CHAPTER 11   SOCIO-ECONOMIC SERVEY IN THE MODEL AREA

CHAPTER 11 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN THE MODEL AREA

11.1 Objectives

The main objective of the survey was to identify the socio-economic conditions of the Model Area in detail. The survey included the social structure, land use, agricultural practices, types of existing natural resources and their management, community organizations, decision-making process and people's needs, etc. The results of the survey were to served as the basis of formulating the VNRMP.

The survey consisted of two parts: Village Inventory Survey in the MA and RRA in 3 sample villages. The Village Inventory Survey was conducted by collecting basic information on all the villages in the MA and to identify and to delineate village boundaries on the base map. Based on the information collected during the Inventory Survey, 3 sample villages were selected for detailed survey using RRA.

11.2 Inventory Survey and Selection of Sample Villages for RRA

11.2.1 Preparation of Village List in the Model Area

As no maps with village or group village boundaries were available, a preliminary village list in the MA was prepared using 1998 census maps[36]. Then, the survey team visited Chief TA Kuntaja and Chief TA Kapeni, separately, to inform them of the survey schedule and to request their co-operation. Both Chiefs gave their affirmative consents for the commencement of the survey and assisted in cross-checking the list with the map as well as relaying the message to the villages concerned[37]. The list, at that time, consisted of 33 villages in total of which 25 villages belonged to TA Kuntaja and 8 villages to TA Kapeni. (see Figure 11.1)

11.2.2 Methodology and Procedures

Firstly, the survey was conducted in each village[38] following the Inventory Survey Sheet. The information was gathered through group interviews, transect walks, actual measurements and map drawing by villagers. Secondly, workshops were held, inviting all the concerned village headmen/women and their counsellors, separately for the villages in TA Kuntaja and TA Kapeni. During the workshops findings from the survey were fed back to the participants and some additional information was collected to complete the survey sheet. During the workshops the participants from the same Group Village were also asked to draw a map jointly to verify the village boundaries. Thirdly, the survey team collected supplementary information from the relevant agencies and personnel including Fishery Department in Domasi, agriculture and forest extension workers, teachers and health staff. Lastly, as it became clear from the maps drawn during the workshops that a small portion of land in the MA belonged to a village which was not included in the village list, the survey team sent a group to the village and collected the necessary information.

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[36] As no village boundaries were shown on the census maps, it was difficult, in some cases, to determine if the given village was inside the Model Area or not. Therefore it was necessary to cross-check the list with the Chiefs.

[37] Chief TA Kuntaja decided to accompany the team throughout the inventory survey and he sent his messenger to each village with a written note explaining the survey and the survey date. As all the listed villages in TA Kapeni belonged to one Group Village, Group Village Headman Kumponda assisted the team with preparing the survey schedule and relaying the message to the villages.

[38] The survey team was divided into three groups; each group consisted of at least 2 enumerators, and each group normally covered 2 villages per day. In addition to the villages on the list, the survey team was taken to Kuntaja Village, the home village of Chief TA Kuntaja, to conduct a survey. As it was not possible to decline the Chief's offer in front of the villagers, one of the groups conducted the survey, though the information was not included in the survey results as the village was clearly outside the MA.

11.2.3 Survey Results

The following are summary results from the Village Inventory Survey. During the survey information was collected based on the village unit despite the fact that some villages were not entirely within the MA. Thus, the following results are based on the information from the 33 villages, which are either entirely or partially in the MA. The survey result is summarized as Annex II-G.4.

(a) Number of Villages, Administration, Population and Number of Households

The Model Area consists of 33 villages[39], of which 8 villages are in TA Kapeni and 25 villages are in TA Kuntaja. The 8 villages in TA Kapeni all belong to Group Village Kumponda while the 25 villages in TA Kuntaja belong to 4 different Group Villages as shown below (Table 11.1). Of 33 villages 19 are entirely within the MA and the rest are only partially in the MA. The population and the household number of the 33 villages counts 21,314 and 4,113, respectively[40]. The average members of household size is 5.2. The population density is 370 per km^2. Size of the villages in the MA is given in Table 11.2

Table 11.1 List of Villages in the Model Area

TA	Kuntaja				Kapnei
Group Village	Kuntaja	Mdala	Kam'mata	Lemu	Kumponda
Village	Mang'ani	Mdala	Kam'mata	*Lemu	Kumponda
	Gomonda	Nanjiwa	Kumanda	*Teula	P. Bilila
	Gomeza	*Kaumbata	Tamvekenji	M. Ngondo	*Kamwendo
	*Chakana	*Siyamdima	*D. Mbedza	*Manjelo	*Ndemanje
		*Makonokaya	*Chilangali	*Chikoja	*S. Mponda
		C. Dzimbiri		*Makanani	*Maluwa
		Kantumbiza		*Michongwe	K Chigumula
				*Masangano	*Kateyo
				*Salimu	
No of Villages	4	7	5	9	8
		25			8
		33			

* Villages entirely within the MA.

(b) Society and Ethnicity

In all the 33 villages the majority of villagers follow a matriarchal lineage system. Most of the villages comprise a mixture of different ethnic groups such as Ngoni, Yao, Lomwe and others. Ngoni and Yao, however, are the most dominant ethnic groups in the MA and they are the majority in 19 and 9 villages, respectively. For a small number of villages, Lomwe, Mang'anja and Chewa are the majority. Sena, Tumbka and Tonga are also found in some villages as minorities. It appears that there is little conflict among different ethnic groups and that they co-exist peacefully in the same village.

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[39] From the maps prepared during the workshops, it was found that one of the villages surveyed was entirely outside the Model Area. The number of villages in the Model Area, therefore, remains 33 with an additional village found in the course of field survey.

[40] The population and the household number in the Model Area, which were calculated using the ratio of the village area within the Model Area, are 14,837 and 2,937, respectively.

Table 11.2 Summary of Villages in the MA

No.	T.A.	Village Name	Village Area (ha) Whole village	MA	Population	Population Density	Number of Household	Household member
1	Kuntaja	Mang'ani	293	59	476	1.6	95	5.0
2		Gomonda	43	13	300	7.0	52	5.8
3		Gomeza	90	37	326	3.6	79	4.1
4		Chakana	49	49	200	4.1	50	4.0
5		Nanjiwa	234	197	489	2.1	120	4.1
6		Mdala	701	362	1,289	1.6	306	4.2
7		Kaumbata	316	316	714	2.3	112	6.4
8		Siyamdima	119	119	899	7.6	168	5.4
9		Makanokaya	164	164	251	1.5	56	4.5
10		C. Dzimbiri	71	31	370	5.2	50	7.4
11		Kamtumbiza	900	60	2,486	2.8	451	5.5
12		Kam'mata	171	87	1,513	8.8	244	6.2
13		Kumanda	127	102	258	2.0	46	5.6
14		Tamvekenji	36	18	501	13.9	56	8.9
15		Daniel Mbedza	70	70	154	2.2	41	3.8
16		Chilangali	51	51	258	5.1	40	6.5
17		M. Ngondo	107	98	493	4.6	82	6.0
18		Lemu	349	349	2,316	6.6	496	4.7
19		Teula	127	127	493	3.9	142	3.5
20		Manjelo	69	69	408	5.9	67	6.1
21		Chikoja	233	233	748	3.2	169	4.4
22		Makanani	296	296	679	2.1	200	3.4
23		Michongwe	43	43	193	4.1	36	5.4
24		Masangano	66	66	570	7.9	87	6.6
25		Salimu	134	134	838	5.7	148	5.7
26	Kapeni	Peter Bilila	129	45	435	3.4	72	6.0
27		Kamwendo	315	315	353	1.1	59	6.0
28		Ndemanje	144	144	235	1.6	38	6.2
29		Simon Mpombe	54	54	327	6.1	65	5.0
30		Maluwa	45	45	376	8.4	62	6.1
31		K. Chigumula	89	45	782	7.7	160	4.9
32		Kumponda	109	51	1,584	8.3	264	6.0
33		Kateyo	15	15	92	6.1	23	4.0
Total			5,759	3,864	21,406	3.7	4,136	5.2

(c) Physical Environment

In the MA several perennial rivers are found such as Lunzu, Mkokodzi, Ntenjera, Milala and Nasonjo as well as various small streams. 6 villages have no perennial rivers passing through the village or bordered by a river. Two dams, Milala and Ntenjela Dams, are also found in the Model Area. They were constructed in the colonial time for farm irrigation and are currently used by villagers for washing, fishing and dimba irrigation (mainly with buckets and watering cans). Of the 33 villages, 8 villages have established Village Forest Areas. Another 7 villages have individual woodlots, which are normally small (less than 1ha). 24 villages, on the other hand, have graveyards, which are in most cases covered with indigenous trees.

(d) Infrastructure

In general the condition of roads and bridges are poor and in some cases they are impassable, especially during the rainy season. There are altogether 33 boreholes, of which 7 are currently out of order. 11 villages have no borehole inside the village while 7 villages have 2 or 3 boreholes. From a simple calculation one

borehole in this area is serving over 650 people, which is much higher than the government target of one borehole per 250 inhabitants. There are 7 primary schools, of which 3 are junior primary schools without full educational facility of up to standard 8, and one secondary school (up to Form 3). There are 4 clinics[41] but all are mobile clinics operating once a month for antenatal care and health check-up of children under the age of 5 (usually called Under 5 Clinic). One of the clinics does not have a building and they operate in the open air under trees. The main market in this area is Lunzu, which lies 4 – 17km away from the MA. In Nanjiwa Village there is also the Mombo Trading Centre, which has much smaller size than Lunzu. There are only 2 maize mills in the area and therefore women have to walk long distances to have their maize grounded. The map indicating boreholes, schools, clinics, trading centre and maize mills is shown in Figure 11.2.

(e) Community Organizations

All except two villages have at least one community organization and the majority have multiple of organizations. Community organizations existing in the MA Villages are listed in the following Table 11.3. Details are found in the previous chapter (10.9).

Table 11.3 Existing Community Organizations

	No of Villages
Village Development Committee (VDC)	10
Borehole Committee	21
Health Committee	14
Village Natural Resource Management Committee/Forest Committee	8
School Committee	9
Parent-Teacher Association	6
Farmers' Club	9
Christian Organization	8
Muslim Organization	1
Dam Committee	3
Community Police Committee	1

(f) Village Boundaries

Customary land is entrusted to the Chief of Traditional Authority in the area. TA Chief allocates some of his entrusted land to Village and Group Village[42] Heads under his/her jurisdiction. There is, however, no cadastral maps demarcating their boundaries.

During the Inventory Survey, villagers were asked to draw a village map communally. In each village a map was completed after some discussions and alterations. However, from the comparison of maps of neighboring villages it was found that in many cases there were overlapping areas of land on the maps[43].

It was especially noticeable that people tended to include an important facility, such as school, orphanage and bridge, in their own village when there were such facilities in the neighborhood.

During the workshop Village Heads and their counsellors from the same Group Village were called and asked to draw a map communally. Even though in some cases there were some heated discussions on the boundaries, a consented map was drawn by each group. The map with village boundaries is shown in Figure 11.1. In some cases, village boundaries are complicated, as for example some villages are located completely within another village or some villages have two or more separate portions of land in the area. One of the

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[41] In Nanjiwa Village a clinic is now under construction and it will be in operation in the future.

[42] TA Chief allocates land directly to both Village Heads and Group Village Heads. For allocation of land Village and Group Village Heads are treated equally.

[43] Before the survey it was discussed that delineation of village boundaries would not be easy and that it was necessary to hold workshops where Village Headmen/women could communally verify the boundaries.

explanations for this complication is that some villages grew too large to be administered by one Village Head and were therefore divided into two or more villages by the TA Chief. In such cases some of the clans of the village would be assigned as new villages and depending on how the land was allocated to the families belonging to the particular clan the boundary of the new village was determined.

11.2.4 Selection of Sample Villages for RRA

The MA represents the Study Area (SA) as the model where the ways to implement watershed rehabilitation measures should be demonstrated, while RRA villages also present the SA as the model villages. It follows that RRA villages should have commonly found characters in terms of natural and socio-economic dimensions. The SA has 339 villages, populated with 196 thousand inhabitants or 46.6 thousand households in around 67,000 ha. Thus, an average village has 200 ha of surface area, 600 villagers or 135 households. Also the SA lies in an area with annual rainfall ranging 650 to 1,050 mm, on average 850 mm. Mean topographic gradient thereof stays at 6.0% with the coverage of tree canopy at 2.4%. The villages with these natural conditions are selected within the model area as shown in Table 11.4

Table 11.4 Eligibility for a Model of RRA Villages

Factors as selection criteria	unit	Mean in the SA	Ndemanje V.	Nanjiwa V.	Kaumbata V.
Average surface area / village	ha	199	144	197	316
Village population & households	-	578 / 135	235 / 38	489 / 120	714 / 112
Market accessibility	km	0 ~ 17	6	0	13
Farm land / household	ha	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.3
Exploitable land availability	ha	7% = 14	5 ~ 10	25 ~ 30	10 ~ 15
Estimated annual soil loss*	T/ha	6 ~ 7	3 ~ 6	4 ~ 7	1 ~ 6
Canopy coverage / firewood deficit	%	2.4 / 56	2.5/ 61	2.4 / 40	1.9 / 49
Topographic gradient	%	3.7	2.3	3.8	2.4
Mean annual rainfall	mm	850	870	830	810

Note: * calculated by SLEMSA verified by site observation of soil erosion and occurrence of gully

Source: Direct survey results by the JICA Study Team in 1999 and 2000

The study period allowed for the Study Team was quite limited. Whereas, the villages where the RRA survey was to be carried out should have been determined prior to the complete analysis of the village inventory survey. Hence, only the available village-wise data were used as the selection criteria as of mid-June 2000 to determine three villages. As the result of comparing the quantified factors as tabulated above, the Study Team came to a conclusion that the three villages, i.e., Ndemanje located at the south-eastern part of MA, Nanjiwa at the centre and Kaumbata at northern part thereof satisfy the criteria, which do not deviate much from the mean or representative level of villages in the SA. The other factors considered were that the village headmen had positive and co-operative attitude towards the study and all of them were willing to be involved in the village development activities and that no particular project had yet been brought into these villages by any NGO or foreign assistance. Taking all these into consideration, the Study Team decided to conduct the RRA in these villages.

11.3 RRA

11.3.1 Preparation of RRA and Survey Plan

For the planning of the RRA the following steps were taken by the survey team:

– Clarifying study objectives

– Setting main topics and sub-topics to be covered during the RRA

- Preparing a semi-structured interview list for each topic

- Selecting types of session (key informant interview, group interview, focus group discussion, etc.) as well as tools and techniques to collect and analyse information

- Formulating a survey plan for the 5-day RRA with approximate time schedule

- RRA training for survey team

- Setting the survey protocol

- Setting the date and venue for the RRA with each village

- Preparing materials and planning logistics

11.3.2 Survey Results and Analysis

Many of the RRA results were referred and analysed in different parts of this report. The following are some of the issues not discussed in other parts.

(a) History of the Villages

Although the three villages have different origins (Kaumbata from Swaziland, Nanjiwa from Chiradzulu District and Ndemanje from Mpemba within Blantyre District), they could trace back to their history up to the early part of the twentieth century. Their ancestors settled in the current locations between 1911 and 1931 because the area provided them with enough fertile land to support their lives.

After the settlement, the first severe set back they faced was the 1949 famine, which claimed many lives from all the 3 villages. Over the years the populations of the 3 villages increased with few exceptions when outbreaks of diseases occurred. They also reported that the land gradually lost fertility and natural resources became steadily depleted and as a consequence a number of people left the villages to emigrate to other areas in search of a better life. Cholera outbreaks in 1980s was well remembered by the villagers.

(b) Matriarchal Clan System

All the three villages have a similar social structure based on matriarchal clan system. As described in a previous section a village is formed with several clans. Each clan is headed by a Clan Head, who is normally the eldest member in the clan and who is responsible for matters concerning the clan including land allocation to families and settling disputes among clan members.

As common in matriarchal society, after the marriage the man normally moves to stay with his wife at her village and the children belong to the mother and her clan, while the husband is not considered as a true member of her clan. He belongs to the clan of his mother and he may be called back to his original village if important issues are to be discussed among the clan members. Upon the death of the wife the husband is normally allowed to stay and use the land though he has to leave the village if he wants to remarry. In some cases after the wife's death the husband is chased away from the village, especially if he was not in good terms with the wife's clan members.

(c) Gender Issues

Some similarities and differences were found among three villages concerning the roles of men and women. In all three villages, domestic chores such as cooking, fetching water and fuelwood, cleaning, etc. are regarded as women's jobs. In Kaumbata, however, people seem to follow a more traditional and stricter pattern of gender division regarding the day to day running of the household. In Kaumbata men are said to be teased by fellow villagers if they are seen taking part in domestic chores, while in Nanjiwa and Ndemanje it seems not rare for men to take part in those activities although they are still regarded as women's jobs. In

the three villages the husband has the stronger decision making power for daily matters[44]. In Kaumbata it is more so compared to the other villages where women have a more equitable position in the process of making decisions especially concerning the use of money.

The difference may be derived from the degree of exposure to modern ideas and ways of life. Kaumbata is located in a more remote area compared to Nanjiwa and Ndemanje, and extension workers seldom visit Kaumbata.

In the 3 villages both men and women participate in communal work. Men, however, tend to carry out the more strenuous tasks such as carrying stones and moulding bricks while women are given lighter tasks such as carrying water and sand.

(d) Livelihood

In all three villages agriculture is the mainstay of their livelihood although most households cannot produce enough food to sustain the household members throughout the year. Maize is normally regarded as food for home consumption but it was found that in Nanjiwa maize was sometimes sold to generate income. Pigeon peas, groundnuts, pumpkins, bambara beans, dimba crops and fruit are the main source of income for most of the households. Some households also keep chickens and goats, which are later sold once in need of cash.

In Kaumbata and Ndemanje villages the opportunity of income generating activities is limited due to lack of capital and market. Some are however engaged in selling grass, fuelwood and pole, burning charcoal, mat weaving, firing bricks, tinsmith, making clay pots, etc. Nanjiwa has more varied opportunities for small businesses due to its proximity to the Mombo Trading Centre. In addition to the above, other activities include beer brewing, running grocery shops, selling doughnuts, scones and other food items, bicycle repairing, tailoring, carpentry, etc. In the three villages people also take on-farm piecework (ganyu) such as land preparation, ridging and weeding. Some off-farm work such as moulding bricks, drawing water and cutting grass is also sometimes found. Table 11.5 shows the sources of income expressed during the RRA.

Table 11.5 Sources of Income in RRA Villages

rank	Kaumbata Village			Nanjiwa Village			Ndemanje Village		
	item	Score (20)	%	item	score (17)	%	item	score (25)	%
1	Bambara beans	17	85	Mangoes	17	100	Pigeon peas	25	100
2	Chickens	12	60	Chicken	14	82	Fruit	15	60
3	Pigeon peas	11	55	Goats	12	70	Dimba crops	14	56
4	Firewood	10	50	Beer	11	65	Sweet potatoes	13	52
5	Dimba crops	10	50	Dimba crops	11	65	Chickens	13	52
6	Piecework	9	45	Maize	9	53	Goats	13	52
7	Groundnuts	7	35	Paprika	8	47	Groundnuts	9	36
8	Goats	7	35	Groundnuts	8	47	Grass	7	28
9	Dried vegetables	5	25	Bambara beans	7	41	Piecework	7	28
10	Sorghum	4	20	Sweet potatoes	7	41	Clay pots	6	24

The expenditure patterns of the people in the 3 villages are similar: most people spend what they earned on necessities such as food items including maize, farm inputs, clothes, medicine, etc. The cost of grinding maize at maize mills is also one of the major expenditures. Table 11.6 shows the main expenditure items found during the RRA.

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[44] However, the matters concerning the children are regarded as the responsibility of the mother and her clan and the children's uncles at mother's side have greater control over the children.

Table 11.6 Cash Outlays in RRA Villages

rank	Kaumbata Village item	Score (27)	%	Nanjiwa Village item	score (27)	%	Ndemanje Village item	score (25)	%
1	Food (relish, salt, tea, sugar, etc.)	27	100	Food (relish, salt, tea, sugar, etc.)	27	100	Maize milling	25	100
2	Seeds	25	93	Maize milling	27	100	Food (relish, salt, tea, sugar, etc.)	25	100
3	Maize milling	24	89	Toiletries	27	100	Clothes	25	100
4	Clothes	23	85	Clothes	27	00	Hospital bills	25	100
5	Medicine	21	75	Church tithes	27	100	Paraffin	25	100
6	Fertilizer	16	59	Medicine	21	78	Maize	24	96
7	Hospital bills	16	59	Maize	17	63	Kitchen utensils	23	92
8	Kitchen utensils	15	56	Assets (radio, livestock)	15	56	Farm inputs (seeds, fertilizer)	23	92
9	Blankets	14	52	Hiring labour	10	37	Contribution to school committee	21	84
10	Assets (radio)	11	41	Fertilizer	10	37	Hiring labour	18	72

(e) Available Natural Resources

Natural resources found in all the three villages are: trees, birds, animals and rivers. In Kaumbata Village still waters, surrounded by reeds, and some vegetation, along the Mkokodzi River are identified as important natural resources. More indigenous tree species are found in Nanjiwa Village compared to the other two villages. In Kaumbata indigenous trees are seen only around the village headman's house. Table 11.7 shows the result of ranking exercise (based on frequency) on tree species found in each village.

Table 11.7 Frequency of Identifying Indigenous Tree Species in RRA Villages

	Kaumbata Village	Nanjiwa Village	Ndemanje Village
Lonchocarpus capassa	7	3	1
Combretum collinum	5	0	0
Eucalyptus	3	8	1
Melia azedarach	2	0	8
Senna siamea	1	4	6
Mangifera indica	8	10	8
Terminalia sencea	7	7	5
Brachystegia species	0	5	4
Margaretta rosea	0	1	0

*Higher scores show the higher frequency of encounter.

Firewood shortage, loss of biological diversity (animal and plant depletion), siltation of rivers and soil erosion are the problems identified during the RRA.

Firewood shortage

All the households in the three villages depend on firewood as a source of energy for cooking and heating, and in some cases also lighting. Firewood shortage has become a serious concern in all the villages. Women spend long hours of time searching for firewood and as a result other household activities are sometimes undone. In Kaumbata women go to fetch firewood along Mkokodzi River after heavy rains since some wood may be brought from upstream. In Nanjiwa women illegally cut live wood from the village headman's premises, dry them and use them for firewood. Because of the firewood shortage people use maize stalks, and pigeon pea stems for cooking. The villagers still use the traditional three stone stoves. Improved

cooking stoves have not yet been introduced in Kaumbata and Nanjiwa. In Ndemanje in the past one type of cooking stove was introduced but it did not attract villagers as it did not give warmth to the family while the women cook.

Siltation of rivers

Siltation of rivers is a serious problem in Ndemenje. It caused the Nasonjo River to swell and formed gullies. The river bank is being eroded due to lack of vegetation along the river. While many villagers rely on this river for water for consumption and irrigation, the water is drying quickly.

Depletion of animals

In all the three villages old people commented the abundance of animals and plants in the past, which were now almost depleted. Even large animals such as elephants, lions and buffaloes were common in the area. In Kaumbata it was said that people used to sleep on the tree for fear of wild animals. But these animals are now gone.

(f) Nutritional Status

Food reserves in the village run short between December and February and become critical in the month of January and February. In those months people normally eat less and try to find piecework (ganyu) to purchase extra food. It is also in this period that people, especially children, show sign of malnutrition and become vulnerable to common diseases such as diarrhea, cholera and malaria.

(g) Problem Analysis

In all three villages people pointed out "poverty" as their main problem during the workshop. It is in their eyes manifested in disease, death, theft, hunger, ignorance and degradation of natural resources. From further discussions the following were identified as root causes of poverty:

- Low income;
- Lack of development organizations;
- Inactive extension service and community based organizations;
- Poor marketing systems and infrastructure;
- Inadequate financial lending institutions; and
- Illiteracy.

The result of workshop concerning people's problems, causes and effects and needs and project intentions are summarized in Tables 11.8 and 11.9.

Table 11.8 Core Problem, Causes and Effects discussed in RRA Villages

| Problem, Causes & Effects		Kaumbata Village	Nanjiwa Village	Ndemanje Village
Core Problem		Poverty	Poverty	Poverty
Causes of the Core Problem	Primary Causes	Inadequate community participation Political interference / lack of government commitment Inadequate extension services Inadequate capital Inadequate market Lack of industries Inadequate awareness of existing development organizations Low literacy level	Low education level Population increase Natural resource degradation No extension services Inadequate farm inputs Inadequate awareness Inadequate employers Poor government	Deforestation Children disobeying parents' advice to work hard Ignorance / illiteracy Inadequate investors Poor Malawi government No money lending institutions Low market prices
	Secondary Causes	Unemployment Unstable businesses Inappropriate undemocratically elected CBO members Lack of commitment among CBO members Poor extension methods	No irrigation facilities No lending institutions Soil erosion	Tough loan conditions High market competition
	Tertiary Causes	Inactive CBOs Low income because of unemployment and low crop production Lack of development organizations	Low crop production Inadequate income Weather changes Inadequate market infrastructure Inadequate development institutions	Low crop production Poor marketing system and infrastructure Weather changes Laziness of people to work hard Low soil fertility Fear to getting loans because of the conditions
Effects of the Core Problem	Primary Effects	Natural resource degradation Low literacy level Hunger	Hunger Low water availability Firewood shortage High illiteracy level Diseases No maize mill	Lack of peace of mind Hunger Illiteracy Natural resource degradation Diseases
	Secondary	Low food production	Constant piecework	Weather changes

Problem, Causes & Effects		Kaumbata Village	Nanjiwa Village	Ndemanje Village
	Effects	Hunger Weak body, malnutrition, disease Unemployment Demise in IGAs Firewood shortage Prostitution/theft	Theft/prostitution Diseases Long walk to get firewood Long walk to maize mill	Loss of biodiversity Unhygienic practices Financial mismanagement Malnutrition/diseases Theft/imprisonment/mob justice Constant piecework Insanity/stunned growth/begging Marriage problems Firewood shortages Use of crop residues as fuel Poor food preparation
	Tertiary Effects	Increased number of orphans Low work productivity / underemployment Persistent poverty Death	Low productivity at household level and national level Increased poverty Death	Low household productivity Underemployment at national level Increased poverty Death

Table 11.9 Prioritised Needs, Project Intention and Required Inputs discussed in RRA Villages

	Kaumbata Village	Nanjiwa Village	Ndemanje Village
Prioritised Needs	1. Borehole 2. Mechanised irrigation 3. Clinic 4. Guinea fowl rearing 5. Modern fishing 6. Maize mill 7. Bridge over Mkokodzi River 8. Bridge over Lunzu River 9. Good roads 10. Full primary school and with good class rooms 11. Secondary school 12. Money lending institutions 13. Training on leadership skills and project management	1. Secondary school 2. Adult literacy class 3. Technical school 4. Improvement of primary schools 5. School blocks / teacher's houses 6. Teaching materials at school 7. Stationery for pupils 8. Trained teachers 9. Building materials for school 10. Borehole at school 11. Better distribution of staff in schools 12. Training for school committees and PTA 13. Recording traditional customs and norms 14. Natural resource management skills 15. Better extension services 16. Hospital 17. Capital to start businesses 18. Higher prices for farm products 19. Improved transport system 20. Bridge over Mkokodzi River 21. Improvement of Mombo Market 22. Improved storage facilities 23. Better community policing 24. Better quality of education at school	1. Hospital (free) 2. Capital to start business 3. Loan to start maize mill as a group 4. Borehole 5. Farm inputs on a loan basis 6. Companies to buy their vegetables 7. Bridge over Lunzu River 8. Money lending institutions 9. Business to sell second-hand clothes 10. Teacher's houses 11. Adult literacy class
Project Intentions	1. Increase agricultural production through sound farm practices and mechanised irrigation 2. Create job opportunities through establishment of agro-industries 3. Improve literacy levels through adult education classes 4. Promote IGAs 5. Create rapport between money lending /development organizations and the	1. Start a tree nursery and planting trees 2. Improve cooking skills using improved cooking stoves 3. Start agroforestry practices 4. Start irrigated (pumps) dimba farming along Mkokodzi River 5. Improve literacy level through adult education	1. Form groups for IGAs (dairy farm, bee keeping, guinea fowl and chicken reading, etc.) 2. Form Farmers' Club to increase agricultural production 3. Start a communal tree nursery and plant trees 4. Supply vegetables to large organizations (schools, hospitals, etc.) 5. Irrigated farming especially for dimba

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|	Kaumbata Village	Nanjiwa Village	Ndemanje Village
	village 6. Improve natural resource management 7. Capacity building of CBOs and extension services 8. Improve health status of villagers		
Required Inputs	1. Irrigation pumps 2. Loan facilities 3. Cement and other building materials 4. Materials for a tree nursery (polythene tubes, watering cans, seeds, etc.) 5. Boreholes 6. San plats (for pit latrines) 7. Training on different skills 8. Bee-keeping materials 9. Teaching materials at school	1. Materials for a tree nursery (polythene tubes, watering cans, seeds, etc.)	1. Guinea fowls 2. Planks for bee-hives 3. Seeds for different trees 4. Water pumps for dimba irrigation 5. Agricultural inputs on loan basis

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Figure. 11. 1 Location of Village in the MA
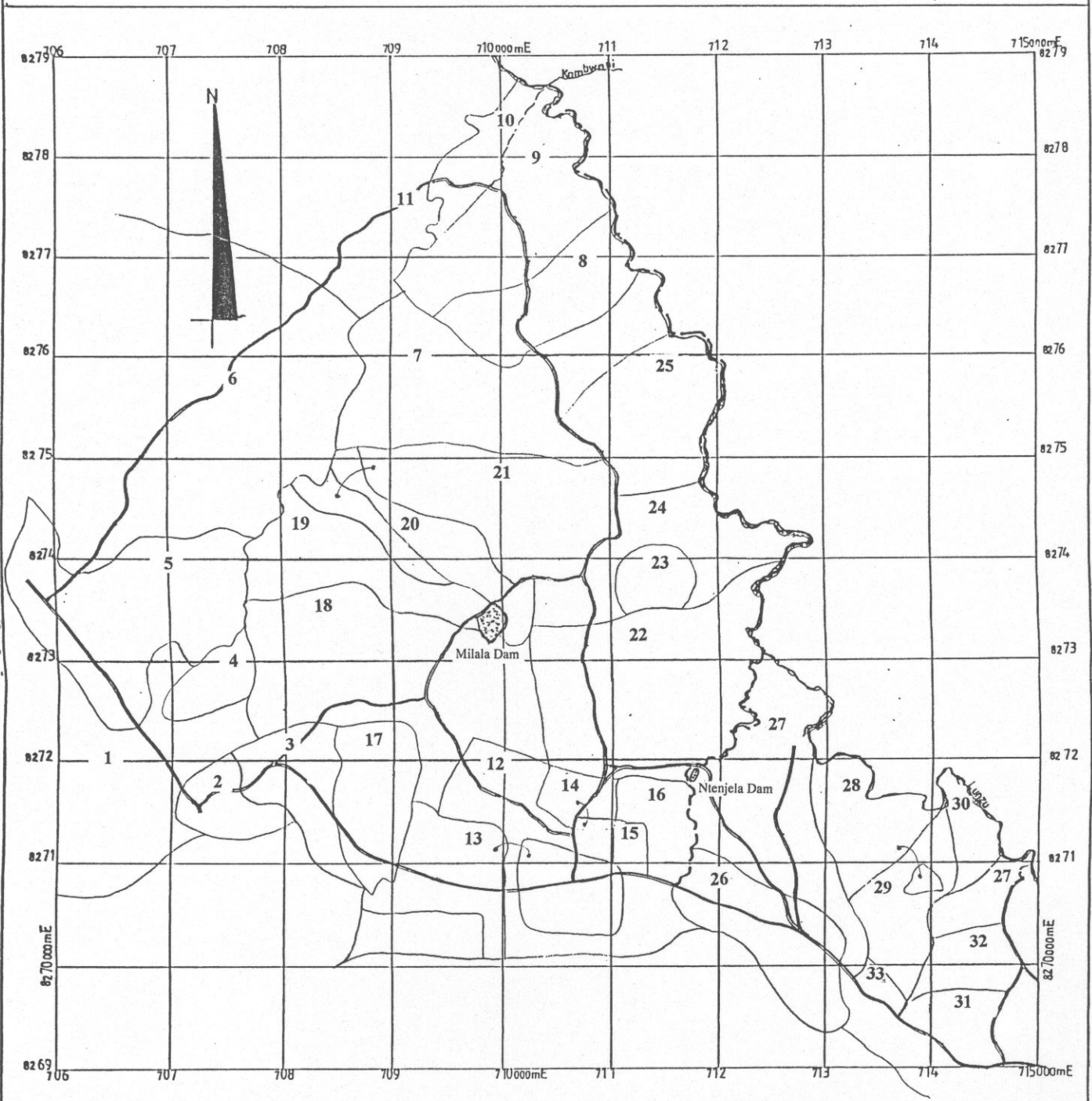
N

Kambwali

Milala Dam

Ntenjela Dam

Kilometres

0   1   2   3   4

NOTES

Map sketched and traced by:- Dickson J. Chonongera.
Checked by :- Mrs D. A. Ngwira.

DATE:- 12 —— 06 —— 2000

——— Village Boundary

No.	Village Name	No.	Village Name	No.	Village Name
1	Mang'ani	12	Kam'mata	23	Michongwe
2	Gomonda	13	Kumanda	24	Masangano
3	Gomeza	14	Tamvekenji	25	Salimu
4	Chakana	15	Daniel Mbedza	26	Peter Bilila
5	Nanjiwa	16	Chilangali	27	Kamwendo
6	Mdala	17	Magombo Ngon	28	Ndemanje
7	Kaumbata	18	Lemu	29	Simon Mpombe
8	Siyamdima	19	Teula	30	Maluwa
9	Makanokaya	20	Manjelo	31	Kumisati Chigumula
10	Chimseu Dzimbi	21	Chikoja	32	Kumponda
11	Kamtumbiza	22	Makanani	33	Kateyo

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Figure. 11. 2 Existing Social Infrastructures
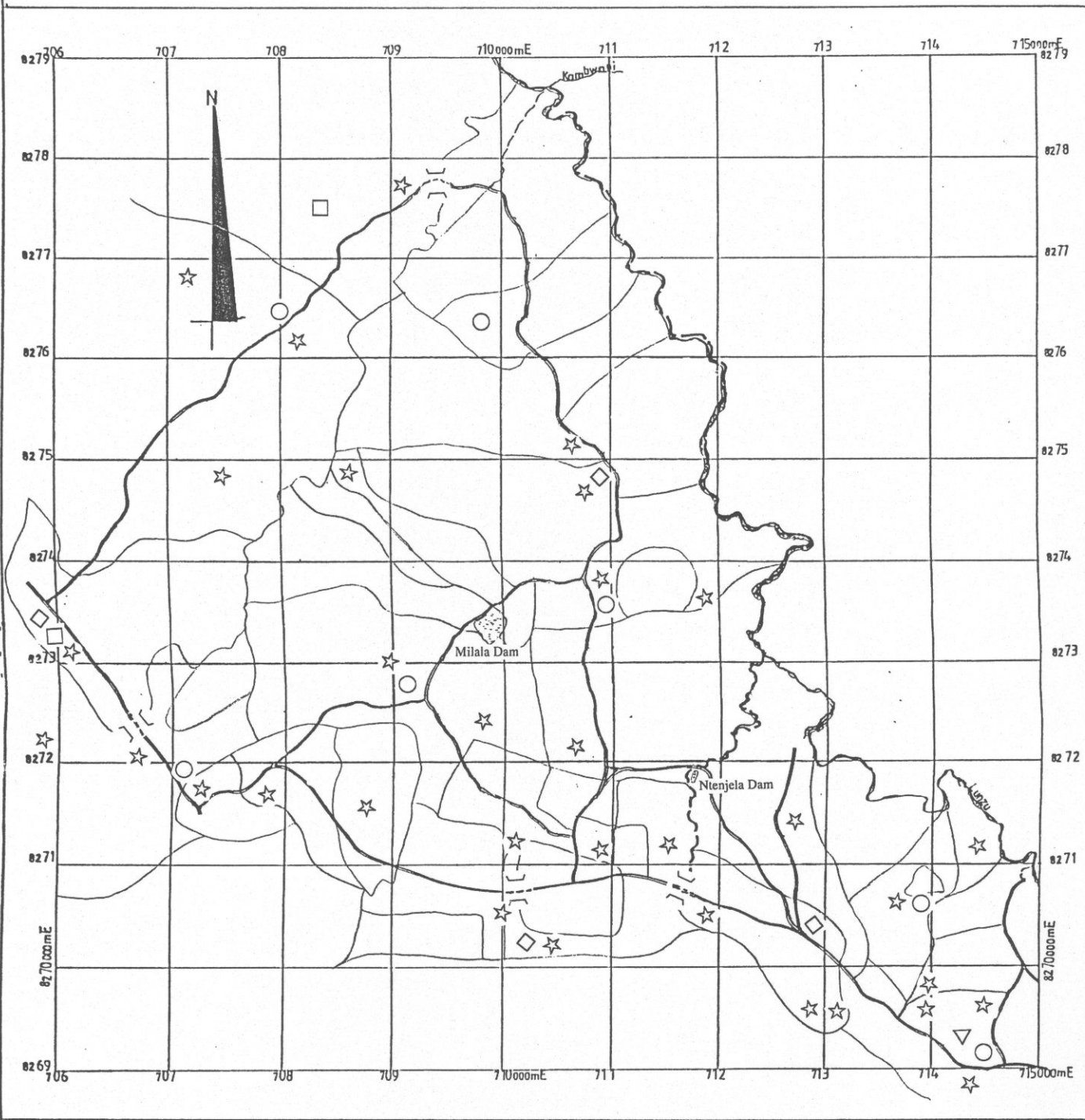
Legend	
] [	**Bridge**
☆	**Borehole**
○	**Primary School**
▽	**Secondary School**
◇	**Under Five Clinic**
□	**Maize Mill**

Kilometres

NOTES

Map sketched and traced by:- Dickson J. Chonongera.
Checked by :- Mrs D. A. Ngwira.

DATE:- 12——06—— 2000

———— Village Boundary

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