

The background features abstract geometric shapes. A large blue triangle points downwards from the top right. An orange triangle points downwards from the top left. A teal triangle points upwards from the bottom left. The text 'REPUBLIC OF MALAWI' is centered in the white space between the orange and blue triangles.

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI



# A BRIEF ABOUT MALAWI

**Malawi is a landlocked country sharing boundaries with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania.**

**Administratively, the country is divided into four regions namely North, Central,**



# POPULATION

**Malawi's population is growing rapidly, and in just over 40 years has increased from 4 million**

**people in 1966 to 13.1 million in 2008.**

**Estimated at 17 million**

**Older Persons population is estimated at 5.3%. In 2008 there were 684,316**

**It is projected that by 2050 there will be 3 Million plus older persons in Malawi**

**85% of Malawian population live in rural areas with 50.7% living below the poverty line.**





**Play an important role in leadership and conflict management at family**





# POLICES AND PROGRAMMES

## 1. The Constitution

**The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi guarantees the welfare and development of all the people of Malawi,**

**It defends the human rights and opportunities for all citizens and national harmony.**

## 2. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy

**medium term national development strategy formulated to attain the country's long term development aspirations.**

**It represents a decisive and strategic single reference document to be followed by all stakeholders**



### **3. The National Policy for Older Persons**

**Policy for the Elderly and its Implementation Strategy sets out the principles, objectives and strategies that will contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of older persons.**

**The Policy is built around six key Priority Areas: Promotion and Protection of older persons rights, Promotion of access to health, water and sanitation services, Promotion of food and nutrition security,**

**Provision of Welfare support and income security, Provision of Housing and shelter and Promotion of research, Education and Training on Ageing**



# SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES

1. **Public Works Programmes-** labour intensive and involve working on community projects. Participants are paid cash or in some cases in-kind for the number of days they work on a particular project
2. **Social Cash Transfer Scheme-** Targets 10% ultra poor and labour constrained households
3. **Farm Input Subsidy Programme-** Provide poor farmers with seeds and

**4. Decent Housing Programme-** Poor families are provided with a soft loan of building materials to

improve their houses

**5. Public Welfare Assistance** where needy older persons are provided with food, clothing and

repatriation for those who become destitute.



# CHALLENGES

**The concept of ageing is not understood by many. As a result there is little recognition of older persons needs and concerns in most of the national policies;**

**Negative attitudes towards older persons resulting into failure by stakeholders to appreciate their situation;**

**Limited budgetary support for ageing programmes**

**Very few research has been done on ageing resulting into limited information and data for programme design;**



END

**Thank you!!**

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PRESENTED BY STEVE VINKHUMBO, LILONGWE,  
MALAWI

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