



SOCIAL MAPPING REPORT



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SUBMITTED TO: THE PROGRAMME MANAGER - NOVOC

***COMPILED BY
CLEMENT P. SILUNGWE
PROGRAMME OFFICER – CAPACITY BUILDING***

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Cover picture

Tiyanjane women group in Kasungu during Social Mapping exercise.

Acknowledgement

This Social Mapping report is one in a series produced through collaborative efforts between the Social Welfare offices from five districts of Kasungu, Chradzulu, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba and Network of Organizations for Vulnerable and Orphaned Children (NOVOC) secretariat.

The work of the National Coordinator for NOVOC Mr. Cuthbert Nyirenda, and the research team: Mr. Arnold Kadziponye, Mrs. Nellie Neba, Miss Elina Lukas, Miss Maggie Nkunika and Salanawo Kumukumu are gratefully acknowledged.

Information about general livelihoods interventions being done in the five districts provided by the District Community Development Officers is highly appreciated.

The community members also need special recognition for their open heartedness. These are the ones that provided all the community information contained in this report. Sometimes the exercises could be done during Saturdays and Sundays, but they were always willing to share their experiences with the research team. This includes the CBO members and the general community members who made it possible for the team to produce a report with such comprehensive information.

Affirmation

This exercise was undertaken to understand the current situation of Kasungu, Chiradzulu, Nsanje, Phalombe, Zomba and Mchinji districts with special focus on CBOs and OVC households. This was done with a view of identifying the challenges that OVC households face, capacities and resources and thereby deciding on the CBOs that will be selected for project activities basing on the findings and set priorities as part of the requirements of NOVOC's demand responsive approach to community development.

Much of the information contained in this report is for the five districts; therefore this information can only be used with the consent from the five district assemblies and Network of Organizations for Vulnerable and Orphaned Children.

GLOSSARY

ADC	Area Development Committee. This is an executive committee at district assembly level
AEC	Area Executive Committee
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CACC	Community AIDS Coordinating Committee
CBCC	Community Based Child Care Centres
CBO	Community Based Organization: A group of people sharing the same interest with an aim of developing their area.
CHIKAMWINI	The type of marriage system in which the husband go to stay to the wife's residence called matrilocal.
CHITENGWA	The marriage system in which the husband takes the wife to his home, but like chikamwini decent is traced through female members.
DAC	District Aids Coordinator
DACC	District Aids Coordinating Committee
DECENT	
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GVH	Group Village Headman
HBC	Home Based Care
HIV	Human Immuno Virus
HV	Home Visitor
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KULOWA KUFA	This is a traditional practice in which a woman is given another man for cleansing when she has lost a husband for a fee
MARDEF	Malawi Rural Development Fund
MRFC	Malawi Rural Finance Company
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
NOVOC	Network of Organizations for Vulnerable and Orphaned Children
OCB	Organisation Capacity Building
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PRA	Participatory Research Approach: this is used interchangeably with Participatory Rural Appraisal which is mostly used for development activities.
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
TA	Traditional Authority
VDC	Village Development Committee
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

Executive Summary

Background

In an effort to contribute towards improving the quality of life of OVC including their caregivers, NOVOC has proposed a 3 year project of “*Strengthening Women Capacities for the Care and Support of Orphans and other Vulnerable children.*” This project aims at improving the capacity of service providers (Women Groups) and caregivers they work with in order to increase OVC access to care, support and protection. The project has been designed to address issues of inadequate organizational capacity of women groups, limited technical skills of women groups and the caregivers in providing comprehensive care and support for OVCs, increasing livelihood insecurity in OVC households and lack of opportunities to share experiences amongst service providers in order to scale up care and support interventions.

The project’s overall goal is to improve quality of life of 2520 OVC through strengthening community level women empowerment initiatives by 2012. In order to fulfill this goal this project aims: To strengthen 14 women led OVC care and support initiatives by 2012, to strengthen the capacity of 420 OVC households to support themselves through sustainable livelihoods provided by women groups by 2012. And to influence government institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders to provide incentives to caregivers in recognition of their efforts in the provision of care and support to OVCs in the six districts of Chiradzulu, Kasungu, Nsanje, Mchinji, Phalombe and Zomba by 2012.

Purpose

The main purpose of the social mapping exercise was to enable the organization establish the various OVC service providers in the community, the activities/areas they work in and also the numbers of OVCs served.

Specific objectives of the exercise

- To establish the situation of OVC in the four districts.
- To establish the existence of OVC care and support frameworks and institutions facilitating the provision of care and support in the districts and identify key individual players.
- To determine the type and quality of comprehensive OVC Care and Support to Orphans such as provision of basic package services (health, nutrition, psychosocial and education) that can be delivered to OVCs for maximum benefits.

METHODOLOGY

Participatory Research Approach (PRA) methodology was used to gather, collate and analyse the information contained in this report. This methodology is used in contrast to Participatory Rural Appraisal, a tool that is used for participatory development. Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews through mapping and ranking were used to collect information from the CBOs and the communities.

TEAM

The team comprised of NOVOC staff and four research assistants, and periodic assistance from Social Welfare Officers from six districts.

PROCESS

A sample of separate male and female members of the community was selected during the Participatory Research Approach in each of the six districts. A sample size of 8 – 12 members was used for each tool as a standard number for ease of discussion. Two people were required to conduct the exercise, one as facilitator and the other one as note taker.

The Key Informant Interviews were administered to key staff of the NGOs, which were Programme Managers and Officers, District Coordinators and Field Officers.

SOCIAL MAPPING RESULTS

Introduction

This report seeks to present the district social profiles, and the initiatives taken by the Government of Malawi to offer OVC quality care. This exercise was done by NOVOC staff, four research assistants and the District Social Welfare Officers from six districts.

The exercise has identified institutions with Livelihoods interventions in the districts; NGOs and the type of support and activities they are doing and their coverage; and analysis of stakeholders that will be involved in the project performance.

Through the same exercise CBOs through which NOVOC will work with in the communities have been identified. The CBOs were visited and interviewed using Focus Group Discussions to identify the type of activities they are doing, total number of orphans being supported, type of support, and number of villages they are covering.

Needs Assessment in 2 sampled villages from each district using participatory tools were done. These assessments were done to identify the needs of OVCs and their households and in particular their communities, and to identify their skills and competences, goals and aspirations, systems and structures, and the attitudes of men towards women in the control of Livelihood resources and to produce livelihood menus for the districts based on the needs of the communities. The long table and content analysis approach were used to analyze this information.

1.0 OBJECTIVE 1: TO STRENGTHEN 14 WOMEN LED OVC CARE AND SUPPORT INITIATIVES BY 2012

1.1 General district Profile and situation of OVCs

1.1.1 Kasungu district

- Kasungu district is located in the central region of the republic of Malawi with a population of 480,659 and 27,713 Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in the district, segregated by gender it has 14,527 males and 13,186 females. Kasungu experiences a cool to warm tropical climate. The annual temperature in the district ranges from 12⁰c -30⁰c. It has 14 Traditional Authorities and 16 Sub Traditional Authorities. (Kasungu SEP 2006-2009: 8, 9, 28)
- There are 380 registered CBOs and 226 CBCCs in the district spread out in all the Traditional Authorities. Only few CBCCs operate in permanent structures as most of them operate under a tree or in church buildings. Almost all the CBCCs in the district are staffed by one or two trained and or untrained caregivers. (Kalambule 2009).

1.1.2 Chiradzulu district

- Chiradzulu is one of the thirteen districts in the southern region of the republic of Malawi with a population 236,050 and 27,529 OVCs, which is 13,798 males and 13,731 females. The district has 6 Traditional Authorities and 4 Sub Traditional Authorities, which link between the central

government and rural communities in the implementation of development activities. It experiences a warm tropical climate with mean temperatures ranging from 16-28 degrees Celsius. In exceptional instances temperatures rise as high 32 degrees Celsius. (SEP 2006-2009:1 and 9)

- By the time of the Social Mapping exercise, the district had no CBOs, as all the CBOs in the district had been deregistered.

1.1.3 Nsanje district

- Nsanje District is one of the thirteen districts in the Southern Region of Malawi. It is situated at the southern tip of the country within the Lower Shire valley. The District is bordered by Chikwawa in the North East, Thyolo in the North and the rest of the District is surrounded by the Republic of Mozambique. The district has a population of 238,089 and 46000 OVCs. Temperatures fall to their lowest from June to July when the average minimum and maximum for the valley are 13.4 and 27.4 degrees Celsius respectively. The average minimum temperature is highest in October when it rises to 37.5 degrees Celsius. These temperatures are the highest compared to the rest of the country. (Nsanje SEP 2006-2009: 2, 20 and 35) The district has 9 Traditional Authorities.
- Currently the district has 95 registered CBOs which are cutting across the whole district. All the CBCCs in Nsanje (Damaseke 2009) operate in temporary shelters, which mean that there is no CBCC that is operating under a permanent structure.

1.1.4 Zomba district

- Zomba District is one of thirteen Districts in the southern region of Malawi, surrounded by the Districts of Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Mulanje, Phalombe, Machinga, Balaka and the Republic of Mozambique to the east.
- Zomba experiences a tropical climate with three main seasons – cold-dry, hot-dry and hot-wet, ranging respectively from April to July, August to October and November to March. The hottest months are September, October and November, with average temperatures ranging between 28 and 30 degrees Celsius. June and July are the coldest months, with minimum temperatures as low as 10°C. Zomba has a population of 583,167 according to the 2008 population and housing census, and 17,901 OVCs. It has six Traditional Authorities (TAs) and four sub-Traditional Authorities (STAs); Chikowi, Kuntumanje, Malemia, Mkumbira, Mlumbe and Mwambo, the sub-Traditional Authorities are Mbiza, Ngwelero, Nkagula and Ntholowa.

1.1.5 Phalombe district

- Phalombe district is located in the southern region of the republic of Malawi, 81 kilometres south of the commercial city of Blantyre. It is bordered by Mozambique on the eastern side, Zomba district in the North and Mulanje district in the west and southern part.
- It has a population of 231,448 according to the 1998 census (SEP Phalombe 2006-2009: 11), and 23,602 OVCs (DSWO 2009). Phalombe experiences tropical climate, which has both wet, and dry seasons. The maximum temperatures are experienced from October to December, which rise up to 39 degrees Celsius, while minimum temperatures are experienced from May to July which fall down to 18 degrees Celsius.
- Phalombe has four Traditional Authorities (Mkhumba, Kaduya, Nazombe and Chiwalo) and two sub Traditional Authorities (Jenala and Nkhulambe)

1.1.6 Mchinji district

- Mchinji is one of the nine districts in the Central Region of Malawi bordering with Kasungu District, Lilongwe District, Zambia and Mozambique, with a population of 456,558 people and 20981 OVCs. Mchinji is comprised of hilly and plain areas. The hilly area is generally cool and wet with mean temperatures ranging from 17 o C to 19 Celsius per annum. In contrast, the plains are generally warm and dry with mean temperatures varying from 19 Celsius to 21 Celsius.
- Mchinji has 7 Traditional Authorities (Zulu, Dambe, Mlonyeni, Mkanda, Mavwere, Mduwa and Kapondo) and 2 sub traditional authorities (Nyoka and Simphasi. there are nine Traditional and Sub-traditional.
- The district has 134 registered CBOs and 254 CBCCs. The district has 5,138 CBCC caregivers, and only 1,183 are trained.

1.2 Institutions providing support to OVCs in the districts

- There are both government and non government institutions in all the districts that are providing different support to OVCs. There is World Vision International, Plan Malawi and Goal Malawi, which are key players in issues affecting children in all the six districts.
- There are also CBOs that are providing different support to OVCs in the districts. Sometimes these CBOs act as intermediaries between NGOs and the communities, as most NGOs channel their support to communities through CBOs, like Yanjanani and Dinde CBOs in Nsanje which built 10 houses for OVCs with the help of Goal Malawi. Some CBOs contribute money and buy soap for OVCs in their communities.
- There are CBCCs in all the six districts spread out in all the Traditional Authorities. In these CBCCs the children are introduced to basic numerical and verbal reasoning skills, which are done by care givers both trained and not trained on a rotation basis. Most of the CBCCs are staffed by two care givers of different sex. Porridge is provided to the children on a daily basis, unless there is shortage of flour.

1.3 Gaps in terms of support to OVCs

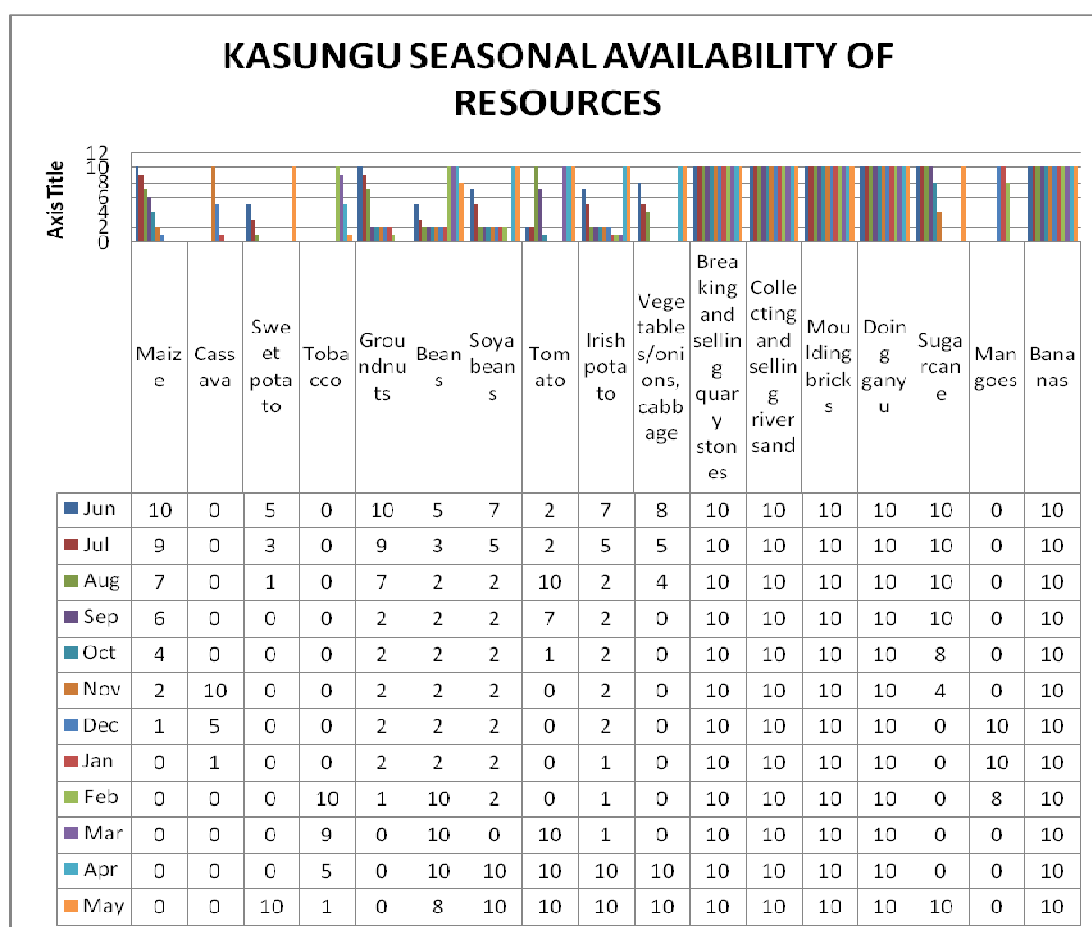
- In all the districts, much as they have care givers for CBCCs, 90 % of them have never been trained, and are manning the CBCCs without any proper knowledge.
- According to the findings, most of the CBO executive members in all the CBOs visited lack skills of organization management. Since they started their organizations they have never been trained in any of the organizational capacity areas. Although some indicated that they have been trained in leadership and group dynamics, they failed to remember what they learned from those trainings. Most of them also work in isolation by sidelining community members in the OVC activities.
- The CBOs have volunteers who carry out OVC activities in each of their target villages, but these volunteers do not conduct home visits to the homes of the OVCs, to check issues of psychosocial, education and general OVC health.

1.3.1 Seasonal availability of resources

A scale of 1 to 10 has been used in the seasonal availability of resources to mean that 10 is the highest availability and 1 the least.

- Community members themselves fail to produce enough food to last for the whole year in order to care for OVCs, as evidenced from the graphs on the seasonal availability of resources for the districts.
- When the resource is not available the household members both man and woman engage in piece work to find money to buy maize, as this is the staple food for all the six districts. Some people mould bricks as a coping strategy, while some engage in mat weaving, collecting and selling river sand while some break and sell quarry stones. During winter some people cultivate vegetables and maize.
- Many people in the 5 districts rely on farm agriculture, and this means that the livelihoods project will fit in well in all the districts.
- Below are graphs showing the availability of livelihoods resources for the districts:

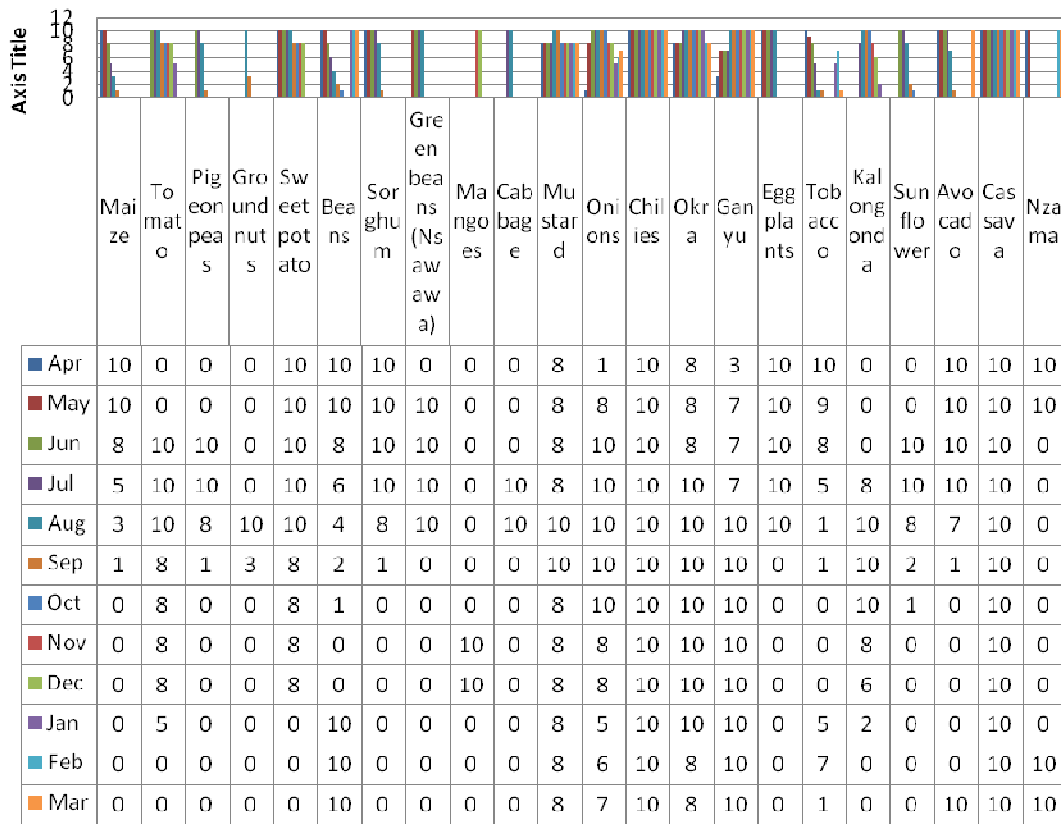
Kasungu district



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Kasungu, it is only the breaking and selling of quarry stones, collecting and selling sand, moulding bricks and doing ganyu (piece work), that is available for the whole year. But it should be noted that not all the community members rely on these resources, as they require special skills.
- According to the wealth ranking done for this district, the richest people in their community, which are very few, harvest more than 70 bags, while the majority poor harvest less than 10 bags of maize.

Chiradzulu district

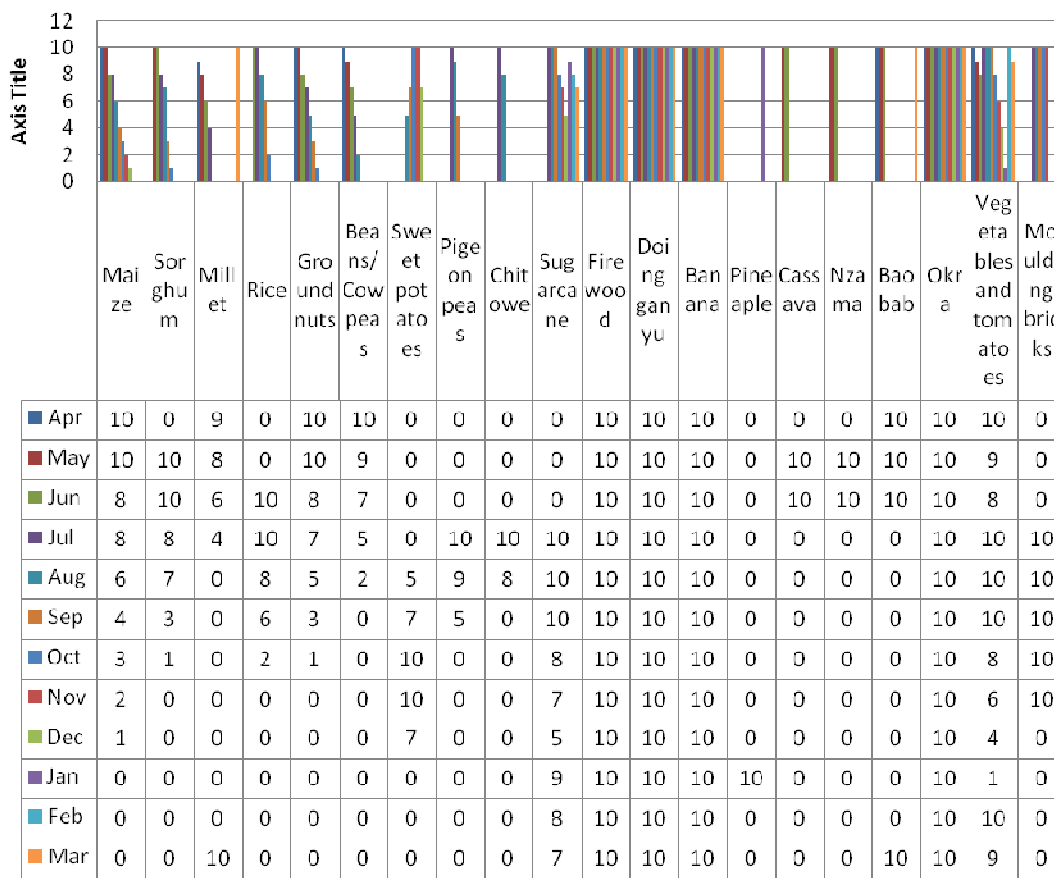
CHIRADZULU SEASONAL AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Chiradzulu, it is chillies and cassava, and partly doing ganyu (piece work), that is available for the whole year. But it should be noted that not all the community members rely in these resources, because few people cultivate chillies and cassava, but upon being supported more people can have these resources for the whole year.
- The wealth ranking that was done in this district, indicated that the richest people in their community, which are very few, harvest more than 80 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 10 bags.

Nsanje district

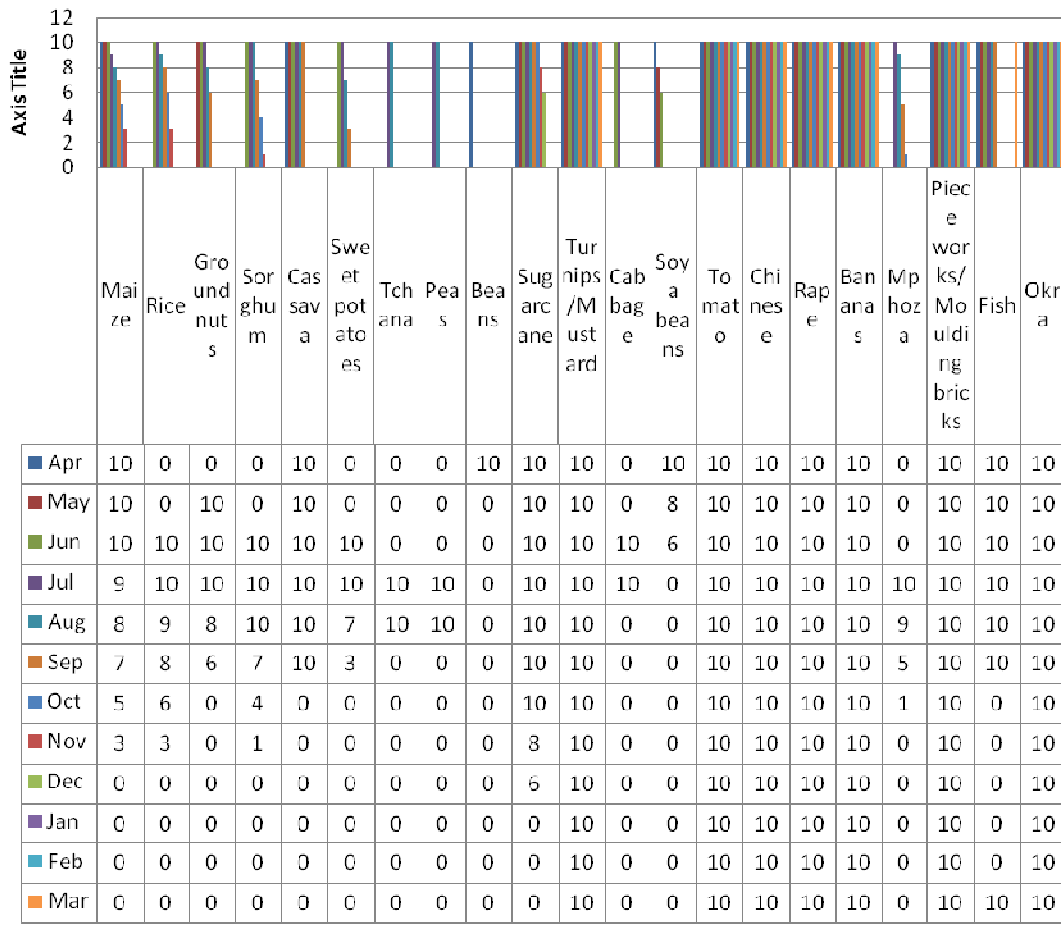
NSANJE SEASONAL AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Nsanje, it is Okra, Bananas, firewood, doing ganyu (piece work), and sugarcane that is available for the whole year. Many people in the district cultivate these crops, and since most of them rely on ganyu, the VSLAs can work better in the district.
- The wealth ranking of this district, revealed that the richest people across the communities, which are very few, harvest more than 75 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 10 bags.

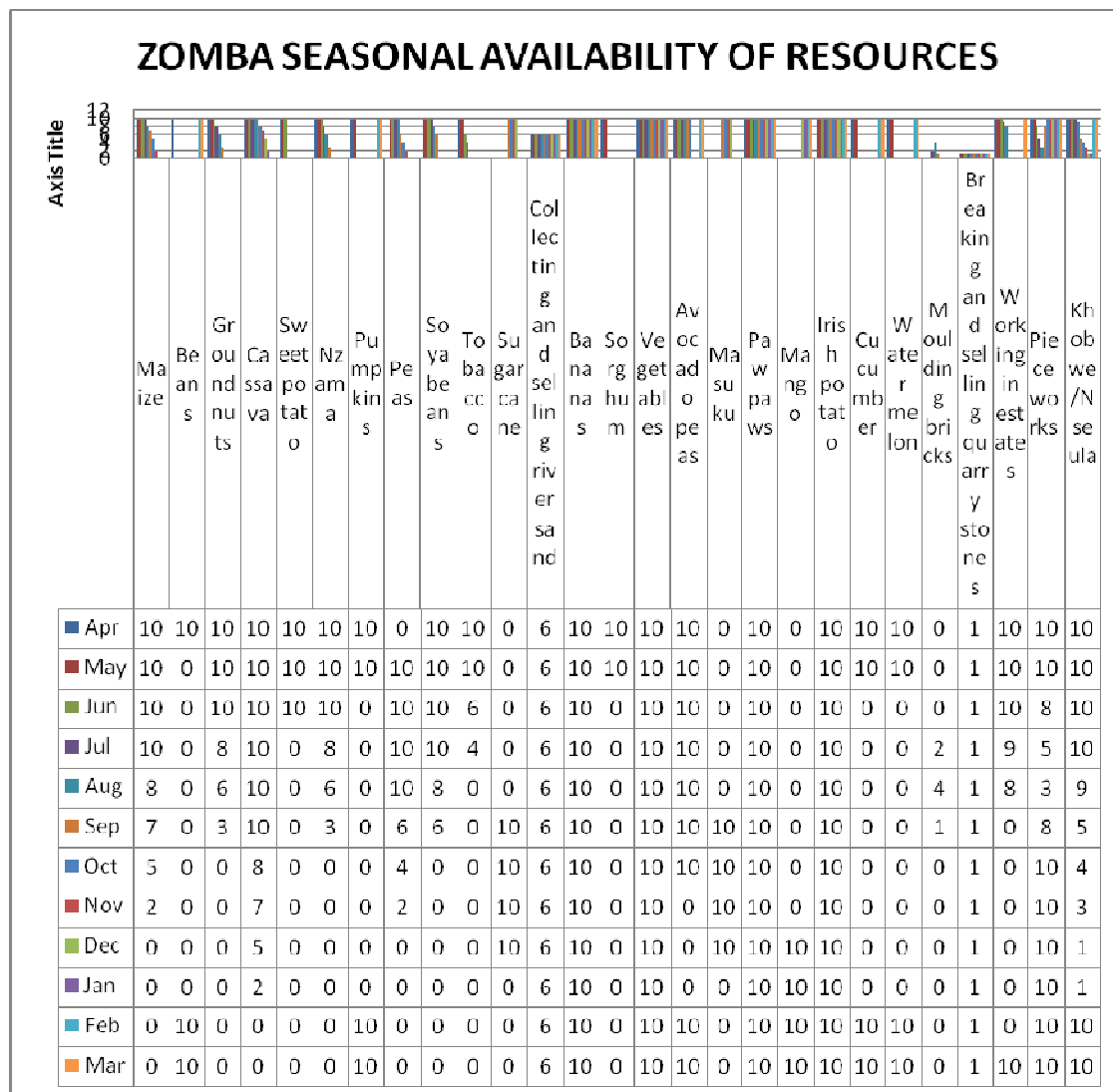
Phalombe district

PHALOMBE SEASONAL AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES



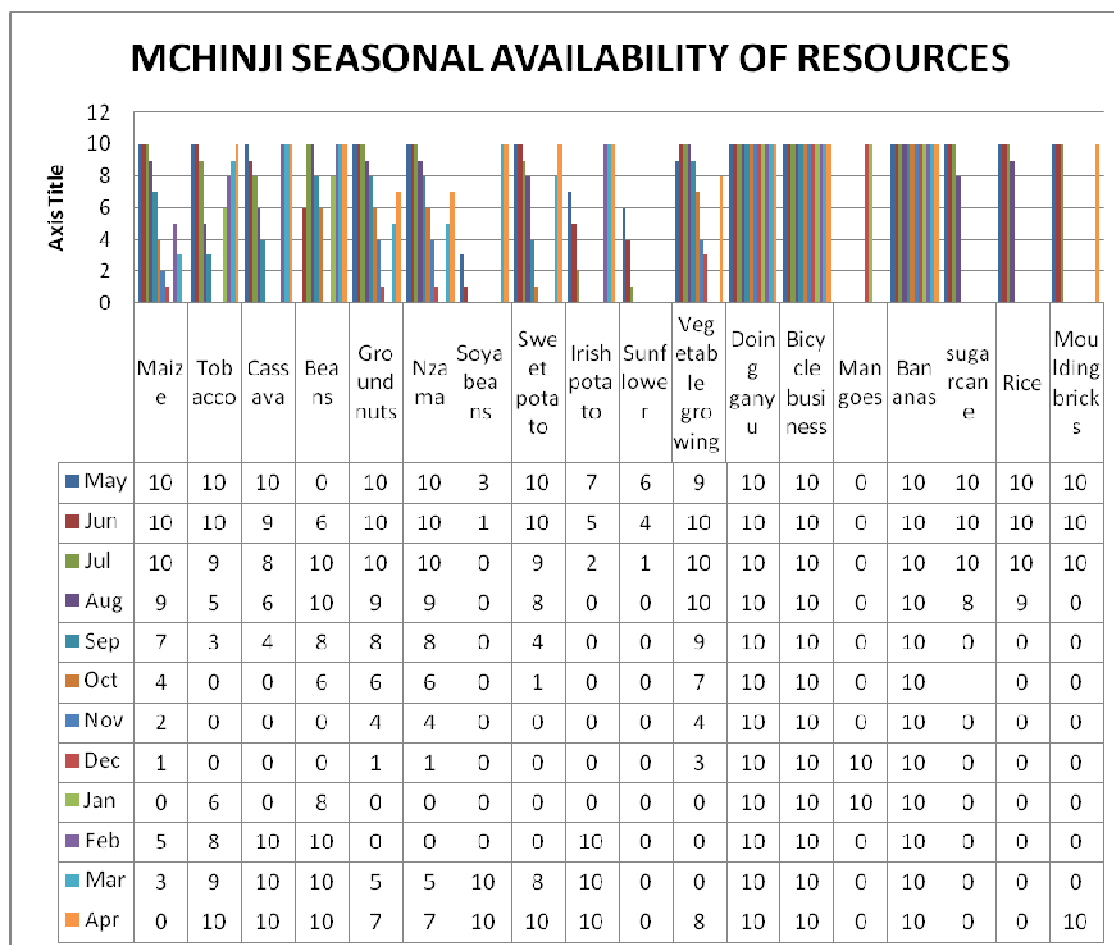
- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Phalombe, it is rape, bananas, tomato, okra, Chinese cabbage and ganyu (piece work), that is available for the whole year. Many people practice winter cropping in the district, therefore the promotion of winter cropping in the district will be very ideal.
- The wealth ranking that was done in the district indicated that the richest people in their community, which are very few, harvest more than 100 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 11 bags.

Zomba district



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Zomba, it is Bananas, Irish potato, cassava, doing ganyu (piece work), collecting and selling sand and vegetables that are available for the whole year.
- The wealth ranking of this district revealed that the richest people across the communities, which are very few, harvest more than 200 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 9 bags.

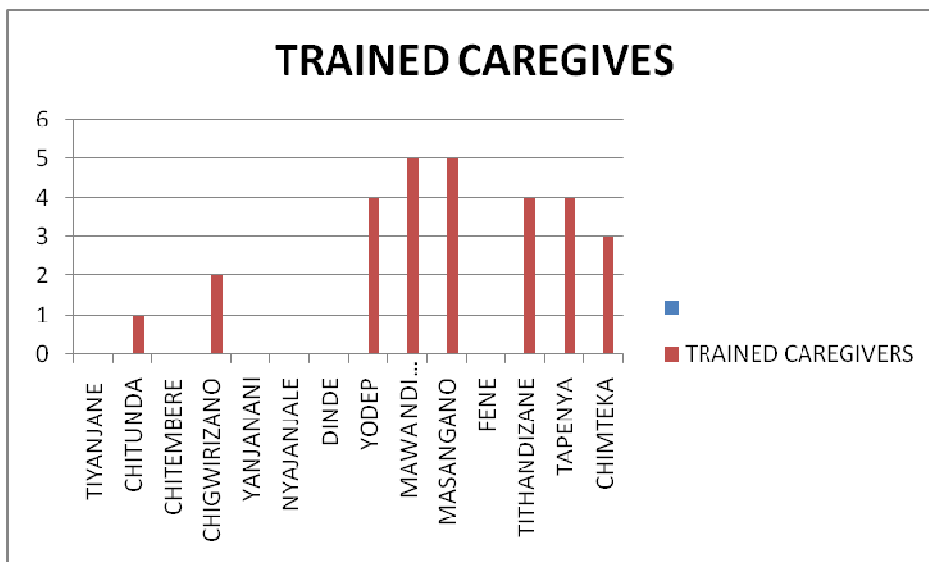
Mchinji district



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Mchinji, it is Bananas, bicycle business and piece works that are available for the whole year.
- The wealth ranking for Mchinji, revealed that the richest people across the communities, which are very few, harvest more than 280 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 28 bags.

1.4 Community Based Child Care Centres

- All the CBCCs from the 14 selected CBOs don't have 10 trained caregivers (which is a standard figure) to manage the CBCCs on a rotation basis. However in some of the visited CBCCs they have less than 5 trained caregivers. Kasungu, like the other 5 districts has more untrained than trained caregivers (Kalambule 2009).

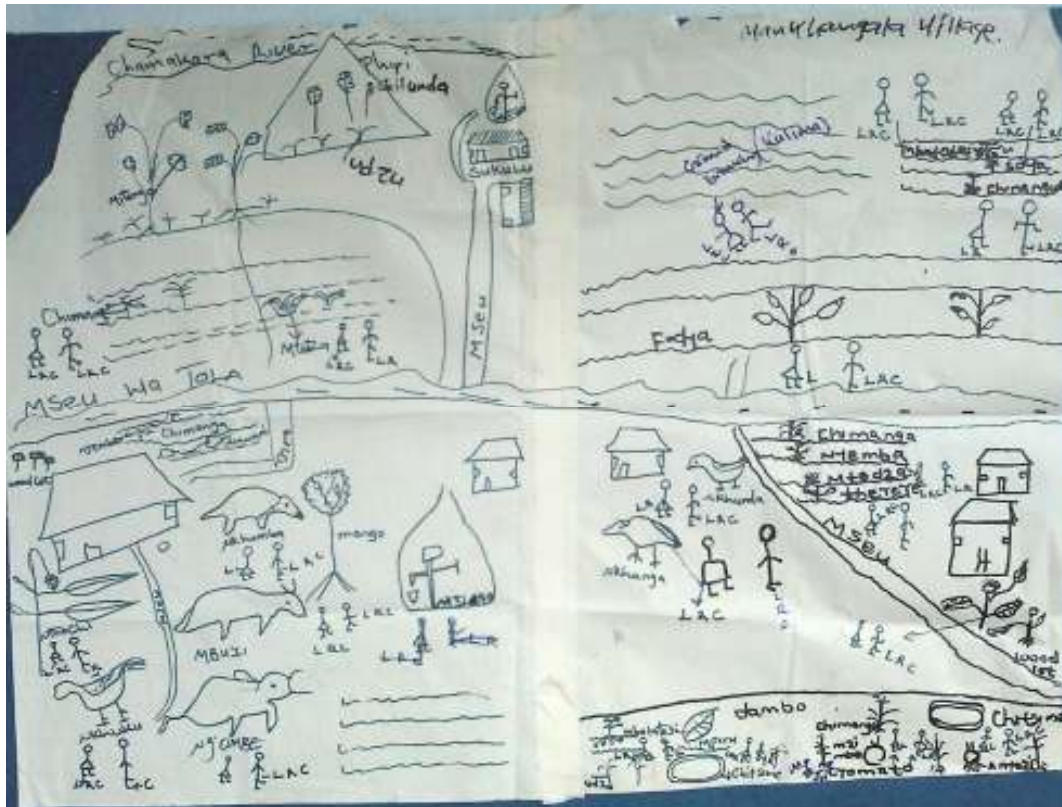


- Only few CBCCs operate in permanent structures in Kasungu, Phalombe, Zomba and Chiradzulu, while in Nsanje all the CBCCs operate in temporary shelters, which is either operating under a tree or in church structures.
- Of the 14 CBCCs that were visited from the 14 CBOs, only 4 CBCCs operate in permanent structures. And it is in these 4 CBCCs only that have child friendly toilets, outdoor and indoor play materials.
- The community members whose children attend the CBCCs and other community members contribute maize to the CBCCs for porridge and the CBO members contribute money to buy sugar, for example at Masangano in Phalombe, Chimteka and Tapenya CBOs in Mchinji. In some communities where other organisations are working, the communities are given seed, and goats to support the CBCCs like Chimteka CBO in Mchinji where they were given farm inputs to cultivate communal gardens for CBCCs.

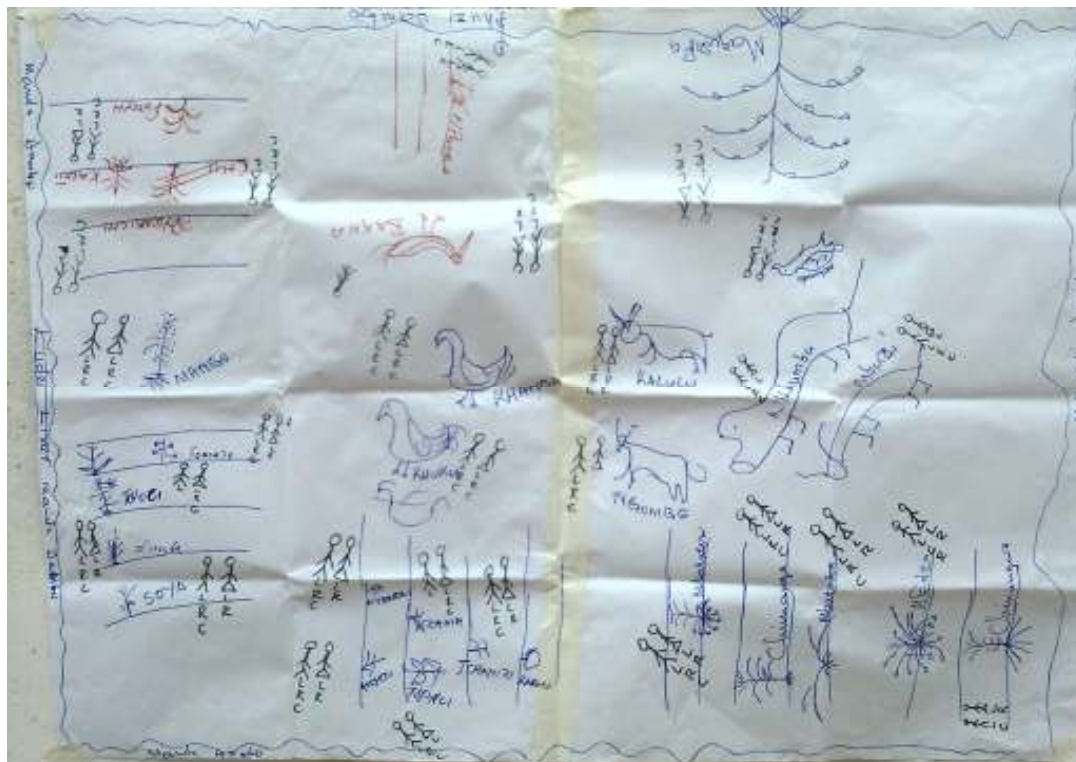
1.5 COMMUNITIES SELECTED FOR PROJECT ACTIVITIES

- Through this exercise, a number of CBOs were assessed to select communities for project activities.
- Among other things, the exercise looked at CBOs that have an OVC component as a major activity, already mobilized CBO, has other sub committees like HBC, Youths, Behaviour Change Intervention, and has an Executive Committee and Board of Trustees, women involvement in all the activities and CBOs that are active.
- Below is the list of CBOs selected for project activities, with the type of interventions for each:

2. Kasungu District – Chitunda CBO



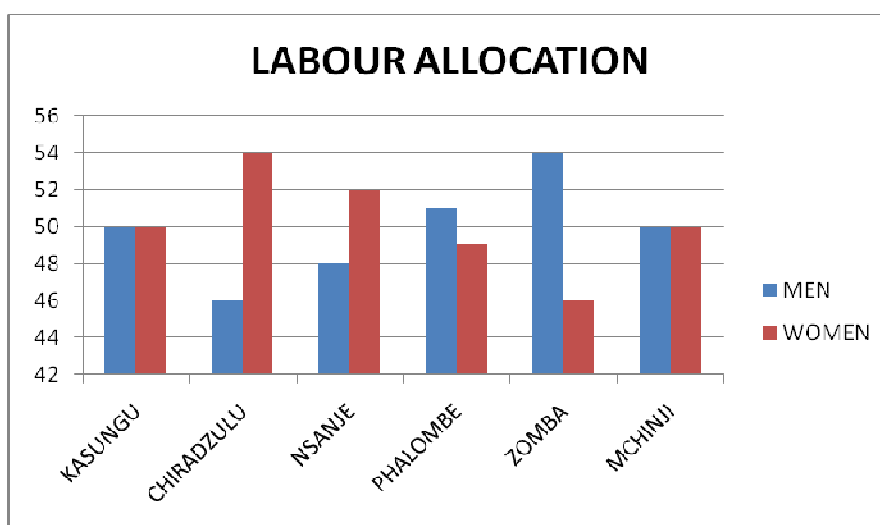
3. Mchinji district – Chimteka CBO



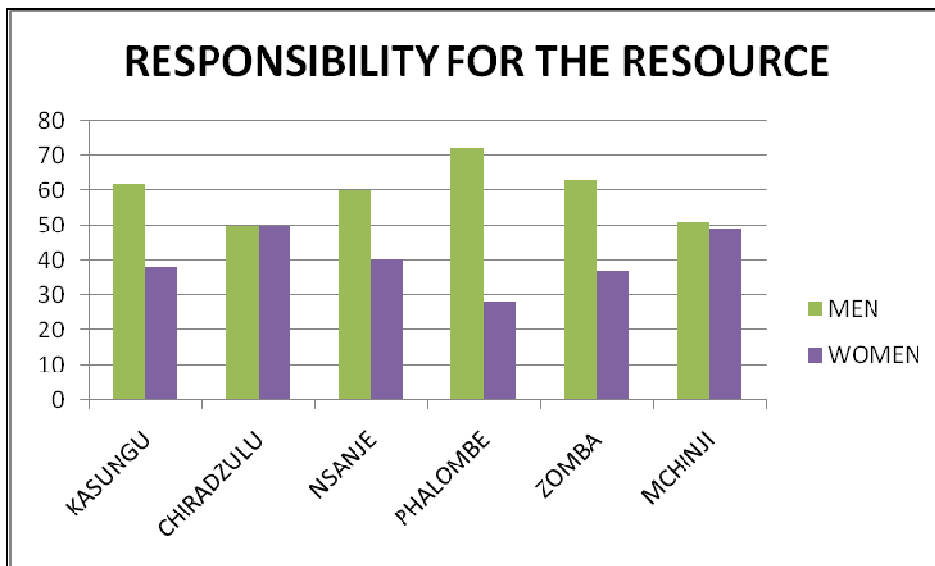
6. Zomba – YODEP CBO



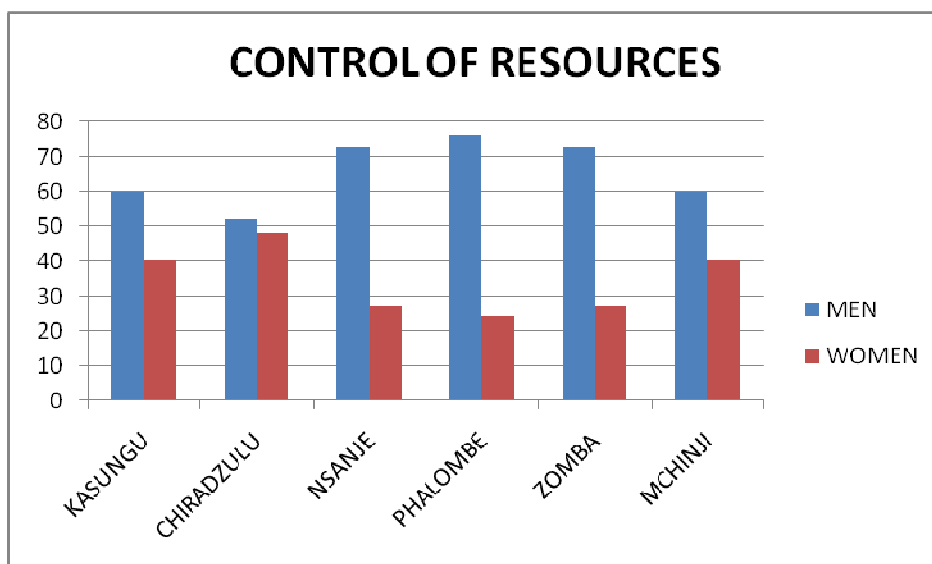
- In terms of labour allocation, both men and women share 50 % each in 4 districts, with the exception of Chiradzulu where women are more involved in the allocation of labour than men and vice versa in Zomba. In the other four districts both men and women equally work towards obtaining the resources for household income, as the graphs shows below.



- According to the same assessments, it was established that men are more responsible for the availability of the resource in the household than women, although in two districts of Chiradzulu and Mchinji women are equally responsible.



- According to Community Gendered Resource Mapping for all the districts, it has been found that men control more resources than women. In Kasungu and Mchinji, men control 60% of the resources while women control 40 % of the identified resources. In Chiradzulu men control 52 % of the resources and women control 48%, in Nsanje and Zomba men control 73% of the resources and women 27%. Whereas in Phalombe, men control 76% of the resources while women control 24%.



- Much as men control more resources, women have access to the use of the resource, and this means that even if the women can be engaged in livelihoods activities, the resources will trickle down to the children and OVCs in particular in the household.

1.7 Categorization of communities on the basis of socio-economic status as perceived by the community themselves.

- Below is the table indicating the characteristics of wealth as perceived by the community, and to which category they belong.

CATEGORY	CHARACTERISTICS
<p>RICHEST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None of the OVC household members interviewed in all the six districts are in this category 	<p>The richest has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has more than 150 bags of maize, 8 cows, 15 goats, 100 chickens, 20 pigs, 2 ox-carts, 10 hoes, more 20 hectares of land for cultivation and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a car, motor bike and bicycle, maize mill, servants to cultivate for him, money in the bank, a grocery, cell phone of high standard ▪ Has got a brick, iron roofed house with more than five rooms, more clothes, nice beddings, television, fridge, sofa set, more household utensils with well fed children. ▪ Eats four times a day, and usually eat only one piece of nsima (mtanda umodzi).
<p>RICH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few members of the communities in all the six districts are in this category 	<p>The rich has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has less than 80 bags of maize, 5 cows, 7 goats, 30 chickens, 5 pigs, 1 ox-cart, 5 acres of land for cultivation and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a motor bike, servants to cultivate for him, money in the bank, and a hawker, cell phone of medium standard ▪ Has got a brick, iron roofed house with three rooms, more clothes, beddings of medium standard, television, fridge, sofa set, more household utensils with well fed children. ▪ Eats three times a day, and usually eat two and half pieces of nsima (mitanda iwiri ndi half).
<p>POOR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More members of the community in all the six districts are in this category 	<p>The poor has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has less than 20 bags of maize, 1 cow, 3 goats, 10 chickens, 2 pigs and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a bicycle, sewing machine ▪ Has got a small brick or poled, iron roofed or grass thatched house with three rooms, few clothes, beddings of low standard, black and white television, basic dining table and chairs, some sleep on mat while on a bed of low standard, few household utensils and sometimes their children suffer from malnutrition. ▪ Eats two times a day, and usually eat four pieces of nsima (mitanda four).
<p>VULNERABLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A large number of community members in all the six districts are this category. 	<p>The vulnerable has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has less than 5 bags of maize, 5 chickens, and few different fruit tree ▪ Has got a small poled grass thatched house with one or two rooms, few clothes, sleep on a mat and covers themselves with sacks or wrappers, few household utensils and their children suffer from malnutrition. ▪ They do ganyu in other people's gardens

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eats once or two times every two weeks depending on food availability, and usually eat more than five pieces of nsima (mitanda four).
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- According to this wealth ranking table, none of the OVC household members that were interviewed belong to the richest. Some few members belong to the rich category and the majority of them are in the poor and vulnerable category. This means that if the organization and other stakeholders can work towards empowering them, they will move into the rich/and or richest category.

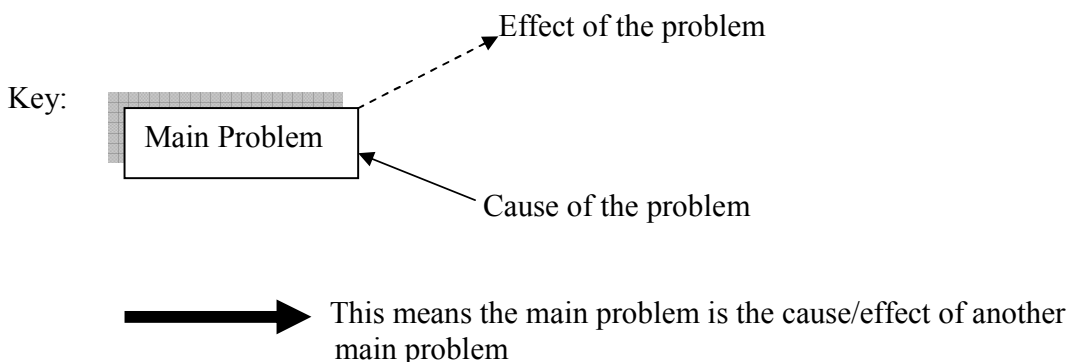
2.0 OBJECTIVE 2: TO STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF 420 OVC HOUSEHOLDS TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS PROVIDED BY WOMEN GROUPS BY 2012.

2.1 General challenges that communities face in the districts

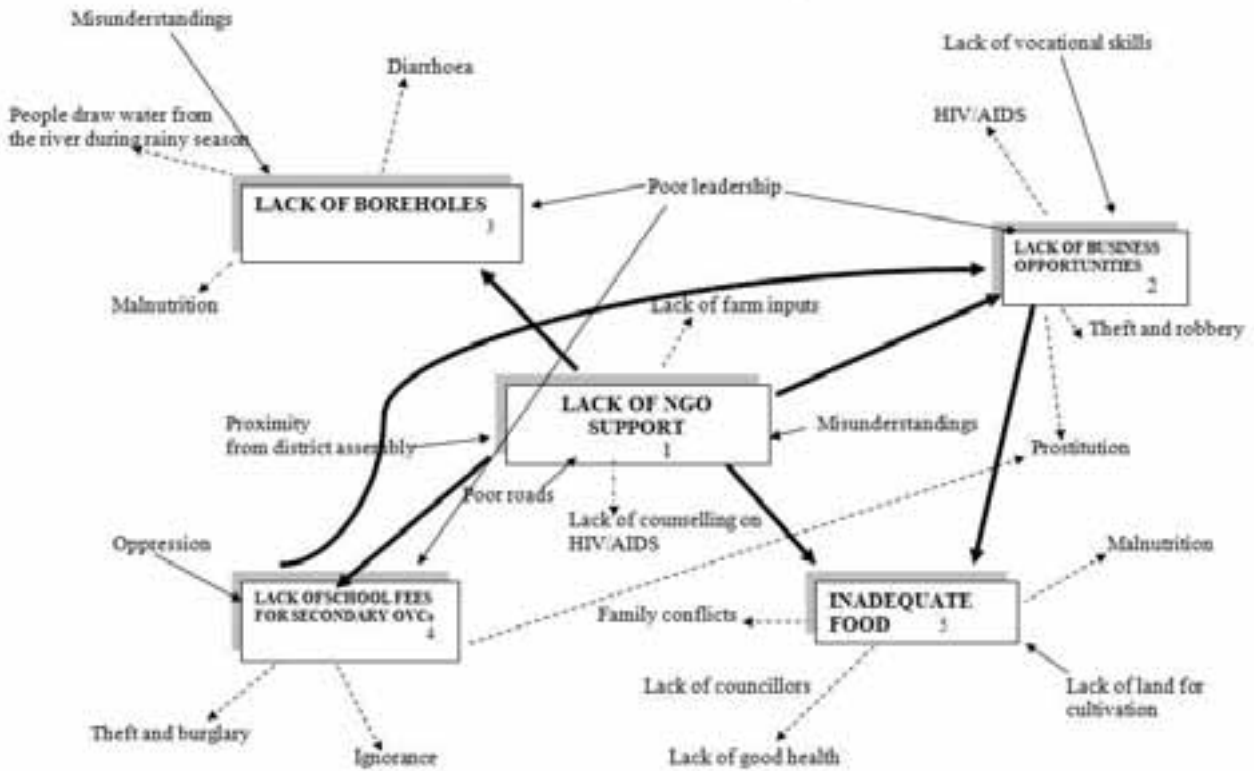
Needs assessment was done in communities across the six districts. This exercise was carried out to establish the challenges that OVC households are facing so that a vulnerability assessment menu is produced that could be linked with the existing Livelihoods programs in the six districts and to let the project team decide on the appropriate livelihoods interventions that will be implemented in the districts. In these communities a number of participatory tools were used. These tools were the Cause Effect Analysis Flowchart, Community Gendered Resource Mapping, Seasonal availability of resources, Wealth Rankings and Gender Roles profile. These were later analyzed in order to establish their skills and competences, goals and aspirations, structures, and how marriage systems affect the lives of OVCs when their parents die.

Twelve challenges were identified with each group but only five challenges were prioritized in each cause effect analysis flowchart as a standard number to establish true information to encourage participation and to make it more understandable, usable and easy to interpret.

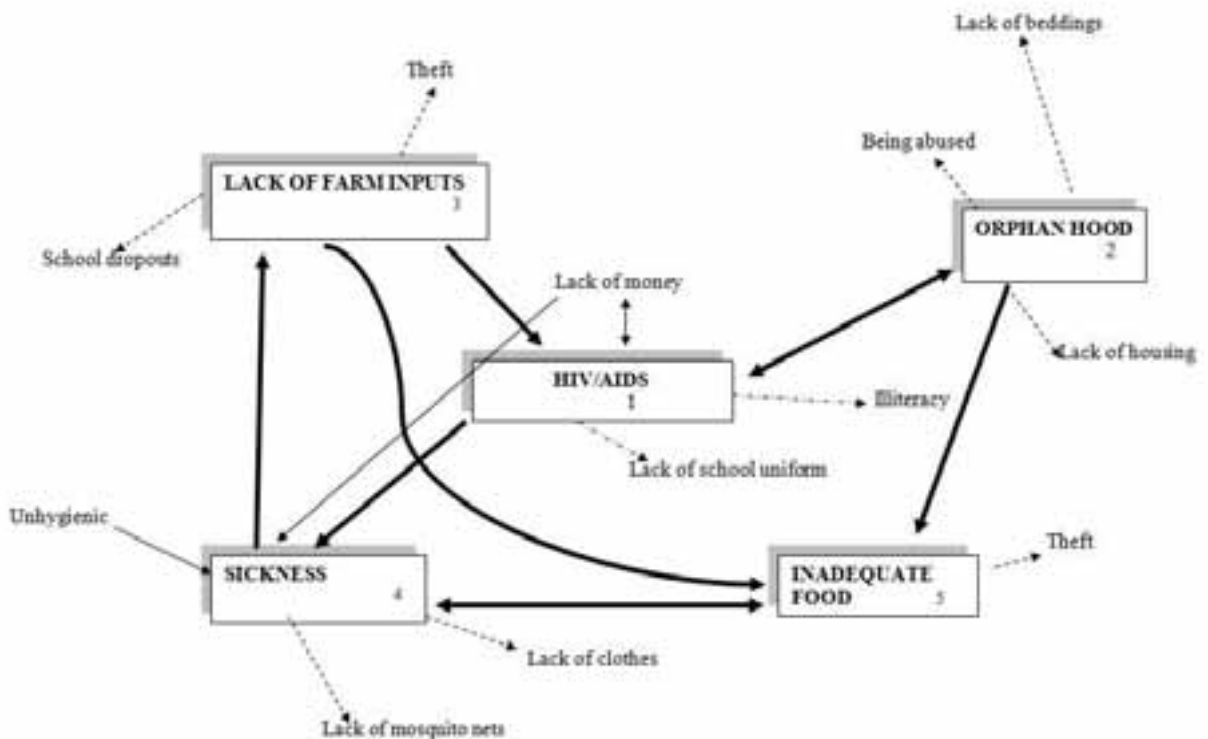
Key to Cause Effect Analysis Flowchart



CAUSE EFFECT ANALYSIS FLOWCHART – CHIRADZULU (CHITEMBERE CBO)



CAUSE EFFECT ANALYSIS FLOWCHART – PHALOMBE (MASANGANO CBO)



PROBLEM	MORE PROBLEMATIC	COPING STRATEGIES	SUGGESTED SOLUTION
Inadequate food and lack of money (Kasungu)	With food one can have good health and energy, and if one has enough food, can sell some and pay school fees. If you have enough money you can buy food, fertilizer, household needs, and it's easy to take care of orphans.	They do ganyu of cultivating in other peoples, gardens and cultivating in their own gardens. Doing small scale business of selling pan cakes, zitumbuwa, vegetables, tomato and brewing and selling beer Selling livestock Breaking and selling quarry stones Collecting and selling river sand Winter cropping, in which they cultivate vegetables and maize	To find support from NGOs There is need for linkage with NGOs, extension workers and good leadership Find NGOs to support them with money to start small scale enterprises, and to support them with fertilizer, seed and livestock
Lack of rainfall/drought, lack of safe water and inadequate food (Nsanje)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water is the source of food ▪ HIV/AIDS is increasing because of lack of food which comes as a result of lack of rainfall ▪ When the rain comes, piece works are available ▪ More activities both at household and community level depend on water ▪ Orphanhood is bearable when one has food ▪ Even in the absence of floods they don't have food ▪ When you have food in the house, you can provide good assistance to HIV/AIDS infected and affected people ▪ When the child is well fed, even if there 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cultivating in the mountains ▪ Practicing winter cropping ▪ Selling trees ▪ Livestock farming ▪ Contribute money to repair un functional boreholes ▪ Fetching water from the river ▪ Doing ganyu of cultivating in other people's gardens ▪ Doing small scale business in form of buying and selling tomato, brewing and selling beer, moulding bricks, firewood, ▪ Doing kulowa kufa business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plant more trees ▪ Drill boreholes for irrigation ▪ Seek support of treadle pumps from NGOs ▪ Government and NGOs should support them with boreholes and irrigation farming ▪ Should start irrigation farming ▪ Should access extension services on farming

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> is no guardian, will be happy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGOs should support them with relief food and farm inputs
HIV/AIDS, Inadequate food and lack of NGO support (Phalombe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS is the source increased number of orphans and continuous illnesses in the district HIV/AIDS is also causing food shortage, because the people who are infected cannot cultivate, and most of the household items are being sold in order to have money to support HIV patients If NGOs can be in their community, they would assist them with farm inputs, mitigating the impact environmental degradation NGOs also provide support in times of floods They also help in reducing the problems that orphans face 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation activities for the youth Doing ganyu, to have money to avoid prostitution Conduct awareness meetings to sensitize people about HIV prevention CBO members visiting HBC patients They practice winter cropping along the river banks Doing small scale business like selling thobwa, tomato Saving and lending to each other They contribute money to support OVCs Raise funds through begging from the richest Provision of counselling services for HIV test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage abstinence and faithfulness in the community Should have enough condoms in their communities Need to have farm inputs to cultivate more food They should practice irrigation farming Need more technical trainings so that they can approach NGOs with confidence Work hand in hand with NGOs to reach more people with HIV messages Encourage people to stop practicing extra marital relationships
HIV/AIDS, Increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS is the source of illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Started a CBO to disseminate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide IGA

<p>number of OVCs and lack of farm inputs (Zomba)</p>	<p>and lack of support for OVCs because more children do not go to school as they spend more time caring for parents, and more resources are spent for caring for HIV patients, which follows that it is the cause of food shortage and increased number of orphans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Because of increased number of OVCs, there are no school fees, and there is competition among OVCs for the few resources. ▪ With fertilizer they can produce more food, and when the children have eaten, they can manage to walk to long distant schools. ▪ They still survive with the unsafe water that they use, but fertilizer will assist them to produce more food which is a basic need. ▪ When you can have fertilizer it becomes easy to care for OVCs because one produces more food. 	<p>HIV/AIDS messages in the communities and provide VCT services and care for OVCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Guardians are encouraged to send the OVCs to school and to provide proper care and support to OVCs. ▪ Doing ganyu of cultivating, and do small scale enterprises of brewing beer, and selling livestock to buy fertilizer, and they do winter cropping ▪ They apply animal and composite manure ▪ Doing ganyu to buy fertilizer in small quantities from the local markets ▪ Some people received coupons to buy subsidized fertilizer. 	<p>activities to caregivers and OVCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs of good will should provide a maize mill ▪ Start a saving and lending association ▪ Promote sanitation and hygiene ▪ NGOs should provide OVC households with farm inputs on loan, and government should bring subsidized fertilizer on time ▪ Government should abolish coupons and just reduce the price of fertilizer so that more people should benefit ▪ NGOs should support them with livestock so that they can be using animal manure
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<p>Lack of NGO support, Inadequate food and Lack of livestock (Chiradzulu)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NGOs provide support to start small scale businesses ▪ NGOs would provide fertilizer to increase food at household level, pay school fees for OVCs and drill boreholes. ▪ When you have food you are able to take care of OVCs ▪ When you have livestock you can sell some and raise capital to start small scale business, and pay school fees for OVCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Started youth clubs to help themselves ▪ Winter cropping using manure ▪ Weaving mats ▪ Making composite manure ▪ Planting more trees to prevent soil erosion ▪ Raring other people's livestock to be paid a kid after the animal has given birth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To have good leaders to work hand in hand with each other n the community ▪ Need to have a good road network ▪ Need to find NGOs that can support them with farm inputs and livestock ▪ Agriculture extension workers should assist them with animal vaccines
<p>HIV/AIDS, Lack of money, Lack of farm inputs (Mchinji)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When you are sick because of HIV/AIDS, you cannot cultivate ▪ Employed people can also contract HIV ▪ When you have money, you can buy food, you can ably take care of OVCs and you can send them to school. ▪ When you have money you can also buy water guard and firewood for boiling drinking water ▪ Without farm inputs you cannot harvest more food and without enough food you cannot have money. ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Make composite manure ▪ Do ganyu to find money to buy fertilizer in small quantities ▪ Doing small scale enterprises of brewing beer ▪ Winter cropping and vegetable growing ▪ Doing ganyu of kusoka tobacco, harvesting groundnuts, ▪ Selling livestock and firewood ▪ Doing small businesses of selling thobwa and bananas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote abstinence ▪ Should stop promoting the use of condoms and ARVs ▪ NGOs to support them with loans to start small scale businesses, and farm inputs on loan, and livestock ▪ Government should reduce the price of fertilizer, so that iit can be

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ accessible by all. NGOs and government to introduce adult literacy programmes
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PROBLEM ANALYSIS TABLE

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
Kasungu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of enough land for cultivation ▪ Lack of fertilizer ▪ Increased number of OVCs ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of capital to start small scale businesses ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malnutrition in children and adults ▪ Prostitution ▪ Lack of peace in homes ▪ Breakups of marriages ▪ High school dropouts ▪ High crime rates ▪ Lack of clothes ▪ Lack of blankets ▪ Lack of food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doing casual labour ▪ Selling livestock ▪ Doing katapila ▪ Building houses for other people ▪ Collecting and selling river sand ▪ Breaking and selling quarry stones ▪ Weaving mats ▪ Doing carpentry ▪ Digging wells for other people ▪ Tinsmith ▪ Small scale enterprises ▪ Moulding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflect programme ▪ Poultry, goat, pig and sheep pass on programme ▪ Rain fed, winter cropping and irrigation farming ▪ Farm in puts on loan ▪ Daily cattle ▪ Education support ▪ Soil conservation ▪ Village Savings and Lending Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment at household level 1. Food Security programme • Village Savings and Lending Association • Farm in puts • Crop diversification • Winter cropping

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bricks ▪ Food for work ▪ Sawyer ▪ Crop and animal production ▪ Agro-forestry 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production • Daily cattle farming • Food processing – solar dryer <p>2. Education support</p>
Chiradzulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of NGO support ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor roads ▪ Proximity to the DCs office ▪ Misunderstandings ▪ Poor leadership ▪ Inadequate and or excessive rainfall ▪ Inadequate land for cultivation ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Increased number of orphans ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of farm inputs ▪ Lack of livestock and livestock diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of food ▪ Lack of boreholes ▪ Lack of school fees for secondary school OVCs ▪ Increased number of OVCs ▪ Prostitution ▪ Famine ▪ High crime rate ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of manure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digging wells and pit latrines ▪ Making hoes and hoe handles ▪ Tin smith, carpentry ▪ Weaving baskets, mats ▪ Tailoring ▪ Collecting and selling river and dambo sand ▪ Vegetable farming ▪ Winter cropping ▪ Making and selling lines for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Winter cropping ▪ IGA groups ▪ Goat farming pass on ▪ Piggery pass on ▪ Poultry farming ▪ Rabbit farming ▪ Daily cattle farming ▪ Farm inputs programme ▪ Mass literacy ▪ Community Savings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm inputs 2. Livestock production 3. VSLA 4. Education support for OVCs 5. Water and sanitation 6. Chilli farming

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Don't have anything to sell to cope with hunger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ livestock ▪ Charcoal making ▪ A forestation ▪ Lending each other livestock to give back a kid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment Project (COMSIP) ▪ Village Savings and lending Association 	
Nsanje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drought ▪ Lack of safe/portable water ▪ Inadequate food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive cutting down of trees ▪ Climate change ▪ Government not drilling boreholes ▪ Overpopulation ▪ Floods ▪ Lack of enough land for cultivation ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of money ▪ Dry spell ▪ Soil degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drinking water from unprotected wells ▪ Lack of food ▪ Women being raped due to long distances when fetching water ▪ Cholera ▪ Unable to perform water related activities like – washing clothes, and other household chores ▪ High crime rates ▪ High school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Winter cropping ▪ Selling firewood and charcoal ▪ Tin smith ▪ Livestock farming ▪ Resource mobilization ▪ Moulding bricks ▪ Business skills ▪ Kulowa kufa business ▪ Brewing and selling beer ▪ Weaving mats ▪ Carving mortals and hoe handles ▪ Sawyer ▪ Moulding pots ▪ Breaking and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock farming ▪ Rain fed and winter cropping ▪ Fishing ▪ Bakery ▪ Juice processing from fruits like baobab and mango ▪ Poultry farming - layers ▪ Cattle farming for fattening for beef ▪ Beekeeping ▪ Vocational skills ▪ Fruit grafting ▪ Rice farming, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Livestock production - goats 2. Winter cropping and irrigation farming – canal irrigation 3. VSLA 4. Bakery 5. Beekeeping 6. Juice processing

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> dropouts ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Conflicts in families ▪ Increased number of OVCs ▪ Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selling quarry stones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> which include packaging and marketing ▪ Goat and pig farming 	
Phalombe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of NGO support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unprotected sex ▪ Non abstinence and unfaithfulness ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of farm inputs ▪ Orphan hood ▪ Inadequate land for cultivation ▪ Inadequate and or excessive rainfall ▪ Lack of farm inputs ▪ Increased number of OVCs ▪ Lack of good leadership ▪ Lack of quality education ▪ Disrespect of volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of money ▪ Orphan hood ▪ Lack of school fees, uniform ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Sickness ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Prostitution ▪ Theft ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of clothes and blankets ▪ Lack of safe/portable water ▪ Lack of quality education ▪ Control measures for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Charcoal making ▪ Weaving baskets and blooms ▪ Making hoes and handles ▪ Tailoring ▪ Sawyer planks ▪ Moulding pots ▪ Saving and lending ▪ Small scale businesses ▪ Advocacy skills ▪ Fundraising skills ▪ Counselling skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation and rain fed farming ▪ Bakery ▪ Bee keeping ▪ Livestock production-goats, pigs, poultry ▪ Crop diversification – promoting drought tolerant crops ▪ Farm inputs ▪ Grain banks ▪ Food Utilization and Dietary Diversification ▪ Fish farming ▪ Bursary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm inputs • Livestock production – poultry • Crop diversification • Food utilization and dietary diversification • Village Saving and Lending Association 2. Grain banks 3. Fish farming 4. Beekeeping 5. Bakery

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
			floods like vetiva grass is inaccessible		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agro-forestry ▪ Water harvesting ▪ Savings and credit cooperative 	
Zomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Increased number of orphans and orphan hood ▪ Lack of farm inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marriage break ups ▪ Lack of openness in families ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of vocational skills ▪ Inadequate food ▪ No fertilizers in the markets ▪ High cost of farm inputs ▪ Unemployment ▪ Coupons are given to few people ▪ Lack of extension services ▪ Corruption at selling points of fertilizer ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of development activities, food, quality education, increased number of OVCs and lack of support for OVCs ▪ Lack of vocational skills, food, school fees, clothes ▪ Lack of food, prostitution, theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small scale businesses ▪ Composite manure making ▪ Carpentry, weaving ▪ Collecting sand and moulding bricks ▪ Tin smith ▪ Knitting ▪ Fundraising skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Banana production ▪ Fish farming ▪ Piggery ▪ Irrigation and winter cropping ▪ Bakery ▪ Mushroom production ▪ Goat farming ▪ Knitting and embroidery ▪ IGAs ▪ Bee keeping ▪ Saving and lending ▪ Seed multiplication ▪ Poultry production ▪ Education support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm inputs 2. Livestock production 3. Horticulture 4. VSLA 5. Composite manure making ▪ Large scale fish farming ▪ Bakery
MCHINJI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS, ▪ Lack of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prostitution ▪ Increased number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children's future is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Weaving baskets, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security which 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm inputs

DISTRICT	MAIN CHALLENGE MEN/WOMEN	CAUSES	EFFECTS	SKILLS/COMPETENCES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM	DISTRICT LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTIONS	PROPOSED LIVELIHOOD INTERVENTION
	farm inputs, and Lack of money	<p>of orphans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Infidelity ▪ Availability of condoms and ARVs ▪ Not fearing the virus ▪ Drunkenness ▪ Pornographic films ▪ Lack of business opportunities ▪ Unemployment ▪ Lack of NGO support ▪ Lack of education ▪ Lack of markets ▪ Men's domination 	<p>compromised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment ▪ Lack of food ▪ Lack of money ▪ Increased number of OVCSs ▪ Lack of good houses, clothes, ▪ Prostitution, theft, lack of farm inputs ▪ Increased illiteracy among OVCs 	<p>tinsmith, tailoring, and carpentry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bicycle hiring business, moulding bricks, brewing beer ▪ Carving hoe handles ▪ Collecting and selling sand ▪ Drying vegetables and fruits ▪ Digging wells ▪ Building houses ▪ Juice making and processing 	<p>include: crop production, livestock production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Irrigation farming ▪ Fish farming ▪ Daily farming ▪ Piggery, goat and guinea fowl farming ▪ Bakery ▪ Oil processing ▪ Vocational skills training ▪ Economic empowerment – ASCAs ▪ Linking farmers to potential buyers ▪ Water and sanitation ▪ A forestation ▪ Capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production – poultry, goat • Village saving and loan association • Irrigation farming • Fish farming • Winter cropping – vegetables • Bore hole drilling

2.2 LIVELIHOODS INTERVENTIONS FOR ALL THE 6 DISTRICTS

Government sectors and NGOs engaged in livelihoods activities are implementing different interventions in the 6 districts and these include the following:

Economic Empowerment

Food Security

- Rain fed farming where farmers receive drought tolerant seeds, does seed multiplication like cassava and in other places the farmers are given fertilizer.
- Winter cropping, communities are encouraged to cultivate maize and vegetables through irrigation using treadle pumps.
- Communal gardens for supporting CBCCs in the communities, in this they combine both rain fed and winter cropping type of farming.
- Livestock production where they are doing goat multiplication (that is giving goats to OVC families on loan to give back in kind), pig and chicken production.
- Fish farming through construction of fish ponds owned by community groups.
- Bee – Keeping in form using wooden beehives.
- Distribution of relief items to affected and infected HIV/AIDS households.

Income Generating Activities

- Women empowerment through food processing and provision of IGA equipment to produce bread, juice from wild fruits, malambe, paw paw, bwemba and masau.
- Loan disbursement to community groups doing small scale business.
- Training communities in business management skills

Education Support

Support OVCs with school fees

2.2.1 MENU OF LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS FOR ALL THE 6 DISTRICTS

- Since the districts are implementing different livelihoods interventions, a menu of livelihoods interventions for each district has been produced as shown on the table below:

DISTRICT	MENU OF LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS
Kasungu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment at household level 3. Food Security programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Savings and Lending Association • Farm inputs • Crop diversification • Winter cropping • Livestock production • Dairy cattle farming • Food processing – solar dryer 4. Education support
Chiradzulu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment 7. Farm inputs 8. Livestock production

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. VSLA 10. Education support for OVCs 11. Water and sanitation 12. Chilli farming
Nsanje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security 7. Livestock production - goats 8. Winter cropping and irrigation farming – canal irrigation 9. VSLA 10. Bakery 11. Beekeeping 12. Juice processing
Phalombe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm inputs • Livestock production – poultry • Crop diversification • Food utilization and dietary diversification • Village Saving and Lending Association • Grain banks • Fish farming • Beekeeping • Bakery
Zomba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm inputs 2. Livestock production 3. Horticulture 4. VSLA 5. Composite manure making ▪ Large scale fish farming ▪ Bakery
Mchinji	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm inputs ▪ Livestock production – poultry, goat ▪ Village saving and loan association ▪ Irrigation farming ▪ Fish farming ▪ Winter cropping – vegetables ▪ Bore hole drilling

2.2.2 Marriage Systems in the six districts

Patrilineal system

- Patrilineal system of marriage is mainly practiced in the northern part of Kasungu and in Nsanje district. In this system a man pays marriage goods to the woman's parents in form of money or cows, and the man takes the woman to his home. If a husband dies, the wife takes the children and the property to her home village. However the

property is shared between the wife and the husband relatives. But when the husband's relatives are good the wife is allowed to stay at the husband's home with the children.

- When the wife dies at the husband's home the husband takes care of the children and the property, even if he remarries.
- In the case where both parents die, the husband's relatives take care of the children and the property is shared between the two sides.

Matrilineal system

- Matrilineal system of marriage is in two forms, i.e. Chikamwini and Chitengwa¹. In the first form the husband stay at the wife's residence, and in the other form the husband takes the wife to his home but after staying at the wife's residence. In all these of matrilineal system, when the husband dies the property remains with the wife and she takes care of the children. And when the wife dies the husband takes care of the children, although in other circumstances the husband goes back to his home village leaving the children with the wife's relatives.
- In the case where both parents die, the property is also shared between the two sides and the children stay with the wife's relatives, because by virtue of decent system in this system of marriage decent is traced through women, unlike in the patrilineal system in which decent is traced through men.

2.3 Key Individual players at District and the role they play in OVC care

1. The District Commissioner

The district commissioner is responsible for the coordination of all the socio – economic activities that are done in the districts.

2. District Social Welfare Officer

The district social welfare officer is another key player for the project because it is through this office that all OVC activities in the districts are implemented. The district social welfare officers are responsible for ensuring quality OVC care and that OVC activities in the district are being implemented according to policy and standards laid by the government of Malawi and according to the District Action Plans.

3. District Community Development Officer

This person will be involved in all the livelihoods interventions that will be implemented in the OVC households in all the districts.

¹ Refer to glossary for clarifications of these terms

2.4 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF WOMEN PROJECT

Stakeholder Groups	Interest (s) at stake in Relation to the project	Effect of Project on interests + = more effect on project 0 = no effect on project - = less effect on project + 0 -	Importance of stakeholder success of project U=unknown 1=Little/No importance 2=Some importance 3=Moderate importance 4=Very important 5=Critical player	Degree of influence of stakeholder over project U=unknown 1=Little/No Influence 2=Some influence 3=Moderate influence 4=Significant Influence 5=Very Influential
District Social Welfare Office	Achievements of targets	+	5	5
	Control over resources	0	2	2
	Patronage of DSWO	+	5	5
District Executive Committee	Progress of the project	+	5	2
	Patronage of the District Com	+	3	4
	Supervision of the project	-	2	2
DACC/OVC sub technical committee	Provision OVC quality care	+	5	5
CACC/OVC Sub technical committee at TA level	Supervision of CBOs	+	5	5
CBOs	Identification of HVs	+	5	5
	Supervision of HVs	+	5	5
	Support from communities	+	5	5
NOVOC staff	Overall project implementation	+	5	5

3.0 General Conclusion

The exercise was intended to produce basic information about the six districts for the project. From this information a livelihoods menu for the six districts has been produced. The organization will continue working with Chiradzulu district but only in VSLAs with the previous two groups.

4.0 REFERENCES

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