29:01:00	26:01

Source: Kasungu DEM (2015)

**Table 58: Number and distribution by gender of teachers**

Level	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Secondary	123	30	414	80	153	47	159	42	182	52	235	59	390	77
PTR	62:01:00		70:01:00		60:01:00		56:01:00		53:01:00		49:01:00		29:01:00	

Source: Kasungu Education Department (2015)

The secondary school pupil to classroom ratio is above the recommended of 40:1. However, a deeper analysis may reveal worse scenarios, especially in the Community Day Secondary where the quality of infrastructure leaves a lot to be desired (Table 59).

**Table 59: Secondary school classrooms since 2008 to 2014**

Year	Number of Classrooms	Permanent	Temporary	Pupil: Classroom Ratio (PCR)
2008	31	28	3	305:01:00
2009	238	222	16	51:01:00
2010	189	175	14	64:01:00
2011	206	188	18	54:01:00
2012	213	199	14	58:01:00
2013	252	236	16	58:01:00
2014	274	243	31	61:01:00

Source: Kasungu Education Department (2015)

## **Key Issues from the Education Sector**

### **Challenges**

- High illiteracy rate
- High school drop out rates
- Inadequate teaching and learning materials
- High teacher turnover
- Poor education facilities
- Poor early childhood development

## **5.6 Welfare and Community Development Services**

### **5.6.1 Social Welfare Services**

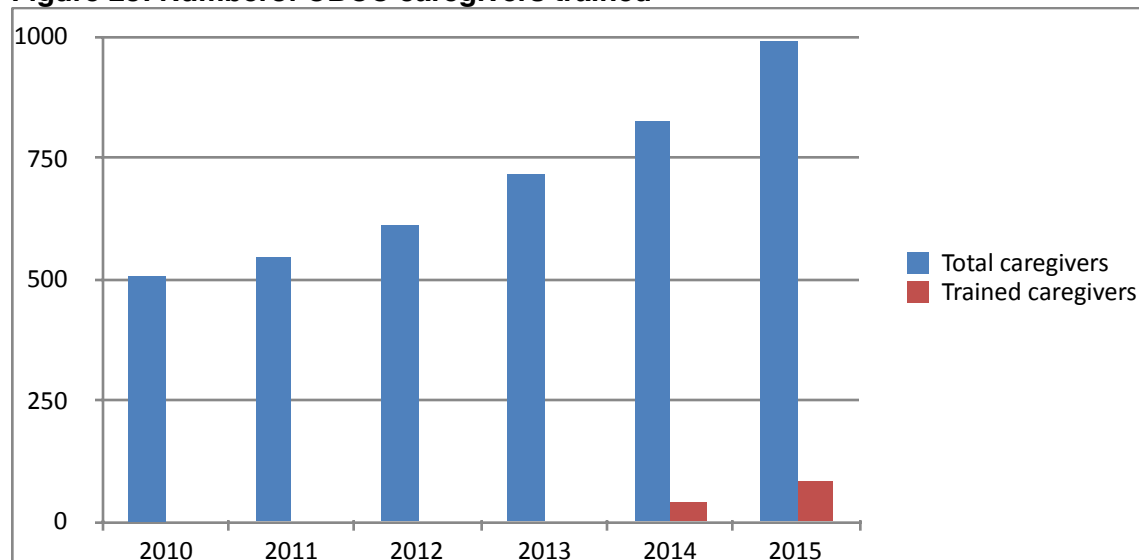
The overall goal of Social Welfare is to provide social, economic, and psychosocial support to the vulnerable. The department provides safety nets to the most vulnerable people, including children, through personal, group, and community programmes: early childhood development, orphans and vulnerable children, child justice, and social protection services.

#### **5.6.1.1 Disability and the Elderly**

One of the key players in the provision of quality childhood care at the center is the caregiver who provides nurturing, early stimulation and protection of children from abuses. Quality ECD services largely depend on qualified caregivers.

Social welfare also promotes the inclusion of children with disabilities in CBCCs. Deliberate efforts are made to ensure caregivers are knowledgeable of how to handle children with special needs (Figure 24).

**Figure 23: Number of CBCC caregivers trained**



Source: social welfare office (2016)

The number of untrained caregivers is large due to lack of support from partners for caregivers' training. Only World Vision and Save the Children have trained caregivers (136) reporting to our office. Areas that have no NGOs experience more challenges than those covered by NGOs. The situation is even worse for the number of caregivers that are trained in management of children with special needs.

The department also provides generic welfare services to vulnerable groups, including services to persons with disabilities and the elderly, repatriation services (reunification), tracing services for missing relations, and counseling services.

### 5.6.2 Human Resources

The district faces critical staff shortage with major establishment positions being unfilled. For example, the district has no district social welfare officer (Table 60).

**Table 60: Staff status at district social welfare**

Position	Establishment	Available
District Social Welfare Officer	1	0
Social Welfare Officer	2	0
Assistant Social Welfare Officers	4	3
Social Welfare Assistants	6	1
Driver	1	1
Messenger	1	1
Secretary	1	0
Watchmen	2	2

Source: Social Welfare Office (2015)

### 5.6.3 Other Vulnerable Children

The programme aims to provide support to orphans and other vulnerable children (OVCs) as a response to HIV/AIDS. Policy mandates the department facilitates support for care and protection to children in a coordinated manner in order to provide them with an environment in which they realize their full rights and potential. A community-based approach is highly recommended to ensure sustainability and ownership of activities. The department works closely with support groups and CBOs by providing technical advice and capacity-building activities. The department also has a cadre of child protection workers that look into child protection issues at the grassroots level in the district. In addition, there are other interventions that go directly to OVC: provision of education support, psychosocial support and provision of a protective environment to prevent abuse.

Education support to OVCs provides school fees to needy secondary school students (Table 61). The biggest challenge with the programme is inadequate resources. As of December 2012, the office registered 300 needy students but managed to pay for only 134 students with support from NAC. The number of students supported per year is determined by the funding received.

**Table 61: Number of students with education support**

Name of Organisation/ Department Providing Support	Number of Beneficiaries Per Year				
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Social Welfare	159	147	0	0	0
Care Malawi	161	341	274	150	16
Catholic Church	315	310	274	135	0
NAC	129	159	147	74	18

*Source: Social Welfare Office (2015)*

Table 61 shows a downward trend in educational support. There are no major donors, and the OVC support committees that have been established lack capacity. As for the NAC, due to budgetary constraints, funding for bursary has been a challenge.

Issues of children in conflict with the law are dealt with by the Social Welfare department in conjunction with the Department of Judiciary, the police, and all other stakeholders of child justice. The aim is to protect the dignity, integrity, and welfare of children who transgress the law. It also aims to integrate the children back into the communities. The overall goal is to ensure that children are not subjected to the formal justice system, which can negatively affect their social and physical growth and development.

Psychosocial support is provided through activities that address psychological problems of OVCs, including sporting games, storytelling, group discussions, etc. These activities take place in 20 CBOs that have a component of Children's Corners.

Cases of child abuse are quite common in the district, including early marriages, sexual abuse, and child labour. The department identifies the cases through child protection workers, Child Protection Committees, and CBOs. The office works with communities and other stakeholders to respond to situations where children are at risk of or have been subjected to abuse and rehabilitate the abused children. Most of the traditional authorities do not have the child protection workers because the ministry is conducting these trainings in phases (Table 62). Plans are underway to identify and train them so that the whole district is covered.

**Table 62: Child protection workers per TA/STA**

TA / STA	CPW	Trained Child Protection Workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaluluma	21			
Chisikwa		1	1	2
Chisemphe	7			
Chulu	16	1	0	1
Chisinga	3			
Mphomwa	9	1	0	1
Mnyanja	9	0	1	1
Mawawa				
Mwase	12	1	0	1
Lukwa	3			
Simlemba	5	0	1	1
Kaomba	24	0	2	2
Wimbe	6	1	2	3
Chitanthamapiri		0	1	1
Chambwe	7	1	0	1
Kaphaizi	2	1	0	1
Njombwa	4	1	0	1
Kawamba	9	1	1	1
Nthunduwala		1	0	1
Chidzuma	4	1	0	1
Santhe	9	1	0	1
Kapelula	10	0	0	
Chilowamatambe	8			

Source: District Social Welfare office (2016)

The number of trained protection workers is largely inadequate. Among many challenges, protection workers deal with issues of early marriage, child labour, and harmful cultural practices. Child labour cases top the list of major child abuse cases in Kasungu.

**Table 63: Trends in child abuse**

	Trend in years											
	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Child labor	94	44	109	31	34	23	41	37	81	33	69	47
Forced early marriages	0	4	0	10	0	6	0	8	0	9	0	12
Rape	0	5	0	4	0	8	0	7	0	6	0	9
Defilement	0	8	0	17	0	7	0	9	0	12	0	16
Baby dumping	0	2	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	0
Child neglect	4	7	2	4	1	4	3	3	5	2	6	2
Child prostitution	0	17	0	21	0	14	0	9	0	12		7

Source: Kasungu Social Welfare office (2016)

There are a lot of problems and issues affecting the day-to-day lives of children that hinder their survival, rights, proper growth, and development. Inadequate coordination among partners, few actors on protection issues, lack of transport, and inadequate protection workers and committees affect activity implementation.

### Key Issues

#### Problems

- Inadequate education facilities (CBCC)
- Increase in number of orphans and vulnerable children
- Lack of coordination and networking on childcare issues
- Inadequate safe water and sanitation facilities in CBCC
- Inadequate support on education for OVCs
- Increased cases of child abuse

### 5.7 Youth Development and Sports

The aim of youth development is to build an equitable society where opportunity is not defined by sex, age, disability, and other vulnerabilities. The youth (10-35 years old) in the district represent 45% of the population while children under 10 make up 36% (Table 64). Youth involvement is therefore paramount for development. The MGDS III key strategy for youth includes increasing youth participation in development initiatives, reducing violence against youth, and ensuring their effective participation in decision-making processes. Their involvement is further promoted through the devolvement of key functions for the youth such as youth participation and leadership, youth economic empowerment, health and nutrition, education, social services, recreation, and culture.

**Table 64: Population by age and sex**

Age Category	Total	Female	Male
0-4	172,173	87,359	84,814
5-9	136,973	68,800	68,173
10-14	107,821	53,326	54,495
15-19	90,650	44,697	45,953
20-24	74,266	36,678	37,588
25-29	62,368	31,239	31,129
30-34	50,943	26,003	24,940
35-39	40,619	20,453	20,166
40-44	32,632	16,258	16,374
45-49	25,416	12,748	12,668
50+	64,923	33,037	31,888
Total	858,782	430,602	428,180

Source: NSO projections 2008

To facilitate efficient and effective implementation of youth development in programmes, the following coordinating structures are in place:

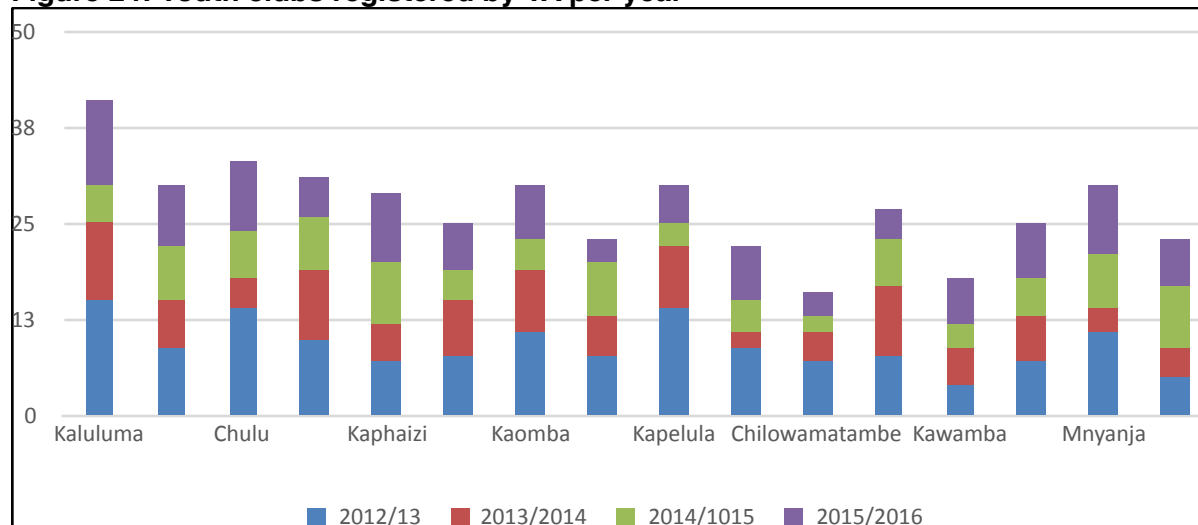
- Youth clubs
- Youth organizations
- Youth networks (TA and district based)
- Youth Action Committees
- District Youth Technical Subcommittees
- Youth Sub-Sector Working Groups
- Gender, Children, and Youth TWG

There are 14 youth networks in the district in the following TAs: Simlemba, Chisikwa, Mnyanja, Lukwa, Kaomba, Kaluluma, Chulu, Wimbe, Njombwa, Kawamba, Santhe, Chisinga, Mwase, and Kapelula. The district has Youth Action Committees in all TAs. Their focus is to coordinate all in- and out-of-school youth activities.

### 5.7.1 Youth Clubs

The district has 443 youth clubs. TA Kaluluma has the most (41) while Chilowamatambe has the fewest (16) (Figure 25). Partners involvement in implementing youth development programmes has led to an increased number of youth clubs. Partners in youth activities include FPAM, Plan Malawi, Red Cross, Centre for Youth and Children Affairs, Centre for Sustainable Development, Good Health Youth Organisation, Skills Youth Organisation, YEDEF, TEVETA, and CARE.

**Figure 24: Youth clubs registered by TA per year**



Source: Kasungu Youth Department (2016)

Youth involvement in development programmes could however not be quantified due to absence of data, except where normal structures such as the VDC, ADC, and Council had incorporated them.

The Youth department provides high quality services that are relevant, accessible, attractive, affordable, appropriate, and acceptable to young people including information and counseling in TFHS, family planning information and services, condom promotion and provision, sexually transmitted infection, HTC, PMTCT, ART, PEP, peer education, pregnancy related (ante-natal, child birth, post-natal, and post abortion care) prevention of substance use and abuse, injury, management of sexual abuse victims, and psychosocial support. Young people can access TFHs in 14 health facilities in the district.

There are 10 youth networks in the district. According to the Terms of Reference for youth networks, each TA is supposed to have one youth network. The youth networks are present in TA/STA Simlemba, Chisikwa, Mnyanja, Lukwa, Kaomba, and Kapelula. There is a need to establish youth networks in other TA/STAs. The district youth network is not currently active. The district does have youth parliamentarians in all the nine constituencies.

### 5.7.2 Sports

Sports bring positive impact to individuals and the community at large including Improving health and wellbeing, helping new comers to integrate more quickly into society, fostering positive youth development, strengthening cultural pride and identity, and unifying the community. Sports played in Kasungu include football, netball, volley-ball, basketball, athletics, table tennis, lawn tennis, and hand ball. Only football and netball are highly promoted. Games like table tennis, lawn tennis, and hand ball are reported to be played at Kamuzu Academy since they have the facilities and equipment.

### 5.8 Community Development

The department's goal is to enable members of the community to learn, adapt, and manage new skills that can assist them raise their standards of living through active and representative participation. Community development achieves its vision through implementation of community mobilization, community capacity building, economic empowerment, home management, nutrition, and adult literacy programmes.

### 5.8.1 Community Development Officers

The district has a community development officer, 11 community development assistants (CDAs), and 2 assistant community development officers (ACDOs). The CDAs and ACDOs have been distributed across the district. The requirement is that at least every TA should be served by a CDA. The district is presently served by 11 CDAs out of the required 30. All the TAs are covered except for Chisemphere, Chidzuma, Nyaza, and Kaphaizi. None of the STAs have coverage.

### 5.8.2 Economic Empowerment Programme

The objective of the economic empowerment programme is to promote small- and medium-scale businesses through capacity building and facilitating access to credit facilities and markets, both local and international. The main thrust is through training of groups in business management and production skills and other livelihood activities.

#### 5.8.2.1 Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP)

COMSIP is an approach to improve economic status at the household level through savings and investment. Most of the beneficiaries are identified through public works programmes. A cluster is composed of several groups that meet in the same location for easy accumulation of savings and monitoring. The district has 90 clusters and 25 cooperatives (coops) as of 2015 (Tables 65 and 66). Cooperative members have been trained by officials from the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

**Table 65: COMSIP cooperatives in the district**

Year	Coops	Membership			Savings (MK)
		M	F	T	
2012	13	71	715	786	5,621,000
2013	16	98	921	1019	8,227,000
2014	22	152	1245	1397	11,750,000
2015	25	236	1409	1645	16,300,050

Source: Kasungu District Community Development Office (2016)

Most of the cooperatives depend on savings and loans. They have no established business because they do not have enough start-up capital for group business. There are four cooperatives that have received grants from COMSIP Cooperative Union for value chain development. Generally savings from the groups have been growing.

**Table 66: Number of clusters**

Year	Clusters	Membership			Savings
		M	F	T	
2012	40	420	1780	2200	31,871,000
2013	64	681	2960	3641	50,740,000
2014	78	957	4013	4970	63,345,343

Year	Clusters	Membership			Savings
		M	F	T	
2015	90	1266	5282	6548	71,260,227
2016	123	834	2005	2839	106,139,620

Source: Community Development Office (2017)

The numbers of clusters in the district have increased from 40 in 2012 to 90 in 2015 because communities have realised the benefits of COMSIP. For example, beneficiaries can raise money for school fees, improved household nutrition, and construction of houses roofed with iron sheets. However, the clusters struggle for high capital to start tangible group businesses.

**5.8.2.2 Linkage of Business Groups to Microloan Institutions**

The district has linked 18 groups to microloan institutions since 2012. In 2015, the number of business groups linked to microloan institutions decreased to six because they had been trained in savings and investment and now prefer saving their own capital to secure loans. In addition the microloan institutions have stiff conditions and high interest rates.

**5.9 Capacity Building and Community Mobilisation**

Community capacity building aims to strengthen community leadership structures and community members through provision of knowledge and skills in identification, initiation, and management of development activities at the community level. It involves training community leaders and members in leadership and basic management skills.

**Table 67: Community trainings**

Training	Target Group	Number of Participants							
		2012		2013		2014		2015	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Group dynamics	Community Leaders, development committees, PMC COMSIP cluster/ coops	1,360	1,012	2,510	980	3,341	1,260	4,250	1,820
Leadership	Community leaders, PMC	574	140	215	54	123	21	74	15
Financial literacy	COMSIP clusters/ coops	281	1,615	420	2,039	519	2,833	587	4,891
Business management	COMSIP clusters/ coops	359	1,431	487	2,174	506	3,051	602	4,174
Environmental safeguards	COMSIP clusters/ coops	327	1,538	415	2,053	496	3,048	507	4,283
Poultry management	Coops	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17
Nutrition management	Nutrition volunteers	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
Bookkeeping	Bookkeepers	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	18
Instructor training	Adult literacy instructors	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,903</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>4,987</b>	<b>10,219</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>15,229</b>

Source: Community Development Office (2016)

More women than men (2012-2015) were trained because fewer men have joined COMSIP coops/clusters and other groups. On the other hand, leadership featured more men than women because there are more male community leaders, which means decisions made in communities are often biased towards men.

### 5.10 Home Management and Nutrition

The Home Management and Nutrition programme promotes good nutrition, hygiene, and proper resource usage amongst households. The department sensitizes community leaders, forms groups in the community, and conducts informal and formal trainings in good nutrition, hygiene, and proper resource usage amongst households.

### 5.11 Adult Literacy Programme

The functional literacy programme was initiated in 1986 to provide adults who were not able to acquire literacy and numeracy skills in the formal school system the opportunity to do so in a system of non-formal education. As they acquire reading, writing, and numerical skills, learners

also acquire information that is usable in their efforts to improve their standards of living. The district had 267 adult literacy centers by 2015 (Table 69).

**Table 68: Distribution of adult literacy centres per TA and year**

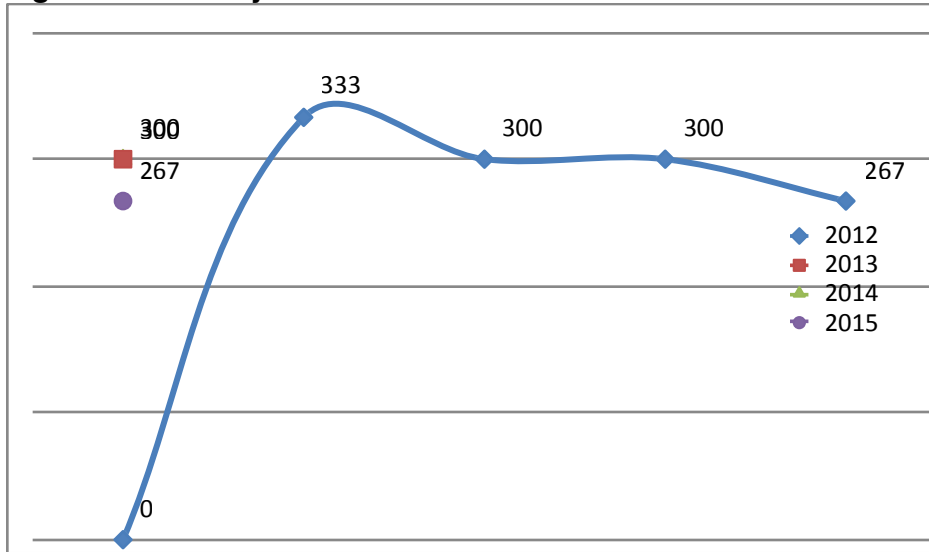
TA	Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kaomba	32	32	32	20
Mwase	21	21	21	15
Kawamba	20	20	20	19
Lukwa	25	25	25	23
Santhe	54	34	34	26
Chilowamatambe	0	0	0	10
Wimbe	0	0	0	0
Kapelula	23	23	23	19
Simlemba	35	23	23	27
Kaluluma	24	24	24	21
Chulu	43	42	42	41
Chisemphe	7	7	7	4
Njombwa	21	21	21	19
Chidzuma	10	10	10	10
Nyaza	10	10	10	10
Kaphaizi	8	8	8	3
Total	333	300	300	267

Source: Kasungu District Social Welfare Office (2016)

Kasungu's illiteracy rate is 44%. In TAs Wimbe and Chilowamatambe, there were no classes in 2012-2014 because a similar project phased out in 2011. However, illiteracy is still a problem in the area.

The district experienced a drop in the number of literacy instructors from 2012 to 2015, 333 to 267, because the government failed to pay honoraria. The money allocated for honoraria payment corresponds with number of instructors recruited in the district. Because there were fewer instructors, the number of learners dropped to 1,022 in 2014, from 3,232 in 2013. There is particularly low enrolment of men in adult literacy classes over all years (2012-2015) perhaps because men feel shy to mix with women in adult literacy classes. The district is planning to introduce separate classes for men.

**Figure 25: Literacy instructors in the district**



Source: Community Development Office (2016)

# CHAPTER VI

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## 6.0 Infrastructure

### 6.1 Introduction

Transport accessibility and ICT are important factors for economic growth and poverty reduction. Efficient transport networks lead to quick gains in improved marketing and enhance investments. This chapter discusses the road network and its condition and also tackles issues of communication services, postal services, internet, and power or energy services highlights. It notes that the district has potential for growth in utilities and infrastructure development.

Transport and ICT infrastructure is a Key Priority Area for MGDS III. The MGDS III identifies ICT as the pillar of business activity, productivity, trade, and social advancement. However, this SEP reveals some inadequacy in the transport and ICT infrastructure of Kasungu which can impede progress made by other sectors. Poor access to affordable and reliable transport and ICT infrastructure in some parts of the district can undermine Kasungu's chances of attaining rapid economic growth.

The MGDS III also identifies energy and industrial development as the lifeblood for industrial processing and value addition. This chapter specifically analyses the energy situation in the district to assess how it affects the general economic well being of major sectors. It shows that there is a need to improve reliability, levels of service, and efficiency, particularly for energy, which affects the majority of service delivery. There is an overwhelming need to secure accessible and affordable alternative sources of energy and encourage communities to use renewable and clean energy.

### 6.2 Infrastructure and Utilities

There are three types of transport used in Kasungu: land, water, and air. Roads are the only type of land transport, and are the most common means of connection between areas. Private bus services (including mini buses) are the main mode of travel between Kasungu and major destinations of Mzuzu, Mzimba, Lilongwe, Nkhota Kota and Mchinji. There are also pickups and taxis that provide transport to various places within Kasungu. These are used for both passengers and goods. Short trips are served by bicycles or motorbikes, which are often fast across short distances. For the transportation of produce, farmers often use either ox- or donkey-pulled carts.

The district has a one-runway airstrip for small aircraft, which is not currently in operation. This could potentially facilitate travel to the national park. Water transport is confined to the use of boats and canoes for crossing the Bua and Rusa Rivers during the rainy season at points where there are no bridges.

The district has one purpose-built full-sized and mini-bus terminal in the municipality, which is no longer large enough to meet demand. The district also has several bus bays especially along the bitumen M1 and M18 roads. There is a growing need to construct bus terminals at Nkhamenya and Chinkhoma because of the increasing number of buses and people connecting to different places from these centers.

### 6.3 Road Network

Kasungu has almost what it requires for the district to be connected both internally and externally. There are main, secondary, and tertiary roads, as well as district and feeder roads.

**Table 69: Classification of roads**

Road type	Nos	Length (km)	Percentage (by length)	Managing Authority
Main	3	217.8	12.4%	Roads Authority
Secondary	5	186.5	10.7%	Roads Authority
Tertiary	10	297	17.0%	Roads Authority
District	10	131.6	7.5%	District Council
Undesignated	19	169.1	9.7%	District Council
Community	125	748.9	42.8%	District Council
Totals	172	1,750.9	100.0%	

Source: Public Works Department (2016)

The M1, which is the longest road in the country, enters Kasungu from Dowa District at Bua River Bridge in the southeast, and runs for 116 km to the Lodjwa boundary with Mzimba District. The M18 is another main road, and stretches from the Bua River boundary with Ntchisi District in the east to Kasungu Boma and then from Chinkhoma to the Mkomachilolo boundary with Mchinji District in the southwest.

### 6.3.1 Main Roads

**Table 70: Summary of roads by type, class, designation, surface distance, and accessibility**

Class	Destination	Surface Type	Distance (km)	Accessibility
M1	Lodjwa - Bua River	Bitumen	115.8	All weather
M18	Bua River - Kasungu Boma (32 km) & Chinkhoma – Mkomachilolo (45 km)	Bitumen	77.0	All weather
M28	Chayamba/Chiwengo to Nsulira	Bitumen/Gravel	25.0	All weather

Source: Public Works Department (2016)

### 6.3.2 Secondary Roads

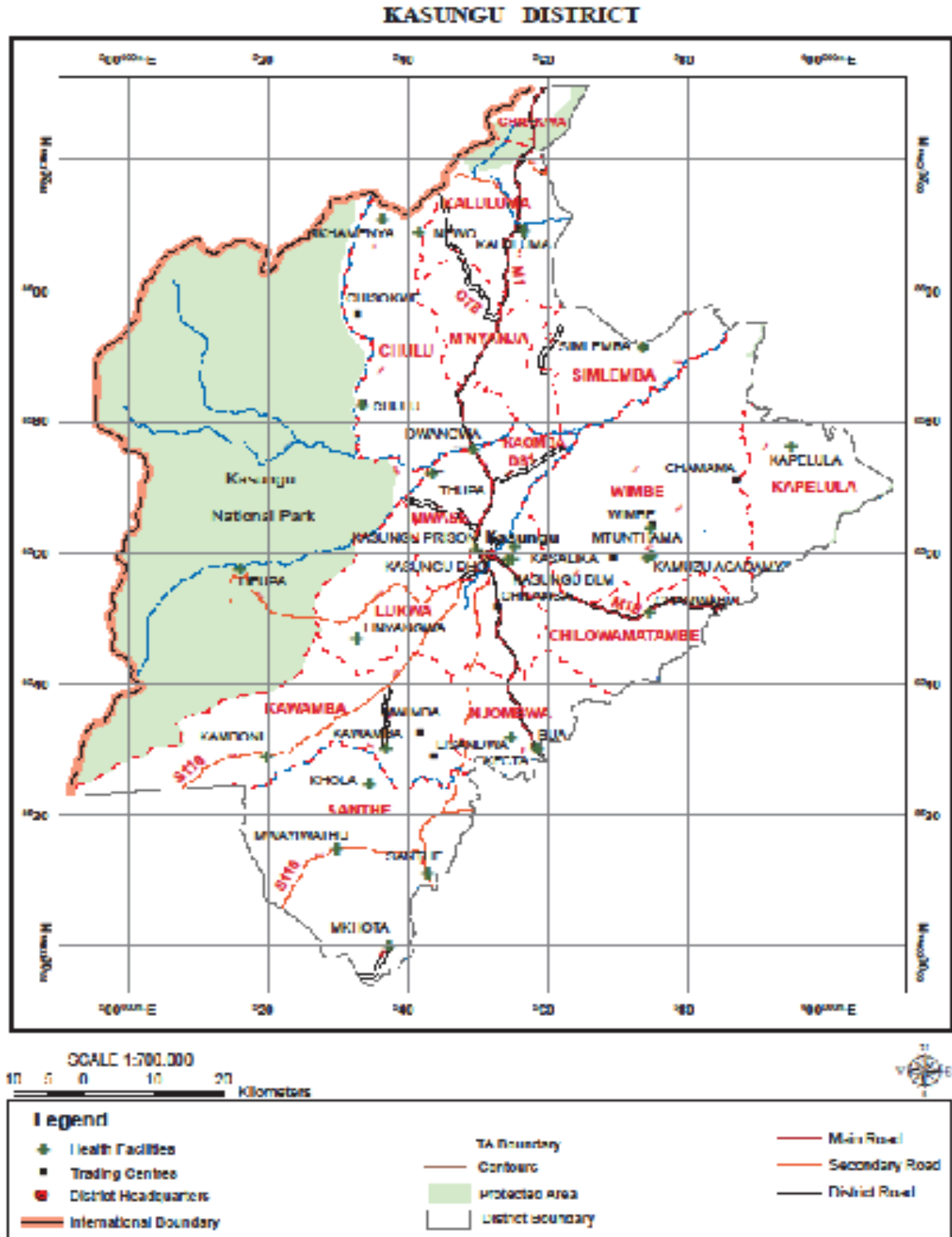
The secondary and tertiary roads form the trunks from which feeder roads connect to various places (Table 71).

**Table 71: Classification of secondary roads**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Destination</b>	<b>Surface Type</b>	<b>Distance Km</b>	<b>Accessibility/ Condition during Wet Season</b>
S84	Puma Filling Station off M1 through Town-M1	Bitumen	4.9	All weather
S113	Nkhamenya – Kachinda	Gravel	14.2	Fair
S114	Kabvunguti – National Park -Gate/Lodge	Gravel	36.4 and 20.0	Fair
S117	Oilcom (Ntchalachala) – Nkhota	Gravel		Fair
S118	Linga – Nthunduwala	Gravel	53.0	Fair

*Source: Public Works Department (2016)*

Map 6: Roads in Kasungu District



Source: LGAP 2017

### 6.3.3 Tertiary Roads

**Table 72: Tertiary roads**

Class	Destination	Surface Type	Distance (km)	Accessibility/ Condition during Wet Season
T323	Prison – Kachinda	Gravel	75	Fair
T324	Mphomwa – Kantwale	Gravel	11	Fair
T325	Nkhako – Dwangwa	Gravel	35	Fair
T326	Chimaliro M1 – Simlemba	Gravel	5	Fair
T327	Chisemphe – Mabulabo	Gravel	11	Fair
T328	Chatoloma - Kalenga – Chasato	Gravel	75	Fair
T329	Kalenga – Chamama	Gravel	5	Fair
T332	Ndonda – Chima	Gravel	40	Fair
T337	Bua – Malepera via Kasera	Gravel	40	Fair
T339	Chitenje –Bua River boundary with Dowa	Gravel	16	Fair

Source: Public Works Department (2016)

### 6.3.4 District Roads

**Table 73: Classification of district roads**

Class	Destination	Surface Type	Distance (km)	Accessibility/ Condition during Wet Season
D76	Junc M1 –Ntchawaka	Earth	7.8	With difficulty
D77	Junc M1 – Nkhamenya	Earth	2.5	With difficulty
D78	Chatoloma – James T323	Earth	25.0	With difficulty
D80	Maira – Dwangwa	Earth	25.4	With difficulty
D81	Suza – Gogode	Earth	11.6	With difficulty
D82	Kapindula –Chisumbu	Earth	17.0	With difficulty
D83	Aerodrome – ADD	Earth/Bitumen	3.9	With difficulty
D85	Changaluwa – Misozi	Earth	10.5	With difficulty
PR4	Ofesi – Chimbwadzi	Earth	18.4	With difficulty

Source: Kasungu Public Works Department (2016)

### 6.4 Bridges

Bridges are classified by the type of deck: concrete, steel, timber, or composite. The district has 105 bridges, of which 90% are concrete deck. With the goal of sustainability and preservation of tresses, the

**Photo 12: Timber-decked bridge**



Source: Kasungu District Council, 2016

district intends to have all timber deck bridges replaced with reinforced concrete decks. The district, however, still has many river crossings without bridges.

## 6.5 Communication

The District Council, through the Department of Information and Civic Education, has the mandate to ensure that people's needs for information and communication technology (ICT) are satisfied. This section provides data on the status of communication in the district.

### 6.5.1 Postal Services

The postal services in Kasungu are provided by Malawi Postal Corporation, G4S, Axa, DHL, and Times. The Malawi Postal Corporation's mandate is to provide easily accessible, reliable, high quality, and affordable postal and financial services such as Fast Cash, Moneygram, Mukuru, Daytona, Western Union and IFS, EMS, parcels, bulk mail, mailboxes, postage stamps, private bags, and other retail and wholesale services. Kasungu District has seven post offices, six of which are operational.

**Table 74: Names of operational postal service by TA/STA**

Service Centre	TA/STA	Status
Kasungu Boma	Kaomba	Operational
Mtunthama	Wimbe	Operational
Nkhamenya	Kaluluma	Operational
Santhe	Santhe	Operational
Chisemphe	Chisemphe	Operational
Chilowamatambe	Chilowamatambe	Closed
Mkhota	Santhe	Operational

Source: Post Office (2016)

Apart from post offices, the district also has five postal agencies, all of which are closed (Table 75). All agencies were run by the Council and once the postal services were privatised, the Council was unable to take over.

**Table 75: Postal agencies**

Service Centre	TA/STA	Status
Bua	Njombwa	Closed
Mpepa	Chisinga	Closed
Ndonda	Kapelula	Closed
Chulu	Chulu	Closed
Mthabua	Chisemphe	Closed

Source: Kasungu District Council (2017)

### 6.5.2 Telephone Network

Malawi Telecommunication Limited remains the only landline telephone service provider. It has two main automatic telephone exchanges, at Kasungu Boma and Mtunthama. Kasungu Exchange currently has 800 subscribers. Eighty percent of this is private and the rest are institutions. In addition, it also currently provides 10 public booths. Mtunthama Exchange has a total of 72 subscribers – 52 private 20 institutions – and one booth at Mtunthama. Chatoloma,

Bua, and Santhe all use a wireless communication called Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA).

Table 76: Exchange centres and their capacity

Exchange	Capacity	
	Voice	Data
Kasungu	1824	64
Mtunthama	160	32
Total	1984	96

Source: Kasungu MTL (2016)

### 6.5.2.1 Cellular Network

The district has three cellular service providers: TNM, Airtel, and Access. TNM has 13 towers in Kasungu District and provides services to an estimated 280,000 people. Airtel has 24 towers in various traditional authorities with a total of 113,843 subscribers in the district. They are some areas in the district that still experience poor connectivity and reception.

### 6.5.3 Radio and Television Network

Kasungu District receives MBC Radios 1&2 as state radio signals, and also receives privately owned radio stations such as Zodiak, Trans World, Radio Maria, Radio Alinafe and Radio Tigawane (Table 77).

Table 77: Name of radio stations and their frequencies

Radio station	Frequency (FM)	Audibility	Signal Strength
MBC Radio 1	94.5	Urban and Rural	Strong
MBC Radio 2	96.2	Urban and Rural	Strong
Zodiak	92.9, 88.7, 104.9	Urban and Rural	Strong
Trans World	94.5	Rural	Poor
Radio Maria	98.6	Rural	Poor
Radio Alinafe	102.6	Rural	Poor
Radio Tigawane	88.1	Rural	Poor

Source: Information Department (2016)

### 6.5.4 National Publications

The district has access to different periodic publications. The daily publications are *The Nation* and *Daily Times*. The weekly publications are *Weekend Nation*, *Nation on Sunday*, *The Sunday Times*, and *Malawi News*. Fortnightly, the district receives *Nkwaso* publications. The monthly publications are *Boma lathu* and *Lamp* (Table 78).

**Table 78: List of publications and their frequencies**

<b>Publication</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<i>Nation Newspaper</i>	Daily (Monday –Friday)
<i>Daily Times</i>	Daily (Monday –Friday)
<i>Weekend Nation</i>	Weekly (Saturdays only)
<i>Malawi News</i>	Weekly (Saturdays only)
<i>Nation on Sunday</i>	Weekly (Sundays only)
<i>Sunday Times</i>	Weekly (Sundays only)
<i>Boma Lathu</i>	Monthly
<i>Lamp</i>	Monthly
<i>Mkwaso</i>	Fortnight
<i>Pride Magazine</i>	Quarterly
<i>Fuko</i>	Quarterly
<i>The Newpeople</i>	Everytwo months

Source: Information Department (2016)

### **6.5.6 Internet Services**

Internet services in Kasungu are accessed through MTL, Skyband, Burco Airtel, and TNM connections. There are also several internet cafes such as Vikwa, Nkhamenya, Light House, and Softech, each charging an average of MK20 per minute.

High charges by internet service providers (ISP) – currently at K25, 000 for 15 days with Airtel and K60, 000 per month with MTL –limit the number of internet users. However, with the advent of smart phones with internet access, most residents have a choice of whether or not to visit internet cafes.

### **6.5.7 Other Services**

The District’s health office, police, army, and Department of Parks and Wildlife (Kasungu National Park) use wireless radios for communication.

National television reception in the district is very poor due to terrain, especially at the boma. While Malawi Digital Broadcasting Network (MDBN) Ltd migrated from analog to digital, the district has no stand-alone transmitter to provide access to residents to watch national stations. As result, communities use dish and free-to-air decoders or, in extreme circumstance, long aerials to access signals. With the advent of digital transmission, residents access television services like MBC, Zodiak, Times, and Luso through Multi Choice Malawi, Zuku TV, and StarSat TV providers.

## **6.6 Power/Energy**

### **6.6.1 Energy**

The major source of energy in Kasungu is hydropower from Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM). However, due to the erratic supply of ESCOM’s power, many people use solar power as an alternative source of energy. Currently, only 15% of the district uses ESCOM, leaving out 85% without power.

The main source of hydropower is from the Nkula line, which is 66,000 kilovolts (360 megawatts) to Chinyama Main Substation in Kasungu. The line is stepped down to 33,000 kilovolts to Kasungu Station. Other stations are in Mtunthama, which step down from 33,000 kilovolts to 11,000 kilovolts, and Chayona (a private station although all maintenance work is carried out by ESCOM). All consumers in Kasungu receive power from the 33,000 kilovolts Chinyama Station.

The main substation at Chinyama also redistributes electricity to parts of Mchinji, Ntchisi, and Mzimba (Luwerezi). The current power is able to meet the demand for consumers, and ESCOM is able to support consumers even during peak periods i.e. morning from 5.30 to 7.00 a.m., midday from 11.00 to 12.00 noon and evening from 5.30 to 7.00 p.m.

ESCOM is proposing to install additional lines under the Malawi Rural Electrification programme (MAREP) to the following trading centres:

1. Nkhamenya to Khuzi, Chenjewazi, and Kapirinyanja
2. Mwimba to Kamboni Primary School, Kaziwa (Malipira line)
3. Simlemba to Sopani, Mkomazi, Kapoko, and Ngwata
4. Shayona-Chamama to Vilemba, Kapelula, Katozi, and Ndonda
5. Estate 40 to Kadifula, Chitenje, and Chambe

#### **6.6.2 Potential Power Generation Sites**

From 2018 January, all generating plants will be manned by EGENCO as established by a parliamentary act and ESCOM shall buy power to redistribute to customers. The government is also still in the process of establishing an electricity link to Mozambique through a World Bank project; this connection is expected to be complete by 2021.

On a small scale, the district has some potential sites for hydropower generation especially on the Bua River at Malomo, which has potential capacity to generate 45 megawatts. Under the current act, only EGENCO has a mandate for generating power.

#### **6.6.3 Other Sources of Energy**

At the moment, the majority of the households (94.4%) continue to use wood, paraffin, etc, as fuel sources.

#### **Key Issues for Infrastructure and Utilities**

##### **Challenges**

- Poor roads, housing, tourism, and communication infrastructure
- Limited sources of energy
- Poor reception of communication facilities
- High internet charges
- Lack of urban structure plans
- Inadequate connections to hydropower

# CHAPTER VII

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## 7.0 Security and Governance

### 7.1 Introduction

The Local Government Act 1998 mandates the Local Government Authorities play a major role in promoting the principle of good governance at the local level. Governance has been defined to refer to structures and processes that are designed to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness, empowerment, and broad-based participation. In this way, governance should be seen as processes, structures, and rules that deal with people's concerns such as national and personal security, justice, livelihood, health, education, and the environment.

In order to protect the constitutional order, the MGDS III recognises the importance of national defence and security. The goal as earlier highlighted is to promote and protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and vital interests of Malawi against both external and internal threats. It is therefore the desire of Kasungu as MGDS III states, to develop a professional and modern security apparatus. This chapter examines security issues in line with the provision of the MGDS III.

The district also recognises the importance of governance. We have already noted how MGDS III defines governance as the processes of making and implementing decisions. Government has recognized that the successful implementation of its development strategy depends on the prevalence of good governance. In line with the MGDS III, we have already covered the local government in various decision-making institutions in Chapter 1. In this particular section, we discuss governance issues with regard to the judiciary, police, and prison decision-making bodies and how they affect marginal communities.

### 7.2 Security

Traditionally, the police have been the major providers of security. The Kasungu station has a total of 11 departments: administration, traffic, research and planning, criminal investigation, signals, custody, prosecution, community policing, victim support unit, child protection, and general duties. It has 260 police officers for a population of 858,782 in 2015 or 1:3,303. The national police ratio was 1: 1,340 (2011-12) and 1:1,328 (2013-14). For the district to reach the 1:1,328 national average, it should add more than 387 police officers to its rolls.

#### 7.2.1 Police Facilities

- The District has 1 police station and 16 units, which are spread out in 15 of Kasungu's 30 TAs. The remaining 15 TAs have no police units (Table 79).

**Table 79: Police facilities**

SR	TAs & No. of Police Units		Remarks
	TA	No. of Police Units/ Station	
1	Chisinga	1	Chisinga
2	Kaluluma	2	Chimaliro & Nkhamenya
3	Njombwa	1	Bua Roadblock
4	Chaima	0	
5	Chambwe	1	Chambwe
6	Chidzuma	0	
7	Chilowamatambe	0	
8	Chinyama	0	
9	Chisemphe	1	Chisemphe
10	Chisikwa	1	Nkhakama
11	Chitanthamapiri	1	Chigumba
12	Chulu	1	Chulu
13	Kaomba	1	Kasungu Police Station
14	Kapelula	1	Ndonda
15	Kaphaizi	0	
16	Kapichira	0	
17	Kawamba	1	Kamboni
18	Lukwa	1	Lifupa
19	Mangwazu	0	
20	Mawawa	0	
21	Mdunga	0	
22	Mnthunduwala	0	
23	Mnyanja	0	
24	Mphomwa	0	
25	Mwase	0	
26	Nyaza	0	
27	Santhe	1	Santhe
28	Simlemba	1	Simlemba
29	Simdemba	0	

30	Wimbe	2	Mtunthama & Wimbe
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Source: Kasungu Police Station (2015)

### **7.2.2 Crime Levels in Kasungu**

The district has registered various crimes; the most common ones are general theft and unlawful wounding (Table80).

**Table 80: Type and number of reported crimes**

	Description	Cases Reported			Number of Arrests		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
1	Murder	30	14	15	22	24	22
2	Attempted suicide	7	7	5	7	7	5
3	Mob Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Rape	7	11	13	5	4	6
6	Defilement	54	58	52	40	52	43
7	Indecent Assault	4	7	8	5	6	4
8	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Incest	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Sodomy	1	-	2	1	2	-
11	Robbery with Violence	45	58	52	40	52	43
12	B.I.B.C.F. Therein	81	94	86	30	28	33
13	H/Breaking/ Theft	51	66	76	19	21	25
14	Burglary /Theft	140	127	113	90	94	86
15	Theft Of Motor Vehicle	2	1	-	-	-	-
16	Theft from Motor Vehicle	5	2	3	3	1	-
17	Theft of Cattle	22	31	33	21	23	21
18	Theft of Livestock	21	11	16	6	3	4
19	Theft of Bicycle	76	53	87	63	72	69
20	Theft by Public Servant	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	General Theft	324	347	335	311	350	319
22	Other Thefts	109	108	85	98	91	65
23	Greivous Half	15	10	15	17	8	14
24	Unlawful Wounding	153	160	147	110	115	121
25	A.O.A.B. Harm	80	77	78	85	60	71
26	Common Assault	52	72	61	70	52	48
27	Malicious Damage	64	57	52	37	28	31
28	Arson	26	29	31	33	28	23
29	Other Criminal Offences	353	294	446	296	282	206

	Description	Cases Reported			Number of Arrests		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
30	Dangerous Drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Medical Drugs	6	8	7	6	2	3
32	Possession of Cannabis Sativa	41	79	52	48	33	52
33	Growing Cannabis Sativa	6	-	1	2	-	2
34	Illegal Possession of Firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Witchcraft	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Human Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Child Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	Game Offence	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Traffic Offence	85	83	78	-	-	-
40	Other SRs	30	28	30	32	37	30
	Total Cases	1,890	1,892	1,892	1,497	1,475	1,346

Source: Kasungu Police Station 2015

Generally, the numbers of cases have remained the same over the years. Total arrests have generally dropped from 1,890 in 2013 to 1,346 in 2015, indicating an inefficiency gap, possibly because of a lack of adequate transport to follow up on reported cases. The district has tried to establish a record of completed cases, but has not yet succeeded due to inefficiency in recordkeeping from both the police and the courts. The district has a plan to improve recordkeeping.

### 7.2.3 Police Institutional Structures

- The district has a number of structures supporting police services, including policing forums, crime prevention panels, neighbourhood watch schemes, business watch schemes, and Crime Prevention Committees (Table 81).

**Table 81: Status of policing structures**

Description	2013	2014	2015
Community policing forums	32	32	33
Crime prevention panels	865	947	947
Crime Prevention Committee	4,259	4,866	4,866
Neighborhood watch scheme	34	34	34
Business watch schemes	21	21	21

Source: Kasungu Police (2016)

### 7.2.4 Police Stakeholders

The district has three private security companies that complement police efforts: G4s Securicor, Kamwana Security, and Roma Security Services.

### 7.3 Judiciary

The mandate of the judiciary is to interpret the Constitution and the laws made there under it. Its goal is to promote, protect, and uphold the rule of law, democracy, human rights, and the Constitution.

The district has 11 courts, out of which only 6 are functional. Out of 30 TAs, only 10 have courts. This inadequate coverage negatively affects delivery of judiciary services in the district (Table 83).

**Table 82: Status and location of courts**

Name of TA	Name of Court	Functional/Not Functional	Remarks
Chilowamatambe	Chilowamatambe	Not functional	
Chulu	Matenje	Functional	Has no Magistrate
Kaluluma	Nthembwe	Functional	3rd Grade Magistrate
Kaomba	District	Functional	1st & 2nd Grade Magistrates
Kaomba	Chilanga	Functional	3rd Grade Magistrate
Kapelura	Ndonda	Not functional	
Kawamba	Misozi	Not functional	
Njombwa	Mziza	Not functional	
Santhe	Chigodi	Functional	3rd Grade Magistrate
Simlemba	Mthabua	Not functional	
Wimbe	Kachokolo	Functional	3rd Grade Magistrate

Source: Kasungu Magistrate (2016)

### 7.4 Prison

The Malawi Prison Service has a mandate to house, detain, and rehabilitate prisoners to become useful citizens. Its mission is to contribute to public security and social economic development in Malawi through the provision of safe, humane custody and rehabilitation of offenders. The Malawi Prison Service has three key objectives: safe custody of offenders, humane detention and treatment of offenders, and provision of development and rehabilitation services to inmates.

The prison currently houses more than 500 prisoners in a facility with a capacity of 200. This over-crowding is a threat to prisoners' health. The prisoners' crimes are shown in Table 83.

**Table 83: List of cases against number of prisoners in 2016**

Offence	Prisoners from Kasungu District	Prisoners from Other Districts (Prisons)	Total
B/Theft	24	24	48
Robbery	19	8	27
House Breaking & Theft	18	6	24
Defilement	15	2	17
Theft	50	6	56
B/I/C/F/Therein	9	10	19
Theft of Cattle	23	6	29
Theft of Bicycle	20	8	28
AOAB Harm	8	1	9
Malicious Damage	4	2	6
Grievance Harm	7	0	7
Rape	4	0	4
Arson	4	0	4
Rogue & V	12	0	12
Obtaining Money by False Pretence	5	1	6
Unlawful Wounding	18	2	20
Theft by Servant	9	0	9
Escaping	7	2	9
Armed Robbery	5	0	5
Cheating	4	0	4
B/F/I/P of Indian Hemp	6	1	7
Indecent Assault	5	0	5
Murder	16	0	16
Remand Murder	19	01	20
Causing Death by Reckless Driving	3	0	3
Other Offences	7	3	10

Source: Kasungu Police (2016)

#### **7.4.1 Rehabilitation and Reformation of Prisoners**

In an effort to have prisoners fully reformed and fit to return to society after imprisonment, Kasungu Prison Farm provides a range of formal and informal training activities and

opportunities. Among the projects are farming (crop production, pig farming, fish farming, and irrigation farming), technical and vocational skills (tailoring, brick laying, plumbing, and painting), and formal education.

## **7.5 Governance**

The Local Government Act of 1998 provides for Local Government Authorities to play a major role in promoting the principle of good governance at the local level. Governance is a system of managing public affairs. Governance has been defined as referring to structures and processes that are designed to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness, rule of law, stability, equity and inclusiveness, empowerment, and broad-based participation. In this way governance should be seen as processes, structures, and rules that deal with people's concerns such as national and personal security, justice, livelihood, health, education, and the environment. The major actors in good governance include civil society, Private sector and government. The Council good governance agenda should therefore include the following principles: democracy/legitimacy/separation of powers; rule of law, accountability, and transparency; respect for human rights; tolerance; efficiency and effectiveness; citizen participation; and market-driven economy. However, this concept is misunderstood by many actors and rarely included in planning.

There is a gap where the private sector was mostly working in isolation, and government was not getting involved. Similarly, civil society organisations were not open to the council on issues of financing. The Council itself was not open to recognising other actors as useful in service delivery; it sees that its role ends when it collects revenue. For example, in the health sector, private pharmacies are not included in the district plan even though they carry out their business in council area. In agriculture, intermediate buyers of commodities are not at all recognised, and there is no enforcement of commodity price limits prescribed by government. Effective good governance can only be enhanced where all actors are accountable for their actions.

There are also issues of low participation by women in decision-making processes, as well as limited Council ability to undertake or implement some of its mandate as provided by the decentralisation policy. Capacity is necessary in all these sectors in order for them to effectively and efficiently deliver services to people. At the same time, the people are required to participate and make demands of the government, civil society, and the private sector.

### **Key Issues of Security and Governance**

#### **Challenges**

- High insecurity
- Poor governance
- Inefficient justice system
- Inadequate public accountability and transparency
- Inadequate engagement between citizens, public, and private actors

## CHAPTER VIII

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### 8.0 Global and National Development Policies

#### 8.1 Global Development Policies

Any district development plan has to be in line with the national governments plan for general development. Malawi is a signatory to a number of international and regional treaties and protocols. For the past 15 years, Malawi has implemented programmes in line with the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and great progress was made on four of them, namely Reducing Child Mortality; Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases; Ensuring Environmental Sustainability; and Global Partnership for Development.

Since then, Malawi has participated in the development of the successor goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). “The SDGs have been developed as the peoples’ agenda, a plan of action for ending poverty in all its forms, irreversibly everywhere, and leaving no one behind” (Ban Ki-moon). The SDGs are made up of 17 goals: No Poverty; Zero Hunger; Good Health and Well-being; Quality Education; Gender Equality; Clean Water and Sanitation; Affordable and Clean Energy; Decent Work and Economic Growth; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; Reduced Inequality; Sustainable Cities and Communities; Responsible Consumption and Production; Climate Action; Life Below Water; Life on Land; Peace and Justice; and Strong Institutions and Partnerships to Achieve the Goals. These will be implemented over the period ending 2030.

Beside the SDGs, there are other protocols, such as the Agenda 2063, on which Malawi is a signatory. The District Development Plan has to be aligned to these development and growth strategies. In recognition of this, Malawi has developed aspirations that are aligned to the international goals, as outlined below.

#### 8.2 VISION 2020

Vision 2020 represented the long-term development aspiration of the people of Malawi. It states “By the year 2020, Malawi as a God-fearing nation will be secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self-reliant with equal opportunities and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and being a technologically driven middle income country.” As 2020 draws close, Malawi developed the Malawi Growth Development Strategies III (MGDS III) to complement these aspirations and also address the shortfalls of the MGDS II and I.

#### 8.3 Malawi Growth Development Strategies III

With the theme of “Building a Productive, Competitive and Resilient Nation”, the MGDS III has the following key priority areas:

- Agriculture and climate change management;
- Education and skills development;
- Energy, industry, and tourism development;
- Transport and ICT infrastructure; and
- Health and population.

Other areas of focus include tourism, wildlife, and culture; national defence and security; vulnerability, disaster, and risk management; gender, social welfare, and youth development;

human settlement and physical planning; minerals, oil, and gas; environment sustainability; persons with disabilities; and HIV/AIDS management.

Kasungu will improve project planning implementation in order to contribute to the national agenda by focusing on linkages at the district level that contribute to the MDGS III. The district will enhance investment through utilising potential sources of local financing and engaging communities to continue establishing investment opportunities that are not project related.

#### **8.4 List of Prioritized Major Development Issues**

Key issues for development include:

1. Food insecurity
2. Low female participation in development programmes
3. Poor access to safe potable water sources
4. High mortality and morbidity rates
5. High environmental degradation
6. High illiteracy rates
7. High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate
8. Poor roads, housing, tourism, and communication infrastructure
9. Low income at the household level
10. Poor governance and high insecurity
11. Child labour
12. Under-utilisation of the mining sector
13. Inadequate electrification of trading centers
14. Poor land use planning
15. Low youth participation in development programmes

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Bench Mark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Food Insecurity	Soil infertility	To increase food security of household level from 65% to 90% by 2022 (currently 35% of HOUSEHOLDS will encounter food insecurity).	Improve soil fertility Promote of soil & water conservation practises Improve food storage techniques Improve livestock production Reduce farmer/staff ratio to recommended 1:500 Improve irrigation farming Reduce overdependence on maize Increase aquaculture Improve mechanisation prog Increase crop yield	Promote use soil improvement technologies	KPA 1: Agriculture and Climate Change	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 2: Zero hunger  Goal 3: Good health & wellbeing  Goal 12: Responsible consumption & production
	High farm input costs			Lobby for low prices on farm inputs		
	Poor crop storage			Promote post harvest crop storage technologies		
	Confusing farming technologies			Promote better farming technologies		
	High farmer/staff ratio			Lobby for extension staff deployment		
	Erratic rainfall pattern			Modernise irrigation farming		
	Overdependence of maize as staple food			Promote crop/dietary diversification		
	Declining fish stocks/production			Promote PPP in aquaculture		
	Unsustainable mechanisation programme			Procure and provide better condition for SHF		
	Low crop yield			Promote agro-econ.		

## CHAPTER IX

### 9.0 District Development Planning Framework

#### Development Issue 1: Food insecurity

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	Uneven distribution of agriculture markets			Enhance redistribution of agriculture markets		
	Untimely financial allocation to ADMARC as buyer for farm produce			Lobby for timely financial allocation to ADMARC as main buyer of farm produce		
	Inadequate utilisation of soil & water conservation technologies			Promote utilisation of soil & water conservation technologies		
	Small farm holding size for subsistence farmers			Redistribute land to small holder farmers		
	Inadequate irrigation development & services			Promote irrigation development & services		
	Low farmer adoption of irrigation technologies			Promote farmer adoption of irrigation technologies		
	Declining livestock production due to high livestock morbidity & mortality			Promote and protect livestock		
	Lack of value addition for Kasungu crops			Promote value addition		

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	Low adoption of livestock pass on programmes			Promote adoption of livestock pass on programmes		
	Scarcity of livestock vaccinations			Introduce robust cost recovery techniques		
	Poor feeds for livestock			Develop feeds for livestock with private entrepreneurs		
	Increased cases of rabies			Promote vaccination against rabies		
	Low dairy production			Enhance dairy production		
	Inadequate livestock services			Enhance livestock services		
	Low fish production			Promote fish production		
	Under-utilisation of aquaculture development			Enhance aquaculture production		
	Illegal fish methods			Institute legal fishing methods		
	Unprotected fishing in breeding grounds			Protect fish in breeding grounds		
	Inadequate capturing of data on fish business			Promote data management on fish business		
	Low support to farmers on farm input subsidy			Increase farmer support on FISP		

	Low prices for agriculture produce against high farm input costs			Lobby for high prices for agriculture produce		
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<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
Low women & youth participation in development programmes	Inadequate capacity of local structures to champion gender issues in development programmes	To increase level of women participation from 12% to 20% by 2022	To increase women participation in development programmes/projects/LG structures	Build capacity of local structures on participation of women in development programmes	Other focus area: gender, social welfare and youth development	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 5: Gender equality  Goal 10: Reduce inequality  Goal 16: Peace and justice strong institutions
	Cultural & traditional beliefs that are detriment to women development			Sensitize communities on negative influences of culture & tradition		
	Poor levels of skills among women			Build skill levels of women & Youth		
	Gender Inequality			Training on gender mainstreaming		
	Poverty incidences			Equip women financially		
	High drop-out rates of girls in schools			Promote girl-child education and retention		

**Development Issue 2: Low women participation in development programmes**

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
Poor access to safe portable water sources	Non functioning water points	Increase water access from 55% to 70% by 2022	To provide more safe portable water sources	Rehabilitate water points	KPA 1: Agriculture and climate change	Goal 3: Good Health and wellbeing  Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation  Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production  Goal 17: Partnership to achieve goal
	Inadequate safe water facilities			Provide more safe water facilities		
	Non compliance to borehole drilling standards		Supervise and sanction drilling of boreholes			
	Inadequate number of trained committees		Build capacity of CBM committees			
	Drying of water aquifers		Supervision & regular maintenance of water aquifers			
	High rate of vandalism of (water sources) borehole parts		Reduce vandalism of water sources by strengthen Comm policing			
	Long distance to water sources (10 minutes) 2% of households in rural area have piped water		Shorten distances to water sources			
	Weak partnerships in water management (public private partnerships)		Strengthen partnerships in water management & provision			
	Uneven distribution of development partners		Distribute partners evenly			
Lack of water point mapping	Develop a water point map					

### **Development Issue 3: Poor access to safe portable water sources**

#### Development Issue 4: High mortality and morbidity rates

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
High mortality & morbidity rates	Low sanitation coverage	Reduce mortality (infant 72 to 60/1000, maternal 268 to 200/100,000; u/5 112/1000 to 80) morbidity (30% malaria to 20%)	Increase coverage of the high impact, quality Essential Health Package interventions	Promote sanitation coverage	KPA 5: health and Population Management	Goal 3: good Health and well being  Goal 17: Partnership to achieve the goal
	Inadequate Health personnel (1 Dr: 264,970, 1HSA:1770)			Lobby for deployment of more Health personnel		
	Inadequate health facilities			Increase Health facilities		
	Deliveries by unskilled personnel			Campaign on dangers of unskilled health personnel		
	Prevalence of HIV/AIDS			Prevent HIV/AIDs		
	Prevalence of risk Health factors e.g. Tb from mining			Reduce risk factors to Health (TB inclusive)		
	Inadequate immunization coverage (75% vs 85%)			Increase immunisation coverage		
	Inavailability of pharmaceutical drugs			Provide essential pharmaceutical drugs		
	Weak relationship with private sector			Strengthen relationship with private sector		

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	Malnutrition & stunted growth	Reduce malnutrition (stunting 39.8% to 30%), (underweight 16.4% to 10%) related morbidity & mortality	Prevent & treat acute malnutrition	Introduce early identification mechanism, public health intervention and treatment		
	Inadequate use of family planning methods			Increase use of family planning methods		
	Inadequate equipment for provision of essential Health service delivery			Provide adequate essential Health service delivery		
	Non functionality of some health facilities			Lobby for functionality of all health facilities		
	Intermittent supply of water and power			Provide alternative energy and water supply		

### Development Issue 5: High environment degradation

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
High environment degradation	Deforestation	To reduce environmental degradation	Reduce deforestation from 90% to 60% by 2022 Promote land Husbandary practises Reduce population pressure	Enhance afforestation programs	Other Area of Focus: Environmental sustainability	Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities  Goal 13: climate action  Goal 7: affordable and clean energy
	Poor land husbandary practices			Establish collaborative management of natural resources		
	Shortage of extension workers			Lobby for more forest staff		
	Population pressure			Promote family planning practices		
	Challenges in managing solid waste and sanitation in urban areas			Enhance solid waste management		
	Human illegal activities such as bush fires, charcoal production etc			Establish collaborative management of natural resources		
	Soil erosion and siltation of water bodies			Intensify soil and water conservation practices		

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Benchmark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	Weak enforcement of forest law			Intensify law enforcement		
	Inadequate use of alternative sources of energy			Promote and Utilise potential alternative energy sources		
	Inadequate Forest based IGA			Promote Forest based IGA		
	Inadequate customary land forest based management			Enhance customary land forest based management		
	Inadequate VFAs management plans			Promote VFAs management plans		
	Inadequate services for collection and disposal for solid waste			Promote services for collection and disposal of solid waste		

**Development Issue 6: High illiteracy rate (42%)**

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
High illiteracy rate at 42% than	Poor quality services in ECD centres	To increase literacy levels by 8% by 2022 (literacy rate is 42%)	To increase enrolment in adult learning classes from 173 to 307 by 2022 To reduce dropout rate by 3% To reduce teacher house ratio To reduce pupil t/book ratio To establish more primary schools To reduce teacher pupil ratio to 1:67 To reduce pupil classroom ratio to 1:149 To reduce pupil desk ratio from 5:1 to 3:1 To increase sanitation & hygiene facilities	Provide quality service in ECD	KPA 2: Education and skills development	Goal 4: Quality education  Goal 5: Gender equality  Goal 10: Reduced inequality
	High drop-out rates (7.7%)			Lobby for expansion of school feeding programme		
	Low pass rate (57%)			Intensify supervision		
	Inadequate teaching & learning materials			Promote use local teaching & learning materials		
	Long distances			Train more instructors		
	Shortage of primary schools teachers (74:1 against 60:1)			Lobby for more teachers		
	Inadequate classrooms (60:1 against 174:1)			Provide more classroom blocks		
	Gender inequality on learning opportunities			Reduce gender inequality		
	Poor education facilities			Provide more sanitary & hygiene facilities		
	Poor teacher pupil ratio			Lobby for more teachers		
	Inadequate access to secondary education			Provide more sec schools		
Poor retention of girl child	Create awareness on girl child					

### Development Issue 7: High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Bench Mark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
High HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	Promiscuous behaviour	To reduce prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS by 2% by 2022	To promote advocacy and behaviour change	Promote advocacy and awareness programmes	Other area of focus: HIV/AIDS management	Goa3: Good health and wellbeing  Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities  Goal 17: Partnership to achieve the goal
	Inconsistence use of condoms		To enhance consistence use of condoms	Create awareness campaigns on dangers of none use of condoms		
	Drug and alcohol abuse		To reduce drug and alcohol abuse	Reinforce laws on drug and alcohol abuse		
	Unrestricted exposure to pornographic materials		To enhance adherence to laws and by-laws	Produce and enforce by-laws		
	Bad cultural practices		To promote good cultural practises	Create campaigns on bad cultural behaviours		
	Inadequate provision of voluntary counselling & testing, prevention of mother to child transmission and post exposure prophylaxis and ART		To increase access to voluntary testing & counselling, prevention of mother to child transmission and post exposure prophylaxis services	Provide more outreach programmes		
	Limited interventions awareness programmes in rural areas		Regularise CBOs	Provide adequate CBOS support		

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Poor roads, housing, tourism, energy and communication infrastructure	Insufficient road network	To improve accessibility & infrastructure development	Increase road network to inaccessible areas	Provide more road networks	KPA 4: Transport & ICT infrastructure  Other Area of Focus: Human Settlement and Physical Planning	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy  Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
	Poor road conditions			Upgrade road networks to bitumen standards		
	Inadequate road structures		Improve radio and phone reception	Provide durable road structures		
	Poor and inadequate infrastructure for tourism attraction		Put in place urban structural plans	Provide adequate infrastructure for tourism attraction		
	Limited sources of energy			Promote other sources of energy		
	Poor reception for radio phones and			Lobby for more radio and phone		
	High internet charges			Lobby for reduced internet costs		
	Poor housing infrastructures			Provide housing infrastructure		
	Lack of urban structure plans in various urban centres			Develop urban structure plans and detailed layout plans for upcoming urban trading centres		

**Development Issue 8: Poor roads, housing, tourism and communication infrastructure**

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Benchmark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
Low income at household level	Low prices of farm produce	To increase household disposable income	Improve household income	Provide and enforce farm produce prices	KPA 1: Agriculture and climate change  KPA 2: Education and skills development	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 2: Zero hunger  Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
	Poor access to marketing networks			Provide support to producer/trader agro based markets		
	Low access to credit finances			Facilitate more micro-finance opportunities		
	Low opportunities to employment market			Create more self-employed opportunities		
	Poor production technology			Enhance production technologies		
	Under-utilisation of (LED) economic opportunities			Utilise LED economic opportunities		
	Unemployment	To reduce unemployment from the current 4% for men and 38% for women				

**Development Issue 9: Low income at the household level**

### Development Issue 10: Poor governance and high insecurity

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Poor governance & high insecurity	Increase in crime rates	Reduce insecurity rate	To reduce crime rate	Provision & redistribution of more security personnel	Other area of focus: National defence & security	Goal 1: No poverty
	Inadequate transport and equipment for crime prevention			Provision of adequate transport & equipment	KPA 5: Health and population management	Goal 2: Good health and well being
	Inadequate police units and posts			Establishment of more police units and post		Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities
	Poor governance of community policing			Strengthen & establish more community policing		Goal 16: Strong peace and justice institutions
	Low completion of reported cases			Introduce justice reform programme		Goal 17: Partnership to achieve the goal
	Inadequate judiciary personnel			Lobby for more judiciary personnel		
	Inadequate courts for case handling			Provision of more courts		
	Lack of police unit and immigration in the border areas of Kasungu & Zambia (Kukalanga)			Lobby for Police unit and immigration in border areas		
	Foreigners dominance and illegal stay by foreigners			Institute rule of law on foreigners permits		

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Bench Mark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
	Low community participation & understanding of their role in governance	Improve the Council performance on governance	Promote a fair, transparent, and accountable use of power and resources  Increase participation of all categories of the population in matters that affect them  Enhance development interventions by multiple stakeholders	Build community participation & understanding of their role in governance		
	Poor service delivery			Promote service charter on service delivery for all actors		
	Inadequate CSOs & public accountability and transparency			Enhance CSOs and public accountability and transparency		
	Suppressing democratic dispersion			Create conducive environment for democratic dispersion		
	Private sector working as independent entities			Enhance public and private partnerships		
	Low Council capacity to engage other actors of development			Build capacity of Councils and other actors in development		
	Inadequate Council understanding of their role and mandate as provided by the act			Build Council understanding of their role and mandate		
	Failure to institute rule of law			Institute rule of law		

Inadequate engagement between citizens government and private on essential delivery of services		Orient citizens, government and private on their role in service delivery	
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## Development Issue 11: Child labour

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Child Labour	Poverty	To reduce Child labour by 10%	Halt child labour	Provide capital for business	KPA 5: Health & Population management  KPA 2: Education and Skills Development	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 2: Zero Hunger  Goal 8: Decent work and Economic growth  Goal 16: Peace and Justice and strong institutions
	Lack of parental care			Promote parental care		
	HIV/AIDS pandemic			Promote advocacy & awareness campaigns		
	Orphan-hood			Provide care and support to OVC		
	Large family size			Campaign for reduced population growth		
	Abandonment (separation from large family)			Promote and advocate for parenthood		
	Early pregnancies among girls			Awareness campaign		
	Need for more labour in estates			Organise child labour campaign		
	Establish Labour committees at TA level			Establish Labour committees at TA level		

## Development Issue 12: Low council revenue collections

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Bench Mark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Low council revenue collection (Local economic development)	Under utilisation of mining (private) sector	Enhanced local economic development (Council revenue collection)	Increase council revenue collection (Local economic development)	Develop mechanisms to manage mining (private) sector	KPA 3: Energy and Industrial Development  Other area of focus: Minerals, Oil and Gas	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
	Corruption practices and lack of commitment of Council staff			Investigate all corruption cases and monitor staff		
	No by-laws to govern the mineral, commercial sectors that are economic drivers of change for council revenue			Develop by-laws to govern mineral, commercial sectors		
	Failure to enforce adherence to small scale miners			Enforce adherence to small scale miners		
	Inadequate development proposals for urban centres			Develop development proposals for urban centres		
	Weak management of councils assets and liabilities			Manage council assets and liabilities		
	Unwillingness of the citizens to pay their tax dues			Build citizens capacity to pay tax		
	Unpredictable ceded revenue from the central government			Lobby for predictable ceded revenue to the Council		

Lack of assessment, enumeration, registration, billing & collection of potential sources of revenue		Develop assessment, enumeration, registration, billing & collection of all revenue potential sources	
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### Development Issue 13: Erratic supply for electrical power and energy

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Linkage to National Development Agenda	Domestication of Sustainable Development Goals
Erratic supply of electrical power/energy	Over reliance on hydro electrical power/energy as only source of energy	Reduce electrical power/energy outages (only 15% of district population use electrical energy/ power)	Increase household connectivity for electrical power/energy	Promote power/energy connectivity using solar and windmill	KPA 3: Energy and industrial development	Goal 3: Good health and well-being  Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy  Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
	Poor sources of power			Lobby for improvement in sources of power		
	Poor structural planning			Develop structural plans		
	Poverty incidences (people cannot connect electrical power)			Development mechanism to support the poor on electrical power connections (MAREP)		
	Frequent power outages/ blackouts			Lobby for completion of the WB project (Millennium Challenge account)		
	Over reliance on Hydro power			Invest in solar energy and bio gas		

	Under utilisation of potential Hydro sources			Invest in small hydro power such as in Bua river		
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## Development Issue 14: Poor land use planning

<b>Development Issue</b>	<b>Causes</b>	<b>Development Objective / Benchmark</b>	<b>Immediate Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Link to National Development Agenda</b>	<b>Link to Sustainable Development Goals</b>
Poor land use planning	Lack of urban centre structural plans	Institute land use planning	Increase land use planning	Develop structural plans for urban centres	Other area of focus: Human settlement and physical planning	Goal 1: No poverty
	Failure of the council to implement the land policy guidance			Build council capacity on their role on land policy guidance		Goal 2: Zero hunger
	Lack of detailed layout plans			Develop detailed layout plans		Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
	Inadequate personnel trained on land use management			Engage personnel and train on land use management		Goal 15: Life on land
	Failure of the Land, Housing and Physical planning ministry to devolve to councils			Lobby for devolvement of the ministry		
	Inadequate community knowledge on land policy			Build community knowledge on land policy.		

Development Issue	Causes	Development Objective / Benchmark	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Link to National Development Agenda	Link to Sustainable Development Goals
Low Youth participation in development programmes	Inadequate youth involvement in leadership positions	To increase youth participation in development programmes (no benchmarks)	To increase youth participation in development programmes	Promote youth involvement in leadership positions	Gender, social welfare and youth development  Education and skills development	Goal 1: No poverty  Goal 2: Zero hunger  Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth  Goal 10: Reduced inequality
	Poverty incidences			Equip youth with capital and business programmes		
	Weak institutional structures to take youth development into consideration as leaders			Strengthen institutions to take youth development into consideration		
	High youth unemployment			Promote out of school youth employment.		
	Increased violence against youth			Create awareness on violence against youth		
	Lack of youth entrepreneurship			Promote youth entrepreneurship		
	Inadequate skills and experience for the youth			Develop skills and experience for youth		
	Lack of youth data for management purposes			Establish data for youth management		

**Development Issue 15: Low youth participation in development programmes<sup>1</sup>**