

Research Project: Land Tenure and Social Capital: MALAWI 2006-2008

by

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A COUNTRY ...



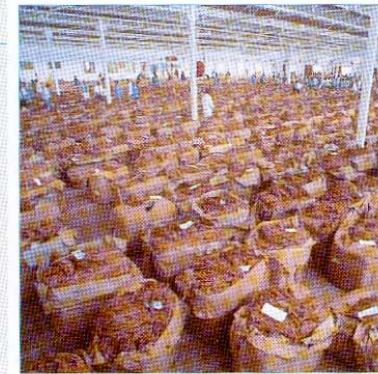
- Malawi is a country of lakes, plains and mountains in the southern part of the Rift Valley

LOCATED IN AFRICA



The country (3)

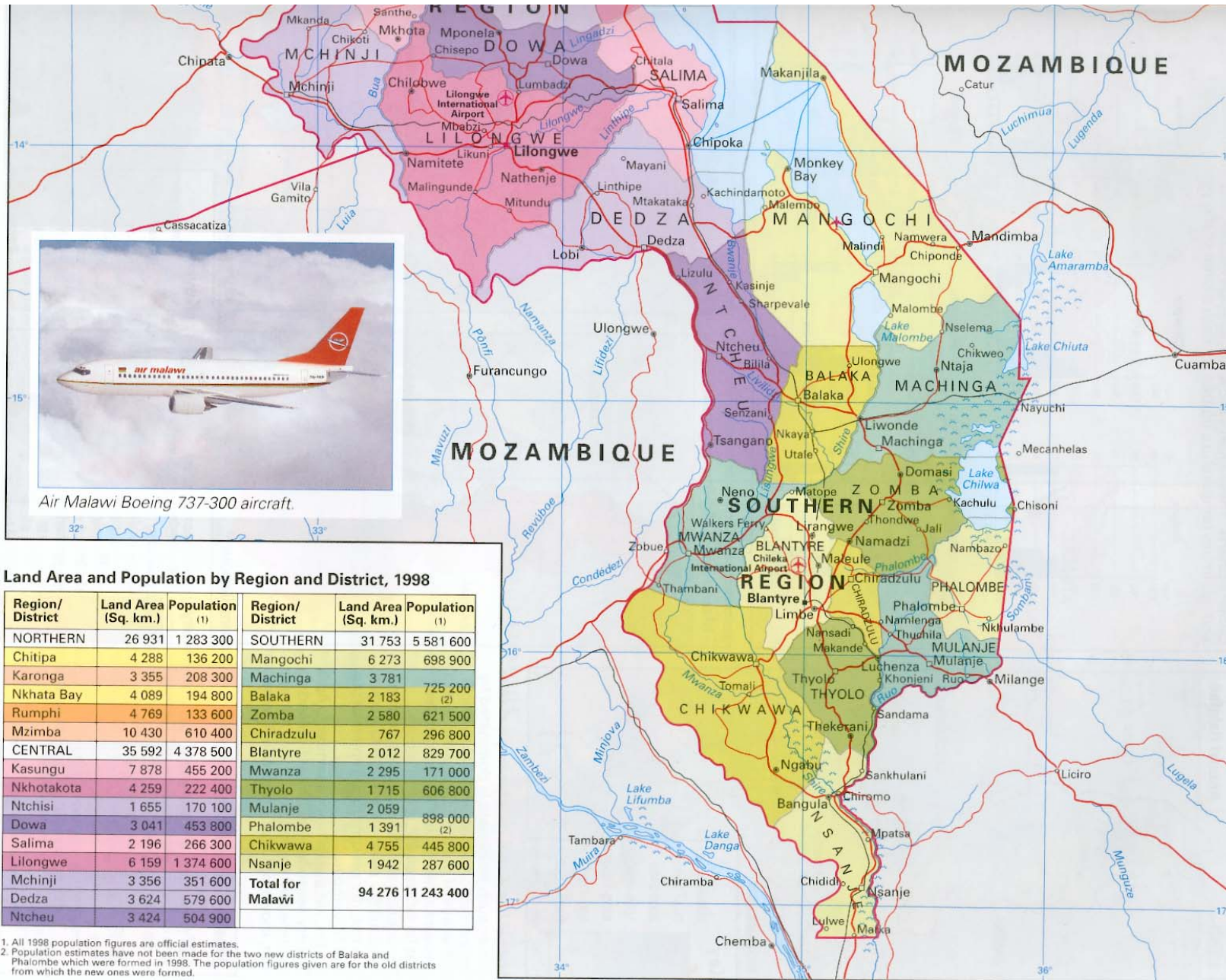
network and in 1995, of an estimated network of 27 880 km, 5130 km were paved. The M1 road links Nsanje in the south of the country to Chitipa in the north. The railway line links Malawi to the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira. **Lilongwe International Airport** has flights to major airports around the world, while **Chileka International Airport** at Blantyre connects with regional airports in Southern Africa.



A tobacco auction at Limbe.



The country (4)



Air Malawi Boeing 737-300 aircraft.

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Land Area and Population by Region and District, 1998

Region/ District	Land Area (Sq. km.)	Population (1)	Region/ District	Land Area (Sq. km.)	Population (1)
NORTHERN		1 283 300	SOUTHERN	31 753	5 581 600
Chitipa	4 288	136 200	Mangochi	6 273	698 900
Karonga	3 355	208 300	Machinga	3 781	725 200
Nkhata Bay	4 089	194 800	Balaka	2 183	725 200 ⁽²⁾
Rumphi	4 769	133 600	Zomba	2 580	621 500
Mzimba	10 430	610 400	Chiradzulu	767	296 800
CENTRAL	35 592	4 378 500	Blantyre	2 012	829 700
Kasungu	7 878	455 200	Mwanza	2 295	171 000
Nkhotakota	4 259	222 400	Thyolo	1 715	606 800
Ntchisi	1 655	170 100	Mulanje	2 059	898 000
Dowa	3 041	453 800	Phalombe	1 391	898 000 ⁽²⁾
Salima	2 196	266 300	Chikwawa	4 755	445 800
Lilongwe	6 159	1 374 600	Nsanje	1 942	287 600
Mchinji	3 356	351 600	Total for Malawi	94 276	11 243 400
Dedza	3 624	579 600			
Ntcheu	3 424	504 900			

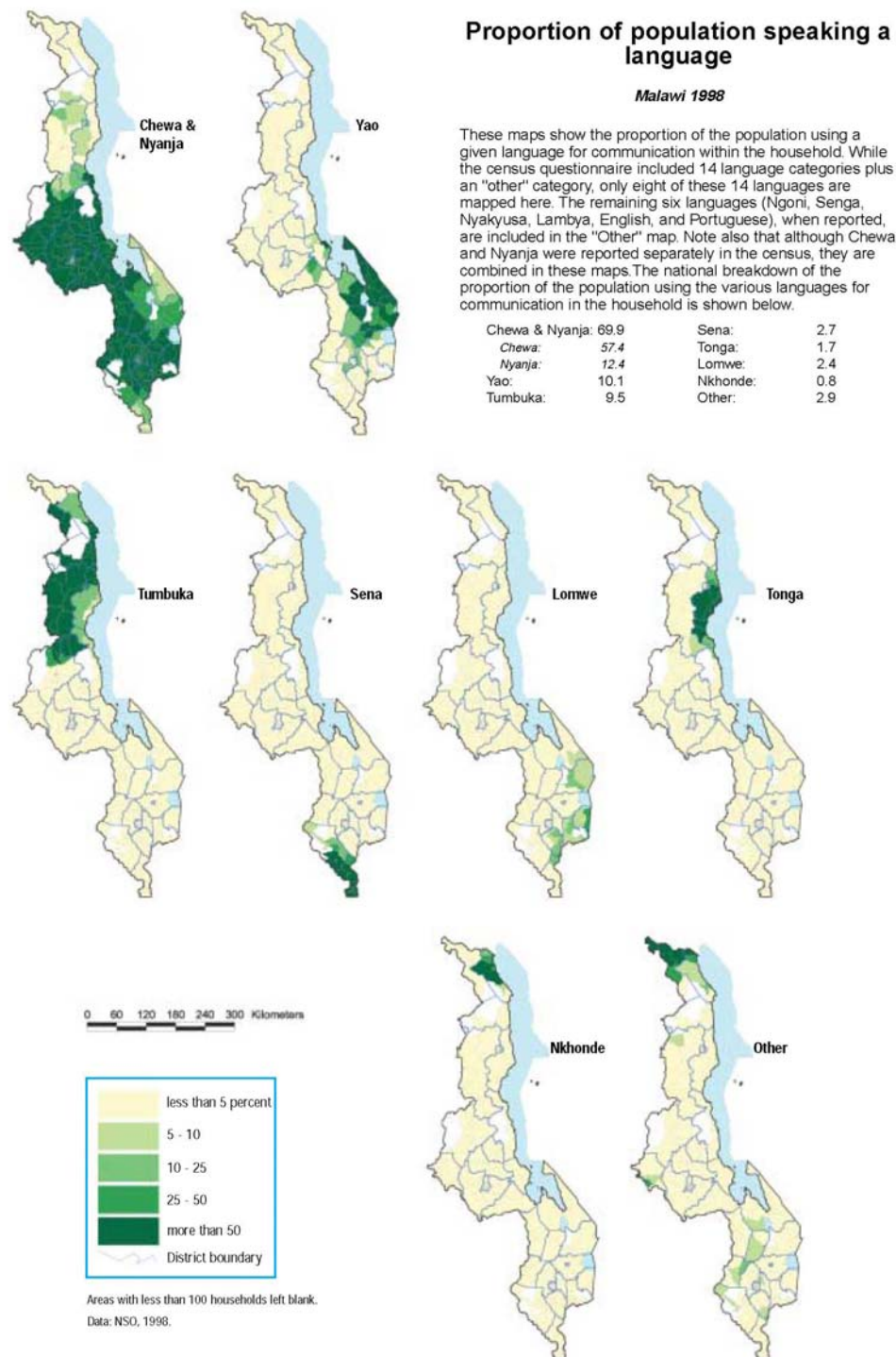
1. All 1998 population figures are official estimates.
 2. Population estimates have not been made for the two new districts of Balaka and Phalombe which were formed in 1998. The population figures given are for the old districts from which the new ones were formed.

HISTORY (1)

- 1861 Livingstone and missionaries from the Universities Mission in Central Africa establish the first missionary station at Magomero
- 1883 First British Consul appointed
- 1889 Harry Johnston appointed consul to Mozambique and the interior
- 1890-91 agreement with Germany and Portugal on borders to the north and east

HISTORY (2)

- 1891 Nyasaland declared a British protectorate (hastened on by the Ngoni wars (1867-) and slave raids)
- 1907 The Protectorate formalised (gazetted) with an executive council
- 1915 the John Chilembwe rising (fighting against the thangata system)
- 1961 Self-government
- 1964 Independence
- 1994 Multi-party democracy



The peoples

(size rank)

Chewa (1)

Lambya

Lomwe

Mang'anja

Matengo

Misuku

Mtumba

Ngonde (Nkhonde in NSO)

Ngoni

Ntarire

Nyanja (2)

Nyakyusa

Poka

Sena

Tonga

Tumbuka (4)

Yao (3)

Wenya

Research objectives

- *Land Tenure and Land Reforms*
- Malawi is about to introduce a land reform. Our intention is to assess what impact formalization of property rights to land will have on the distribution of this important economic resource in the population.
- *Land Tenure and Social Capital*
- The introduction of formal property rights represents a new institution in a rather traditional society. We are hence interested in assessing how this affects traditional cooperation which represents an important aspect of economic and societal interaction.

Methodology

- We will use a combination of quantitative and qualitative research approaches with the following three major components:
- *Econometric analysis on the large scale agricultural census (NACAL).*
- *In depth qualitative fields studies*
- *Village experiments on trust and cooperation*

Econometric analysis on the large scale agricultural census.

The research group is invited by National Statistical Office of Malawi to make a questionnaire module on Land Tenure and Social Capital (LT&SC) to be included in the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) 2007. We will hence have a dataset with ca 25.000 households, with an average of 15 in each of the about 1.500 enumeration areas (a proxy for the traditional village unit) as a basis for analysis in econometric models.

In depth qualitative fields studies

- Research teams will spend three months in the south, central and northern region of Malawi to conduct supplementary qualitative investigations and more detailed questionnaires for a sub-sample of the households included in the NACAL.

Experimental studies of trust

- The field research teams will also conduct experiments with groups of village members to disclose the general level of trust, both within the village and towards agents in the larger society.

Preparing for fieldwork: seminars

Meeting venue: Rom: D108 (week(s): 4-16)

Meeting times:

1. Tuesday 23 January at 1415: Basics of Malawian Society
2. Tuesday 20 February at 1415: Customary Land Law: Norway vs Malawi
3. Tuesday 13 March at 1415: Gender and Lineage in Malawian Land Tenure
4. Tuesday 27 March at 1415: Social Capital: basic theory and role in economic development
5. Tuesday 8 May at 1415 : Introduction to studies of social dilemmas by experimental methods
6. Tuesday 15 May at 1415: : Fieldwork on social capital and land tenure

The peoples: matrilineal or patrilineal?

Matrilineal peoples	<i>Chewa</i>
	Lomwe
	Mang'anja
Context-dependent	<i>Ngoni</i>
	Yao

Patrilineal peoples	<i>Chewa</i>
	Ngonde
Context dependent	<i>Ngoni</i>
	Nyakyusa
	Sena
	Tonga
	Tumbuka

Lineages and kinship

- Matrilineal: children from a union belongs to the female's lineage
- Patrilineal: children from a union belongs to the man's lineage
- Uxorilocal (Matrilocal): married couples settle in the wife's birth village
- Virilocal (Patrilocal): married couples settle in the man's birth village

Three common types of unions

- Uxorilocal – Matrilineal
- Virilocal – Patrilineal
- Virilocal – Matrilineal

In urban contexts

- Neo-local – Duo-lineal
- Lobola: bride payment used by patrilineal peoples

	Matrilineal	Patrilineal
Uxorilocal	Dominant in the south of Malawi	?
Virilocal	Found in many places in conjunction with uxorilocal unions	Dominant in the north of Malawi

The government

- President with extensive executive powers (American style)
- Parliament elected in one man constituencies (British style)
- Parties built around one charismatic politician with ambition to become president. Political ideology is opportunism.

Traditional Authority (TA)

- Chief of a TA area, chief of a group of villages and chief of a village are hereditary positions. Thus belonging to the proper lineage is a requirement. But among the eligible the best person is appointed.

Land Tenure and Social Capital in Malawi - An Interdisciplinary Research Project

More information is available on the web pages

- <http://www.sv.ntnu.no/iss/Erling.Berge/>
- <http://nacal.nibr.no/>

THE RESEARCH TEAM DISCUSSING



VACATION BY LAKE MALAWI



COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY



THE MEAT MARKET IN ZOMBA



REBUILDING THE MARKET AFTER FIRE, ZOMBA 2005



FROM THE MARKET IN THYOLO

