

Chapter 8

AGRICULTURE

8.0 Introduction

Household agricultural activities are a major source of livelihood in Malawi; especially in rural areas where 81 percent of the active population aged of 15 years are classified as subsistence farmers or Mlimi (refer to chapter 5).

In this chapter, agricultural activities like cultivation of maize, cultivation of other rain fed crops, cultivation of tobacco, tree crops and ownership of livestock as well as agricultural households who received agricultural input, households that received advices from agricultural extension workers and burley production among farming club members and non-members are examined against various household background characteristics like sex of household head, household per capita expenditure quintiles, rural and urban set-up, region and districts.

The reference periods for the cropping season covered during the survey period are cropping seasons of 2002/2003 and 2003/2004.

8.1 Maize production

Agricultural households are those that during the survey reported to have at least one member engaged in farming in the cropping season preceding the survey.

Table 8.1 shows that almost all households that had cultivated in the cropping season grew maize i.e. 97 percent; Of these the proportion that grew local maize and hybrid maize are the same at 55 percent. Surprisingly growing of maize is cutting across all the background characteristics. There are no significant differences across the different background characteristics i.e. between rural and urban, neither across the expenditures quintiles, or sex of household head indicating that it is a major staple, grown by any farming household. However, the proportion growing local/hybrid maize varies with expenditure quintiles.

Table 8.1 Proportion of agricultural households who cultivated maize according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Proportion of households who grew			
	Maize	Local maize	Composite maize	Hybrid maize
Malawi	97.0	54.5	5.3	54.5
Place of residence				
Urban	98.9	37.7	1.6	65.4
Rural	96.8	55.6	5.5	53.7
Sex of household head				
Male	97.0	51.6	5.6	56.5
Female	96.8	63.6	4.1	47.9
Household per capita expenditure quintile				
1 st	95.2	55.4	6.6	47.4
2 nd	96.7	57.4	4.9	52.1
3 rd	98.1	54.3	5.5	56.2
4 th	97.3	55.5	5.8	55.6
5 th	96.9	45.5	4.8	60.3
Northern Region				
Chitipa	100.0	64.8	0.0	64.4
Karonga	96.8	13.8	2.3	83.9
Nkhata Bay	65.6	2.3	2.3	61.0
Rumphi	97.6	44.3	0.9	53.3
Mzimba	99.1	44.2	6.9	60.0
Mzuzu City	98.8	37.1	2.4	66.9
Central Region				
Kasungu	95.9	44.4	15.6	52.6
Nkhotakota	76.6	15.1	0.0	61.5
Ntchisi	99.6	44.6	3.0	58.4
Dowa	99.3	52.0	14.6	44.3
Salima	99.6	55.6	0.9	70.5
Lilongwe rural	98.5	48.6	2.2	55.1
Lilongwe City	100.0	33.3	0.9	71.3
Mchinji	98.2	51.1	4.5	51.1
Dedza	96.8	75.0	5.3	37.3
Ntcheu	99.8	87.3	1.7	46.3
Southern Region				
Mangochi	100.0	62.1	6.4	59.4
Machinga	98.0	48.4	0.2	65.9
Zomba rural	99.2	78.0	2.5	44.1
Zomba Municipality	99.2	65.9	0.0	41.1
Chiradzulu	100.0	78.0	7.2	39.0
Blantyre rural	100.0	55.7	1.5	71.9
Blantyre City	97.8	14.9	2.2	81.3
Mwanza	100.0	82.1	0.0	37.9
Thyolo	99.8	30.3	25.0	49.8
Mulanje	98.8	54.6	4.7	64.2
Phalombe	97.0	78.4	5.2	35.5
Chikwawa	92.0	55.4	4.7	52.7
Nsanje	86.1	30.9	7.2	52.9
Balaka	99.6	74.9	0.9	58.9

8.2 Other food crops

Table 8.2 also shows the distribution of other food crops. It is shown that besides maize 44 percent of the farming households grow other food crops. Of these pulses are the major one grown by 50 percent of the households, followed by groundnuts grown by 37 percent of the households, Cassava grown by 22 percent of the households and other grains 20 percent.

The difference is shown between rural and urban households whereby rural households grow more of the other crops 51 percent.

In terms of the sex of household head, most of the crops are dominated by male-headed households except pulses that are mostly grown by female-headed households (51 percent), and other grains like millet and sorghum, where 18 percent of female-headed households grew compared to compared to 15 percent.

Table 8.2 Proportion of agricultural households who cultivated other –rain fed crops according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Other rain fed crops	Groundnuts	Rice	Pulses	Cotton	Cassava	Other grains
Malawi	43.7	37.3	7.8	50.0	2.9	22.6	15.9
Place of residence							
Urban	25.3	19.2	1.8	31.3	0.2	9.4	2.6
Rural	45.0	38.6	8.2	51.3	3.1	23.5	16.8
Sex of household head							
Male	46.3	38.0	8.1	49.7	3.4	23.4	15.1
Female	35.3	35.1	7.0	51.1	1.3	20.0	18.4
Household per capita expenditure quintile							
1 st	34.9	29.0	7.7	46.7	2.0	23.5	24.5
2 nd	43.2	37.7	9.3	49.0	1.7	25.3	22.2
3 rd	50.1	43.3	8.5	50.8	2.7	23.0	15.2
4 th	50.6	45.8	7.9	46.0	3.8	23.1	15.3
5 th	42.4	41.1	7.2	42.1	1.4	20.6	12.1
Northern Region							
Chitipa	59.0	57.7	5.4	68.5	0.0	18.9	21.6
Karonga	87.6	32.1	33.5	14.7	10.1	78.4	9.6
Nkhata Bay	8.1	8.6	4.5	1.4	0.0	90.1	0.0
Rumphi	66.8	36.4	2.7	21.8	0.0	48.2	0.9
Mzimba	57.4	44.3	0.7	46.9	0.2	23.9	13.0
Mzuzu City	19.1	27.6	0.8	12.5	0.0	3.1	0.8
Central Region							
Kasungu	71.3	55.3	4.8	41.0	0.0	12.3	2.0
Nkhotakota	27.3	15.0	40.5	13.2	0.5	80.0	5.0
Ntchisi	61.8	65.7	0.0	70.8	0.4	15.9	0.4
Dowa	78.3	69.7	0.0	47.1	1.6	10.1	0.9
Salima	7.3	38.5	4.7	3.4	26.9	2.6	0.0
Lilongwe rural	43.4	50.0	0.4	29.1	0.0	2.4	0.3
Lilongwe City	9.0	12.6	1.8	26.1	0.0	2.7	2.7
Mchinji	70.9	74.9	5.3	37.4	0.0	7.0	0.0
Dedza	51.8	51.2	6.5	79.7	2.1	12.4	18.9
Ntcheu	57.0	47.4	3.1	61.6	2.1	6.9	29.8
Southern Region							
Mangochi	19.0	28.3	4.3	29.0	1.3	11.2	14.9
Machinga	36.0	38.6	42.1	67.7	0.0	26.6	48.3
Zomba rural	36.9	23.1	8.1	64.2	2.6	22.1	24.2
Zomba Municipality	11.6	23.2	4.3	53.6	0.7	19.6	8.7
Chiradzulu	15.5	17.2	0.8	94.1	0.0	51.3	42.4
Blantyre rural	16.7	26.4	1.8	64.8	0.0	15.2	17.9
Blantyre City	62.1	5.5	1.4	47.6	0.0	15.9	0.0
Mwanza	72.1	27.9	0.4	92.1	1.3	12.5	18.3
Thyolo	12.3	8.4	0.2	69.9	0.2	53.7	4.1
Mulanje	39.4	16.3	16.8	83.0	0.0	63.6	42.2
Phalombe	39.0	34.2	19.9	57.1	0.0	3.0	30.7
Chikwawa	21.8	12.0	10.3	61.9	18.4	11.3	22.1
Nsanje	46.8	31.1	9.4	27.7	5.5	15.3	38.3
Balaka	62.1	34.0	9.8	40.9	21.7	8.1	17.4

8.3 Dry season (Dimba) cultivation

Table 8.3 shows that 36 percent of the farming households cultivated Dimba crops. Of those who cultivated a dimba, 27 percent irrigated their dimba using any method of irrigation. It can be shown that the level of modern irrigation methods is quite minimal, or non-existent amongst most households. However, almost all the Dimba cultivating households are using traditional methods of irrigation.

Modern method of irrigation in this analysis includes the use of treadle pumps, hand pumps, sprinklers or hosepipes, While traditional irrigation includes the use of water canes, diverting the stream, etc).

In terms of per capita expenditure, the table reveals that the proportion of persons who cultivated Dimba crops is highest in the third quintile 44 percent and lower in lowest expenditure quintile (34 percent).

A further examination at district level shows that Nsanje district has the largest proportion of households who cultivated dry season crops (60 percent) whilst Lilongwe city has the lowest proportion of households with Dimba cultivation (6 percent). Despite having the highest proportion of households with dimba cultivation, Nsanje district has the lowest proportion of households using irrigation methods while Lilongwe rural has the highest.

Table 8.3 Proportion of agricultural households who cultivated a dimba garden and proportion who used any irrigation method according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Methods of irrigation			
	Proportional of households who cultivated dimba	Proportional of households who irrigated dimba	Proportional of households who used modern methods of irrigation	Proportional of households who used traditional methods of irrigation
Malawi	36.0	27.2	0.0	27.2
Place of residence				
Urban	25.3	16.9	0.0	16.9
Rural	36.7	27.9	0.1	27.9
Sex of household head				
Male	38.7	29.6	0.1	29.6
Female	27.4	19.4	0.0	19.4
Household per capita expenditure quintile				
1 st	33.5	23.6	0.0	23.6
2 nd	39.2	29.5	0.1	29.4
3 rd	43.5	34.4	0.1	34.3
4 th	40.8	33.9	0.0	33.9
5 th	36.2	30.9	0.1	30.7
Northern Region	36.4	24.9	0.0	24.9
Chitipa	32.9	27.9	0.0	27.9
Karonga	28.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
Nkhata Bay	16.2	6.3	0.0	6.3
Rumphi	20.5	11.4	0.0	11.4
Mzimba	53.8	41.6	0.0	41.6
Mzuzu City	23.3	21.8	0.0	21.8
Central Region	44.7	41.1	0.1	41.0
Kasungu	38.8	36.6	0.7	36.0
Nkhotakota	16.8	11.8	0.0	11.8
Ntchisi	46.8	46.4	0.0	46.4
Dowa	37.2	36.5	0.0	36.5
Salima	34.6	4.3	0.4	3.8
Lilongwe rural	54.0	53.3	0.0	53.3
Lilongwe City	6.3	4.5	0.0	4.5
Mchinji	54.6	53.7	0.0	53.7
Dedza	53.0	49.5	0.0	49.5
Ntcheu	37.5	34.0	0.2	33.8
Southern Region	28.4	16.0	0.0	16.0
Mangochi	32.2	14.6	0.0	14.6
Machinga	26.0	24.7	0.0	24.7
Zomba rural	22.6	19.8	0.0	19.8
Zomba Municipality	10.1	8.7	0.0	8.7
Chiradzulu	31.5	29.4	0.0	29.4
Blantyre rural	15.5	11.8	0.0	11.8
Blantyre City	57.9	25.5	0.0	25.5
Mwanza	25.0	22.9	0.0	22.9
Thyolo	29.9	25.3	0.0	25.3
Mulanje	23.5	9.8	0.0	9.8
Phalombe	25.5	6.5	0.0	6.5
Chikwawa	36.8	6.2	0.0	6.2
Nsanje	59.6	2.1	0.0	2.1
Balaka	17.0	14.9	0.0	14.9

8.4 Starter pack distribution 2001-2004

This section presents the findings pertaining to the distribution of the starter pack to farming households. The starter pack programme stated in the survey covers the period between 2001 -2004. It can be shown that overall 35 percent of the households benefited from the programme in 2001, 42 percent in 2002, 46 percent in 2003 and 42 percent benefited in 2004.

In terms of per capita expenditure, it can be seen that starter pack was not only distributed to the poorest households, as even households in the richest quintile have been benefiting from the programme.

A further examination at district level shows that Mwanza district had the highest proportion of beneficiaries in 2003 (62 percent) and 2004 (67 percent). Lilongwe city had the lowest both in 2003, at (12 percent) and (8 percent) in 2004.

Table 8.4 Proportion of agricultural households who received starter pack (TIP) over the years 2001-2004 according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Proportion of households who received starter pack			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Malawi	35.4	41.7	46.3	41.7
Place of residence				
Urban	9.4	14.3	16.3	14.3
Rural	37.2	43.6	48.3	43.6
Sex of household head				
Male	33.6	40.1	44.7	40.1
Female	41.2	47.0	51.4	47.0
Household per capita expenditure quintile				
1st	35.9	44.8	58.2	44.8
2nd	37.1	47.1	53.8	47.1
3rd	35.7	43.2	51.6	43.2
4th	34.4	40.6	49.1	40.6
5th	23.9	28.9	36.7	28.9
Northern Region				
Chitipa	23.9	29.7	50.5	29.7
Karonga	56.9	63.3	61.0	63.3
Nkhata Bay	20.3	22.1	25.7	22.1
Rumphi	18.6	29.1	37.7	29.1
Mzimba	30.3	38.0	33.3	38.0
Mzuzu City	9.3	11.3	13.6	11.3
Central Region				
Kasungu	31.8	41.7	40.4	41.7
Nkhotakota	35.5	34.5	35.5	34.5
Ntchisi	40.8	45.9	49.8	45.9
Dowa	32.7	41.9	48.0	41.9
Salima	48.7	59.4	50.4	59.4
Lilongwe rural	22.4	28.5	34.8	28.5
Lilongwe City	2.7	8.1	11.7	8.1
Mchinji	41.0	42.7	41.9	42.7
Dedza	26.0	30.8	39.8	30.8
Ntcheu	44.7	52.2	50.3	52.2
Southern Region				
Mangochi	46.1	48.3	53.9	48.3
Machinga	37.6	47.2	55.9	47.2
Zomba rural	38.4	45.7	48.1	45.7
Zomba Municipality	12.3	21.0	23.2	21.0
Chiradzulu	53.8	38.2	42.4	38.2
Blantyre rural	32.4	37.3	37.3	37.3
Blantyre City	11.7	17.9	17.9	17.9
Mwanza	68.8	66.7	62.1	66.7
Thyolo	4.6	10.8	55.2	10.8
Mulanje	34.0	47.8	45.9	47.8
Phalombe	32.9	42.4	44.2	42.4
Chikwawa	46.7	59.5	58.0	59.5
Nsanje	57.0	63.8	67.7	63.8
Balaka	46.0	54.5	63.8	54.5

8.5 Agricultural extension

The survey collected information on the level of extension advice given to farmers, and their level of satisfaction with the advice. Thirteen percent of agricultural households got advice from agricultural advisor on how to use starter pack. It can also be seen that almost all the farming households that received advice found the advice useful (93 percent).

In terms of per capita expenditure, it can be seen that advice by extension to farmers is not based on the economic status of the household, as the proportion of households in the lowest quintile that received advice was (14 percent) while that in the highest quintile was (15 percent).

In terms of district, the distribution of advice to farmers was highest in Chitipa district (45 percent) and the lowest in the Mulanje district less than (1 percent).

Table 8.5 Proportion of agricultural households who got advice and who found its quality useful according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Proportion of households.....	
	who got advice from extension	who found quality of advice useful
Malawi	13.1	93.4
Place of residence		
Urban	5.1	69.7
Rural	13.7	94.0
Sex of household head		
Male	14.7	94.1
Female	8.3	89.3
Household per capita expenditure quintile		
1 st	13.8	91.6
2 nd	15.1	95.1
3 rd	16.1	93.3
4 th	16.3	91.8
5 th	14.6	91.5
Northern Region	24.5	93.2
Chitipa	45.5	95.0
Karonga	38.5	95.2
Nkhata Bay	6.8	26.7
Rumphi	29.1	100.0
Mzimba	16.6	95.0
Mzuzu City	9.0	61.5
Central Region	12.0	95.2
Kasungu	11.8	98.1
Nkhotakota	5.5	91.7
Ntchisi	21.5	86.0
Dowa	9.0	95.0
Salima	3.4	100.0
Lilongwe rural	14.8	96.6
Lilongwe City	5.8	86.7
Mchinji	14.5	100.0
Dedza	11.3	96.3
Ntcheu	10.1	91.7
Southern Region	10.4	91.8
Mangochi	11.7	92.6
Machinga	11.1	98.0
Zomba rural	16.3	98.0
Zomba Municipality	1.4	50.0
Chiradzulu	8.0	100.0
Blantyre rural	3.9	69.2
Blantyre City	2.7	33.3
Mwanza	12.1	89.7
Thyolo	4.6	89.5
Mulanje	0.7	100.0
Phalombe	12.6	96.6
Chikwawa	13.5	100.0
Nsanje	21.7	62.7
Balaka	8.5	95.0

8.6 Tobacco production

The questionnaire also gathered information on tobacco production in terms of type of tobacco grown, production and production techniques. It can be shown, that since the liberalization of burley tobacco to smallholders, many farming households have adopted tobacco production. Almost 20 percent of the farming households in Malawi grow tobacco. Of those engaged in tobacco production, almost 93 percent grow burley tobacco whilst the remaining 7 percent grow other types of tobacco. Among the tobacco growing households 25 percent are members of tobacco growing clubs.

In terms of sex of household head, male-headed households have the largest proportion growing tobacco 23 percent compared to 10 percent for the female-headed households. This could also be explained due to the labour intensive nature of tobacco production.

In terms of districts, Kasungu has the largest proportion of households growing tobacco 64 percent followed by Mchinji 60 percent and Dowa 51 percent. There is no tobacco growing reported by households in Thyolo and Mwanza

Table 8.6 Proportion of agricultural households who cultivated tobacco according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Proportion of agricultural households who cultivated tobacco	Proportion of tobacco growing households who were members of club in last 5 years	Proportion of tobacco growing households who were burley tobacco growers
Malawi	20.2	25.2	92.7
Place of residence			
Urban	8.1	41.5	92.3
Rural	21.0	24.8	92.7
Sex of household head			
Male	23.3	25.2	92.9
Female	10.2	25.1	91.0
Household per capita expenditure quintile			
1 st	11.1	31.2	90.6
2 nd	18.8	27.4	93.2
3 rd	22.9	28.4	93.5
4 th	24.2	28.6	92.0
5 th	22.9	25.9	90.8
Northern region			
Chitipa	17.6	51.3	97.3
Karonga	3.2	71.4	83.3
Nkhata Bay	4.1	77.8	100.0
Rumphi	43.2	41.5	95.0
Mzimba	32.0	43.1	82.5
Mzuzu City	4.1	50.0	100.0
Central Region			
Kasungu	64.0	27.7	97.5
Nkhotakota	1.4	33.3	100.0
Ntchisi	39.9	11.8	82.9
Dowa	51.6	9.1	87.7
Salima	4.3	50.0	100.0
Lilongwe rural	34.6	18.7	92.2
Lilongwe City	17.5	37.8	91.2
Mchinji	59.9	9.6	98.3
Dedza	5.9	25.0	60.0
Ntcheu	10.5	46.0	100.0
Southern Region			
Mangochi	17.8	17.1	97.7
Machinga	22.1	21.8	100.0
Zomba rural	15.9	33.7	96.2
Zomba Municipality	0.7	100.0	.
Chiradzulu	13.4	65.6	100.0
Blantyre rural	0.6	100.0	-
Blantyre City	0.9	100.0	.
Mwanza	0.0	-	-
Thyolo	0.0	-	-
Mulanje	4.7	45.0	94.7
Phalombe	20.3	12.8	91.4
Chikwawa	0.0	-	-
Nsanje	1.3	0.0	100.0
Balaka	0.9	100.0	100.0

8.7 Livestock production

The results in table 8.7 show the proportion of households that own livestock and the average stock of animals reared by the households. A majority of households own chicken (89 percent), followed by goats (35 percent), and pigs (10 percent). Cattle are owned by 8 percent of households in the country while Sheep rearing is the lowest estimated to be reared by 1 percent of households.

In terms of stock; the average stock herd of animals by these households is 9 chickens, 6 goats, 5 cattle and 17 pigs.

The difference by quintiles shows that households in the richest quintile rear more chicken, 91 percent of households compared to 85 percent on the lowest quintile. The average stock in the richest households is 22 compared to 7 in the lowest quintile.

In addition the table shows that 11 percent in the highest quintile rear cattle, compared to 7 percent in the lowest quintile.

The district variation only shows that almost all districts have a high proportion of households rearing chicken, whilst for cattle the highest proportion of households rearing are in Karonga (35 percent), and Chitipa (29 percent), and the lowest is observed in Mangochi (1 percent).

Table 8.7 Proportion of agricultural households who raised livestock in the last 12 months according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

Background characteristics	Cattle		Goats		Sheep		Pigs		Chicken		Other live stock	
	Proportion	Mean number	Proportion	Mean number	Proportion	Mean number	Proportion	Mean number	Proportion	Mean number	Proportion	Mean number
Malawi	8.0	5.0	34.9	6.0	1.2	4.4	10.5	17.4	88.7	9.3	5.3	8.2
Place of residence												
Urban	4.1	2.9	24.2	4.2	0.0		3.7	2.3	78.5	37.2	9.1	9.3
Rural	8.1	5.1	35.2	6.0	1.3	4.4	10.7	17.6	89.1	8.4	5.2	8.1
Sex of household head												
Male	8.8	5.0	35.0	6.5	1.3	4.3	11.6	19.6	89.3	10.0	5.9	8.2
Female	5.0	5.0	34.5	3.9	0.8	4.8	6.5	3.3	86.7	6.6	3.1	8.2
Household per capita expenditure quintile												
1 st	6.9	5.3	32.0	10.6	1.1	3.8	9.0	1.0	85.3	7.3	4.8	7.3
2 nd	8.8	3.6	37.1	4.3	1.0	5.4	13.5	2.7	89.5	7.9	6.5	6.8
3 rd	7.2	4.3	37.8	4.3	1.1	3.4	11.0	3.1	91.4	8.5	5.0	8.2
4 th	8.4	5.7	36.9	4.5	1.3	3.8	10.7	4.1	88.9	10.0	4.8	8.3
5 th	11.2	6.0	38.3	5.1	0.8	4.6	9.2	4.9	91.2	22.4	6.4	9.7
Northern Region												
Chitipa	28.9	5.5	36.0	4.3	1.0	2.5	9.6	1.8	95.9	9.8	12.2	4.3
Karonga	35.3	5.5	14.7	3.1	0.0		27.2	1.7	92.9	8.5	2.7	17.3
Nkhata Bay	2.7	13.3	12.8	5.0	1.1	10.5	0.0		97.9	8.2	0.5	6.0
Rumphi	4.5	4.0	23.0	4.9	1.7	7.3	11.2	2.7	98.3	11.3	6.7	5.7
Mzimba	20.3	3.9	22.8	5.4	1.9	3.3	17.7	3.8	89.7	7.4	4.4	10.0
Mzuzu City	6.7	2.0	11.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	86.7	5.8	5.0	5.3
Central Region												
Kasungu	11.8	7.0	35.8	6.5	3.1	4.4	12.7	5.3	95.8	11.1	8.5	10.1
Nkhotakota	2.2	3.0	13.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	0.7	3.0	93.3	9.2	0.0	
Ntchisi	10.2	4.1	54.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	3.6	88.8	10.5	3.2	8.2
Dowa	10.2	5.7	43.6	4.3	2.6	4.4	20.8	3.5	87.8	10.5	8.3	12.2
Salima	3.4	5.3	52.1	4.5	0.9	6.0	12.8	4.8	72.6	9.0	3.4	11.0
Lilongwe rural	3.8	4.3	44.2	4.0	1.4	3.8	9.9	3.4	84.4	18.2	4.2	9.1
Lilongwe City	2.1	6.0	37.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.6	72.2	77.4	6.2	11.8
Mchinji	5.2	4.5	38.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	3.3	90.5	6.3	3.8	8.3
Dedza	5.9	3.6	39.7	3.8	1.4	4.6	12.4	3.9	89.9	7.7	7.6	5.8
Ntcheu	8.7	3.3	31.8	7.6	0.3	3.0	19.4	2.5	92.7	6.5	6.0	4.7
Southern Region												
Mangochi	1.2	6.0	33.7	5.2	1.2	8.3	0.5	2.0	80.9	8.2	3.5	11.1
Machinga	2.0	6.8	23.4	3.7	4.6	3.8	0.0		90.1	6.4	1.3	6.3
Zomba rural	1.3	5.0	32.8	22.4	0.6	3.0	2.2	2.3	80.0	6.7	7.5	7.8
Zomba Municipality	1.8	3.0	16.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	7.1	20.0	8.9
Chiradzulu	2.9	3.8	52.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.9	74.0	5.0	8.1	6.2
Blantyre rural	2.4	3.0	40.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.9	92.7	10.5	11.5	4.9
Blantyre City	2.6	2.5	14.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.4	3.0	0.0	
Mwanza	5.3	5.6	29.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	23.8	3.1	91.5	7.6	1.1	10.5
Thyolo	3.2	2.8	24.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	2.4	84.8	6.4	3.2	5.5
Mulanje	1.8	5.8	25.7	3.4	0.0	5.0	2.9	2.7	89.1	7.1	5.8	9.2
Phalombe	1.6	4.0	33.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.8	1.2	93.7	6.6	6.9	7.5
Chikwawa	15.2	5.2	42.7	5.0	0.3	5.0	10.4	4.5	89.3	9.7	5.6	12.9
Nsanje	8.7	7.3	44.2	5.1	1.0	2.5	9.6	8.4	95.2	8.5	4.8	7.2
Balaka	1.3	11.5	52.9	22.2	2.5	3.5	1.3	5.0	84.7	9.0	5.1	8.1