



**SOCIAL MAPPING REPORT
FOR
STRENGTHENING CBOs/FBOs CAPACITIES FOR OVC CARE
AND
SUPPORT**



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SUBMITTED TO: THE PROGRAMME MANAGER - NOVOC

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Cover picture

Chinunkha community members in Chitipa during Social Mapping exercise.

Acknowledgement

This Social Mapping report is one in a series produced through collaborative efforts between the Social Welfare offices from two districts of Chitipa and Chitipa 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: Miss Annie Makwasa and Mr. Kingsley Mwanja are gratefully acknowledged.

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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 Salima and Chitipa 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 type livelihoods interventions that will be implemented in these two districts through 8 CBOs, 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 two districts; therefore this information can only be used with the consent from the two district assemblies and from district Network of Organizations for Vulnerable and Orphaned Children and the Secretariat.

GLOSSARY

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
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.
CHAD	Children with Hope And Destiny
CHIKAMWINI	The type of marriage system in which the husband go to stay to the wife's residence called matrilineal.
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	The anthropological term for kinship
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 CBOs/FBOs Capacity OVC Care and Support.*”. This project aims at improving the capacity of service providers (CBOs/FBOs) 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 CBOs/FBOs, limited technical skills of CBOs/FBOs 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 overall goal of this project is to improve quality of life of 1, 200 OVC through strengthening community level women empowerment initiatives by 2010. In order to fulfil this goal this project aims to achieve the following objectives: To strengthen the capacity of 200 OVC households to support themselves through sustainable agricultural livelihoods provided by CBOs/FBOs by 2010; To strengthen community led OVC care and support initiatives by 2010 through targeted CBOs/FBOs; and to enhance the organizational capacity of 8 CBOs/FBOs .

In pursuit of this goal as a first step, the organization carried out a Social Mapping exercise in two target districts.

Purpose

The main purpose of the exercise was to identify the needs of OVCs in relation to livelihoods interventions, and identify livelihoods interventions that are being implemented by other partners in the two districts, so that OVCs are supported with sustainable and suitable livelihoods interventions.

Specific objectives of the exercise

- To establish the situation of OVC in the two districts
- To determine the type and quality of comprehensive OVC Care (refer to National Plan of Action) and Support to Orphans such as provision of basic package services (health, nutrition, psychology and education) that can be delivered to OVCs for maximum benefits. In particular;
 - Food Security
 - Education
 - Psychosocial Support
 - Economic Empowerment Activities

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 three research assistants, and periodic assistance from Social Welfare Officers from two districts.

PROCESS

A sample of separate male and female members of the community was selected during the Participatory Research Approach in each of the two 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, three research assistants and the District Social Welfare Officers from two districts.

The exercise has identified institutions with Livelihoods interventions in the districts; and NGOs and the type of support and activities they are doing and their coverage.

Through the same exercise a menu of livelihoods for two districts has been produced. 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 THE CAPACITY OF 200 OVC HOUSEHOLDS TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS PROVIDED BY CBOS/FBOS BY 2010.

1.1 General district Profile and situation of OVCs

1.1.1 Salima district

- Salima district is located in the central region of the republic of Malawi with a population of 309,300 and 27,948 Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVCs) in the district, segregated by gender it has 13,833 males and 14,115 females. Salima experiences a warm tropical climate with mean annual temperature of about 22⁰ C. The highest temperatures are experienced in October which at times might go as high as 33 degrees celcius. The lowest temperatures are experienced between June and July. The district has 10 Traditional Authorities, which are Maganga, Kalonga, Pemba, Ndindi, Khombedza, Kuluunda, Kambwiri, Kambalame, Mwanza and Msosa. (Salima SEP 2006-2009: 1,5, 51)
- There are 206 registered CBOs and 315 active 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. (Chawinga, 2009).

1.1.2 Chitipa district

- Chitipa District is located to the Northeast of the Northern Region of Malawi with a total population of 161, 271 and 12,855 OVCs, with gender distribution of 8, 012 males and 4, 843 females. It is bordered by two International Boundaries i.e. Tanzania to the North (Ileje district) and Zambia to the west (Isoka district) It also shares boundaries with Karonga to the North East and Rumphi district to the South. The district has 5 traditional authorities which are;

Mwaulambia, Wenya, Misuku, Kameme and Nthalire. It has a moderate weather with temperature ranging from 22 to 35 degree celsius. (SEP 2006-2009; 15)

- There are 54 registered CBOs, and 476 active CBCCs. (Chunga 2010)

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, in areas of livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- There are 206 registered CBOs in Salima and 54 registered CBOs providing support to OVCs in areas of livelihoods, education, economic empowerment and HIV prevention. Sometimes these CBOs act as intermediaries between NGOs and the communities, as most NGOs channel their support to communities through CBOs; like Chisomo CBO in Salima which is working with Family Health International.
- Below are tables of CBOs distributed according to Traditional Authority.

Table 1: CBOs in Salima

NO	Name of Traditional Authority	Number of CBOs
1	Kalonga	47
2	Mwanza	38
3	Maganga	14
4	Kambwiri	23
5	Msosa	18
6	Pemba	10
7	Kambalame	6
8	Ndindi	11
9	Khombedza	35
10	Kuulunda	4
Total		206

Table 2: CBOs in Chitipa

NO	Name of Traditional Authority	Number of CBOs
1	Mwaulambia	31
2	Wenya	5
3	Misuku	6
4	Kameme	6
5	Nthalire	6
Total		54

- There are also governments and non government organizations that are implementing livelihoods interventions in the two districts. Some of major NGOs implementing livelihoods activities in the two districts are listed below.

Table 3: NGOs implementing livelihoods interventions

DISTRICT	NAME OF NGO	TYPE OF INTERVENTION
SALIMA	Family Health International	<i>Food security</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed multiplication • Promotion of seed banks

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBCC communal gardens • Livestock production • Irrigation farming • Backyard gardens • Soil and water conservation <p><i>Economic empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) • Different income generation activities • Business management trainings
	World Vision International	<p><i>Food security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation farming • Crop diversification • Seed multiplication • Livestock production – pass on programme
	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	<p><i>Food security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of grain banks • Promotion of backyard gardens • Crop production and processing – soya beans (processing milk and other products from soya) • Promotion of manure making <p><i>Economic empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing women groups to form VSLAs • Provide startup capital to women groups
CHITIPA	World Vision International	<p><i>Food security</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of oil processing from sunflower • Irrigation farming • Fish farming through promotion of fish ponds • Banana production • Rice production • Livestock production – goat farming and rabbitry • Poultry farming – turkey and chicken production • Beekeeping • Promotion of horticulture <p><i>Economic empowerment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started a skills centre where the youths are being trained in: tinsmith, tailoring, bricklaying,

		welding, carpentry and bakery.
	CHAD	<i>Food security</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal gardens by providing farm inputs to communities to cultivate for OVCs • Livestock production with groups through soft loans, and provision of goats, pigs and chickens <i>Economic empowerment</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize CBOs to form VSLAs • Provide direct support to OVCs

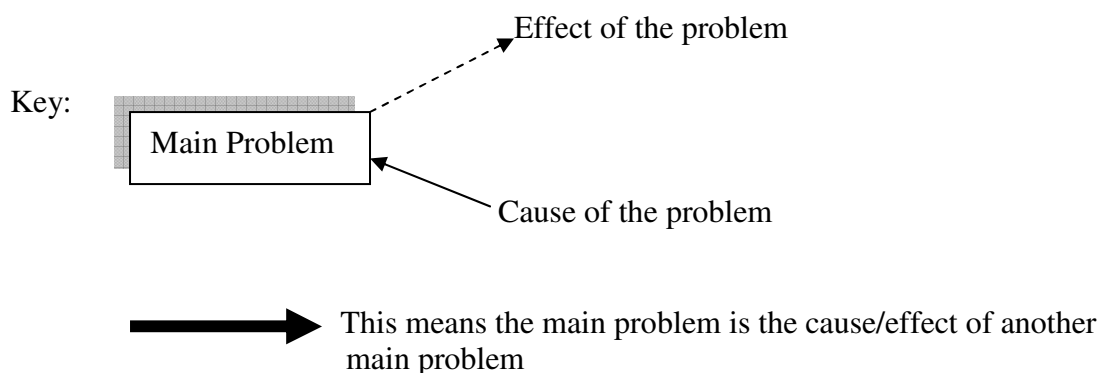
1.3 NEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE TWO DISTRICTS

General challenges that communities face in the districts

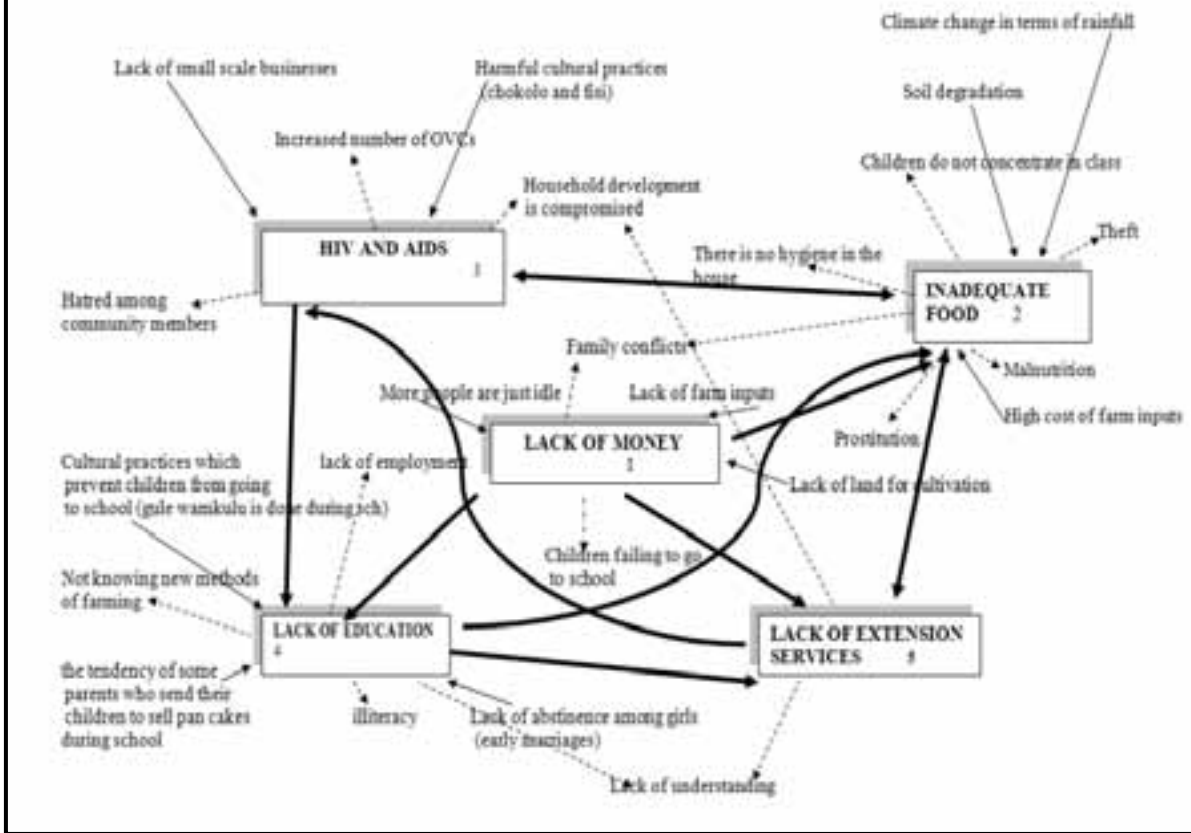
Needs assessment was done in communities across the two districts. This exercise was carried out to establish the challenges that OVC households are facing so that a vulnerability assessment menu is produced that could be linked with the existing Livelihoods programs in the two districts and to let the 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.

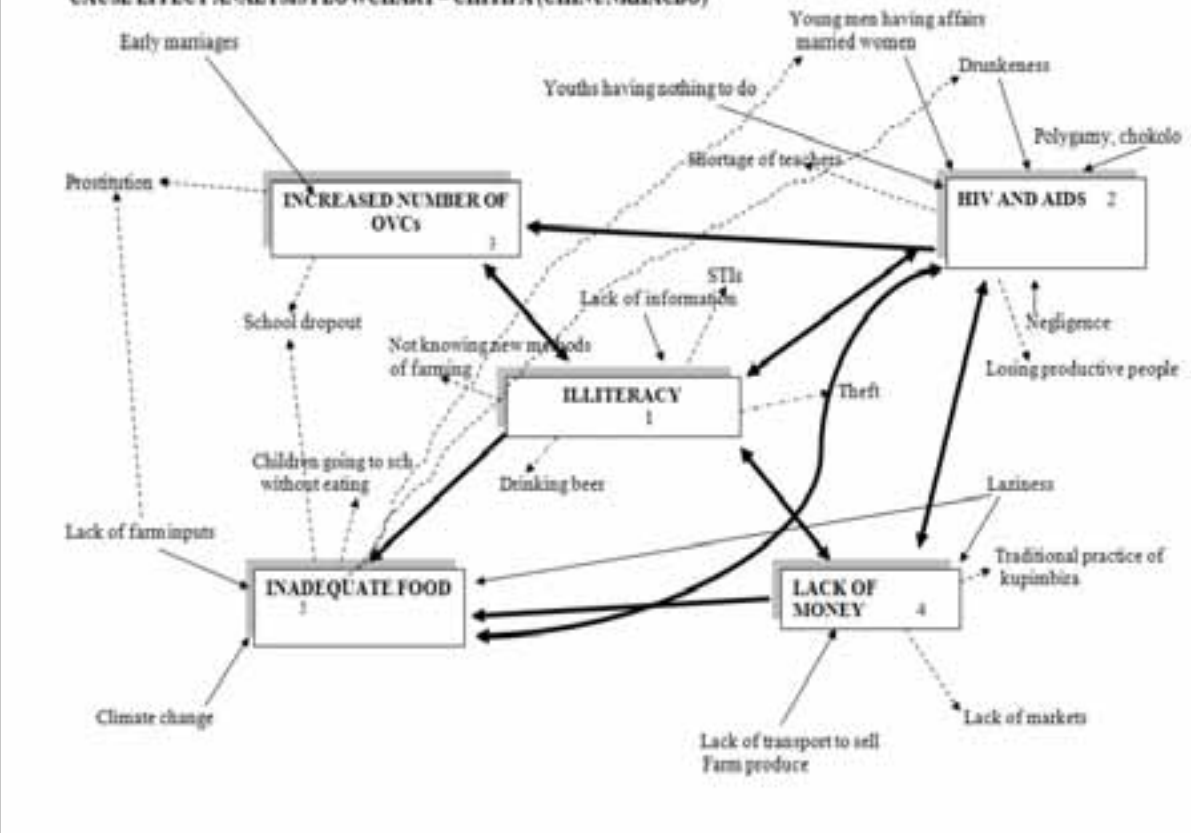
Key to Cause Effect Analysis Flowchart



CAUSE EFFECT ANALYSIS FLOWCHART – SALIMA (CHITALA CBO)



CAUSE EFFECT ANALYSIS FLOWCHART – CHITIPA (CHINUNKHACBO)



INFORMATION NEEDS SYNTHESIS FOR ALL THE CBOs			
PROBLEM	MORE PROBLEMATIC	COPING STRATEGIES	SUGGESTED SOLUTION
HIV/AIDS and Lack of money (Salima)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More food is used when one is infected, and one cannot cultivate when sick resulting in food shortage. ▪ More challenges have come because of HIV/AIDS ▪ Household property is sold to care for HIV/AIDS patients ▪ When you have money, you can go for training and access extension services easily ▪ If you have money you can go to school and get educated. ▪ If you have money you can buy farm inputs and harvest enough food. ▪ People are getting infected with HIV because they are looking for money ▪ Even if one is trained, but if one doesn't have money, it is useless. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They provide VCT services ▪ Urge people to use condoms ▪ The CBO encourage people to practice abstinence ▪ They do ganyu of cultivating in other people's gardens ▪ Winter cropping ▪ Livestock farming ▪ Bicycle hiring business which is popularly known as dampa in Salima ▪ Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) ▪ Doing general farming ▪ Doing small scale business like selling groundnuts, pancakes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct awareness campaigns for HIV prevention ▪ Encourage HIV/AIDS patients to go for ART ▪ Urge families to be open to each other ▪ Modify some of the harmful cultural practices like chokolo (leverate), polygamy and fisi (the art of asking another person to sleep with another man's wife when he is barren) ▪ To have enough capital to start a bigger business ▪ To have enough farm inputs and livestock ▪ To do different trainings including business management ▪ To identify NGOs to assist them with enough money or materials to start businesses ▪ To be hard working and committed
Lack of fertilizer, Lack of money and Illiteacy (Chitipa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe water is needed only if one has enough food which comes from fertilizer ▪ With fertilizer you can produce more food and sell some, in the end you can build a nice house ▪ When you have money you can buy food and fertilizer, mattress and have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Doing small scale enterprises of selling pan cakes, beer, firewood ▪ Doing ganyu, and buy fertilizer in small quantities ▪ Started Village Savings and Loan Associations, and use the money from the pot to buy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensify VSLAs, and introduce it to other villages ▪ Doing small to scale enterprises ▪ To do livestock production ▪ To source for a bigger capital to start meaningful business ▪ Winter cropping and working hard

	<p>nice shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many people are being infected because of prostitution, in their quest to look for money. ▪ If you don't have money you can go out for men get infected with HIV ▪ Even if you are not educated you can do small scale enterprises and have money ▪ If you have money you can buy farm inputs and food ▪ You can have money, but without proper skills you cannot do a meaningful business ▪ People are being infected because they don't have knowledge about HIV/AIDS ▪ People are failing to plan for their lives because of lack of knowledge 	<p>subsidized fertilizer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They do farming ▪ Doing ganyu of moulding bricks and cultivating in other people's gardens ▪ Selling firewood, sugarcane and sweet potato ▪ Winter cropping ▪ Urging people to send their children to school ▪ Urging people to go for HIV test ▪ Provide training of new methods of cultivating maize to cultivating ▪ Opening CBCC and encouraging community members to send their children to the centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging and giving children the right to school materials ▪ Open adult literacy centres ▪ Encourage CBCCs
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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
Salima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Men abandoning their wives ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of money ▪ Women staying overnight, when they go to buy fish for business at the lake, and in the process the sleep with the seller to be given more fish. ▪ Lack of sexual satisfaction between married people ▪ Harmful cultural practices like kupita mphasa, leverate and fisi ▪ Lack of extension services ▪ Lack of businesses ▪ Lack of NGOs to support them ▪ Lack of markets to sell their produce ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of OVCs ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of money ▪ Children caring for themselves ▪ Household development activities are compromised ▪ Hatred among community members because of the sick – suspecting each other of witchcraft ▪ Family conflicts ▪ Lack of extension services ▪ Worship becomes difficult ▪ Failing to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Business skills ▪ Making hoe handles ▪ Moulding bricks ▪ Bicycle business ▪ Weaving mats and baskets ▪ Sawyer ▪ Fishing ▪ Tinsmith ▪ Charcoal making ▪ Beekeeping and honey processing (kufula njuchi) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seed multiplication ▪ Communal gardens ▪ Grain banks ▪ Livestock production – pass on ▪ Irrigation farming ▪ Backyard gardens ▪ Village Savings and Loan Association ▪ Piggery ▪ Fruit juice processing ▪ Beekeeping ▪ Bakery ▪ Mushroom production ▪ Crop diversification and utilization ▪ Education to OVCs ▪ Composite manure making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment at household level 1. Food Security programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Savings and Loan Association • Farm in puts • Crop diversification • Winter cropping • Livestock production • Mushroom production • Fruit juice processing • Beekeeping • Backyard gardens 2. Education support

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"> ▪ Lack of farm inputs ▪ More people are just idle in the community 	<p>provide care and support for the sick</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Child labour ▪ Lack of farm inputs ▪ Lack of clothes and good houses ▪ Children failing to go to school ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Inadequate food 			
Chitipa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of fertilizer ▪ Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Laziness ▪ Lack of good roads lack of markets ▪ Lack of business management skills and businesses ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Lack of enough capital to start meaningful businesses ▪ Lack of employment ▪ Lack of money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of fertilizer ▪ HIV/AIDS ▪ Lack of safe water ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Lack of school fees ▪ Inadequate food ▪ Prostitution ▪ Lack of clothes, blankets and shelter ▪ Traditional practice of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small scale enterprise of brewing and selling beer, firewood, livestock ▪ Village savings and loan association skills ▪ Practicing both rain fed and winter cropping and selling the produce ▪ Making composite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goat production ▪ Wine making ▪ Tailoring ▪ Mushroom production ▪ Bakery ▪ Beekeeping ▪ Daily faming ▪ Piggery ▪ Oil processing ▪ Irrigation – crop diversification ▪ Poultry – turkey and chickens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm in puts 2. Livestock production 3. Winter cropping 4. Communal gardens 5. Grain banks 6. Daily farming 7. Mushroom production 8. Fish farming 9. Village Savings and Loan Association 10. Beekeeping

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"> ▪ Lack of NGO support ▪ High cost of farm inputs ▪ Lack of livestock ▪ Increased number of orphans and other vulnerable children ▪ Lack of school fees 	<p>kupimbira (that is giving of daughter to someone to cancel a debt)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Malnutrition ▪ Theft ▪ Early marriages ▪ Lack of money ▪ Lack of understanding ▪ Not taking part in community and group activities ▪ Increased number of orphans and other vulnerable children ▪ Sexual transmitted infections ▪ Drunkenness ▪ Not knowing new methods of farming ▪ Theft 	<p>manure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Digging wells ▪ Carpentry ▪ Weaving mats, baskets ▪ Carving mortars ▪ Moulding pots and bricks ▪ Bicycle business ▪ Fish farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fish ponds ▪ Rabbitry ▪ Seed multiplication – soya beans ▪ Banana production ▪ Fruit production (nursery and selling of seedlings) ▪ Rice production ▪ Skills centre – training youths in different vocational skills like tailoring, bricklaying, carpentry, welding, tinsmith and bakery ▪ Group approach for livestock production 	

1.3.1 Livelihoods interventions for two districts

Government sectors and NGOs engaged in livelihoods activities are implementing different interventions in the 2 districts and these include the following:

Economic Empowerment

Food Security

- Rain fed farming where farmers receive drought tolerant seeds, does seed multiplication like cassava, rice and soya beans, 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, chicken and turkey production.
- Fish farming through construction of fish ponds owned by community groups.
- Bee – Keeping in form using wooden beehives.

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; mushroom production, daily farming, beekeeping and tailoring.
- Loan disbursement to community groups doing small scale business.
- Training communities in business management skills

Education Support

Support OVCs with school fees

1.3.2 MENU OF LIVELIHOODS OPTIONS FOR CHITIPA AND SALIMA

- 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
Salima	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic empowerment at household level 3. Food Security programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village Savings and Loan Association • Farm in puts • Crop diversification • Winter cropping • Livestock production • Mushroom production • Fruit juice processing • Beekeeping • Backyard gardens 4. Education support
Chitipa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic empowerment at household level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm in puts

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production • Winter cropping • Communal gardens • Grain banks • Daily farming • Mushroom production • Fish farming • Village Savings and Loan Association • Beekeeping
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2.0 OBJECTIVE 2: TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY LED OVC CARE AND SUPPORT INITIATIVES BY 2010 THROUGH TARGETED CBOS/FBOS.

Under this objective a number of tools were used to identify the gaps which exist in the CBOs when providing care and support to OVCs. These tools included; seasonal availability of resources, wealth ranking and CBCC checklist.

2.1 Gaps in terms of support to OVCs

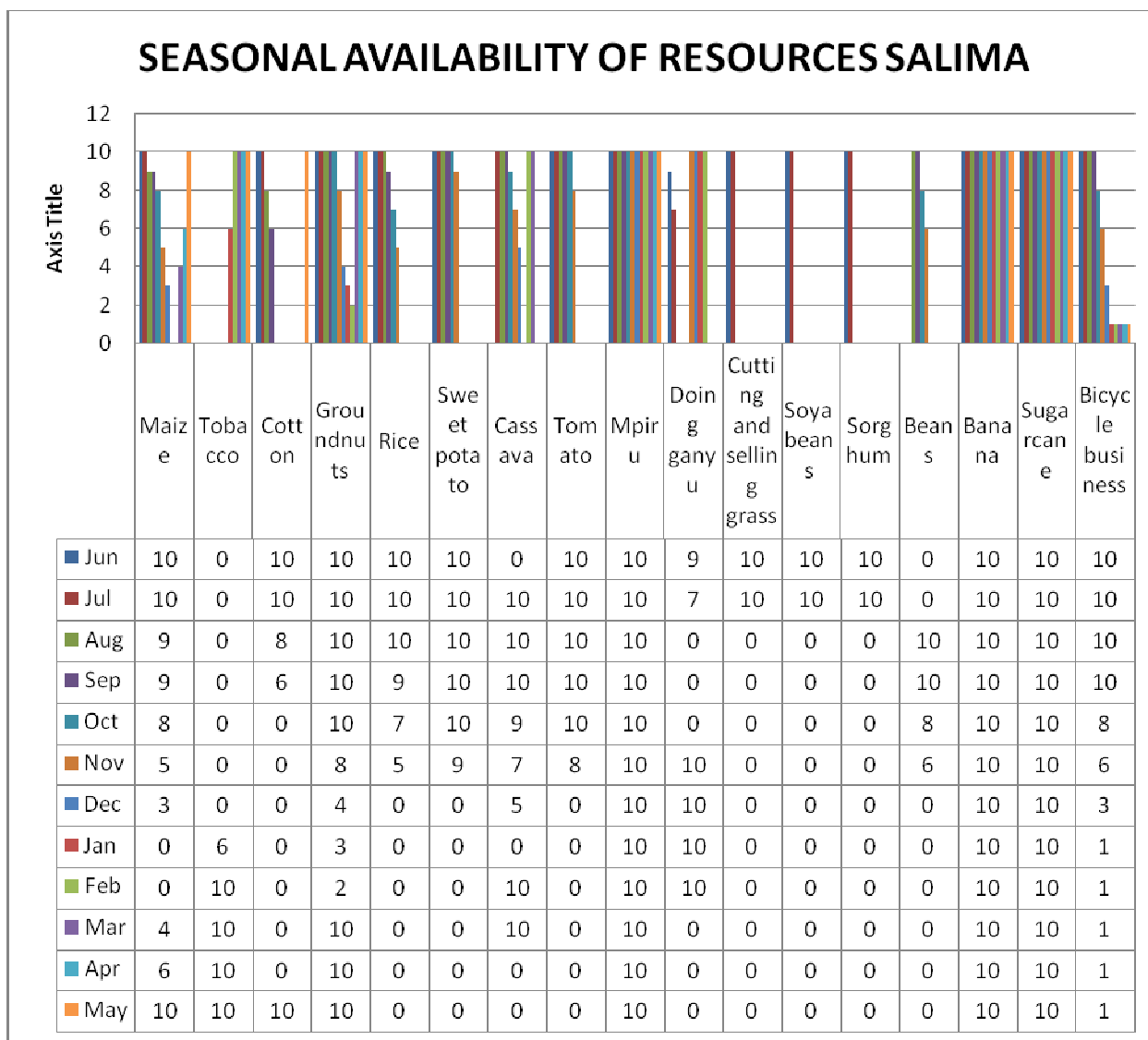
- In all the districts, much as they have care givers for CBCCs, 90 % of them have never been trained, and are manning the CBCCs without any proper knowledge.
- The CBOs have volunteers who carry out OVC activities in each of their target villages, but these volunteers do not conduct home visits to the homes of the OVCs, to check issues of psychosocial, education and general OVC health.

2.1.1 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.

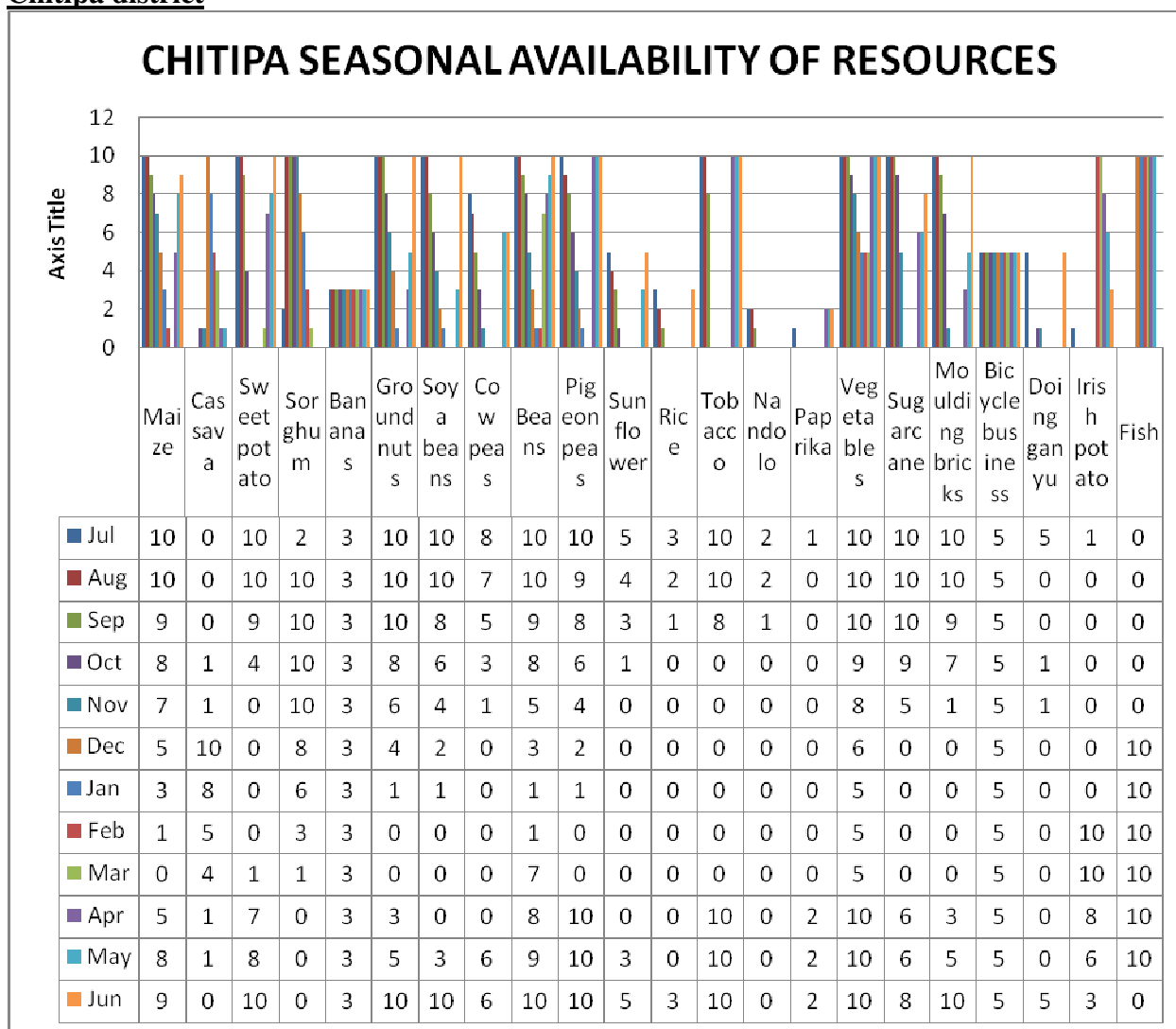
- Community members themselves fail to produce enough food to last for the whole year in order to care for OVCs, as evidenced from the graphs on the seasonal availability of resources for the districts.
- When the resource is not available the household members both man and woman engage in piece work to find money to buy maize, as this is the staple food for all the two districts. Some people mould bricks as a coping strategy, while some engage in mat weaving, and bicycle business. During winter some people cultivate vegetables and sugarcane which they sell to find money to buy maize.
- Many people in the 2 districts rely on farm agriculture, and this means that the livelihoods interventions will fit in well in all the districts.
- Below are graphs showing the availability of livelihoods resources for the districts:

Salima district



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Salima, it is only the bananas, sugarcane, vegetables and bicycle business that is available for the whole year. But it should be noted that not all the community members rely on these resources, because crops like bananas is only grown in some parts of the district, and some of them like bicycle business 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 50 bags, while the majority poor harvest less than 8 bags of maize.

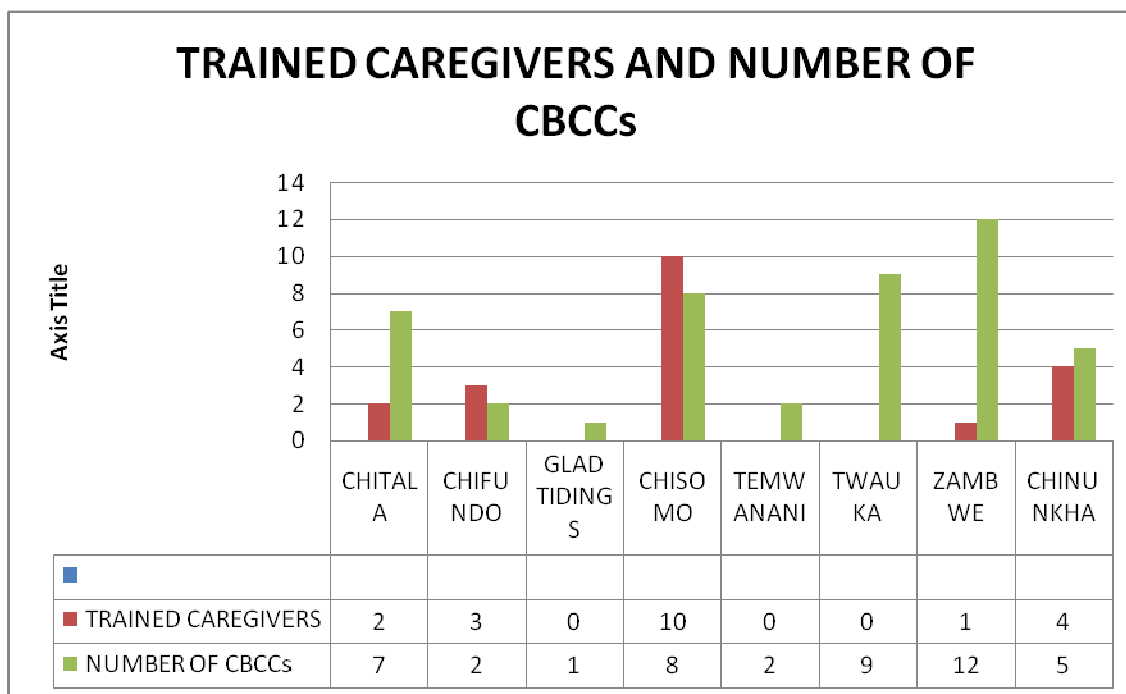
Chitipa district



- According to this seasonal availability of resources graph for Chitipa, it is maize, bananas, beans and bicycle business 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 bananas and beans, and the majority of the communities lack farm inputs to produce more maize at household level.
- The wealth ranking that was done in the district indicated that the richest people in their communities, which are very few, harvest more than 150 bags, while in the majority poor category harvest less than 20 bags.

2.2 Community Based Child Care Centres

- Of the 8 visited CBCCs only 1 CBO have 10 trained caregivers (which is a standard figure) to manage the CBCCs on a rotation basis. In most of the visited CBCCs they have less than 5 trained caregivers. Chitipa, has more untrained than trained caregivers (Chunga 2010).



- Only few CBCCs operate in permanent structures in both districts, with a large number of CBOs operating in temporary shelters, which is either operating under a tree or in church structures.
- Of the 8 CBCCs that were visited from the 8 CBOs, only 3 CBCCs operate in permanent structures. And it is in these 3 CBCCs only that have child friendly toilets, outdoor and indoor play materials though very few.
- In some few CBOs community members take part in the cultivation of maize and soya beans for CBCCs, and in more CBOs community members do not take part in the communal gardens, and instead the CBO volunteers cultivate for themselves.

2.3 COMMUNITIES THAT WILL WORK WITH THE ORGANIZATION FOR THIS PROJECT

- Below is the list of CBOs that will continue working with the organization for the next three years:

DISTRICT	CBO	# OF OVCs	TA	GVH
SALIMA	Glad tidings	240	Maganga	Ngolowindo
	Chisomo	2666	Mwanza	Mwanza, Chilenga,

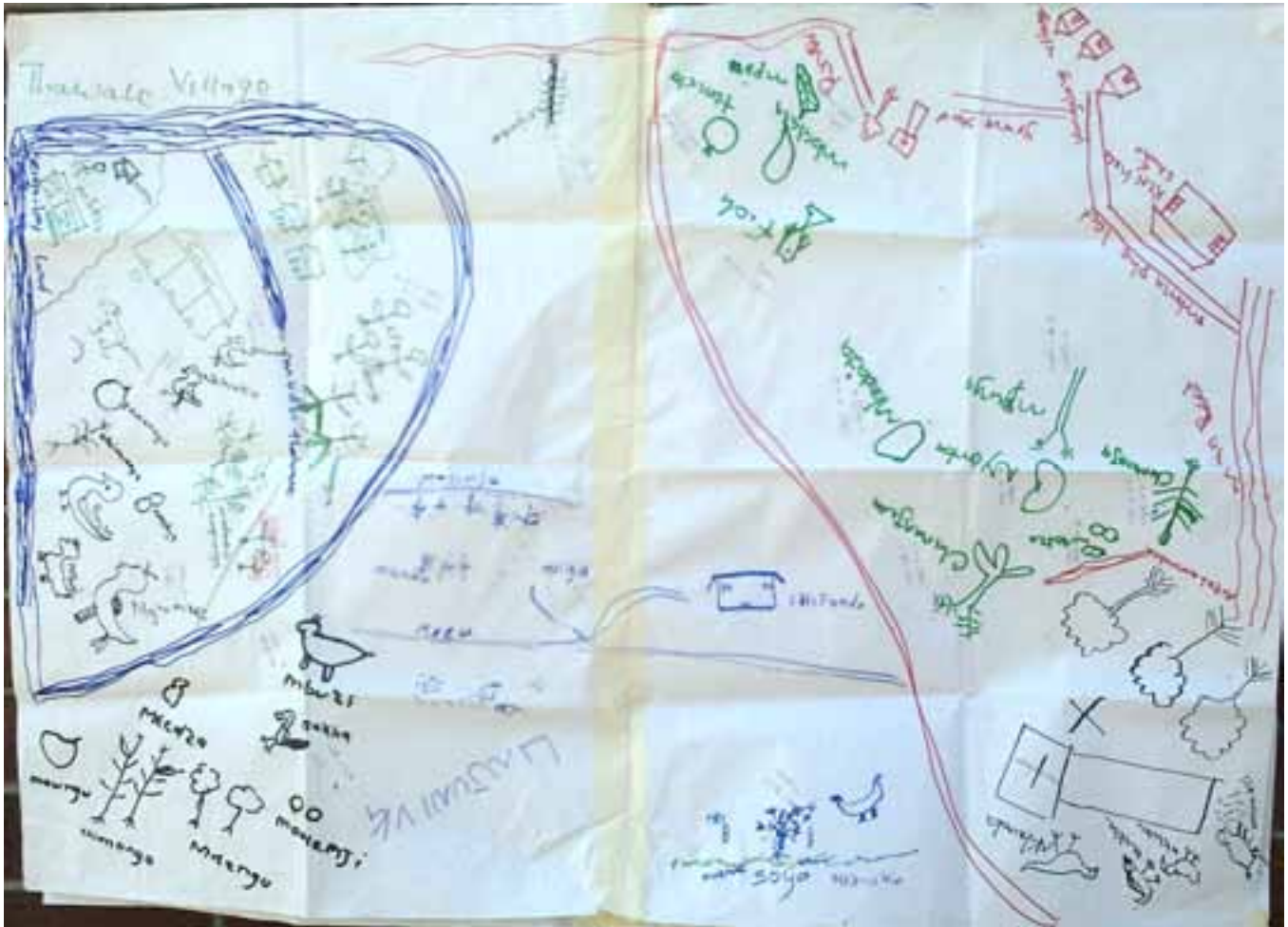
				Ngwata, Imani
	Chifundo	600	Maganga	Daniel
	Chitala	479	Khombedza	Mkhwali, Chisomba, Katundu
CHITIPA	Temwanani	287	Mwaulambia	Mkombanyama
	Twauka	475	Mwaulambia	Masyesye
	Zambwe	160	Mwaulambia	Zambwe
	Chinunkha	360	Mwaulambia	Mwenechinunkha

2.4 ATTITUDES OF MEN TOWARDS WOMEN IN THE CONTROL OF RESOURCES

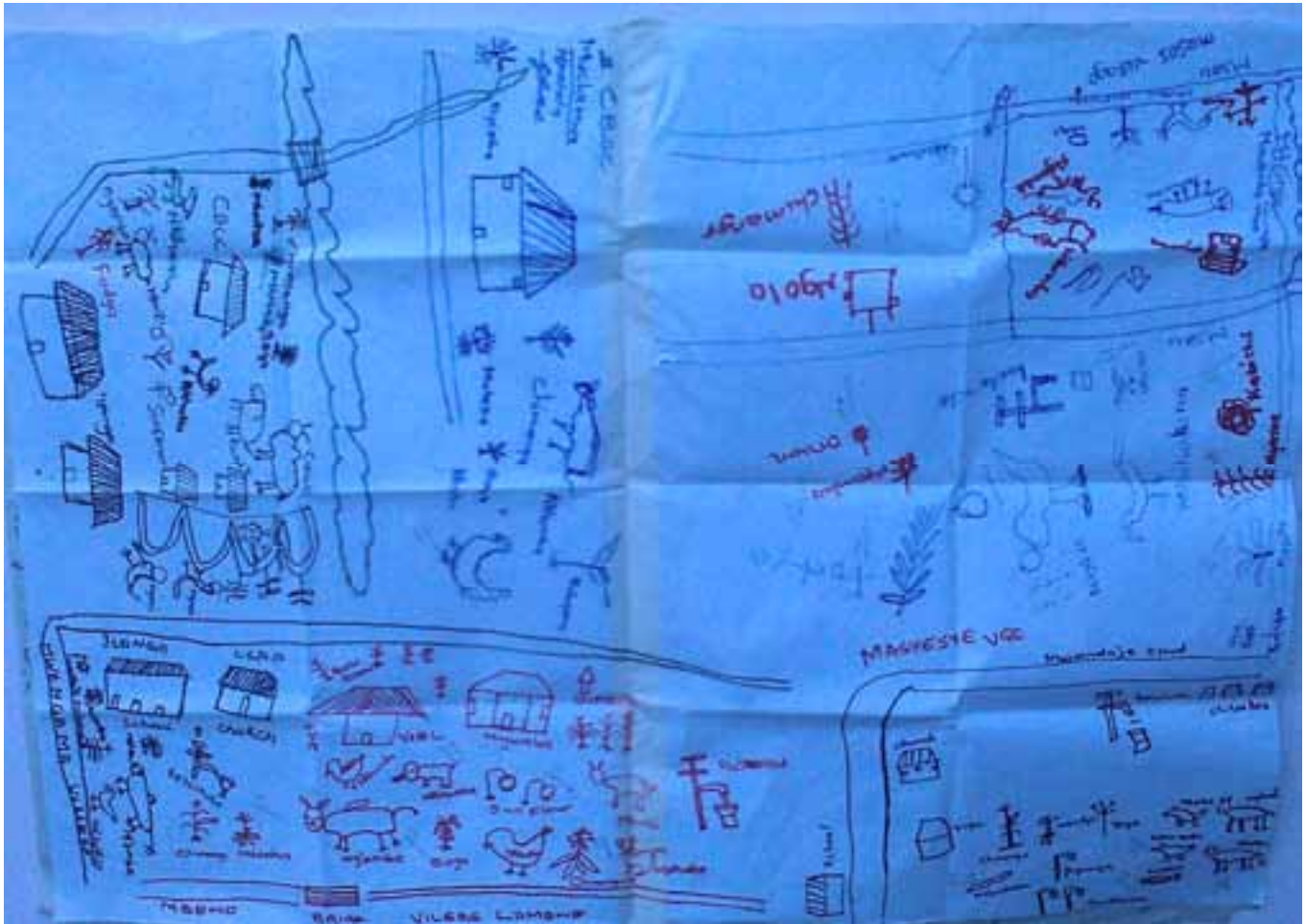
A Community Gendered Resource Map was used to map physical location of communities' resources (focus on resources available for livelihood security) and to identify women and men's relationship to the resource in terms of labour allocation, responsibility and control purposes.

- According to all the Community Gendered Resource Mapping for all the two districts, most of the resources are controlled by men, although both men and women work together to obtain the resources and are both responsible for the availability of the resources in the household. Women are allowed to use the resource at household level in the absence of men, but on the selling of the resource it is only the man that dominate in making decisions for the resources.

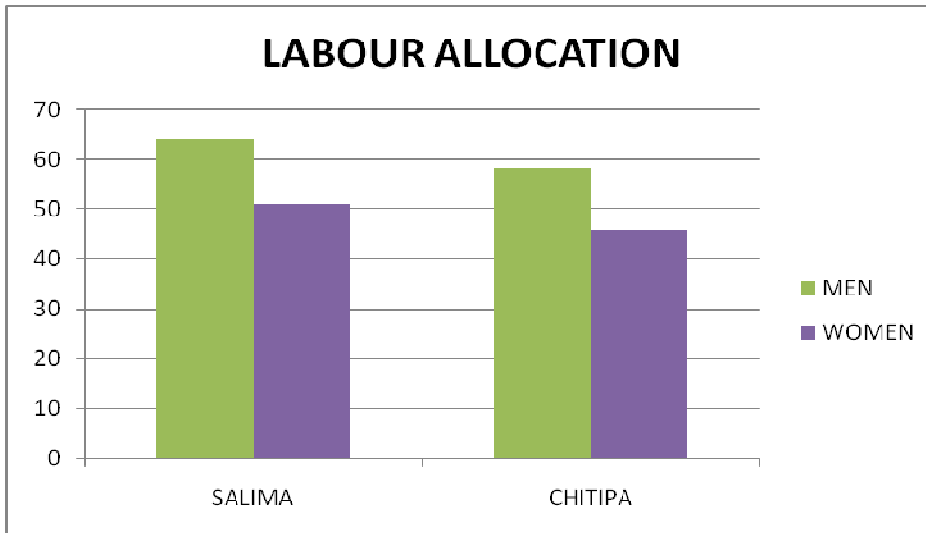
1. Salima District – Chifundo CBO



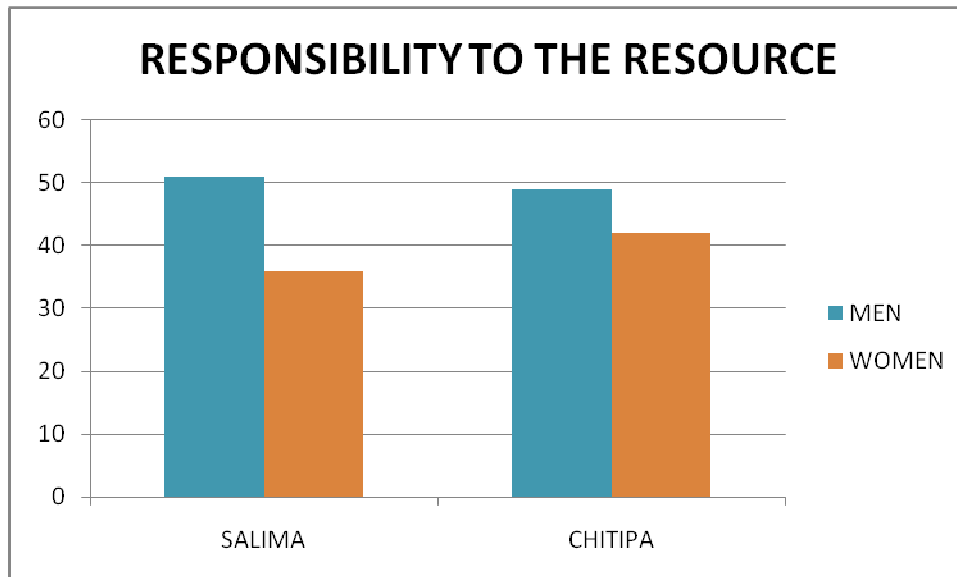
2. Chitipa District - Twauka CBO



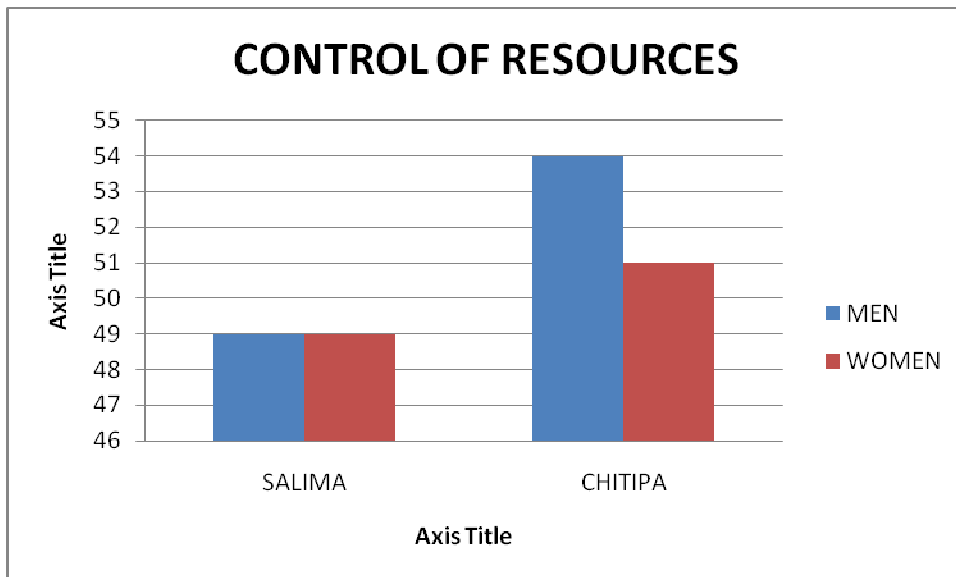
- In terms of labour allocation, more labour is done by women in Salima which is at 51% and men 49% as compared to Chitipa where labour allocation for women is 46% and men 54%. Much as more labour is done by women in Salima and less in Chitipa, it is only for specific resources which either involve only men or women. For more details you can refer to the graph 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.



- According to Community Gendered Resource Mapping for all the districts, it has been found that men control more resources than women. In Salima men control 64% while women control 36% of the identified resources. In Chitipa men control 58% of the resources and women control 42%.



- 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.

2.5 Marriage Systems in the two districts

Patrilineal system

- Patrilineal system of marriage is mainly practiced in the northern part of Malawi which is Chitipa 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 marriage system is practiced in Salima district. And this system of marriage is in two forms, i.e. Chikamwini and Chitengwa¹. In the first form the husband stays 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

¹ Refer to glossary for clarifications of these terms

this system of marriage decent is traced through women, unlike in the patrilineal system in which decent is traced through men.

2.6 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.

CHITIPA WEALTH RANKING

CATEGORY	CHARACTERISTICS
<p>RICHEST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None of the OVC household members interviewed in the two districts belong to this category 	<p>The richest has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has more than 150 bags of maize, 30 plus cows, 20 plus goats, 50 chickens, 20 pigs, 2 ox-carts, 10 hoes, more 10 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, wheel burrow, cell phone of high standard, rest houses, houses for rent ▪ 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 more than four times a day and usually eat only one piece of nsima (mtanda umodzi). ▪ They practice polygamy usually they have more than 4 wives
<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 60 bags of maize, 6 cows, 5 goats, 10 chickens, 5 pigs, 1 ox-cart, 3 acres of land for cultivation and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a bicycle, servants to cultivate for him, money in the bank, and a hawker, cell phone of medium standard, sends his children to school, ▪ 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). ▪ They practice polygamy usually they have more than 4 wives
<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, 2 cows, 3 goats, 10 chickens, 2 pigs and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a bicycle for hiring, sewing machine ▪ Has got a small brick or poled, iron roofed or grass thatched house, does kachasu (traditional whisky) business, 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 five pieces of nsima (mitanda five). ▪ They only have one wife and more children

<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 ▪ Eats once or two times per week depending on food availability, and usually eat more than five pieces of nsima (mitanda five). ▪ They only have one wife and more children
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SALIMA WEALTH RANKING

CATEGORY	CHARACTERISTICS
<p>RICHEST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None of the OVC household members interviewed in the two districts belong to this category 	<p>The richest has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Has more than 50 bags of maize, 8 plus cows, 10 plus goats, 12 chickens, 5 pigs, 1 ox-carts, 5 acres 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, wheel burrow, cell phone of high standard, rest houses, houses for rent ▪ 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 more than four times a day and usually eat only one piece of nsima (mtanda umodzi). ▪ They practice polygamy usually they have more than 4 wives
<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 35 bags of maize, 6 cows, 5 goats, 10 chickens, 5 pigs, 1 ox-cart, 3 acres of land for cultivation and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a bicycle, servants to cultivate for him, money in the bank, and a hawker, cell phone of medium standard, sends his children to school, ▪ 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). ▪ They practice polygamy usually they have more than 4 wives
<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 8 bags of maize, 3 goats, 10 chickens, 2 pigs and different fruit trees ▪ Has got a bicycle for hiring, sewing machine ▪ Has got a small brick or poled, iron roofed or grass thatched house, does kachasu (traditional whisky) business, 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 five pieces of nsima (mitanda five). ▪ They only have one wife and more children
<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 per week depending on food availability, and usually eat more than five pieces of nsima (mitanda five).▪ They only have one wife and more children |
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- According to these wealth ranking tables, none of the OVC household members that were interviewed belong to the richest category. Some few members of the communities in both Chitipa and Salima 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.

3.0 OBJECTIVE 3: TO ENHANCE THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY OF 8 CBOS/FBOS

- According to the findings, most of the CBO executive members in all the CBOs visited lack skills of organization management; they were only trained in three organization capacity areas, though some of them don't remember the areas in which they were trained. Most of them also work in isolation by sidelining community members in the implementation of OVC activities, i.e. cultivation of communal gardens is done by CBO volunteers only. Below is the profile of CBOs:

Community Based Organization profiles

District	Name of CBO	Support groups	General overview	Leadership by gender	CBCCs management	Board of trustees composition	General comment
SALIMA	Chifundo	They have 10 executive committee members, 4 females and 6 males. They have 4 support groups, OVC, HBC, Youth, and CBCC	This CBO do activities like, providing bursary support to 5 OVCs, school uniform to 20 primary school pupils, VSLAs	Chairman is male, Vice female, secretary male, vice female, Treasurer female. The rest are committee members.	Community and CBO members cultivate a communal garden for supporting CBCCs. They have two CBCCs	The CBO has a 5 member board of trustees. The members come from each village though 2 villages are represented by one member.	The CBO work in partnership with Manaso, NOVOC, Masaf, MIA. It is targeting 600 OVCs in 18 villages.
	Glad tidings	The CBO has four sub committees i.e. OVCs, youths, evangelism and CBCC.	The CBO has food security interventions like rain fed communal gardens for supporting CBCCs, but community members do not take part in the cultivation.	It has a 12 member executive committee .Chairman is male, vice male, secretary female, vice male, treasurer female, and other committee members	They have 1 CBCCs, which is in permanent structure.	The CBO has 5 board members of trustee. These members are non professional people i.e. farmers, business men, and religious leaders.	It is one of the faith based organizations in Salima, and it is working in partnership with SASO and NOVOC. It is supporting 240 OVCs in .
	Chisomo	The CBO has support groups like; OVC, HBC and youths. Most of the work is done by the community members.	The CBO supported 8 bursary support and 300 pupils with school materials for primary school.	The CBO is comprised of both males and females. The chairperson is a male, vice male, secretary female, and it has an executive director who is	There are eight CBCCs being supported by the community. CBCC children are given porridge.	The CBO has a 7 member board of trustees, and a 10 member executive committee.	The CBO work in partnership with Unicef, FHI and NOVOC. It received funding amounting to 22.1 million kwacha since 2003 to date. It is targeting 2666 OVCs in 32 villages.

	Chitala	The CBO has 6 support groups; CHBC, BCI, Youths, PLWHA, OVC and the elderly.	The CBO does most of its work itself without involving the community. It has done training in CHBC, VSLA, and OCB.	also male. The executive committee is comprised of 4 females and 6 males.	There are 7 CBCCs being manned by volunteers from the sub committees who teach and give porridge to children.	The CBO has 10 members of board of trustees some of whom is a civil servant and GVH.	The CBO is working in partnership with NOVOC, NAC and Unicef.
CHITIPA	Twauka	The CBO has 7 support groups; OVCs, elderly, bursary, Youths, PLWHAs, HBC and child protection committee cbcc.	Achievements. The CBO has achieved the following. Bakery, nkhokwe, OVCs. Nkhumba – 12 OVCs, communal gardens, VSLA – house hold basic items is not a problem, trees-there is a woodlot at the CBO. PLAN: build houses for two vulnerable people, buy a vehicle, to have a maize mill, to build an office.	Has 10 executive members. 4 males and 6 females. The chairperson and treasurer are males.	There is one CBCC manned by 6 trained HVs Msyesye GVH has 9 villages. CBCC-9, OVC-475, elderly 62, lame 12, HBC 42, Bursary 20, The communities cultivated in all gardens in the 9 villages.	The board of trustees is composed of 5 members: farmers, retired officers, Training: group dynamics-2, MIE-4, stepping stones -10, ECD- 6 trained 2 working, OCB-12, VSLA-2, FM-4, partenership; NOVOC- VSLA MEDI- bakery, NAC-1.3 million SWAM-HIV/Aids IRLAD-420,000-piggery.	The CBO has no office building. Furthermore the CBCC operates under a tree, and sometimes in a church building.
	Temwanani	Has 5 support groups; HBC, OVC, CBCCs, Widows and Youths.	It is involved in vocational training, and it trained 5 OVCs in welding, it has a toilet at Chitipa market as their IGA.	It has a 10 member executive committee with 7 females and 3 males, and a man is chairing.	It has two CBCCs and it rely on CBO volunteers cultivating for CBCCs.	The board of trustees is composed of 3 members	It has an office which is very small. It supports 287 orphans

	Chinunkha	Has a youth club that is involved in HIV/AIDS awareness as well as HBC, Positive living, Food and security, IGAs and Theatre for development.	It is involved in bursary support for OVCs. It supported 2 OVCs to be peer trainers, and they are being used by Chitipa district assembly.	The executive committee has 10 members, 5 females and 5 males.	Has 4 CBCCs. They provide Porridge and basic education, and rely on communal gardens which community members cultivate.	There is a board of trustees comprising of 6 members	The CBO has in the past received help from NAC about 2 million kwacha , it is also working in partnership with NOVOC, World Relief, VSO and Manaso.
	Zambwe	The CBO has HBC, OVC, CBCC, Child protection and Youths.	It is involved in OVC as well as general HIV/AIDS and VCT services.	There are 10 executive members headed by a male.	It has 12 CBCC with only one operating in a permanent structure.	The board of trustees has 4 members.	The CBO is partly established and community take part in most of its activities, is working with World vision International, World Relief, NOVOC and NAC.

3.0 General Conclusion

The exercise was intended to produce basic information for two districts for the project. From this information a livelihoods menu for the two districts has been produced.

4.0 REFERENCES

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