About Malawi

Perspectives

For English

Prospects For Malawi Pdf
PDF – 93.6KB – 1 download
Download

Perspectives, an introduction
Prosperity
Starting points
Agriculture
-Seasonal dynamics
-Storage and storage
-Farmers' organizations
Education
-Suctional education
Economy
Healthcare
Development aid
Organization
-Regional management
-Agriculture Syndicate
-Technical syndicate
-Syndicate care
-Village interests
-Required tools
Implementation
-Time path
Summary

Perspectives, an introduction

Under the web page 'Finally', the existing situation is summarized in image and word. The topic 'Perspectives' is in line with this and is intended to describe the consequences of the defaying quality of life in Malawi. Subject to change, proposals will be presented that could contribute to meeting the development objectives (S.D.G.s) established by the United Nations in 2015 as the new global sustainable standard. See also https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duurzameontwikkelingsdoelstellingen.

Prosperity

Worldwide, agriculture has transformed societies from a nomadic to a sedentary lifestyle with economic growth and a stable food supply. The sector is fundamentally the cause of prosperity.

In Malawi, the vast majority of the population is self-sufficient. This means that households themselves provide for their own needs. According to the UN poverty standard, 80% of residents live below the poverty line of $1.90 p.d.p.p.

Starting points

The purpose of the study topic 'About Malawi' is to:
-to provide insight into the society in Malawi
-to explain the situation in agriculture
-to identify the limitations in society
-make proposals for a self-sufficient society
-to cause a snowball effect
in order
=to guarantee the food supply,
=improve the health situation,
= to adjust the level of education,
=to reduce unemployment
=to offer a future perspective and
= to increase social involvement.

The intended starting point is the United Nations Millennium Villages Project. It is a model to provide the population with sufficient food from an independent society with a meaningful life purpose and in good health. Agriculture in combination with industrial developments in a regional context has a cumulative added value that can affect employment, improved living conditions, higher consumption and health. Future-oriented, there is a lack of favorable key figures for this.

Agriculture

(See theme 'Agriculture')

Usually every household grows corn for its own use, but due to growth and storage losses, that is usually too little to provide the farmer's family with *nsima* all year round. The cause is diverse. It lacks information, innovation and professional guidance. The development of agricultural methods, breeding, crop rotation with a three or stroke system and the use of compost as a form of conservative agriculture is also not current. Exhausted fields of 100 m2, scattered everywhere, is not a rarity. Consideration should be made of resating the total amount of arable land by rezoning, rough land mining, irrigation and using mechanical tools to promote scale. With *Farmer Field Schools* and experimental farms, collective experimentation can be done to encourage crop diversity, try out circular agriculture, build irrigation systems and grow less laborious slaughter animals. For the success of projects, tight management and knowledge on the ground is necessary to guide the farmers.

Seasonal dynamics

In order to have cash, the farming families sell part of the corn yield immediately after the harvest, far below the market price. Usually, the purchased corn is exported as a supposed surplus for the benefit of the government budget. The annually recurring dynamic has far-reaching consequences for both the rapidly growing population and also for price development. The withdrawal of national stocks and storage losses creates major deficits and an explosive price increase follows every year while farmers do not benefit from it.

The culture of vegetables is exclusively intended for the local market. Market crops such as sugar cane, tea and tobacco have no meaning in the world market.

Storage and storage

In order to prevent unfavorable corn trade and to prevent price rises, it is to be considered to keep the living stocks on the farm's farm or to buy them within the community. After drying, these should be stored as regional stock, free of pests and guarded in *Purdue Improved Crop Storage* (PICS) bags. In the future, this will create a surplus that will affect market prices and the famine period. An additional effect is that farmers have a direct influence on the selling price and can generate more income. At the same time, the monopoly position and exploitation by sellers and buyers are counteracted.

Farmers' organizations

Farmers' organizations have significance as an interest group all over the world. There are three recognized forms in Malawi:

-Farmers' clubs are informal groups of usually 10 to 15 farmers who come together to help each other and exchange information within the framework of the *Farmer Field Schools*.

-Agricultural associations are legal non-profit organizations that provide services to their members. These are registered under the *Trustees Incorporation Act*, which registers associations of persons who come together "for any purpose which in the opinion of the Minister is for the benefit or welfare of the inhabitants of Malawi". (*Malawi Government 2015a*).
https://media.malawilii.org/files/legislation/akn-mw-act-1962-5-eng-2014-12-31.pdf

-Primary agricultural cooperatives have legal status and can own assets, borrow money for their activities and sign contracts, making it easier for them to do business on behalf of their members. (*Malawi Government 2015b*). They can collectively purchase agricultural inputs to save costs, transport revenues, store, process and sell on behalf of the members. They can also purchase or rent production resources and business supplies. By placing these activities on the cooperative, economies of scale are realized, so that members enjoy economic benefits and are unburdened in their activities. This form is not exempt from tax. The existing primary agricultural cooperatives in Malawi are poorly organized and often corruptly linked to the government.

The performance of the farmers' organizations depends on various factors, including the leadership and motivation of the members. Existing problems include fluctuating market prices and unpredictability due to government intervention in the sector. It is also essential to order agricultural inputs in bulk at competitive purchase prices and sell farmers' proceeds on favorable terms. Therefore, it is necessary for the farmers' organization as a company to have sufficient capital for their business transactions, which is a challenge in Malawi, where access to formal agricultural credit is poor. Solutions must also be found for transport, storage, storage and supply to the markets.

The potential members of the farmers' organizations are the self-sufficient farm households with an average of half a hectare of arable land that yields about 600-1,000 kg of corn. This makes it impossible for the farm to be profitable and lives in hopeless poverty with an average of three children. That is precisely why it is important that they collectively participate in one of the forms of organization so that they are supported by information and collectivity to improve their income.

Principles for forming a farmers' organization:

-describing the purpose and task of the organization in more detail

-recording the responsibilities and powers of the board and the board members

-determining the mutual obligations of the board and members among themselves

-individual liability of board members and participants

-the development of the form of governance, including abolition, income and debts

-how new members can join and royering

- liability of the participants

-co-determination, liability and equality.

- representation of the material interests of the participants

-effort obligations of the participants

-help and information

The organization consists of members who are registered. They choose their own board. The members are shareholders. They should contribute physically and financially because of the survival of the organization. Dividend payment can be made on the recommendation of the board and with the consent of the members after the organization is healthy. Only registered members can take advantage of the benefits of the agricultural cooperative. Prevention of “meelifts”.

Unconditional agreements in return to become and remain a member:

-use only compost. Add all available human and animal ferture. Also wood ash.

-for no one's wages, benefits or bonus (but the contract worker through the cooperative)

-apply the conservative agricultural method

The support, guidance and financial support should be focused on the well-being and private interests of the farmers, but must not be mutually non-binding. Agreement is needed between the village community and the NGO on behalf of the client with mutual performance obligations. Unlike charity foundations, where it is about non-binding assistance, it must be avoided that any financial benefit is perceived as self-evident.

Education

(See the theme 'Education')

Education in Malawi is gradually built into primary, secondary and higher education. Vocational education is limited.

For the quality of education, it is important for primary school teachers to have plenty of teaching materials and tools available for the transfer of knowledge. Also an educational syllabus and information on the development of teaching methods. Further training should also be considered. At the same time, it is important that students are offered sufficient reference work and note-taking opportunities to be able to master the course material faster. The overview requires an educational supervisor who, in consultation with the regional head, must look for solutions to prevent school dropout.

Vocational education

For a vibrant community, it is necessary for professionally trained young people in the region to have a living. Their presence will contribute to improving the standard of living and comfort within society. It is important that some young people can follow a professional private training under contract after a need assessment, on nomination and after an application after their complete primary school education. Initially one person per department. After their training, they can settle centrally in a 'care area'. Think of several self-employed professionals including a bricklayer, carpenter, roofer, electrician and a metalworker. Also for water management and irrigation. For the care of the residents in society, nursing, obstetrics, information including birth control, social care, nutrition and childcare are important. Also clothing care and hairdressers, also professionally trained. The overview also requires a reporting supervisor who, in consultation with the regional head, must look for solutions in the event of stagnation.

Economy

(See the theme 'Economy')

All the more so because national measures are not to be expected and there is no priority to do anything about the imploding societies, there is no prospect of a better future. Initiatives from societies are therefore essential to implement change.

At the end of primary school, students are unemployed. In some cases, as a single worker, there is work for a few days in agriculture for $2.50 per day. Students who have finished high school are usually between 17 and 20 years old and also become unemployed without any form of existence. Women usually get pregnant young or end up in prostitution to earn money. Young men often exhibit criminal behavior and become addicted to alcohol. Since the beginning of the last century, there has been a steady migration of migrant workers from rural South Africa and other parts of Malawi to receive wages in cash. Because of low wages, that effort makes no sense in relation to the loss of labor and consumption within the communities. Students usually migrate to the big cities in the illogical assumption of finding work there and to build a living there. Also in Malawi it is known that with a tractor or sewing machine, but also as a welder, more income is possible. It is important for those young people to offer them future opportunities. It is precisely those young adults who are needed by encouraging them in consultation with the regional head to develop and support initiatives themselves. Because the resources and opportunities are usually lacking, industrial and personal development, under mutual conditions, is necessary.

A second harvest, the breeding of slaughter animals and industrial developments can reduce the removal of young people. This allows young people to be retained for the region because there is no direct reason to migrate.

Healthcare

(See the theme 'Health care')

Eating corn porridge as a staple food on a daily basis has consequences for the health of the residents. Through education, consumers and farmers can be encouraged to also grow other food crops in addition to the less nutritious nsima.

A first aid station with nursing staff, patient transport and information can contribute to better health care in the region, especially to prevent maternal mortality. The use of impregnated mosquito nets in the area where malaria prevails is necessary. Improving healthcare is especially important for stability within families.

Development aid

(See theme 'Development assistance')

In the pursuit of individual and collective prosperity in rural areas, the physical presence of an enthusiastic coordinator and/or a competent *non-governmental organization* (*NGO*) is necessary to bring together a number of residential communities with motivated young people under the leadership of the regional head.

When supervising, the aid provider or NGO cannot expect material and financial contribution from the community. On the other hand, the community may be required to achieve the agreed performance standard and is required to make an effort to do so, without requiring a financial allowance.

In the dry period, there is little income in rural areas. It is therefore to be considered to encourage innovation, such as irrigation agriculture, breeding of slaughter animals and fish. There is also an opportunity to form a farmers' organization. With a purchase or purchase guarantee for slaughter cattle, agricultural and horticultural products and industrial products, residents can individually count on a fixed income that should contribute to their well-being and self-reliance.

Locally, there are certainly opportunities to produce industrially, such as affordable household items, impregnated mosquito nets, wood-saving stoves and, for example, weeding machines. This can be done by developing industrial enterprises. Due to the high unemployment, recruiting staff will not be an obstacle. However, industrial developments only have potential in professional knowledge and that is lacking in the regions. Future-oriented, vocational training courses with internships will have to become available in order to accelerate developments. Due to increasing urbanization, collective prosperity can arise through innovative market forces, trade, transport, storage and marketing. Consideration should be given to offering goods and food through an auction system so that both producers and consumers will gain economic benefits.

There is little structure and combination when marketing industrial goods and agricultural products

Organization

(indication)

In order to come from 'bottom' to changes in the independence of village societies and to reach a higher level of prosperity, strict and untouchable leadership is a prerequisite.

Regional management:

Task: Leadership, policy, coordination

With attention to:

-information, advice, setting out assignments and guidance

-supervision

-quality control

-administration

-reporting

-supervision of farmers' organizations

Syndicate of agriculture

Task: Management/coordination of all agriculture, horticulture and livestock-related matters, agricultural mechanization and the deployment of the contractor(s)

With attention to:

-coordinate with the farmers' organizations

-training and information on contemporary insights on agriculture, livestock, horticulture. -organizing a *Farmer Field School* and programming

-the management of the stables, including maintenance and use

-management of trial farm

-needs assessment of agricultural equipment, purchase and maintenance for collective use

-administration, purchase and distribution of fertilizers and highly productive seeds
-information on crops and sowing plan for versatile crop and food products
-wage work and operation of agricultural machinery and spraying. Threshing, grinding, storage
-purchase, storage, pricing and sale of agricultural crops
-market policy, auction, price policy
-sustainability of the environment

Professional trade union

including bricklayer, carpenter, roofer, electrical, water and irrigation, metalworker and light industry.

Task: Management/coordination of technical matters

With attention to
-research into an industrial development within the community
-guidance towards industrial development
-needs assessment, market forces, promotion and logistics

Syndicate care

with nursing, obstetrics, education including birth control, social care, nutrition, child care, clothing care and hairdresser

Task: Management/coordination of healthcare and mental well-being

With attention to:
-training of healthcare personnel
-information on birth regulation and pregnancy
-making operational and maintaining an improvised relief station and nursing,
-social care
-information and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets
-education about hygiene
-personal care

Representation of village interests

Task: Maintaining the objectives, representing the village interests and education

With attention to:
-contacts with teaching staff
-information and guidance of students into the future
-care of school lunches for all children
-safe water points,
-facilities for young people
-internet connections,
-emancipation of women
-encouraging initiatives
(Services and external work if possible pro deo via the village chief)

Required materials and tools

(indication)

The list below is intended as an indication as support for an agricultural village community; certainly not with the intention of being complete. Maintenance and spare parts, tools, infrastructure supplies and storage options are not inventoried.

-Storage shed, burglary and mouse free, for the purchased corn, fertilizer and seed material. With an alarm system.
-Indoor a residential unit for a manager and project leader.
-Indoor a mouse-free space for the storage of cereals, seeds. A room for tools, machinery and accessories, mechanical agricultural tools, irrigation pump, technical equipment, spare parts, threshing machine, grain mill, hand cart, wheelbarrow, single-axle tractor with attachments, fertilizer, etc.
-Solar panels on the roof and switchgear on the market side. Electricity storage indoor
-Massony drink or water tanks at the back with gutter
-Animal enclosures/stables at the rear, for example chickens and pigs (feed: including purchased contaminated corn, hay and hunked plant remains)
-Market at the front with commercial activities, including food products
-In the care area stalls for craft workers, manual work and care
-Shop/retail
-Village house, collective building with a space for information, education coach and administration. Also a space as a first aid station and for baby and preschool research. Storage space for educational and school supplies and sports equipment. Adjustment as needed.
-Guest accommodation for 4 people, furnished according to European standards
(Easy to reach with a truck)

-Agricultural tools:

(To be operated by the contractor employed by the agricultural cooperative)

=20hp 2-wheel tractor, farm use, without electric start

=1.5-ton trailer

=rotating cultivator with seat (=unwanted stir. Not possible to cultivate between the rows)

=double team

=mower for collecting greenery for compost:

or: mower (with motor).

or: disc mower with 2-wheel tractor

or: harvester for corn. (Also for mowing other crops)

or: brush mower electric battery-powered, various versions (slow)

=cultivator with teeth, 30 cm deep. Also hoe machine (breaking hard layer)

=eg with pens (in my opinion no added value)

=water pump 2.5" with accessories

=hose 2.5" and accessories 150m (or more)

=back syringe, 10l

=corn peel and threshing machine electric (220V) (or with motor drive) (mobile)

=corn mill for flour electric (220V) (or mobile)

= push hoes, (See also: https://tuinen-parken.aanbodpagina.nl/duwschoffel-wielschoffel-schoffel-aanaarder)

=hand choes,

=1w wheelbarrow,

=2w wheelbarrow,

=manure fork,

=riek,

=spade,

=bats,

=scale,

=seis and setstone,

=rope,

=tail 5x5

Other and more tools for collective use by and for the community, for education, care, technology, etc. are not specifically mentioned due to lack of knowledge and local differences. That has to be budgeted later.

Implementation

(indication)

Prior to the implementation of the support and assistance, there must be clarity about the proposed organization. The community must agree with this: on the mutual effort obligations, the NGO/community relationship, agreements on collective work, togetherness and cooperative form, further training and craftsmanship, use of monetary resources, discipline and sanction measures and on domestic services and business regulations.

During implementation, it is necessary to share and discuss the plans with the community to gain carrying capacity. Also preparatory discussions about a structure that focuses on a self-sufficient regional society and with a timeline. The community must be informed about this repeatedly and in detail, agree to and be able to address it.

To enable and encourage economic growth, a local loan bank for providing microcredits is essential. Given the ignorance about the intention, intensive information is necessary in which it should be emphasized that the loan is intended solely for business purposes and innovation. Certainly not for consumption purposes. Making it available should be based on an approved business plan that will demonstrably generate economic growth within society. Mandatory guidance and periodic control of both the activity and the progress are mandatory for business operations. The interest rate, taking into account high inflation, should remain competitively low in order to increase the chance of success.

Time path

(indication)

1st year determining the size of the work area, information, information, training, making agreements, applying for permits, acquiring construction equipment and agricultural information.

2nd year starts vocational training, construction of the center, further training, agriculture as before with intensive guidance

3rd year of further training, agriculture as before with intensive guidance, purchase of tools. Training. Interior center. Information Mansholt principle

4th year transition conservative agriculture with guidance + Mansholt principle + buyout guarantee

5th year ditto, transfer in phases. New projects to be financed by society on request

Summary

There is no shortage of motivated human capital and the willingness of job seekers to adapt to the tight labor market in Malawi. The shortage of decent jobs has to do with neglect on the bidding side due to failing public policy and that affects society.

In order to develop as a community, it is necessary not to wait for government measures, but to consider regional or local development yourself or with the help of a credit-granting charity foundation. Its development must be based on inventive and strong local leadership and an engaged society. In every decision made together, it is important to repeatedly weigh economic growth and make it prevail over personal interests. Society must be required to commit itself financially, morally and mentally to the initiatives in a sense of community. A low payback system should be required or a non-financial consideration to prevent the provisions from seeming obvious.

By buying up part of the corn yield of the self-sufficient farmers above the market price, the farming families get more financial spending space. Centrally stored revenues can be used as a regional food depot. Those supplies and the cultivation and marketing of horticultural products during the dry period are needed to bridge a famine period, stimulate the local economy and maintain society and households. It is also to be considered to use *Purdue Improved Crop Storage* (PICS) bags ($0.20 per set of 25 kg) because a monthly supply of cereals per family is lost annually due to glutton. During the dry period, the rural population can produce industrially according to their needs: mosquito nets, a smoke arm and wood-saving stove, household items, agricultural tools, construction work, etc. Offering regular education, financial support and providing prospects is urgent.

With professionally trained young people, an economic center of activity can be created with a market, contract work and all kinds of care with collective aids and utilities in the middle of the agricultural community. In that case, farmers/workers can continue to live in their rural homes and migration is not necessary as a supplement to income.

There is a discrepancy due to the age structure of the rural population. Whether skilled young people with minimal perspective will continue to live in the child-rich villages near their often incapacitated parents is not self-evident.

Despite the fact that one masonry costs about 15 kwacha (less than €0.02), it must be expected that the total cost, partly due to the highly devaluing currency according to Malawian conditions, will be millions. That investment is therefore not profitable to use or earn back. For the community it means a lot, namely an income guarantee for the farmers and extra facilities for society, such as electricity, water taps, higher quality food and a start of economic growth on the way to an independent and debt-free existence.

To monitor the progress of the project and to manage sub-projects, a competent and committed project leader on site and an unbound steering organization must be provided. Their travel and accommodation costs to Malawi must be provided for.

Back to "Finally"   back   To the top

© 2022 - 2025 MALAWI, the warm heart of Africa

Powered by YourWeb