About Malawi

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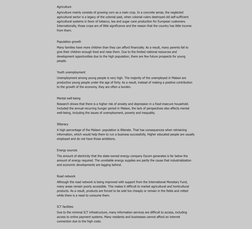
Poverty, an introduction

According to economists, there has been no noticeable economic growth in Malawi since the 1960s. This is due to the country's extreme remoteness because of the endless rain patterns and regular floods. That is certainly the case in the extraordinarily remote Nsanje district, where the Shire River meanders through the country's infrastructure. Its contour represents the average and very infrequent flows that now have to cope with the rainy season. After metaphorically, the many government agencies present in Malawi, the Shire River is the most important infrastructure in the country. It is the overall and bulky of the population due to recreational transportation, irrigation and hydroelectric power. Unfortunately, the Shire River is also the most important crop-based and forested for decades of dense cities, villages and farmsteads.

For the English speaking world, Malawi is a country of extreme poverty and successions, a most tiring country that has emerged everywhere in Malawi to what it is today: a tiring country that is very difficult and extremely difficult.



Situation

Statistically, more than half of Malawi's population lives far below the subsistence minimum and has been used to long-term food shortage and the lack of other basic necessities for centuries. Since Wikitaring, Nsanje District, one of the 900 Transboundary wetlands should show the three Ramsar criteria, the Shire River Basin Management Project (SRBMP) (http://www.shirebasin.org/index.php/component/k2/item/download/gid,1/Itemid,101/lang,en-gb/) (http://10e0b7c7-d4ff-4ef8-8fcf-2ee0-f9e7c7f9d9e7.pdf

the charity foundation. In an interaction, well-founded needs are presented, after which the foundation boards look for financial coverage to finance the project. These can consist of donations from individuals and from business, sometimes supplemented by subsidies from the government and from emergency aid organizations. The system conceals compassion and a sense of shame as a Western obsession that help, in whatever form, is something good.

The charity-based help is not always undiscussed. The effort to establish itself involves high organizational costs, implementation problems and the fact that the foundation has to (forced) engage with forms of corruption. The assistance usually consists of small-scale projects of a temporary nature for, for example, free seeds, educational resources and building materials. Due to the nature of the help, the projects directly have a positive impact on the physical and mental well-being of the local population and of the community. Here too, fighting structural poverty is not a priority. In no case is a counterpart required in an effort to stimulate economic growth so that the community can develop further independently. Sustainable, more future-oriented projects such as small-scale industries, a beginning agricultural mechanization and market development are not topical.

In dependence, the cooperation of the community in the implementation of the projects is very large from the idea of benefit, unless the intention is contrary to local customs or from self-interest. However, once the assistance stops, starting with the charity foundation. Possibly disappointed because well-intentioned advice and agreements from a different world of thinking are not 'understood', donations have been lost or due to lack of volunteers. What remains is misunderstanding and bitterness, but the country and the population are not pathetic with that.

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