About Malawi

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Perspectives, an introduction

Under the web page 'Finally', the existing situation is summarized in image and word; if possible objective. After this, under 'Perspectives', a supposed opinion can be read about a qualitatively different society with prospects and free of hunger. It is a possibility under conditions, including the physical presence of an enthusiastic coordinator(s) to supervise:

-management and organization

-agriculture

-technique

-care

-village interests and entrepreneurship.

See also https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duurzameontwikkelingsdoelstellingen

Considerations

Young people (See theme 'Economics')

At the end of high school, the age of students is between 17 and 20 years old. The students who have not obtained a diploma become automatically unemployed due to lack of opportunities. Women who do not get the opportunity to learn a profession often become pregnant at a young age or can end up in prostitution to earn money anyway. Young men often exhibit criminal behavior and become addicted to alcohol. It is important for those young people to offer them future opportunities. It is precisely this group of young people who can be used for the public interest in the region by encouraging them to develop initiatives in consultation with the regional head. At the same time, young people can be retained for the region because there is no direct reason to migrate.

Agriculture (See theme 'Agriculture')

To increase agricultural yields, it is necessary to educate and supervise farmers in a variety of ways. When cultivating the fields, it is also necessary to break down the hard layer, use compost and move on to a form of conservative agriculture. Also by using pilot farms and *Farmer Field Schools* to gain experience, collectively experiment and stimulate crop diversity. It can also be a place to try out irrigation for horticulture. Circular agriculture and keeping less laborious slaughter animals can also contribute to diversity and supplement income. In all cases, professional knowledge, vocational education, marketing and logistics must be a prerequisite for developing the initiatives. It is also to be considered to rehabilitate the total arable land through re-shede, rough land to mine, to irrigate and to put mechanical tools into use and to form an agricultural cooperative for this purpose.

In order to prevent unfavorable trade after harvest and price extrusion, surpluses after drying on the farm must be stored in PICS bags or bought up by the community for the purchase price plus 20% according to the Mansholt system so that an income guarantee arises. In the future, that stimulus will create more supply of corn and affect market prices and the famine period. An additional effect is that farmers have a direct influence on the selling price and can generate more income. In this way, the monopoly position and exploitation by sellers and buyers are counteracted.

Farmers' organizations

Only an agricultural cooperative has legal status in Malawi and provides for the financial and material interests of its members under Malawian law. For example, by collectively purchasing agricultural inputs to save costs, transporting, storing, processing and selling the proceeds on behalf of the members. Also for purchasing or renting production equipment or business supplies. By placing these activities on the cooperative, economies of scale are achieved, which allow the members to enjoy economic benefits or are unburdened in their own activities and can therefore save costs.

There are three recognized forms of farmers' organizations in Malawi:

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

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

-Primary agricultural cooperatives have legal status and can own assets, borrow money for their activities and sign contracts, making it easier for them to do business on behalf of their members. (Malawi Government 2015b). This form is not exempt from tax.

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

The potential members of the farmers' organizations are usually self-sufficient agricultural households with an average of 0.65 hectares of arable land that yields about 600 kg of corn. This makes it impossible for the farm to be profitable and lives in hopeless poverty with an average of three children. Precisely for this reason it is important that they collectively participate in one of the organizational forms so that they are supported by information in shifting their production strategies in order to collectively obtain more return from their company and improve their agricultural income.

Principles for forming a farmers' organization:

-describing the purpose and task of the organization

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

-how new members can join and remove

-the liability of the members in the event of cancellation, income and debts

-participation and liability for all and equality of participants;

-representation of the material interests of the participants

-help and education

Conditions considered:

The organization consists of members who are registered. They choose their own government. The members are shareholders. They must make a physical and financial contribution to the survival of the organization. Dividend payment on the recommendation of the board and with the consent of the members after the organization is healthy. Only registered members can take advantage of the benefits of the agricultural cooperative. Prevention of "meal lifters".

Unconditional agreements to become and remain a member in return:

-use only compost. Add all available human and animal manure. Also wood ash. Do not buy fertilizer.

-for no one salary, benefit or bonus (but the contract worker through the cooperative)

-appling the conservative agricultural method

Migration (See the theme 'Agriculture')

Since the beginning of the last century, there has been a steady migration of migrant workers from the countryside to South Africa and other parts of Malawi to receive cash wages. Because of the low wages, that effort makes no sense in relation to the loss of employment in agriculture as part of their household. School students usually migrate to the big cities under the illogical assumption of finding work and building a liveling. A second harvest, the breeding of slaughter animals and industrial developments can reduce the withdrawal of young people.

Education (See the theme 'Education')

Education in Malawi is stepped into primary, secondary and higher education. Professional education is minimal.

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

Vocational education (See the theme 'Education')

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

Healthcare (See the theme 'Health care')

The daily eating of low-calorie corn porridge as a staple food has consequences for the health of the inhabitants. Through education, consumers and farmers can be encouraged to grow other food crops as well.

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

Economy (See the theme 'Economics')

In Malawi, too, people know that with a tractor or sewing machine, but also as a welder, more income is possible. However, there is a lack of resources and opportunities for this, in such a way that development cannot be expected. All the more so because national measures do not have a priority to do something about the imploding societies and foreign charitable foundations are not physically present, there is no prospect of a better future for the rural dwellers. Developing new opportunities is therefore a utopian issue between a *non-governmental organization* (*NGO*) and society. This way of assistance including training, guidance and financial support can link the well-being and private interests of the residents, but is not without obligation. Agreement is required between the village community and the NGO on behalf of the client with mutual performance obligations. Unlike charitable charitable foundations where it is about non-binding assistance, it must be avoided that any financial benefit is taken for granted and causes envy.

Developments

When accompanying, the caregiver cannot expect material and financial contribution from the community. In order to meet the agreed performance standard, the community is obliged to make an effort to achieve this, without requiring a financial allowance.

Thought individual development

In the dry period, there is little income in the countryside and many residents live in deep poverty. It is therefore to be considered to reconsider agricultural logistics with the NGO/agriculture and to look for innovations such as irrigation agriculture. Also fertilising arable land with enriched compost, breeding slaughter animals for sale and forming a farmers' organization.

Thought collective development

Locally there are certainly opportunities for industrial production, especially affordable household items including impregnated mosquito nets and wood-saving ovens. This can be done by developing a cooperative company with the help of the NGO/development industry. Due to the large unemployment, recruiting staff will not be an obstacle. However, industrial developments only have potential with professional knowledge and that is lacking in the regions. With a focus on the future, technical training with internships should become available to accelerate developments.

With a purchase or purchase guarantee for slaughter cattle, agricultural and horticultural products and industrial products, residents can, with the help of the NGO/economy, individually count on a fixed income that should contribute to their well-being and self-reliance. Collective prosperity can also arise due to increasing urbanization through innovative market forces, trade, transport, storage and marketing.

In the marketing of industrial goods and agricultural products there is little structure and convergension

Possibilities

The purpose of the study topic 'About Malawi' is to:

-to provide insight into society in Malawi

-explanatory to the situation in agriculture

-to take stock of the limitations in society

-to make proposals for a self-sufficient society

-to cause a snowball effect

in order

=to guarantee the food supply,

=improve the health situation,

=to adjust the level of education,

=reduce unemployment

=to offer a future perspective and

=to increase social involvement.

In the pursuit of individual and collective prosperity in rural areas, it is necessary to bring together a number of residential communities with external help from an NGO and motivated young people under the guidance of the regional head. The intended starting point may be to use the Millennium Villages Project as a model to achieve an independent society with sufficient food, a meaningful life purpose and in good health. Agriculture in combination with industrial developments in a regional context certainly has a cumulative added value that translates into employment, improved living conditions and higher consumption. Education as an employer will also benefit from this.

Organization (indication)

In order to achieve changes from 'bottom' in the independence of the village societies with a higher level of prosperity, strict leadership, organization, effort, discipline, work, togetherness, craftsmanship and financial resources are needed:

Regional management:

Task: Management, policy, coordination

With attention to:

-information, advice, assignments and guidance

-supervision

-quality control

-administration

-report

-supervision of farmers' organizations

Union agriculture

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

With attention to:

-coordinate with the farmers' organizations

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

-the management of the stables, including maintenance and use

-management of pilot farm

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

-administration, purchase and distribution of fertilizers and highly productive seeds

-information about crops and sowing plan for versatile crop and food products

-contract work and operation of agricultural machinery and spraying. Desting, grinding, storage

-purchase, storage, pricing and sale of agricultural crops

-sustainability of the environment

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

Task: Management/coordination of technical matters

With attention to

-Research into industrial development within the community

- guidance towards industrial development

-needs determination, market forces, promotion and logistics

Union care with nursing, midwifery, information incl. birth control, social care, nutrition, child care, clothing care and hairdressing

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

With attention to:

-training of healthcare staff

-information about pregnancy

-making and maintaining an improvised help station and nursing operational,

-social care

-information and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets

-information on hygiene

-personal care

Representation of village interests

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

With attention to:

-contacts with the teaching staff

-information and guiding students towards the future

-care school lunches for all children

-safe water points,

-collective facilities for young people

-internet connections,

-Emancipation of women

-encouraging initiatives

(Services and external work if possible pro deo via the village head)

Required material and tools (indication)

-Storage shed, burglary and mouse-free, for the purchased corn, fertilizer and sowing with an alarm system.

-Indoor a residential unit for the project leader.

-Indoor a mouse-free space for the storage of cereals, seeds and fertilizers. A room for tools, machinery and accessories, mechanical agricultural tools, agricultural tools, irrigation pump, professional equipment, spare parts, thresher, grain mill, handcart, wheelbarrow, single-axle tractor with attachments, etc.

-Solar panels on the roof and switching equipment on the market side. Electricity storage indoor

-Bricked drink or water trays at the rear with gutter

-Animal enclosures/stable at the rear, for example chickens and pigs (feed: among other things bought-up contaminated corn, hay and silled plant remains)

-Market at the front with trading activities, including food products

-Stalling in the catchment area for skilled workers, handicrafts and care

-Shop/retail

-Vorpshuis, collective building with a space for information, educational coach and administration. Also a room as a first aid station and for baby and preschool research. Storage space for educational and school supplies and sporting equipment. Adjustment as needed.

-Guest accommodation for 4 people, furnished to European standards

(Easy to reach by truck)

-Agricultural tools:

(To be served by the contract worker employed by the agricultural cooperative)

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

=1.5-ton trailer

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

=double team

=mower for collecting green for compost:

or: mowing bar (with motor).

or: disc mower for 2 wheel tractor

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

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

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

=eg with pens (m.i. no added value)

=water pump 2.5" with accessories

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

=back sprayer, 10l

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

=corn mill for flour electric (220V) (or mobile) (not really part of the mechanization)

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

=handhoes,

=1w wheelbarrow,

=2w wheelbarrow,

=manure fork,

=smook,

=spade,

=bats,

=scale,

=seis and sharp stone,

=rope,

=sail 5x5

Implementation (indication)

During the implementation, it is necessary to discuss the plans with the community to gain capacity. Also preparatory conversations about a different structure that is aimed at a self-sufficient regional society with a timeline. The community must be informed repeatedly and comprehensively about this, agree with it and be addressed.

To enable and encourage economic growth, a local loan bank for providing microcredits is essential. Given the unfamiliarity about the intention, an intensive information is a necessity in which it should be emphasized that the loan is intended for business purposes only. The availability must be based on an approved business plan that will generate demonstrable economic growth within society. Mandatory guidance and periodic control are prerequisites for both the activity and the progress of business operations. Taking into account high inflation, the interest rate should remain competitively low to increase the chance of success.

Timeline (indication)

1st year determining the size of the work area, information, information, training, making appointments, applying for permits and acquiring construction equipment, agriculture as before

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

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

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

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

Summary

Malawi does not lack motivated human capital and the willingness of job seekers to adapt to the tight labor market. The shortage of decent jobs has to do with a neglect on the bidding side due to failing public policy and that affects society.

In order to develop as a community, it is necessary not to wait for government measures, but to consider regional or local development with the help of a charitable foundation providing credit. The development of this must be based on an inventive and strong local leadership and a committed society. With each decision made together, it is important to weigh economic growth again and again and to allow it to prevail over personal interests. Society must be required to commit themselves financially, morally and mentally to the initiatives in a community sense. A low payback system should be required or a non-financial consideration, to prevent the provisions from appearing obvious.

By buying up part of the corn yield of the self-sufficient farmers above the market price, the peasant families get more financial spending space. Centrally stored yields can be used as a regional food depot. Those stocks and the cultivation and marketing of horticultural products during the dry period are necessary to bridge a famine and sustain the local economy. It is also possible to consider using *Purdue Improved Crop Storage* (PICS) bags ($0.20 per set of 25 kg) because deries a monthly supply of cereals per household per household are lost annually (See agriculture/storage). During the dry period, the rural population can produce industrially as needed: mosquito nets, a low-smoke and wood-saving stove, household items, agricultural tools, construction work, etc. The need exists, but there are no possibilities. Offering regular training, financial support and providing prospects is urgent.

With professionally trained young people, an economic center of activity can arise with a market, wage labor and all kinds of care with collective aids and utilities in the middle of the agricultural community. In that case, farmers/workers can continue to live in their homes in the countryside and migration is not necessary in addition to income.

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

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

Monitoring the progress of the project and managing sub-projects requires a competent and committed project manager on site and an unbound steering organization. Their travel and accommodation costs to Malawi must be covered.

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