



Malawi

KEY FACTS

Joined Commonwealth: 1964

Population: 16,363,000 (2013)

GDP p.c. growth: 1.5% p.a. 1990–2013

UN HDI 2014: World ranking 174

Official language: English

Time: GMT plus 2 hrs

Currency: Malawi kwacha (MK)

Geography

Area: 118,484 sq km

Coastline: None

Capital: Lilongwe

Malawi is a long, narrow south-east African country shaped by the dramatic Rift Valley, with Lake Malawi a dominant feature. It is bordered by Mozambique to the east, south and south-west, by Zambia to the north and north-west, and by the United Republic of Tanzania to the north and north-east.

There are three regions: the northern (capital Mzuzu), the central (capital Lilongwe) and the southern (capital Blantyre). Malawi is one of seven landlocked Commonwealth countries, all of which are in Africa, though it does have a border with Lake Malawi of more than 750 km.

Topography: Malawi's deep Rift Valley trench is on average 80 km wide. Lake Malawi occupies two-thirds of the Rift Valley floor. It feeds the Shire River, which flows south to join the Zambezi. Plateaux rise west of the trench. The northern region is mountainous, with the open Nyika Plateau, escarpments, valleys and the forested slopes of Viphya Plateau. The central region, the main agricultural area, is a plateau over 1,000 metres high. The southern region is low-lying apart from the 2,100 metres high Zomba Plateau and the 3,002 metres Mulanje Massif, the highest mountain in south-central Africa.

Climate: The tropical climate is tempered by altitude and cooler on the high plateaux. There are three seasons: a cool, dry season mid-April–August; a warm, dry season September–November; and a rainy season (receiving 90 per cent of precipitation) December–April. Most of the country is well watered, receiving 800–2,500 mm of rain p.a., with some areas in the high plateaux receiving 3,500 mm p.a.

Environment: The most significant environmental issues are deforestation; soil degradation; and water pollution by agricultural run-off, sewage and industrial wastes.

Vegetation: The varied climate encourages a range of vegetation. Zomba Plateau, the country's oldest forest reserve, has Mulanje cedar, cypress and Mexican pine. There is dense tropical rainforest on the lower ranges of the Mulanje Massif; higher up grow ericas, helichrysum, giant blue lobelias, species of iris, staghorn lily and (unique to Malawi) Whyte's sunflower. Forest covers 34 per cent of the land area, having declined at 0.9 per cent p.a. 1990–2010. Arable land comprises 40 per cent and permanent cropland one per cent of the total land area.

Wildlife: Animals include leopards, hyenas, jackals, hyraxes, porcupines, red duikers, bushbucks, reedbucks, klipspringers, baboons, mongoose, vervet monkeys, servals, civets, genets and tree frogs. More than 219 bird species have been recorded, including white-tailed crested fly catchers, fiscal shrikes and wailing cisticolas, and five species are thought to be endangered (2014). Birds of prey include augur buzzards, eagle owls and long-crested eagles.

Main towns: Lilongwe (capital, pop. 723,600 in 2010), Blantyre (commercial centre, 694,500), Mzuzu (138,300), Zomba (seat of Parliament, 91,900), Kasungu (46,600), Karonga (44,000), Mangochi (42,300), Salima (28,800), Nkhatakota (25,900), Liwonde (25,100), Balaka (23,900), Mzimba (22,400), Dedza (21,200), Nsanje (20,300), Rumphji (18,200) and Mchinji (17,800).

Transport: There are 15,450 km of roads (45 per cent paved) and 797 km of railway. Rehabilitation of the war-damaged railway line to the Mozambican port of Nacala was completed in 1997. Plans were announced in 1999 for private-sector management of Malawi Railways, leading to eventual privatisation.

Lilongwe International Airport handles the bulk of domestic and international traffic; the second international airport is Blantyre Chileka.



Society

KEY FACTS 2013

Population per sq km: 138

Life expectancy: 55 years

Net primary enrolment: 97% (2009)

Population: 16,363,000 (2013); Malawi is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa but with only 16 per cent of people living in towns, one of the least urbanised; growth 2.4 per cent p.a. 1990–2013; birth rate 40 per 1,000 people (56 in 1970); life expectancy 55 years (41 in 1970).

The largest ethnic group is the Chewa, whose ancestors came from the Congo; the other main groups are Nyanja, Lomwe, Yao and Tumbuka.

Language: Chichewa is the national language and widely spoken. English is the official language. Chinyanja, Chiyao and Chitumbuka (in the north) are major languages.

Religion: The population is made up of mainly Christians, who constitute 80 per cent of the total; 13 per cent of the population are Muslims (2008 census).

Health: Public spending on health was seven per cent of GDP in 2012. Some 85 per cent of the population uses an improved drinking water source and ten per cent have access to adequate sanitation facilities (2012).

Malaria, dysentery, bilharzia, measles, tuberculosis and hepatitis are common. There has been a successful campaign against leprosy. Infant mortality was 44 per 1,000 live births in 2013 (205 in 1960). Since the 1990s, AIDS treatment has made very heavy demands on health resources. In 2012, 11 per cent of people aged 15–49 were HIV positive.

Education: Public spending on education was five per cent of GDP in 2011. There are eight years of compulsory education starting at the age of six. Primary school comprises six years and secondary six, with cycles of four and two years. Some 51 per cent of pupils complete primary school (2010). The school year starts in January.

The University of Malawi comprises Chancellor College (located in Zomba); the College of Medicine (Blantyre); Bunda College of Agriculture (Lilongwe); and the Polytechnic (Blantyre). Mzuzu University (opened in 1999) and University of Livingstonia (2003, with campuses in Livingstonia and Ekwendeni) are located in the Northern Region. The female–male ratio for gross enrolment in tertiary education is 0.60:1 (2011). Literacy among people aged 15–24 is 72 per cent (2010).

Media: *The Daily Times* and *The Nation/Weekend Nation* are dailies.

Radio is the principal source of information for most Malawians. The public broadcaster, the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation, provides a national radio service and there are several private commercial and faith radio stations. The government launched Television Malawi in 1999, initially reaching the main population centres.

Some nine per cent of households have TV sets (2011). There are two personal computers per 1,000 people (2005).

Communications: Country code 265; internet domain '.mw'. Mobile phone coverage is good in urban areas. Internet connection is available in main towns and there are some internet cafes.

For every 1,000 people there are two landlines, 323 mobile phone subscriptions and 54 internet users (2013).

Public holidays: New Year's Day, John Chilembwe Day (15 January), Martyrs' Day (3 March), Labour Day (1 May), Kamuzu Day (14 June), Republic Day (6 July), Mothers' Day (October), Christmas Day and Boxing Day.

Religious festivals whose dates vary from year to year include Good Friday, Easter Monday and Eid al-Fitr/end of Ramadan.

Economy

KEY FACTS 2013

GNI: US\$3.6bn

GNI p.c.: US\$270

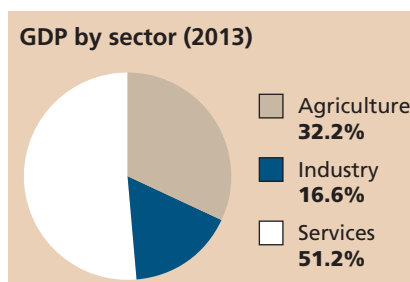
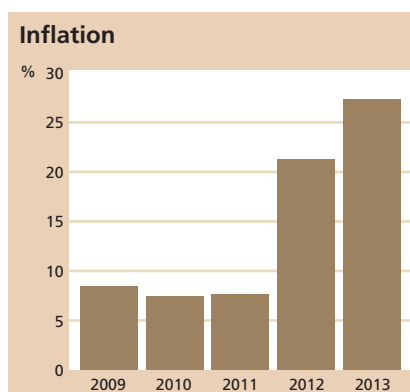
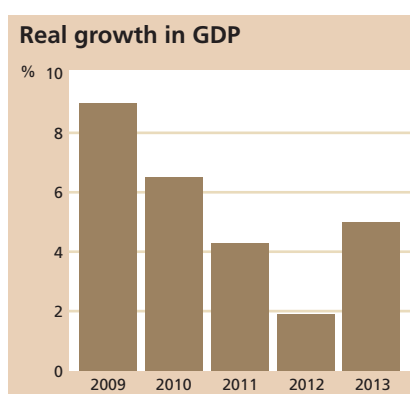
GDP growth: 5.3% p.a. 2009–13

Inflation: 14.1% p.a. 2009–13

At independence in 1964, Malawi was one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. It was further disadvantaged when civil war in Mozambique strangled its export trade for more than a decade, and when afflicted with long periods of drought, for example between 1991 and 1994, and in 2002. Yet it achieved substantial growth from the 1960s, based on agricultural exports, especially tobacco.

However, the country's dependence on agricultural commodities has meant that there have been periods of slow or negative growth, when commodity prices have been depressed or international demand subdued, or in periods of drought. At these times foreign debt grew far quicker than GDP and exports, and debt servicing became a heavy burden.

After one such period in the early 1990s, the government embarked on economic reforms, including stronger fiscal discipline, public spending cuts, greater accountability and a programme of privatisation, and was supported by a series of World Bank structural adjustment loans and IMF



stabilisation programmes. In the 2000s, there was investment in some light manufacturing and especially in the production of clothing and textiles for export to the USA.

In 2006 the country qualified for debt relief under the IMF/World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative – Malawi has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the Commonwealth.

These reforms led to a gradual recovery, with better agricultural performance, higher commodity prices (notably for tea) and increased export earnings. However, during 2000, with a poor maize harvest, weaker tobacco prices and the growing burden on the economy of the loss of skilled workers and health care costs of HIV/AIDS, growth slowed and then in 2001 the economy shrank by more than four per cent. It recovered in 2002 in a climate of persisting drought and generally maintained good rates of growth, becoming strong during 2006–09. Then, following the world economic downturn of 2008–09, there was a brief

Malawi on the international stage

Novelist and author Aubrey Kachingwe, born in 1926, was the first Malawian writer to publish under the African Writers Series. Poet Felix Mnthali, born in 1933 in Southern Rhodesia, is a Malawi national whose work was included in the *Penguin Book of Modern African Poetry*.

On the sports front, the national netball team – nicknamed 'the Queens' – is ranked fifth in the world. The national football team, known as 'the Flames', has twice reached the finals of the Africa Cup of Nations.

pause, before growth of at least five per cent p.a. resumed in 2013–15. Keeping inflation under control, however, proved more challenging; it was 27.3 per cent in 2013 and an estimated 19.6 per cent in 2014.

History

Malawi was once called *Maravi*, or ‘reflected light’ – perhaps a reference to sunlight glittering on Lake Malawi. Archaeological excavations have revealed evidence of early settlements around Lake Malawi, dating back to the late Stone and Iron Ages.

The area is mentioned in early Arab writings and in Portuguese writings of the 17th and 18th centuries. The pre-colonial Maravi Empire was a loosely organised society covering an expanse of territory well beyond present-day Malawi and encompassed first the Chewa and later the Tumbuka ethnic groups. The Yao from the north and the Ngoni made successful invasions during the 19th century. The Yao became involved in the commercial slave trade, acting as agents for the coastal Arabs. David Livingstone visited Lake Malawi (then called Lake Nyasa) in 1859 and was followed in succeeding decades by British missionaries, traders and planters. This was an unsettled period, with widespread slave raiding.

In 1891, Britain declared the country the British Protectorate of Nyasaland. In 1953 the UK federated Nyasaland with Northern and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe). The Federation was vigorously opposed and, in 1958, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda returned home from Ghana, at the invitation of the Nyasaland African Congress, to lead the fight against it. The government declared a state of emergency in 1959 and arrested Banda and other members of Congress. Following his release in 1960, a series of constitutional conferences was held, as were elections. Internal self-government was achieved in 1963, the Federation was dissolved and Malawi attained independence and joined the Commonwealth on 6 July 1964, with Banda as Prime Minister.

In 1966 Malawi became a republic, with Banda as President. A new constitution gave the President, who was also commander-in-chief of the armed forces, widespread powers. He held a number of ministerial portfolios, including External Affairs, Agriculture, Justice and Works. Malawi became a one-party state, with Malawi Congress Party (MCP) as the sole party.

The following decade saw widespread political unrest, much of it arising from splits and rivalries. Pressure for democratic reform intensified at the end of the 1980s. The one-

party government held out for a period: thousands of arrests were made in the first half of 1992, among those arrested was trade union leader and multiparty democracy campaigner Chakufwa Chihana. Strikes, student demonstrations and political riots were suppressed by police, in the course of which at least 38 people died.

Western donors supported the campaign for multiparty democracy by suspending non-humanitarian aid to Malawi in May 1992. The reformers joined forces in a Public Affairs Committee (PAC) – an umbrella body of religious and political groups calling for change. The Alliance for Democracy (AFORD), chaired by Chihana, and the United Democratic Front (UDF), chaired by Bakili Muluzi, were formed in September 1992 and joined the PAC. The government then established the President’s Committee for Dialogue and agreed to hold an internationally supervised national referendum on the one-party system.

Over 78 per cent of the adult population voted in the referendum on 14 June 1993, and 63 per cent supported a multiparty system. The constitution was accordingly amended. Banda also announced an amnesty for all Malawians imprisoned or exiled for political activities. Laws passed by the National Assembly in November 1993 committed Malawi to human rights including freedom of expression. The Constitution (Amendment) Act introduced a bill of rights, the title of life President (which had been assumed by Banda in 1971) was dropped from the constitution and a number of restrictive laws were repealed.

Presidential and parliamentary elections were held in May 1994. Bakili Muluzi won the presidential election, obtaining about one-third more votes than his nearest rival, Dr Hastings Kamuzu Banda. His party, the UDF, obtained the largest number of seats in the parliamentary elections, but not an overall majority. In September 1994, Muluzi appointed ministers from AFORD and other smaller parties, giving the new government a working majority.

In the elections of June 1999 Muluzi won the presidency with 52 per cent of votes cast while Gwanda Chakuamba – the candidate of an alliance of the MCP and AFORD – secured 45 per cent. In the National Assembly, the UDF won 93 seats, the MCP 66 and AFORD 29, a result that gave the opposition alliance a parliamentary majority. However, by August 1999, with the support of four independents, Muluzi gained control of Parliament and his position was subsequently strengthened by a succession of by-election victories.

Following a poor harvest in 2000/01, a combination of severe floods and drought devastated food crops in 2001 and by 2002 the country faced food shortages. Meanwhile, its strategic grain reserve of some 167,000 tonnes had been sold off, and by mid-2002 more than 500,000 people were estimated by the World Food Programme to be in need of food aid, increasing to a peak of 3.6 million people in February 2003, after which the new harvest brought recovery to most parts of the country.

Constitution

Status: Republic with executive President

Legislature: Parliament of Malawi

Independence: 6 July 1964

The present constitution was approved by the National Assembly in May 1994 and promulgated in May 1995. It provides for a multiparty democracy on the US model. It curtails the former sweeping and absolute powers of the President, contains a bill of human rights (although it retains the death penalty) and protects the independence of the judiciary.

The head of state is an executive President, who is elected every five years for a maximum of two terms by direct universal suffrage. The President is also head of the cabinet, whose maximum size is 24 members. Legislative authority is vested in the unicameral National Assembly, whose 193 members are directly elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage.

The Senate was scheduled to follow the local elections that were eventually held in November 2000, but in January 2001 the National Assembly approved a constitutional amendment that removed the provision for a Senate.

Politics

Last elections: 20 May 2014 (presidential and parliamentary)

Next elections: 2019 (presidential and parliamentary)

Head of state: President Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika

Head of government: The President

Ruling party: Democratic Progressive Party

Women MPs: 17%

Speculation that President Bakili Muluzi would decide to stand for a third term at the 2004 election, requiring an amendment to the constitution, ended in July 2002, after a narrow majority of parliamentarians had voted against such an amendment. Then in April 2003 Dr Bingu wa Mutharika was

confirmed as the presidential candidate of the ruling United Democratic Front (UDF). Muluzi appointed four Alliance for Democracy (AFORD) members as cabinet ministers and AFORD agreed to support the UDF candidate at the next election.

In a close contest in May 2004, Mutharika (UDF) won the presidential election with 35.9 per cent, John Tembo of the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) coming second with 27.1 per cent and Gwanda Chakuamba (Mgwirizano Coalition) third with 25.7 per cent. In the simultaneous parliamentary elections MCP took 56 seats, UDF 49, Mgwirizano Coalition 25, UDF's ally AFORD six and independents 39. Though both the ruling UDF coalition and the MCP claimed to have won presidential and parliamentary elections, Mutharika was sworn in as President and formed a government while the opposition mounted violent protests. In the succeeding weeks the President secured the support of first Chakuamba and then the National Democratic Alliance. However, in February 2005, with the support of majority of his cabinet, Chakuamba and a number of MPs, he left the UDF to form a new party, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP).

In the presidential election in May 2009, Mutharika received 66 per cent of votes, a substantially higher share than in 2004. His main challenger, MCP leader Tembo, took 31 per cent. In the parliamentary elections, the ruling DPP won 113 seats, the MCP 27, the UDF 17 and independents 33. Before the elections former President Muluzi made a further attempt to run for the presidency. The electoral commission ruled that he was not eligible because he had already served two terms, the maximum allowed by the constitution. Muluzi appealed this decision in the High Court, which upheld the electoral commission's ruling. He later made an appeal to the Constitutional Court, which also upheld the ruling.

Further information

Malawi government:	www.malawi.gov.mw
Malawi Electoral Commission:	www.mec.org.mw
Parliament of Malawi:	www.parliament.gov.mw
National Statistical Office:	www.nsomalawi.mw
Reserve Bank of Malawi:	www.rbm.mw
Malawi Travel Marketing Consortium:	www.malawitourism.com
Commonwealth Secretariat:	www.thecommonwealth.org
Commonwealth of Nations:	www.commonwealthofnations.org/country/Malawi
Media	
<i>The Daily Times:</i>	timesmediamw.com
<i>The Nation:</i>	mw.nation.com

Following the sudden death of President Bingu wa Mutharika on 5 April 2012, Vice-President Joyce Banda was sworn in as President on 7 April.

In a closely fought presidential contest, on 20 May 2014, the DPP candidate, Peter Mutharika, secured 36.4 per cent of the vote defeating the MCP's Lazarus Chakwera (27.8 per cent) and incumbent President and People's Party leader Joyce Banda (20.2 per cent). Mutharika was sworn in as President on 31 May 2014. The Commonwealth observer group that was present at the election said that 'for the most part, voting was conducted in a peaceful, orderly and transparent manner' and that 'the polling environment was generally conducive to the free expression of will by the electorate'.

In the concurrent parliamentary elections 52 seats were secured by independents, 50 by the DPP, 48 by the MCP, 26 by the People's Party and 14 by the UDF.

International relations

Malawi is a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Union, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Non-Aligned Movement, Southern African Development Community, United Nations and World Trade Organization.

Traveller information

Immigration and customs: Passports must be valid for at least six months from the date of departure. Visas are required by most Commonwealth nationals.

Travel within the country: Traffic drives on the left. Car hire and chauffeur-driven cars are available. Visitors may drive in Malawi on an international driving permit for up to one year. The wearing of seat belts is compulsory. Drink-driving is illegal.

Scheduled air services fly between Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Makokola and Liwonde. There is a national rail service between the main towns. Coach services operate between Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. Taxis are in short supply and need to be booked.

Travel health: Prevalent diseases where appropriate precautionary measures are recommended include cholera, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, malaria, rabies, schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and typhoid. An outbreak of cholera around Lake Chilwa in the south of the country was reported in November 2012 when 547 people had contracted the disease, eight of whom had died.

There were 767,000 tourist arrivals in 2011.



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