

Malawi: Country WID Profile

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Country WID Profile (Malawi)

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**Abbreviation
(Malawi)**

AfDB	African Development Bank
AfDF	African Development Fund
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
BCG	Bacille Bille de Calmette et Guerin
BEPP	Basic Education Pilot Project
CDA	Community Development Assistant
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CONGOMA	Council for Non-Governmental Organizations in Malawi
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSR	Center for Social Research in University of Malawi
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EFA	Education for ALL
DFID	Development Fund for International Development
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EU	European Union
FA	Field Assistant
F/P	Family Planning
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
GABLE	Girls Attainment in Basic Literacy and Education
GAD	Gender and Development
GNP	Gross Domestic Product
GOM	Government of Malawi
GDP	Gross Values of Domestic Products
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
LLDC	Least among Less Developed Countries
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
NCWID	National Council of Women in Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NOS	National Statistical Office
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEF	Small and Medium Enterprise Fund
MOAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOLVT	Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training
MOWYCS	Ministry of Women, Youth and Community Services
MIE	Malawi Institute of Education
MIM	Malawi Institute of Management
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate Examination
MOESC	Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture

ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OAU	Organization of African Unity
ODA	Overseas Development Administration(UK)
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
PSLE	Primary School Leaving Examination
RDP	Rural Development Program
SCF	Save the Children's Fund
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
TEVET	Technical Entrepreneurial Vocational Education and Training
PHC	Primary Health Care
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UCE	University Certificate in Education
UDF	United Democratic Front
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WID	Women in Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International
WWB	Women World Banking

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$170	0.7%(90-'95)		22.0%	NA	1)
Public Sector('97-'98)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	6.1%	7.9%	NA	4.9%	NA	1)
Population(1996)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate('90-'95)		
	Total	14.0%		2.70%		1)
	Women	NA				
Industry/GDP	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	42%	27%(NA)		18%		1)
Proportion of workers('90)	Agriculture	Industry	Service	Aid/GNP		
	Total	78%	9%	13%	0.9%	3)
	Women	95%	1%	3%		3)
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment R.	Minimum wage	Women/Total*		
	Total	5Million	NA	NA	42.0%	3)
	Women	49.0%	NA	NA		3)
Decision-making	Women/Total			Women/Total(1991年)		
	Member of parliament	5.6%		Managers	4.8%	4)
	Ministries(1995)	5.0%		Technicians	34.7%	4)
	Deputy ministries('95)	7.0%				4)
Law for women		Year	Details			
	NA					3)
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
CEDAW				Yes	1987	3)
Agreement on Equal Wage for Equal Jaw				Yes	NA	3)
Agreement of Prohibition of Discrimination on Job Opportunity				Yes	NA	3)
Policy of WID						
National Gender Policy(1998,July)			Policy and Subject on Gender for Each Sector			3)
			Setting Objective Indicators			3)
Governmental organization of WID						
National Machinery	NCWID					3)
						3)

References

- 1) World Bank, World Development Report 1997, 1997
- 2) UNDP, Human Development Report 1997, 1997
- 3) Adaran Jonson Associates, Country Profiles Study on WID, 1998
- 4) UNDP, Human Development Report 1998, 1998

*Refer to 7. Definitions (P.21)

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy(1996)	Total 40.8 Male 40.5 Female 41.4	Population growth rate	2.9%(80-'95)		3)
Expansion of health service	45,737persons/Doctor	1,800persons/Nurse and Midwife			
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '90)	8.2%				1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*		% of the vaccinated	1-year-old children		
Total	137(1996)	BCG('90-'95)	98%		4)
Female	NA	DPT('90-'95)	90%		4)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*		Polio('90-'95)	82%		4)
Total	217(1996)	Measles('90-'95)	89%		4)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('90-'97)	22%	Total fertility rate(1995)*	6.8	3)
Births attendance rate*	55%	Age at first marriage	Male 22, Female 17		3)
Maternal anemia rate*	NA	% of infants with low birth weight*	7%('90-'94)		2)
Maternal mortality rate	620 persons per 0.1million				2)
Nutrition		Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	78%		2)
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt 58%	Malnutrition('89-'95)	27%(under 5)		2)4)
Community health service('90-'96)					
Access to safe water	urban 80 % rural 32%	Access to adequate sanitation	urban 22%, rural 4%		4)
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected	AIDS cases			
Statistics(1995)	10% of Adult Popu(MOH)	36.6persons/0.1million			

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education(8 year), Primary education(8 year)				5)
Public expenditure on education	15.0%(1995)				5)
% of GNP(1995)	5.7%				5)
Adult literacy rate(1995)	Total 98%				3)
by region	NA				
Primary education('93-'97)	Net enrollment ratio	Repetition	% of Dropout		
Male	100%	17%	0.09(Total)		3)4)
Female	100%	19%			3)4)
<Educational Issues>	Female dropout ratio is higher than that of male				
Secondary education('95)	Net enrollment ratio*	Repetition			
Male	6%	NA			3)4)
Female	4%	NA			3)4)
<Educational Issues>	limited opportunity of secondary education				
Higher education('93)	Enrollment ratio				
Total	NA				3)4)
Female	31%				3)4)

References

- 1)UNDP,Human Development Report1997,1997
- 2)World Bank,World Development Report1997,1997
- 3)Adaran Jonson Associates, Country Profiles Study on WID,1998
- 4)UNICEF,The State of the World's Children,1998
- 5)UNESCO,World Education Report1998, UNSEEN Publishing

*Refer to 7. Definitions (p.21)

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women

General Situation of Women

- GNP per capita is 180 US\$. Malawi is the poorest land-locked country classified as LLDC.
- Total fertility rate is high (6.5). Population increase rate is 2.7% (1990-95).
- Total literacy rate is 56% (male 72%, female 42%), which shows wide gender gap
- 90% of fuel depends on the woods. The environment depletion and forest decreasing brought excessive labour to females who collect the woods
- As July of 1998, 1 million (10% of adult) are estimated as the HIV positive antibody.
- Family planning prevalence rate is 22% (1990-97).

GNP per capita is 180 US\$ (World Bank, 1998). The Malawi is the poorest of the land-locked country classified as LLDC (classification of DAC). Since land locked Malawi depends on the railway as the transportation through the shipway to the Mozambique, the civil war in the 80s has broken this route. Since 1984, the more than 80% of the export come through the South Africa. The immigrant of the refugees from Mozambique was more than one million. Malawi economics has been suffering from the large impact. Since the late 80s, Malawi accept the structural adjustment program (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

According to the 1991 Poverty Study of the World Bank, poverty rate in the urban area¹ is 54%, rural area 46% (Adaran, 1998). The factors which causes various cycle such as poverty, population increase, low education expansion, deteriorating environment, rampant disease, has been pointed out from the earliest stage. The land fragmentation due to the population increase, more than 50% of the farmers own less than 1 ha. The worst drought in the past 50 years occurred from 1991 to 1992. The GDP growth rate become down to the minus. Many of the farmer work in the farm such as tobacco, tea, sugar in order to get cash income. 42% of core poor farmers are female household. 90% of fuel depends on the woods in Malawi. The environment depletion and forest decreasing brought excessive labour to females who collect the woods (Adaran, 1998).

Total fertility rate is high, 6.5, population growth rate is 2.7% (1990-95). The expansion of the education and health service is lagged behind due to the high population increase. The population of one doctor is 0.45 million persons. In spite of efforts of medical and MCH expansion, birth attendance rate is low, 55%. Maternity rate is 620. Population control program such as birth spacing and family planning have been implemented. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate in the population who can deliver is low, 22% (World Bank, 1998). The first marriage age is early (male 22, female 17), teen agers pregnancy is becoming issues (Adaran, 1998). The HIV positive antibody accounts for 10% of adult. There are problems on the children who lose the parents due to the AIDS and the baby who are born as the HIV positive antibody (Adaran, 1998).

The expansion of the primary education is lagged behind among the African countries. After the democratization, the expansion such as abolition of school fee was promoted. And then the number of primary school was increasing greatly. The number of primary school children increased from 1.9 million to 3.2 million. Now, the classroom and teacher are suffering from shortage. Many donors are implementing the assistance for teacher's education, textbook development and building of school (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995). Total literacy is 56% (male 72%, female 42%), showing wide gender gap (UNESCO, 1998). Major reasons that female drop out and repetition are supporting work for household and agriculture work. The negative attitude towards daughters enrollment, economic burden and pregnancy.

Constitution of Malawi which are enacted at the Independence followed British Law style. According to the constitution, in front of laws, citizens are equal and are not discriminated in their right and

¹ World Bank Poverty Definition, the people who have annual average income below 370 US\$

obligation. (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995). Men and women more than 21 age have equal right on property, suit and contract. Since the enactment and customary law co-exist, it becomes their difficult to enforce the laws (NCWID, 1993).

50 % of the total population believe in the Christianity. 30% believe in Islam. Indigenous belief is prevailing. In general, central area and south area are matrilineal. Northern are patriarchal. Nowadays, the areas are not defined clearly. Nowadays, women who are protected by the matrilineal land inheritance and protection of the family are losing the right of property (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

-Malawi ratified CEDAW, World Human Right Declaration and International treaty to ensure the men and women's right.
 -National Plan of Action for Women in Malawi (NPAWM) was set for the integration into the development process in accordance with the action plan of the UN countries in the United Nations 10 years for Women.
 -For the purpose of strengthening of women's development, the ministry of community Development and Social Welfare was changed into the Ministry of Women, Children's Affairs, Community Development and Social Welfare (MOWCACS). National machinery was set up under the ministry.
 - Ministry of Women, Children's Affairs, Community Development and Social Welfare (MOWCACS) draw first draft of National Gender Policy in collaboration with meeting with ministers as chairman of donors in July in 1998.

[WID/Gender related Policy]

Malawi ratified CEDAW, World Human Right Declaration and International treaty to ensure the men and women's right. Government addresses that for the purpose of the poverty alleviation and development promotion, sectional gender policy is needed in the present national development plan (Adaran, 1998).

First draft of National Gender Policy in the donor meeting headed by the chairmen of ministers, was made in July in 1998. This is a framework of the national plan for the counter measurement of poverty alleviation (Donor Meeting on National Gender Policy, 1998).

[Tackle of Government Organizations]

Each government organization undertakes the WID/Gender related programs (Adaran, 1998).

Each Organization	Contents
Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture	-expansion of education for all students -development of curriculum and textbook with gender considerations -expansion of population education -teenager's pregnancy
Ministry of Women, Youth and Community Services	-projects with population • health • nutrition project -provision of financial service -small scale entrepreneurship for agriculture women -activities for income generation for agriculture women
Ministry of Health	-MCH • Family Health -extension of family planning
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	-support for income generation -promotion of healthy family management -agriculture extension
Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training	-promotion of female labour participation -female salary, implementation of policy to improve labour condition -quantification of female contribution to labour market

	-supervision of equal wage for equal labour -market research on project by women -promotion of employment expansion
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Resource: Adaran, 1998

2- 3 National Machinery

National Council of Women in Development (NCWID)

- National Council of Women in Development (NCWID) was established in 1984. At present, National Council of Women in Development (NCWID) is under the Ministry of Women Children's Affairs, Community Development and Social Welfare (MOWCACS). The chairman of boarding committee is secretary general of MOWCACS.
- coordination, monitoring, evaluation with female related program among the ministries
- dissemination of the information to international organization and coordination of each program

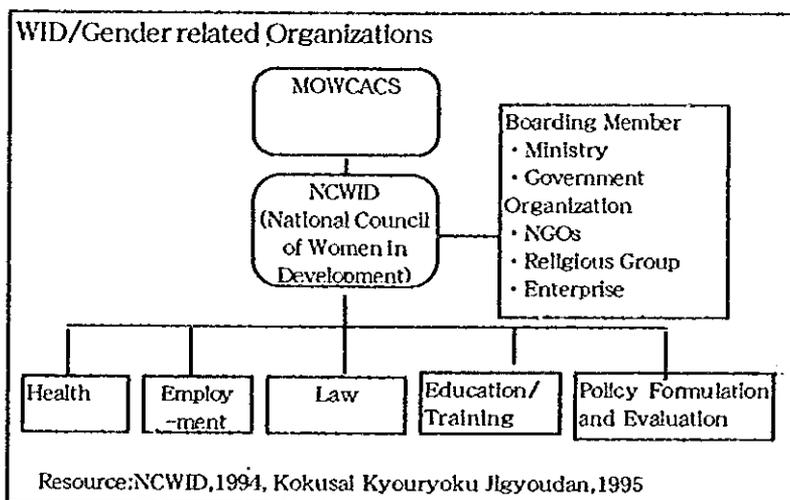
(Background)

For the purpose of strengthening of women's development, the ministry of community Development and Social Welfare was changed into the Ministry of Women, Children's Affairs, Community Development and Social Welfare (MOWCACS). National machinery was set up under the ministry (Adaran, 1998).

(Activities)

The activities of national machinery are described below (Adaran, 1998).

- coordination, monitoring, evaluation with female related program among the ministries
- proposal of female related with policy
- WID/gender considerations in each sector
- providing information to international assistance organization
- development of brochure on female related with the laws (Women and Law in Malawi)
- support for the seminar and conference inside and outside the country which are conducted by female organizations



It has supported the establishment of organization below for the improvement of women's status.

- Business Advisory Services For Women (BASW)
- National Association of Business Women (NABW)
- Women's World Banking/Malawi Affiliate (WWB/MA)
- National Family Welfare Council of Malawi

It implemented one day gender training for each ministry officials including WID desk officers. For the world women's conference, the country report was made in collaboration with NGOs which was submitted to preparatory meeting, that is, Dakar conference in the African regions. The country report of Malawi was come up with in collaboration with NGOs (Kokusal Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

National machinery has the institutional problems which does not have independent budget, and materials and financial budget rely on the MOWCACS (Kokusal Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- After the democratization of the year 1994, the enrollment rate of primary education has become high and the quality improvement is a task to be tackled.
- Retired teacher and non-qualified teacher who were adapted to fit the increase of the number of the students, needs to be retrained in the teacher's in-house training.
- Female retention rate in the primary education is higher than that of male (male 17%, female 19%).
- Major reasons of female drop out and repetition are supporting work for household and agriculture work, the negative attitude towards daughters enrollment, economic burden and pregnancy.
- The expansion of the secondary education is lagged behind. Net enrollment ratio in the secondary education is female 6%, male 4%.

[General Situation]

Before the democratization of the year 1994, the primary education is lagged behind among the African countries. According to the result of A Profile of Human Resources and Poverty in Malawi of World Bank and UNICEF (Malawi's Case Study on Decentralization and Community Participation in School Management, 1996), before the democratization of the year 1994, the 53% of school age children do not go to the primary school, and the repetition rate and drop out rate is high. Male 60% and Female 42% are stopped to go to school for the first four years. The reason is the poverty and lack of infrastructure development. After the abolition of school fee in 1994, the number of the primary schooler has increased greatly. From 1994 to 1995, the number of primary schooler increased from 1.90 million to 3.2 million. Retired teacher and non-qualified teacher who were adapted to fit the increase of the number of the students, needs to be retrained in the teacher's in-house training (Adaran, 1998).

Female Rate of Total Enrollment Number (unit: %)

	1980	1984	1987	1992
Elementary	30	42	44	47
Secondary	20	29	43	35
University	20	21	23	22

Resource: MOE statistics, JICA, 1995,

Malawi Institute of Education (MIE) undertook development of curriculum and textbook which is supported by and UNFPA. Girls Attainment of Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE) conducts the consciousness awareness by using the audio-visual equipment (Adaran, 1998).

[Literacy • Adult Education]

Total literacy rate is 56% (male 72%, female 42%). The gender gap is wide (UNESCO, 1998). National Adult Literacy Programme started from 1986 to reduce the illiteracy rate. Most of the participants are female (Adaran, 1998). Expansion of basic education by non-formal education has been promoted.

[Primary • Secondary • Higher Education]

Malawi adapted English education system. After the primary education for 8 years, secondary education for 4 years, students proceeds to higher school such as technical school, vocational school, university. Primary education for 8 years is compulsory. 8 years in the primary education is compulsory (UNESCO, 1998). Many donors such as USAID, GTZ, UNICEF are implementing the teachers education, textbook development and building of school.

Net enrollment in primary school is 100% by both gender (UNESCO, 1998, Adaran, 1998). Female retention rate is higher than that of male (Male 17%, Female 19%). Major reasons of female drop out and repetition are supporting work for household and agriculture work, the negative attitude towards daughters enrollment, economic burden and pregnancy. The expansion of the secondary education has been lagged behind. Net enrollment ratio in the secondary education, is female 6%, male 4% in 1995.

Teen age's pregnancy is a big social issue. In the past years, the women who once pregnant could not go back to school, From 1993, after the delivery, women can go back to school. However, the social considerations are needed for pregnant students to continue to school (Adaran, 1998).

[WID/Gender related Education Policy]

Owing to the UNDP support, the donor meeting made the draft of National Gender Policy In July 1998. National Gender Policy set the concrete objectives and target for the incorporation of educational policy as the overall target of the ministry of education, sports and culture (Adaran, 1998). The contents of the objectives are shown below.

National Gender Policy (Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture) 1998, July

Target	Contents
1) enrollment of all the school age children by the year 2005.	- teachers and classrooms in accordance with the increase of the numbers - legalization of compulsory primary education - education of textbook - building of school near the villages - continuation of the pregnant students
2) decrease the drop out ratio down to 5 % by the year of 2005	- enactment of law so as not to employ school age children - legalization of the marriage age at 18 - improvement of income generation for family and guidance
3) distribution of teachers	- making the same equal ratio of the numbers of the teachers by gender - improvement of the status in the female teachers and guidance
4) gender considerations in the curriculum and text book	- development of curriculum and textbook with gender considerations - gender consioustization by teachers - establishment of the gender courses in the teachers college and teacher course in the University
5) full implementation for gender consideration policy	- establishment of gender desk officer - redressal of behavior and attitude of teacher - consioustization of gender issues by decision-maker - promotion of co-education - counseling service on family planning - building of environment that easily report to the sexual harassment
6) nurture of teacher's understanding on gender equality	- gender consioustization by teachers - strengthening of sexual harassment
7) decrease the illiterate rate down to 46% by the 2020.	- strengthening remote education service - strengthening present National Adult Education Policy - expansion of literacy education by community volunteer activity
8) removal of ritual cultural custom on female education	- implementation of national campaign

Resource: National Gender Policy, 1998, Adaran 1998

3-2 Health

Health

- Total fertility rate is 6.5 persons and population increasing rate is 2.7% (1990-95). The expansion of the education and health service has been lagged behind due to the high population increase. The population of one doctor is 0.45 million persons.
- The HIV positive antibody accounts for 10 % of adult. There are problems on the children who lose the parents due to the AIDS and the baby who are born as the HIV positive antibody.
- The prevalence rate of safe water is urban 80%, rural 32%, sanitation facility is urban 22% and rural 4%.

The prevalence is low.
 - Immunization of one year child(90-95) is high, BCG 95%, DPT 90%, Polio 82%, Measles 89%.

[General Situation]

Expectancy rate is 40.8 age, male 40.5, female 41.4. The expansion of the education and health service is lagged behind due to the high population increase. The population of one doctor is 0.45 million persons (World Bank, 1998). The population per one nurse and midwife is 1800 persons (UNICEF, 1998). Safe water prevalence rate is urban 80%, rural 32%, sanitation facility is urban 22% and rural 4% (UNDP, 1997). Household using the iodized salt is 58%. Immunization of one year child(1990-95) is BCG 95%, DPT 90%, Polio 82%, Measles 89% (UNICEF, 1998).

[MCH/Family Planning]

Total fertility rate is 6.5 persons, which is higher than 5.6 persons, average Sub-Saharan African countries (World Bank, 1998). Population increase rate is 2.7% (1990-1995). In spite of the efforts of the medical and health expansion, the delivery assistance rate is 54%, and maternity mortality rate is 620 person (World Bank, 1998). Programs of birth spacing - family planning have been promoted for the control of population. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 22% (World Bank, 1998). Contraceptive in Malawi is regardless of age, legally allowed. The contraception supply is provided by DFID, ODA, USAID and UNFPA. Depo-provera, IUD, jelly, foam, condom are used. First marriage age is early, male 22, female 17. Teen age pregnancy also is a social issue (Adaran, 1998). As population policy, National Family Plan are planned by the year 2002. The information of reproductive health, Education and Communication (IEC) programme implementation, personnel training, Contraceptive Distribution Logistics and Management of Information Systems (CDLMS) are conducted (Adaran, 1998).

National Family Plan	
Items	Target by the year 2002
Maternity Mortality Rate	620 → 310 person
Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 age)	134 → 100 person
Infant Mortality Rate (under 5 age)	234 → 150 person
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	14 → 28 percentage
Total Fertility Rate	6.7 → 5.0 person

Resource: Adaran, 1998

[HIV/AIDS/STD]

After the first report of AIDS in 1985, the AIDS case are increasing. Ministry of Health estimated that 10% of adults is HIV infectious. The death reason of the age range from 20 to 49 is AIDS. The number of the female HIV infectious in the teenagers is three times of the male HIV (Situation Analysis of Poverty in Malawi Report, 1993, Adaran, 1998). There are problems on the children who lose the parents due to the AIDS and the baby who are born as the HIV positive antibody. In 1994, the FAO survey shows the increase of the HIV infectious impact on the society. The STD infectious except HIV is rampant, and USAID is assisting and conducting the STD/HIV prevention program with family planning project. (Adaran, 1998)

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

-Female agriculture worker (95%) is much more than male worker (78%)
 -The HIV infectious are increasing and gave impact on the agricultural household.
 -90% of the fuel in the Malawi depends on woods. It brought the excessive labour to women who collect the woods.
 -Population increase caused the land fragmentation. The land will be minimized and more than half of the small scale farmers have land less than 1 ha. 42% of the core poor is female headed household.
 -Female headed household have few opportunity to credit because the female have limited mortgage. They face the difficulty to participate in the training due to the shortage of personnel.

[General Situation]

Malawi has been suffering from the impact of drought since 1980s. Furthermore, Malawi experienced the worst drought in the past 50 years from 1991 to 1992. The agriculture product decreased. At present, as the ratio of the industry, the agriculture sector of GDP is 42% (Adaran, 1998). Agriculture workers are male 78%, female 95%, and women agricultural population share higher than that of men (Adaran, 1998). Nonetheless, access to land, credit and opportunities of technical improvement and agriculture extension are limited (Adaran, 1998).

According to the FAO survey, the HIV infectious are increasing, and it affects the agricultural household (Adaran, 1998). The initial agriculture is not conducted because they buy the medicine and pay the funeral by the income of migrant and selling livestock, saving the agricultural input such as fertilizer. After the death of male head of household, the women are responsible for loss of the death of the male household. The female headed household is 35% (MDHS, 1992, Adaran, 1998). Female headed household have few opportunity to credit because the female have limited mortgage. They face the difficulty to participate in the training due to the shortage of personnel (Adaran, 1998).

In accordance with the poverty household of World Bank in 1991, the poverty rate of urban area is 54%, rural area is 46% (Adaran, 1998). The vicious circle of factors such as the poverty • population increase • low education expansion • deteriorating environment • disease have been pointed out. Land fragmentation has occurred due to the population increase. More than half of the small scale farmers have the land less than 1 ha. 42 % of the core poor is female headed household (Adaran, 1998).

90% of population in Malawi depends on the woods as fuel and it brought the excessive labour to women who collect the woods. The slope of the hill which was not regarded as the arable land before, has been also developed by the fronteer, and land erosion has occurred. 36% of the national land is 94,270 kilometer. Forest are decreasing at the annual rate of 3.5% (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

[Agriculture Extension]

National Rural Development Program (NRDP) set the 8 Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs), two in the northern area, three in the central area, 3 in the southern area. There are 30 RDP (Rural Development Projects) under the ADD, furthermore there are Extension Planning Areas (EPA). There is only 190 persons as female extension worker in contrast to the 2000 male extension workers (Adaran, 1998).

[Land Ownership]

Law of Malawi does not segregate gender difference on land ownership (Adaran, 1998). Land inheritance by customary law varies from the region to region (Adaran, 1998). The table below, show the size of arable land area by head of household by sex. The female household head own the smaller area than male head of household. More than 70% of female head of household own less than 1 ha (Adaran, 1998). In general, central area and south area are matrilineal. Northern are patriarchal. Nowadays, the areas are not defined clearly. Nowadays, women who are protected by the matrilineal land inheritance and protection of the family are losing the right of property (Kokusai Kyouryoku Jigyoudan, 1995).

Arable Land Area by Head of Household (unit:%)

Arable Land Area	Female House Household	Male Household	Total Household
below 0.5 ha	35	19	24
0.50-0.99 ha	37	29	31
1.00-1.49 ha	16	20	19
1.50-1.99 ha	7	12	11
2.00-2.99 ha	4	13	10
more than 3 ha	1	6	5
Total	100	99	100

Resource: World Bank, 1991, Adaran, 1998

[Gender Policy]

In collaboration with the donors under the presidency of the ministers, the first draft of the National Gender Policy are drafted in July 1998. It is the overall objective and framework of the poverty alleviation in the future (National Gender Policy, 1998). Gender policies of the ministry of agriculture and irrigation are described in the summary below.

National Gender Policy, July of 1998 as first draft

Target	Contents
1) guarantee the access and control of the disadvantaged agricultural farmer, especially the female	- operationalizing of credit system - special conditionality for the disadvantaged farmers - strengthening training on credit management
2) ensurement of the access to the agricultural service to the women	- increase of female agricultural extension worker - implementation of continuous needs evaluation to realize the practical extension.
3) improvement of agricultural infrastructure	- improvement of market and providing the market information
4) ensurement of land ownership for men and women in matrilineal and patriarchal system	- law revision on land ownership and inheritance
5) strengthening the non-traditional trade and agriculture training curriculum with gender considerations	- career guidance of non-traditional trade - development of agriculture curriculum with gender considerations
6) attainment of technique and information to fit appropriate and cost benefit with gender considerations	- development of technique appropriate information dissemination with gender consideration
7) gender considerations at all level of ministry of agricultural and irrigation	- implementation of gender training to analyze the gender issues at the agricultural sector - gender consciousness and dissemination of the gender information

Resource: National Gender Policy, 1998, Adaran, 1998

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- Agriculture women in the industrial - service sector is 4%, in contrast to male 21%.
 - Government ratified the ILO Convention No.100 and ILO Convention No.111 and introduced the minimum wage regulation for gender equity in 1982. Females tend to be paid at the lowest wages in many cases below.
 - Present urban population is 14% and it is estimated that the urban population will be 30% by the year 2000. Population increase in the urban area can not ensure the full employment. Therefore, the informal sector employment will be increasing according to the prediction.

[WID/Gender Related Law]

Government ratified the ILO Convention No.100 and ILO Convention No.111 and introduced the minimum wage regulation for gender equity in 1982. In reality, the female wages are paid below the minimum wages in many cases (Adaran, 1998).

[Employment Situation]

Agriculture women in the industrial - service sector is 4%, in contrast to male 21% (Adaran, 1998). The job kinds that women are engaged mostly, are the four areas such as nursing, teacher, accountant

and sale. The female rate who are engaged in the position of the management or more than that is less than 5%. The reasons of the disturbance of the female employment are 1) low level of education, 2) pregnancy and delivery and taking care of children, 3) social norms that house is the place women reside. 4) negative attitude towards by employer (Adaran, 1998).

Labour Population by Gender and Job Classification more than 10 age (unit:%)

Job	Female/Total
Technical · Professional	29
Administration	8
Office	22
Marketing	19
Service	21
Agriculture, Forest, Fisheries	57
Production · Transportation	11
Others	16

Resource: NCWID 1994, JICA 1995

(Gender Policy)

Gender Policy of Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training in the National Gender Policy includes the draft of gender gap redress such as improvement of gender discrimination in the technical education and affirmative action in the employment. The credit for development of MSMEs and strengthening of the training (Adaran, 1998).

Gender Policy in the Ministry of Labour, Vocation and Training
(National Gender Policy, First Draft of July, 1998)

Target	Contents
1) creation of equal employment opportunity	- review of labour laws
2) improvement of income standard	- expansion of vocational education - decrease of female labour
3) access to resource and ensure of employment.	- expansion of adult literacy education in collaboration with school education - promotion of affirmative action in the technical education
4) female participation of decision making up until 30%	- movement of the promotion of the draft of affirmative action in employment - to implement the Gender Development Declaration by SADC (Southern Africa Development Community)
5) promotion of the youth employment	- promotion of gender equality for the youth
6) development of MSMEs	- credit of small scale entrepreneurship and expansion of training
7) improvement of gender gap in the access to resource	- gender consciousness of society - promotion of female participation in the business - getting rid of culture and custom which cause discrimination

Resource: National Gender Policy, 1998, Adaran, 1998

4. WID/Gender Projects by Other Donors

Title	Implementing	Donor	Duration	Contents
<Gender>				
Advancement of Women and Gender Equality.	MOWYCS	UNDP	1995-1998	Sensitization of women and men on gender activities.
Help on Gender work.	MOWYCS	DANIDA	1998	Gender activities.
EAP	MOWYCS	DFID GTZ WB ADB	3yrs 3yrs 4yrs 3yrs	70% women; 30% men
CPEP	MOWYCS	EU	1997-1998	Gender activities.
Community Participatory Social Mobilization.	MOWYCS	UNICEF	1997-2001	Support for social mobilization.
Advocacy for Gender Equity and. Equality.	MOWYCS	UNFPA	1998-2003	Girls education and violence against women.
Gender Population and Development.	MOWYCS NABW	UNFPA	1995-1998	Women Development.
				Note: Nearly all above are pilot programs and ending soon.
Child Rights	UNICEF	UNICEF	1997-2001	Incorporation and implementation of the rights of the child as contained in the convention of the right of the child.
Communication Media	UNICEF GOM	UNICEF	1997-2001	Gender Sensitive Communication and Gender Biased Information.
Planning and Social Statistics	UNICEF GOM	UNICEF	1997-2001	Gender Dissagregated Data
Teenage Motherhood in Malawi	CSR MOWYCS	UNFPA	1997	Factors contributing to early childhood pregnancy and to develop interventions.
Factors Explaining Observed Patterns of Sexual Behavior.	CSR MOWYCS	UNFPA	1997	Role of women playing in sexual relationships/ Impact of women on family size/ Peoples attitude to sexual behaviors in community.
Capacity Building for Institutions/NGO's/ GOM for Gender Analysis and Research.	MOWYCS CONGOMA CSR	UNDP	1997-1999	Funding of resource persons and gender analysis and research.
<Education>				
Free Primary Education	MOE	WB,KfW ,DANIDA ,UNICEF DFID, EU	1994/95- Present	Providing basic education for all.
Girls Attainment of Basic Literacy and Education (GABLE)	MOE	USAID	1995-2000	To put more girls in school and reduce fertility rate.
Guidance Counseling and Youth Development.	MOE	UNESCO DANIDA UNFPA UNICEF FINIDA	On- Going	For youth counseling in general.
Women Community Radio	MWAMWA	UNESCO	1997-2001	To provide education for women

Closing Gender Gap (Keep Kids in School)	MOE UNICEF	UNICEF NORAD	1998-2000	Promotion of "Girl Child" education.
School Feeding Program	MOE	WFP		To provide support food for school children, so as to keep them in school (50% women target to reduce teenage pregnancy).
<Health>				
Safe Motherhood	MOH	UNICEF UNFPA DFID EU GOM	1997-2001	Reduction of Maternal Mortality from 620 to 320 over a five year period and Promotion of Safe Motherhood in general and to increase CPR from 14 to 28%.
Expanded Program on Immunization.	MOH	WHO UNICEF USAID JICA DFID GTZ China	1996-Present	-Polio eradication. -Tetanus routine immunization for girls of child bearing age and pregnant women. -Measles control.
Family Planning Support	MOH	USAID WHO UNICEF	On-Going	Providing supports for family planning units and to reduce fertility.
Strengthening Reproductive Health Services.	MOH	UNFPA	1997-2001	Strengthening of maternal health unit to reduce maternal death. Improvement of health of families and women in general.
Family Health Project (General)	MOH&P	CIDA		Families with focus on women
Vulnerable Group Feeding	MOH	WFP	1996-1998	Target beneficiaries are Lactating Mothers and Under-Five Children to increase their survival.
Reproductive Health Clinics and Outreach Program.	BLM	DFID	1994-2001	Provision of Reproductive Health Care and Family Planning Services to families/women and youth.
<Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry>				
MARE		USAID	1987-1989	Capacity Building for Women's Program (WP).
Income Generating Activities		UNDP	1989-1991	Food Security through increased food production, training in technical and business skills, Group Dynamics and Leadership for women's groups.
Helping Women Help Themselves Co-Action Program		UNESCO	1986-88	Skills training in food security production of hybrid seeds for women's groups.
ASP-WP		WB	1992-1999	Tobacco production extension for Women's Program (WP)
PROWID-ITIEC Project		USAID CEDPA	1997-1999	Food Security/Reproductive Health /Family Planning /HIV-AIDS/Gender
<Economic Activities>				
TEVET Policy Formulation	MOL	DANIDA GTZ	1997-1998	Technical entrepreneurial and Vocational education training.
Micro-Credit for Women	WWB	WWB	On-going	To economically empower women through credit provision.
Support for AID and Family Health (STAFH-Project)	NABW	USAID	1996-1998	To alleviate problems of women entrepreneurs, especially those who are HIV/AIDS infected.

Training and Credit	NABW	EU	1997-2000	Empowerment of business women
Institutional Development and Development Activity Grant (DAG)	NABW	USAID-Shared	1992-1996	Business Management training and micro-credit for women.
Center for International Enterprise (CIPE)	NABW	US-Chamber of Commerce	1996-1999	Empowerment of business women
Micro-Credits Small-Medium Enterprise Fund (SMEF)	SEDOM DEMATT	GOM Donors	On-going	Economically empower women Improve women status Assist Female Headed Household
Credit Scheme	FINCA	FINCA USAID WB OXFAM GTZ	1994-date	Village Bank Credits targeted at poor women for their upliftment.

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of international Organisations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

{Government Organisations}

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Advancement of Women and Gender Equality Projects. Mary Shawa, Mrs. (Ag.DDWA)	Gender Desk Officer Gender Consultant	MOWYCS P/Bag 330, Lilongwe 3. Malawi. Tel: 781275 Fax: 780826, 782334
Isobel Matenje	5 years on Gender Programs.	
Technical Entrepreneurial Vocational Education & Training (TEVET) Chafa J.W. (Mr.) Tevet Program Co-ordinator	2 Years on Vocational Training and Policy Development.	MOL, GeminiHouse, P/Bag 344, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 782735 Fax: 784797
Employment Matters Kambuto Z.M.K. (Mr.) Chief Labor Officer		Tel: 783570, 783015 Fax: 783805
Gender/Women's Program (WP) Malindi G.M. (Dr/Mrs.)	PhD in Women and Sustainable Development in Africa	MOA/WP Box 30134, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 784299 Fax: 784915
Steen Namba (Mrs)	Women Extension specialist	
Fisheries Development Program Shaibu A. Mapila Deputy Director		MOFF&M Chilambula Road. Box 593, Lilongwe 3 Tel : 743239
Fisheries Women's Program Mayesero Mtunda (Mrs.)	Women in Fishing Communities	TEL: 826918 Fax: 743614
Safe Motherhood Initiative Program Ann Poya (Dr/Mrs.) Program Manager	Gender Resource Person for MOH Focus on Women of Child Bearing Age.	MOH (SMI Unit) Box 30377, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 740470 Fax: 740470
Expanded Program on Immunization	General Immunization and Focus on Vulnerable Groups	MOH (EPI Unit) Tel: 740132, 740295

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Daudi C. I. (Mr.) Program Manager		Fax: 740470
Preventive Health Services Jane Namasasu (Mrs.) Assit. Controller PHS		MOH (MCH Unit)
Family/Maternal Child Health Nyasulu J.M. (Mrs.) Snr. Family Health Officer		Tel: 740236, 740292 Fax: 740470
Nkanya M.I. (Mrs.) Director Education Services	Educational Services Programs and Women and Girls Issues	MOE (Planning) P/Bag 328, Tel: 784800 Fax: 782873
Girls Attainment in Basic and Literacy Education (GABLE) Sekanda (Mrs.)	Girls Education Desk Officer	
Basic Education Haji (Mr.) Konje (Mr.)	Planning Division Curriculum Development Unit	
Rural Water Development John M.M. Kumwenda Chief Civil Engineer (Rural Water)		MOWD Tikwere House, P/Bag 390, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 780344 Fax: 784678, 783737
Commerce and Industry Programs Christopher C. Kachiza Dep. Director of Industry	Women Business Schemes and Small & Medium Scale Business	MOC&I Gemini House Box 30368, Lilongwe 3 Tel: 780244 Fax: 780680
Shaba M.M.M. (Mr.) Asst. Director Forestry	Training Specialist Gender Desk Officer	MOFF&E Box 30048, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 781417, 781160 Fax: 784268

[Research Organization]

Name	Activities	Contact Address
Bunda College of Agriculture B.M. Mtimuni (Dr) Head, Home Economics/Nutrition	Gender Analyst and Consultant	Bunda College, Box 219, Lilongwe. Tel: 277222
Dyton Maliro	Gender Analyst	Fax: 277364
University of Malawi Centre for Social Research Paul Kakhongwe (Mr.)	Documentalist	CSR Box 278, Zomba Tel: 522800, 522916
Peter M. Mvula (Mr.)	Researcher	Fax: 522578
Claire Hickey (Ms) Gender Consultant and Researcher	Gender Development Expert	CSR Box 278, Zomba Tel: 522916
Janet J. Kathyola Malawi Institute of Management	Gender Analyst Consultant	MIM Box 30801, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 732449, 732550 Fax: 732609 Email: faculty@malawi.net

[NGO]

Name	Activities	Contact Address
CONGOMA Nyadovi Kerr (Dr/Mrs.)	Gender Consultant and Advocate for Women's progress. Women World Banking Executive Director. Women Credit Expert	Tel: 672365 Fax: 672365
NABW Joyce Banda (Mrs.)	Director of NABW Micro-Credit Expert for Women.	Tel: 677812 Fax: 674805
Human Rights Advocate Vera Chirwa (Dr/Mrs.)	Women Rights Advocate Lawyer.	MOWYCS
Society for the Advancement of Women (SAW). Catherine Munthali (Mrs.)	Director and Women Rights Advocate.	MOWYCS

[Consultant]

Name	Main Activities	Contact Address
Kalyati E. J. (Mrs.) UN-Gender Coordinator		UNDP, Box 30135, Lilongwe 3.
Funmi Balogun (Ms) UNDP-Gender Co-ordinator Gender Analyst	Gender Capacity Building for Institutions	Tel: 783500 Fax: 783637
Garton S. Kamchedzera (Dr) Head, Social Policy, Advocacy and Communication	Gender Desk Officer	UNICEF Box 30375, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 780788 Fax: 783162
Isabel Matenje (Mrs.) Gender Population & Development Project Co-ordinator	Gender Analysis and Trainer	UNFPA Box 30773, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 782035 Fax: 782429
Bill Mvalo GABLE Project	Desk Officer	USAID Box 30455, Lilongwe 3. Tel: 782455 Fax: 783181
W.W. Bambuh Adviser	Vulnerable Group Feeding Project	WFP Box 30135, Lilongwe 3.
Mauria Rais Project Officer	Desk Officer	Tel: 784666 Fax: 783785

5-2 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

{International Agency}

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Beyond Inequalities: Women in Malawi	Peter M. Mvula, and Paul Kakhongwe	1997	CSR/MOWYCS
National Gender Policy (First Draft)	GOM	1998	MOWYCS
Malawian Children	GOM	1997	MEP&D/ MOWYCS
The Situation of Children and Women in Malawi	GOM	1987	MOWYCS/ UNICEF
Dynamics of Bartering Sex for Subsistence: A Case Study in Urban Malawi	Borne, Van den F.	1996	UNICEF
Women: A bibliographic database on women and related issues	Linely Zimba	1993	Bunda College Library
Report on National Gender Formulation Priority Setting Workshop	C.P.S. Chingati-Phiri & M.K. Beni Moyo	1998	MOWYCS
Gender Information in Southern Africa	Paul Kakhongwe		CSR
Rape and Defilement in Malawi	Paul Kakhongwe	1998	CSR
Gender Mainstreaming in DANISH Development Assistance in Malawi	DANIDA/COWI-Consultants	1997	Danish Embassy
Main Directions for Gender Mainstreaming in DANISH Development Assistance to Malawi	Longwe Associates, Lusaka	1997	Danish Embassy
The Girl Child in Malawi: A case for action	UNICEF	1996	UNICEF
Follow-up to the Beijing Conference: Report on the National Workshop on the National Platform for Action for the Policy Makers	GOM	1997	MOWYCS

{Women/Gender}

Name	Author	Year	Publisher
Women and the Law in Malawi	NCWID	1993	NCWID/UNICEF/ USAID/ MOWYCS
Women's Rights and Child Survival	Christian Service Committee (CSC)	1998	CSC, Box 51294, Limbe
Follow-up to the 4 th World Conference on Women (The National Plan for Action)	GOM	1997	UNICEF/ MOWYCS

{Education}

Name	Author	Year	Publisher
Effect of Gender Streaming in Primary Classes for Mathematics in Malawi.	Patricia Hiddleston	1996	USAID
Basic Education Statistics for Malawi	GOM	1996	MOE
Parent Education in Malawi	GOM	1992	MOWYCS
A Policy and Investment Framework for Education	GOM	1995	MOE
Promotion of Micro Enterprises for Rural Women	GOM	NA	MOWYCS

[Health]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Teenage Pregnancies	GOM	1993	MOWYCS/MOH
Leaders In Family Planning	Banja La Mtsogolo	1987	BLM/MOH
Malawi National Safe Motherhood Program	GOM	1998	MOH

[Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining and Industry]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Participation of Rural Women in Malawi in Rural Development Program	Dr. G.M. Malindi	1995	MOA, Women's Program
Survey of Women in Agriculture	Carol J. Culler, Isabel Matenje, et al.	1990	MOA, MOWYCS
Participation of Women in Sustainable Burley Tobacco Production in Malawi	MOA, Women's Program Unit	1994	MOA
The Impact of Irrigation Development on Women Farmers in Malawi	Isabel C. Matenje	1989	MOA/MOWYCS
Women and Food Processing in Malawi	R.M. Mkandawire, B.Mtimuni, et al.	1987	UNDFW
Women In Fishing Communities: Activities, Problems, Income Sources, and other parameters(A Baseline Study).	Mayesero Mtunda, Enert Nyando, et al.	1994	MOFF&E (Fisheries Department)

[Social Development]

Title	Author	Year	Publisher
Status of Women in Malawi: Towards Equality, Development and Peace (National Report to the United Nations 4 th World Conference on Women in Beijing	National Commission of Women In Development/GOM	1995	MOWYCS
Situation Analysis of Poverty in Malawi	UN/GOM	1993	UNICEF/ MOWYCS
Factors that Influence Teenage Motherhood in Malawi	Claire Hickey (Ms)	1997	CSR/UNFPA
Voices of Young Mothers (Video)	Claire Hickey/CSR	1997	CSR/MOWYCS/ UNFPA
A Quest for Causality: Vulnerability Assessment & Mapping (VAM)- Malawi Baseline Study	Lezlie Moriniere & Sam Chimwaza, et al.	1996	WFP/MEP&D/ USAID

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7. Definition

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.