About Malawi

Perspectives

For English

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In Picture

By growing corn on the same fields, they become exhausted and the yield decreases. Kasi

Mangochi cultivation is a necessity. This is also important for food diversity. For all a varied product

The difficult and far away getting of water to irrigate the corn field is one of the women's in Kasungu

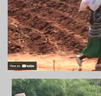
Irrigate with a solar pump

Cow paler per family. A household together with other family members

Cottage with a corrugated sheet roof. Rice without meat

A business park without innovation

There is a future in making clothes. But also for mosquito nets



In 2006, Rwandese was implemented as Millenium Village

In this regard

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The United Nations Millennium Declaration

In 2006, the United Nations Millennium Declaration was signed by representatives of 189 countries. It contained 8 goals that should be jointly realized global poverty.
The so-called Millennium Goals were divided into eight concrete plans that should be implemented by 2015 at the latest. These goals were: eradicating child and maternal mortality, health care, the environment and the position of women. The eight goal was about global efforts to achieve these goals, which should be implemented by the international community. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millennium_Declaration

For that project, the Valentel development economist Jeffrey Sachs was recruited as a special advisor to UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2003. From this idea that there was a direct relationship between poverty and international security, in which disease, hunger and resentment are breeding grounds for terrorism and other forms of violence, the Millennium Project was born. The world should invest more immediately in light global poverty and lack of development and differently, that year after year with small things, but contribute considerably for a certain period to make the third world independent and self-sufficient. This is the idea of the Millennium Villages project.
According to Sachs, achieving a reasonable and affordable solution to get out of poverty as a third world country was not a problem, but more the human mobility to achieve global cooperation needed to achieve the goals. Sachs wrote in his book The End of Poverty: "I'm not a dreamer who thinks only about the ether of thinking, but (the) practical method of approach, but also about the power, (the) thrust, (the) stamina, Jeffrey Sachs and (the) quest to end the poverty."
Sachs and his team developed a "practical method" based on years of research and meetings for his own Millennium Project. It was calculated that a US-per-inhabitant investment would be part in such village that of hunger with access to good health care and opportunities to develop independently as a village community. The Millennium Villages project was first tested in Sauri, a village in the district of Sauri (Kenya). In Rwanda, Rwandese and Cornelius were replaced in Mayange in 2006.

In the implementation of the projects, the local problems turned out to be enormous. Rice had to be sold at the harvest because of delays and the confrontation with modern technology. So that not everything could be achieved as intended. Also due to corruption, selfishness and opposition. Sachs: "Development economics is not a mathematical exercise, it is a political."
(https://www.theguardian.com/journalism/profile/2005/jul/16/1.1.1.

Required material and tools

(indication)

-Storage shed for the purchased corn, fertilizer and seed with an alarm system. (Good to reach by truck)

-Inpandig a residential unit for the project leader.

-Indoor a mouse-free space for the storage of cereals, seeds and fertilisers. A space for tools, machinery and accessories, mechanical agricultural tools, irrigation pump, technical equipment, spare parts, threshing machine, grain mill, hand cart, wheelbarrow, single-axle tractor with attachments, etc.

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

- Masonry drink or water tanks at the rear with gutter

-Animal enclosures/stable at the rear, for example chickens and pigs (feed: purchased contaminated corn, hay and sincaled plant residues, among other things)

-Front market with trading activities, including food products

-In the care area buildings for timbers, handicrafts and care

-Shop/Retail

-Village house, collective building with a space for information, education coach and administration. Also a space as a first aid station and for baby and preschool examination. Storage space for educational and school resources and sports equipment. Adaptation as needed.

-Guest residence for 4 people, furnished to European standards

-Agricultural tools:

(To be served by the contractor employed by the agricultural cooperative)

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

=1.5-tons trailer

=Rotating cultivator with seat (=unwanted stim. Not possible to cultivate between the rows)

=Double team

=Mowing machine 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 on batteries, various versions (slow)

= Cultivator with teeth, 30 cm deep. Also sting 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 spray, 10l

=Corn sheeler and threshing machine electric (220V) (or with motor drive) (mobile)

=Corn mill for flour electric (220V) (or mobile) (not really belongs to the mechanization)

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

=Hands,

=1w wheelbarrow,

=2w wheelbarrow,

=Manure fork,

=Riek,

=Spade,

=Bats,

=Scale,

=Zeis and wedstone,

= Rope,

=Dekteil 5x5

Implementation

(Indication)

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

In order to enable and encourage economic growth, a local loan bank for providing microcredits is essential. Given the unfamiliarity of the intention, intensive information is necessary in which it should be stressed that the loan is intended solely for business purposes. Making available must underlie an approved business plan that will demonstrably generate economic growth within society. Mandatory guidance and periodic control is a prerequisite for both the activity and the progress of business operations. Taking into account the high inflation, the interest rate should remain competitively low to increase the chance of success.

Timepad (indication)

1st year determining the size of the working area, information, information, training, making agreements, applying for permits and acquiring building material, 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. Furnishing center. Information Mansholt principle

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

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

Summary

There is no lack of motivated human capital and the willingness of job seekers to adapt to the tight labor market in Malawi. The shortage of decent jobs has to do with a bid-side neglect due to failing government 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 credit-providing charity foundation. Its development must be based on an inventive and strong local leadership and an engaged society. In every decision made together, it is important to weigh economic growth again and again and let it prevail over personal interests. Society should be required to commit themselves financially, morally and mentally to the initiatives in a community spirit. A small payback system must be required or a non-financial consideration, to prevent the provisions from appearing self-evident.

By buying up part of the corn yield of the self-sufficient farmers above the market price, the farming families are given more financial spending space. Centrally stored proceeds 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 period of hunger and maintain the local economy. It is also worth considering using *Purdue Improved Crop Storage* (PICS) bags ($0.20 per set of 25 kg) because a monthly supply of cereals per family is lost annually by snat (See agriculture/storage).

During the dry period, the rural population can produce industrially as needed: mosquito nets, a smoke-low 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 offering perspectives is urgent.

With professionally trained young people, an economic center of activity can arise with a market, contract work and all kinds of care with collective tools 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 to supplement income.

There is a discrepancy due to the age structure of the rural population. Whether skilled young people with minimal perspective will continue to live in the child-rich villages near their often incompetent parents is not self-evident.

Despite the fact that one brick costs about 15 kwacha (less than €0.02), it must be expected 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 operate or recoup. For the community it means a lot, namely an income guarantee for farmers and additional facilities for society, such as electricity, water taps, high-quality food and a start of economic growth towards an independent existence and free of debt.

Monitoring the progress of the project and managing sub-projects should include a skilled and engaged project leader on the ground and an unbound steering organisation. Their travel and accommodation costs to Malawi must be provided for.

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