TABLE 4-9: CHILD SPACING REPORT 1991

NEW ACCEPTORS

	Orals	IUCD	Injectable	Condoms Registered	Condoms Non-reg	Spermicides	Diaphragm	Surgical	Other	All Methods
Northern	1,122	125	436	1,724	3,118	273	0	109	15	6,922
Central	4,481	453	2,108	3,632	6,493	759	31	310	30	18,297
Southern	4,691	446	2,255	4,015	21,993	2,490	3	523	11	36,427
Total	10,294	1,024	4,799	9,371	31,604	3,522	34	942	56	61,646
Adjustment for 65 % reporting rate for facilities	15,837	1,575	7,383	14,417	48,622	5,418	52	1,448	86	94,840

REVISITS

	Orals	IUCD	Injectable	Condoms Registered	Condoms Non-reg	Spermicides	Diaphragm	Surgical	Other	All Methods
Northern	2,612	209	1,488	1,277	3,954	51	0	0	0	9,591
Central	10,520	1,112	10,732	1,438	11,125	366	7	3	1	35,304
Southern	12,501	1,309	15,005	1,080	2,931	708	0	14	0	33,548
Total	25,633	2,630	27,225	3,795	18,010	1,125	7	17	1	78,443
Users (1)	17,964	3,216	9,806	10,320	36,107	3,803		942		82,156
Adjustment for 65 % reporting rate for facilities	27,636	4,947	15,086	15,877	55,548	5,851		1,449		126,394

(1) Assumptions:

Orals: 3 months supply for new acceptors, 6 months for revisits: New acceptors +((Total Revisits - New Acceptor Revisits)/2)=Users(CYP)

IUCD : Two thirds of Revisits are for check-ups, one third to get replacement IUCD: Users = New acceptors + (1/3 revisits/0.4).
Since on average an IUCD is kept for 2 1/2 years, 40 percent come for replacement each year.

Injectable: 4 per year Users = New Acceptors + ((Total Revisits - New Acceptor Revisits)/4).

Condoms:(reg. and non-reg), each revisit for 3 month supply: Users = New Acceptors + (revisits/4).

Source : Data from the Population and Human Resources Development Unit, EP&D, based on Child Spacing Service Statistics, Ministry of Health.

TABLE 4-10 : AWARENESS, PERCEPTION AND PRACTICE OF SOCIAL CUSTOMS FOR SEXUAL ABSTINENCE (1988)

TYPE OF SOCIAL CUSTOMS FOR SEXUAL ABSTINENCE	AWARE OF CUSTOMS (%)		PERCEPTION OF PRACTICE BY PEOPLE IN SOCIETY AROUND RESPONDENTS (%)		PRACTICE BY RESPONDENTS (%)	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Death in the Family	78.4	76.0	68.4	67.5	21.1	21.3
Family Member Ill	68.2	70.6	54.8	58.5	37.9	39.8
Postpartum Amenorrhea	66.2	55.7	52.2	42.3	35.2	26.2
Breast Feeding	54.1	49.5	49.1	35.1	34.1	21.5
Wife Pregnant	48.1	37.5	34.3	26.2	11.7	6.7
Death in the Village	43.1	44.3	33.1	34.5	17.5	18.9
Epidemic in the Village	33.3	29.5	24.6	22.3	6.8	8.5
Family Member Away	28.0	31.2	19.4	23.9	6.8	7.8
Grand Mother Status	20.7	20.4	14.1	13.0	1.7	2.3
Famine Period	6.4	4.8	3.9	3.8	1.3	0.8
Drought Period	6.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	1.1	0.5

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*, October 1991.

TABLE 4-11 : AWARENESS AND PRACTICE OF TRADITIONAL METHODS (OTHER THAN ABSTINENCE) FOR CHILD SPACING(1988)

Type of Traditional Method of Child Spacing	% Aware of						% Ever Practiced					
	MEN			WOMEN			MEN			WOMEN		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Drinking Medicine	37.8	45.4	44.5	39.0	35.3	35.7	3.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	3.4	3.6
String	67.7	63.6	64.0	68.5	57.0	58.3	7.9	9.4	9.3	10.6	8.4	8.7
Traditional Abortion	38.3	45.7	44.9	38.1	35.3	35.6						
Rhythm Method	48.5	39.3	40.3	39.0	23.0	24.8						

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*, October 1991.

TABLE 4-12 : ATTITUDES TOWARDS TRADITIONAL VERSUS MODERN METHODS OF CHILD SPACING (1988)

TYPE OF CHILD SPACING METHODS APPROVED	MEN			WOMEN		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Traditional Methods	11.3	13.1	12.9	9.1	7.5	7.6
Modern Methods	64.5	65.6	65.5	72.8	72.4	72.3
Both	24.2	21.3	21.6	20.1	20.2	20.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice,* October 1991.

TABLE 4-13 : MEAN DURATION OF BREASTFEEDING OF LAST BORN CHILD SINCE 1979

(Unit : months)

CHARACTERISTICS	MEAN DURATION
TOTAL	17.5
AGE OF MOTHER	
15 – 19	13.5
20 – 24	17.1
25 – 29	16.9
30 – 34	17.6
35 – 39	18.3
40 – 44	20.1
45 – 49	17.7
REGION	
Northern	20.5
Central	18.0
Southern	16.4
RESIDENCE	
Rural	17.8
Urban	15.6
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	
No Education	17.6
Primary 1-4	18.3
Primary 5-8	17.2
Secondary or more	13.9

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey* 1984.

TABLE 4-14 : PERCENT OF ALL WOMEN AND CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-49 AND MEN 20-54 WHO KNOW AT LEAST ONE CHILD SPACING METHOD(1984)

CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN 15-49		MEN 20-54
	ALL WOMEN	CURRENTLY MARRIED	
REGION			
Northern	20.9	25.4	36.4
Central	24.6	26.9	29.5
Southern	29.3	32.5	39.8
RESIDENCE			
Rural	25.6	28.4	35.1
Urban	34.0	37.9	36.0
LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
No Education	26.2	27.6	30.7
Primary 1-4	26.4	30.2	33.7
Primary 5-8	24.2	30.6	38.3
Secondary or More	59.2	69.9	40.7
MODERN METHODS			
Pill	4.0	4.2	3.8
IUD	1.3	1.3	0.7
Injection	0.7	0.7	0.2 *
Condoms	0.2 *	0.2 *	0.0 *
TRADITIONAL METHODS			
Abstinence	11.1	12.4	18.6
Rhythm	0.6	0.6	1.3
String	12.3	14.1	13.1
Herbs	1.9	2.1	2.0
Other	1.6	1.8	14.8
PERCENT KNOWING ANY METHOD	26.6	29.6	35.2

Note : Based on 20 or fewer unweighted cases.

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey* 1984.

TABLE 4-15 : AWARENESS OF AT LEAST ONE MODERN METHOD OF CHILD SPACING (1988)

	WOMEN	MEN
RESIDENCE		
Urban	86.7	86.6
Rural	75.9	75.5
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No Education	65.8	67.0
Lower Primary	77.4	73.6
Senior Primary	86.4	81.9
Secondary and Above	90.7	94.3
TOTAL	76.8	79.4

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Method of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*, October 1991.

TABLE 4-16 : AWARENESS OF MODERN METHODS OF CHILD SPACING BY TYPE OF METHOD (1988)

TYPE OF MODERN METHOD OF CHILD SPACING AWARE OF	MEN				WOMEN			
	SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE			SPONTANEOUS	SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE			SPONTANEOUS
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	+AIDED REPLY	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	+AIDED REPLY
Tubal Ligation	13.9	8.6	9.2	39.1	25.4	12.0	13.1	37.7
Injectables	21.4	16.5	17.1	43.7	41.8	30.9	31.7	56.8
Pills	46.6	34.6	38.0	65.8	65.2	48.4	49.7	70.9
IUD	16.8	6.4	7.6	18.0	40.3	13.6	15.7	28.5
Condom	38.6	25.8	27.3	57.0	38.2	20.1	21.5	38.2
Diaphragm	20.6	15.6	16.2	40.9	29.4	17.4	18.3	34.3
Foam, Cream, Jellies & Vaginal Suppositories	5.9	3.4	3.7	10.1	17.5	6.5	7.3	14.2
Other	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.2

Note : Spontaneous Knowledge refers to spontaneous answers when asked by the enumerators with open question on the awareness by specifying methods. "Spontanesus and Aided Reply" includes the answers aided by enumerators with specifying methods.

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*, October 1991.

TABLE 4-17 : MAJOR SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON MODERN METHODS OF CHILD SPACING (1988)

(Unit :%)

	Tubal Ligation		Injectables		Pills		IUD		Condom		Diaphragm		Foam, Cream, Jellies and Veginal Suppositories	
	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE
HOSPITAL	60.1	38.8	65.9	48.4	64.6	41.9	72.1	43.6	66.3	38.5	67.1	39.4	73.4	55.3
FRIENDS	30.6	47.8	25.0	41.3	26.9	46.8	18.3	35.6	23.8	47.1	22.2	43.2	15.0	13.7
RADIO	0.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
NEWSPAPER	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	2.5	0.8	5.8	1.3	3.3	1.2	5.1	1.4	3.1
SCHOOL	0.1	0.8	0	0.1	0	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.1	2.4
OTHER	6.4	5.1	5.2	2.6	4.8	3.7	3.7	6.5	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.1	3.1	9.2
NOT GIVEN	2.4	4.3	2.4	4.1	2.5	3.9	4.4	6.8	3.3	4.7	4.5	7.0	6.6	11.3

Note : Figures refer to the percentage distribution of male/female respondents who are aware of specified modern methods of child spacing by major source of information.

Source : Srivastava. M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice,* October 1991.

TABLE 4-18 : MEAN DESIRED NUMBER OF CHILDREN (1984)

CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN	MEN
TOTAL	6.0	6.3
REGION		
Northern	6.0	6.6
Central	6.1	6.5
Southern	5.9	5.9
RESIDENCE		
Rural	6.1	6.4
Urban	5.4	5.8
LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
No Education	6.3	6.6
Primary 1-4	5.8	6.5
Primary 5-8	5.6	6.1
Secondary +	4.6	5.5

Note : Women : aged 15-49 years
Men : aged 20-54 years

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey* 1984.

TABLE 4-19 : IDEAL FAMILY SIZE FOR A MALAWIAN FEMALE (1988)

IDEAL FAMILY SIZE *	FEMALE			MALE		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0	0.4	0.3
2	2.9	2.2	2.3	4.9	1.6	2.0
3	6.7	5.6	5.7	11.5	5.5	6.2
4	26.5	21.5	22.1	31.9	28.6	27.2
5	19.0	21.4	21.1	15.3	16.6	18.3
6	19.8	17.7	17.9	15.5	16.4	16.3
7	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.8	6.0	5.7
8	4.5	6.6	6.4	4.1	6.9	6.6
9	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
10	4.5	5.8	5.8	3.8	5.2	5.0
11+	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.3	2.0	1.9
Non-Numeric Response	10.8	11.7	11.6	8.5	10.3	10.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Number of living children a female should ideally have in her life time.

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice,* October 1991.

TABLE 4-20 : MEAN DESIRED LENGTH OF BIRTH INTERVAL (1984)

(Unit : months)

CHARACTERISTICS	WOMEN 15-49	MEN 20-54
TOTAL	27.6	25.2
REGION		
Northern	26.1	25.8
Central	26.8	25.4
Southern	28.4	24.8
RESIDENCE		
Rural	27.3	24.8
Urban	29.3	27.4

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey* 1984.

TABLE 4-21 : DESIRED BIRTH INTERVAL (1988)

(Unit : %)

DESIRED BIRTH INTERVAL (MONTHS)	MEN			WOMEN		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
24 or Less	56.6	60.3	59.9	46.2	54.0	53.4
25 ~ 36	31.7	29.4	29.6	37.1	34.4	34.6
37 ~ 48	8.1	6.8	6.9	11.3	7.9	8.1
48 +	3.6	3.5	3.5	5.4	3.7	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice*, October 1991.

TABLE 4-22: PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NON-PREGNANT WOMEN AGED 15-49 ACCORDING TO THEIR DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (1984)

CHARACTERISTICS	WANTS MORE NOW	WANTS MORE LATER	WANTS NO MORE	UNCERTAIN	TOTAL PERCENT
ALL AGES	31.3	43.4	17.2	8.2	100.0
15−19	26.9	63.7	2.6	6.9	100.0
20−24	33.2	56.1	4.4	6.2	100.0
25−29	35.2	49.4	8.2	7.1	100.0
30−34	33.7	36.6	19.9	9.7	100.0
35−39	33.6	30.5	24.6	11.4	100.0
40−44	27.4	17.5	45.8	9.3	100.0
45−49	25.6	9.7	55.7	9.0	100.0
RESIDENCE					
Rural	32.4	42.4	16.8	8.5	100.0
Urban	23.8	49.7	20.5	6.1	100.0

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey 1984.*

TABLE 4-23 : PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AGED 20-54 YEARS BY AGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING THE USE OF CHILD SPACING METHODS (1984)

AGE GROUP	WOULD LIKE TO USE METHOD			WOULD LIKE WIFE TO USE		TOTAL PERCENT
	NOW	IN FUTURE	NEVER	YES	NO	
ALL MEN	31.2	38.2	30.6	67.3	32.7	100.0
LEVEL OF EDUCATION						
No education	29.7	33.8	36.5	63.0	37.0	100.0
Primary 1-4	29.3	36.8	33.9	64.5	35.5	100.0
Primary 5-8	32.6	40.1	27.3	69.4	30.6	100.0
Secondary or more	34.8	46.4	18.8	78.5	21.5	100.0
RESIDENCE						
Rural	30.7	38.2	31.0	66.9	33.1	100.0
Urban	33.2	38.0	28.8	69.1	30.9	100.0
MARITAL STATUS						
Currently married	35.9	33.3	30.8	67.2	32.8	100.0
Married in past	15.2	47.6	37.2	53.6	46.4	100.0
Never married	5.3	67.6	27.0	72.7	27.3	100.0

Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey 1984.*

TABLE 4-24 : ATTITUDE TOWARDS CHILD SPACING (1988)

	MALE			FEMALE		
	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
Approve	90.1	88.4	88.6	88.2	83.7	84.1
Disapprove	6.9	8.1	8.0	7.0	9.4	9.2
Indifferent	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.8	6.8	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice,* October 1991.

TABLE 4-25 : VARIOUS REASONS WHY WOMEN APPROVE / DISAPPROVE THE IDEA OF DOING SOMETHING TO SPACE PREGNANCIES: 1988

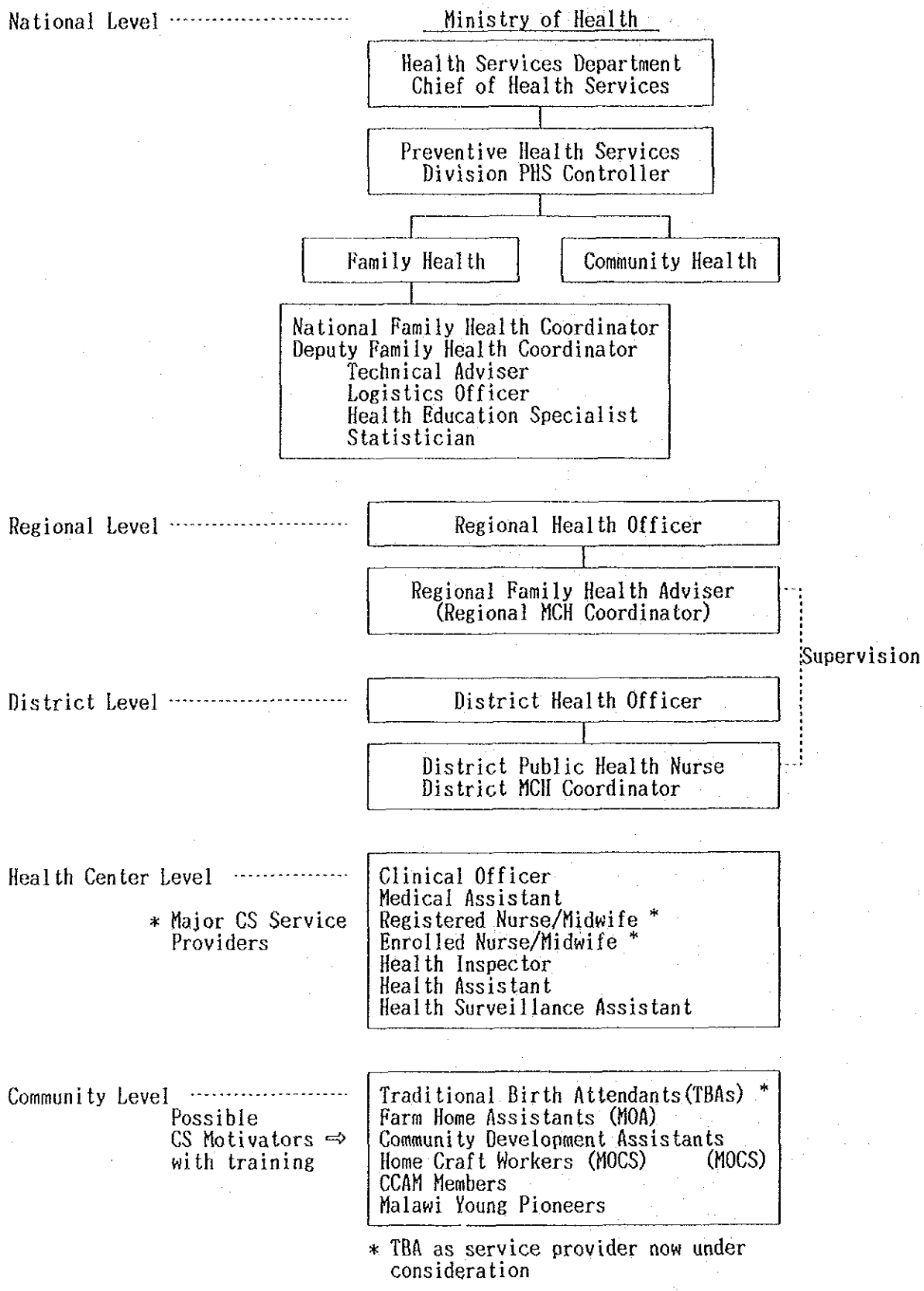
(Unit : %)

Reasons for Approval		Reasons for Disapproval	
FEMALE		FEMALE	
1. Care to each child	76.3	1. Large family desired	20.8
2. Mother's health	55.4	2. Harmful to health	19.3
3. Family economic situation	37.7	3. Spouse disapprove	12.6
4. Provisions for child	28.7	4. Against religion	12.0
5. Time for mother to work	12.0	5. Moral grounds	11.7
MALE		MALE	
1. Care to each child	79.5	1. Large family desired	22.6
2. Family economic situation	49.9	2. Harmful to health	12.4
3. Provisions for child	43.0	3. Moral grounds	11.4
4. Mother's health	40.5	4. Against religion	10.5
5. Family happiness	11.1	5. Spouse disapprove	6.8

Note : Multiple Answers

Source : Srivastava, M.L. and M'manga, W.R., *Traditional and Modern Methods of Child Spacing in Malawi: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice,* October 1991.

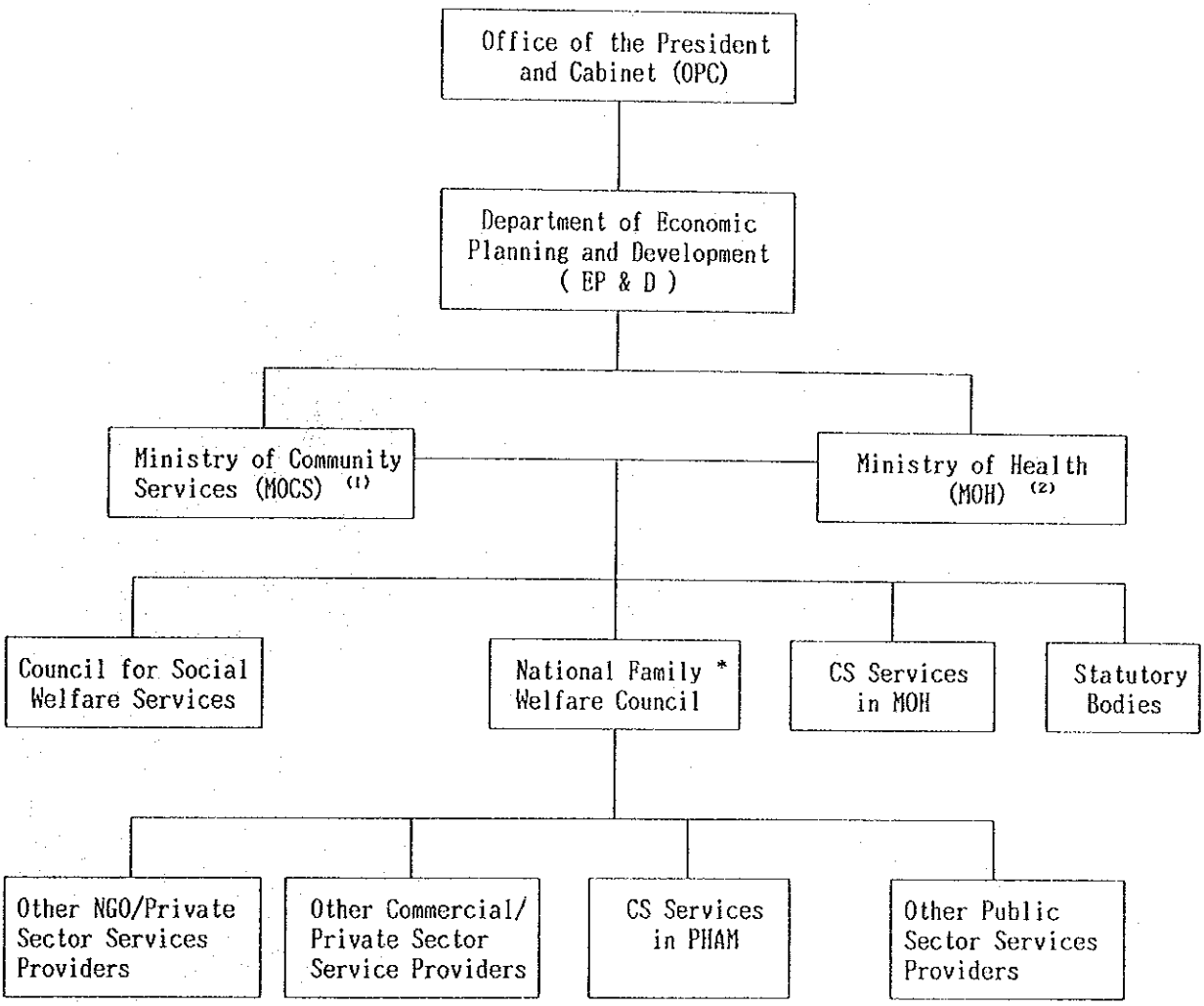
FIG. 4-A : STRUCTURE OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR CHILD SPACING PROGRAMME



Source : Ministry of Health

Note : Due to the shortage of health personnel, the above positions are not fully staffed.

FIG. 4-B : ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF CHILD SPACING SERVICES

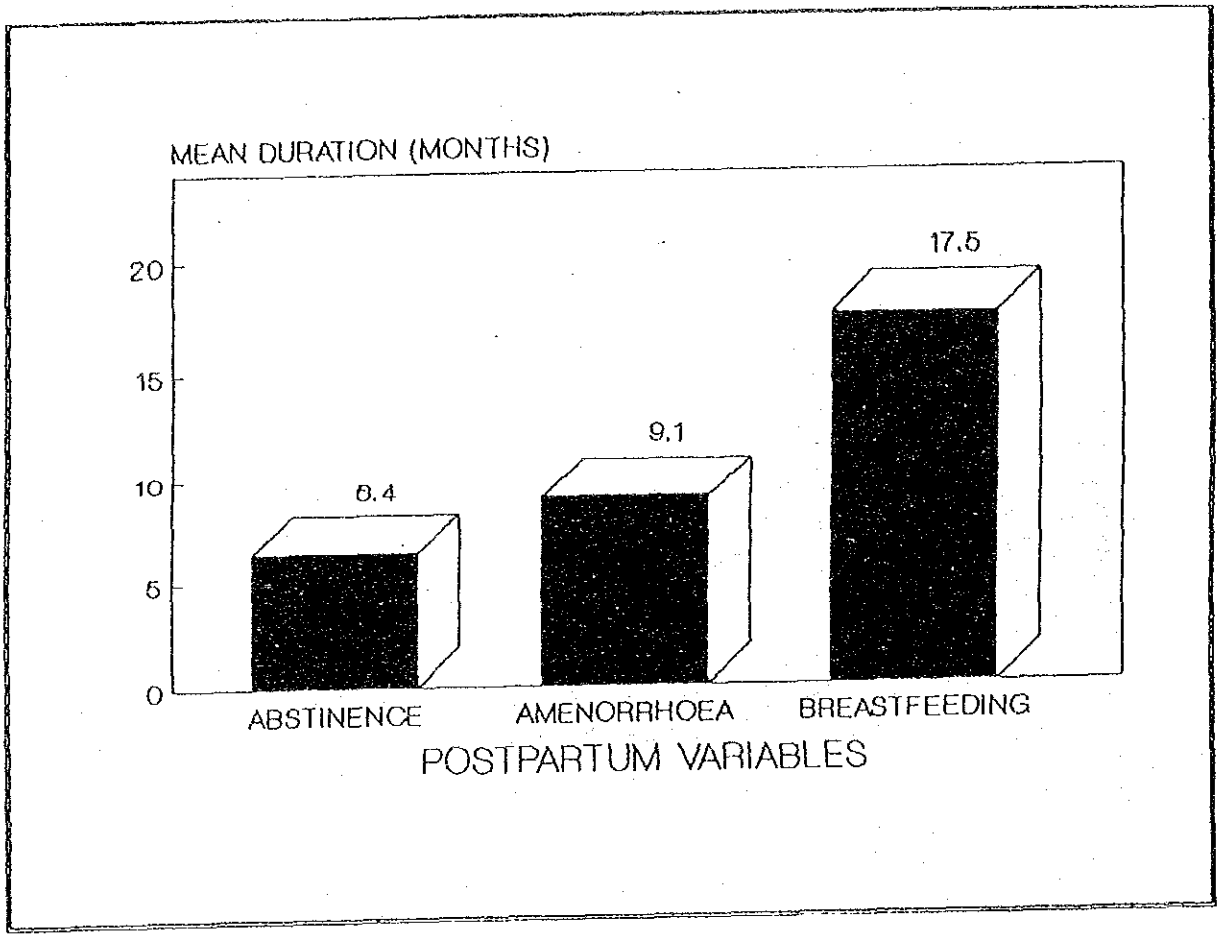


Notes: (1) Administrative/Policy Coordination.
(2) Technical/Professional Coordination.

* This figure depicts the expected coordination of child spacing activities once the council is in operation.

Source : Ministry of Community Services, *A Proposal for Donor Support for the National Family Welfare Council of Malawi*, 1991.

FIG. 4-C : DURATION OF POSTPARTUM INTERVALS



Source : *Malawi Family Formation Survey 1984.*

Table 5-1: Foreign Assistance to the Population and Health Sectors

Project Name	Implementor	Donor Agency	Project type	Project fund	Project areas	Duration
1 Population Health Nutrition Sector Credit	MOH	World Bank	a, c, f	$74.3 mill[1]	All districts	1991-1996
2 Third UNFPA Country Program	MOH, PHRDU, Chancellor College, NFWC, etc.	UNFPA	a,b,c,d,e,f	$10.5 mill	All districts	1992-1996
3 Promoting Health Interventions for Child Survival (PHICS)	MOH, Ministry of Works	USAID	c	$26.7 mill	All districts	1989-1997
4 Human Resources and Institutional Development Project (HRID)	MOH, Kamuzu College of Nursing	USAID	c, f	$18 mill	All districts	1987-1995
5 Services for Health, Agriculture, Rual and Enterprise Development (SHARED)	MOH, PVOs	USAID	c, e	$15 mill	All districts	1991-2000
6 Child spacing commodities and logistical support	MOH	USAID	c	$450,000	All districts	annually
7 Demographic and Health Survey	MOH	USAID	b, d	$445,000	All districts	1992
8 Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS)	MOH, PHAM, NFWC	USAID	c	$500,000[2]	Selected Institutions	1990-1994
9 Health Social Marketing Project (SOMARC)	Lever Brothers	USAID	c	$662,000	All districts	1990-1993
10 Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts on Development (RAPID)	EP&D, MOH, NSO, University of Malawi	USAID	a	$100,000	All districts	1989-1991
11 Support to PVOs/NGOs providing CS services	5 International NGOs	USAID	c	$353,000	Project distcts.	1989-1992
12 Support to AVSC[3] project	AVSC, PHAM	USAID	c	$50,000	Selected PHAM facilities	1990-1992
13 AIDS Prevention Projects	MOH, PHAM, Malawian NGOs	USAID	c, d, f	$2,422,000	All districts	1989-1993

[1] Cofunding with EC, the Netherlands/WHO and the Government.
(World Bank $55.5 million, EC $11.1 million, Netherlands/WHO $1.4 million, Government $6.3 million.)

[2] Grant Support to NFWC amounts to $350,000 for 1991-1992.

[3] Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception.

Project Name	Implementor	Donor Agency	Project type	Project fund	Project areas	Duration
14 Condoms for AIDS/STD prevention	MOH	USAID	c	$483,000	All districts	annually
15 WHO/Global Program on AIDS	MOH	USAID	c	$400,000	All districts	annually
16 Family Health and AIDS Control Support Project (FHACS)	MOH	USAID	c, d, f	$45,000,000	All districts	1992-2000
17 Support of Health Personnel Cost	MOH	ODA	c	£910,000 (for 1991/92)	All districts (30 posts)	annually
18 Technical Co-operation Training Program	MOH	ODA	f	£312,000 (for 1991/92)	All districts	1989-1992
19 Support of the AIDS medium term plan (through WHO)	MOH	ODA	c	£750,000	All districts	1989-1992
20 Medical undergraduate training	MOH	ODA	f	£5,600,000	All districts (up to 100 people)	
21 College of Medicine Institutional Development	University of Malawi	ODA	f	£647,535	Lilongwe	1991-1994
22 Support for the NFWC	NFWC	ODA	a, c, d	£110,311	All districts	1991-1994
23 Provision of Contraceptive Commodities	MOH	ODA	c	£160,000	All districts	1991/1992
24 MCH/CS services with NGO	Banja la Mtsogolo	ODA	a, c	£458,531	Blantyre, Lilongwe, Zomba, etc.	1991-1994
25 Second Family Health Program for development/dissemination of CS message	MOCS	EC	a	$600,000	All districts	1989-1994
26 UNICEF Country Program	All related ministries	UNICEF	a,c,d,e,f	$56,850,000	All districts	1991-1996
27 UNDP 5th Country Program	All related ministries	UNDP	c, d, e, f	$107,400,000	6 districts	1992-1996
28 WHO Project	MOH	WHO	c, f	$1,230,000 (actual figure for 1990)		

a. Population Education/IEC
b. Demographic Data Collection and Analysis
c. Provision of Health Services
d. Population Research/Study
e. Related Activities
f. Human Resource Development