



GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

MALAWI

National Census of Agriculture

2025



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE



Malawi

NATIONAL CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE (NACA)

2025

Main Report

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FOREWORD



This report presents findings of the 2025 National Census of Agriculture (2025 NACA). The 2025 NACA is the fifth in a series to be conducted in Malawi, the last being the 2006/2007 National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL). The first National Sample Survey of Agriculture (NSSA) was conducted in 1968/69. The overall goal of the 2025 NACA is to provide small area data on the structure of agriculture in Malawi, provide data for developing effective policies that can support resilient, productive and sustainable agricultural future, provide data for monitoring and

evaluation of indicators for tracking agricultural development programs in line with Malawi 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and providing a sampling frame for future agricultural surveys and research. Since the last 2006/07 NACAL, the country lacked up to date structural information of the agricultural sector to meet the current data needs for the design and management of rural development policy. The 2025 NACA provides estimates at national, regional, Agricultural Development Division (ADD), district, urban and rural area levels with key agricultural statistics and indicators for policy formulation, decision making and monitoring and evaluation of programs. The 2025 NACA collected information on various agricultural themes such as demographics, agricultural households, land use, agricultural practices, irrigation, agricultural services, farm machinery, labour input, livestock and aquaculture among others.

I would like to thank the Malawi government, the World Bank under the Statistics Capacity Project (StatCap), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for the financial and technical support provided for the implementation of the 2025 NACA. Special thanks also go to the members of the Technical Advisory Committee of the 2025 NACA comprising staff of the NSO, Ministry of Agriculture, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), National Planning Commission (NPC), the World Bank LSMS team (through the 50x2030 project) and MwAPATA Institute for the technical support and guidance rendered during the preparatory and post-enumeration phases of the NACA.

Finally, my gratitude is extended to all respondents and the enumerators for their effort and diligence in collecting high-quality data leading to the analysis presented in this report. It is our sincere hope that the statistics contained herein will be utilized to transform the agriculture sector.

Shelton KANYANDA

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'S' followed by a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke.

Commissioner of Statistics

ACRONYMS

ADD	Agriculture Development Division
ADMARC	Agricultural Development Marketing Corporation
AIP	Affordable Input Program
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
EAs	Enumeration Areas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoM	Government of Malawi
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IHS	Integrated Household Survey
MIP-1	Malawi 2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NACA	National Census of Agriculture
NACAL	National Census of Agriculture and Livestock
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSO	National Statistical Office
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PPS	Probability Proportional Sampling
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSU	Secondary Sampling Unit
TA	Traditional Authority
ToT	Training of Trainers
VSLAs	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WB-LSMS	World Bank's Living Standards Measurement Study

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Executive Summary

The 2025 National Census of Agriculture (NACA) is the fifth in a series conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO); the last one was the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) which was conducted between 2006 and 2007. Given the absence of a complete, up-to-date frame for direct sampling of agricultural surveys, the NACA gathered relevant, reliable and timely information that would enable government to formulate plans and policies aimed at improving productivity especially in the smallholder agricultural sector. The NACA also provided data for monitoring and evaluation of indicators for tracking agricultural development programmes in line with the Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2025 NACA , was implemented with financial support from the Government of Malawi especially during the pre-census phase. Other agencies who immensely provided both technical and financial support include the World Bank through the Statistics Capacity Project and Living Standards Measurement team through the 50x2030 initiative, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through the Technical Cooperation Programme.

The 2025 census of agriculture was a large sample-based census which collected information from 29,648 small holder farming households and 136 establishments (estates) nationwide, providing a snapshot of the status of agriculture in Malawi. Data collection took place from 28 January to 23 February 2025 in all districts using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). During data collection, quality control measures were employed by field, district, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) supervisors to ensure that only quality and valid data were collected. Prior to data analysis, data was cleaned using STATA software between April 2025 and May 2025. Data analysis commenced immediately after cleaning based on the tabulation plan that was developed.

This report presents information about households' engagement in agriculture, land tenure, area under cultivation, yield of major crops grown, farming practices, tree cultivation, livestock production, poultry farming, aquaculture, extension services, access to credit, farm machinery, and village level information on socio-economic sector.

Demographics- The 2025 NACA found that the sex distribution of Malawi's agriculture household population is relatively balanced, with females constituting 52.6 percent and males making up 47.4 percent of the agricultural population. The age group of 15 to 24 years has the largest share of the agricultural population (23.8 percent). Regarding household headship, the NACA found that majority of the households (61.1 percent) are male headed compared to female headed households (38.9 percent).

According to education, more than half (65.0 percent) of the agriculture population has primary level education while 17.9 percent have secondary level education while about 2.0 percent have tertiary education. The 2025 NACA also revealed notable differences in school attendance between male and female household heads. More male household heads (75.8 percent) than their female counterparts (24.2 percent) had secondary level education.

Engagement in agriculture

- Malawi's agricultural sector is dominated by 46.1 percent of agricultural households who are primarily into subsistence farming and partially commercial farming, 40.0 percent

(only subsistence farming) while only 12.3 percent of household farmers are primarily into commercial farming and partially subsistence farming. Only 1.6 percent of agricultural households are primarily into commercial farming.

- More male headed households (14.2 percent) than their female counterparts (9.3 percent) are primarily into commercial farming with some production meant for consumption. In contrast, more female headed households (47.5 percent) than their male counterparts (35.3 percent) are mainly into subsistence farming.

Land ownership and security

- Majority of agricultural households (81.9 percent) have unregistered land parcels while only 3.9 percent have registered parcels.
- Most land owned by agricultural households (71.8 percent) is held under customary ownership, 20.9 percent freehold and 4.7 percent leasehold. On means of how households acquired their land, results reveal that 38.1 percent of the land were acquired through allocation by family members, 30.8 percent were inherited while only 6.4 percent were purchased.

Number of holdings and land Size

- A total of around 2.67 million smallholder agricultural households were enumerated during the 2025 NACA. Southern region had about 1.2 million holders, Central region had about 1.0 million holders and Northern region had 307,057 holders.
- Total parcel size is estimated at 3,543,752 hectares, with an average size of 0.9 hectares per holding.
- Across regions, average parcel size is estimated at 1.1 ha (Northern region), 1.0 ha (Central) and 0.7 ha (Southern region).
- Average number of land parcels per household is 1.8, with 48.7 percent of the households reported having 1 parcel while 34.6 percent reported having two parcels.

Land disputes

- A notable 13.3 percent of the agricultural households in Malawi had land disputes in the last 10 years prior to the NACA. Majority of these (35.2 percent) had a dispute with a non-relative, 19.9 percent with relative from wife side and 19.4 percent with a relative from husband side.
- Land disputes were more prevalent in the Southern region (14.2 percent) than the other regions.

Participation in Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP)

- Slightly over a quarter of the agricultural households (26.2 percent) benefited from the AIP Programme.
- Regionally, the Central region recorded the highest proportion of agricultural households with AIP participation (30.3 percent), closely followed by the Northern region at 30.2 percent, while the Southern region had a lower AIP participation (21.5 percent).

Farm inputs

- Among the households who cultivated maize crop during the 2023/2024 agricultural season, slightly over half of the households (52.6 percent) used modern varieties, 42.1 percent used local varieties, while only 5.3 percent used both.
- Markets were a major source where households purchased the maize seed (58.7 percent) while 33.8 percent of the households used left over seed from previous agricultural season.
- Over half of the agricultural households (69.0 percent) used inorganic fertilizers than organic fertilizers (52.2 percent). Use of organic fertilizers was more prevalent among households in the Central region (54.4 percent), closely followed by the Southern region (54.2 percent) while Northern region reported the least (35.5 percent). In contrast, the Central and Northern regions showed high prevalence use of inorganic fertilizers at 79.8 percent and 79.3 percent, respectively.
- There is notable low uptake of pesticide use (15.5 percent) among holdings who cultivated maize. Households in the Northern region (18.5 percent) and Central region (18.0 percent) used pesticides to treat maize crop while use of pesticides was the lowest among households in the Southern region (12.4 percent).

Access to credit

- Only 10.5 percent of agricultural households applied for credit/loan in the 12 months prior to the NACA, out of which 57.5 percent were granted.
- Central region had the highest proportion of agricultural households that applied for credit (11.1 percent), followed by the Southern region (10.2 percent), and the Northern region (9.5 percent).
- Northern region had the highest proportion of households with approved loans (66.1 percent) followed by the Southern region (63.0 percent) while the Central region reported the lowest at 50.1 percent.
- Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) were the commonest source of credit for most households, accounting for 21.7 percent surpassing other lending sources.

Farm Machinery

- Majority of agricultural households (97.4 percent) were still using a hand-held hoe for their field agricultural activities followed by panga knives at 54.4 percent and axes at 47.3 percent.
- Hoes, panga knives, axes, sickle, watering can, slashers, and sprayers were the top seven farm implements used by households.
- Less than one fifth (18.1 percent) of households possessed chicken houses, 13.4 percent had livestock kraals while only 6.1 percent had storage houses for keeping agricultural products and farm implements.

Area under irrigation

- Out of 3,543,752 ha of land, only 69,469 ha (2.2 percent) was under irrigation. Southern region had the largest share (1.2 percent) of the cultivated land under irrigation and the

least being Northern region with 0.3 percent.

- Blantyre ADD had the largest share of land area under irrigation totalling 17,760.0 ha (0.6 percent) followed by Lilongwe ADD with 15,007.54 ha of land and the least reported was Salima ADD which reported 2,417.0 ha (0.1 percent).
- Only 3.0 percent of cultivated plots have irrigation infrastructures.
- Over half of the households engaged in irrigation (68.0 percent) reported using watering cans as the main method of irrigation while others used flooding (16.7 percent) and other methods (8.3 percent).

Extension services

- Less than half (38.7 percent) of the agricultural households involved in crop production had access to extension services.
- Across the regions, Central region had the highest proportion of households with access to extension services (44.4 percent) followed by the Northern region (34.9 percent).
- Radio was the most common source of information through which households received information on farming practices (53.3percent), followed by Agricultural Extension Officers (20.2percent).

Crop production

- Overall, 94.6 percent of households cultivated maize during the 2023/2024 agriculture season.
- Maize cultivation was dominant in the Central and Southern regions, where agricultural households in the districts such as Zomba (99.4 percent), Mangochi (99.3 percent), Mwanza (99.2 percent), Chiradzulu (99.1 percent), and Balaka (99.0 percent) cultivated this crop.
- Maize production was lower among households in Chikwawa (49.5 percent) and Nsanje (64.0 percent), both located in the Shire Valley ADD.
- Malawi's maize production from small holder households during the 2023/2024 agriculture season was estimated at 2,655,063.5 metric tons.
- In terms of production distribution across regions, Central region contributed the highest maize production totalling 1,658,986.8 Metric tons (62.5 percent), followed by Southern region with production amounting to 581,929.5 Metric tons (21.9 percent) and thirdly Northern with production totalling 414,147.2 Metric tons (15.6 percent).
- Of the households reporting maize cultivation in the 2023/2024 agricultural season, slightly over half of the respondents (52.6 percent) used only modern varieties, while 42.1 percent used only local varieties.
- For the other staple crops, production was as follows: Rice, 94,719.0 tons; sorghum 32,061.0 tons and millet, 4,066.3 tons.
- Close to 333,999.3 tons of beans, ground beans Soya beans and ground nuts were produced by agricultural households during the 2023/2024 agricultural season .

- Production for root crops like cassava was 92,499.6tons (fresh weight), sweet potatoes (138,169.0 tons) and Irish potatoes (32,410.1 tons).

Livestock production

- Livestock ownership is widespread but uneven: Slightly more than half of the agricultural households in Malawi (50.2 percent) owned livestock in 2023/2024 agricultural season, with the Northern region recording the highest participation (67.6 percent), followed by Central region (55.5 percent) and lastly the Southern region (40.8 percent).
- Livestock population is heavily skewed toward poultry: Nationally, poultry numbers reached 20.17 million, far surpassing goats (3.46 million), pigs (about 1.37 million), cattle (894,670) while sheep had the lowest numbers of about 81,196.
- Access to veterinary services: Veterinary services was highest among cattle-keeping households (63.8 percent), while comparatively lower access was observed among households keeping goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry. At regional level, Central recorded the highest proportion of households with access to veterinary services for cattle (67.1 percent), followed by Northern region (62.9 percent) while Southern region reported the lowest (61.5 percent).
- Sources of veterinary services: Private suppliers were the most common source of veterinary services (21.5 percent) while government recorded 11.6 percent

Engagement in fishing/aquaculture

- Very low prevalence of fish farming and aquaculture activities were observed among households in Malawi such that 2.6 percent practised fish hunting while 0.3 percent practised aquaculture.
- Karonga ADD reported 5.0 percent of households engaged in fish hunting/capture followed by Salima ADD at 4.8 percent while Blantyre ADD had the lowest (1.3 percent).

Fishing/aquaculture species

- Aquaculture species were concentrated by few dominant types, with households reporting Chambo (31.8 percent), Mlamba (30.8 percent) and Makumba (23.3 percent) accounting for the majority of fish farmed, while Ncheni was rarely bred (2.5 percent)
- Most households sourced their fingerlings from fellow fish farmers (41.2 percent), Private traders (21.3 percent), NGOs (13.1 percent), Government (11.3 percent) while Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) was reported the lowest (4.5 percent).

Village/Community information Roads

- Most rural communities in Malawi are connected with earth roads or earth tracks (49.9 percent), with fewer having tar/asphalt or graded-gravelled roads (9.8 percent).
- Communities in the Northern region had the highest access to earth road connection (57.0 percent) and lowest share of tar/asphalt (17.2 percent) while 6.8 percent of the communities had gravelled roads

- Communities in the Central region had slightly better road infrastructures, with 23.9 percent of communities having access to tarred/asphalt roads and gravelled roads (12.2 percent).
- Communities in the Southern region had 50.2 percent access to dirt roads, 20.9 percent access to dirt track, 20.0 percent access to tar/asphalt and 9.0 percent access to graded gravel.

Extension services

- Slightly over half of the communities (59.1 percent) had access to extension services. Veterinary services (48.3 percent) were the most widely available extension services to communities.
- Pharmaceutical shops, fertilizer shops, agro-dealer shops, each ranging between 25.0 percent and 30.0 percent were moderately available in communities.
- Mechanization facilities and storage facilities for agricultural products were the least available (below 10 percent) each.

Financial services

- Nearly 40 percent of the rural residents stay 10 km away from a financial institution while 13 percent live 50 km or more from a financial institution. Slightly over a quarter (28.8 percent) of the communities stay within 0 to 5 km from a financial institution, with the highest percentage (29.3) being between 20 to 49 km away.

Access to markets

- Less than half of communities (45.9 percent) stay within a location where daily markets are situated followed by those staying in a distance above 2 km (46.7 percent) and the least being those located less than a 1 km distance (1.6 percent)

Land conflicts

- Land disputes were the main causes of conflicts reported by the majority members of the communities (71.4 percent). Other common causes of conflicts were, boundary disputes (52.4 percent), and livestock-related cases (35.4 percent), access to water resources (15.7 percent) and other natural resources (6.3 percent)

Natural disasters

- Heavy rainfall or floods were the most reported impacting environmental shocks (61.7 percent) followed by drought (50.5 percent), extreme winds (41.2 percent) while extreme temperatures (7.7 percent) were the least reported shocks.
- Floods were the most reported shocks in the Southern region (77.6 percent) while the Northern region (58.8 percent) and the Central region (46.7 percent) had lesser experience of floods.
- Droughts were frequently experienced by communities in the Southern region (58.5 percent) compared to the Northern (43.1 percent) and Central (44.5 percent) regions.
- Fewer communities had experienced extreme high temperatures as reported by communities in Southern region (9.7 percent), Northern region (5.4 percent) and Central region (6.5 percent).

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

Malawi is predominantly an agrarian country, where agriculture plays a critical role in the national economy. It serves as the primary source of food, industrial raw materials, employment and foreign exchange revenue. According to the 2019/20 Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5), approximately 84.7 percent of the population is engaged in agricultural activities, most of whom are smallholder farmers. The sector contributes about 34.4 percent to the country's GDP (NSO, 2025). The country's fertile soils, varied climate and diverse topography create favourable conditions for both crop and livestock production. Additionally, the availability of freshwater lakes and rivers supports year-round aquaculture, fishing and irrigation activities, particularly during the dry seasons.

According to the guidelines set by the United Nations's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), an agriculture census should be conducted every 10 years. In Malawi, the last National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) was carried out in 2006/07, making the subsequent census due in 2016/17. However, on account of financial and operational constraints, the census was not implemented as initially scheduled. This resulted in a significant gap in agriculture statistics, which undermined the country's efforts towards effective planning and evidence-based decision-making by the government and other key stakeholders. Prior to conducting the NACA 2025, the Government of Malawi through the Ministry of Agriculture has been relying on data from other credible sources which includes Agriculture Production Estimates Survey (APES) and the Integrated Household Surveys (IHS) for its decision making, policy formulation and monitoring and evaluation. However, these surveys are based on smaller samples relative to the NACA. To address data gaps that existed between the years (2007-2023), the NSO with financial and technical support from the the Government of Malawi (GoM), World Bank and FAO, implemented the 2025 National Census of Agriculture (NACA). The 2025 NACA has provided comprehensive data that supports planning and policy formulation by high-level decision-making institutions, as well as generated key indicators essential for monitoring and evaluating progress towards the Malawi 2063 Agenda and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This report presents a summary of the main findings from the 2025 NACA. The findings are disaggregated and presented at the district, Agricultural Development Division (ADD) and regional levels. The report is organized into eight chapters. The first and second chapters cover the introduction and demographic characteristics of agricultural households, respectively. The third section focuses on land ownership, land use, and farming practices. Subsequent chapters present findings on crop production; livestock and poultry; and fishing and aquaculture production. These are followed by chapters on agricultural credit and village-level information.

1.2 Census Objectives

The main objective of the 2025 NACA was to provide data for evidence-based decision making to strengthen the capacity for planning of agriculture and rural development. This includes an improved data base, a solid documentation of the situation, an improved capacity for utilizing this information for policy formulation and implementation and monitoring of these policies.

Additionally, the 2025 NACA provides the GoM, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the international development community and the private sector, with relevant, reliable and timely information for decision-making about agricultural and rural development policy and extension services. The 2025 NACA is critical for updating the indicators developed by the 2006/2007 NACAL.

Specific objectives

- i Provide data on the structure of agriculture, especially for the small administrative units, and to enable detailed cross-tabulations;
- ii Provide data to use as benchmarks and for reconciliation of current agricultural statistics;
- iii Provide new benchmark data for rebasing the Agriculture industry in Malawi's National Accounts
- iv Provide data for clarifying the social and economic factors affecting the country's agricultural structure by interrelating various characteristics of the holding;
- v Provide aggregate totals for fundamental agricultural data from both smallholder and commercial sectors for use as the benchmark for inter-censal estimates;
- vi Provide basic data for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive integrated system of food and agriculture;
- vii Provide basic data regarding current use and changes in agriculture;
- viii Enable the government to formulate plans to improve productivity especially within the smallholder sector;
- ix Provide monitoring and evaluation indicators for tracking agricultural development programs in line with the Malawi 2063 First 10-Year Implementation Plan (MIP-1) and SDGs;
- x Provide a sampling frame for future agricultural sample surveys

1.3 Census Scope and Coverage

The 2025 NACA covered both large-scale and small-scale farmers. The target sample was 30,000 households from 2,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs). The data were ultimately collected from 29,782 smallholder farming households in Malawi. Insights from the large scale farms will be presented in a separate report.

The census comprised three main questionnaires: the Household, Non-Household, and Community questionnaires.

- i Household questionnaire; This was administered at household level (primarily smallholder farmers). The questionnaire captured key information on household composition, economic activities, land and agricultural practices.
- ii Non-household questionnaire; This collected information from large scale farms and estates (farm characteristics and production)
- iii Community questionnaire; This collected information at community level (focus group discussions and key informant interviews).

The household questionnaire was the main census instrument and main topics covered were:

- (a) Household information
- (b) Land access/ownership/tenure
- (c) Land use
- (d) Irrigation use
- (e) Annual and permanent crops production
- (f) Access and Use of Agro-Inputs
- (g) Agro-processing
- (h) Crop disposition
- (i) On farm investments
- (j) Access and use of credit for agricultural purposes
- (k) Crop extension services
- (l) Livestock production and products
- (m) Outlet for sales of livestock
- (n) Livestock pest & parasite control
- (o) Livestock extension
- (p) Livestock extension service providers
- (q) Fish farming and open catch fishing
- (r) Labour use
- (s) Access to infrastructure and other services

Reference Period

The 2025 NACA collected information with respect to the two main seasons: the rainy season and the dry (dimba) seasons. The rainy season spans from November to April and is commonly known as the main agricultural season and is crucial for crop cultivation. The dry season, also known as the dimba season, runs from June to October, during which irrigation farming is typically practised.

For the 2025 NACA, the reference period for both crop and animal production was from 1st November 2023 to 30th April 2024. For the dimba season, the reference period was from 1st June 2022 to 30th October 2023.

1.3.1 Census Implementation

Preparation for the 2025 NACA began in 2021 with the development of a Project Document, produced with support from FAO in line with World Program for the Census of Agriculture (WCA, 2020). The Project document provided a guide for project planning, execution and monitoring and it also highlighted the objectives, scope, timelines, budget and other essential details including the implementation plans. The 50x2030 initiative of the World Bank was very instrumental in redesigning the NACA methodology specifically on the sample design, questionnaire development, CAPI programming and support in Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop. The NACA Steering Committee was key in providing strategic direction for the NACA with support from NSO Management team and the other NACA sub-committees.

Pretest The pre-test exercise for the 2025 NACA was conducted from 23rd to 29th October, 2024 after a seven-day training session held at Mandebvu Farms Village in Machinga. The exercise was implemented in five selected districts, representing all the 3 main regions and five ADDs; Mzimba (Mzuzu ADD - North), Kasungu (Kasungu ADD - Central), Lilongwe (Lilongwe ADD - Central), Mangochi (Machinga ADD - South), and Phalombe (Blantyre ADD - South). A total of 25 enumerators and 5 field supervisors were involved in the exercise. The objective of the exercise was to assess several critical components of the data collection processes ahead. These included evaluating the logical flow and sequencing of questions, clarity and comprehension of the questionnaire by respondents. Additionally, the pretest aimed at estimating the average time required to complete one questionnaire and determine the workload and feasibility of the full-scale census operations.

Recruitment In total, the census engaged a total of 1,048 enumerators, 108 field supervisors and 38 district supervisors. For the household questionnaire, 750 enumerators were recruited through interviews conducted in their respective districts, while the remaining 250 were serving officers from the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). For the non-household questionnaire (estate) interviews, 40 enumerators and 8 field supervisors were specifically recruited and assigned to conduct interviews in large farms and estates. Among the field supervisors, 58 were drawn from the NSO and 50 were taken from MoA. In addition to overseeing fieldwork, these supervisors were also responsible for administering the community questionnaire.

Training of Trainers After finalizing the recruitment of all enumerators, NACA management conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) session at Chilema Ecumenical Training Centre from 10th to 16th December 2024. The ToT was aimed at equipping trainers (district supervisors) with the knowledge and skills necessary to effectively train and supervise enumerators during the NACA enumeration.

Data collection The exercise began with a 6-day training for enumerators across all the four major regions of Malawi, from 22nd to 27th January 2025. This was followed by a nationwide data collection exercise, from 28th January to 22nd February 2025. Each enumerator was assigned 2 EAs, with 15 households to interview in each EA. This meant that by the end of the data collection exercise, 1 enumerator was expected to have completed interviewing 30 households. Samsung android tablets were used for data collection using Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). World Bank’s Survey Solutions CAPI software was used in programming and designing the questionnaires. NSO ICT team assigned work to supervisors based on their regions of coverage. Supervisors in turn made assignments to the enumerators linked to their account. The work assignments and syncing of completed interviews took place through a Wi-Fi connection to the Cloud server. During data collection, the World Bank’s Living Standards Measurement Study (WB-LSMS) technical team provided technical support through 50x2030 initiative. Enormous support was provided during the deployment of the enumerator assignments to the individual enumerators all throughout the data collection period and above all ensuring quality assurance during the data collection process. The NSO and MoA Central and District supervisors provided technical and logistical support as well as quality control during data collection.

Data from the field was transmitted in real-time to the central server at the NSO Headquarters from all data collection points across the country. At the close of the data collection period, 1,992 Enumeration Areas were successfully covered. In total, 29,782 households were interviewed, out of the targeted 30,000 households. The shortfall was due to several factors, including some selected EAs being displaced by floods specifically in Chikwawa and Nsanje, but also limited time to attend to replacements during data collection in the first assigned EAs.

To ensure data quality, each enumerator was assigned two EAs to cover during the census period, with a target of interviewing two households per day. Each field supervisor had 10 enumerators to supervise/monitor on a daily basis. At the district level, one district supervisor was assigned to coordinate field activities and conducted regular spot checks throughout the data collection period. Additionally, two ICT technicians were deployed in each region to manage all ICT-related issues whenever they arose. The census also included central supervisors at the national level, who served as overall supervisors during the entire data collection exercise. Lastly, the Survey Solutions platform played a critical role in ensuring high data quality as it enabled field and district supervisors to perform real-time consistency and verification checks before syncing the data to the NSO central office.

1.4 Census Methodology

1.4.1 Sample Design

The NACA 2025 adopted a two-stage sampling design with census EAs as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and households as second-stage units. For each region, samples of EAs were selected from the total number of EAs in the region, classified into rural and urban EAs, with more weight given to the rural EAs because of its intense involvement in agriculture activities. Additional information regarding the sampling process can be found in the annex (Chapter A: Sampling and Weighting Design).

1.4.2 Sample Size

A total of 2,000 census areas (EAs) were selected from the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census (MPHC) sampling frame and were distributed as follows: 323 in the Northern Region, 734 in the Central Region, and 943 in the Southern Region. Of these, 178 EAs were located within the four major cities of Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Blantyre, and Zomba. During actual data collection, 15 households were sampled per EA. The probability of selecting a household was primarily based on the total number of households within each EA of interest.

1.4.3 Listing

Prior to the main NACA data collection exercise, 2,000 EAs were randomly selected from the 2018 Malawi's Population and Housing Census (PHC) sampling frame using the Probability Proportional to size (PPS). The NSO recruited 105 enumerators who were trained and later deployed to conduct household listing in the selected EAs. This exercise involved listing all households and structures in the selected EAs across all districts in the country and collecting basic demographic characteristics of household members and details of the structures and dwellings within the sampled EAs using CAPI (Android Tablets). The purpose of the exercise was to create a listing frame of households for identifying agricultural households eligible for selection into the NACA. More importantly, the listing exercise provided a comprehensive snapshot of agricultural households in Malawi and their engagement in various agricultural activities such as crop farming, livestock rearing and aquaculture. Additionally, the listing exercise collected information on the number of parcels cultivated by households during the 2023/24 agricultural season, area under cultivation, temporary and permanent crops cultivated during the same season and the major livestock categories owned by the households and their numbers. The exercise was conducted from 13th August to 16th October 2024. The resulting household list served as the sampling frame for selecting households during the main NACA data collection.

The listing exercise revealed that 98.0 percent of agricultural households (4,141,451) in Malawi engage in crop cultivation. In contrast, 50.0 percent participate in livestock farming (including animals, poultry, and beekeeping), while only 3.0 percent are involved in fish farming and 14.0 percent in forestry/agroforestry.

Regional differences in crop farming were minimal, with the Southern region showing the highest participation (99.0 percent), followed by the Central region (98.0 percent) and the Northern region (96.0 percent). However, livestock farming varied more substantially: the Northern region had the highest proportion (67.0 percent), followed by the Central region (55.0 percent), with the Southern region recording the lowest (41.0 percent).

By household headship, 98.0 percent of female-headed and 97.0 percent of male-headed agricultural households engaged in crop farming. A higher share of male-headed households (55.0 percent) than female-headed households (45.0 percent) participated in livestock farming.

In terms of activity combinations, 49.1 percent of agricultural households engaged only in crop farming, 46.3 percent combined crop and livestock farming, and 1.7 percent participated in crop, livestock, and fish farming.

Gender differences were also evident in combinations: 54.1 percent of female-headed households participated only in crop farming (compared to 43.5 percent of male-headed households), while 50.8 percent of male-headed households combined crop and livestock farming (compared with 42.2 percent of female-headed households).

1.5 Census Organization

The census was organized as follows, spanning from top management to enumerators.

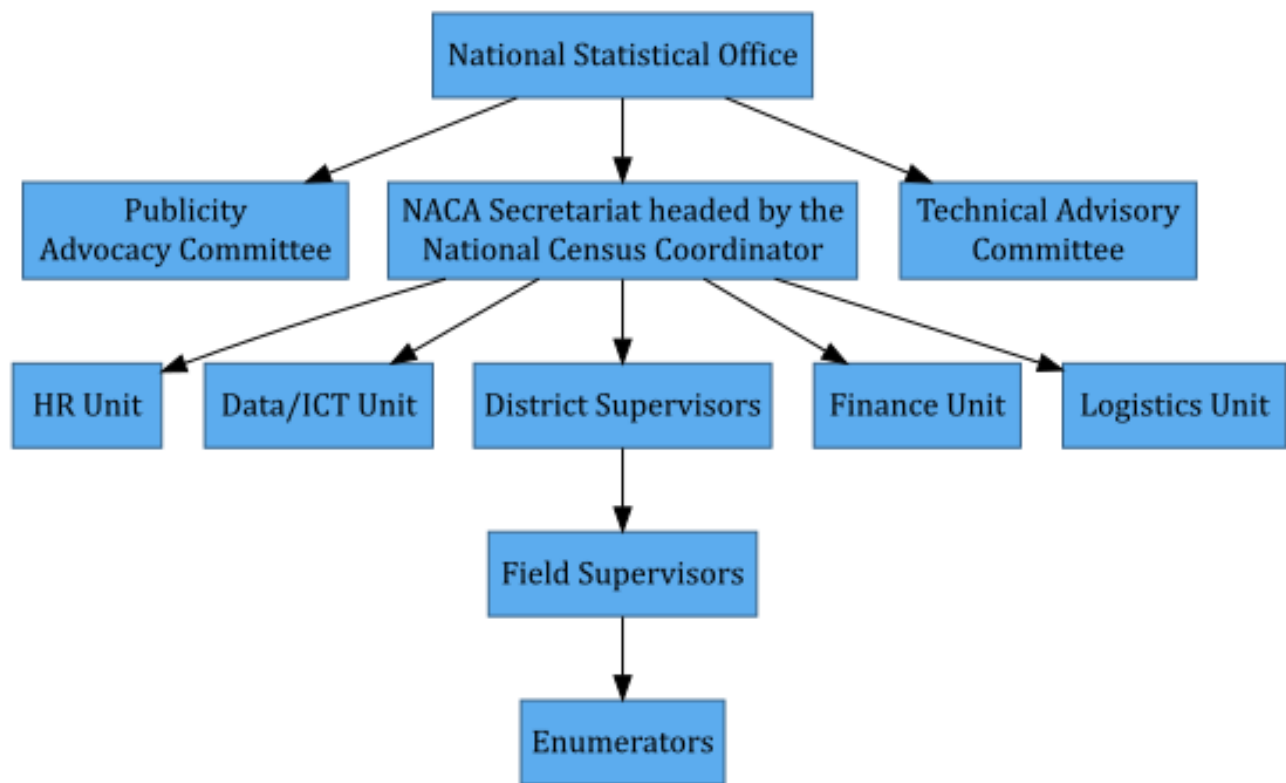


Figure 1.1: Census Organization

CHAPTER 2: DEMOGRAPHICS

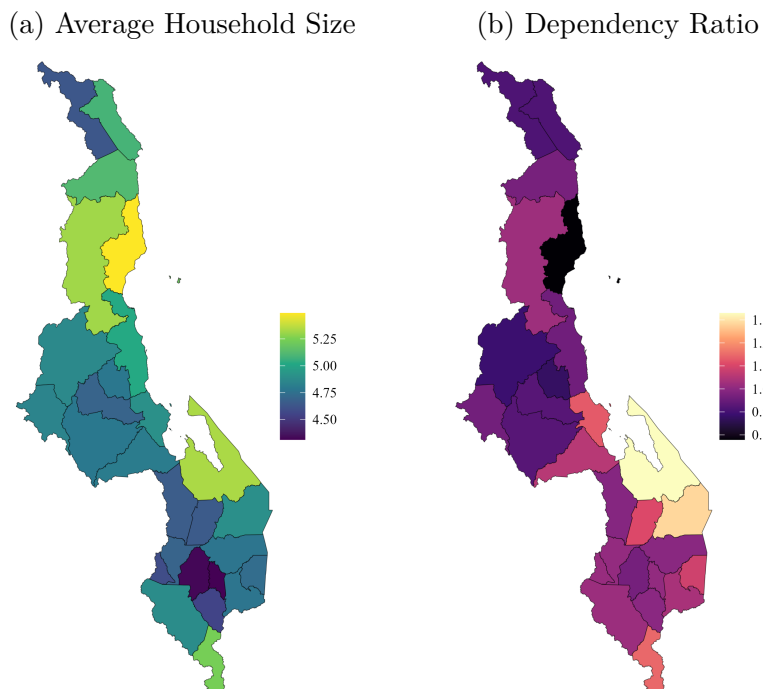
This chapter describes demographic characteristics of the survey population. A household consists of one or more people, related or unrelated, who live together and make common provisions for food, and recognize one member as a head. They regularly take their food from the same pot and/or share the same grain store (nkhokwe) and pool their incomes for the purchase of food. A household head is the person in a household who is recognized as being in charge, whether through financial support, decision-making, or being designated by other members. The demographic characteristics presented in this chapter include age and sex distribution, household size, and dependency ratio.

2.1 Household Size and Dependency Ratio

The mean household size is calculated as the ratio of the total household population to the number of households in an area. At national level, results indicate an average household size of 4.9.

The dependency ratio is a demographic measure that compares the number of dependents (population aged 0-14 years and 65+ years) to the working age population (ages 15-64 years), indicating the economic burden on the productive population. NACA found that at the national level, the dependency ratio is 1.0 (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Household size and Dependency Ratio by District in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

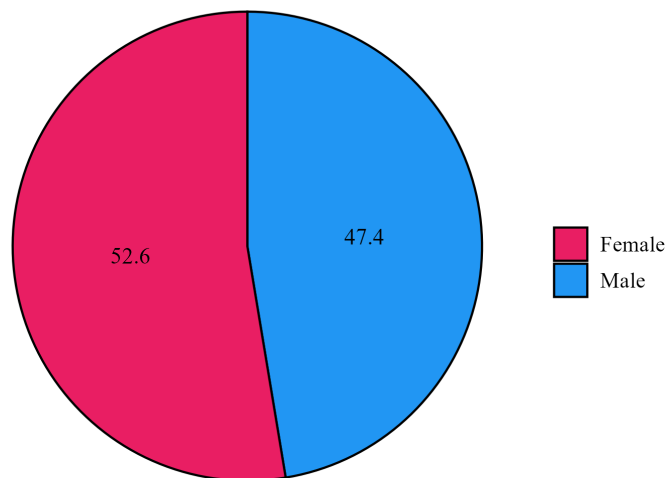
Across regions, mean household size was highest in the Northern region (5.2) compared to the other two regions (Southern and Central region) which recorded a mean household size of 4.8 each. With respect to household headship, results show that male headed households had a mean household size of 5.0 compared to their female counterparts with a mean household size of 4.7 (Table 2.1).

Across regions, the Southern region had a dependency ratio of 1.1, higher than Central and Northern at 0.9 each. This mean that in the Southern region, for every 1 person of working age, there are 1.1 dependents — people who are typically not in the labour force, such as children (aged under 15 years) and older adults (aged over 64 years). The results further show a high dependency ratio among female headed households at 1.2 compared to their male counterparts at 0.9. By education level of the household head, results show higher dependency ratios among household heads with no education (1.3) and Pre-School/primary education (1.0) while those with secondary and tertiary education had 0.9 and 0.6 respectively. Across districts, Mangochi and Machinga recorded the highest dependency ratio at 1.3 each while the cities of Mzuzu and Lilongwe recorded the lowest dependency ratios (0.7) each.

2.2 Age and Sex Distribution

The results show that 52.6 percent of the Malawi population are females, while 47.4 percent are males. By regions, 53.2 and 46.8 percent of the population in the Southern region are females and males respectively. In the Central region, 52.3 percent are females and 47.7 Percent are males while in the Northern region 51.6 percent are females and 48.4 percent are males, (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex

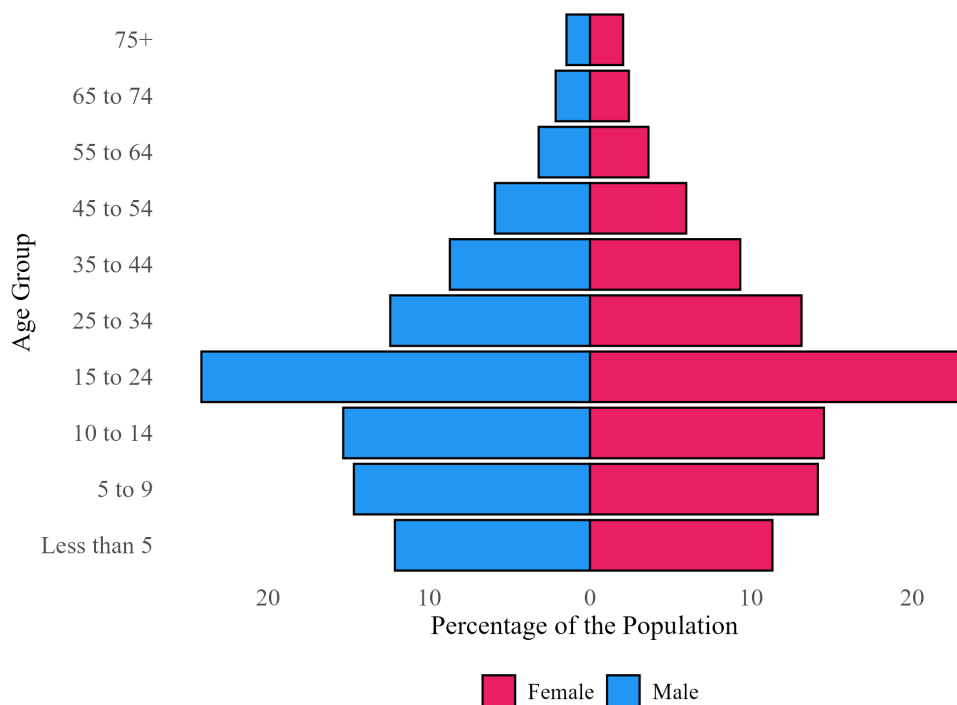


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

2.2.1 Population by Age Group

Results show that 11.7 percent of the population is below 5 years while 14.4 percent is between 5-9 years. Results further show that 23.8 percent of the population is between ages 15 and 24 years. Additionally, 22.3 percent of the population is in the age range of 25-44 years. The results also show that 4.1 percent of the Malawi population is aged 65 years and above Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.3: Population Pyramid of Malawi

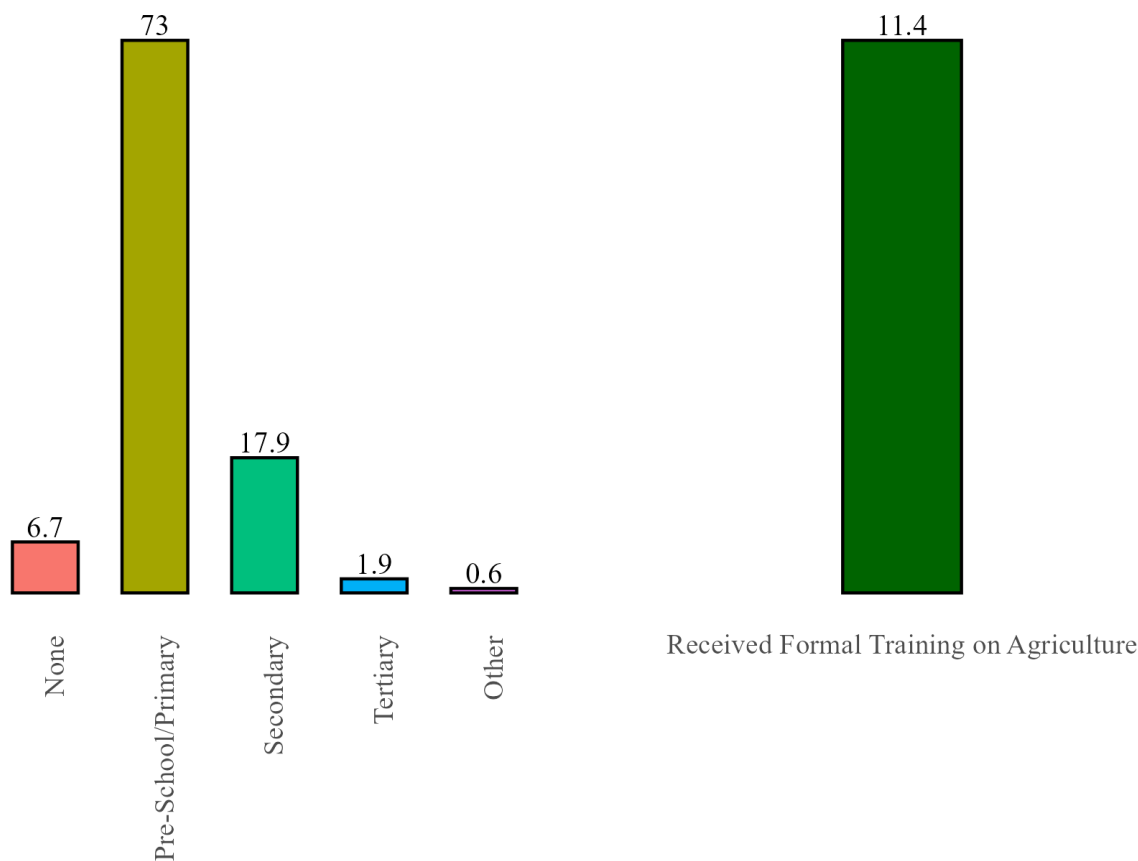


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

2.3 Education of Agricultural Population

Regarding education, NACA collected information about the level of education for each member of the selected household aged 5 years and above. The results show that 73.0 percent completed pre-school or primary education, 17.9 percent reached secondary and 1.9 percent tertiary levels, with 6.7 percent having no formal education. Tertiary education peaks in urban areas but remains under 3 percent in most rural districts (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Percentage Distribution by Education Level and Formal Training on Agriculture



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Tertiary education was highest among residents in Mzuzu city (10.4 percent) followed by Lilongwe City (9.0 percent), Blantyre City (8.2 percent) and Zomba City (7.9 percent) (Table 2.5).

The NACA 2025 also collected information on formal training on agriculture. Formal training on agriculture refers to structured education and instruction in agricultural practices, and technologies, typically provided through institutions like universities, colleges, or vocational schools. The figure further shows that 11.4 percent of the population received formal training on agriculture on various areas implying 88.6 percent lacking it, a critical gap for a nation where over 80 percent rely on farming, (Table 2.6).

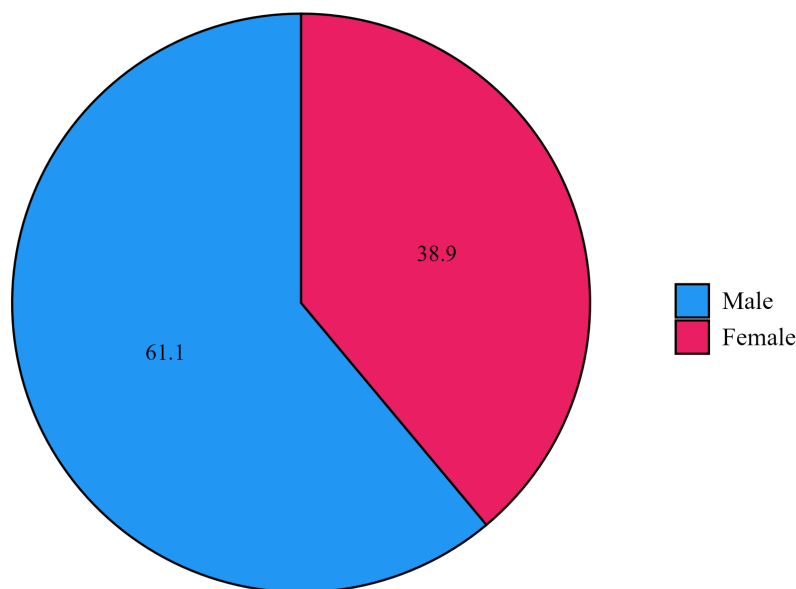
At regional level, the results shows that Central region leads slightly at 12.7 percent trained, followed by the North (12.0 percent) and South (10.0 percent), suggesting uneven extension service.

Across the ADDs, results show that Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Salima and Shire valley had reported slightly higher percentages of those who received any formal training in agriculture (nearly 13 percent) each.

2.4 Households by Sex of Household Head

The 2025 NACA also collected information about the persons responsible for making key decisions regarding the holding or agricultural activities of the household. Agriculture sector in Malawi is dominated by male headed households accounting for 61.1 percent of the total agriculture households while female headed households account for 38.9 percent (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head

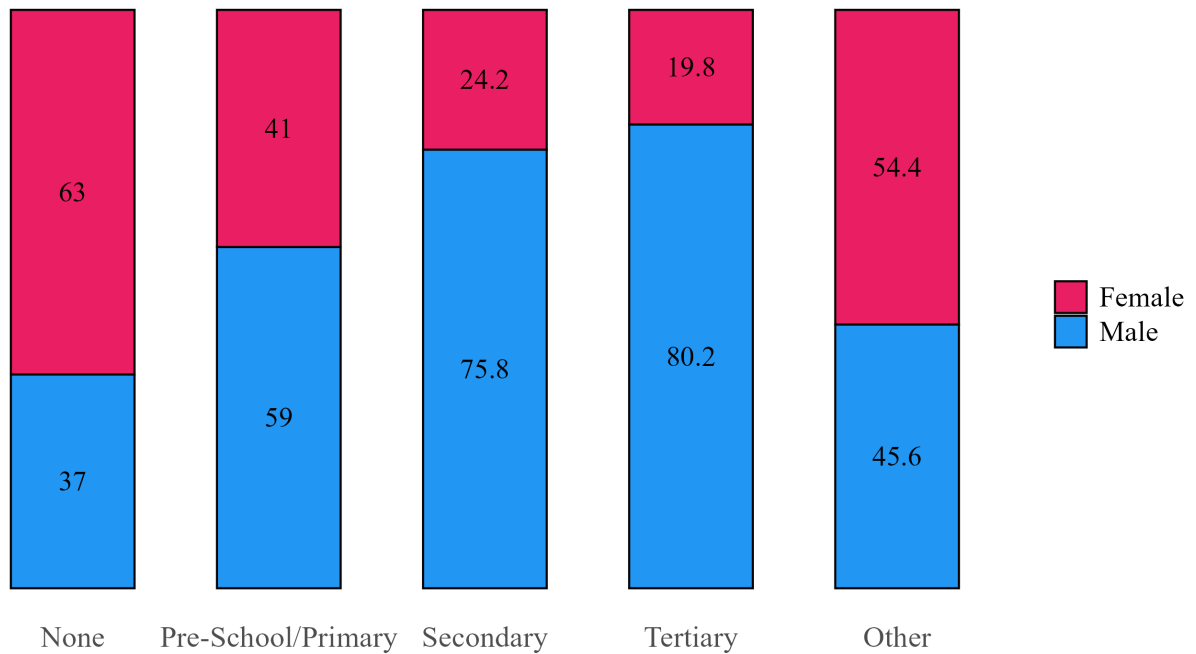


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of household heads according to their sex by region, age group, education level and marital status. Northern region had the highest proportion of male headed households compared to their female counterparts (68.1 vs 31.9 percent) followed by the Central region (66.9 percent vs 33.1 percent) and Southern region had the least (53.9 percent vs 46.1 percent). Across age groups, results show that 66.9 and 33.1 percent of male and female headed households, respectively, were aged between 25 and 34 years. over half (59.3 percent) of the male headed households and 40.7 percent of female headed households were in the age range of 15-24 years.

In terms of the education status of the household head, among male headed households, 80.2 percent have tertiary education compared to 19.8 percent of their female counterparts. In contrast, results further indicate that a majority of female headed households (63.0 percent) have no education compared to 37.0 percent of the male headed households. (Figure 2.6).

Figure 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head and Education Level



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

With regard to education level attended, results show that nearly four out of five (80.2 percent) of male-headed households and one out of five (19.8 percent) of female-headed households had tertiary education. In contrast, over half (63.1 percent) and 36.9 percent of female and male headed households, respectively, had not attended any education.

According to marital status of the head of the households, results show that 82.4 percent of male headed households were monogamously married, while 75.8 and 24.2 percent of male and female household heads, respectively were polygamously married, Table 2.7.

CHAPTER 3: LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

This chapter presents results from the NACA 2025 with regard to land ownership, land use, and farming practices among agricultural holdings in Malawi. An agricultural holding refers to an economic unit of agricultural production under single management, comprising of land, livestock, and other resources used for agricultural activities. An agricultural holding may produce crops, livestock, or a combination of both, and may be managed by a single household member or jointly with other household members.

3.1 Main Production Activity and Main Purpose of Production

The NACA collected information on the holdings' main production activity and the associated purpose of production. The main agricultural production activity refers to the primary type of agricultural production carried out on a holding or farm, such as: crop production, livestock production, aquaculture and mixed farming. On the other hand, the main purpose of agricultural production refers to the primary objective of the production activity such as subsistence, commercial or both.

The results from NACA 2025 found that Malawi is overwhelmingly dominated by crop production, which accounts for 97.9 percent of all holdings nationwide. Livestock (excluding poultry) follows at 1.3 percent, while fisheries, poultry, and forestry each represent less than 1 percent.

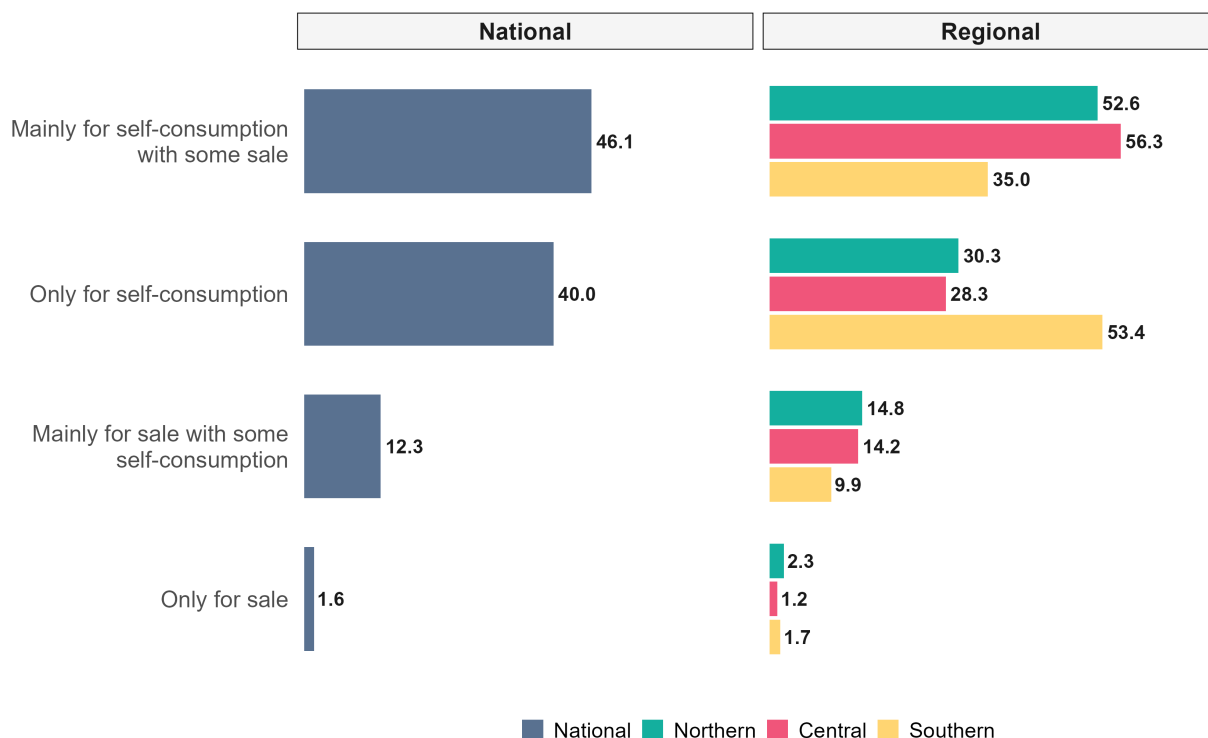
Regional variation is evident: the Northern Region has a higher share of livestock holdings (2.4 percent) than the Central (1.3 percent) and Southern (1.1 percent) regions.

At the district level, Likoma stands out, with 58.6 percent of holdings engaged in crop farming and a substantial fishery component (27.0 percent), reflecting its proximity to the lake. Male-headed holdings are slightly more diversified (1.6 percent in livestock) than female-headed ones (0.8 percent). Education of the holding's head also influences the main production activity: holdings with tertiary-educated heads are more likely to engage in both crop farming (89.5 percent) and livestock rearing (7.5 percent), suggesting alternative means to livelihoods, (Table 3.1).

Regarding main purpose of production, most holdings are subsistence-oriented: 46.1 percent produce mainly for self-consumption with some for sale, and 40.0 percent produce solely for self-consumption, while only 1.6 percent produce exclusively for sale (Figure 3.1).

Regional variation is notable, with the Northern region showing greater market orientation (2.3 percent only for sale) and the South leaning more heavily toward subsistence (53.4 percent only for self-consumption). Female-headed holdings are more likely into subsistence farming (47.5 percent) for self-consumption) than male-headed holdings (35.3 percent). Education of the household head correlates with commercialization: 5.6 percent of tertiary-educated heads produce only for sale. At the district level, Likoma (77.1 percent only for self-consumption) illustrates the strong reliance on subsistence in remote areas (Table 3.2).

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Purpose of Production



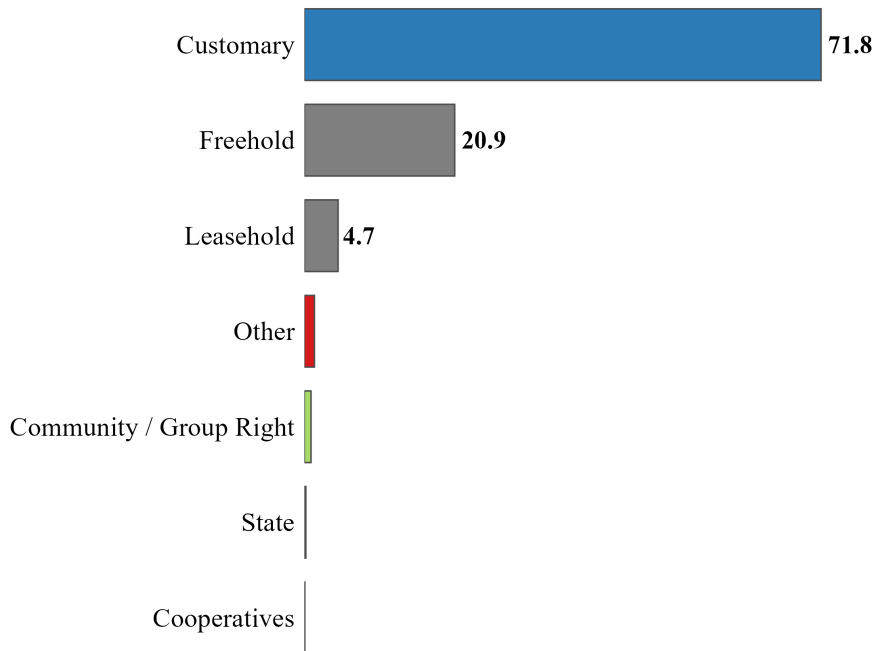
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

3.2 Legal Status of Holdings and Tenure Modalities of Land

The NACA 2025 also collected information regarding the parcels of land owned/operated by the holdings. A parcel is defined as a continuous piece of land that is NOT split by a river or a path wide enough to fit an ox-cart or vehicle. A parcel can be made up of one or more plots. Results show that a majority of holdings (81.9 percent) are owned by unregistered individuals, reflecting the predominance of informal arrangements. Registered sole proprietorship account for 3.9 percent, while limited liability companies are rare (0.3 percent). Unregistered partnerships account for 13.3 percent nationally but are particularly common in the Shire Valley ADD (27.4 percent). Regionally, the Southern Region has a higher share of registered sole proprietors (5.4 percent) than the Northern (3.8 percent) and Central (2.4 percent) regions (Table 3.3).

To address SDG indicator 1.4.2, NACA included questions to assess the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure. Results show that land tenure is predominantly customary (71.8 percent), followed by freehold (20.9 percent) and leasehold (4.7 percent) (Figure 3.2). Customary tenure is most prevalent in the Southern Region (73.8 percent) and in Chiradzulu District (93.0 percent), reflecting the persistence of traditional land systems (Table 3.4).

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Parcels by Tenure Status



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

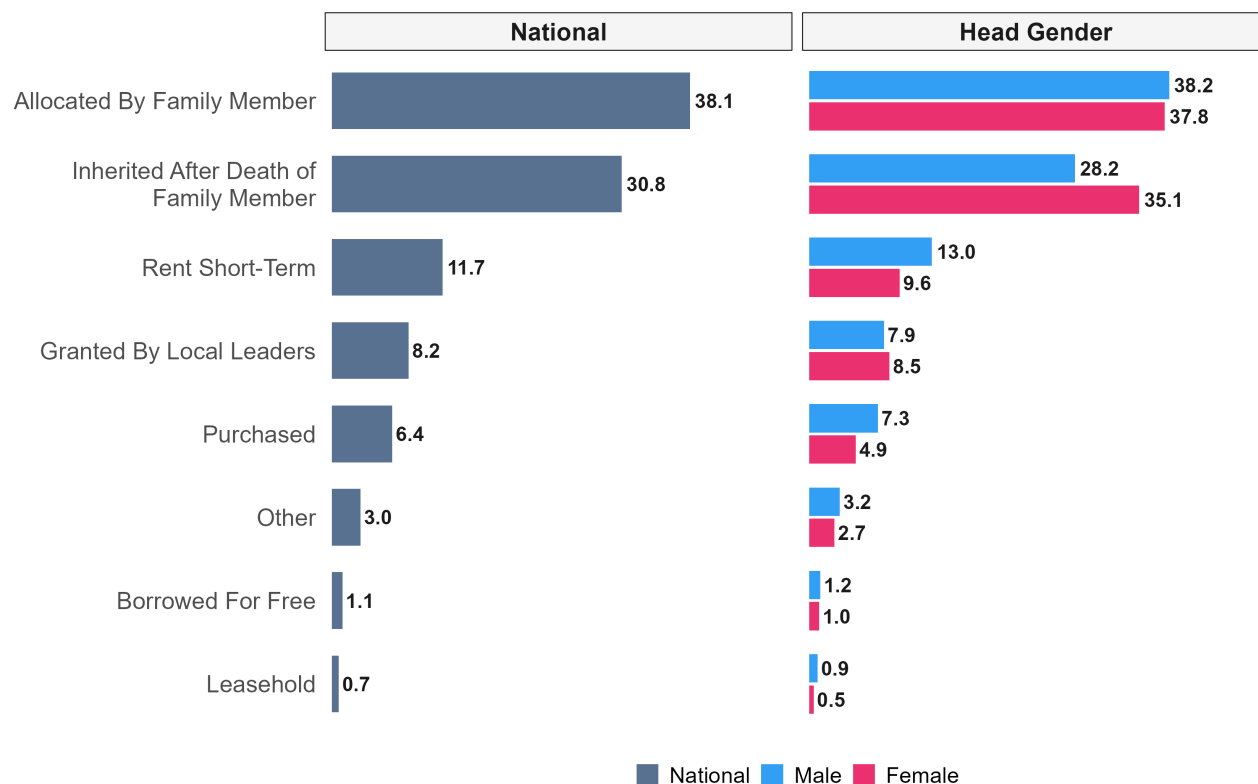
Leasehold is more prevalent in urban centres, particularly Lilongwe City (12.6 percent), and among tertiary-educated household heads (13.4 percent). Male-headed holdings (5.3 percent) are more likely to hold land under leasehold than female-headed ones (3.7 percent), indicating gender disparities in access to formal land tenure (Table 3.4).

3.3 Parcel Acquisition

The NACA 2025 also collected information on how respondents acquired their parcels. Results show that land parcels are most often allocated by family members (38.1 percent) or inherited (30.8 percent), while only 6.4 percent are purchased (Figure 3.3).

Parcels granted by local leaders are more common in the Northern Region (13.0 percent), whereas allocated by family member in the Central Region (39.2 percent). Female-headed households rely more on inheritance (35.1 percent) than male-headed holdings (28.2 percent). Holdings with tertiary-educated household heads acquired their parcels by means of purchase (19.6 percent) and leaseholds (2.8 percent) (Table 3.5).

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Parcels by Acquisition Mode



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

3.4 Distance to Parcels

NACA 2025 results also established that the majority of the respondents (86.5 percent) walk to reach to their parcels/gardens, use of bicycles (5.0 percent) and motor vehicles (4.2 percent). In urban areas such as Mzuzu City, less than half of the respondents (44.0 percent) walk to get to their gardens and another 40.4 percent use motor vehicles, while in rural areas like Neno, Chiradzulu and Mzimba districts, respondents rely on walking to reach to their gardens at 96.5, 95.5 and 95.0 percent, respectively (Table 3.6).

3.5 Number of Parcels Per Holding

Respondents were also asked to provide information regarding the the number of parcels owned. The results show that overall, the average number of parcels per holding is 1.8. (Table 3.7). Nearly half of holdings (48.7 percent) have one parcel, while 34.6 percent have two (Table 3.8). The North shows greater fragmentation, with 39.8 percent of holdings having two parcels. Among the districts, Phalombe has the highest average at 2.3 parcels per holding. Information was also sought regarding the average number of plots per parcel and the results show that the majority of the parcels contain only one plot (71.0 percent). Two plots fragmentation is more pronounced in ADDs such as Kasungu and Shire valley with (28.6 and 28.4 percent) respectively. (Table 3.12).

3.6 Area of agricultural holdings

Respondents were asked to provide an estimate of the size/area of their gardens/parcels. This was self reported information and no garden measurements were taken by enumerators during data collection. Results show that the total garden size in Malawi is 3,543,752 hectares, with an average size of 0.9 hectares per holding (Table 3.9). By region, the Northern region averages 1.1 hectares per holding, Central (1.0 hectare) and the Southern region 0.7 hectare. Results further show that male-headed holdings have relatively larger garden size that averages (1.0 hectare) than female-headed holdings (0.7 hectare) (Table 3.9)

In terms of size distribution, 37.7 percent of parcels had a size of between 0.2 to 0.5 ha, while only 9.0 percent of the parcels exceeded 3.0 ha. Small holdings dominate in the Southern Region with 48.6 percent of the parcels having a size under 0.2 ha to 0.5 ha, whereas the Northern Region (14.6 percent) of parcels had large sizes estimating over 3.0 ha. Female-headed holdings (44.2 percent) owns parcel size ranging from 0.2 to 0.5 hectare (Table 3.10).

3.7 Land Disputes

The NACA 2025 also collected information regarding respondents' experiences with land disputes. In this context, land disputes refer to conflicts or disagreements related to land ownership, use, or tenure rights which the farming households encountered ten years prior to the NACA. Results show that overall, 13.3 percent of households had land disputes. Out of the total disputes registered, 35.2 percent were between a household and non-relatives, 19.4 percent between a household and husband's relatives whereas 19.9 percent were between a household and relatives from the wife's side.

Regionally, land disputes were slightly higher in the Southern region (14.2 percent), whereas at district level Nkhatabay had 21.5 percent.

In terms of dispute resolution over land, results show that Village headmen were involved in 5.1 percent of land cases nationally while at district level, Salima reported the highest (16.1 percent) in engaging village headmen in land dispute resolution (Table 3.13).

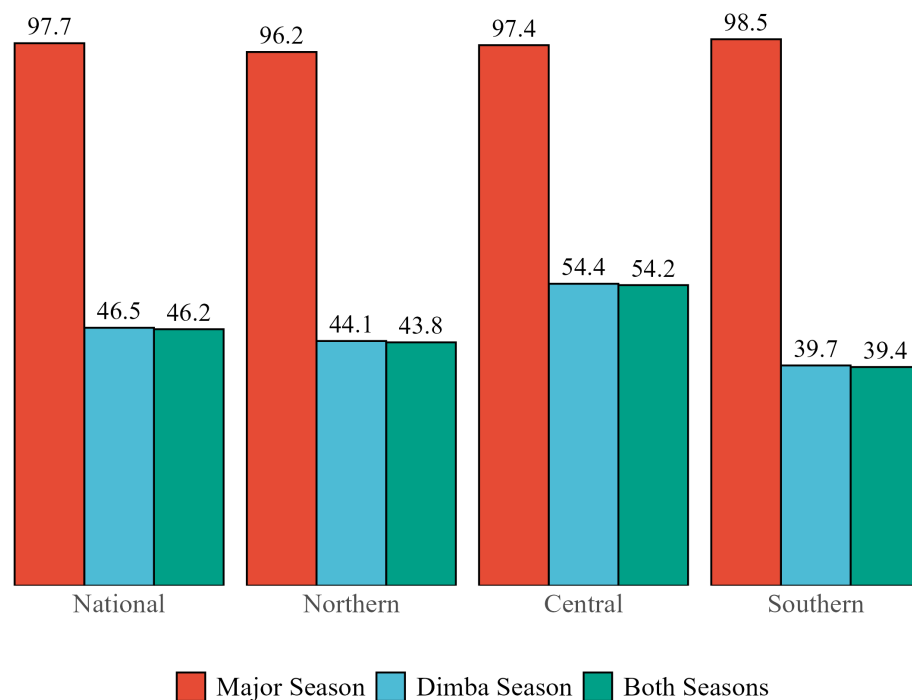
CHAPTER 4: CROP PRODUCTION

This chapter presents the findings from agricultural households who were engaged in crop production in rainy and/or Dimba agricultural seasons. In Malawi, crop production is central to the livelihoods of most rural and urban households. Crop production contributes the largest share of agriculture to food security. The chapter also highlights results on the access and usage of inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides. The chapter further supports tracking of Malawi 2063's vision as it also presents results regarding use of modern agriculture technologies, farm practices and farm mechanization.

4.1 Agricultural households in crop production

The NACA results show that 97.7 percent of households cultivated crops in the major (2023/24) agricultural rainy season, 46.5 percent in the dimba (dry) season, and 46.2 percent in both seasons. Regional variations show that the Central region had more crop cultivation during the dimba season (54.4 percent), while the Southern region had the lowest (39.7 percent), (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1: Proportion of Households Cultivating in Different Seasons in Malawi, Agricultural Year 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Across the ADDs, Machinga and Kasungu reported more households (99.4 percent) who were engaged in crop production in the rainy agricultural season while Salima ADD reported the least with 93.8 percent of households who were engaged in crop production during the same season.

Engagement in crop production during the dimba season was highly reported in Kasungu ADD with 62 percent while Salima ADD reported the least (34.4 percent) of households who participated in crop production during the dimba season.

Among the districts, Ntchisi, Ntcheu, Mulanje, Phalombe and Balaka had the largest proportion of households that reported crop cultivation during the rainy season while the least being Mzuzu City where 85.5 percent of the households reported crop production during the same season.

Dimba season crop production was highly reported in Mchinji district with 84.3 percent of the households that reported crop production during the dimba season and the lowest being Zomba City with 19.1 percent (Table 4.1).

4.2 Irrigation

4.2.1 Area under irrigation farming

Irrigation is crucial for improving crop yields and food security, especially during dry seasons but also alleviating poverty which is brought about by the constraints of drought, high population growth and over reliance on rain-fed agriculture. The NACA collected information from households on irrigated plots with respect to plot area under irrigation, sources of water for irrigation, irrigation systems and irrigation methods.

Results show that out of the total area of land under cultivation in agricultural holding, only 69,469 ha (2.2 percent) was under irrigation. Southern region had the largest share (1.2 percent) of the total area of cultivated plots that was irrigated and the least being Northern region with 0.3 percent.

Blantyre ADD reported the highest hectarage of area under irrigation farming totalling 17,760.0 ha (0.6 percent) followed by Lilongwe ADD with 15,007.54 ha of land and the least reported was Salima ADD which reported 2,417.0 ha (0.1 percent).

Table 4.3: Total Area Under Irrigation on cultivated plots, Agricultural Year 2023/2024

	Total Plot Area (HA) Irrigated	Percent
Malawi	69,469.0	2.2
Region		
Northern	9,334.1	0.3
Central	23,704.1	0.8
Southern	36,430.7	1.2
ADD		
Karonga	2,792.1	0.1
Mzuzu	6,542.0	0.2
Kasungu	6,279.5	0.2
Salima	2,417.0	0.1
Lilongwe	15,007.5	0.5
Machinga	13,589.5	0.4
Blantyre	17,760.0	0.6
Shire Valley	5,081.3	0.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Results further show that only 3.0 percent of cultivated plots have irrigation infrastructures. Regarding main methods of irrigation, 68.0 percent of the plots were irrigated using watering cans, flooding (16.7 percent) and other methods (8.3 percent). The Southern region had the highest proportion of irrigated plots (3.7 percent), while Central had the lowest (2.2 percent). By district, Likoma (7.5 percent) and Mzuzu City (7.3 percent) stood out on the proportion of the irrigated plots. Use of watering can was the commonest in Mchinji (96.3 percent), Mzimba (95.4 percent) and between 80.0 - 89.0 percent for Kasungu, Dowa, Chiradzulu, and Neno districts respectively.

In Malawi, the commonly used sources of water for irrigation are rivers or streams (56.3 percent) and the least are lakes or ponds at 1.5 percent. Similar trends cut across all the three regions with exception of the central region where wells reported as the most used source of irrigation water at 51.5 percent. Rivers or streams are most used for irrigation in southern region (64.7 percent) and still lakes or ponds are least used sources mainly in central region at 0.9 percent. Rivers or streams were the most used sources of water for irrigation in Karonga, Blantyre, Shire valley, Salima and Machinga ADDs at 79.3 percent, 73.1 percent, 64.1 percent, 63.0 percent and 53.9 percent, respectively, whereas wells were most used sources of irrigation water in Lilongwe ADD at 58.2 percent (Table 4.2).

4.3 Farm input use

Crop production is supported by different farm inputs which among others include crop seeds, fertilizers both organic and inorganic to enhance soil fertility but also pesticides for pest and disease control. This section presents results regarding access and use of inputs for crop production.

4.3.1 Access and use of improved seeds

Access to improved seed varieties plays a critical role in crop production. In Malawi, farmers use different crop seed varieties like local and modern or improved. These seeds are accessed from markets, government, non-governmental organizations but also among farmers themselves from their previous production.

Of the households reporting maize cultivation in the 2023/2024 agricultural season, slightly over half of the respondents (52.6 percent) used only modern varieties, while 42.1 percent used only local varieties. The NACA found that 5.3 percent of households reported using both modern and local varieties. This distribution is generally consistent across regions, except in the southern region, where a higher proportion of households (49.3 percent) used only local varieties compared to those using only modern varieties at 45.3 percent.

In Machinga and Blantyre ADDs, most of the households reported higher use of local varieties compared to modern varieties whereas the rest of the ADDs reported high use of modern varieties. In Salima ADD, 63.8 percent of the households used modern varieties, being the highest among the ADDs. On the other hand, Blantyre ADD had the lowest where only 44.2 percent of households used modern varieties only. Use of local varieties was found to be high in Blantyre ADD where 50.3 percent of the households reported use of local varieties only compared to 33.1 percent of the households in Salima ADD who reported use of the same variety type (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20: Type of Maize Seed Used by Households that Cultivated Maize, Agricultural Year 2023/2024

	Used Only Modern Varieties	Used Only Local Varieties	Used Both Modern and Local Varieties
Malawi	52.6	42.1	5.3
Region			
Northern	59.3	35.1	5.6
Central	58.7	36.1	5.2
Southern	45.3	49.3	5.4
Sex of household head			
Male	56.7	38.1	5.3
Female	46.3	48.2	5.5
ADD			
Karonga	58.8	36.7	4.4
Mzuzu	59.5	34.2	6.3
Kasungu	58.5	37.4	4.1
Salima	63.8	33.1	3.1
Lilongwe	57.8	35.9	6.4
Machinga	45.9	48.3	5.8
Blantyre	44.2	50.3	5.5
Shire Valley	49.2	48.9	1.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At national level, 58.7 percent of households mentioned Markets as major sources of maize seeds used by households during the 2023/2024 agricultural season followed by use of leftover seeds from previous season (33.8 percent). At regional level, more households from the Southern region (62.4 percent) than those from Northern region (48.7 percent) used purchased seeds from the markets (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21b: Source of Maize Seed Used by Households that Cultivated Maize, Agricultural Year 2023/2024.

	Leftover from the previous season	Bought from market	Credit	Government Subsidy	Free [NGO, Church, etc	Purchased from Cooperatives
Malawi Region	33.8	58.7	0.8	1.8	3.2	1.6
Northern	44.5	48.7	0.3	2.6	3.3	1.9
Central	35.2	57.4	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.7
Southern	30.0	62.4	0.9	1.3	3.8	1.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

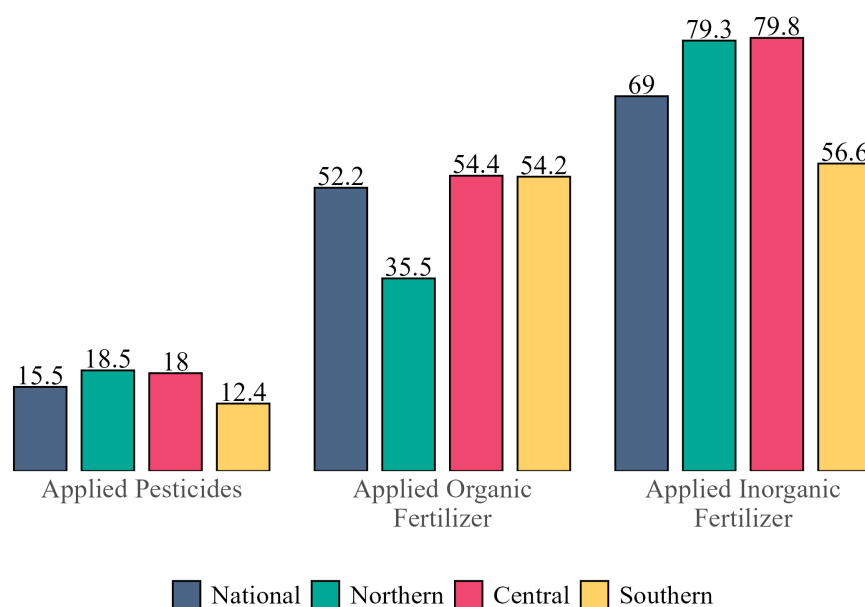
4.3.2 Fertilizers and pesticides use

During the 2023/2024 agricultural year, the NACA revealed that 52.2 percent of agricultural holdings at the national level applied organic fertilizers. Regional variations were evident, with the Central region reporting the highest usage at 54.4 percent, closely followed by the Southern region at 54.2 percent. In contrast, the Northern region lagged behind with only 35.5 percent of holdings using organic fertilizers.

Inorganic fertilizer application was more widespread, with 69.0 percent of agricultural holdings nationwide reporting its use. The Central and Northern regions showed high prevalence use of inorganic fertilizers at 79.8 percent and 79.3 percent, respectively. The Southern region, however, had notably lower usage at 56.6 percent, potentially influenced by factors such as soil types, crop preferences, or access to inputs.

Pesticide application was less common overall, with 15.5 percent of holdings using them at the national level. The Northern and Central regions reported 18.5 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively, while the Southern region reported the lowest at 12.4 percent. This lower adoption in the South may reflect differences in pest incidences, crop failure due to drought risk, or limited awareness of integrated pest management practices (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Percentage of Agricultural Holdings that Applied Organic Fertilizer, Inorganic Fertilizer, and Pesticides at National and Regional Levels

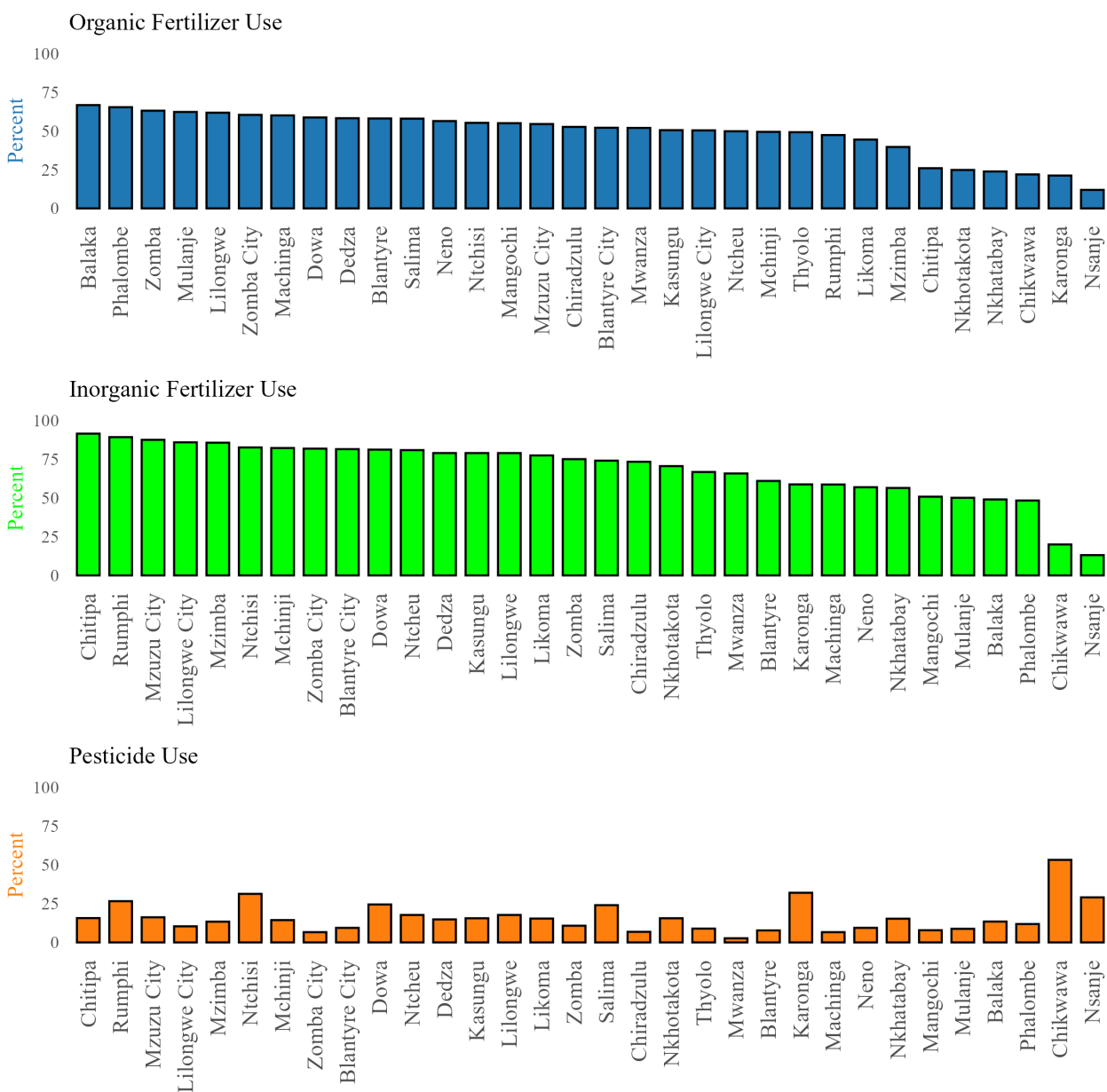


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At the Agricultural Development Division (ADD) level, inorganic fertilizers were generally more commonly applied than organic ones across most divisions, except in the Shire Valley ADD, where organic fertilizer use was estimated at (18.7 percent) slightly exceeding inorganic (17.7 percent). Pesticide use was strikingly high in the Shire Valley at 45.3 percent, far surpassing other ADDs, likely due to intensive crop production and higher pest incidence in that area.

Across districts, results showed significant disparities. For organic fertilizers, Balaka district had the highest percentage use at 66.7 percent, while Nsanje reported the lowest at 12.0 percent. Inorganic fertilizer use peaked in Chitipa at 91.5 percent and was lowest in Nsanje at 13.1 percent. Pesticide application was most prevalent in Chikwawa (53.3 percent), reflecting possible challenges with crop pests in that district, whereas Mwanza had the lowest percentage at 2.7 percent (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.4).

Figure 4.3: Fertilizer and Pesticide Use by District



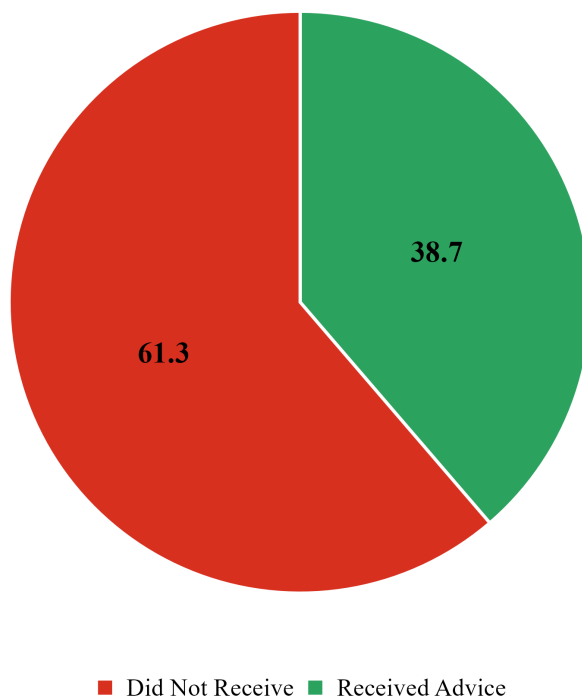
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.4 Extension services

In the context of agriculture, an extension service refers to activities conducted by government or support organizations that provide households or estates with information on optimal farming practices aimed at improving productivity, sustainability and income. The NACA collected information from households to determine whether households received such information during the 2023/2024 agricultural season.

The results show that 38.7 percent of households involved in crop production indicated that they received advice on agricultural practices (Figure 4.4). Across the regions, Central region reported the highest proportion of households that received advice (44.4 percent) followed by the Northern region at 34.9 percent (Table 4.5).

Figure 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Access to Extension Services



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

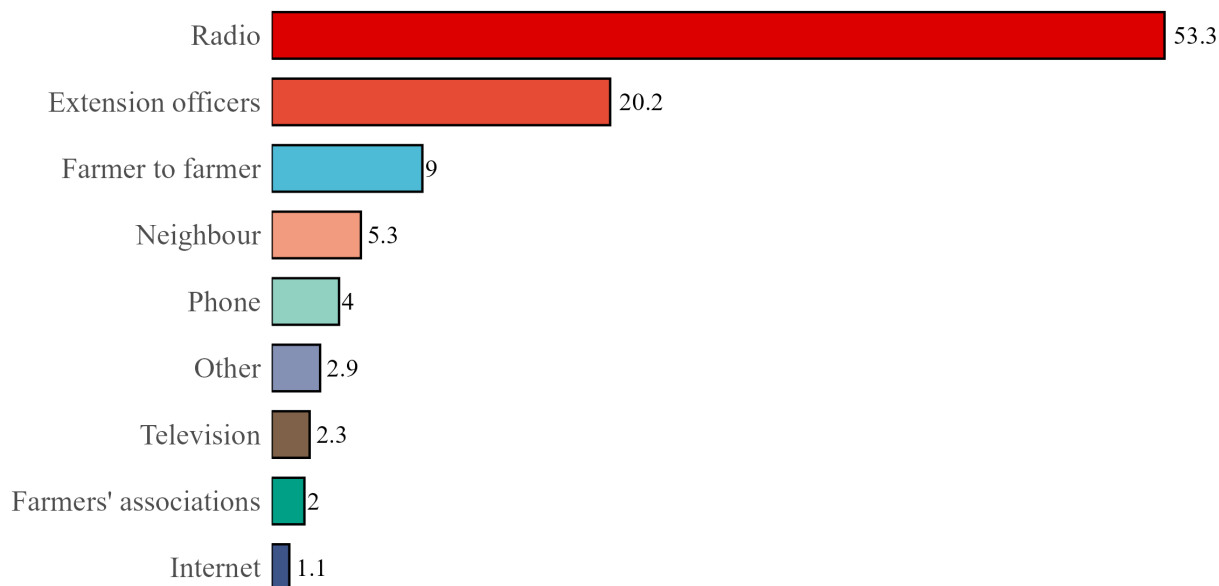
Across the eight Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs), Kasungu ADD had the highest percentage (46.2 percent) of households who received agricultural information related to crop production. Lilongwe ADD (44.2 percent), Salima ADD (40.3 percent), and Blantyre ADD (38.3 percent). Shire Valley ADD had the least proportion of households (28.1 percent) who received extension services on crop production.

District-level analysis shows that Phalombe district had the highest percentage of households who received agricultural information for crop production during the 2023/2024 agriculture season (49.8 percent). Kasungu district (48.5 percent), Lilongwe City (48.2 percent), and Ntchisi district (46.9 percent). Zomba and Chikwawa districts reported the lowest percentages at 25.8 and 26.9 percent, respectively (Table 4.5).

4.4.1 Source of Extension Services

Regarding sources of information, results show that slightly over half of the households (53.3 percent) received agricultural advice through radio stations, followed by Agricultural Extension Officers (20.2 percent). Additionally, 9.0 percent of households reported obtaining information from other farmers. Other identified sources included neighbours (5.3 percent), phones (4.0 percent), television broadcasts (2.3 percent), and farmers' associations (2.0 percent). (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5: Proportion of households who received any agricultural related information by source of advice during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

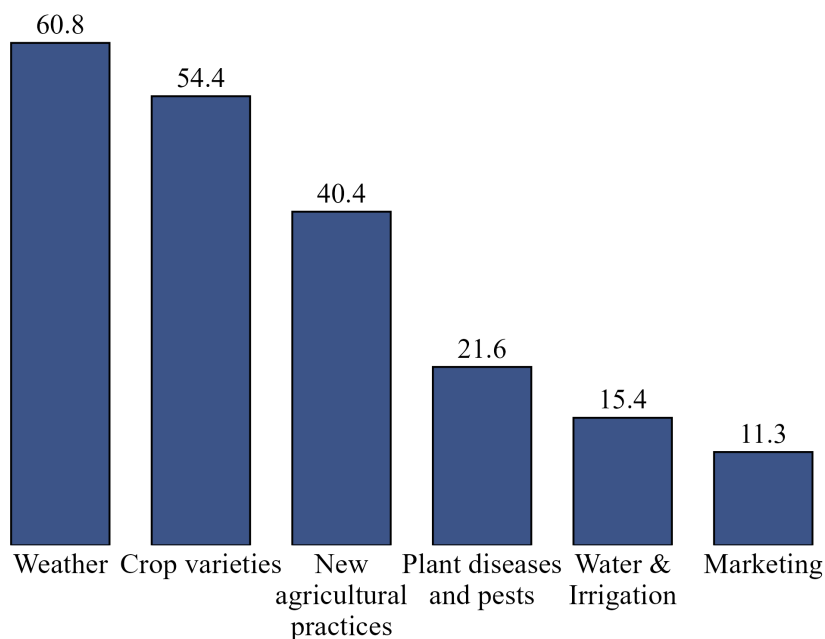
More than half of households engaged in crop production rely on radio as a source of agricultural information in the Central (55.0 percent) and Southern (53.6 percent) regions, compared to 43.9 percent in the Northern region. Notably, the Northern region reported the highest proportion of households receiving information from Extension workers (26.8 percent), surpassing the Central region (19.3 percent) and Southern region (19.6 percent).

Peer-to-peer advice or information sharing among farmers was also noted in all regions, with 9.9 percent of households in the Southern region, 8.7 percent in the Northern region, and 8.3 percent in the Central region citing this as an information source (Table 4.6).

4.4.2 Type of Information Received

Among households receiving agricultural information, the majority cited weather updates (60.8 percent), improved crop varieties (54.4 percent), and new agricultural practices (40.4 percent) as key topics. Additionally, a significant portion reported receiving information on plant diseases and pests (21.6 percent), and water and irrigation (15.4 percent) (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6: Proportion of households who received advice by agricultural topics during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

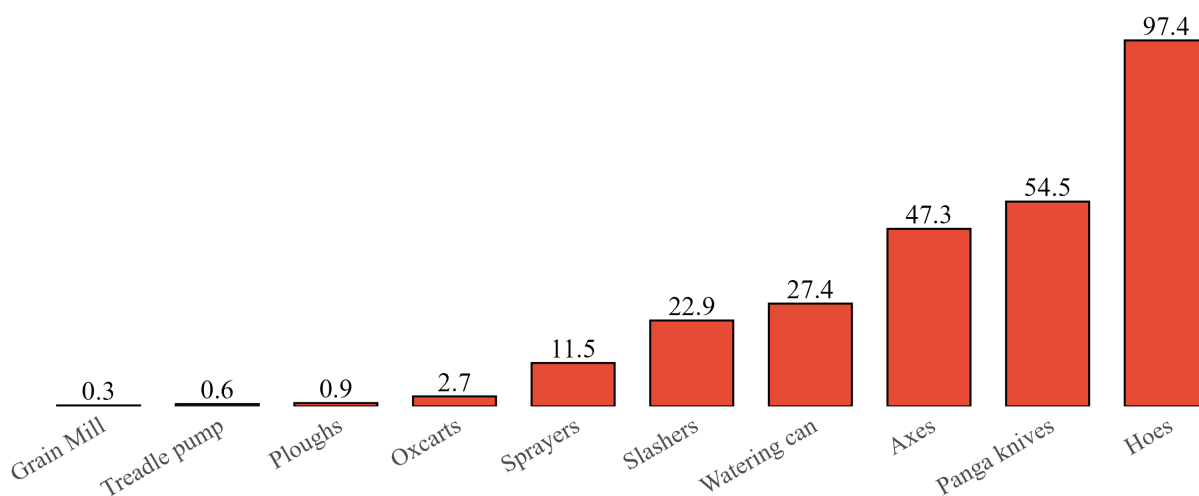
An analysis of the types of information received by region indicates that the central region had the highest proportion of households receiving most types of information, except for Crop varieties and Agronomic practices. For these two categories, the Northern region reported the highest proportions (Figure 4.6).

4.5 Agricultural Implements

Agricultural mechanization refers to the use of mechanical tools or farm implements during agricultural activities. This encompasses both manual tools such as hoes and rakes, as well as advanced machinery like motorized shellers, planters, and ploughs, with the aim of improving efficiency in planting and harvesting and increasing productivity. The Malawi 2063 has identified agricultural mechanization as a key driver for transforming the country's agricultural sector. The goal is to make agriculture more productive and commercialized, creating wealth and self-reliance. Households were asked regarding their ownership and use of farm tools and implements.

The results show that majority of households (97.4 percent) are using hoes in their agricultural activities followed by panga knives at 54.4 percent and axes at 47.3 percent. The top seven implements used are hoes, panga knives, axes, sickle, watering can, slashers and sprayers (Figure 4.7).

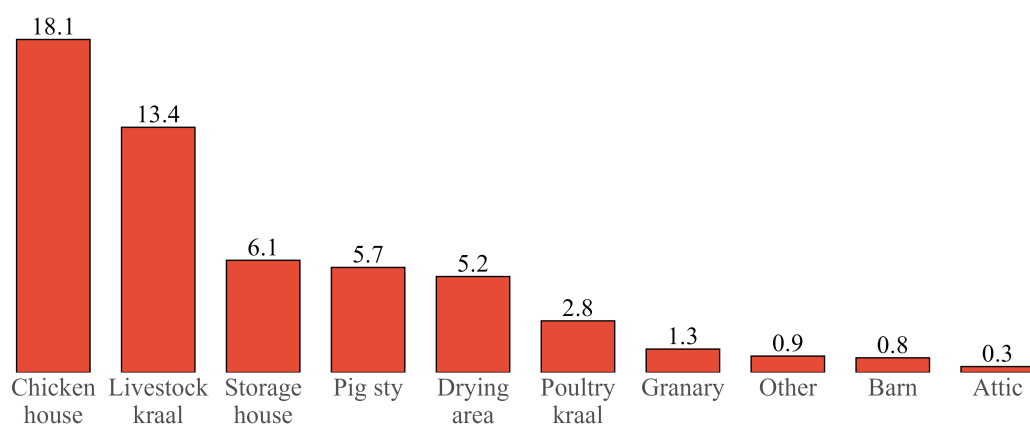
Figure 4.7: Proportion of Households Owning Farm Equipment during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office

The results show that 18.1 percent of households possessed chicken houses, 13.4 percent had livestock kraals, and 6.1 percent had storage houses for keeping agricultural products and farm implements. Among the structures reported, 5.7 percent of the households had pig sties, drying areas (5.2 percent), poultry kraals (2.8 percent) and granaries (1.3 percent) respectively (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8: Proportion of Households Owning Farm buildings during the Agricultural Season 2013/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6 Production of Staple crops

Crop production data is vital for tracking yield and production volumes, crop types, area planted and harvested and input use among others. The NACA collected crop production figures on all the listed plots from the selected agricultural households in both rural and urban areas. During the NACA 2025, Crop production data was self reported by the most knowledgeable member of the household, a shift from the 2006/2007 NACAL where crop production figures emanated from the crop cutting exercise across the selected households.

Table 4.19b shows a summary of the production of staple crops from small holder households.

Table 4.19b: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Major Staple Crops in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural Year 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Maize	2,655,063.5	1,526.8	1,135,762.8
Finger Millet	4,066.3	383.1	4,463.4
Sorghum	32,061.0	440.0	32,974.7
Pearl Millet	8,142.3	467.3	10,472.2
Rice	94,719.0	1,815.6	67,499.6
Cassava	92,499.6	1,459.0	27,903.5
Sweet Potato	138,169.0	2,492.5	50,840.8
Irish Potato	32,410.1	2,500.3	12,900.7
Ground Nuts	145,379.7	583.7	230,400.2
Beans	22,300.3	196.4	21,580.3
Ground Beans	1,877.1	333.1	3,332.5
Soya Beans	164,442.2	602.9	234,211.8
Pigeon Peas	71,871.1	325.1	24,160.7
Cow Peas	5,394.2	165.5	5,731.4

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.1 Maize

Maize is the principal food crop and the dominant staple food produced in almost all districts of the country with 94.6 percent of households cultivating it nationally. Cultivation of this crop was highest in the Central and Southern regions. (Table 4.18).

The results indicate that a total of 2,655,063.5 metric tons of maize was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 414,147.2 tons, 1,658,986.8 tons, and 581,929.5 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for maize was 1,526.8 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 1,135,762.8 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

At the ADD level, the highest maize outputs were from Lilongwe ADD (837,892.8 tons, yield 1,854.8 kg/ha) followed by Kasungu ADD (717,163.9 tons, yield 2,030.0 kg/ha over 308,059.2 ha), Machinga ADD (267,562.5 tons, yield 1,036.1 kg/ha over 145,623.0 ha) and Mzuzu ADD (266,032.3 tons, yield 1,948.4 kg/ha over 116,248.4 ha).

At the district level, notable production figures were registered in Lilongwe (353,403.5 tons, yield 1,847.8 kg/ha), Dowa (263,958.4 tons, yield 2,252.0 kg/ha), Kasungu (203,192.9 tons, yield 1,907.6 kg/ha) and Dedza (196,287.1 tons, yield 1,917.1 kg/ha) (Table 4.22).

Figure 4.9: Production and Yield of Maize by District

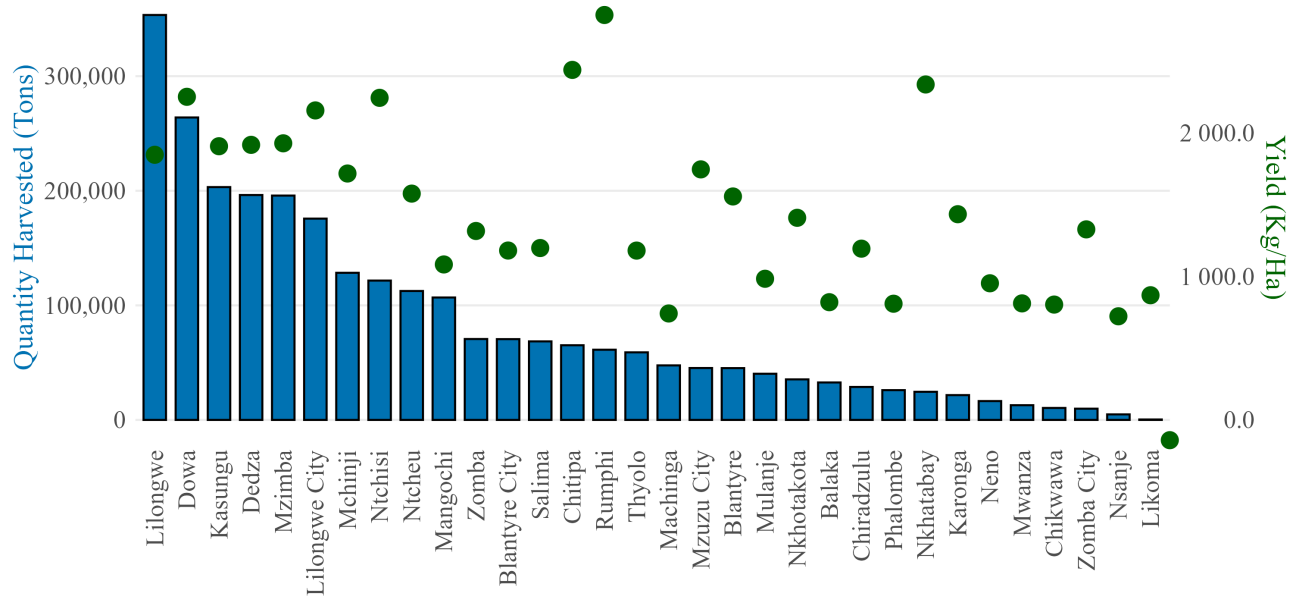
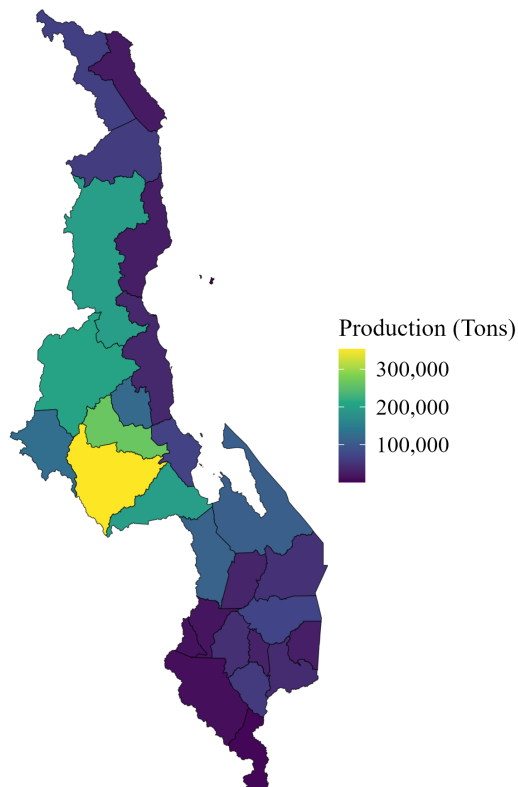


Figure 4.10: Map Showing Maize Production in Malawi



Overall, maize remains the dominant staple crop in Malawi, accounting for a substantial portion of agricultural output in the household sector. The Central region contributed over 62.2 percent of national production, while the Northern region recorded the highest yields per hectare.

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.2 Finger Millet

Nationally, 1.3 percent of households cultivated finger millet, indicating that it is a minor crop. Cultivation was more pronounced in the southern districts, particularly Nsanje (8.0 percent), Phalombe (5.8 percent), Chiradzulu (3.0 percent), and Ntcheu as well as Balaka at 2.8 percent each. In contrast, several central and northern districts such as Nkhatakota, Ntchisi, and Mzuzu City reported negligible or zero production, showing that finger millet is largely localized to the southern part of Malawi (Table 4.18).

The results indicate that a total of 4,066.3 metric tons of finger millet was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 327.9 tons, 557.1 tons, and 3,181.3 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for finger millet was 383.1 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 4,463.4 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

At the ADD level, the highest finger millet outputs were from Shire Valley ADD (1,253.2 tons, yield 681.6 kg/ha over 1,636.0 ha), followed by Blantyre ADD (1,069.6 tons, yield 286.9 kg/ha over 1,114.1 ha) and Machinga ADD (858.5 tons, yield 266.2 kg/ha over 361.7 ha).

At the district level, notable production figures include Nsanje (852.6 tons, yield 702.5 kg/ha), Phalombe (492.8 tons, yield 279.2 kg/ha over 49 ha), Ntcheu (404.8 tons, yield 600.0 kg/ha) and Chikwawa (400.5 tons, yield 649.1 kg/ha) (Table 4.23).

Figure 4.11: Production and Yield of Finger Millet by District

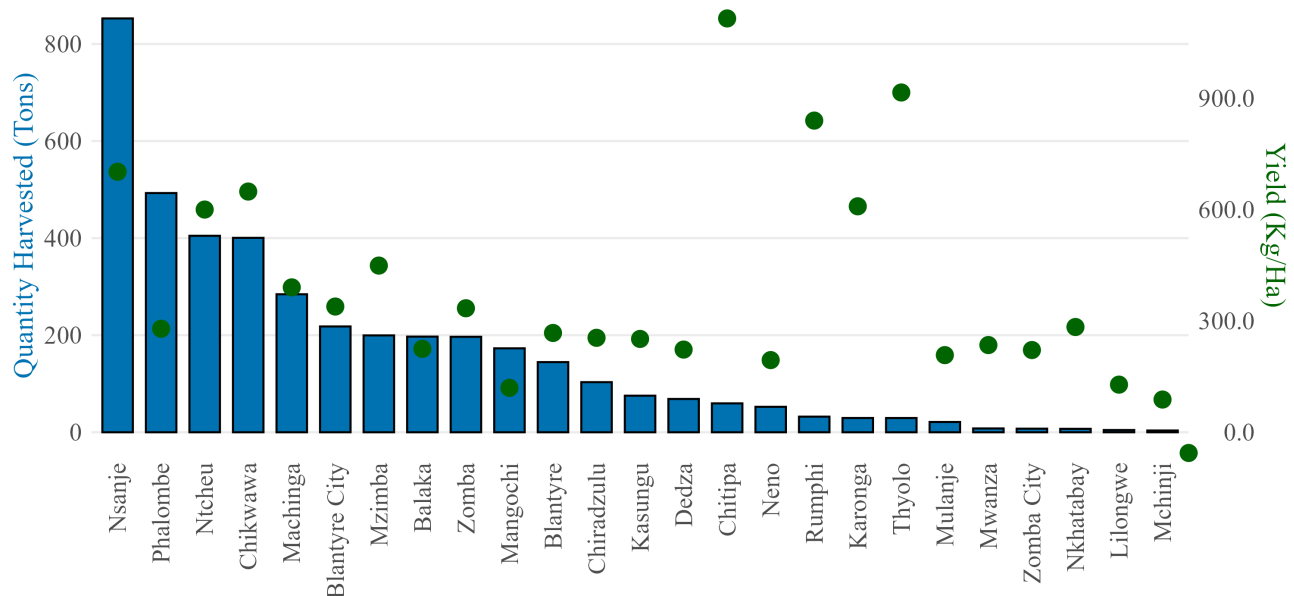
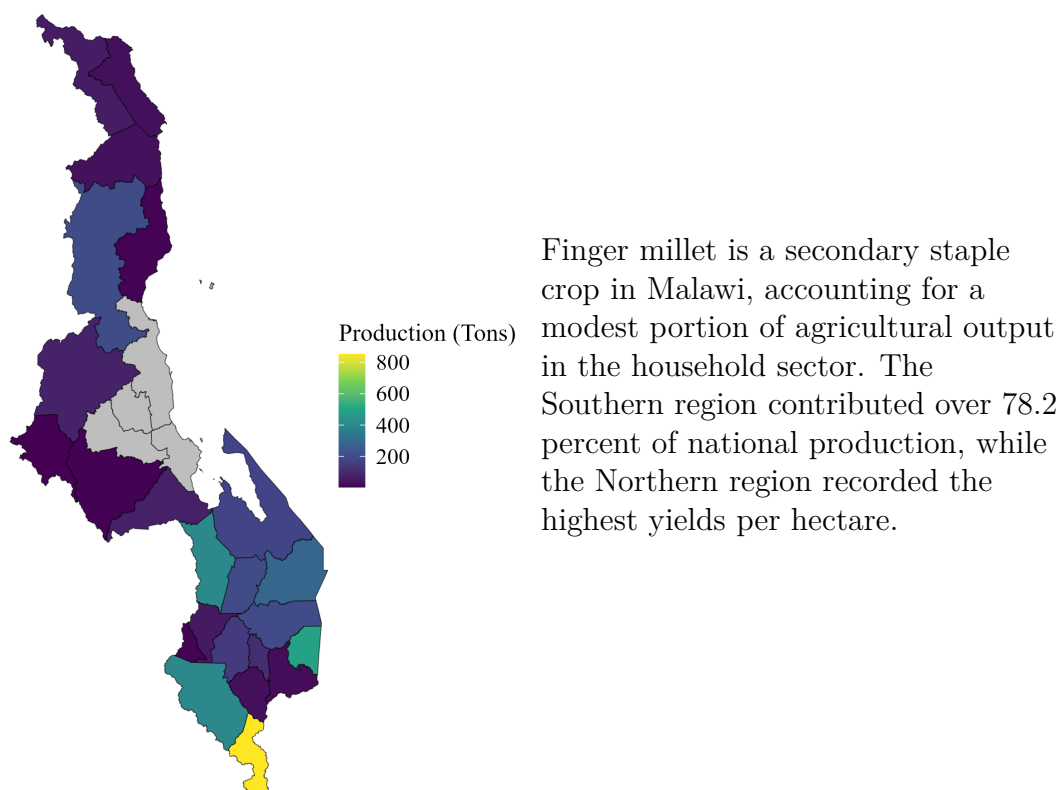


Figure 4.12: Map Showing Finger Millet Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.3 Sorghum

About 7.7 percent of households cultivated sorghum, showing moderate regional concentration. It is most dominant in southern dry land districts, notably Chikwawa (60.4 percent), Phalombe (28.6 percent), Mulanje (26.9 percent), and Nsanje (22.0 percent). These are drought prone districts where sorghum's resilience makes it a key alternative food crop after maize. (Table 4.18). In contrast, northern districts such as Chitipa, Mzimba, and Karonga recorded negligible cultivation (<1 percent), demonstrating strong regional differentials.

The results further indicate that a total of 32,061.0 metric tons of sorghum were produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 23.0 tons, 895.5 tons, and 31,142.5 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for sorghum was 440.0 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 32,974.7 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Chikwawa (14,190.9 tons, yield 599.3 kg/ha), Mulanje (3,722.5 tons, yield 382.0 kg/ha), Phalombe (2,484.4 tons, yield 368.1 kg/ha), and Zomba (1,876.1 tons, yield 422.2 kg/ha) (Table 4.24).

Figure 4.13: Production and Yield of Sorghum by District

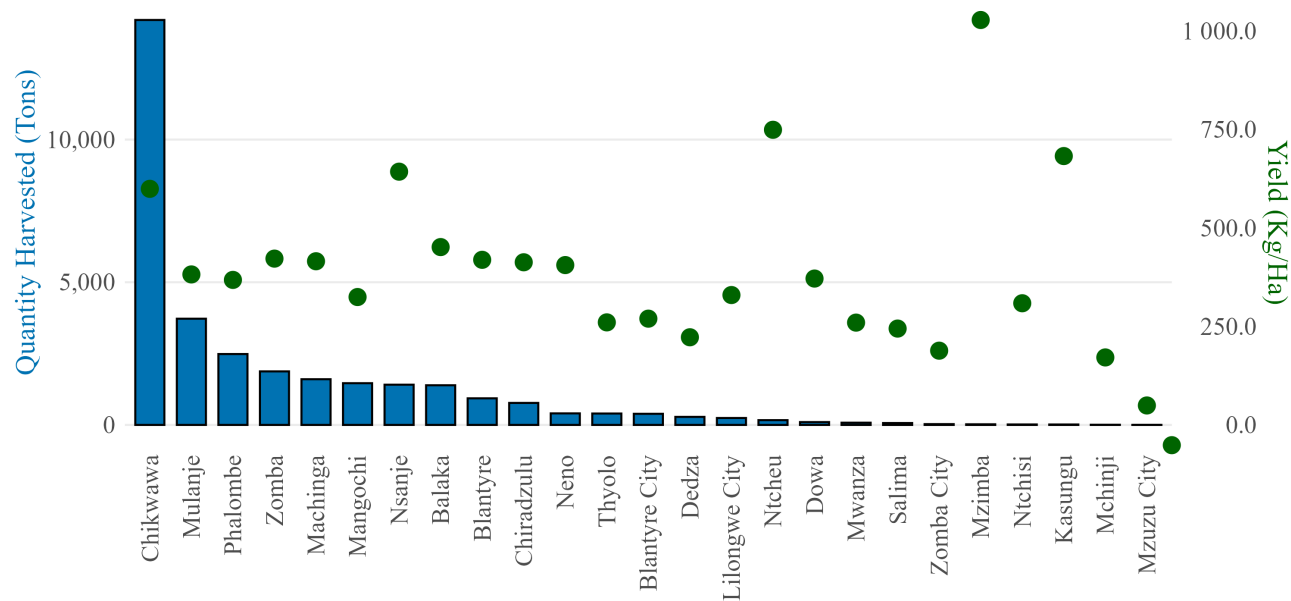
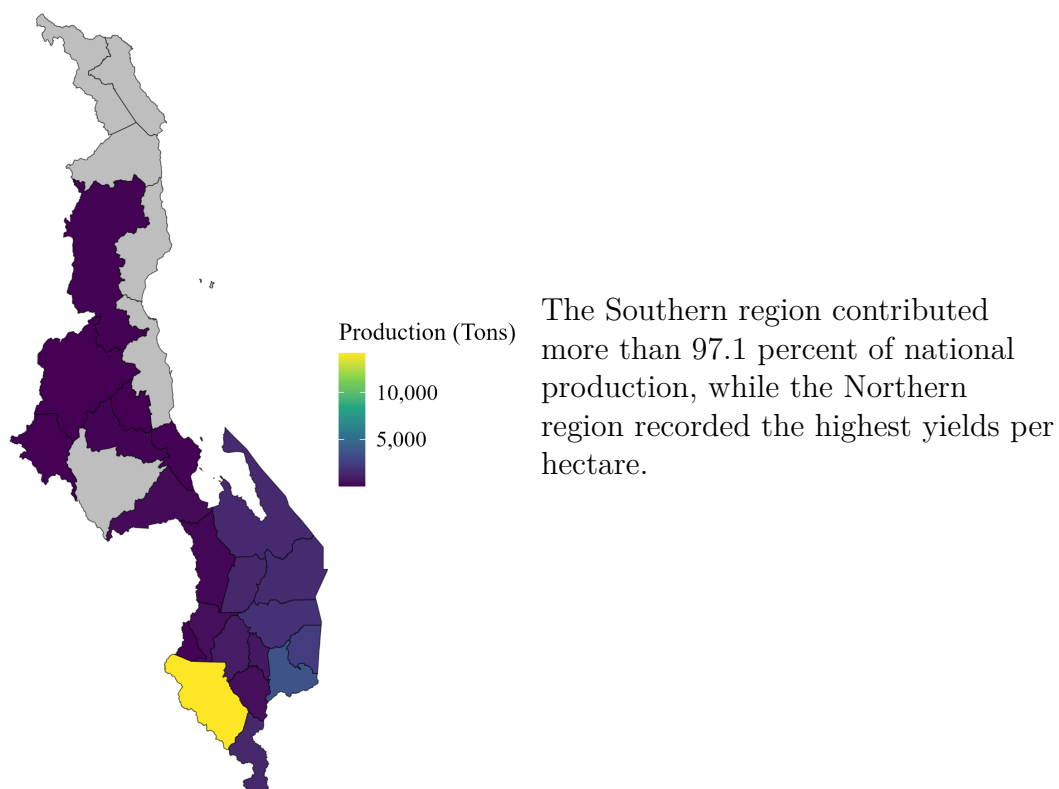


Figure 4.14: Map Showing Sorghum Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.4 Pearl Millet

Pearl millet was cultivated by only 2.0 percent of households nationally, indicating very limited production. It is mainly grown in southern region, specifically dry districts, particularly Nsanje (32.6 percent), Chikwawa (22.8 percent), and Machinga (6.2 percent). In most central and northern districts, pearl millet cultivation is either absent or below 1 percent, suggesting that its role is highly localized to the Southern region (Table 4.18).

The results indicate that a total of 8,142.3 metric tons of pearl millet was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 27.2 tons, 94.9 tons, and 8,020.3 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for pearl millet was 467.3 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 10,472.2 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

Among ADDs, Shire Valley ADD led decisively with 5,114.3 tonnes (yield 513.5 kg/ha over 8,442.4 ha), far outpacing others such as Blantyre ADD (1,696.5 tonnes, yield 457.4 kg/ha) and Machinga ADD (1,209.4 tonnes in the table listing, yield 369.5 kg/ha).

At district level, the Shire Valley districts (Chikwawa and Nsanje) dominate, together producing over 60 percent of the national total (5,114 tons combined, aligning with Shire Valley ADD's lead at 5,114.3 tonnes). Blantyre City also reported a notable production of Pearl Millet (1,087.4 metric tons) (Table 4.25).

Figure 4.15: Production and Yield of Pearl Millet by District

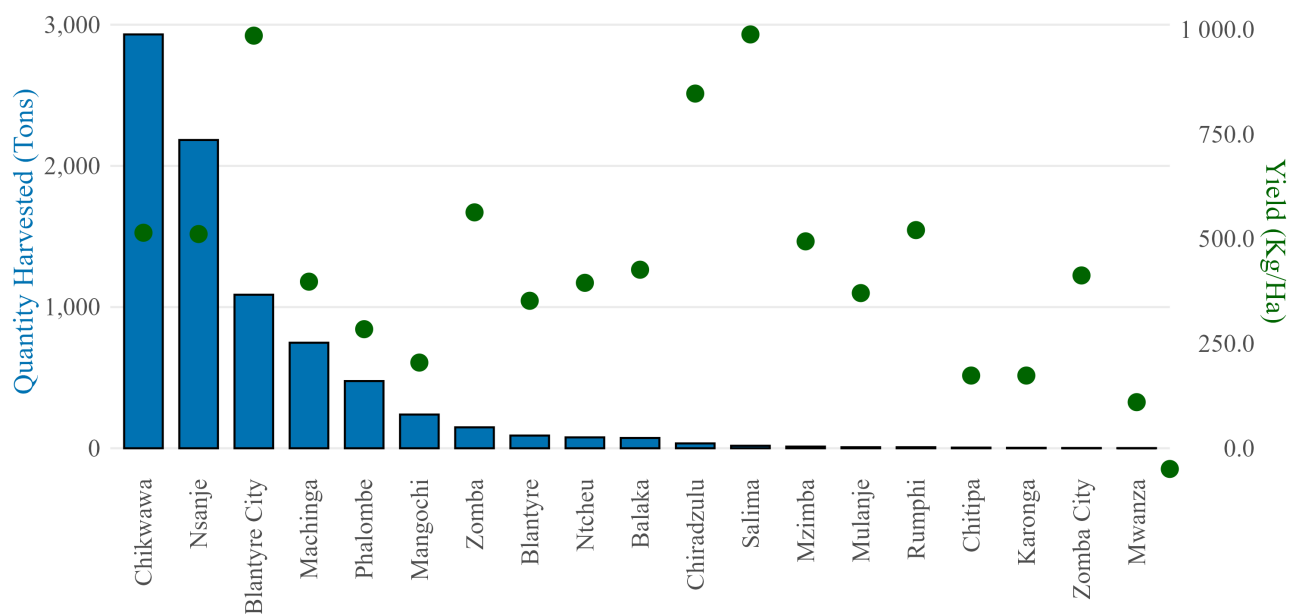
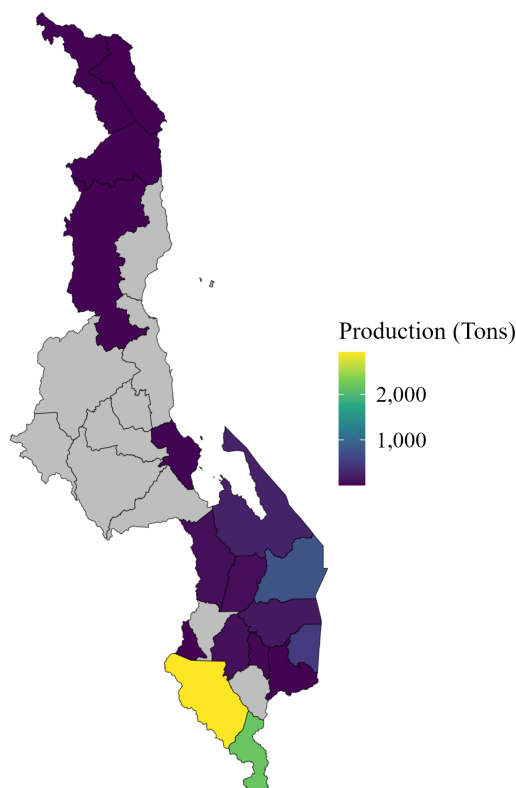


Figure 4.16: Map Showing Pearl Millet Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.5 Rice

Nationally, (Table 4.18) shows 5.9 percent of households cultivated rice. However, this average conceals major geographic variation. The highest concentrations are found in Karonga (55.8 percent), Nkhonkhotakota (36.5 percent), and Nkhatabay (23.8 percent), all located along lakeshores or floodplains with suitable irrigation and water availability. Elsewhere, particularly in the central and southern highlands, rice cultivation is minimal (<3 percent), reflecting its dependence on specific ecological conditions. Rice thus remains a highly specialized crop tied to water-rich environments.

The results indicate that a total of 94,719.0 metric tons of rice was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 35,342.5 tons, 30,392.4 tons, and 28,984.1 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for rice was 1,815.6 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 67,499.6 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Karonga (24,272.3 tons, yield 1,918.6 kg/ha), Nkhonkhotakota (17,987.4 tons, yield 1,843.6 kg/ha), Nkhatabay (9,291.8 tons, yield 2,393.0 kg/ha), and Machinga (7,190.8 tons, yield 1,950.1 kg/ha) (Table 4.26).

Figure 4.17: Production and Yield of Rice by District

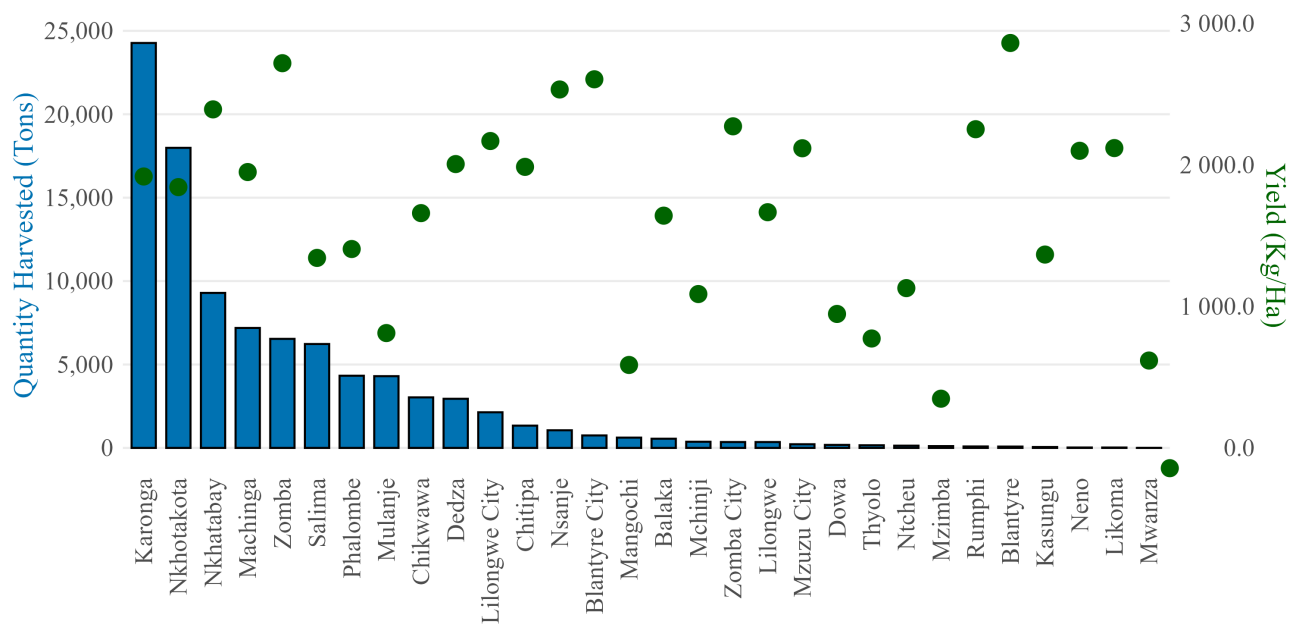
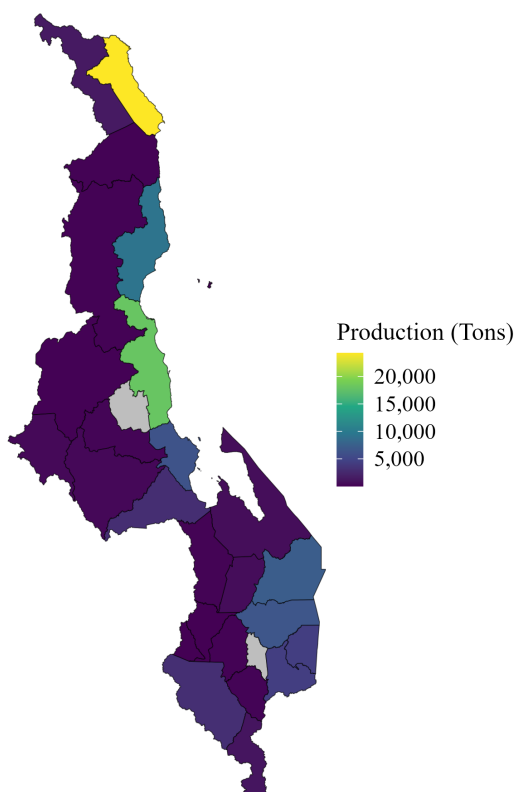


Figure 4.18: Map Showing Rice Production in Malawi



Overall, the Northern region contributed over 37.3 percent of national production and also highest yields per hectare. These variations in production and yield across regions and districts highlight the diverse contributions to Malawi's rice output.

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.6 Cassava

Cassava is cultivated by 7.5 percent of households nationwide, with strong regional variation (Table 4.18). It is most important in the northern lakeshore districts, particularly Nkhatabay (71.1 percent), Karonga (42.4 percent), and Likoma (27.9 percent), where it serves as both a food and cash crop. In most central and southern districts, cassava production is minimal (<5 percent), except for isolated areas like Thyolo (29.1 percent) and Mulanje (36.0 percent), where it complements maize. Cassava thus serves as a key secondary staple in high rainfall or lake-adjacent zones.

The results indicate that a total of 92,499.6 metric tons of cassava was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 41,348.6 tons, 16,024.0 tons, and 35,127.0 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for cassava was 1,459.0 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 27,903.5 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Nkhatabay (26,962.8 tons, yield 2,679.9 kg/ha), Mulanje (12,727.0 tons, yield 1,093.0 kg/ha), Thyolo (11,594.4 tons, yield 1,170.6 kg/ha), and Karonga (10,063.3 tons, yield 2,103.6 kg/ha) (Table 4.27).

Figure 4.19: Production and Yield of Cassava by District

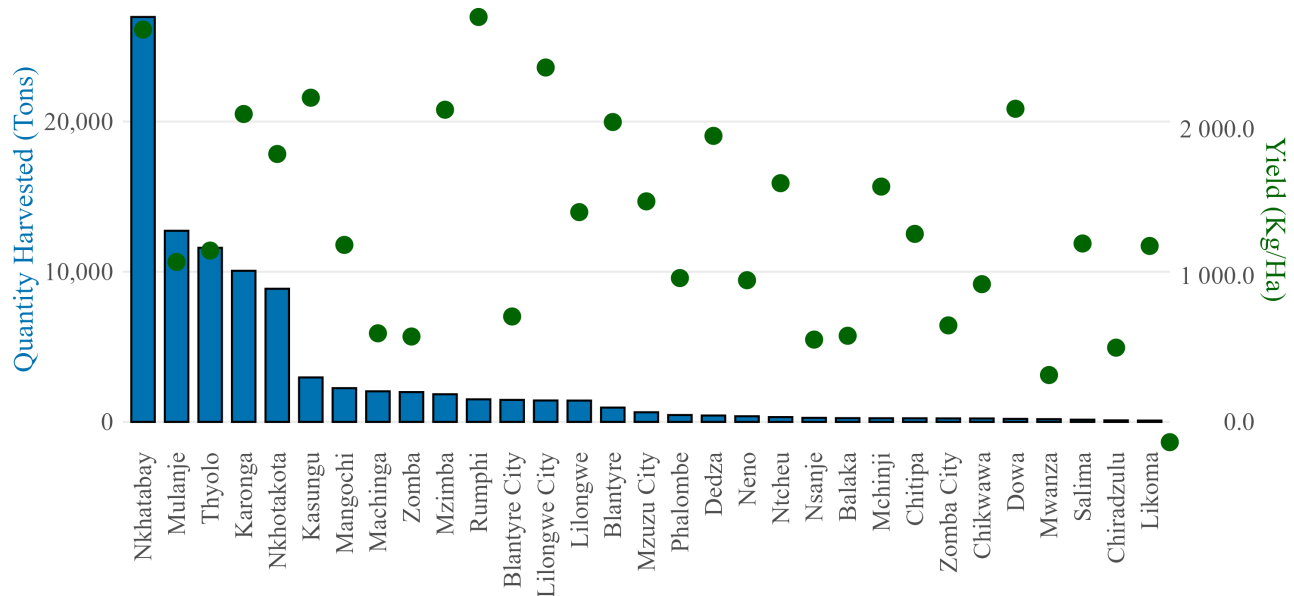
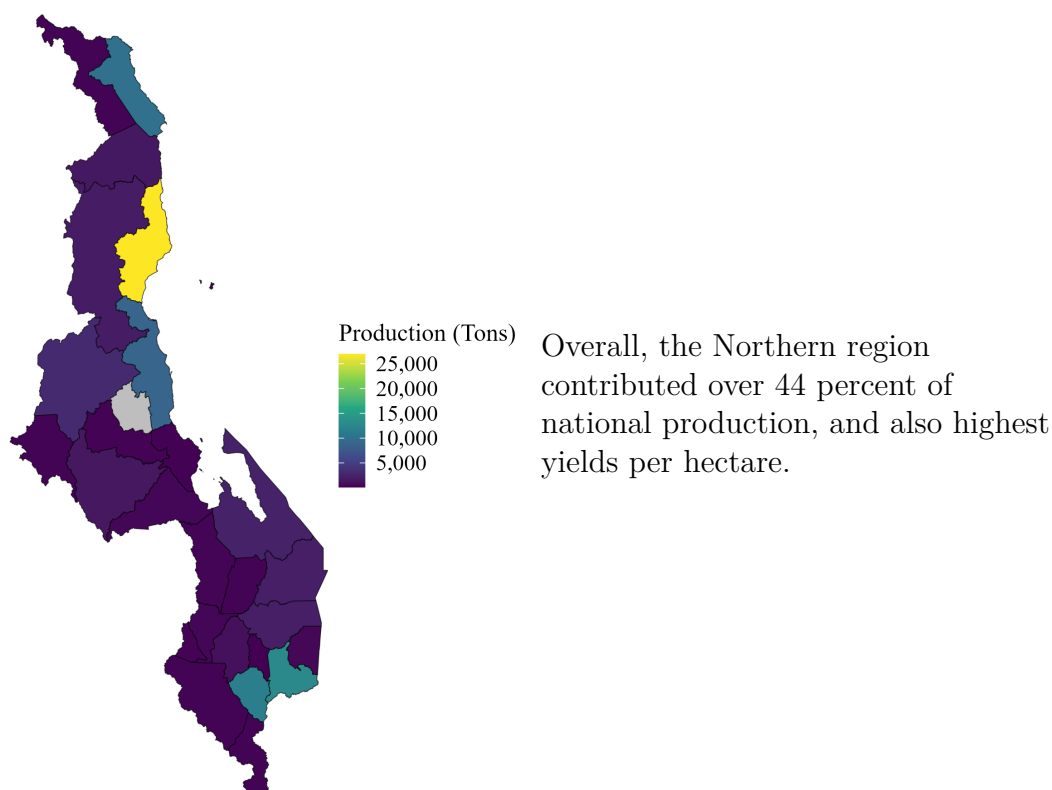


Figure 4.20: Map Showing Cassava Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.7 Sweet Potato

Sweet potato cultivation involved 6.6 percent of households nationally, showing a moderate but widespread distribution. The highest proportions were observed in Mzimba (12.2 percent), Nkhatabay (19.0 percent), Mzuzu City (13.4 percent), Mulanje (9.6 percent), and Thyolo (9.1 percent) (Table 4.18). Sweet potato appears to play an important supplementary food security role, particularly in areas prone to maize shortages or where irrigation allows dry-season production. Low adoption rates (<3 percent) in drier southern districts such as Chikwawa and Nsanje suggest climatic limitations to its expansion.

The results indicate that a total of 138,169.0 metric tons of sweet potato was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 25,078.0 tons, 84,853.8 tons, and 28,237.2 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for sweet potato was 2,492.5 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 50,840.8 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Lilongwe (26,526.2 tons, yield 3,044.6 kg/ha), Dowa (15,862.9 tons, yield 3,614.6 kg/ha) and Mzimba (15,070.1 tons, yield 3,322.5 kg/ha). Likoma district is the least producer of sweet potato where 14.7 tons was reported with a yield of 2,153.0 kg/ha (Table 4.28).

Figure 4.21: Production and Yield of Sweet Potato by District

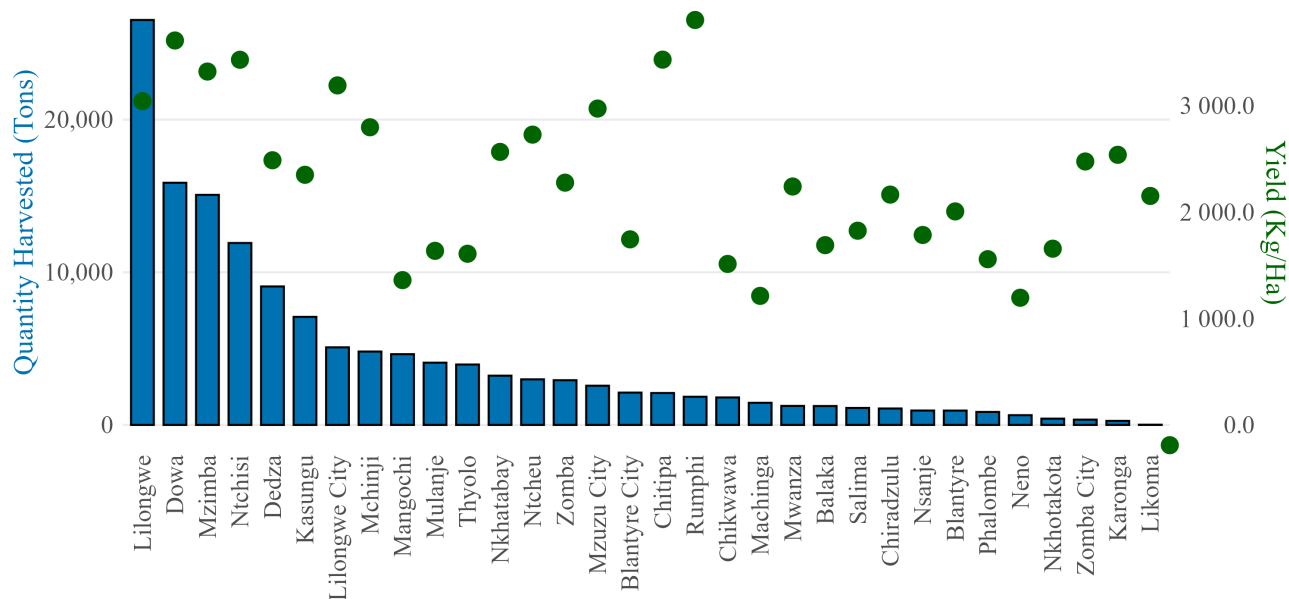
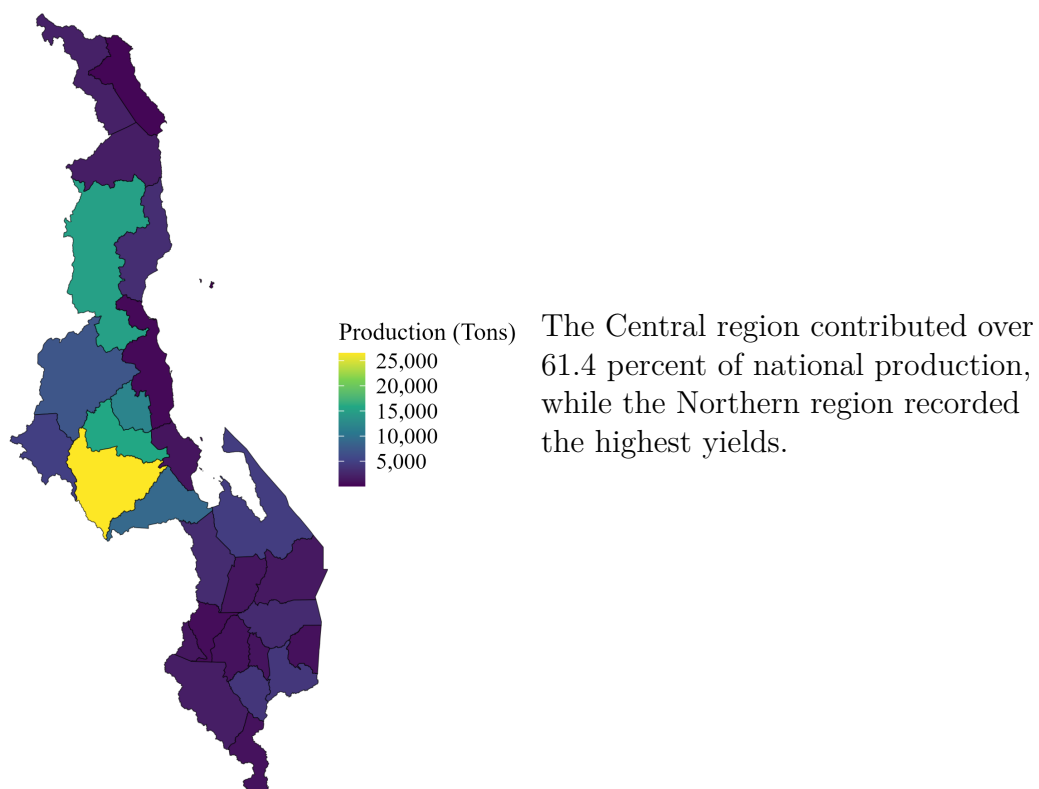


Figure 4.22: Map Showing Sweet Potato Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.8 Irish Potato

The results indicate that a total of 32,410.1 metric tons of Irish potato was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 3,360.3 tons, 28,140.0 tons, and 909.7 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for Irish potato was 2,500.3 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 12,900.7 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production of Irish potato was recorded in Dedza (8,349.4 tons, yield 2,568.0 kg/ha) followed by Ntchisi (7,952.0 tons, yield 2,454.2 kg/ha). Further, Dowa and Ntcheu recorded relatively high production with (2,839.7 tons, yield 1,793.6 kg/ha) and (2,172.6 tons, yield 2,892.1 kg/ha), respectively. Lowest production of Irish potato was recorded in Zomba City (6.1 tons, yield 630.2 kg/ha) and Nkhotakota (14.6 tons, yield 863.6 kg/ha) (Table 4.29).

Figure 4.23: Production and Yield of Irish by District, Malawi

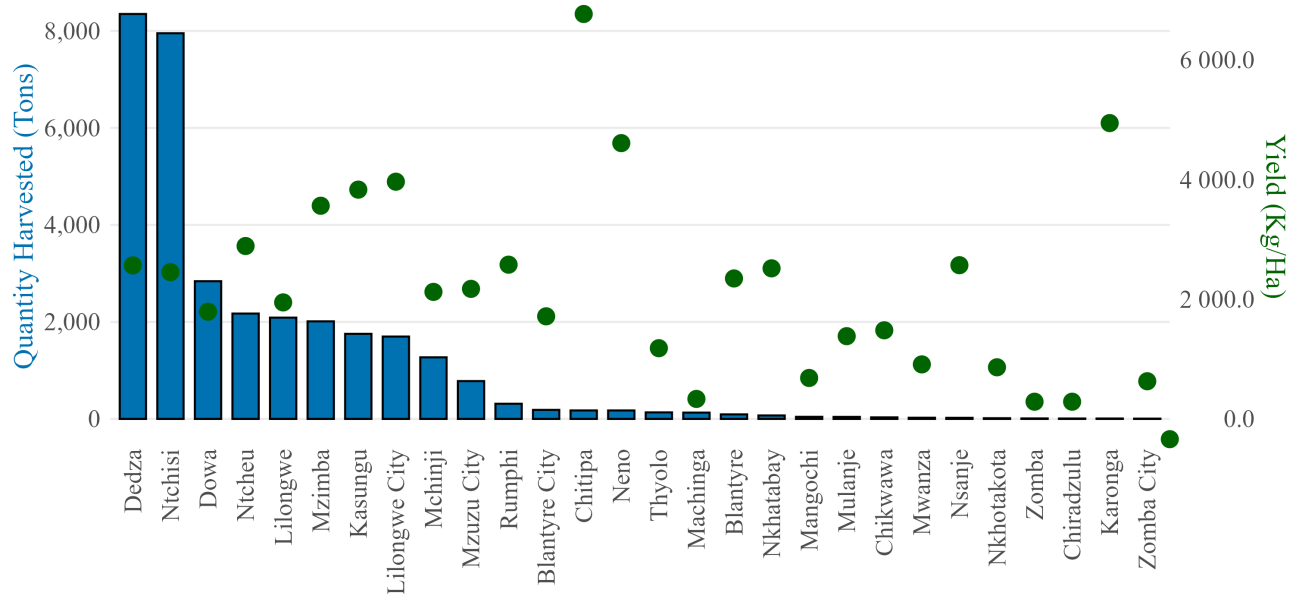
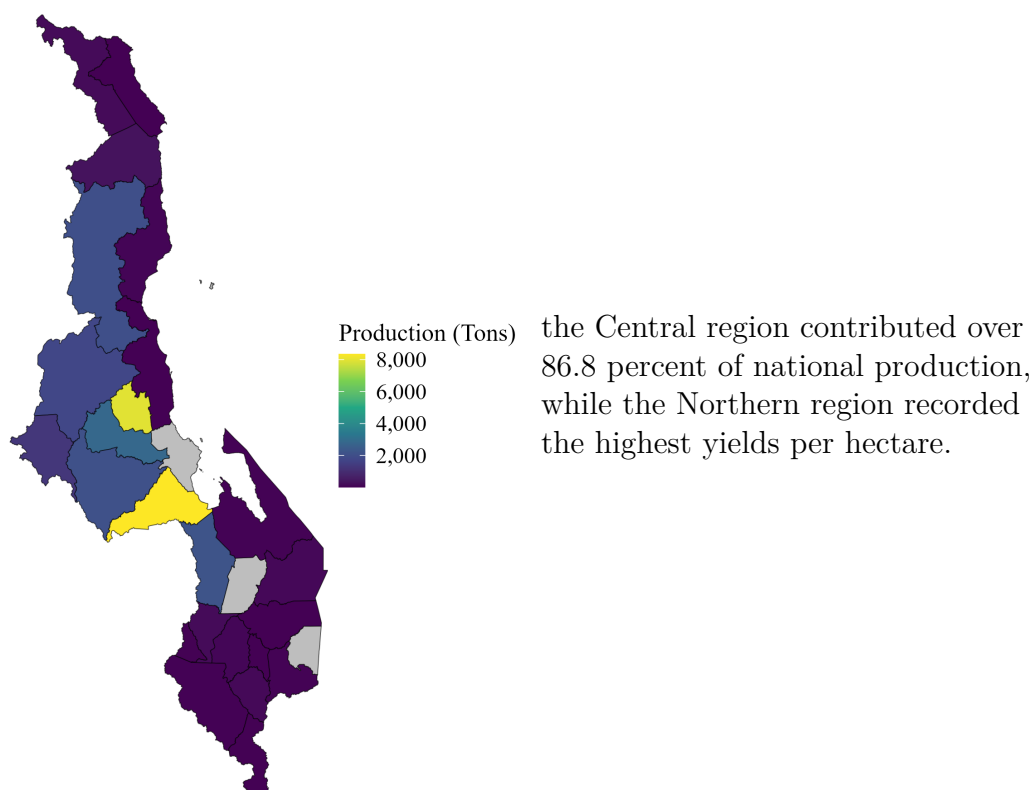


Figure 4.24: Map Showing Irish Potato Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.9 Ground Nuts

Groundnuts were cultivated by 26.4 percent of households nationwide, making them one of Malawi's most widely grown legumes. Production is concentrated in the Central and Northern Regions at 34.5 percent and 32.1 percent, respectively, with the highest proportions in the districts of Chitipa (54.3 percent), Rumphi (51.7 percent) and Mchinji (47.7 percent). (Table 4.19).

The results indicate that a total of 145,379.7 metric tons of groundnuts was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 37,827.0 tons, 80,750.9 tons, and 26,801.8 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for groundnuts was 583.7 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 230,400.2 ha (computed for pure-stand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Lilongwe (17,352.9 tons, yield 552.0 kg/ha over 29,451.9 ha), Kasungu (17,298.0 tons, yield 577.6 kg/ha over 29,513.0 ha) and Mzimba (14,800.7 tons, yield 613.8 kg/ha over 23,251.1 ha). On the other hand, Likoma district recorded the lowest production of ground nuts (3.4 tons, yield 284.9 kg/ha over 7.7 ha) (Table 4.30), (Table 4.30).

Figure 4.25: Production and Yield of Ground Nuts by District, Malawi

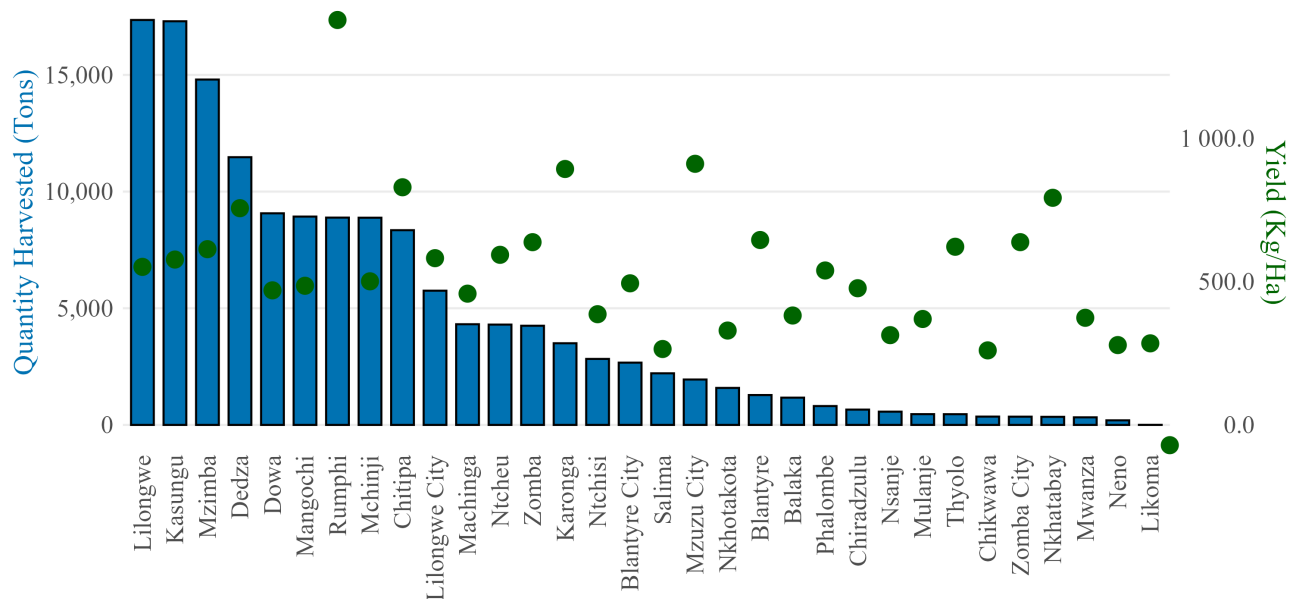
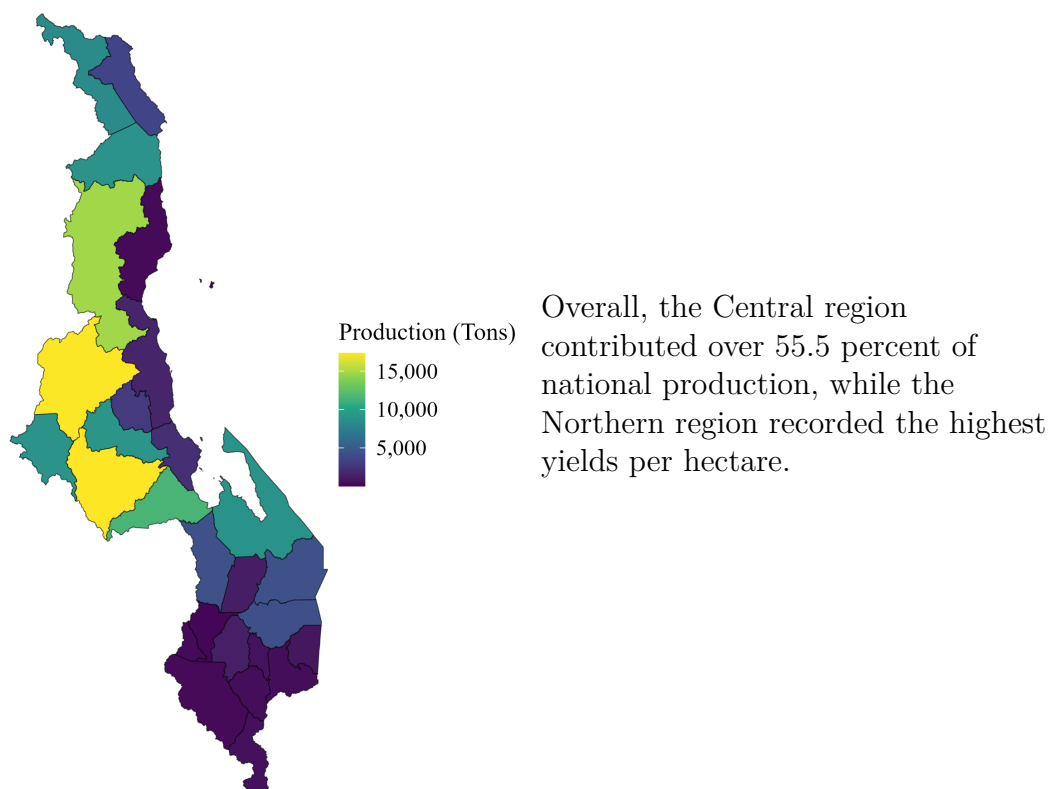


Figure 4.26: Map Showing Ground Nut Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.10 Beans

Nationally, 12.4 percent of households cultivated beans, though production is highly uneven across regions. The highest concentrations are in Mzuzu City (34.4 percent), Dedza (32.9 percent), Mzimba (24.1 percent), and Blantyre City (25.9 percent), reflecting the crop's preference for cooler, high-altitude areas. Conversely, lowland districts such as Salima (0.4 percent), Nkhosakota (0.6 percent), and Phalombe (1.1 percent) show minimal bean production. (Table 4.19).

The results indicate that a total of 22,300.3 metric tons of beans was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 5,473.8 tons, 12,542.8 tons, and 4,283.7 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for beans was 196.4 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 21,580.3 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Dedza (3,530.8 tons, yield 195.3 kg/ha) followed by Lilongwe (3,164.3 tons, yield 129.5 kg/ha) and Mzimba (2,742.0 tons, yield 218.4 kg/ha). Likoma district is the lowest producer of beans where 2.1 tons were recorded (Table 4.31).

Figure 4.27: Production and Yield of Beans by District, Malawi

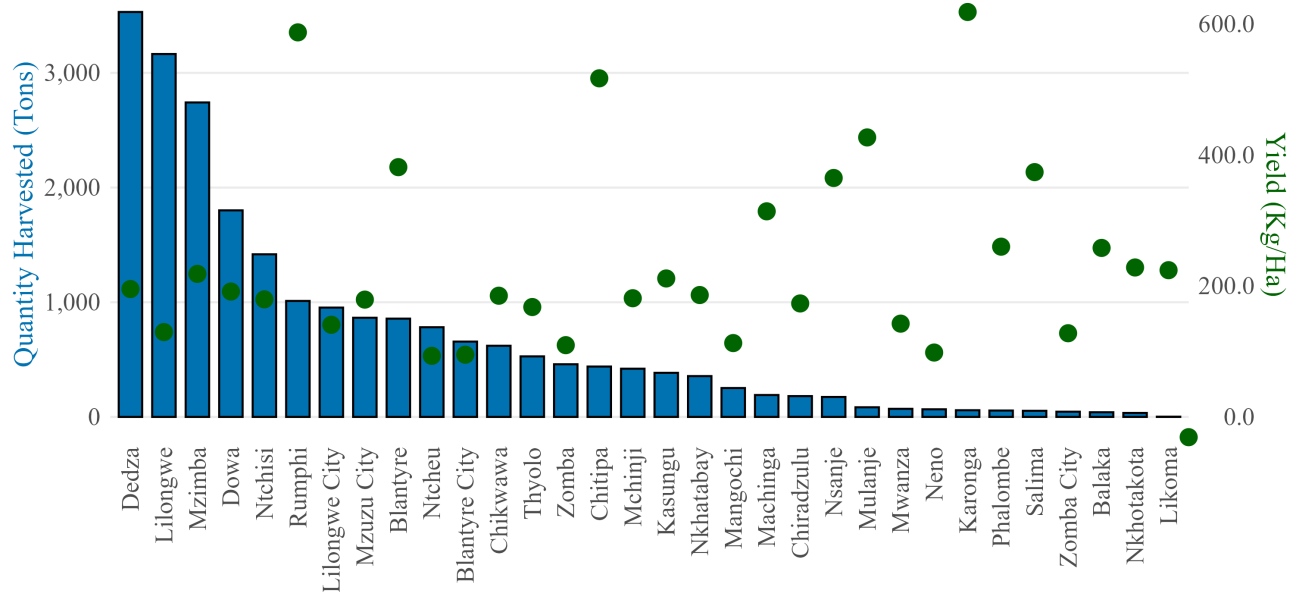
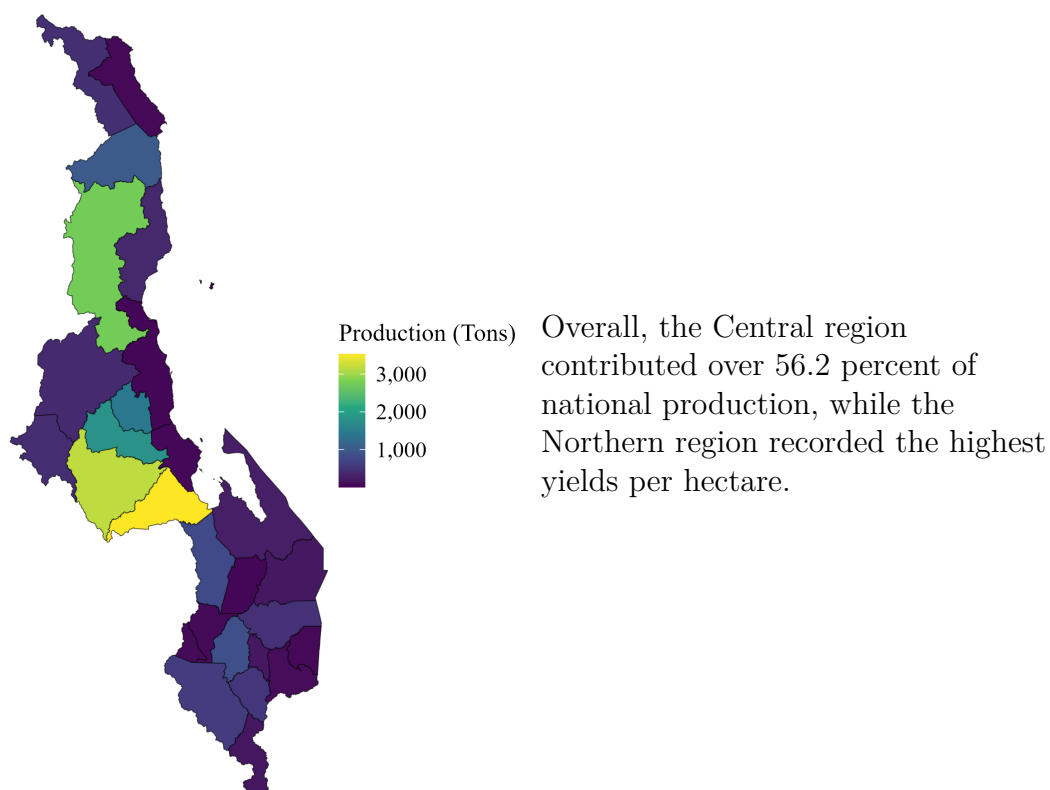


Figure 4.28: Map Showing Beans Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.11 Ground Beans

The results indicate that a total of 1,877.1 metric tons of ground beans was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 364.9 tons, 856.6 tons, and 655.6 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for ground beans was 333.1 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 3,332.5 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Lilongwe (306.6 ton, yield 339.7 kg/ha), Dedza (253.5 tons, yield 516.6 kg/ha), Mzimba (232.5 tons, yield 364.6 kg/ha) and Mangochi (215.4 tons, yield 219.0 kg/ha). On the other hand, Likoma and Chikwawa recorded the lowest production levels of ground beans with 1.0 tons each (Table 4.32).

Figure 4.29: Production and Yield of Ground Beans by District, Malawi

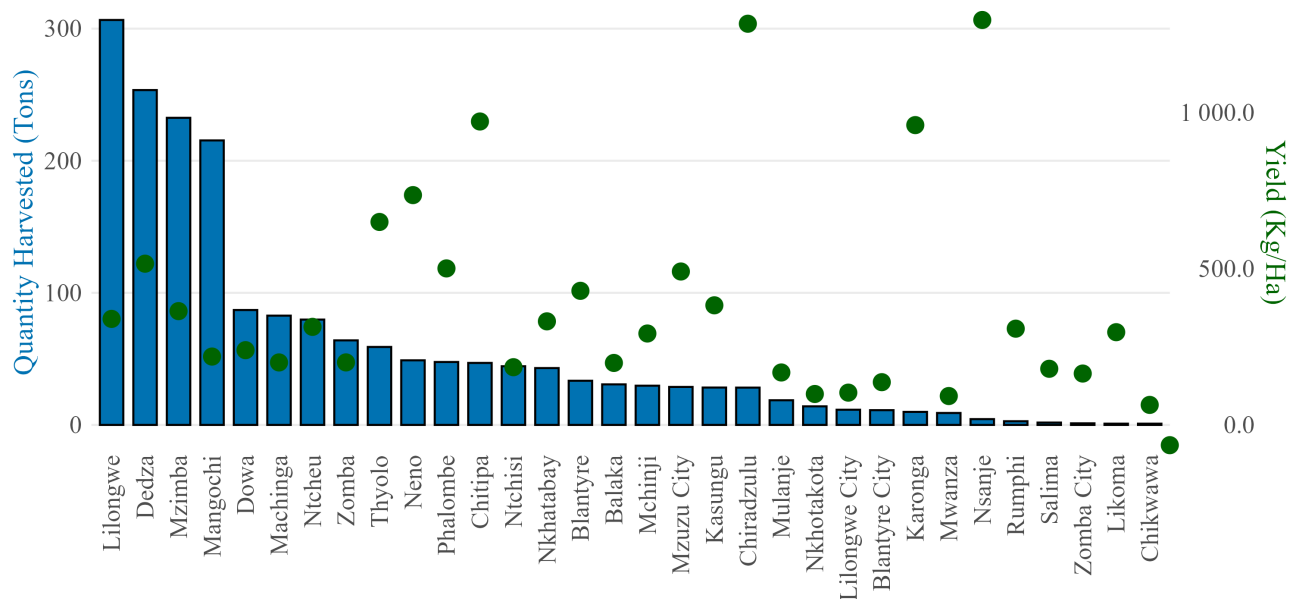
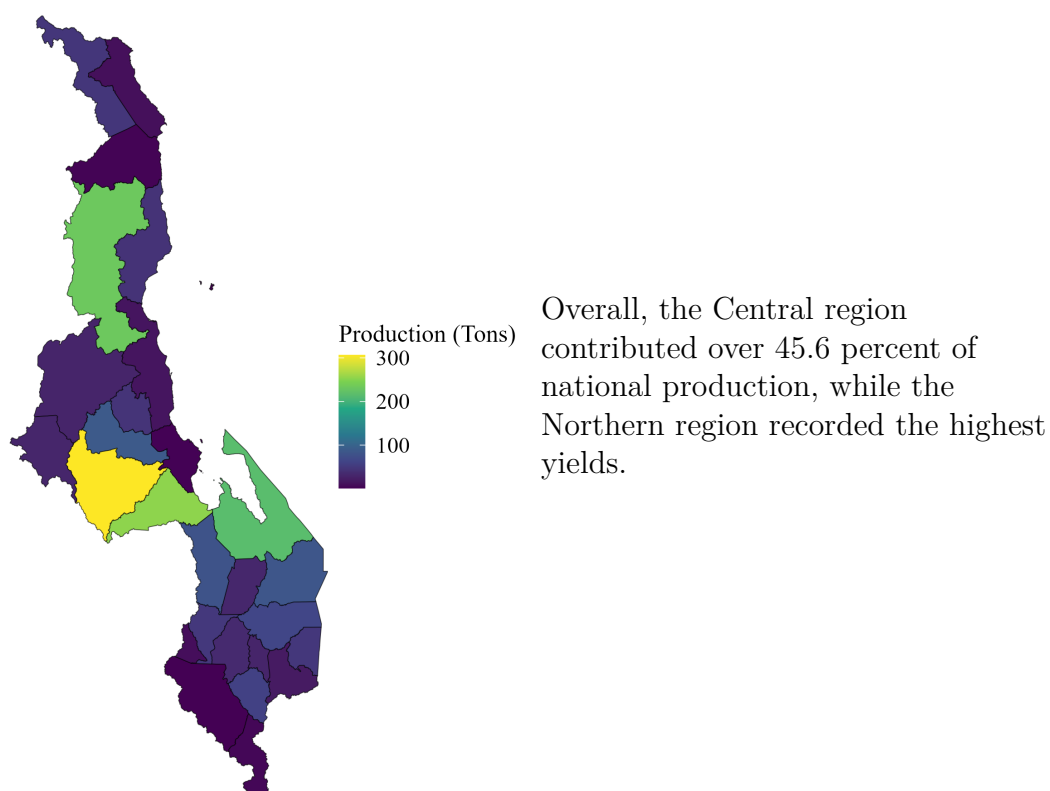


Figure 4.30: Map Showing Ground-Beans Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.12 Soya Beans

Soya beans were cultivated by 21.1 percent of households across Malawi, showing growing national importance due to local consumption. Production is heavily concentrated in the Central Region, particularly in Ntchisi (65.1 percent), Kasungu (60.0 percent), Mchinji (56.5 percent), Dowa (44.8 percent), Mzimba (43.4 percent), and Lilongwe (40.6 percent). In contrast, most southern districts (e.g., Blantyre 3.3 percent, Zomba 4.7 percent, Machinga 2.1 percent) have very low participation. (Table 4.19).

The results indicate that a total of 164,442.2 metric tons of soya beans was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 22,274.7 tons, 128,599.4 tons, and 13,568.1 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for soya beans was 602.9 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 234,211.8 ha (computed for pure stand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Kasungu (36,124.4 tons, yield 751.0 kg/ha), Lilongwe (24,143.7 tons, yield 511.5 kg/ha), Mzimba (17,513.2 tons, yield 636.1 kg/ha) and Ntchisi (17,023.9 tons, yield 746.5 kg/ha). Likoma district stands at the bottom in production of Soya beans with 2.0 tons and yield of 281.4 kg/ha (Table 4.33).

Figure 4.31: Production and Yield of Soya Beans by District, Malawi

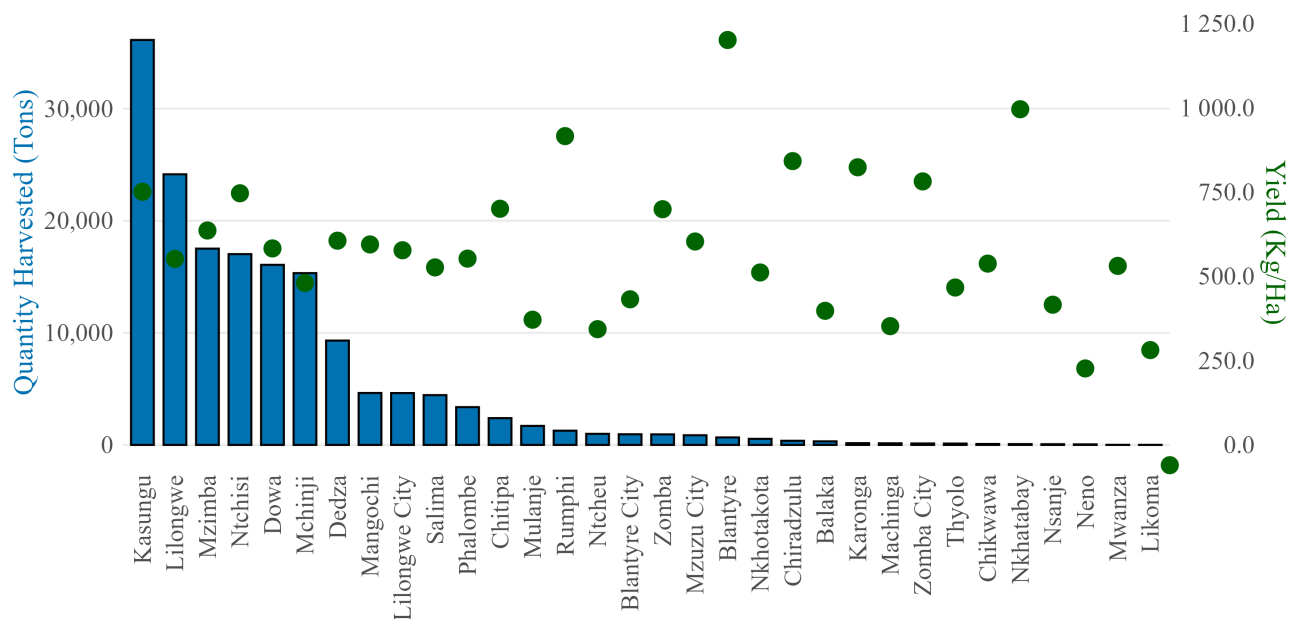
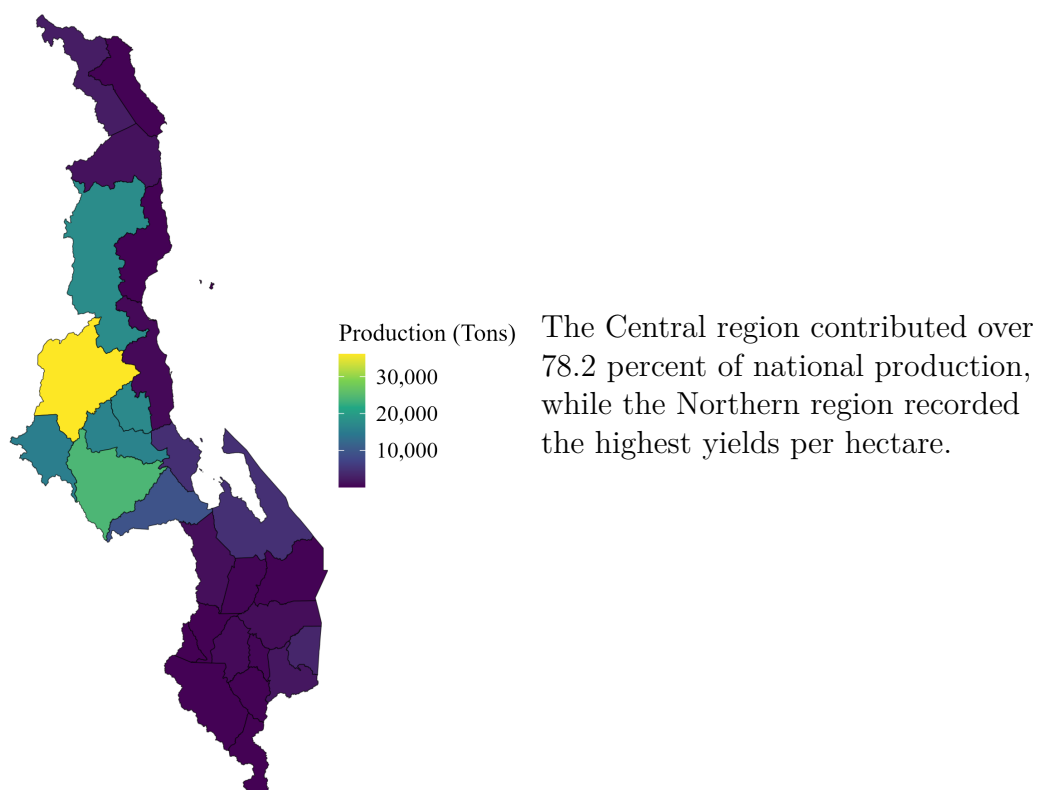


Figure 4.32: Map Showing Soya-Beans Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.13 Pigeon Peas (Nandolo)

Pigeon peas were grown by 25.4 percent of households nationally, but the crop is strongly concentrated in the Southern Region, reflecting its adaptation to drier, warmer conditions. High proportions are found in Mwanza (87.6 percent), Mulanje (73.1 percent), Machinga (70.4 percent), Phalombe (69.0 percent), Thyolo (66.0 percent), and Blantyre (61.1 percent). By contrast, most northern and central districts record near-zero levels (<1 percent), indicating a clear ecological boundary. Pigeon peas are thus a key southern-region legume valued for household food security (Table 4.19).

The results indicate that a total of 71,871.1 metric tons of pigeon peas was produced by the household sector in the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Of this amount, 149.8 tons, 1,279.1 tons, and 70,442.2 tons were produced in the Northern, Central, and Southern regions, respectively. The national average yield for pigeon peas was 325.1 kg/ha, with a total area under cultivation of 24,160.7 ha (computed for purestand plots only).

At the district level, notable production figures include Thyolo (9,458.2 tons, yield 397.1 kg/ha), followed by Zomba (9,063.2 tons, yield 359.5 kg/ha), Mulanje (8,031.1 tons, yield 331.8 kg/ha) and Machinga (7,072.4 tons, yield 237.7 kg/ha). Production of Pigeon Peas was found to be lower in Northern and Central regions particularly in Mzimba, Likoma with 0.6 tons each and Dowa with 0.8 tons (Table 4.34).

Figure 4.33: Production and Yield of Pigeon Peas by District, Malawi

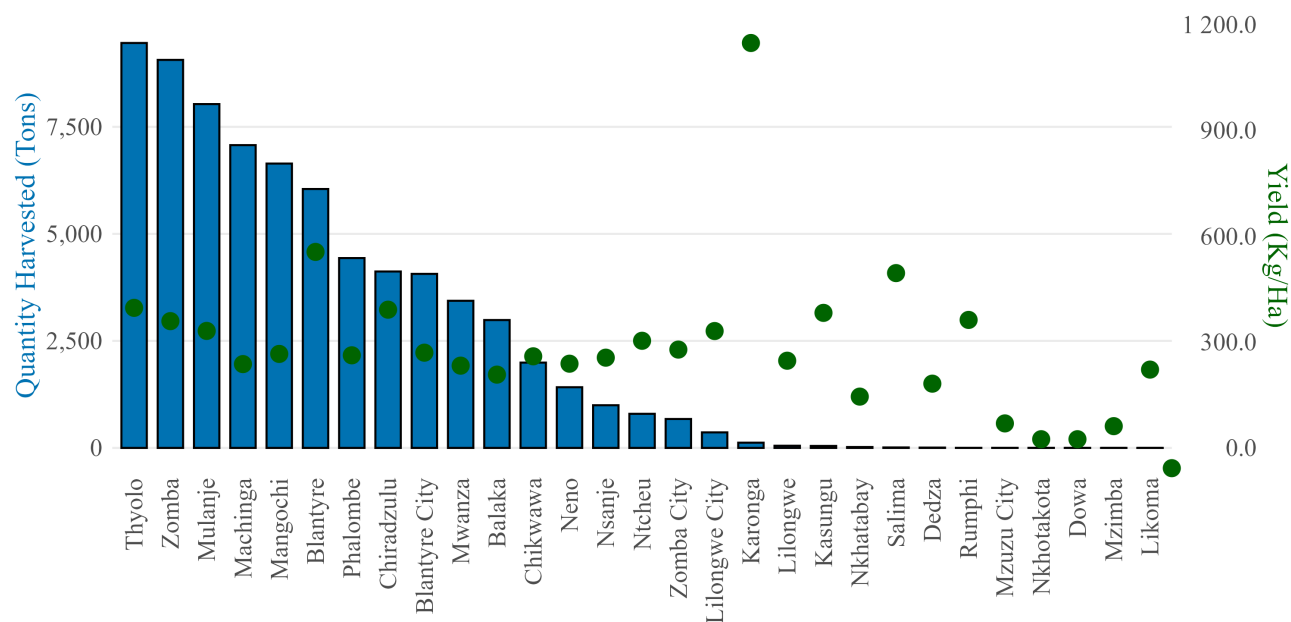
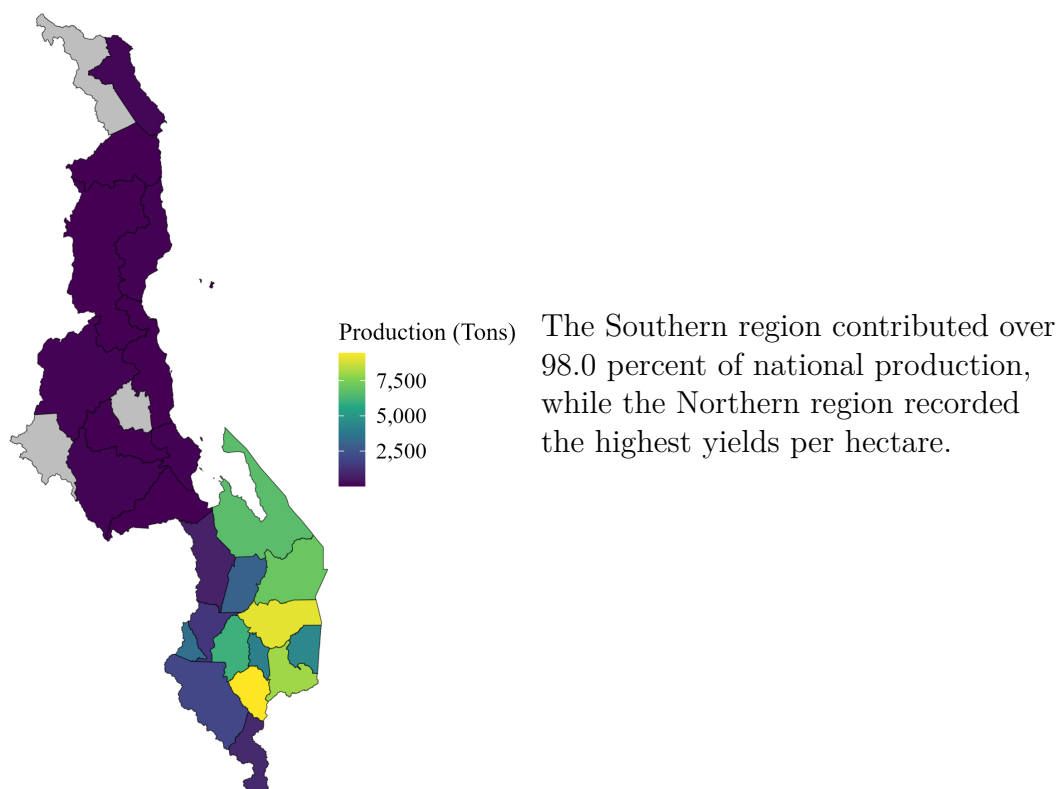


Figure 4.34: Map Showing Pigeon Peas Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.6.14 Cow Peas (Khobwe)

Cowpeas were the least cultivated among the other staple legumes, with 4.5 percent of households growing them nationally. Across the regions, Southern region recorded highest proportion of households who grew Cow peas at 6.6 percent followed by Central region at 3.3 percent and Northern region at 0.6 percent.

At the ADD level, Shire Valley ADD recorded highest proportion of households who cultivated Cow peas at 21.2 percent followed by Machinga ADD at 6.3 percent, Lilongwe ADD at 4.9 percent and Salima ADD at 4.1 percent.

At the district level, there are localized pockets of high production, particularly in Nsanje (25.8 percent), Chikwawa (18.9 percent), Neno (15.4 percent), and Balaka (15.1 percent). Districts that recorded the least proportion of households who cultivated Cow peas were Rumphi, Mzimba and Dowa with 0.1 percent each (Table 4.19).

The results further show that highest production of Cow peas was recorded in Nthceu and Dedza with over 1,000 tons each followed by Salima and Chikwawa with over 500 tons produced in each district (Figure 4.35). On the other hand, Ntcheu and Nkhatabay found to be the least producers of Cow peas amongst the districts.

Figure 4.35: Production and Yield of Cow Peas by District, Malawi

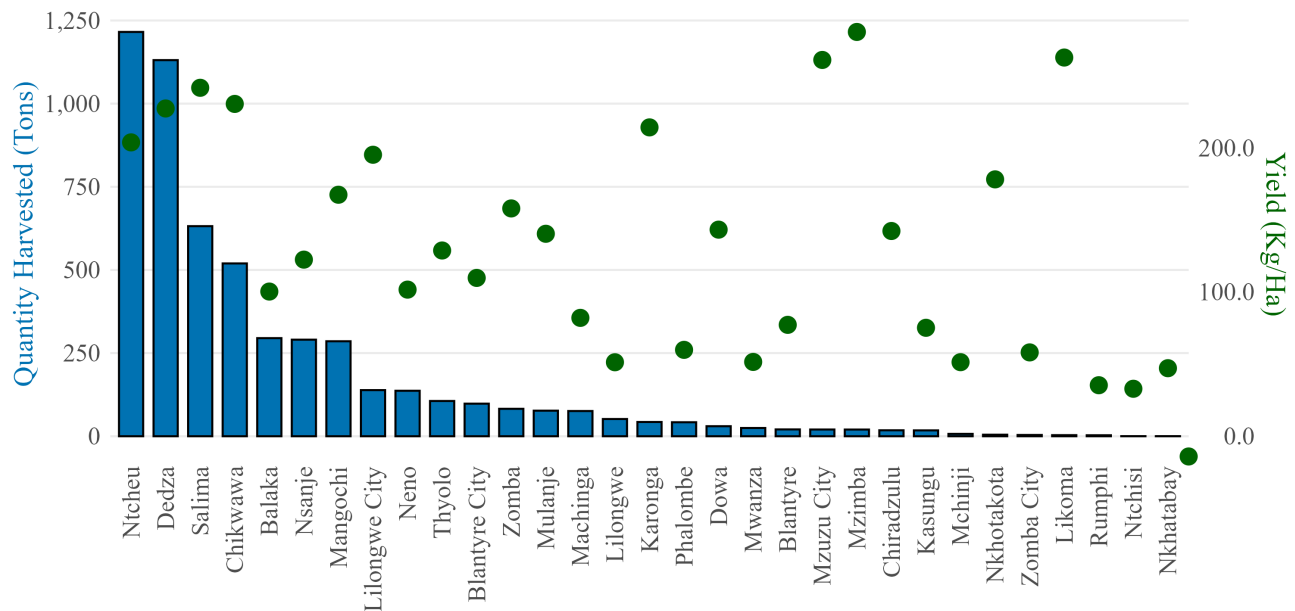
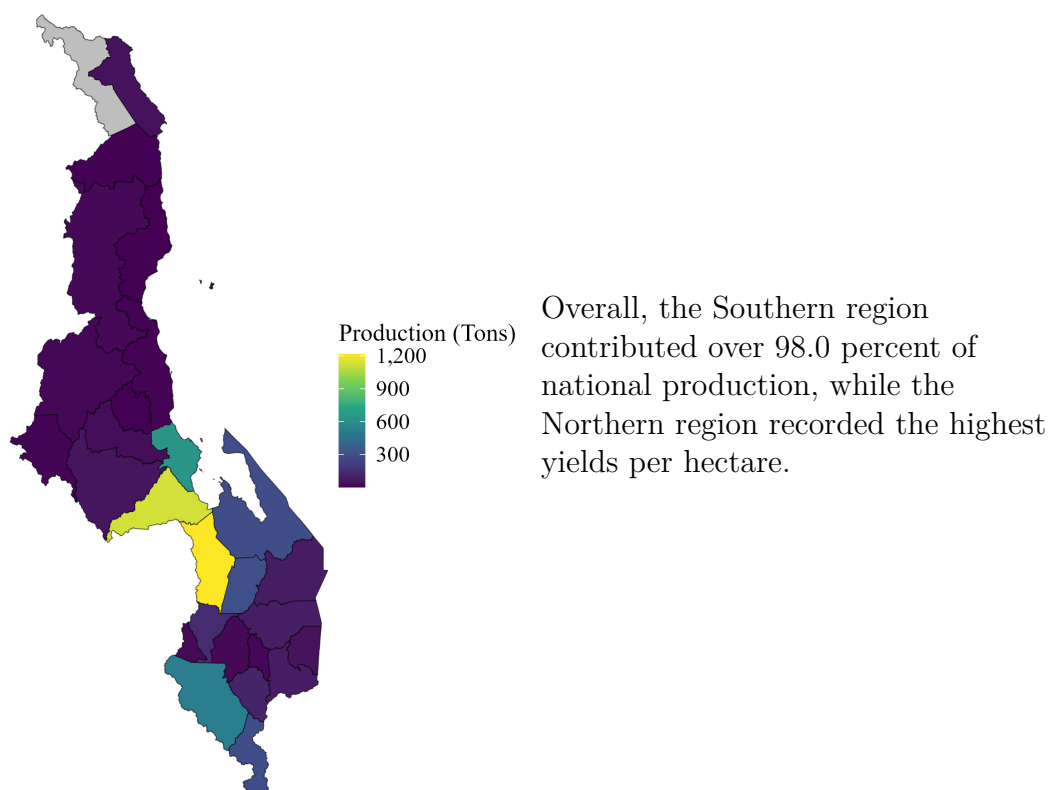


Figure 4.36: Map Showing Cow Peas Production in Malawi



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

4.7 Farm labour used in crop production

For labour-intensive tasks, particularly in large-scale farming such as tobacco cultivation, it is common for farmers to employ either temporary or permanent workers to assist with activities including land preparation, weeding, harvesting, and post-harvest work such as maize shelling and tobacco grading. In this study, households were asked whether they used free or hired labour for any of these activities.

4.7.1 Free labour in crop production

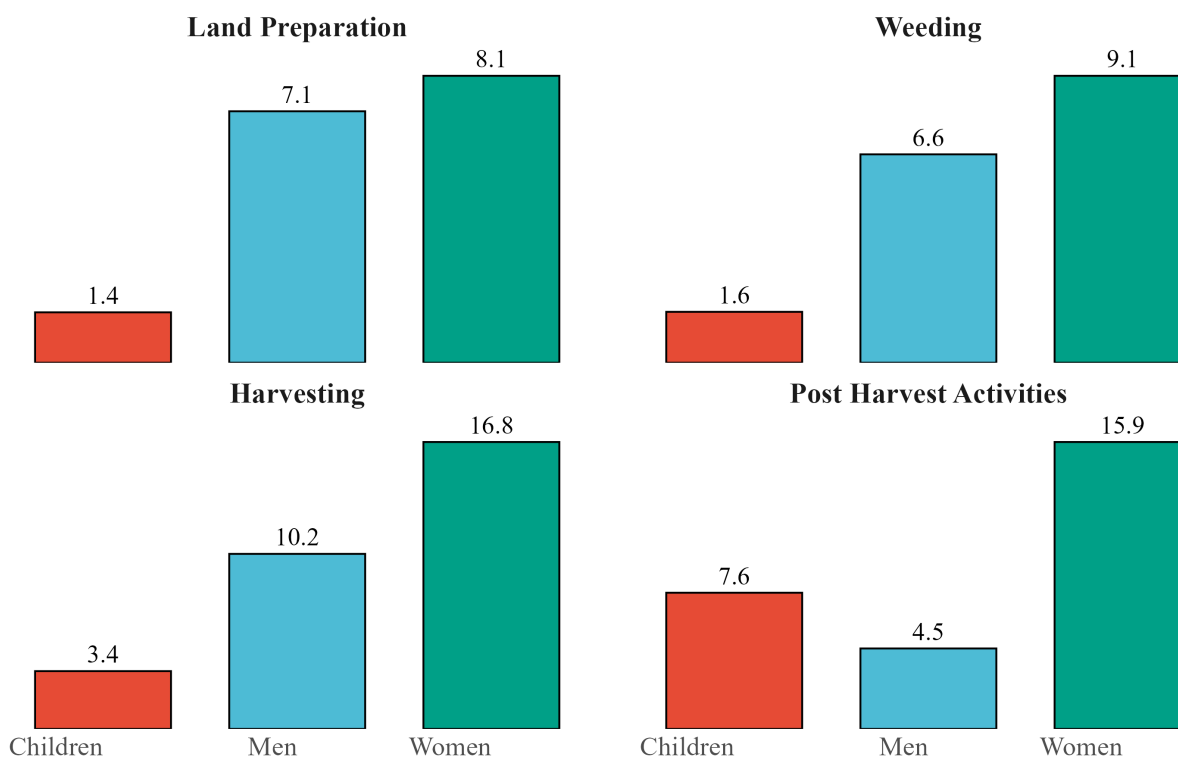
Regarding agricultural labour, the NACA collected information on household labour, free labour as well as hired labour engaged in various agricultural work activities (crop farming, livestock, aquaculture and forest production). Specifically, it collected information on the labour inputs (person days and hours worked) for each work activity and wages for the hired labourers. At the national level, free or exchange labour in farming during the 2023/2024 agricultural season showed clear differences by task and group. Exchange labour refers to labour exchanged between farmers or communities without monetary payment in return, which is common among Malawi's smallholder farmers.

For land preparation, about 7.1 percent of households used free labour done by male members of the community while 8.1 percent (free labour done by females), and 1.4 percent (free labour

performed by children). In weeding, the split leaned more toward women: 6.6 percent of the households used free labour done by men, 9.1 percent (free labour done by women), and 1.6 percent (free labour done by children). It shows a bit more balance between men and women in daily field work. Work related to harvesting had more female involvement: 10.2 percent used free labour performed by men, 16.8 percent (free labour done by women), and 3.4 percent (free labour done by children). This highlights women's key role during busy harvest time. Post-harvest tasks had the highest use of free labour overall, especially by women (15.9 percent), then children (7.6 percent) and men (4.5 percent). This suggests that households' labour preferences are more to women and children for lighter jobs like processing and storing crops, based on who is available and family roles.

Overall, free labour use grows from early tasks to later ones, with women leading most activities and children stepping in more at the end (Figure 4.37).

Figure 4.37: Percentage of Agricultural Holdings Using Free Labour for Land Preparation, Weeding, Harvesting, and Post-Harvest Activities



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Across regions, the Northern region reported the highest proportion of households using free labour for land preparation (14.0 percent) and weeding (13.1 percent), followed by the central region and the southern region.

In terms of harvest and post-harvest activities, the Central region recorded the highest proportion of households relying on free labour, with 24.3 percent and 25.7 percent, respectively, compared to the Northern and Southern regions (Table 4.17).

According to ADDs, results indicate that Karonga had the highest percentage of households

using free labour for land preparation (16.7 percent), followed by Lilongwe ADD (12.7 percent) and Kasungu ADD (12.6 percent). For harvesting activities, Lilongwe ADD reported the highest proportion at 25.4 percent, with Kasungu ADD close behind at 23.8 percent. In post-harvesting activities, Lilongwe ADD had the largest proportion of households utilizing free labour (29.2 percent), followed by Kasungu ADD (23.4 percent) and Salima ADD (16.2 percent).

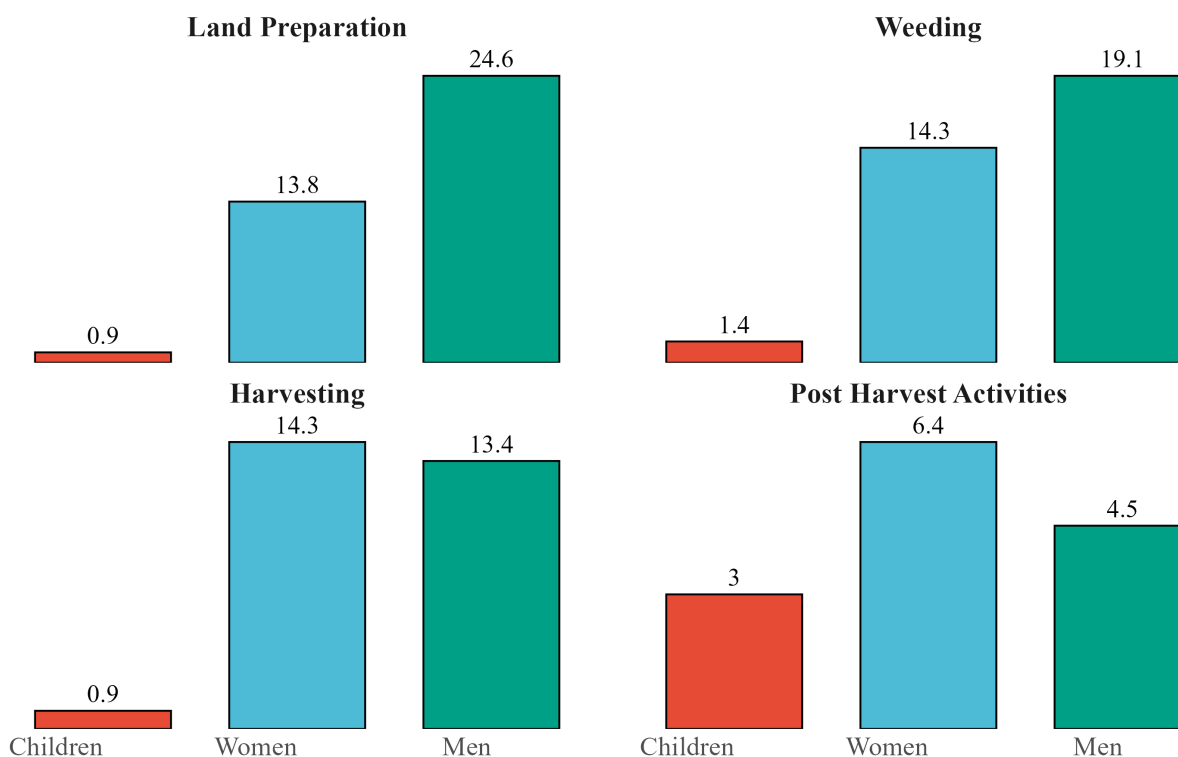
4.7.2 Hired labour in crop production

At the national level, the utilization of hired labour in agricultural activities during the 2023/2024 agricultural season exhibited distinct patterns across tasks and demographic groups. For land preparation, approximately 24.6 percent of households hired men, 13.8 percent hired women, and a minimal 0.9 percent engaged children, indicating a predominant reliance on adult male labour for this physically demanding activity. Regarding Weeding activities, the proportions shifted slightly, with 19.1 percent of households hiring men, 14.3 percent hiring women, and 1.4 percent hiring children, suggesting a more balanced but still limited involvement of women and children.

Harvesting activities saw further variations, with hired men accounting for 13.4 percent of households, hired women at 14.3 percent, and children at 0.9 percent. This highlights a growing role for women in labour-intensive field tasks. Post-harvest activities showed the lowest overall use of hired labour, at 4.5 percent for men, 6.4 percent for women, and 3.0 percent for children, the highest child involvement observed—reflecting perhaps the less strenuous nature of these tasks and a preference to women’s and children’s labour in processing and storage activities.

Overall, hired labour usage decreases from preparatory to post-harvest stages, with men dominating engagement in early activities and women playing a more prominent role in later activities (Figure 4.38).

Figure 4.38: Percentage of Agricultural Holdings Using Men, Women and Children for Land Preparation, Weeding, Harvesting, and Post-Harvesting



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

An examination of hired labour distribution by region reveals that the Southern region consistently reported lower percentages of households using hired labour across all activities. Conversely, the Central region demonstrated the highest levels of hired labour in land preparation (32.9 percent) of households, weeding (28.9 percent), and harvesting (26.0 percent). For post-harvest activities, the Northern region recorded the highest proportion of households using hired labour at 13.3 percent, followed by Central region (11.5 percent) and 9.0 percent in the Southern region.

Land preparation activities across the eight ADDs demonstrated varying levels of reliance on hired labour. Mzuzu ADD recorded the highest proportion of households (35.8 percent), followed by Lilongwe ADD (35.1 percent), and Shire Valley ADD (16.9 percent). Shire Valley ADD reported the lowest proportion of households using hired labour across all agricultural activities, with Machinga ADD and Blantyre ADD also exhibiting relatively low figures. Notably, these divisions are all located within the Southern region (Table 4.14).

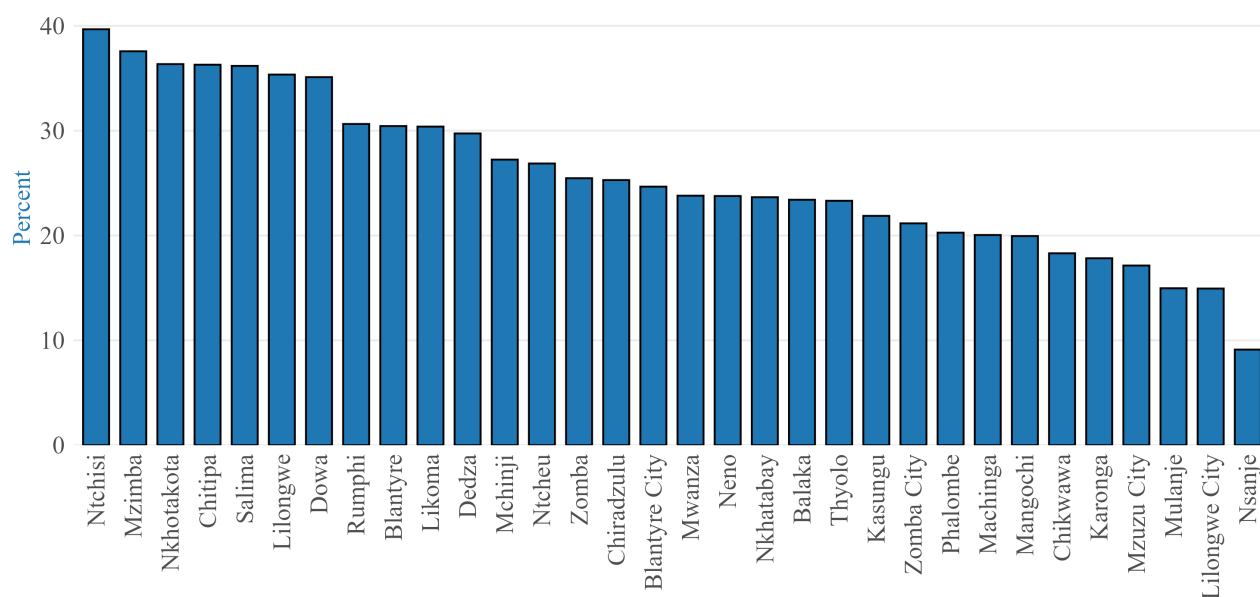
4.8 Access to Government Subsidy

To enhance agricultural productivity and support resource-constrained households in accessing essential inputs, the Malawi Government implemented the Affordable Inputs Programme (AIP) during the 2023/2024 agricultural season. Nationwide, Slightly over a quarter of the agricultural households (26.2 percent) benefited from the AIP Programme. Regionally, the Central Region recorded the highest participation at 30.3 percent, closely followed by the Northern Region at

30.2 percent, while the Southern Region had a lower participation rate of 21.5 percent (Table 4.10).

At the district level, participation varied significantly. Ntchisi District reported the highest proportion of households who accessed farm inputs through the AIP at 39.7 percent, followed by Mzimba (37.6 percent), Chitipa (36.3 percent) and Nkhotakota (36.3 percent). In contrast, Nsanje District had the lowest proportion of households who accessed farm inputs through the AIP at 9.1 percent. Urban areas such as Lilongwe City (14.9 percent), Mzuzu City (17.1 percent), and Zomba City (21.2 percent) also showed relatively lower participation compared to rural districts (Figure 4.39).

Figure 4.39: Proportion of Households that cultivated in the main season that got inputs through the AIP Programme, Agricultural Year 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

CHAPTER 5: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

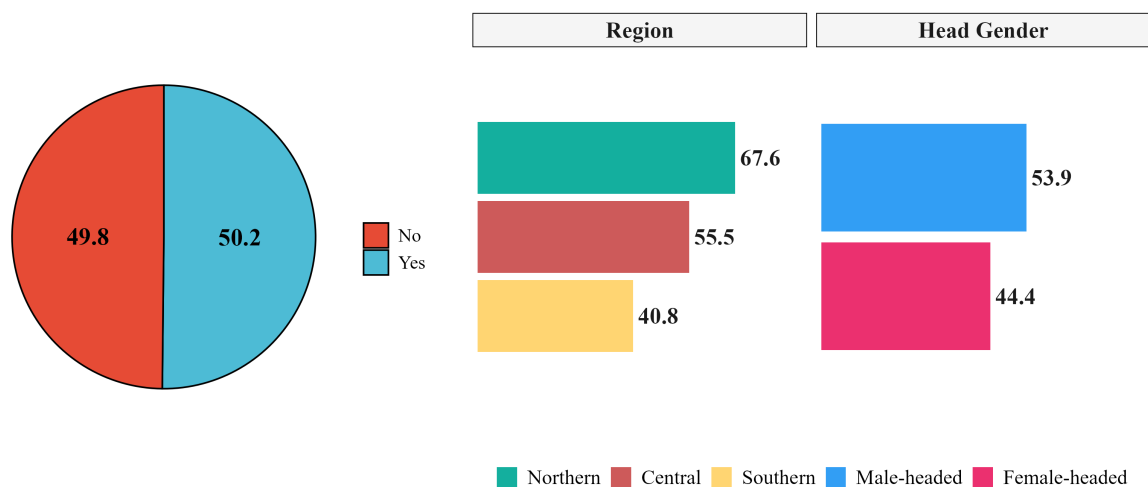
This chapter presents the NACA findings particularly from agricultural households engaged in livestock and poultry production. In Malawi, both livestock and poultry play a vital role in food and nutrition security, household income, and also provide by-products that support crop production and livelihoods. The main livestock types raised national-wide include cattle, goats, pigs, and chickens, along with smaller populations of sheep, ducks, turkeys, rabbits, and donkeys, among others.

The report highlight findings on livestock ownership, management practices and the use of critical inputs such as veterinary services for disease control. Furthermore, the findings play an important role in tracking progress toward the Malawi 2063 vision by providing insights into the adoption of improved livestock breeds, access to improved livestock technologies, disease control practices, and animal husbandry innovations that enhance productivity and resilience.

5.1 Agricultural households in livestock and poultry production

The main types of livestock covered in this report were categorized into major livestock (cattle, goats and pigs) and poultry (chickens, ducks and turkeys). Results indicate that slightly more than half of the agricultural households (50.2 percent) owned or kept livestock or poultry during the 2023/2024 agricultural year. Across regions, the Northern region had the largest share of households who owned or kept livestock or poultry (67.6 percent), followed by the Central region (55.5 percent) and the Southern region (40.8 percent) (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1: Percentage of Households that Owned or Kept Livestock or Poultry

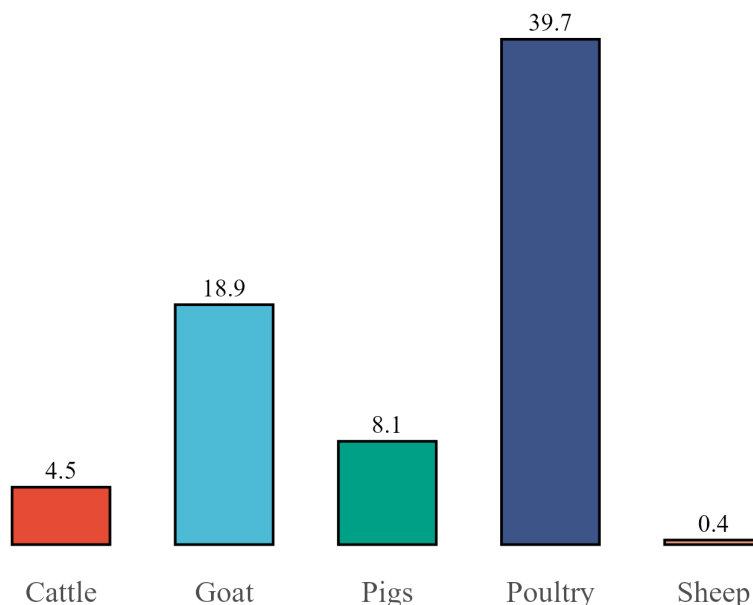


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

5.1.1 Major Categories of Livestock

A substantial proportion of households kept poultry (39.7 percent). Approximately 18.9 percent of households owned at least one goat, 8.1 percent owned at least one pig, 4.5 percent owned cattle, and 0.4 percent owned at least one sheep (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: Percentage of Households that Owned/Kept Livestock



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

The census found that the Northern region had a higher proportion of households that owned poultry, pigs, and cattle (56.5 percent, 15.2 percent, and 13.6 percent, respectively) compared to the Central and Southern regions. The Central region reported the highest proportion of households owning goats (23.3 percent), while the Southern region had the lowest at 14.6 percent. There was minimal variation in the proportion of households owning sheep across the regions, with all reporting approximately 0.4 percent, (Table 5.3).

5.1.2 Livestock Keeping System

In Malawi, the majority of households that owned or kept livestock or poultry during the 2023/2024 agricultural year adopted a nomadic or pastoral production system (52.4 percent), followed by semi-nomadic, semi-pastoral, or transhumant systems (26.1 percent). Sedentary pastoral or ranching systems were used by 7.9 percent of households, while mixed systems accounted for 12.9 percent, and industrial systems were the least common at only 0.7 percent.

Regional variations were notable: the Central region had the highest proportion of households using nomadic or pastoral systems (60.1 percent), whereas the Northern region showed greater reliance on semi-nomadic systems (33.4 percent) and sedentary pastoral or ranching (16.4 percent). The Southern region had a balanced distribution but led in industrial systems (1.5 percent) and mixed systems (15.3 percent).

At the ADD level, Salima ADD reported the highest use of nomadic or pastoral systems (77.4 percent), while Mzuzu ADD stood out for sedentary pastoral or ranching (25.2 percent) and mixed systems (20.3 percent). Blantyre ADD had the highest adoption of industrial systems (3.4 percent).

Among districts, Salima had the highest nomadic or pastoral usage (81.3 percent), and Likoma showed extreme reliance on semi-nomadic systems (71.9 percent). By sex of household head, differences were minimal in nomadic systems (52.4 percent for males and 52.6 percent for females), but female-headed households slightly favored mixed systems (14.8 percent compared to 11.8 percent for males) (Table 5.2).

5.1.3 Major purposes for owning/keeping Livestock

Livestock plays a multifaceted role in Malawian households, serving a variety of purposes that extend beyond mere subsistence. The main purposes for owning or keeping livestock include food production (meat, milk, eggs), income generation through sales, and providing labour (draught power, transportation). Livestock also contribute to agriculture through manure for fertilizer and play social and cultural roles in many communities.

Regarding cattle, results show that the sale of adult animals was the leading purpose (40.3 percent), followed by reproduction (19.2 percent) and coping with unexpected expenditures (11.8 percent). Food for the family was minimal (1.7 percent), while savings (4.8 percent), sale of products like milk (8.8 percent), and manure (6.2 percent) play smaller roles, Table 5.4.

At regional level, high proportion of households in the Southern region (54.1 percent) cited sales as a major purpose while the Northern region (30.8 percent) keeping livestock for sales was the lowest and reproduction was a more apparent purpose among households in the Northern region (30.0 percent).

Across the districts, Mwanza had the highest proportion of households who cited sales as a major purpose of keeping livestock (97.1 percent). Zomba City reported highest in coping with unexpected expenditures (73.7 percent) as their main purpose. Mzimba reported highest in Reproduction (33.3 percent) as their main purpose, Table 5.4.

The census revealed that goats are primarily kept for sale of adult animals (56.5 percent), with coping with unexpected expenditures (18.9 percent) and reproduction (16.1 percent) as secondary purposes. Food for the family (3.7 percent), savings (4.7 percent), product sales (2.9 percent), and manure (4.2 percent) were less common reasons. (Table 5.5).

Poultry stood out with food for the family as the main purpose (42.6 percent), closely followed by sale of adult animals (40.0 percent). Reproduction (17.0 percent) and coping with unexpected expenditures (12.7 percent) were notable, while savings (3.1 percent), sale of livestock products (2.4 percent) and source of manure (1.9 percent) were minor reasons of keeping poultry. (Table 5.8).

5.1.4 Population of Major Livestock and Poultry

Malawi's livestock population includes 894,670 cattle, 3,463,714 goats, 81,196 sheep, 1,365,351 pigs, and 20,173,926 poultry.

The total number of livestock and poultry in Malawi as reported in the NACA 2025, disaggregated by regions. According to the results, the livestock industry is dominated by poultry (20.17 million), followed by goats (3.46 million), pigs (1.37 million), cattle (894,670), and sheep (81,196) national wide.

Table 5.9b Total number of livestock and poultry

	Malawi	Region		
		Northern	Central	Southern
Cattle	894,670	367,819	332,982	193,869
Goat	3,463,714	479,815	1,795,745	1,188,154
Sheep	81,196	8,914	42,585	29,697
Pigs	1,365,351	292,945	856,007	216,399
Poultry	20,173,926	3,709,635	9,321,917	7,142,374

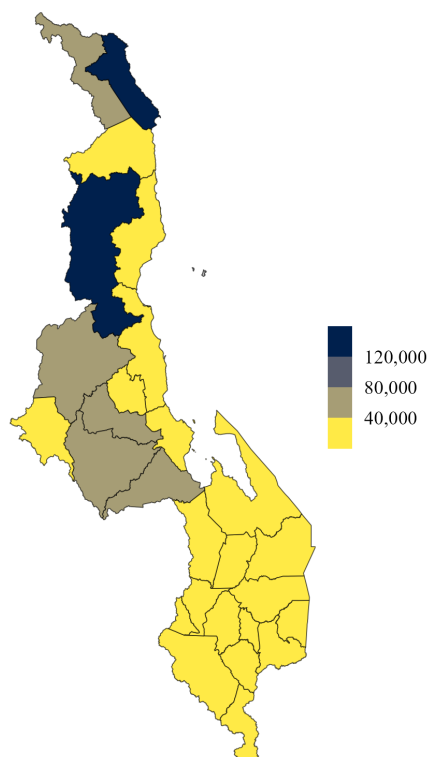
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

According to regions, results show that the Central region recorded the highest livestock numbers for all livestock types as follows: poultry (9.32 million), pigs (856,007), goats (1.80 million), and cattle (332,982). The Southern region was ranked second, with significant populations of poultry (7.14 million) and goats (1.19 million), while the Northern region had comparatively lower numbers across all livestock categories.

Over the years, Malawi's livestock sector has seen considerable changes, with remarkable growth seen in practically every livestock and poultry category. The highest increase was seen in poultry, which increased from 7.56 million in 2006 to over 20.17 million in 2025 at the national level. Pigs went up from 792,364 to 1.37 million, sheep jumped from 76,613 to 81,196, and goats moved from 2.62 million to 3.46 million. Cattle, in contrast to other animal groups, saw a little increase from 884,132 to 894,670.

At regional level, significant changes have also occurred since the last NACAL in 2006–07. The Central region had 9.32 million poultry, 1.8 million goats, 856,007 pigs, 332,982 cattle, and 42,585 sheep. In contrast, the Northern Region recorded the highest cattle numbers among the regions but experienced a decline to 367,819 cattle in 2025, down from 434,743 in 2006. As the second-largest contributor in all livestock categories, the Southern region is comparatively strong in poultry production (7.14 million) and goats (1.19 million).

Figure 5.3: Cattle Population by District in Malawi



With respect to cattle, the Northern region had 367,819 heads (41.1 percent of the national total), followed by the Central region with 332,982 (37.2 percent), and the Southern region with 193,869 representing 21.7 percent.

With reference to the NACAL 2006/07 data on cattle population, the Northern region led with 434,743 heads (49.2 percent), followed by the Central region with 262,745 heads (29.7 percent), and the Southern region with 186,644 heads (21.1 percent).

Figure 5.4: Goat Population by District in Malawi

For goats, the Central region dominates with 1,795,745 (51.8 percent), followed by the Southern with 1,188,154 (34.3 percent), and the Northern with 479,815 (13.9 percent).

with reference to the NACAL 2006/07 data on goats population, the Central region led with 1,118,254 goats (42.6 percent), followed by the Southern region with 1,083,799 (41.3 percent), and the Northern region with 420,964 (16.1 percent).

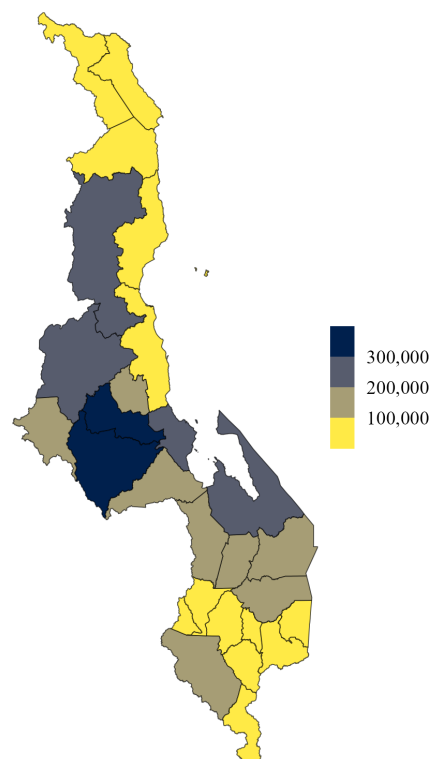
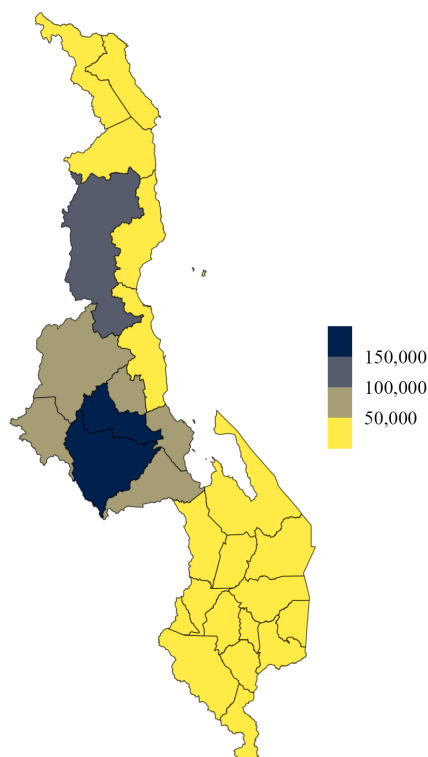


Figure 5.5: Pigs Population by District in Malawi



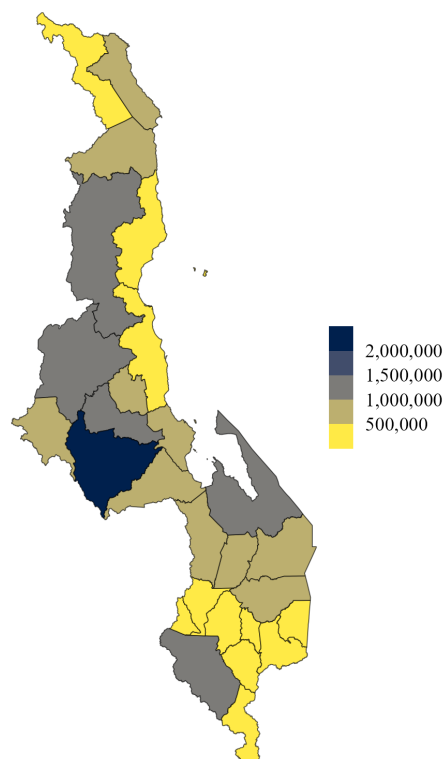
With respect to pigs, the Central region leads with 856,007 pigs (62.7 percent), followed by the Northern region with 292,945 (21.5 percent), and the Southern region with 216,399 (15.8 percent).

With reference to NACAL 2006/07 data on pigs population, the Central region led with 452,937 pigs (57.1 percent), followed by the Northern region with 187,275 (23.6 percent), and the Southern region with 152,151 (19.2 percent).

Figure 5.6: Poultry Population by District in Malawi

For poultry, the Central region leads with 9,321,917 (46.2 percent), followed by the Southern with 7,142,374 (35.4 percent), and the Northern with 3,709,635 (18.4 percent).

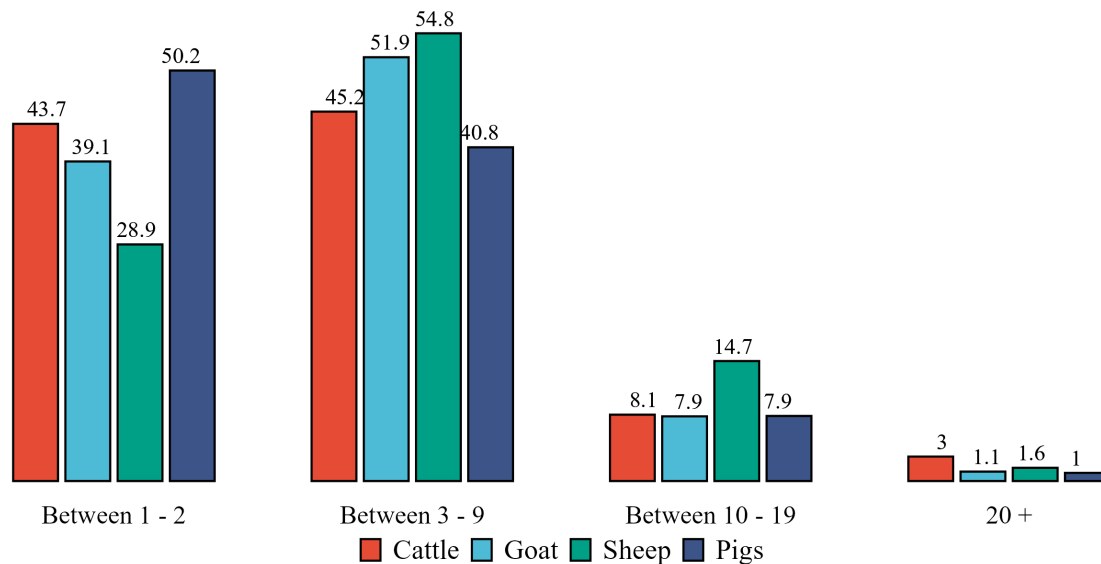
With reference to NACAL 2006/07 data on chickens population, the Central region led with 3,282,044 chickens (43.4 percent of the national total), followed by the Southern region with 2,755,513 (36.5 percent), and the Northern region with 1,520,189 (20.1 percent).



5.1.5 Households who owned livestock by number of categories owned on the reference day

NACA also collected data on households who owned livestock by number of livestock categories on the reference day. Majority of households who owned cattle (45.2 percent), goats (51.9 percent) and sheep (54.8 percent) had between 3-9 livestock in these categories. About half of the households (50.2 percent) who owned pigs had between 1-2 pigs. Few households had above 20 livestock in each category (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7: Proportion of Households Owning Livestock by Livestock Herd Size in Malawi

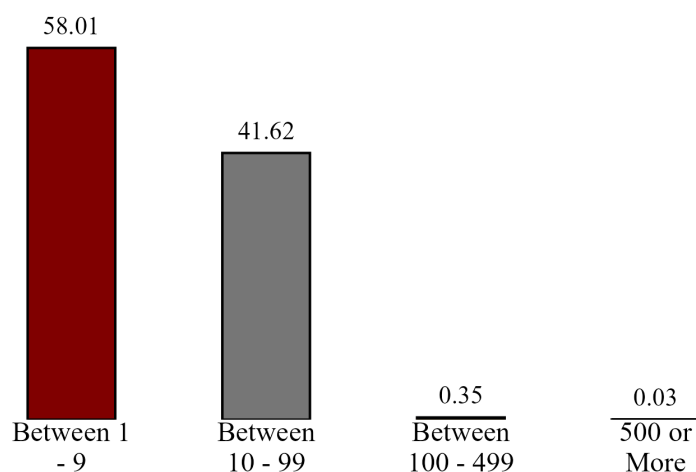


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

5.1.6 Households who owned poultry by number of poultry owned on the reference day

Slightly over half of households (58.0 percent) who owned poultry had between 1-9 poultry. Results further show that nearly 2 out of 5 households (41.6 percent) had between 10-99 poultry (Figure 5.8). Over half of these households owning poultry, (64.8 percent) were female headed households. In this category, male headed households reported a larger share than female headed households (45.0 percent against 35.0 percent, respectively), Table 5.14.

Figure 5.8: Proportion of Households who Owned Poultry by Flock Size



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

5.2 Access to Veterinary Services

The NACA also collected information from livestock raising households on veterinary services. For livestock production, veterinary services play a vital role in supporting farmers with animal health care, breeding services, nutrition advice, disease control and extension services among others. Results show that the majority (64.2 percent) of the cattle raising households had access to veterinary services compared to the pig raising households (32.7 percent), poultry (28.5 percent), sheep (23.8 percent), goats (20.4 percent).

At the regional level, a higher percentage of cattle raising households (62.9 percent) in the Northern region had access to veterinary services followed by pig raising households (44.9 percent), sheep (42.2 percent) and goats (36.2 percent).

In the Central region, (67.1 percent) of households who raised cattle had access to veterinary services, poultry (30.1 percent) and pigs (29.6 percent).

Across livestock categories, in the Southern region, households raising cattle (61.5 percent), pig (28.3 percent) and poultry (27.1 percent) had access to veterinary services. Less than a quarter of households raising goats (18.7 percent) and sheep (24.2 percent) had also access to veterinary services.

At the ADD level, access to veterinary services was high for cattle farmers compared to other livestock categories. Salima ADD had the highest (82.1 percent) followed by Mzuzu ADD (71.4 percent) and Kasungu ADD (69.5 percent). The lowest accessibility to cattle veterinary services was recorded in Shire Valley ADD (41.1 percent). Access to goat, sheep and pig veterinary services was high in Mzuzu ADD at 43.3 percent, 49.4 percent and 48.2 percent, respectively. On the other hand, low access to goat, sheep and pig veterinary services was recorded in Lilongwe ADD (15.9 percent), Karonga ADD (6.1 percent) and Shire Valley ADD (23.8 percent), respectively. Access to poultry veterinary services was highly recorded in Lilongwe ADD (32.5 percent) and lower in Shire Valley ADD (20.0 percent).

Across districts, access to veterinary services was highest among cattle rearing households in Mzuzu City with 77.4 percent and 65.0 percent among sheep keeping households. In Rumphi district, all sheep keeping households and 65.0 percent of cattle rearing households had access to veterinary services. On a lower note, Mangochi district had the lowest proportion of households that had access to veterinary services across all livestock types for example, only 26.0 percent of cattle keeping households, and 11.0 percent of pig keeping households had access to veterinary services.

According to gender of household head, a slightly higher proportion male-headed households than their female counterparts who kept cattle (64.4 vs 63.5 percent), goats (21.9 vs 17.5 percent), pigs (33.8 vs 28.9 percent) and poultry (29.4 vs 26.7 percent) had access to veterinary services (Table 5.17).

5.3 Sources of Veterinary Services

Table 5.18 shows the percentage of agricultural households who kept livestock that obtained veterinary services from different providers shown in the NACA 2025. These data highlight differences in the use of government, private, supplier-based and informal veterinary service channels at the national, regional, and district levels.

At the national level, the results show that most agricultural households in Malawi relied on private suppliers for livestock-related veterinary services, accounting for 21.5 percent followed 12.4 percent that accessed services through village drug boxes and government service providers (11.6 percent). Only 2.1 percent of households reported using other sources of services. These findings suggest that private suppliers play an important role in the provision of livestock veterinary services across the country.

At the regional level, the Northern Region had the highest percentage of households using services from private suppliers (25.5 percent) and government service providers (17.0 percent). However, the region had lowest access to village drug boxes (11.7 percent). Central Region came in second with (22.6 percent) of households using private suppliers, (12.0 percent) using village drug boxes, and (11.3 percent) using government services; and the Southern Region had relatively lower percentages of households (18.5 percent) using private suppliers and (9.7 percent) using government service providers. However, the region had highest access to village drug boxes (13.4 percent).

At the ADD level, access to livestock veterinary services from government was relatively high among households in Karonga ADD (18.0 percent) followed by Mzuzu ADD (16.3 percent) and Shire Valley ADD (12.3 percent) but lower among households in Machinga ADD (8.3 percent). Access to livestock veterinary services from private suppliers was high among households in Mzuzu ADD (25.6 percent) followed by Karonga ADD (25.3 percent) and Kasungu ADD (23.1 percent) but lower among households in Shire Valley ADD (14.4 percent). Further, treatment of livestock disease using village drug boxes was highly recorded in Shire Valley ADD (17.0 percent) followed by Kasungu ADD (14.2 percent) and Blantyre ADD (13.2 percent). However, the use of village drug boxes was the least commonly used among households in Salima ADD (8.1 percent).

Across districts, the highest proportion of households accessing veterinary services from private providers were from Mzuzu City (42.6 percentage), Lilongwe City (37.0 percentage), and Zomba

City (30.7 percentage), indicating a high level of participation in metropolitan regions. Likewise, Northern region districts with high access to veterinary services from private sectors included Karonga (27.5 percentage) and Mzimba (26.6 percentage). The districts with the highest access to government veterinary services were Mzimba (19.6 percentage), Karonga (19.3 percentage), and Rumphi (18.7 percentage), indicating that the Northern region had greater coverage of public services. Phalombe (21.1 percentage), Chikwawa (19.9 percentage), and Zomba (19.4 percentage) had the highest percentages of households using veterinary services from village drug boxes, suggesting that the southern region districts had robust community-based veterinary systems.

CHAPTER 6: FISHING AND AQUACULTURE

Fisheries sector plays a vital role in our economy, food security, and livelihoods of Malawians, especially those residing along the lake shores and rural communities. In 2024, fisheries and aquaculture contributed to 1.6 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product, GDP (NSO, 2024) hence making it an important source of income and employment for a number of Malawians. Fish is also a major source of animal protein, particularly for low-income households, contributing significantly to dietary diversity and nutrition (FAO, 2014).

This chapter presents results from the 2025 National Census of Agriculture (NACA), focusing on agricultural households involved in fishing and aquaculture production, fishing practices, fishing equipment used, sources of fingerlings, fish feed and, fish species hunted in open-catch fishing.

6.1 Agricultural households in fishing and aquaculture production

At national level, the prevalence of fish farming and aquaculture activities among households was relatively low. Only 2.6 percent of households were engaged in fish hunting/capture, while 0.3 percent practiced aquaculture

At ADD level the results indicate that fish hunting/capture is more prevalent across all ADDs compared to aquaculture. Karonga ADD recorded the highest proportion of households engaged in fish hunting/capture at 5.0 percent, followed by Salima ADD at 4.8 percent. Other ADDs with notable engagement include Shire Valley ADD (3.7 percent), Machinga ADD (3.2 percent), and Mzuzu ADD (3.1 percent), while Blantyre ADD had the the lowest participation at 1.3 percent. In contrast, aquaculture participation remains very low in Malawi, with Karonga ADD leading at 0.6 percent, followed closely by Machinga ADD and Mzuzu ADD at 0.5 percent each. Shire Valley and Kasungu ADDs registered 0.3 percent, the same as Salima and Lilongwe ADDs. The lowest levels of aquaculture engagement were observed in Blantyre ADD, at 0.2 percent.

Table 6.1: Proportion of households that practise acquaculture and/or fish hunting/capture

	Practised fish hunting/capture	Practised aquaculture (fish farming)
Malawi ADD	2.6	0.3
Karonga	5.0	0.6
Mzuzu	3.1	0.5
Kasungu	2.5	0.3
Salima	4.8	0.3
Lilongwe	1.9	0.3
Machinga	3.2	0.5
Blantyre	1.3	0.2
Shire Valley	3.7	0.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

6.2 Aquaculture production

At the national level, the most commonly kept fish species were Chambo (31.8 Percent), Mlamba (30.8 Percent), and Makumba (23.3 Percent). Moderate proportions of households kept Matemba (18.9 Percent), while smaller proportions kept Makakani (6.9 Percent), Usipa (5.8 Percent), Utaka (5.7 Percent), Other species (7.8 percent) and Ncheni (2.5 Percent).

At ADD level the results shows that Shire Valley ADD had the highest proportion of households keeping Makakani (43.0 percent), while Salima ADD had the highest proportion keeping Mlamba (59.4 percent) and Kasungu ADD was the highest for Matemba (41.0 percent). Mzuzu ADD recorded the largest share for Chambo (57.6 percent), whereas Karonga ADD led in Usipa (33.1 percent) (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Species of Fish kept among households that practiced aquaculture in the last 12 months

	Makakani	Makumba	Mlamba	Matemba	Chambo	Ncheni	Usipa	Utaka	Other
Malawi ADD	6.9	23.3	30.8	18.9	31.8	2.5	5.8	5.7	7.8
Karonga		16.7	27.5	1.9	29.6	5.2	33.1	14.1	8.4
Mzuzu	5.5	8.8	33.1	21.5	57.6		0.2	5.5	3.5
Kasungu		22.0	29.9	41.0	24.7		1.8		9.2
Salima		2.6	59.4	10.1	47.0		6.5		7.6
Lilongwe	6.8	26.8	47.9	25.1	36.9			3.0	14.4
Machinga	3.5	37.5	21.9	9.6	20.3	4.5	8.5	9.1	3.2
Blantyre	17.3	14.9	19.3	15.9	42.4	3.8	0.4	5.9	10.7
Shire Valley	43.0		36.9	37.5	14.8	4.8			9.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

6.2.1 Source of Fingerlings

At National level the results show that most households engaged in aquaculture source their fingerlings from other fish farmers (41.2 percent). This was followed by private traders (21.3 percent) and NGOs or projects (13.1 percent). Government sources accounted for 11.3 percent of fingerling supply, while 11.5 percent came from other unspecified sources. Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) contributed the least, with only 4.5 percent of households obtaining fingerlings from this source.

Across the ADDs, Farmers were the leading suppliers in most areas, providing over half of the fingerlings in Lilongwe ADD (54.6 percent) and Salima ADD (52.8 percent), and remaining dominant in Blantyre ADD (46.1 percent) and Kasungu ADD (44.1 percent). Private traders were a major source in Karonga ADD (39.0 percent) and Blantyre ADD (31.1 percent), however, their contribution was minimal in Shire Valley ADD (4.8 percent) and in Salima ADD (10.6 percent). Government sources were most significant in Shire Valley ADD, where they accounted for 41.8 percent of fingerlings, and also notable in Salima ADD (21.9 percent). NGOs or projects played an important role in Kasungu ADD (23.4 percent) and Mzuzu ADD (21.2 percent), although their contribution was smaller in Karonga ADD (3.2 percent) and Salima ADD (7.1 percent). LUANAR's role as a supplier was generally limited, with the highest shares observed in Salima ADD (10.6 percent) and Lilongwe ADD (10.1 percent), and lower contributions in Blantyre ADD (2.5 percent) and Karonga ADD (3.5 percent). Other sources of fingerlings were especially important in Shire Valley ADD (25.5 percent) and Mzuzu ADD (17.9 percent), while least utilized in Karonga ADD (6.0 percent).

Table 6.3: Source of Fingerlings among Households that engaged in Acquaculture

	Government	NGO/Project	Private trader	Farmers	LUANAR	Other
Malawi ADD	11.3	13.1	21.3	41.2	4.5	11.5
Karonga	13.2	3.2	39.0	35.3	3.5	6.0
Mzuzu	12.0	21.2	20.6	28.3		17.9
Kasungu	9.9	23.4	19.4	44.1		12.5
Salima	21.9	7.1		52.8	10.6	7.6
Lilongwe	8.5		18.4	54.6	10.1	8.5
Machinga	9.2	17.7	20.3	36.8	4.4	13.0
Blantyre	6.3	13.2	31.1	46.1	2.5	6.5
Shire Valley	41.8	8.5	4.8	24.2	8.3	25.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

6.2.2 Fish Feed

Regarding feed for the fish, respondents were asked about the main sources where they got fish feed. The results show that private traders were the most common source of feed among households engaged in aquaculture, accounting for 18.2 percent. This was closely followed by household-made feed, which contributed 17.0 percent, and feed sourced from other farmers at 11.2 percent. Smaller proportions of households obtained feed from government sources (2.9 percent), LUANAR (2.5 percent), NGOs or projects (2.2 percent), and other sources (1.3 percent).

In Karonga ADD, the dominant source of feed was household-made feed (24.2 percent), with smaller proportions sourced from government sources (8.9 percent) and farmers (3.5 percent). Mzuzu ADD also relied heavily on household-made feed (21.8 percent), followed by private traders (14.1 percent) and government sources (10.0 percent). Kasungu ADD showed a balanced reliance on government sources (16.7 percent) and farmers (18.0 percent), while Salima ADD had relatively low values overall, with other sources (7.6 percent) and farmers (5.3 percent) as main sources. Lilongwe ADD depended most on private traders (19.6 percent), followed by household-made feed (13.3 percent) and farmers (10.9 percent). In Machinga ADD, household-made feed (23.7 percent) and private traders (20.4 percent) dominated. Blantyre ADD had the highest share from private traders (30.5 percent) and a significant portion from farmers (19.3 percent). In Shire Valley ADD, farmers were the major source (28.0 percent), with household-made feed (16.9 percent) and equal shares (4.8 percent) from NGOs, Private traders and LUANAR.

Table 6.4: Source of Feed among Households that engaged in Acquaculture

	Government	NGO/Project	Private trader	Farmers	LUANAR	Household-Made Feed	Other
Malawi ADD	2.9	2.2	18.2	11.2	2.5	17.0	1.3
Karonga			8.9	3.5	2.9	24.2	2.4
Mzuzu	10.0	2.2	14.1	4.5		21.8	2.3
Kasungu			16.7	18.0		11.7	
Salima		2.6	3.4	5.3			7.6
Lilongwe	4.9		19.6	10.9	8.0	13.3	2.1
Machinga	2.1	3.3	20.4	7.6	1.4	23.7	0.9
Blantyre	2.0	5.1	30.5	19.3	1.9	8.6	
Shire Valley	4.7	4.8	4.8	28.0	4.8	16.9	

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

6.3 Fish Species Hunted in Open-Catch Fishing

At the national level, Mlamba was the most hunted fish species among households practising open-catch fishing in the past 12 months, accounting for 60.8 percent of reported catches. This was followed by Matemba at 38.1 percent and Chambo at 24.7 percent, while Usipa (14.2 percent) and Other species (10.0 percent) also contributed notable shares. Species such as Makakani (8.3 percent), Utaka (8.4 percent), and Makumba (6.5 percent) were less commonly hunted, while Ncheni (0.2 percent) was least targeted overall.

Across Agriculture Development Divisions (ADDs), there were marked regional variations in species preference. In Shire Valley ADD, Makakani (65.6 percent) and Mlamba (72.3 percent) were the most dominant households' fish catches, while Makumba, Usipa, Ncheni and Utaka were minimal. Kasungu ADD reported the highest proportion of households who caught Mlamba (78.1 percent) and Matemba (64.9 percent), whereas Lilongwe ADD also had high shares of Mlamba (79.2 percent) and Matemba (60.1 percent), but with a notable 35.3 percent for Chambo. Karonga ADD stood out for its exceptionally high proportion of households who caught Usipa (48.8 percent), while households in Mzuzu ADD showed more balanced catches across Mlamba (48.0 percent), Usipa (28.8 percent), and Matemba (24.1 percent). Machinga ADD had the highest share of Makumba (19.5 percent), while households in Blantyre ADD recorded strong catches of Mlamba (64.1 percent) and Matemba (44.1 percent). Salima ADD displayed a mixed pattern, with nearly half of the households (48.5 percent) who caught Mlamba, Usipa (22.2 percent), and Matemba (18.8 percent) being most common.

Table 6.5: Species of Fish hunted among households that practiced open-catch fishing in the last 12 months

	Makakani	Makumba	Mlamba	Matemba	Chambo	Ncheni	Usipa	Utaka	Other
Malawi ADD	8.3	6.5	60.8	38.1	24.7	0.2	14.2	8.4	10.0
Karonga	3.4	2.6	37.0	11.3	21.4	0.4	48.8	10.7	12.8
Mzuzu	3.1	3.9	48.0	24.1	20.7	0.3	28.8	17.9	8.7
Kasungu	0.6	1.3	78.1	64.9	7.0		1.3	0.3	6.8
Salima	0.7	1.9	48.5	18.8	15.3		22.2	6.2	12.9
Lilongwe	1.8	1.3	79.2	60.1	35.3		3.5	3.2	18.4
Machinga	7.5	19.5	50.5	33.6	33.9	0.3	18.1	17.9	5.9
Blantyre	9.6	4.0	64.1	44.1	30.4		2.4	2.9	6.5
Shire Valley	65.6	0.9	72.3	9.3	15.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	11.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

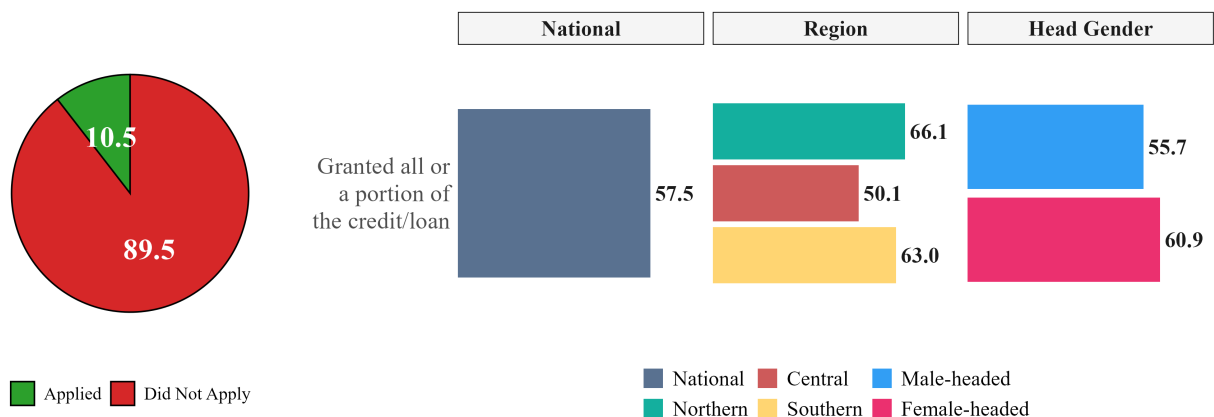
CHAPTER 7: AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

This chapter presents information on the number of agricultural households that accessed loans and credits in the 12 months prior to the 2025 NACA. It highlights details of households who accessed a loan/credit, credit sources and purpose of obtaining a loan with respect to agricultural activities. In agricultural development, access to credit is fundamental for farmers and members of agricultural households to effectively sustain and advance their operations. Credit allows households to invest in productive assets such as land, equipment, and essential inputs like fertilizers, seeds, agrochemicals, and labour among others. The principal objective of obtaining agricultural credit is to strengthen farming practices and improve agricultural productivity and consequently promoting households' welfare.

7.1 Access to credit/loans

The results indicate that only 10.5 percent of agricultural households applied for credit out of which 57.5 percent were granted (Figure 7.1). At regional level, the Central region had the highest percentage of agricultural households that applied for credit at 11.1 percent, followed by the Southern region at 10.2 percent, and the Northern Region at 9.5 percent, (Table 7.1).

Figure 7.1: Distribution of Households by Loan Application and Granted Status



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

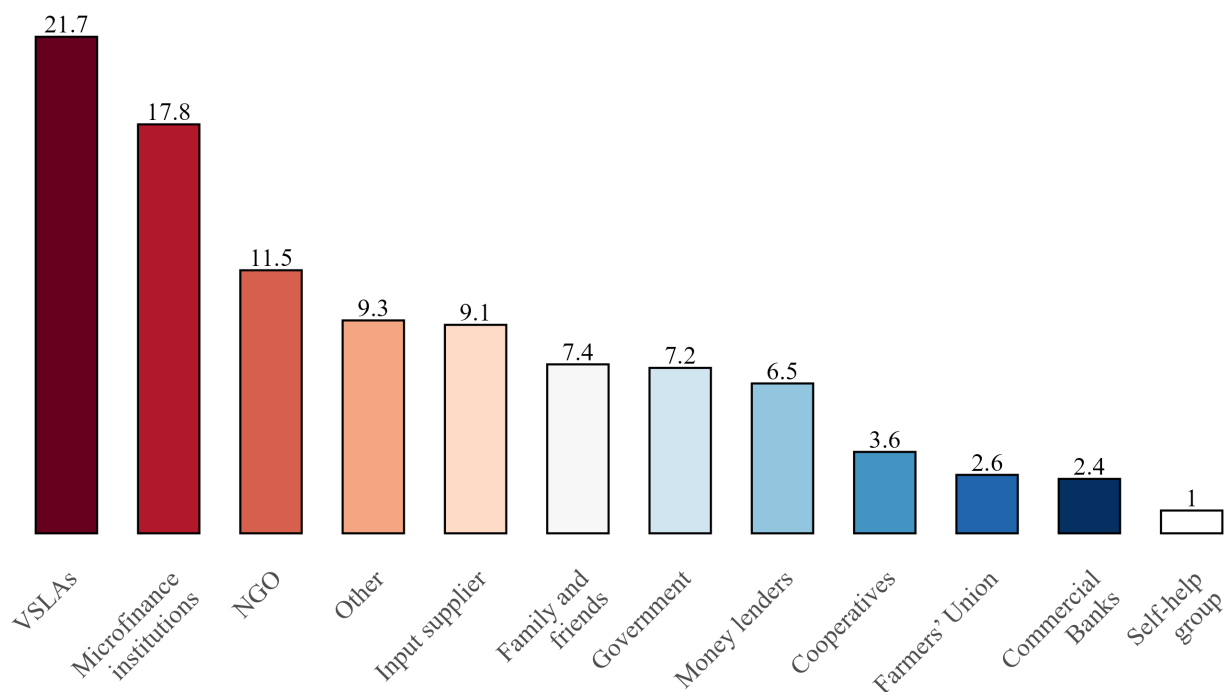
In terms of access to credit, 57.5 percent of those who applied for a credit were granted. Northern region recorded the highest approval rate, with 66.1 percent of applicants receiving credit, followed by the Southern Region at 63.0 percent, while the Central Region had the lowest approval rate at 50.1 percent. Furthermore, results show that nearly half of the loan applicants (49.9 percent) in the Central region were not granted credit, followed by the Southern region (37.0 percent) while the Northern region had the lowest proportion of unsuccessful applicants (33.9 percent), (Table 7.1).

7.2 Agricultural credit sources

The census findings reveal that Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were the predominant sources of borrowed funds for most households, accounting for 21.7 percent in general, surpassing other lending sources, (Figure 7.2).

Regionally, VSLAs remained the principal source across all regions: 27.0 percent of households in the Southern region, 25.0 percent in the Northern region, and 14.1 percent in the Central region. Notably, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also constituted a significant source of funds in all regions with 19.4 percent from the Northern region, 18.9 percent from the Central and 16.6 percent from the Southern region (Table 7.2).

Figure 7.2: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Credit/Loan Received

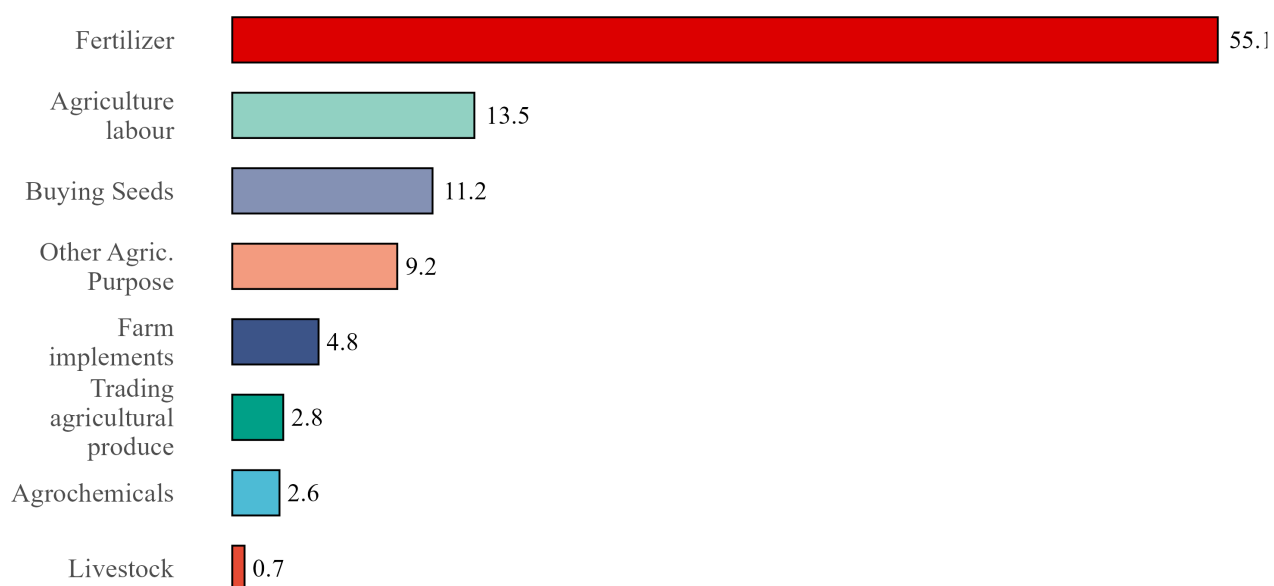


Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

7.3 Use of agricultural credit/loan

Regarding use of the credit, 55.1 percent of agricultural households reported allocating credit towards the purchase of fertilizer for farming activities. This was followed by 13.5 percent who used credit to pay for labour, and 11.2 percent of the households channelled the credit towards acquiring seeds. Only a small proportion, 0.02 percent, utilized credit for aquaculture, including marine resources and fisheries (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Distribution of Households by Main Purpose of Credit/Loan Received



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Each region reported over half of beneficiaries directing loans to fertilizer purchases; 55.4 percent in the Southern region, 55.1 percent in the Northern region, and 54.7 percent in the Central region.

The next common reason was to pay for agricultural labour; 21.8 percent, 10.6 percent and 13.9 percent in the Northern, central and southern regions, respectively.

Seed purchases accounted for around 5 percent to 13 percent across the regions. Other uses included acquisition of farm implements (3 percent to 6 percent), agrochemicals (1 percent to 3 percent), and livestock (less than 1 percent). Financing for aquaculture activities was the least common, representing less than 0.1 percent in all regions (Table 7.3).

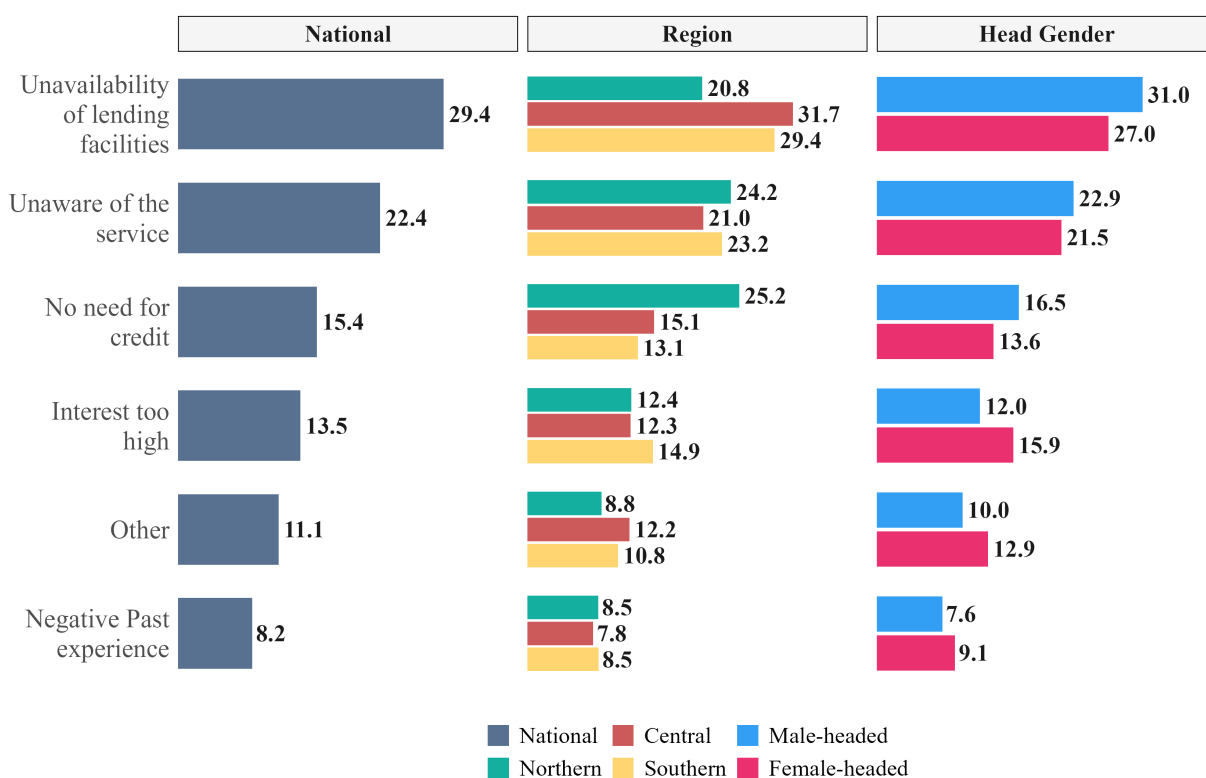
7.4 Reason for not borrowing credit/loan

Respondents who did not get any credit/loan were asked reasons why they did not attempt to apply for a loan/credit. The census found that the primary reason households did not apply for a loan/credit was unavailability of lending institutions in their respective localities, accounting for 29.4 percent of the households. The next most cited reason was lack of awareness of credit/loan services (22.4 percent), highlighting existing information gaps. Additionally, a considerable proportion of households (15.4 percent) stated no need for credit as their reason for not applying. Other influential factors included adverse prior experiences with lenders and prohibitive interest rates, which further discouraged loan applications (Figure 7.4).

Across regions, results reveal that in the Northern region, the leading reason was no need for credit (25.2 percent), followed by lack of awareness (24.2 percent) and limited availability of lending facilities (20.8 percent). In the Central region, unavailability of lending institutions was most commonly reported (31.7 percent), with lack of awareness (21.0 percent) and no need for credit (15.1 percent). In the Southern region, unavailability of lending facilities (29.4 percent) and insufficient awareness (23.2 percent) were predominant while high interest rates deterred 14.9 percent of agricultural households (Figure 7.4).

Overall, the NACA demonstrates that most barriers are demand-side—such as need, awareness, and affordability—rather than solely supply-side. Enhancing public awareness, ensuring broader access to credit institutions, and developing cost-effective credit packages may help address these challenges, Table 7.4.

Figure 7.4: Proportion of Households Who Did Not Apply for a Loan by Reason, Agricultural Year 2023/2024



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

CHAPTER 8: VILLAGE INFORMATION

Community information is crucial for understanding the structure and dynamics of agricultural holdings within a community. It includes data on land tenure, land use, crop area, gender of holders, number of household members, access to public social services, financial institutions and infrastructures among others. During NACA data collection, community information was collected through a separate community questionnaire through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) which field supervisors conducted in their respective districts at community levels. These communities formed part of the selected EAs and they comprised a village or several villages within an EA or villages within the neighboring EAs.

This chapter presents the findings of the NACA relating to village information key in sustainable agriculture production at national, regional, ADD or district levels.

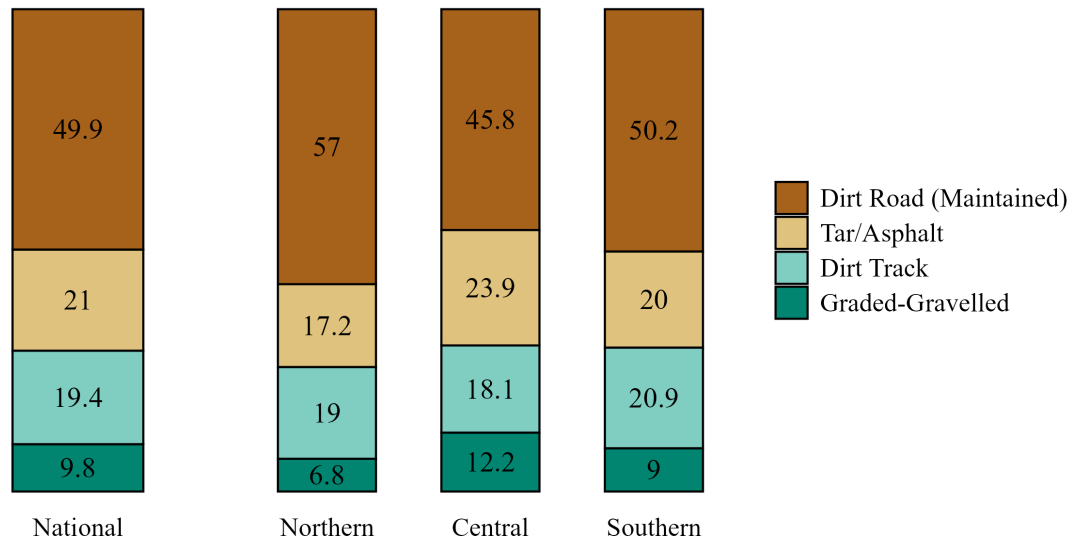
Enhancing rural infrastructure can be guided by information on the services and infrastructure that are available to agricultural holdings, such as marketplaces, roads, storage facilities, and irrigation systems (FAO, 2017). Additionally, information about the community's susceptibility to seasonal food shortages or natural disasters is useful for risk mitigation planning and food security assessments. Community-level information on physical infrastructure is essential for effective policy making and the planning of targeted rural development programs.

8.1 Physical infrastructure

The results show that most rural communities in Malawi are connected with earth roads or earth tracks (49.9 percent), with fewer having tar/asphalt or graded-graveled roads (9.8 percent) (Figure 8.1).

The Northern region communities had the highest access to earth road connection (57.0 percent) and the lowest share of tar/asphalt (17.2 percent) and graveled roads (6.8 percent). The Central region had slightly better road infrastructure, with 23.9 percent of communities having access to tarred/asphalt roads and 12.2 percent graveled roads, while Communities in the Southern region had 50.2 percent access to dirt roads, 20.9 percent access to dirt track, 20.0 percent access to tar/asphalt and 9.0 percent access to graded gravel., (Figure 8.1).

Figure 8.1: Main Access Road to Village



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At ADD level, the results show that Salima ADD has the highest proportion of communities with access to tar/asphalt roads (35.8 percent) and graveled roads (30.2 percent), while Mzuzu ADD and Shire Valley ADD depends heavily on earth roads at 59.0 and 60.3 percent respectively. Lilongwe ADD and Blantyre ADD have a notable share of communities with access/connection to earth tracks at 26.2 and 25.8 percent respectively. Karonga ADD and Machinga ADD show a mix of tar/asphalt and maintained earth roads. Overall, while some ADDs have a better road infrastructure, most communities remain primarily dependent on unpaved roads, (Table 8.1).

At the district level, in general, rural districts depend primarily on unpaved roads, with notable variation throughout the country. The districts with the highest share of the earth roads include Likoma (100.0 percent), followed by Lilongwe (79.2 percent) and Zomba (75.8 percent).

Distribution by urban districts shows that communities in Zomba, Blantyre and Lilongwe Cities have better tar/asphalt connection, 87.5 percent, 66.7 percent and 50.0 percent, respectively.

Road accessibility using graveled roads found to be slightly high in communities of Nkhhotakota (38.2 percent), followed by Ntchisi (25.0 percent) and Dowa (22.2 percent).

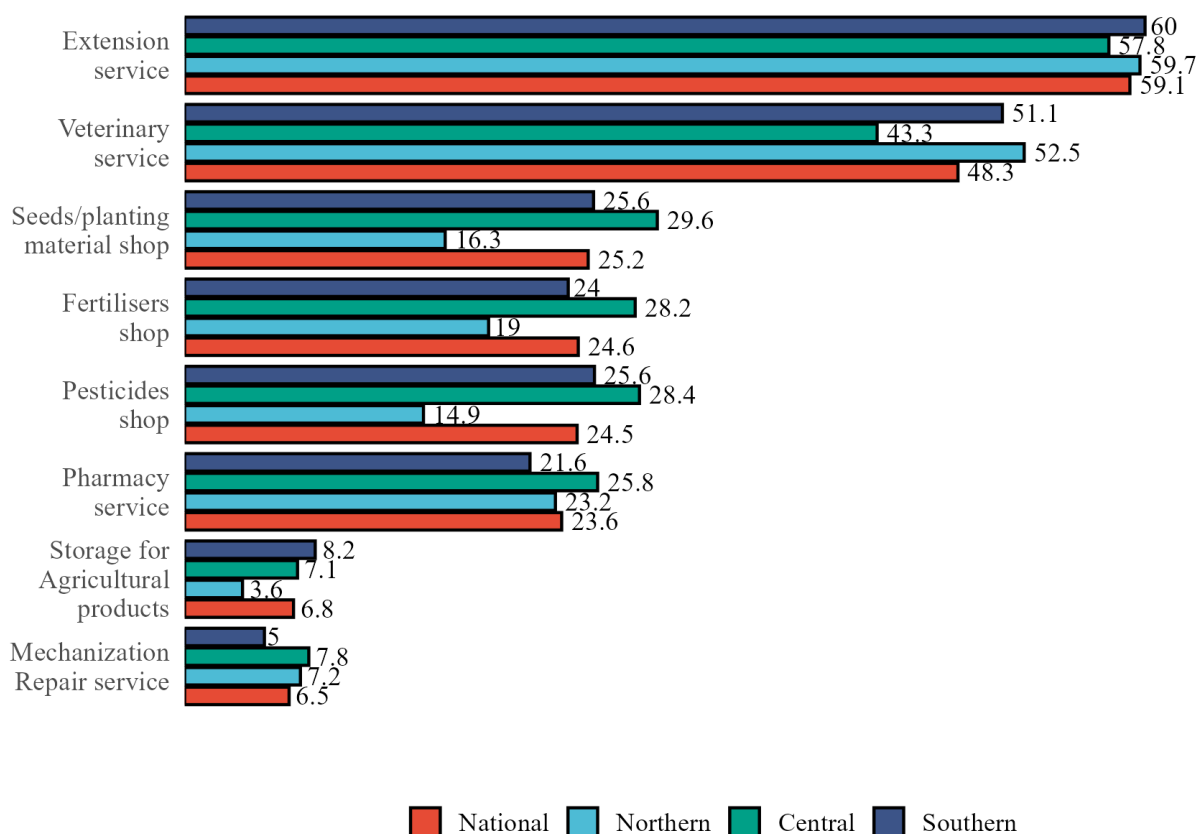
Furthermore, use of earth track roads was highly reported in Dedza (58.3 percent) followed by Neno (69.2 percent) and Mwanza (65.2 percent), (Table 8.1).

8.2 Access to essential agriculture services

At the national level, extension services (59.1 percent) and veterinary services (48.3 percent) were the most widely available services to communities. Pharmacy services, fertilizer shops, seed/planting material shops, and pesticides shops, each ranging between 25.0 percent and 30.0 percent were Moderately available in communities. However, services like mechanization facilities and storage facilities for agricultural products were the least available (below 10 percent) each. This distribution calls for the need to have improved provision of mechanization and storage infrastructures to the communities, (Figure 8.2).

At regional level, extension services are most dominant services available across all regions (approximately 60.0 percent), with veterinary services coming in second (around 45 to 52 percent). Compared to the Northern region, the Central and Southern regions have more trading shops for fertilizers, seed/planting materials and pesticides. Mechanization services and agricultural product storage facilities are the least accessible, with fewer than 10 percent available in all regions, whereas pharmaceutical services are reasonably available (about 20 to 25 percent).

Figure 8.2: Communities with Selected Agricultural Services Available by National and Regional Levels, NACA 2025



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At ADD level, the results show that extension services are the most widely available with coverage exceeding 59.1 percent of the communities in several ADDs such as Karonga, Salima, and Machinga. Veterinary services also feature prominently, particularly in Karonga, Blantyre, and Shire Valley. trading shops for fertilizers , seed/planting materials and pesticides are moderately available, with relatively higher access in Kasungu, Salima, and Lilongwe. Pharmaceutical services are limitedly available mostly around 20–30 percent, (Table 8.8).

8.3 Access to Financial Institutions

The 2025 NACA found that 39.0 percent of the communities were located at a distance of about 10 km away from a financial institution followed by 29.3 percent of those located between 20 to 49 km, 28.8 percent of communities located between 0 to 5 km and the least 10.3 percent are located between 6 to 9 km away from the financial institutions,

Across regions, the Southern Region had the lowest proportion of communities (7.0 percent) who reported taking longer distance, 50 km or more to reach a financial institution and the highest proportion of communities (31.8 percent) who reported taking 20–49 km to reach a financial institution. On the other hand, the Northern Region recorded the highest proportion of communities (20.4 percent) who take longer distances, 50 km or more to reach a financial institution, indicating travel difficulties in accessing financial services. The Central Region showed uneven accessibility, with the largest proportion of communities (30.3 percent) staying within 0–5 km, and the other 14.3 percent staying 50 km or more, away from a financial institution.

At the district level, significant differences are noted. As a reflection of the urban concentration of services, a higher proportion of communities stay within 0–5 km away from a financial institution and these were reported in cities like Zomba City (75.0 percent), Lilongwe City (73.7 percent), and Mzuzu City (52.6 percent).

Additionally, another higher proportion of communities stay 50 km or more away. However, these were found in isolated districts like Rumphi (40.0 percent), Kasungu (34.0 percent), and Chitipa (30.3 percent). Further, Mulanje and Phalombe districts reported that half of their communities stay 20–49 km away from financial institutions. Salima, Zomba and Mwanza district reported highest proportion of communities residing between 10-19 km away from financial institutions with 36.8 percent, 36.4 percent and 30.0 percent, respectively. (Table 8.4).

Table 8.4: Percentage distribution of villages by access to nearest financial institution

	0-5 Km	6-9 Km	10 - 19 Km	20 - 49 Km	50+ Km
Malawi	28.8	10.3	19.0	29.3	12.5
Region					
Northern	27.6	11.3	17.2	23.5	20.4
Central	30.3	8.0	17.8	29.6	14.3
Southern	28.0	12.1	21.1	31.8	7.0
ADD					
Karonga	25.0	7.4	16.7	28.7	22.2
Mzuzu	30.1	15.0	17.7	18.6	18.6
Kasungu	20.9	8.2	18.1	36.8	15.9
Salima	41.5	1.9	22.6	24.5	9.4
Lilongwe	36.1	9.4	16.2	24.1	14.1
Machinga	27.2	8.8	22.8	28.7	12.5
Blantyre	28.2	13.9	21.8	32.1	4.0
Shire Valley	29.3	12.1	13.8	37.9	6.9
District					
Chitipa	24.2	6.1	3.0	36.4	30.3
Karonga	24.4	8.9	26.7	35.6	4.4
Nkhatabay	8.3	4.2	37.5	25.0	25.0
Rumphi	26.7	6.7	16.7	10.0	40.0
Mzimba	26.2	9.8	14.8	24.6	24.6
Likoma	66.7	22.2	11.1		
Mzuzu City	52.6	42.1	5.3		
Kasungu	22.0	2.0	20.0	22.0	34.0
Nkhotakota	47.1	2.9	14.7	20.6	14.7
Ntchisi	20.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	5.0
Dowa	22.2	17.8	22.2	31.1	6.7
Salima	31.6		36.8	31.6	
Lilongwe	26.4	13.2	18.9	30.2	11.3
Mchinji	19.1	2.1	17.0	46.8	14.9
Dedza	22.2	2.8	13.9	36.1	25.0
Ntcheu	29.7	3.1	21.9	26.6	18.8
Lilongwe City	73.7	21.1	5.3		
Mangochi	16.7	6.7	16.7	36.7	23.3
Machinga	25.0	12.5	22.5	25.0	15.0
Zomba	21.2		36.4	39.4	3.0
Chiradzulu	33.3	14.3	28.6	23.8	
Blantyre	33.3	21.4	16.7	19.0	9.5
Mwanza	30.4	13.0	30.4	26.1	
Thyolo	37.1	11.4	11.4	31.4	8.6
Mulanje	13.3	11.7	25.0	50.0	
Phalombe	26.7	3.3	16.7	50.0	3.3
Chikwawa	17.2	13.8	17.2	41.4	10.3
Nsanje	41.4	10.3	10.3	34.5	3.4
Balaka	36.0	16.0	16.0	20.0	12.0
Neno	26.9	19.2	26.9	19.2	7.7
Zomba City	75.0	12.5	12.5		
Blantyre City	46.7	20.0	26.7	6.7	

Source: National Census of Agriculture, NACA 2025

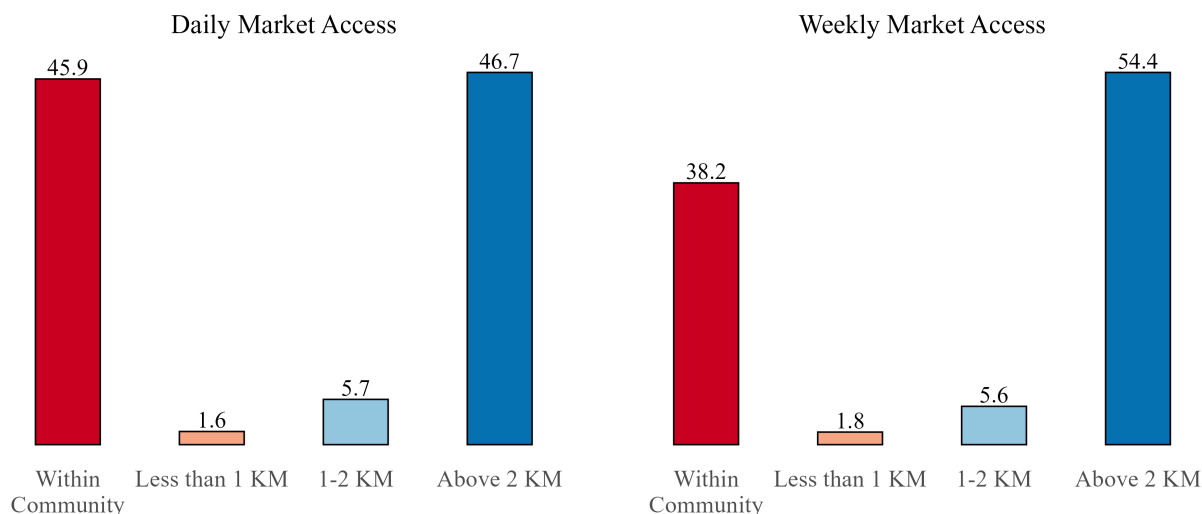
8.4 Access to marketing agents in agriculture

The NACA 2025 categorized markets as daily and weekly markets. Daily markets are those where the buying and selling of commodities is conducted on a daily basis while weekly markets

are those where buying and selling of commodities is done on 1 designated day per week.

The results show that 45.9 percent of the daily markets were located within the communities followed by those located above a 2 km distance (46.7 percent) and the least being those located less than a 1 km distance (1.6 percent). On the other hand, over half (54.4 percent) of weekly markets were located above a 2 km distance followed by those located within the communities (38.2 percent) and the least being markets located less than a 1 km distance from the community at 1.8 percent,(Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3: Distribution of Communities by Daily and Weekly Market Access



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At the national level, slightly high proportion of communities are located above 2 km away from daily market sites followed by 45.9 percent of communities that daily markets are located within their localities and the least 1.6 percent of the communities are at a distance of less than 1 km away from the daily markets.

Across regions, the Northern region reported the highest proportion of communities (56.6 percent) which are located at a distance of more than 2 kilometers away from the daily markets, indicating relatively poorer market accessibility. In contrast, the Southern region has the highest share of communities (48.6 percent) which have daily markets located within their locations while 2.0 percent of the communities have daily markets located at a distance of less than 1 kilometer away, reflecting better access to daily markets. The Central region falls between these two extremes, with 46.7 percent of the communities having markets within their localities, and 46.7 percent are at a distance of more than 2 kilometers away from daily markets, (Table 8.6).

Overall, the data indicate that while a considerable proportion of communities have markets within or near their localities, access remains a challenge in most parts of the Northern region.

In terms of distance to weekly markets, the results show that more than half of communities (54.4 percent) are located above 2 km away from weekly market sites, 38.2 percent of the communities have weekly markets within their localities, while 1.8 percent are at a distance of less than 1 kilometer away from weekly markets, (Table 8.7).

At regional level, the highest proportion of the Northern region communities (63.3 percent) are located above 2 km away from weekly market sites followed by 54.0 percent of communities in the Central region. On the other hand, relatively high proportion of communities (40.1 percent) from the Southern region reported that weekly market sites are located within their respective communities followed by the Central region (38.7 percent).

Compared to daily markets, weekly markets appear to be less accessible to most communities, reflecting the more dispersed nature of their operation and possibly lower frequency of occurrence.

8.4.1 Distance to ADMARC Depots

ADMARC depots are high-capacity storage facilities located nationwide which play a significant role in storing agricultural commodities sourced from various local farmers. These depots support farmers by providing a reliable market for their produce and ensuring fair prices.

The results show that majority of the villages (67.1 percent) are situated 4 km or more away followed by 20.8 percent of the communities are located at a distance of less than 1 km from an ADMARC facility. This indicates that most farming community members are relatively far away from ADMARC depots, which may limit timely access to agricultural inputs and marketing of their produce, .

At the regional level, majority of communities (around 66–68 percent) are located at a distance of more than 4 km away from the nearest ADMARC depot. On the other hand, the Northern region had a slightly better accessibility, with 22.2 percent of the communities staying within 1 km followed by 21.1 percent of communities in the Central region. This pattern mirrors the national situation, indicating that physical access to ADMARC depots remains a challenge throughout the country.

At district level, Blantyre City exhibited better access to ADMARC depot where majority of its communities (64.3 percent) reported their villages located less than 1 km from ADMARC followed by 48.5 percent of communities in Chipita and the least being Mulanje district (5.0 percent).

On the other hand, communities in Nkhatabay and Mwanza districts travel long distances, with 87.5 percent and 87.0 percent of their communities, respectively, living 4 km and above from ADMARC depots, Rumphi and Kasungu with 80.0 percent proportion each and the least being Likoma with 11.1 percent.

The NACA 2025 found that majority of communities in Likoma (66.7 percent) are located at a distance between 2-4 km away from ADMARC depot followed by Zomba City (62.5 percent), 31.6 percent each for Mzuzu City and Lilongwe City while the least reported is Nkhatabay (Table 8.5).

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of villages by distance to ADMARC

	Less than 1 km	2-4 Km	4 Km +
Malawi	20.8	12.1	67.1
Region			
Northern	22.2	10.0	67.9
Central	21.1	12.9	66.0
Southern	19.8	12.4	67.9
ADD			
Karonga	29.6	5.6	64.8
Mzuzu	15.0	14.2	70.8
Kasungu	20.3	9.9	69.8
Salima	28.3	9.4	62.3
Lilongwe	19.9	16.8	63.4
Machinga	19.1	11.8	69.1
Blantyre	18.7	11.6	69.7
Shire Valley	25.9	17.2	56.9
District			
Chitipa	48.5	3.0	48.5
Karonga	24.4	8.9	66.7
Nkhatabay	12.5		87.5
Rumphi	16.7	3.3	80.0
Mzimba	16.4	6.6	77.0
Likoma	22.2	66.7	11.1
Mzuzu City	10.5	31.6	57.9
Kasungu	14.0	6.0	80.0
Nkhotakota	17.6	11.8	70.6
Ntchisi	25.0	12.5	62.5
Dowa	22.2	13.3	64.4
Salima	47.4	5.3	47.4
Lilongwe	28.3	22.6	49.1
Mchinji	21.3	8.5	70.2
Dedza	27.8	8.3	63.9
Ntcheu	17.2	7.8	75.0
Lilongwe City	5.3	31.6	63.2
Mangochi	20.0	10.0	70.0
Machinga	15.0	10.0	75.0
Zomba	21.2	9.1	69.7
Chiradzulu	23.8	9.5	66.7
Blantyre	28.6	4.8	66.7
Mwanza	8.7	4.3	87.0
Thyolo	17.1	11.4	71.4
Mulanje	5.0	13.3	81.7
Phalombe	6.7	30.0	63.3
Chikwawa	41.4	6.9	51.7
Nsanje	10.3	27.6	62.1
Balaka	24.0	4.0	72.0
Neno	30.8	7.7	61.5
Zomba City	12.5	62.5	25.0
Blantyre City	64.3	7.1	28.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

8.4.2 Transportation of produce to markets

Results indicate that the majority of communities (40.0 percent) reported that farmers transport their produce to main market points by foot, followed by bicycles (28.6 percent), tricycles/motorcycles (11.6 percent) while cars/vans account for 10.5 percent, animal-drawn carts (8.8 percent); boats/canoes (0.3 percent) and other means (0.4 percent).

Across regions, communities in the Northern region mentioned that their farmers commonly use cars/vans (20.8 percent) and animal-drawn carts (17.7 percent), while the Central region, farmers commonly use bicycles (30.3 percent) and in the Southern region, farmers move their produce to markets by foot (47.3 percent) and bicycle (35.8 percent), (Table 8.3).

Table 8.3: Percentage of communities by mode of transport of farmers' produce to main selling point

	Foot	Bicycle	Tricycle/ Motorcycle	Car/Van	Boat/Canoe	Animal-drawn Cart	Other
Malawi Region	40.0	28.6	11.5	10.4	0.3	8.8	0.4
Northern	37.1	10.9	12.7	20.8	0.9	17.6	
Central	33.8	30.3	9.9	12.9	0.2	12.2	0.7
Southern	47.3	35.8	12.6	2.9		1.1	0.2

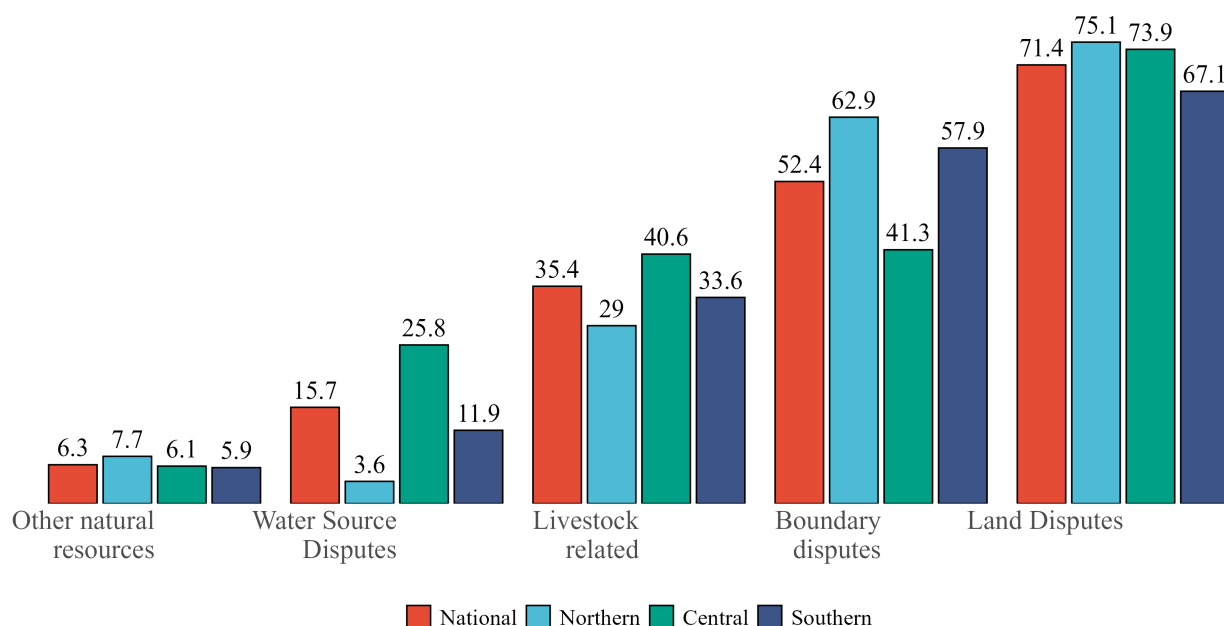
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

8.5 Conflict in Communities

The results show that the most common causes of conflict were land disputes (71.4 percent), boundary disputes (52.4 percent), and livestock-related concerns (35.4 percent). Access to water resources (15.7 percent), other natural resources (6.3 percent) while miscellaneous causes (13.1 percent) were the additional other causes of conflict. Further, relatively small proportion of communities (9.3 percent) did not experience any conflict in the last 3 years prior to the census.

Land was the primary cause of conflict in every region, making it the most frequent cause of conflict at the regional level. As indicated in the figure, land disputes were most common in the Northern region at 75.11 percent, followed by the Central region at 73.94 percent, and Southern region (67.12 percent). Boundary disputes were the second most causes of conflict accounting for over 40 percent of all communities and the top most cause of conflict (62.90 percent) in the Northern region. The least common cause of land conflict at the regional level was other natural resources (7.7 percent) in the North, 6.1 percent in the central, and 5.8 percent in the southern regions, (Figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4: Percentage of communities Experiencing Conflicts at National and Regional Levels



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

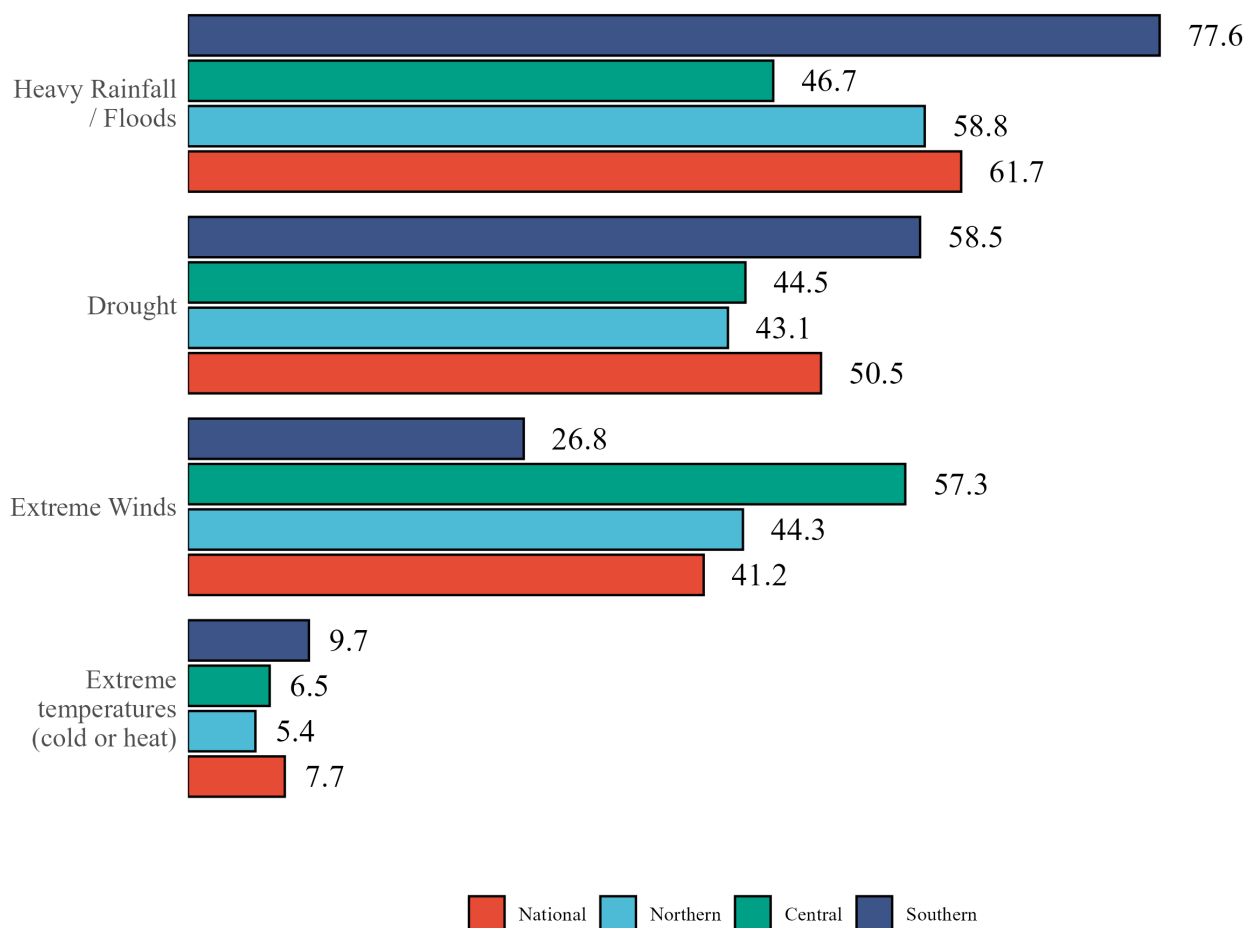
At the ADD level, land was the most reported cause of conflict, with Karonga ADD having the highest reported cause (90.7 percent) and Mzuzu ADD having the lowest (60.2 percent). The next most frequent issue was boundary disputes, which were modest in Mzuzu ADD (66.4 percent) but peaked in Machinga ADD (61.5 percent). Moderate livestock-related conflicts ranged from 29.2 percent (Mzuzu ADD) to 39.0 percent (Kasungu ADD), Shire Valley ADD (39.7 percent) and Blantyre ADD (30.3 percent). indicating less tension in some urban and southern districts. Mzuzu ADD reported 4.4 percent of water-related conflicts while issues related to other natural resources were generally low (less than 22 percent) (Table 8.10).

8.6 Environmental Shocks

Malawi has had multiple disasters (shocks) of varying magnitudes and impacts over the last three years. Drought, intense rains or floods, strong winds, and extremely high or low temperatures were a few of these. The lives of individuals in different communities have been negatively affected in different ways by these events, but agriculture has been most significantly impacted. The NACA collected information from the communities on the main environmental concerns that affected their communities. Heavy rainfall or floods were the most reported environmental shocks (61.7 percent) followed by drought (50.5 percent), extreme winds (41.2 percent) and the least commonly reported shock was extreme temperatures (7.7 percent), (Figure 8.5).

At the regional level, floods were the most reported shocks in the Southern region (77.6 percent). In comparison, the Northern region (58.8 percent) and the Central region (46.7 percent) experienced lower flood impacts. The Southern region experienced drought more frequently (58.5 percent) compared to the Northern (43.1 percent) and Central (44.5 percent) regions. Extreme temperatures were reported at 9.7 percent in the Southern region, 5.4 percent in the Northern region, and 6.5 percent in the Central region.

Figure 8.5: Communities Affected by Selected Natural Extreme Events or Disasters by National and Regional Levels



Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

At national level, 84.2 percent of the communities were affected by natural disasters, while only 15.8 percent were not affected. This indicates that disasters are widespread and have significant impact at the national level. Across regions, Southern region reported the most affected region by natural extreme events or disasters in the past three years, with 93.5 percent of communities reporting impacts. This was followed by the Central region (79.1 percent) while the Northern region experienced slightly lower levels, with 75.6 percent of the communities impacted, (Table 8.11).

At the ADD level, the proportion of communities affected by disasters stood at 95.2 percent for Blantyre ADD followed by Shire Valley ADD (94.8 percent), whereas Mzuzu ADD (69.9 percent). Trickleing down to disaster specific events, many communities in the Southern region ADDs reported higher incidences of drought and heavy rainfall. For example, compared to the other ADDs, Machinga ADD reported 66.9 percent of drought incidence, 73.5 percent (heavy rain), Blantyre ADD (52.7 percent (drought), 80.6 percent (heavy rain), and Shire Valley ADD reported 64.8 percent of droughts and 74.1 percent (heavy rains). However, Lilongwe ADD showed a higher prevalence of extreme winds (65.2 percent).

Overall, the data reveal that all regions experienced substantial effects of natural disasters, but the Southern region stood out as being disproportionately more vulnerable.

CHAPTER A: SAMPLING AND WEIGHTING DESIGN

A.1 Introduction

This section presents the details of the sampling procedures and assumptions undertaken for the Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA) implemented in 2024/25. The NACA is the fifth agricultural census implemented in Malawi after the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) which was conducted in 2006/2007. While referred to as a “census”, the 2025 NACA was a large sample-based survey and does not enumerate the entire target population. Instead, the survey was intended to provide national and subnational estimates of agricultural activities and production for the 2024/25 agricultural season. The NACA consisted of two different components: (1) a listing which fully enumerated selected enumeration areas (EAs) and collected basic information across all enumerated households and (2) a follow-up sample survey component implemented on a subsample of households within each EA that collected much more detailed information. The basic parameters of the sample design for the NACA are outlined in Table A1.1 but are described in much more detail in the sections that follow.

Table A1.1: Basic Sample Design Parameters

Country	Malawi
Design	Two-stage, stratified
Domains	32 “districts” corresponding to the 28 Administrative Districts with further disaggregation of districts comprising the four main cities into urban and rural areas
Strata	32 districts
PSU Frame	2018 Population and Housing Census (PHC)
PSU	Census Enumeration Areas (EAs)
PSU Selection	PPS with MoS = Number of households in the EA
SSU	Households
SSU Selection	Systematic
Listing	Listing of all households within selected EAs
Mode	CAPI
Total Sample Size (design)	2,000 EAs; 30,000 households (+ 271 fisheries only households)

A.1.1 Coverage

The primary target population for the NACA listing data was all non-institutional households within the territory of Malawi. For the follow-up survey, the target population was all agricultural holdings within the household sector engaged in crop cultivation or livestock production. Consideration is also given for holdings in the household sector engaged in fisheries activities.

A.1.2 Domains

It is critically important to clearly establish the domains for which representative and reliable estimates are needed for each of the indicators. The desired reporting domains for the household sector in the NACA are the 28 Administrative Districts. However, as is standard practice for

NSO surveys in Malawi, the districts comprising the four main cities (Mzuzu city in Mzimba district, Lilongwe city in Lilongwe district, Zomba city in Zomba district and Blantyre city in Blantyre district) will be further split into 2 distinct domains representing the urban and rural areas of these districts. Therefore, the total number of “districts” serving as the reporting domains in NACA is 32.

A.1.3 Selection approach

A two-stage stratified sampling design was implemented. During the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were chosen within each stratum using probability proportional to size (PPS) and a systematic selection method. The measure of size for PPS was based on the number of households in each EA as recorded in the Malawi Population and Housing Census, 2018 (PHC). The systematic sorting sequence included District, urban or rural status, Traditional Authority (TA) code, and EA code. At the second stage, agricultural households were randomly sampled within selected EAs. A secondary selection was also performed (with equal probability within EAs) among households not engaged in crop or livestock farming but engaged in fisheries (henceforth referred to as “fisheries only households”).

A.1.4 Frames

The NACA used a sampling frame of Enumeration Areas (EAs) derived from the 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census (PHC) that covered the entire country. For the selection of households, a listing of households was conducted in each of the selected EAs during the first stage. This listing served as the frame for the second stage selection (of households).

A.1.5 Stratification

The 32 districts serve as explicit strata for the National Census of Agriculture (NACA) 2024/25. Other explicit stratification below district level were considered but ultimately not adopted. For example, an explicit urban/rural stratification was considered but not adopted since the urban share of the population is very low in nearly all districts (in most cases less than 5%) with the exception of districts that are entirely urban (i.e., the 4 major cities). However, urban/rural status was used in the implicit stratification. Furthermore, an explicit stratification according to the level of agricultural intensity in the EA was considered but the PHC did not have adequate information to establish classes that would be suitable for this level of stratification.

While only the 32 districts served as the explicit strata, implicit stratification was also employed when selecting EAs. The sorting criteria for the implicit stratification was urban/rural status, Traditional Authority (code), and enumeration area (code).

A.1.6 Sample size

A sample of 2,000 EAs was used for the 2024 NACA. Within each EA, 15 agricultural households were selected yielding an overall sample of 30,000 agricultural households. This sample size was established as the largest feasible sample given budget and logistical constraints. In order to cover all households engaged in fisheries activities as well, a supplemental sample of 271 fisheries only households was also selected. This supplemental sample complemented the sample of agricultural (i.e. crop and/or livestock farming) households that are also engaged in fisheries.

A.2 Sample Allocation

With the overall sample size established and fixed, the sample was then allocated across the 32 domains (which also serve as the strata). Several different allocation approaches were considered. However, a power allocation (Bankier, 1988) was adopted with the value of 0.4. The power allocation is a compromise between equal and proportional allocations whereby each district is allocated sample according to:

$$n_h = n \frac{X_h \lambda}{\sum X_h \lambda}$$

Where n_h is the total number of sample households allocated to stratum h , n is the total sample size (i.e., 30,000 agricultural households), X_h is the measure of size or importance of the stratum, and λ is the power value (between 0 and 1). Since the NACA was focused on the agricultural sector, the measure used for X_h should ideally reflect the concentration/importance of agriculture in the district. An estimate of the number of agricultural households in the district is a desirable option for X_h , however the PHC did not yield a satisfying measure of this. Instead, an estimate of the total number of agricultural households was obtained for each district by taking the total households in each district and multiplying by the estimated share of households practicing agriculture in each district. The total number of households was obtained from the PHC while the share of households practicing agriculture was obtained from the Malawi Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5). The IHS5 was a nationally representative household survey conducted in 2019/20 that was designed to provide reliable estimates for the same 32 “districts” that serve as the 2024 NACA domains. The IHS5 collected information on participation in agricultural activities (both crop and livestock) so it was possible to estimate the share of households engaged in agriculture. A power value of 0.4 was adopted, giving a slightly higher weight towards equal allocation to improve district level precision in smaller districts. Table A2.1 contains the final allocation of the 2024 NACA sample across the 32 districts as well as the other information drawn from the PHC and the IHS5.

While the districts serve as the primary dissemination domains, there are other more aggregated domains that could be referenced in the analysis. Table A2.2 presents the distribution of the NACA sample as well as the population (according to the PHC) across the 3 regions of Malawi as well as the 8 Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs).

A.3 Sample Selection

A.3.1 First Stage

Following establishment of the overall sampling design of the NACA (in Table A2.1), the next stage was to select the sample of PSUs. EAs (which served as PSUs) were selected within strata using probability proportional to size (PPS) with systematic selection. The number of households residing in the EA according to the PHC serving as the measure of size¹ for the PPS. The systematic sorting criteria were (within districts) urban/rural status, Traditional Authority (TA) code, and EA code. Using urban/rural as the first systematic sort criterion helped to ensure that the realized sample was approximately proportional to the share of urban/rural EAs in the

¹Ideally, the number of *agricultural* households in the EA would have served as the measure of size for the PPS, but a reliable measure was not available from the PHC.

district. Thereafter, applying the TA and EA codes helped to ensure a good distribution of the selected PSUs within the areas of the district.

A.3.2 Second Stage

At the second stage, households were selected within EAs. However, in order to conduct the selection using the most up-to-date list of households, a listing exercise was performed in all selected EAs where every household present in the households was enumerated, regardless of participation in agricultural activities. For the NACA listing, this list of households (and the characteristics collected in the NACA questionnaire) served as the analytical sample. However, for the NACA follow-up survey, a subsample of households had to be selected from this compiled fresh list of households. First, the list of households was restricted to reflect the target population for the follow-up survey: households involved in crop farming or livestock rearing in the 2024/25 agricultural season. Then among the eligible set, a systematic selection was carried out to select 20 households. The sort criteria for the systematic select was by class of agricultural activities performed by the household and then, within the households practicing crop farming, the land area cultivated by the household. While 20 households were selected at this stage, 15 of these households were intended to serve as main sample of households with the remaining 5 serving as a pool of substitutes that could be used in the event of nonresponse as replacements. The 15 main sample households were selected via simple random sampling with the remaining 5 households serving as substitutes. In some EAs, this pool of 5 substitutes proved to be insufficient and an additional 5 households were selected from the listing (excluding those households already selected) following the same systematic approach employed to select the 20 original households.

A.3.3 Supplemental Fisheries Sample

As mentioned above, a supplemental sample of households NOT engaged in crop cultivation and livestock rearing but engaged in fisheries was also selected. The purpose of this supplemental sample was to expand coverage to all households engaged in fisheries, regardless of their participation in crop and livestock farming.

The size and allocation of this sample was finalized after the listing was conducted and the main agricultural household sample was selected. The total number of households solely engaged in fisheries within each EA according to the listing data was computed. All households solely engaged in fisheries within an EA were to be selected up to a maximum within EA sampling rate of 15 percent. For most EAs, this implied that all households solely engaged in fisheries were interviewed while in EAs with a larger concentration of fisheries only households, a subsample needed to be selected. The selection within EAs was performed with simple random sampling (equal probability). A reserve sample of households was also selected for substitution in the event of nonresponse. Table A3.1 contains the number of households solely engaged in fisheries that were selected in each district.

Table A3.1: Size and allocation of fisheries only household sample

District Name	Fisheries Only Sample Households
Chitipa	0
Karonga	21
Nkhata Bay	10
Rumphi	15
Mzimba	0
Likoma	47
Mzuzu City	6
Kasungu	5
Nkhotakota	40
Ntchisi	0
Dowa	1
Salima	18
Lilongwe rural	4
Mchinji	0
Dedza	2
Ntcheu	2
Lilongwe City	3
Mangochi	22
Machinga	7
Zomba rural	17
Chiradzulu	1
Blantyre rural	1
Mwanza	0
Thyolo	1
Mulanje	0
Phalombe	2
Chikwawa	13
Nsanje	27
Balaka	3
Neno	1
Zomba City	1
Blantyre City	1
Total	271

A.4 Coverage and Response Rates

Like all surveys, the NACA suffered from some issues of coverage and nonresponse. At the EA level, not all of the 2,000 selected EAs were able to be covered by field teams. At the household level, some eligible households did not consent to be interviewed or were not available during the time the field teams were active in the EA.

A.4.1 Coverage

Given the challenging environment of implementing surveys in Malawi, not all of the 2,000 EAs originally selected were able to be covered. There were various reasons for noncoverage of EAs. Localized flooding occurred in some areas in the fieldwork period which prevented teams from visiting the EAs as well as the temporary displacement of households in the affected EAs. To reduce the loss in sample size that would result from noncoverage of some EAs, a substitute EA was identified in the event of noncoverage of an EA and that substitute EA was visited instead. While this substitution has the potential to introduce bias into the sample, it

was implemented with a protocol to limit both the use of substitutes as well as the potential impact on the accuracy of estimates. First, the delivery of substitutes was centralized and only available through reporting to the central office with justification. As requests were submitted, substitutes were identified within the same sector (urban/rural) and the same TA. Preference was given to EAs that more closely matched most of the original EA (and thus with a similar probability of inclusion in the original sample). In the end, only 9 EAs were substituted and with a maximum of 2 EAs within a district (see Table A4.1). With the limited use of substitutions, the potential for bias was limited.

Table A4.1: EA Substitutions by District

District	Number of EAs Substituted
Mchinji	1
Nsanje	2
Nkhata Bay	1
Nkhotakota	1
Mangochi	1
Zomba	2
Chikwawa	1
Total	9

However, in the end, not all uncovered EAs were substituted or became inaccessible after the listing was conducted. Out of the expected 2,000 EAs, a total of 1,994 EAs were successfully covered, or 99.7 percent. Table A4.2 presents the number and share of EAs covered in the NACA by district relative to the design. As for the substitutes, the noncoverage was not concentrated in any district with a maximum of one EA not covered in a district.

A.4.2 Response

When it came to households, the NACA also suffered from nonresponse due to outright refusals, households not being available, etc. As described in Section 3.2, substitute households were selected to try to reduce the loss in terms of sample size due to nonresponse. In some cases, a larger number of substitutes were mistakenly interviewed than required, resulting in more than 15 households being interviewed in a number of EAs. These households were retained in the analytical sample. Table A4.2 also presents the number of expected and interviewed households in each district as well as the “response” rate². Some districts had response rates greater than 100 percent, reflecting the situations where more substitutes were interviewed than required. The overall response rate was 99.1 percent.

²This is not the true response rate since it does not factor in the use of substitutes.

Table A4.2: Coverage & Nonresponse Rates

District Name	Number of EAs		Coverage Rate	Number of HHs		Response Rate
	Designed	Covered		Expected	Interviewed	
Chitipa	48	47	97.9%	705	684	97.0%
Karonga	52	52	100.0%	780	782	100.3%
Nkhata Bay	45	45	100.0%	675	666	98.7%
Rumphi	45	45	100.0%	675	677	100.3%
Mzimba	85	85	100.0%	1,275	1,272	99.8%
Likoma	14	14	100.0%	210	198	94.3%
Mzuzu City	34	34	100.0%	510	515	101.0%
Kasungu	79	79	100.0%	1,185	1,165	98.3%
Nkhotakota	56	55	98.2%	825	810	98.2%
Ntchisi	56	56	100.0%	840	847	100.8%
Dowa	79	79	100.0%	1,185	1,225	103.4%
Salima	63	63	100.0%	945	838	88.7%
Lilongwe rural	106	105	99.1%	1,575	1,571	99.7%
Mchinji	72	72	100.0%	1,080	1,080	100.0%
Dedza	84	83	98.8%	1,245	1,209	97.1%
Ntcheu	77	77	100.0%	1,155	1,186	102.7%
Lilongwe City	62	62	100.0%	930	908	97.6%
Mangochi	92	92	100.0%	1,380	1,376	99.7%
Machinga	78	78	100.0%	1,170	1,172	100.2%
Zomba rural	80	80	100.0%	1,200	1,166	97.2%
Chiradzulu	61	61	100.0%	915	909	99.3%
Blantyre rural	63	63	100.0%	945	958	101.4%
Mwanza	39	39	100.0%	585	585	100.0%
Thyolo	81	81	100.0%	1,215	1,211	99.7%
Mulanje	79	79	100.0%	1,185	1,185	100.0%
Phalombe	65	65	100.0%	975	977	100.2%
Chikwawa	69	69	100.0%	1,035	1,021	98.6%
Nsanje	51	50	98.0%	750	720	96.0%
Balaka	63	63	100.0%	945	943	99.8%
Neno	40	40	100.0%	600	602	100.3%
Zomba City	30	29	96.7%	435	438	100.7%
Blantyre City	52	52	100.0%	780	752	96.4%
Total	2,000	1,994	99.7%	29,910	29,648	99.1%

*After coverage

A.5 Weighting

As with any sample survey, sampling weights must be calculated and applied to produce estimates that are representative of the survey domains. In the case of probabilistic sampling used for the NACA 2024/25, the weights largely reflect the selection probability of the interviewed units, adjusting for nonresponse. Below, the weight calculation steps are described.

A.5.1 Design Weights

First stage: EAs

The first stage of weight calculation occurs at the EA level where the probability of selection for each EA is accounted for in the EA design weight. Since the EAs were selected within strata according to PPS, the EA design weight is simply:

$$W_{kh} = n_k \left(\frac{l_{kh}}{L_k} \right)^{-1}$$

Where W_{kh} is the weight for the EA h in stratum k (corresponding to districts), n_k is the number of EAs allocated to the stratum in the NACA, l_{kh} is the number of households in the EA according to the PHC, and L_k is the total number of households in the stratum according to the PHC. For substitution EAs, the weight of the original EA that was substituted for was assigned (hence the importance for substitute EAs to be identified which were of a similar size).

Since the NACA listing did not involve a second stage of selection, W_{kh} are the design weights for the listing and applied to every listed household within the EA.

Second Stage: Households

The follow-up survey involved a second stage of selection among eligible households (i.e. those involved in crop farming or livestock rearing in the 2023/24 agricultural season) within the EA. Since selection of the households was systematic with equal probability, the household design weights are:

$$W_{khh} = W_{kh} \times \left(\frac{m_{kh}}{M_{kh}} \right)^{-1}$$

Where w_{khh} is the weight for household b in EA h in stratum k , m_{kh} is the number of households selected in the EA (i.e., 15), and M_{kh} is the total number of eligible (i.e., agricultural) households in the EA. Note that for the fisheries only sample, the calculation is exactly the same except that M_{kh} and m_{kh} refer to the number of fisheries only households in the EA and the number selected, respectively.

A.5.2 Weighting Adjustments

The design weights reflect the sample selection process according to the design of the sample. However, the realized sample may deviate from the design through nonresponse or noncoverage and these deviations must be accounted for in the weights. Since the NACA 2025 consists of two stages of selection represented by two different analytical data sets (listing and follow-up), separate adjustments were implemented for both, consisting of nonresponse adjustments and calibration to known population totals. The listing survey weights also serve as an input into the follow-up survey weights.

Listing Survey Adjustments

EA Coverage Correction

At the EA-level, as described in Section 4.1 and shown in Table A4.2, the NACA listing covered 6 fewer EAs than the design total of 2,000 EAs (even after substitution). While small, this nevertheless needs to be accounted for through adjustment of the design weights. This was achieved by applying a conversion factor that takes the ratio of the sum of design weights at the stratum level for all selected EAs over the sum of design weights for the covered EAs. The adjustment factor is then applied to the base first stage design weights (w_{kh}) to arrive at the coverage adjusted EA weight (W_{kh}):

$$W'_{kh} = W_{kh} \times \frac{\sum_k W_{kh}}{\sum_k W_{kh}^{\text{cov}}}$$

where W_{kh}^{cov} is simply W_{kh} restricted to the covered EAs.

Calibration The next step in the weight calculation process is to adjust the weights through calibration so that the survey estimates match known population parameters (Särndal, 2007). Calibration typically increases estimation efficiency and, moreover, can help mitigate any systematic nonresponse or coverage bias (Särndal and Lundstrom, 2005).

The population parameters used to benchmark the listing weights are taken from NSO’s official population projections. The population projections available from NSO were only in terms of individuals at the district level. However, the more relevant unit of observation for the NACA listing is the household. Therefore, an estimate of the number of households was extracted from the population projections of individuals by dividing by the average household size according to the frame (which had both the number of households and number of individuals within each EA). Table A5.1 presents the estimates from both the census and projections as well as the estimated number of households (in the far-right column) which served as the calibration benchmarks.

Table A5.1: Listing Calibration Benchmarks

District	FRAME (2018)			Persons, 2025 (projected)	Households, 2025 (estimated)
	Persons	Households	Household size		
Chitipa	216,941	47,236	4.592705	264,965	57,693
Karonga	364,212	74,854	4.865632	422,697	86,874
Nkhata Bay	283,985	52,153	5.445228	319,934	58,755
Rumphi	227,945	46,897	4.860545	264,674	54,454
Mzimba	930,501	194,823	4.776135	1,049,193	219,674
Likoma	14,527	2,892	5.023167	16,609	3,306
Mzuzu City	216,966	48,611	4.463311	297,147	66,575
Kasungu	839,627	179,008	4.690444	994,304	211,985
Nkhotakota	395,939	80,449	4.921615	454,870	92,423
Ntchisi	317,089	70,714	4.484105	387,513	86,419
Dowa	770,710	175,913	4.3812	923,901	210,879
Salima	475,352	105,004	4.526989	581,801	128,518
Lilongwe	1,644,733	386,700	4.253253	1,908,826	448,792
Mchinji	610,393	136,828	4.461024	701,003	157,139
Dedza	828,940	196,046	4.228293	967,614	228,843
Ntcheu	658,982	154,825	4.256302	796,177	187,058
Lilongwe City	980,514	228,482	4.291428	1,237,640	288,398
Mangochi	1,147,108	252,696	4.539478	1,431,046	315,245
Machinga	734,349	163,915	4.48006	934,448	208,579
Zomba	743,027	176,852	4.201406	864,110	205,672
Chiradzulu	357,041	90,633	3.939415	402,359	102,137
Blantyre	450,402	109,773	4.103031	532,697	129,830
Mwanza	130,928	30,341	4.315217	161,500	37,426
Thyolo	721,309	174,070	4.143787	804,868	194,235
Mulanje	683,862	160,091	4.271708	797,985	186,807
Phalombe	429,450	98,847	4.344593	515,353	118,619
Chikwawa	571,339	128,925	4.431561	653,240	147,406
Nsanje	299,049	63,936	4.677318	337,295	72,113

Table A5.1: Listing Calibration Benchmarks

District	FRAME (2018)			Persons, 2025 (projected)	Households, 2025 (estimated)
	Persons	Households	Household size		
Balaka	438,379	101,575	4.315816	531,748	123,209
Neno	137,748	31,374	4.390514	158,898	36,191
Zomba City	95,339	22,830	4.17604	121,418	29,075
Blantyre City	798,218	191,227	4.174191	898,429	215,234

Calibration implementation The calibration was performed using the R software ReGenesees (Zardetto, 2015 and 2022). The calibration was performed at the EA level using the number of households listed as the measure used for calibration to district level estimates of the number of households. Exact convergence of the calibration algorithm was obtained: all the calibration benchmarks were matched. The weights after calibration were analyzed to assess whether there were any extreme weights which might inflate variance of the estimates, but no trimming was deemed necessary.

After calibration, the final weight can be expressed as:

$$w_{ikh}^{\text{CAL}} = g_{\text{cal}, kh} \times W'_{kh}$$

Where $g_{\text{cal}, kh}$ are the calibration “g-weights” which are the (minimized) adjustment factors to ensure exact correspondence between survey estimates and the calibration benchmarks. The w_{ikh}^{CAL} serve as the final analytical weights for the NACA listing survey.

Follow-up Survey Adjustments

The follow-up survey, which has an additional selection mechanism as well as a different target population (agricultural households), requires some additional weight adjustments. However, since the follow-up sample emanates from the listing sample, the EA-level listing weights w_{ikh}^{CAL} are taken as the input first-stage weights.

Household Nonresponse Correction

For the NACA follow-up survey, nonresponse also occurred at the household level when a selected household refuses or is unable to be interviewed. As described in Section 4.1 and shown in Table A4.2 above, response rates were high in all districts and sometimes even greater than 100% (due to use of extra substituted households). Two stages of adjustments were performed to deal with the nonresponse and attempt to counteract potential bias associated with it. The first level adjustment was implemented to deal with 3 EAs where all households within the EA did not respond. In this case, the same adjustment applied at the EA-level in Section 5.2.1 was implemented:

$$W''_{kh} = W_{kh}^{\text{CAL}} \times \frac{\sum_k W_{kh}^{\text{CAL}}}{\sum_k W_{kh}^{\text{CAL}, \text{R}}}$$

where $W_{kh}^{\text{CAL,R}}$ is simply W_{kh}^{CAL} restricted to the EAs that have some households that responded. Note that the summation over k was performed over both agricultural households and fisheries-only households.

The second-level nonresponse adjustment was implemented by simply multiplying by the inverse of the response rate *within each EA*. The adjusted household weight is thus defined as:

$$W'_{khh} = W''_{kh} \times \frac{M_{kh}}{m_{kh}} \times \frac{m_{kh}^R}{m_{khh}^R}$$

where m_{kh}^R is the number of households successfully interviewed in the EA, and thus m_{kh}^R/m_{kh} is the within-EA response rate. This adjustment was performed independently for fisheries-only households, though not at the level of the EA but rather at the level of the district (given the small sample size).

Calibration

A calibration adjustment was also performed on the follow-up survey weights following a similar logic and procedure as the calibration of the listing data. However, here the unit at which the calibration was performed was the household (as opposed to the EA). Moreover, the calibration benchmarks are substantially different since they refer to different (though overlapping) target population from the listing: agricultural households. Since there are no other more reliable or complete estimates of the number of agricultural households in Malawi, the calibration benchmarks were extracted directly from the NACA listing itself. Four sets of calibration benchmarks were used drawing on estimates from the listing: (1) the total number of households involved in crop cultivation by district, (2) the total number of households involved in livestock rearing by district, (3) the total number of agricultural households (crop cultivating and/or livestock rearing) by region, and (4) the total number of households involved in fishing activities (nationally). The values of the calibration constraints are presented in Table A5.2 and Table A5.3. Exact convergence of the calibration algorithm was obtained with all the calibration benchmarks being matched.

Lastly, the outlier weights which might otherwise cause unnecessarily high variance in the weights were ‘trimmed’ using the trimcal function in ReGenesee which sets the outlier weights to specified bounds but adjusts the other (non-outlier) weights in order to maintain the calibration parameters. The bound used for trimming the calibrated weights were the 0.05 and 99.99 percentiles (1.845462 and 2,922.31559 respectively).

After calibration, the final weight can be expressed as:

$$W_{khh}^{\text{CAL}} = g_{cal_{khh}} \times W'_{khh}$$

Where $g_{cal_{khh}}$ are the calibration “g-weights” which are the (minimized) adjustment factors to ensure exact correspondence between survey estimates and the calibration benchmarks. The W_{khh}^{CAL} serve as the final analytical weights for the NACA follow-up survey.

Table A5.2: Follow-up Survey Calibration Constraints (1)

District	Number of Households*	
	Crop cultivating	Livestock rearing
Chitipa	51,395	38,999
Karonga	74,902	55,217
Nkhata Bay	50,062	32,794
Rumphi	47,595	39,183
Mzimba	194,859	127,333
Likoma	2,359	1,915
Mzuzu City	37,849	23,357
Kasungu	188,227	108,006
Nkhotakota	76,123	28,768
Ntchisi	81,585	54,599
Dowa	195,288	147,167
Salima	120,062	76,782
Lilongwe	386,780	228,653
Mchinji	146,708	73,791
Dedza	215,408	108,569
Ntcheu	174,456	75,854
Lilongwe City	139,164	72,950
Mangochi	294,489	125,094
Machinga	200,225	83,581
Zomba	191,657	88,215
Chiradzulu	94,811	35,342
Blantyre	114,986	41,105
Mwanza	34,909	12,697
Thyolo	177,610	72,707
Mulanje	173,176	60,563
Phalombe	114,087	57,675
Chikwawa	124,422	51,086
Nsanje	61,067	24,604
Balaka	113,907	58,611
Neno	34,452	17,972
Zomba City	18,630	6,889
Blantyre City	122,880	33,877

*Estimates in table rounded to nearest integer

Table A5.3: Follow-up Survey Calibration Constraints (2)

Region	Households involved in crop cultivation or livestock rearing*
Northern	474,016
Central	1,763,974
Southern	1,892,953

Households engaged in fisheries*

Malawi 112,218

*Estimates in table rounded to nearest integer

Strata collapsing

The design strata for the NACA follow-up survey were the strata. However, since the fisheries only households were performed via an independent selection, they should also be considered as part of separate strata from the agricultural households. While districts still served as the strata for fisheries only households at the design stage, at the analysis stage there were some

such strata that resulted in so called “lonely PSUs”, or rather strata that contained only one PSU. This makes computation of sampling variance difficult and thus the affected strata were collapsed with other districts within the same region to ensure that each strata contained at least 2 PSUs. These strata (as identified in the output dataset with the variable `stratum`) should be used in the estimation of variance.

Table A2.1: NACA 2025 Sample Allocation

District Name	PHC 2018		Share of Agricultural Households	Estimated Number of Agricultural Households	Final NACA Sample	
	Total Number of Households	Total Enumeration Areas			EAs	Households
Chitipa	49661	331	91.8%	45589	48	720
Karonga	74953	409	74.8%	56057	52	780
Nkhata Bay	52056	365	77.1%	40155	45	675
Rumphi	47060	309	82.4%	38783	45	675
Mzimba	196189	1469	95.7%	187736	85	1275
Likoma	2892	16	82.6%	2388	14	210
Mzuzu City	49565	201	40.4%	20012	34	510
Kasungu	179683	846	88.5%	158991	79	1185
Nkhotakota	79899	336	85.7%	68444	56	840
Ntchisi	70673	406	97.1%	68609	56	840
Dowa	176252	934	90.6%	159683	79	1185
Salima	105558	421	85.8%	90540	63	945
Lilongwe rural	384902	1544	85.0%	327336	106	1590
Mchinji	134799	470	93.8%	126379	72	1080
Dedza	196003	862	94.7%	185574	84	1260
Ntcheu	154974	818	95.1%	147320	77	1155
Lilongwe City	230266	956	38.3%	88277	62	930
Mangochi	252871	1121	89.7%	226771	92	1380
Machinga	164176	704	92.4%	151753	78	1170
Zomba rural	177680	710	93.0%	165186	80	1200
Chiradzulu	90551	368	91.9%	83261	61	915
Blantyre rural	109963	490	81.3%	89385	63	945
Mwanza	30345	146	92.4%	28029	39	585
Thyolo	174104	926	95.2%	165679	81	1215
Mulanje	160147	589	97.2%	155666	79	1185
Phalombe	98848	397	97.9%	96753	65	975
Chikwawa	127200	517	89.0%	113253	69	1035
Nsanje	63972	244	82.3%	52638	51	765
Balaka	101575	453	87.6%	89028	63	945
Neno	31490	195	90.8%	28600	40	600
Zomba City	24993	117	56.5%	14133	30	450
Blantyre City	191681	798	29.2%	55885	52	780
Total	3984981	18468		3327891	2000	30000

Table A2.2: NACA Sample Size by Region and Agricultural Development Division (ADD)

	PHC 2018		Final NACA Sample	
	Total number of households	Total enumeration areas	EAs	Households
<i>Region</i>				
Northern Region	472376	3100	323	4845
Central Region	1713009	7593	734	11010
Southern Region	1799596	7775	943	14145
<i>ADD</i>				
Karonga	124614	740	100	1500
Mzuzu	347762	2360	223	3345
Kasungu	561407	2656	286	4290
Salima	185457	757	119	1785
Lilongwe	966145	4180	329	4935
Machinga	721295	3105	343	5145
Blantyre	887129	3909	480	7200
Shire Valley	191172	761	120	1800
Total	3984981	18468	2000	30000

Table 1.1: Sample Composition

	Number of HHs	Percentage
Malawi	29,782.0	100.0
Sex of household head		
Male	19,010.0	61.1
Female	10,772.0	38.9
Region		
Northern	4,860.0	11.5
Central	10,871.0	42.7
Southern	14,051.0	45.8
ADD		
Karonga	2,169.0	4.3
Mzuzu	2,691.0	7.1
Kasungu	4,315.0	14.9
Salima	1,684.0	5.0
Lilongwe	4,872.0	22.8
Machinga	5,123.0	19.9
Blantyre	7,160.0	21.2
Shire Valley	1,768.0	4.7
District		
Chitipa	682.0	1.2
Karonga	797.0	1.9
Nkhatabay	672.0	1.3
Rumphi	690.0	1.2
Mzimba	1,268.0	4.7
Likoma	235.0	0.1
Mzuzu City	516.0	1.1
Kasungu	1,167.0	4.6
Nkhotakota	840.0	1.9
Ntchisi	847.0	2.0
Dowa	1,223.0	4.7
Salima	844.0	3.1
Lilongwe	1,572.0	9.5
Mchinji	1,078.0	3.6
Dedza	1,209.0	5.2
Ntcheu	1,187.0	4.2
Lilongwe City	904.0	3.8
Mangochi	1,386.0	7.2
Machinga	1,174.0	4.8
Zomba	1,179.0	4.7
Chiradzulu	909.0	2.3
Blantyre	955.0	2.8
Mwanza	585.0	0.8
Thyolo	1,211.0	4.4
Mulanje	1,185.0	4.2
Phalombe	965.0	2.7
Chikwawa	1,029.0	3.2
Nsanje	739.0	1.5
Balaka	946.0	2.8
Neno	602.0	0.8
Zomba City	438.0	0.5
Blantyre City	748.0	3.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.1: Average Household Size and Dependency by Background Characteristics

	Household Size	Dependency Ratio
Malawi	4.9	1.0
Region		
Northern	5.2	0.9
Central	4.8	0.9
Southern	4.8	1.1
Sex of household head		
Male	5.0	0.9
Female	4.7	1.2
Education Level of household head		
None	4.9	1.3
Pre-School/Primary	4.9	1.0
Secondary	4.8	0.9
Tertiary	4.5	0.6
Other	4.5	1.0
ADD		
Karonga	5.0	0.9
Mzuzu	5.3	0.9
Kasungu	4.8	0.9
Salima	4.9	1.1
Lilongwe	4.8	0.9
Machinga	5.0	1.2
Blantyre	4.7	1.0
Shire Valley	5.0	1.1
District		
Chitipa	4.6	0.9
Karonga	5.1	0.9
Nkhatabay	5.5	0.8
Rumphi	5.1	1.0
Mzimba	5.3	1.0
Likoma	5.2	0.8
Mzuzu City	4.8	0.7
Kasungu	4.9	0.9
Nkhotakota	5.0	1.0
Ntchisi	4.8	0.9
Dowa	4.7	0.9
Salima	4.9	1.1
Lilongwe	4.8	0.9
Mchinji	4.8	1.0
Dedza	4.8	1.1
Ntcheu	4.7	1.0
Lilongwe City	5.0	0.7
Mangochi	5.3	1.3
Machinga	4.9	1.3
Zomba	4.8	1.0
Chiradzulu	4.3	1.0
Blantyre	4.3	1.0
Mwanza	4.6	1.0
Thyolo	4.6	1.0
Mulanje	4.8	1.0
Phalombe	4.7	1.1
Chikwawa	4.9	1.0
Nsanje	5.2	1.1
Balaka	4.7	1.1
Neno	4.7	1.0
Zomba City	5.0	0.8
Blantyre City	5.1	0.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Background Characteristics

	Male	Female
Malawi	47.4	52.6
Region		
Northern	48.4	51.6
Central	47.7	52.3
Southern	46.8	53.2
ADD		
Karonga	48.4	51.6
Mzuzu	48.5	51.5
Kasungu	48.4	51.6
Salima	46.9	53.1
Lilongwe	47.4	52.6
Machinga	46.8	53.2
Blantyre	46.6	53.4
Shire Valley	48.2	51.8
District		
Chitipa	47.5	52.5
Karonga	48.6	51.4
Nkhatabay	49.4	50.6
Rumphi	48.7	51.3
Mzimba	48.4	51.6
Likoma	43.5	56.5
Mzuzu City	48.0	52.0
Kasungu	49.3	50.7
Nkhotakota	48.0	52.0
Ntchisi	47.3	52.7
Dowa	48.3	51.7
Salima	46.2	53.8
Lilongwe	47.7	52.3
Mchinji	48.0	52.0
Dedza	46.2	53.8
Ntcheu	47.8	52.2
Lilongwe City	47.7	52.3
Mangochi	46.4	53.6
Machinga	46.4	53.6
Zomba	47.1	52.9
Chiradzulu	46.1	53.9
Blantyre	46.5	53.5
Mwanza	47.5	52.5
Thyolo	46.0	54.0
Mulanje	46.2	53.8
Phalombe	47.2	52.8
Chikwawa	48.3	51.7
Nsanje	48.0	52.0
Balaka	48.2	51.8
Neno	47.5	52.5
Zomba City	46.9	53.1
Blantyre City	46.9	53.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group by Background Characteristics

Age Group	
Less than 5	11.70
5 to 9 years	14.39
10 to 14 years	14.90
15 to 24 years	23.76
25 to 34 years	12.79
35 to 44 years	9.03
45 to 54	5.94
55 to 64	3.42
65 to 74	2.28
75+	1.77
Total	100.00

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Composition by Background Characteristics

	1	2-3	4-5	6-9	10+	Total
Malawi	2.5	23.5	40.7	31.0	2.4	100.0
Region						
Northern	3.2	20.2	38.0	34.4	4.2	100.0
Central	2.5	23.8	41.3	30.4	2.1	100.0
Southern	2.3	24.1	40.8	30.6	2.2	100.0
ADD						
Karonga	2.6	21.7	40.4	32.9	2.3	100.0
Mzuzu	3.6	19.2	36.6	35.3	5.3	100.0
Kasungu	2.8	25.3	39.2	30.7	2.1	100.0
Salima	2.2	23.7	39.1	32.1	2.9	100.0
Lilongwe	2.3	22.9	43.1	29.8	1.8	100.0
Machinga	2.0	22.7	39.0	33.5	2.8	100.0
Blantyre	2.8	25.8	42.5	27.5	1.4	100.0
Shire Valley	1.0	22.4	41.2	32.5	2.9	100.0
Sex of household head						
Male	2.4	22.0	40.5	32.7	2.4	100.0
Female	2.6	25.9	41.0	28.2	2.3	100.0
Education Level of household head						
None	4.1	22.8	37.7	32.2	3.3	100.0
Pre-School/Primary	2.2	23.3	40.4	31.6	2.5	100.0
Secondary	2.0	24.7	42.2	29.5	1.7	100.0
Tertiary	5.3	23.1	45.5	25.0	1.1	100.0
Other	4.5	18.4	49.1	28.1		100.0
District						
Chitipa	2.9	28.4	40.5	26.1	2.1	100.0
Karonga	2.5	18.6	40.7	36.1	2.1	100.0
Nkhatabay	3.1	24.0	32.0	29.3	11.6	100.0
Rumphi	2.6	19.7	39.8	35.0	3.0	100.0
Mzimba	2.9	17.8	37.5	37.4	4.4	100.0
Likoma	0.8	23.9	28.6	44.1	2.6	100.0
Mzuzu City	7.2	19.5	38.5	32.8	2.0	100.0
Kasungu	3.2	25.4	34.7	33.9	2.8	100.0
Nkhotakota	3.1	24.5	36.6	31.5	4.3	100.0
Ntchisi	2.1	25.0	40.6	31.2	1.1	100.0
Dowa	2.3	25.7	43.6	26.7	1.8	100.0
Salima	1.7	23.2	40.6	32.5	2.0	100.0
Lilongwe	2.2	22.9	43.5	29.5	1.9	100.0
Mchinji	3.3	24.7	38.3	31.5	2.3	100.0
Dedza	2.5	23.6	41.3	31.1	1.6	100.0
Ntcheu	3.3	26.0	41.1	28.3	1.3	100.0
Lilongwe City	1.3	18.7	46.8	30.7	2.5	100.0
Mangochi	0.7	18.9	38.2	37.7	4.4	100.0
Machinga	2.6	23.7	37.6	33.9	2.1	100.0
Zomba	2.5	25.5	40.1	30.2	1.8	100.0
Chiradzulu	2.5	33.3	41.0	22.6	0.6	100.0
Blantyre	5.1	28.9	42.3	23.5	0.3	100.0
Mwanza	2.5	26.2	43.2	27.4	0.7	100.0
Thyolo	3.6	28.7	40.2	25.6	1.9	100.0
Mulanje	2.3	23.2	42.4	31.2	0.9	100.0
Phalombe	1.4	25.0	44.4	28.3	1.0	100.0
Chikwawa	1.0	24.0	41.1	31.5	2.4	100.0
Nsanje	1.1	18.8	41.5	34.6	4.1	100.0
Balaka	3.1	27.2	40.8	27.5	1.4	100.0
Neno	5.2	24.8	40.0	27.6	2.4	100.0
Zomba City	3.5	17.8	42.8	32.7	3.3	100.0
Blantyre City	1.5	17.7	46.0	31.7	3.1	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Population by Highest Education Acquired by Background Characteristics

	None	Pre-School/Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Other
Malawi	6.7	73.0	17.9	1.9	0.6
Region					
Northern	3.1	69.5	24.4	2.8	0.3
Central	6.9	73.8	17.0	1.9	0.5
Southern	7.6	73.2	16.9	1.6	0.7
ADD					
Karonga	3.1	67.8	26.9	2.1	0.1
Mzuzu	3.0	70.4	23.0	3.2	0.4
Kasungu	6.1	75.6	16.6	1.2	0.5
Salima	8.1	75.4	15.1	1.4	0.1
Lilongwe	7.1	72.2	17.7	2.4	0.6
Machinga	8.9	76.1	13.0	0.9	1.0
Blantyre	5.2	70.6	21.3	2.3	0.6
Shire Valley	12.0	72.2	14.1	1.4	0.3
District					
Chitipa	4.2	69.5	24.4	1.6	0.4
Karonga	3.4	67.5	27.1	2.0	0.0
Nkhatabay	3.1	72.4	21.4	3.1	0.0
Rumphi	1.5	66.8	29.0	2.8	
Mzimba	3.5	75.1	19.7	1.6	0.0
Likoma	0.9	54.6	37.2	7.2	0.1
Mzuzu City	0.8	46.7	39.6	10.4	2.6
Kasungu	5.4	75.0	18.2	1.4	0.1
Nkhotakota	9.1	73.6	15.8	1.5	0.1
Ntchisi	5.9	77.1	15.3	1.2	0.5
Dowa	6.8	75.3	15.7	0.9	1.3
Salima	7.4	76.5	14.7	1.3	0.1
Lilongwe	6.9	76.7	15.0	1.1	0.3
Mchinji	6.3	75.9	16.5	1.2	0.1
Dedza	10.8	76.6	10.8	1.0	0.8
Ntcheu	7.1	74.2	16.3	0.9	1.5
Lilongwe City	2.9	53.9	34.0	9.0	0.1
Mangochi	12.7	76.9	9.4	0.8	0.1
Machinga	9.3	75.3	11.2	0.4	3.7
Zomba	4.9	77.8	16.4	0.9	0.1
Chiradzulu	5.0	72.8	20.6	1.4	0.1
Blantyre	4.2	70.6	23.6	1.5	0.1
Mwanza	7.4	74.9	14.0	0.9	2.8
Thyolo	6.6	76.5	15.7	1.1	0.2
Mulanje	5.9	74.9	17.1	0.8	1.3
Phalombe	5.9	78.9	14.0	0.9	0.3
Chikwawa	13.0	70.4	14.6	1.9	0.2
Nsanje	10.0	75.8	13.3	0.5	0.4
Balaka	6.0	76.0	16.6	1.0	0.4
Neno	7.0	69.9	21.5	1.3	0.3
Zomba City	1.6	55.3	35.0	7.9	0.1
Blantyre City	2.4	49.7	39.1	8.2	0.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 2.6: Percentage Distribution of Population by whether they received any formal training in agriculture and Background Characteristics

	Yes	No
Malawi	11.4	88.6
Region		
Northern	12.0	88.0
Central	12.7	87.3
Southern	10.0	90.0
ADD		
Karonga	9.5	90.5
Mzuzu	13.4	86.6
Kasungu	11.5	88.5
Salima	13.6	86.4
Lilongwe	13.3	86.7
Machinga	8.8	91.2
Blantyre	10.4	89.6
Shire Valley	13.6	86.4
District		
Chitipa	12.9	87.1
Karonga	4.5	95.5
Nkhatabay	12.3	87.7
Rumphi	14.5	85.5
Mzimba	14.5	85.5
Likoma	24.9	75.1
Mzuzu City	8.7	91.3
Kasungu	10.5	89.5
Nkhotakota	12.0	88.0
Ntchisi	11.3	88.7
Dowa	10.3	89.7
Salima	14.6	85.4
Lilongwe	15.0	85.0
Mchinji	14.6	85.4
Dedza	15.3	84.7
Ntcheu	12.9	87.1
Lilongwe City	7.4	92.6
Mangochi	9.5	90.5
Machinga	8.5	91.5
Zomba	9.4	90.6
Chiradzulu	3.7	96.3
Blantyre	13.1	86.9
Mwanza	8.5	91.5
Thyolo	13.1	86.9
Mulanje	10.8	89.2
Phalombe	6.1	93.9
Chikwawa	15.1	84.9
Nsanje	10.7	89.3
Balaka	5.5	94.5
Neno	14.2	85.8
Zomba City	12.8	87.2
Blantyre City	11.4	88.6

Source: *National Statistical Office, NACA 2025*

Table 2.7: Percentage Distribution Households by Sex of Household Head and Background Characteristics

	Male	Female
Malawi	61.1	38.9
Region		
Northern	68.1	31.9
Central	66.9	33.1
Southern	53.9	46.1
Age Group		
15 to 24 years	59.3	40.7
25 to 34 years	66.9	33.1
35 to 44 years	63.7	36.3
45 to 54 years	61.8	38.2
55 to 64 years	56.4	43.6
65 to 74 years	51.0	49.0
75+	45.6	54.4
Education Level of household head		
None	36.9	63.1
Pre-School/Primary	59.0	41.0
Secondary	75.8	24.2
Tertiary	80.2	19.8
Other	45.6	54.4
Marital Status of household head		
Monogamous married or non-formal union	82.4	17.6
Polygamous married or non-formal union	75.8	24.2
Separated	13.4	86.6
Divorced	9.6	90.4
Widow or widower	8.2	91.8
Never married	58.5	41.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Holdings by Main Production Activity and Background Characteristics

	Crop	Livestock (excluding poultry)	Fishery	Poultry	Forestry (Wood production)	Forestry (Non-Wood production)
Malawi	97.9	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1
Region						
Northern	96.6	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Central	97.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0
Southern	98.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
ADD						
Karonga	96.9	2.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mzuzu	96.4	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Kasungu	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Salima	96.8	1.2	0.5	1.4		0.1
Lilongwe	97.1	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Machinga	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Blantyre	98.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Shire Valley	95.8	3.1	0.1	1.1		
Sex of household head						
Male	97.5	1.6	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0
Female	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.5		0.1
Education Level of household head						
None	98.7	0.2	0.1	0.9		0.0
Pre-School/Primary	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Secondary	97.0	1.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Tertiary	89.5	7.5	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.1
Other	91.1	8.9				
District						
Chitipa	99.0	0.8				0.2
Karonga	94.6	4.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	
Nkhatabay	92.5	5.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Rumphi	98.6	0.9	0.3			0.2
Mzimba	99.2	0.6		0.0		0.2
Likoma	58.6	12.3	27.0	2.1		
Mzuzu City	91.3	6.1	0.0	2.6		
Kasungu	98.4	0.4	0.0	1.2		
Nkhotakota	99.1	0.2	0.4	0.3		
Ntchisi	99.7	0.3				
Dowa	99.3	0.4		0.1	0.1	0.1
Salima	95.4	1.8	0.5	2.1		0.2
Lilongwe	98.4	1.3		0.2		0.1
Mchinji	99.0	0.8			0.2	
Dedza	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0		
Ntcheu	99.4	0.3		0.1	0.3	
Lilongwe City	87.8	6.7		5.4		
Mangochi	99.0	0.3	0.7	0.0		0.1
Machinga	99.0	0.4	0.3			0.3
Zomba	99.5	0.3	0.0		0.1	
Chiradzulu	98.7	1.3				
Blantyre	98.7	0.9	0.0		0.4	
Mwanza	99.5	0.5				
Thyolo	99.1	0.8	0.0		0.1	
Mulanje	99.4	0.5		0.1		
Phalombe	99.1	0.7	0.2			
Chikwawa	94.2	4.1	0.1	1.5		
Nsanje	99.2	0.7	0.0			
Balaka	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1		
Neno	98.0	1.6		0.2		0.1
Zomba City	91.5	0.6		7.8		
Blantyre City	94.8	4.3	0.2	0.7		

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Holdings by Main Purpose of production and Background Characteristics

	Only for sale	Mainly for sale with some self-consumption)	Only for self-consumption	Mainly for self-consumption with some sale
Malawi	1.6	12.3	40.0	46.1
Region				
Northern	2.3	14.8	30.3	52.6
Central	1.2	14.2	28.3	56.3
Southern	1.7	9.9	53.4	35.0
ADD				
Karonga	1.7	20.9	23.3	54.1
Mzuzu	2.7	11.1	34.5	51.7
Kasungu	1.1	15.2	18.5	65.2
Salima	1.8	12.6	29.8	55.8
Lilongwe	1.2	13.9	34.3	50.6
Machinga	1.2	8.8	53.6	36.4
Blantyre	2.3	10.5	52.7	34.4
Shire Valley	1.1	11.3	55.8	31.8
Sex of household head				
Male	1.5	14.2	35.3	49.0
Female	1.6	9.3	47.5	41.5
Education Level of household head				
None	1.3	8.4	49.7	40.6
Pre-School/Primary	1.4	10.7	40.4	47.5
Secondary	1.5	16.7	35.1	46.7
Tertiary	5.6	22.9	35.7	35.7
Other	1.6	26.0	35.9	36.5
District				
Chitipa	2.0	26.4	18.0	53.6
Karonga	1.1	16.6	28.8	53.5
Nkhatabay	2.5	7.6	39.0	50.9
Rumphi	2.1	22.2	19.9	55.8
Mzimba	1.6	8.7	32.1	57.7
Likoma	3.4	10.8	77.1	8.7
Mzuzu City	7.6	26.4	37.3	28.7
Kasungu	1.1	16.4	19.3	63.2
Nkhotakota	2.9	20.0	32.0	45.0
Ntchisi	0.8	19.3	10.7	69.1
Dowa	1.1	15.3	19.7	63.9
Salima	1.1	8.1	28.4	62.4
Lilongwe	0.9	14.1	34.7	50.2
Mchinji	1.2	11.3	20.4	67.2
Dedza	0.9	12.7	29.7	56.7
Ntcheu	1.9	8.6	35.2	54.3
Lilongwe City	1.6	20.6	38.4	39.4
Mangochi	0.9	10.2	51.3	37.6
Machinga	0.5	7.3	52.1	40.1
Zomba	2.2	8.2	55.9	33.6
Chiradzulu	1.0	10.2	51.6	37.2
Blantyre	1.2	5.0	68.4	25.4
Mwanza	1.3	5.5	47.1	46.1
Thyolo	1.8	10.2	54.4	33.6
Mulanje	2.8	17.0	49.1	31.2
Phalombe	3.1	7.5	41.3	48.1
Chikwawa	1.1	14.8	50.6	33.6
Nsanje	1.2	3.8	67.0	28.1
Balaka	1.5	9.0	55.8	33.7
Neno	1.2	13.4	42.3	43.1
Zomba City	0.4	10.0	66.8	22.8
Blantyre City	4.5	10.8	56.2	28.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Legal status of holdings and Background characteristics

	Holding of Natural (civil) person (Not registered)	Limited Liability Company (LLC)	Sole Proprietor (Registered)	Partnership (Registered) 2+ HHs	Partnership (Not Registered) 2+ HHs	Other (unregistered)
Malawi	81.9	0.3	3.9	0.1	0.4	13.3
Region						
Northern	81.0	0.6	3.8	0.2	0.3	14.1
Central	86.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	11.2
Southern	78.3	0.4	5.4	0.1	0.6	15.1
ADD						
Karonga	81.3	0.5	2.4		0.2	15.6
Mzuzu	80.9	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.4	13.1
Kasungu	86.5	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	10.7
Salima	84.3	0.1	2.9	0.1	0.1	12.6
Lilongwe	86.0	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.2	11.2
Machinga	83.2	0.2	4.2	0.0	0.5	11.8
Blantyre	77.3	0.7	5.8	0.1	0.5	15.6
Shire Valley	62.0	0.1	8.6	0.1	1.9	27.4
Sex of household head						
Male	81.3	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.4	13.6
Female	82.8	0.3	3.6	0.1	0.4	12.8
District						
Chitipa	79.5	0.2	0.6			19.7
Karonga	84.0	0.8	2.9			12.3
Nkhatabay	70.1	0.6		0.1	0.2	29.0
Rumphi	78.5	0.5	3.4		0.8	16.8
Mzimba	88.9	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.5	6.0
Likoma	79.9	1.9	10.7	0.1	0.1	7.3
Mzuzu City	58.7	2.6	12.1	0.4	0.3	25.8
Kasungu	86.6	0.1	3.0	0.2	0.2	9.9
Nkhotakota	88.4	0.1	6.8	0.1	0.1	4.6
Ntchisi	80.5		1.1	0.2	0.2	18.0
Dowa	88.5		0.6	0.0	0.2	10.7
Salima	81.8		0.5	0.0	0.2	17.5
Lilongwe	88.6		3.0	0.1	0.3	8.0
Mchinji	87.1	0.8	3.6	0.6	0.1	7.9
Dedza	95.0		0.4		0.1	4.4
Ntcheu	86.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	12.1
Lilongwe City	66.7	0.3	5.6		0.2	27.2
Mangochi	85.9	0.2	2.0		0.7	11.3
Machinga	80.4	0.1	7.6	0.0	0.5	11.5
Zomba	89.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	0.5	6.8
Chiradzulu	84.0	0.3	5.1	0.1	0.3	10.3
Blantyre	79.9	1.2	0.6		0.7	17.5
Mwanza	90.1	0.3	0.3		0.1	9.3
Thyolo	78.1	0.0	4.1	0.4	0.9	16.4
Mulanje	77.3	1.4	6.2	0.1	0.3	14.7
Phalombe	75.0	0.1	15.6		0.2	9.0
Chikwawa	58.9	0.1	12.5	0.2	1.5	26.9
Nsanje	68.6	0.0	0.4		2.6	28.4
Balaka	71.6	0.1	7.4	0.1	0.2	20.4
Neno	76.7		7.6	0.1	0.2	15.4
Zomba City	72.7	0.3	5.7		0.3	20.9
Blantyre City	67.8	1.6	5.1	0.0	0.4	25.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Gardens by Tenure Modality and Background characteristics

	Customary	Freehold	Leasehold	State	Community /Group Right	Cooperatives	Other (Specify)
Malawi	71.8	20.9	4.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.4
Region							
Northern	70.7	23.9	3.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0
Central	70.0	19.9	7.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.5
Southern	73.8	21.0	2.7	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.4
ADD							
Karonga	65.5	26.1	5.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.9
Mzuzu	73.8	22.5	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Kasungu	68.1	21.2	8.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.2
Salima	73.1	19.5	3.5	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.7
Lilongwe	70.6	19.2	7.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.9
Machinga	78.2	16.3	3.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.5
Blantyre	70.0	25.1	2.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.2
Shire Valley	72.5	22.1	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.1
Sex of household head							
Male	70.4	21.5	5.3	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.5
Female	74.2	19.9	3.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.3
Education Level of household head							
None	77.0	19.2	2.1	0.1	0.6		1.0
Pre-School/Primary	72.7	20.8	4.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.3
Secondary	68.8	22.0	6.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.6
Tertiary	58.4	21.3	13.4	1.3	3.0	0.2	2.3
Other	66.5	11.0	2.3	0.7	2.7	0.5	16.3
District							
Chitipa	77.5	17.7	3.3	0.1	0.5		0.9
Karonga	62.3	26.6	7.7	1.0	0.5		1.8
Nkhatabay	72.4	21.7	2.4	1.2	1.1		1.3
Rumphi	59.9	33.1	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.2	3.1
Mzimba	74.5	23.3	1.7	0.2	0.3		0.1
Likoma	80.3	2.6	14.3	0.9	1.0		0.8
Mzuzu City	71.4	19.6	7.8	0.2		0.1	0.9
Kasungu	65.5	25.7	6.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.3
Nkhotakota	82.0	12.6	4.2	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
Ntchisi	76.2	14.5	8.0	0.1	0.7		0.6
Dowa	68.2	23.9	7.0	0.2	0.4		0.3
Salima	67.2	24.1	2.9	0.2	4.4		1.0
Lilongwe	63.3	24.8	9.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4
Mchinji	66.3	15.2	12.6	0.2	3.1		2.7
Dedza	77.0	16.2	3.9		1.5		1.4
Ntcheu	83.4	11.2	2.6		0.5	0.1	2.3
Lilongwe City	65.3	16.9	12.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	4.1
Mangochi	76.7	18.4	2.8	0.3	1.4		0.5
Machinga	86.7	7.0	2.4		0.4		3.4
Zomba	66.3	28.5	2.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.5
Chiradzulu	93.0	3.4	2.6	0.1	0.2		0.8
Blantyre	53.5	43.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Mwanza	68.4	27.3	1.2	0.1	0.2		2.8
Thyolo	70.5	24.1	1.5	0.2	0.6		3.1
Mulanje	63.3	33.0	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Phalombe	89.0	8.7	0.8	0.1	0.7		0.7
Chikwawa	71.2	22.9	2.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.9
Nsanje	75.7	20.4	1.4		0.1	0.1	2.4
Balaka	91.2	4.5	3.6	0.0	0.4		0.3
Neno	61.2	30.9	2.8		4.5		0.6
Zomba City	64.0	18.5	15.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.2
Blantyre City	56.5	30.1	6.8	0.8	3.4	0.8	1.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Parcels by how they were acquired by Background Characteristics, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Granted By Local Leaders	Inherited After Death of Family Member	Purchased	Leasehold	Rent Short-Term	Borrowed For Free	Allocated By Family Member
Malawi	8.2	30.8	6.4	0.7	11.7	1.1	38.1
Region							
Northern	13.0	31.8	4.6	0.5	11.7	2.8	33.3
Central	7.2	25.6	8.7	1.1	14.0	0.7	39.2
Southern	7.7	35.2	4.8	0.4	9.6	1.0	38.3
ADD							
Karonga	21.2	28.9	5.9	0.1	14.6	1.9	25.1
Mzuzu	8.1	33.6	3.8	0.8	9.9	3.3	38.2
Kasungu	8.0	23.0	7.2	2.0	13.9	0.7	40.8
Salima	10.5	28.1	9.0	0.4	16.8	0.7	32.2
Lilongwe	6.1	26.8	9.5	0.7	13.5	0.8	39.6
Machinga	8.5	34.0	3.8	0.4	10.5	1.3	38.3
Blantyre	7.5	35.9	5.7	0.4	7.0	0.7	40.4
Shire Valley	5.1	37.8	5.3	0.7	18.8	0.7	28.0
Sex of household head							
Male	7.9	28.2	7.3	0.9	13.0	1.2	38.2
Female	8.5	35.1	4.9	0.5	9.6	1.0	37.8
Education Level of household head							
None	10.1	38.7	4.1	0.3	7.4	0.9	35.9
Pre-School/Primary	8.5	32.0	5.5	0.6	9.8	1.0	39.7
Secondary	6.3	26.1	8.3	1.0	16.4	1.4	37.6
Tertiary	7.9	13.8	19.6	2.8	31.5	2.6	16.0
Other	11.4	21.7	8.5		19.1	0.2	34.6
District							
Chitipa	25.8	32.9	7.5	0.1	9.5	1.6	20.8
Karonga	23.8	22.6	6.7	0.0	18.6	1.9	24.9
Nkhatabay	12.0	43.2	4.4	0.0	9.3	4.2	22.6
Rumphi	12.2	36.2	3.2	0.4	12.4	2.1	29.2
Mzimba	6.6	34.0	2.3	0.6	6.8	2.9	45.3
Likoma	1.2	28.8	28.2		6.6	1.6	26.3
Mzuzu City	11.9	14.7	11.9	3.3	32.1	5.2	17.1
Kasungu	9.3	22.4	8.0	1.4	16.3	1.4	39.9
Nkhotakota	14.6	30.7	8.6	0.7	16.4	0.3	25.9
Ntchisi	12.5	20.4	4.1	2.2	12.5	0.4	40.7
Dowa	6.7	23.3	7.6	3.4	11.1	0.2	40.0
Salima	7.9	26.4	9.2	0.2	17.0	1.0	36.4
Lilongwe	5.7	26.1	10.7	1.2	13.7	0.6	39.1
Mchinji	5.3	24.9	7.5	0.2	16.1	0.6	43.4
Dedza	4.6	33.4	5.8	0.1	9.1	0.6	44.9
Ntcheu	9.2	26.1	5.0	0.2	9.0	0.8	46.4
Lilongwe City	5.6	17.5	19.4	0.5	28.6	2.0	20.2
Mangochi	11.1	38.4	4.2	0.4	12.1	0.9	30.4
Machinga	7.8	30.2	2.6	0.7	9.0	1.1	46.3
Zomba	6.4	33.4	3.6	0.1	7.9	1.8	41.6
Chiradzulu	7.9	29.0	2.0	0.4	4.8	0.3	54.4
Blantyre	10.8	34.8	3.8	0.7	5.5	0.3	40.9
Mwanza	9.4	16.6	5.5	0.1	9.5	0.5	57.5
Thyolo	4.4	44.7	5.9	0.0	5.0	1.3	36.4
Mulanje	8.3	46.7	4.8	0.1	4.8	0.4	33.4
Phalombe	4.5	30.4	6.0	0.0	5.9	0.4	51.7
Chikwawa	5.0	40.4	4.7	0.9	17.6	0.6	26.6
Nsanje	5.3	31.5	6.6	0.2	21.5	1.0	31.4
Balaka	7.8	31.2	5.0		13.0	1.8	38.7
Neno	11.6	20.5	9.2	0.7	7.4	0.7	47.6
Zomba City	1.6	32.7	9.0	1.9	21.6	1.9	27.1
Blantyre City	9.8	25.7	10.9	1.5	18.9	1.9	25.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Parcels by Transportation mode to Garden from dwelling, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Foot	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Motor Vehicle	Plot on Dwelling	Other	Total
Malawi	86.5	5.0	2.2	4.2	1.8	0.2	100.0
Region							
Northern	87.6	2.9	2.7	5.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
Central	84.3	6.2	2.8	4.9	1.5	0.2	100.0
Southern	88.4	4.5	1.6	3.2	2.2	0.2	100.0
ADD							
Karonga	85.4	3.9	3.8	5.2	1.7	0.0	100.0
Mzuzu	88.9	2.3	2.0	5.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
Kasungu	90.5	4.7	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	100.0
Salima	85.7	9.0	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
Lilongwe	80.1	6.6	3.4	7.6	2.0	0.3	100.0
Machinga	89.1	4.9	1.0	1.3	3.6	0.0	100.0
Blantyre	87.1	3.9	2.3	5.3	1.3	0.1	100.0
Shire Valley	91.1	6.0	0.5	1.0	0.1	1.2	100.0
District							
Chitipa	87.9	5.3	4.2	1.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Karonga	81.2	3.2	4.4	8.0	3.2		100.0
Nkhatabay	91.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	0.9	0.2	100.0
Rumphi	90.4	3.9	2.3	3.4			100.0
Mzimba	95.0	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.1		100.0
Likoma	93.3	1.0	2.4	1.8		1.6	100.0
Mzuzu City	44.0	6.5	8.9	40.4	0.2		100.0
Kasungu	87.8	5.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	0.1	100.0
Nkhotakota	87.5	6.0	3.7	2.1	0.6		100.0
Ntchisi	94.4	1.5	2.5	1.1	0.4		100.0
Dowa	93.0	2.8	2.3	1.2	0.6		100.0
Salima	84.5	11.0	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.4	100.0
Lilongwe	82.1	9.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	0.2	100.0
Mchinji	87.6	9.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Dedza	92.5	4.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Ntcheu	92.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	2.2	0.1	100.0
Lilongwe City	29.1	7.6	12.9	48.7	0.6	1.1	100.0
Mangochi	90.0	4.5	0.9	1.0	3.6		100.0
Machinga	85.7	5.3	0.5	0.6	8.0		100.0
Zomba	94.5	3.7	0.3	0.3	1.1		100.0
Chiradzulu	95.5	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.3		100.0
Blantyre	94.5	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.0	0.2	100.0
Mwanza	90.1	2.2	3.7	0.8	3.2	0.1	100.0
Thyolo	93.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.2		100.0
Mulanje	92.5	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.8		100.0
Phalombe	89.0	8.6	0.2	0.3	1.9		100.0
Chikwawa	90.1	7.2	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	100.0
Nsanje	93.7	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	100.0
Balaka	89.2	6.5	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.2	100.0
Neno	96.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.1	100.0
Zomba City	42.1	8.8	18.8	28.3	2.0		100.0
Blantyre City	45.5	2.4	13.0	38.1	0.3	0.6	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.7: Average Number Number of Parcels per Holding, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Average (mean) Number of Parcels
Malawi	1.8
Region	
Northern	1.9
Central	1.7
Southern	1.7
ADD	
Karonga	1.9
Mzuzu	2.0
Kasungu	1.7
Salima	1.7
Lilongwe	1.8
Machinga	1.7
Blantyre	1.8
Shire Valley	1.7
District	
Chitipa	1.7
Karonga	2.1
Nkhatabay	2.0
Rumphi	1.9
Mzimba	2.0
Likoma	1.5
Mzuzu City	1.5
Kasungu	1.6
Nkhotakota	1.7
Ntchisi	1.8
Dowa	1.8
Salima	1.7
Lilongwe	1.9
Mchinji	1.5
Dedza	1.8
Ntcheu	1.7
Lilongwe City	1.5
Mangochi	1.6
Machinga	1.7
Zomba	1.9
Chiradzulu	1.6
Blantyre	1.7
Mwanza	1.5
Thyolo	1.6
Mulanje	2.0
Phalombe	2.3
Chikwawa	1.7
Nsanje	1.5
Balaka	1.7
Neno	1.6
Zomba City	1.3
Blantyre City	1.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Gardens by Number of Plots per Holding and Background Characteristics, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	One	Two	Three	More than Four	Total
Malawi	48.7	34.6	11.9	4.8	100.0
Region					
Northern	37.4	39.8	16.5	6.3	100.0
Central	50.9	32.8	11.6	4.8	100.0
Southern	49.4	35.1	11.0	4.5	100.0
ADD					
Karonga	36.9	41.9	15.3	5.9	100.0
Mzuzu	37.7	38.5	17.3	6.5	100.0
Kasungu	53.8	30.5	11.7	4.0	100.0
Salima	49.5	37.0	10.8	2.8	100.0
Lilongwe	49.2	33.4	11.7	5.7	100.0
Machinga	49.9	35.4	10.3	4.5	100.0
Blantyre	48.8	34.3	11.9	5.0	100.0
Shire Valley	49.9	37.8	9.8	2.5	100.0
Sex of household head					
Male	46.6	34.8	13.0	5.6	100.0
Female	51.8	34.4	10.2	3.5	100.0
District					
Chitipa	48.9	38.3	10.5	2.3	100.0
Karonga	29.4	42.0	20.3	8.3	100.0
Nkhatabay	39.6	36.6	16.2	7.6	100.0
Rumphi	35.7	45.6	12.7	6.0	100.0
Mzimba	33.3	39.8	19.6	7.3	100.0
Likoma	63.3	29.4	5.3	2.0	100.0
Mzuzu City	56.1	34.6	7.9	1.4	100.0
Kasungu	55.3	31.4	10.8	2.5	100.0
Nkhotakota	47.9	38.3	11.0	2.8	100.0
Ntchisi	46.2	34.8	15.2	3.8	100.0
Dowa	49.1	31.9	12.7	6.4	100.0
Salima	50.5	36.1	10.6	2.7	100.0
Lilongwe	44.2	36.5	11.8	7.5	100.0
Mchinji	62.6	25.2	9.5	2.7	100.0
Dedza	46.6	34.0	13.2	6.2	100.0
Ntcheu	48.4	34.3	13.4	4.0	100.0
Lilongwe City	68.0	22.5	7.2	2.3	100.0
Mangochi	54.5	34.6	7.1	3.8	100.0
Machinga	46.5	38.0	11.1	4.3	100.0
Zomba	42.7	35.2	15.1	7.0	100.0
Chiradzulu	57.6	30.1	10.1	2.2	100.0
Blantyre	51.0	35.3	10.4	3.4	100.0
Mwanza	62.2	30.7	5.4	1.8	100.0
Thyolo	57.1	30.6	9.3	3.0	100.0
Mulanje	32.5	43.5	15.8	8.2	100.0
Phalombe	26.8	39.7	21.4	12.2	100.0
Chikwawa	45.1	39.8	11.9	3.2	100.0
Nsanje	59.7	33.9	5.5	0.9	100.0
Balaka	52.2	34.9	10.0	2.8	100.0
Neno	55.8	34.2	8.5	1.6	100.0
Zomba City	72.5	22.9	3.6	1.0	100.0
Blantyre City	65.7	24.8	7.1	2.4	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.9: Average Holding Size, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Total Holding Size (Hectares)	Average (mean) Holding Size (Hectares)
Malawi	3543751.7	0.9
Region		
Northern	498,500.2	1.1
Central	1748338.0	1.0
Southern	1296913.6	0.7
ADD		
Karonga	182,413.1	1.1
Mzuzu	316,087.1	1.1
Kasungu	781,955.7	1.3
Salima	184,911.0	1.0
Lilongwe	781,471.3	0.9
Machinga	592,581.4	0.7
Blantyre	546,662.5	0.6
Shire Valley	157,669.7	0.9
Sex of household head		
Male	2371334.4	1.0
Female	1172306.8	0.7
District		
Chitipa	60,526.0	1.2
Karonga	60,523.8	0.8
Nkhatabay	49,957.9	1.0
Rumphi	61,363.3	1.3
Mzimba	231,988.6	1.2
Likoma	939.4	0.4
Mzuzu City	33,201.1	0.9
Kasungu	254,986.6	1.4
Nkhotakota	67,585.5	0.9
Ntchisi	119,156.4	1.5
Dowa	239,938.8	1.2
Salima	117,325.5	1.0
Lilongwe	360,157.3	0.9
Mchinji	167,874.0	1.1
Dedza	166,890.9	0.8
Ntcheu	129,289.9	0.7
Lilongwe City	125,133.2	0.9
Mangochi	225,328.9	0.8
Machinga	136,265.4	0.7
Zomba	129,459.2	0.7
Chiradzulu	42,388.4	0.4
Blantyre	75,458.7	0.7
Mwanza	24,982.6	0.7
Thyolo	97,886.6	0.6
Mulanje	101,359.8	0.6
Phalombe	80,058.8	0.7
Chikwawa	114,749.2	0.9
Nsanje	42,920.4	0.7
Balaka	90,642.8	0.8
Neno	32,898.1	1.0
Zomba City	10,885.2	0.6
Blantyre City	91,629.5	0.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Holdings by Size and Background Characteristics, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	0.200-0.499 HA	0.500-0.999 HA	1.000 - 2 HA +	3+ HA
Malawi	37.7	29.6	23.7	9.0
Region				
Northern	25.2	30.2	30.0	14.6
Central	29.1	29.8	28.5	12.5
Southern	48.6	29.3	17.6	4.4
ADD				
Karonga	26.4	30.3	29.7	13.6
Mzuzu	24.4	30.2	30.2	15.2
Kasungu	17.6	26.2	35.3	20.8
Salima	30.3	30.6	28.6	10.4
Lilongwe	36.6	32.0	24.0	7.3
Machinga	45.0	31.3	19.0	4.7
Blantyre	54.0	27.4	15.2	3.3
Shire Valley	39.8	28.8	22.9	8.5
Sex of household head				
Male	33.5	28.6	26.3	11.5
Female	44.2	31.2	19.5	5.1
District				
Chitipa	15.6	31.7	36.0	16.8
Karonga	40.1	31.5	20.7	7.7
Nkhatabay	32.4	27.8	26.8	13.0
Rumphi	16.5	26.9	37.2	19.4
Mzimba	18.8	30.8	33.6	16.9
Likoma	80.1	11.1	6.6	2.2
Mzuzu City	39.8	31.3	18.9	10.0
Kasungu	14.1	26.9	34.9	24.1
Nkhotakota	37.8	28.9	23.5	9.8
Ntchisi	7.8	25.1	39.6	27.4
Dowa	21.3	24.1	36.0	18.6
Salima	25.5	31.7	31.9	10.9
Lilongwe	31.1	31.6	28.6	8.7
Mchinji	22.5	28.9	32.6	16.0
Dedza	40.4	32.6	22.2	4.9
Ntcheu	39.6	37.2	19.0	4.2
Lilongwe City	42.3	25.8	20.3	11.5
Mangochi	42.0	32.4	19.9	5.7
Machinga	46.9	31.2	18.4	3.5
Zomba	49.7	29.5	16.6	4.2
Chiradzulu	69.2	23.5	6.4	0.8
Blantyre	49.7	31.5	14.5	4.2
Mwanza	44.3	31.1	21.8	2.8
Thyolo	61.8	23.7	12.2	2.3
Mulanje	58.5	25.6	13.7	2.2
Phalombe	44.0	32.8	19.5	3.7
Chikwawa	34.0	29.6	25.8	10.6
Nsanje	51.5	27.4	17.0	4.2
Balaka	39.0	32.2	23.5	5.3
Neno	30.6	29.4	29.2	10.8
Zomba City	59.2	28.6	9.3	3.0
Blantyre City	46.8	28.3	19.7	5.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Parcels by Size and Background Characteristics, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	< 0.100	0.100-0.199 HA	0.200-0.499 HA	0.500-0.999 HA	1.000 - 2 HA +	Average Parcel Size (Hectares)
Malawi	5.0	7.1	55.7	21.0	11.3	0.5
Region						
Northern	7.2	6.2	47.6	23.5	15.5	0.6
Central	2.0	4.1	53.0	25.0	15.9	0.6
Southern	7.1	10.1	60.4	16.5	5.9	0.4
Sex of household head						
Male	4.5	6.3	53.9	22.0	13.4	
Female	5.9	8.4	58.6	19.3	7.8	
ADD						
Karonga	7.8	7.4	47.8	21.9	15.1	0.5
Mzuzu	6.9	5.4	47.5	24.5	15.7	0.6
Kasungu	0.8	2.0	40.3	29.7	27.2	0.7
Salima	1.6	4.5	54.2	25.6	14.0	0.6
Lilongwe	2.8	5.3	60.8	22.0	9.1	0.5
Machinga	5.6	8.0	60.9	19.5	6.0	0.4
Blantyre	9.1	13.0	60.3	12.8	4.7	0.4
Shire Valley	4.2	4.9	58.2	21.0	11.6	0.5
District						
Chitipa	5.5	1.8	40.9	28.5	23.3	0.7
Karonga	11.6	12.6	53.4	16.4	6.0	0.4
Nkhatabay	9.4	8.0	48.1	21.8	12.6	0.5
Rumphi	3.3	3.6	44.6	25.2	23.3	0.7
Mzimba	6.3	4.5	46.2	25.9	17.1	0.6
Likoma	47.6	12.8	30.2	6.1	3.3	0.2
Mzuzu City	4.8	6.6	55.7	20.5	12.5	0.5
Kasungu	0.8	2.3	34.7	29.4	32.8	0.8
Nkhotakota	2.5	6.5	58.5	21.0	11.6	0.5
Ntchisi	0.2	1.5	34.4	31.8	32.1	0.8
Dowa	0.7	1.6	46.5	29.4	21.7	0.7
Salima	1.1	3.3	51.4	28.6	15.6	0.6
Lilongwe	2.8	4.6	59.3	23.0	10.3	0.5
Mchinji	1.2	2.3	42.3	29.0	25.1	0.7
Dedza	2.5	6.7	66.6	18.3	5.9	0.4
Ntcheu	4.3	7.0	62.0	21.3	5.4	0.4
Lilongwe City	1.5	2.6	52.9	26.8	16.2	0.6
Mangochi	5.9	7.0	54.5	24.8	7.8	0.5
Machinga	4.1	8.3	66.6	16.4	4.6	0.4
Zomba	8.1	10.4	64.5	13.3	3.6	0.4
Chiradzulu	4.7	22.4	65.2	6.6	1.1	0.3
Blantyre	6.2	8.4	66.1	14.5	4.8	0.4
Mwanza	3.1	5.5	59.0	24.7	7.8	0.5
Thyolo	11.2	13.7	57.3	14.3	3.4	0.3
Mulanje	12.9	18.1	59.7	5.6	3.7	0.3
Phalombe	12.9	12.9	61.0	10.2	3.0	0.3
Chikwawa	3.1	5.1	56.3	22.6	13.0	0.5
Nsanje	6.9	4.6	63.0	17.3	8.3	0.5
Balaka	3.3	5.5	58.5	23.9	8.7	0.5
Neno	1.8	2.9	48.1	30.0	17.2	0.6
Zomba City	2.6	5.4	69.2	16.7	6.0	0.4
Blantyre City	3.7	4.5	59.0	23.4	9.4	0.5

X
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.12: Percentage distribution of number of plots by parcel, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	One	Two	Three	More than Four	
Malawi	71.0	21.1	5.8	2.1	100.0
Region					
Northern	67.8	20.4	7.6	4.2	100.0
Central	68.6	22.9	6.5	1.9	100.0
Southern	74.2	19.5	4.6	1.7	100.0
ADD					
Karonga	65.6	22.6	6.6	5.2	100.0
Mzuzu	69.1	19.1	8.2	3.6	100.0
Kasungu	57.3	28.6	11.1	3.0	100.0
Salima	77.2	18.9	3.3	0.7	100.0
Lilongwe	74.0	20.1	4.3	1.5	100.0
Machinga	73.7	19.0	4.9	2.4	100.0
Blantyre	76.3	18.2	4.2	1.3	100.0
Shire Valley	65.5	28.4	5.0	1.1	100.0
District					
Chitipa	63.6	25.8	7.0	3.6	100.0
Karonga	74.0	18.2	4.2	3.6	100.0
Nkhatabay	70.3	19.4	5.7	4.6	100.0
Rumphi	53.0	27.1	10.5	9.5	100.0
Mzimba	68.8	18.8	9.4	3.0	100.0
Likoma	67.2	21.7	6.8	4.2	100.0
Mzuzu City	68.8	20.6	4.6	5.9	100.0
Kasungu	53.3	29.5	13.2	4.0	100.0
Nkhotakota	80.9	16.6	2.4	0.1	100.0
Ntchisi	56.3	30.3	10.8	2.6	100.0
Dowa	63.7	25.4	8.5	2.5	100.0
Salima	74.7	20.4	3.9	1.1	100.0
Lilongwe	71.5	20.9	5.4	2.2	100.0
Mchinji	53.6	31.5	12.3	2.5	100.0
Dedza	73.8	20.9	4.1	1.2	100.0
Ntcheu	76.1	19.4	3.5	0.9	100.0
Lilongwe City	80.4	16.4	2.4	0.8	100.0
Mangochi	70.1	22.7	5.0	2.2	100.0
Machinga	71.3	18.1	6.6	4.0	100.0
Zomba	81.0	14.3	2.9	1.8	100.0
Chiradzulu	83.4	13.5	2.9	0.2	100.0
Blantyre	67.7	24.1	6.9	1.3	100.0
Mwanza	82.7	16.1	1.0	0.2	100.0
Thyolo	73.2	20.8	4.2	1.8	100.0
Mulanje	74.4	20.1	4.4	1.1	100.0
Phalombe	83.0	13.1	2.3	1.5	100.0
Chikwawa	66.9	27.7	4.6	0.9	100.0
Nsanje	62.3	29.9	6.1	1.6	100.0
Balaka	72.8	20.6	5.4	1.2	100.0
Neno	69.9	20.8	7.5	1.7	100.0
Zomba City	74.4	19.3	3.9	2.4	100.0
Blantyre City	78.9	15.3	4.4	1.4	100.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 3.13: Proportion of Households that had land disputes in the last 10 years and whom they had a dispute with

	Proportion with dispute	Relative from husband side	Relative from wife side	Other relative	Non-relative	Village headman	Politicians	Other
Malawi	13.3	19.4	19.9	19.0	35.2	5.1	0.1	4.0
Region								
Northern	14.2	36.6	3.7	17.5	36.8	6.3	0.2	1.8
Central	12.5	22.4	21.0	18.9	30.7	5.0	0.1	5.0
Southern	13.9	12.6	23.1	19.4	38.5	4.9	0.0	3.6
ADD								
Karonga	8.2	39.4	2.8	13.6	36.8	4.8		5.5
Mzuzu	17.9	35.8	4.0	18.6	36.8	6.7	0.2	0.8
Kasungu	12.6	28.6	15.1	21.8	28.8	5.0	0.2	4.0
Salima	10.7	8.0	19.3	16.4	36.7	16.1	0.5	7.0
Lilongwe	12.8	20.9	25.3	17.5	30.9	3.1		5.4
Machinga	14.8	9.9	21.1	18.5	43.4	6.3		2.9
Blantyre	12.4	11.5	26.5	23.7	31.6	4.1		4.5
Shire Valley	17.0	26.9	19.4	7.5	42.9	2.6	0.2	3.2
District								
Chitipa	6.6	44.8	3.1	8.6	33.9	5.6		4.0
Karonga	6.9	40.5	1.0	3.4	50.8	1.7		2.5
Nkhatabay	21.5	24.5	3.4	18.9	40.3	16.5	1.1	1.2
Rumphi	11.7	35.2	4.2	26.0	25.7	7.2		9.1
Mzimba	18.7	40.2	3.2	18.9	35.4	3.9		0.3
Likoma	20.5	16.4	26.2	26.8	36.6	0.8		
Mzuzu City	8.8	28.2	11.7	13.8	40.6	6.8		5.6
Kasungu	10.5	25.5	11.1	19.7	36.0	6.1		2.4
Nkhotakota	7.0	13.7	0.3	18.2	48.1	21.3		2.7
Ntchisi	14.5	29.4	13.0	23.8	33.3	5.3		5.6
Dowa	12.1	34.0	16.7	24.3	19.8	3.9		5.2
Salima	13.1	6.0	26.0	15.8	32.7	14.3	0.7	8.4
Lilongwe	11.7	27.0	25.1	20.8	23.2	3.6		5.0
Mchinji	14.8	25.4	18.1	19.7	29.5	4.9	0.7	3.3
Dedza	14.3	19.3	25.0	13.2	34.3	0.9		7.7
Ntcheu	15.4	13.9	30.4	20.6	33.0	2.0		3.4
Lilongwe City	10.4	18.6	16.8	10.3	43.9	7.8		5.1
Mangochi	15.1	12.9	16.9	15.5	46.6	6.4		3.7
Machinga	17.0	7.6	27.0	19.2	39.4	5.9		2.1
Zomba	11.7	12.4	22.4	16.2	42.8	6.4		2.7
Chiradzulu	13.7	10.9	31.4	29.4	24.4	4.6		0.8
Blantyre	11.7	14.1	24.8	18.7	38.5	3.1		6.0
Mwanza	11.4	6.6	32.8	14.3	44.5	3.7		2.8
Thyolo	13.7	14.0	24.0	29.5	26.5	5.4		2.7
Mulanje	9.4	6.4	33.4	23.5	31.8	1.3		4.4
Phalombe	16.1	11.7	29.7	17.9	33.5	5.2		3.6
Chikwawa	18.0	27.9	21.9	8.5	40.3	2.2	0.3	1.9
Nsanje	14.8	24.3	13.3	5.2	49.2	3.9		6.4
Balaka	15.6	3.0	17.3	28.9	43.4	7.2		3.0
Neno	19.2	11.0	19.2	8.7	51.6	5.2		6.2
Zomba City	14.2	12.9	28.1	10.4	46.0	2.3		3.3
Blantyre City	9.0	12.7	14.8	33.1	22.5	3.7		11.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.1: Proportion of Holdings in the Household Sector reporting crops, by Background Characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Agricultural Holdings	Cultivated in Major season	Cultivated in Dimba season	Cultivated in Both Major and Dimba Seasons
Malawi	29,782.0	97.7	46.5	46.2
Region				
Northern	4,860.0	96.2	44.1	43.8
Central	10,871.0	97.4	54.4	54.2
Southern	14,051.0	98.5	39.7	39.4
ADD				
Karonga	2,169.0	96.2	34.8	34.7
Mzuzu	2,691.0	96.2	49.8	49.4
Kasungu	4,315.0	99.4	62.0	61.9
Salima	1,684.0	93.8	34.4	34.2
Lilongwe	4,872.0	96.9	53.8	53.5
Machinga	5,123.0	99.4	40.9	40.7
Blantyre	7,160.0	98.5	39.3	39.1
Shire Valley	1,768.0	94.5	36.1	34.9
District				
Chitipa	682.0	98.9	33.2	33.1
Karonga	797.0	92.3	30.8	30.8
Nkhatabay	672.0	93.5	45.1	44.4
Rumphi	690.0	99.7	43.1	43.1
Mzimba	1,268.0	99.4	53.2	53.0
Likoma	235.0	86.6	44.6	43.9
Mzuzu City	516.0	85.5	40.3	39.7
Kasungu	1,167.0	98.8	42.1	42.1
Nkhotakota	840.0	97.2	41.1	40.5
Ntchisi	847.0	99.9	53.1	53.1
Dowa	1,223.0	99.6	68.3	68.1
Salima	844.0	91.8	30.3	30.3
Lilongwe	1,572.0	97.9	68.4	67.9
Mchinji	1,078.0	99.7	84.3	84.1
Dedza	1,209.0	99.7	66.9	66.7
Ntcheu	1,187.0	99.9	34.1	34.1
Lilongwe City	904.0	87.1	21.7	21.3
Mangochi	1,386.0	99.1	42.9	42.7
Machinga	1,174.0	99.7	41.6	41.4
Zomba	1,179.0	99.8	48.2	48.1
Chiradzulu	909.0	100.0	32.8	32.7
Blantyre	955.0	99.0	37.5	37.5
Mwanza	585.0	99.9	41.2	41.2
Thyolo	1,211.0	98.4	53.8	53.3
Mulanje	1,185.0	100.0	41.2	41.2
Phalombe	965.0	99.2	39.1	39.1
Chikwawa	1,029.0	92.7	34.6	33.3
Nsanje	739.0	98.5	39.4	38.2
Balaka	946.0	99.9	26.3	26.1
Neno	602.0	99.1	52.0	51.3
Zomba City	438.0	91.5	19.2	18.7
Blantyre City	748.0	93.9	19.4	19.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.2: Proportion of Plots that Had Irrigation Infrastructure among cultivated plots, according to background characteristics, Agricultural Year 2023/2024

	Plot Irrigated	Irrigation Method used on the plot					
		Watering can	Hose pipe	Sprinkler	Drip irrigation	Flooding	Other
Malawi	3.0	68.0	3.6	0.7	2.6	16.7	8.3
Region							
Northern	3.1	68.5	1.3	2.8	1.8	22.6	3.0
Central	2.2	75.4	3.4	0.6	0.8	13.2	6.7
Southern	3.7	63.7	4.3	0.2	3.8	17.3	10.7
ADD							
Karonga	2.5	31.3	3.6	1.3	3.9	56.0	4.0
Mzuzu	3.5	86.0	0.3	3.5	0.8	6.9	2.5
Kasungu	1.3	89.3	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.4	3.0
Salima	1.8	49.1	13.0	0.8		31.0	6.0
Lilongwe	2.9	73.8	2.7	0.2	0.6	14.7	8.0
Machinga	3.3	62.0	5.5	0.2	6.5	12.4	13.3
Blantyre	4.1	69.9	1.8		1.7	16.8	9.8
Shire Valley	4.2	41.5	12.0	1.3	3.8	36.1	5.3
District							
Chitipa	1.9	67.2	1.6	6.9		14.7	9.6
Karonga	3.6	9.3	4.8		1.9	83.5	0.5
Nkhatabay	2.4	49.9				44.0	6.1
Rumphi	1.6	64.0	1.6		13.0	11.6	9.7
Mzimba	3.2	95.4		4.2		0.5	
Likoma	7.5	70.4	14.5	5.8		3.0	6.3
Mzuzu City	7.3	80.1	0.5	3.2	3.6	5.3	7.3
Kasungu	0.9	87.8	4.3		2.2	5.7	
Nkhotakota	1.3	51.0	33.0			16.0	
Ntchisi	0.3	38.8	29.1			12.9	19.2
Dowa	1.5	88.5		2.9	2.9	1.8	3.9
Salima	2.1	48.4	5.3	1.1		36.9	8.3
Lilongwe	3.8	76.7	1.3			11.6	10.4
Mchinji	2.1	96.3	0.6	0.9			2.2
Dedza	1.7	54.3	3.4			35.7	6.6
Ntcheu	2.8	79.0	7.0	0.8	0.8	8.6	3.8
Lilongwe City	2.0	74.3	2.5	1.2	5.9	14.9	1.2
Mangochi	3.0	74.2	3.0		9.5	4.5	8.9
Machinga	3.5	61.3	0.7	0.7	7.8	14.0	15.6
Zomba	3.9	54.7	6.8		3.9	17.3	17.3
Chiradzulu	3.9	84.8				9.5	5.7
Blantyre	4.5	66.2	2.9		1.0	13.9	16.0
Mwanza	1.8	69.2	7.3		2.0	3.6	17.9
Thyolo	4.6	80.3	0.3		0.9	5.7	12.9
Mulanje	4.5	57.8	0.5		1.9	30.7	9.0
Phalombe	3.3	67.1	7.6		3.6	20.1	1.7
Chikwawa	4.2	41.3	15.8	1.8	2.2	38.7	0.3
Nsanje	4.0	42.2	3.1		7.5	29.9	17.4
Balaka	2.4	44.0	25.5			19.8	10.8
Neno	2.2	88.8	2.3		5.1	1.9	2.0
Zomba City	1.8	70.6			6.2	17.2	6.1
Blantyre City	4.1	71.6			2.1	16.1	10.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.3: Total Area Under Irrigation on cultivated plots, according to background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024

	Total Plot Area (HA) Irrigated	Percent
Malawi	69,469.0	2.2
Region		
Northern	9,334.1	0.3
Central	23,704.1	0.8
Southern	36,430.7	1.2
ADD		
Karonga	2,792.1	0.1
Mzuzu	6,542.0	0.2
Kasungu	6,279.5	0.2
Salima	2,417.0	0.1
Lilongwe	15,007.5	0.5
Machinga	13,589.5	0.4
Blantyre	17,760.0	0.6
Shire Valley	5,081.3	0.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.4: Proportion of Household use of fertilizers, pesticides, major season, Agricultural season 2023/2024

	Applied Organic Fertilizer	Applied Inorganic Fertilizer	Applied Pesticides
Malawi	52.2	69.0	15.5
Region			
Northern	35.5	79.3	18.5
Central	54.4	79.8	18.0
Southern	54.2	56.6	12.4
ADD			
Karonga	29.8	76.8	25.8
Mzuzu	38.9	80.7	14.1
Kasungu	53.5	81.0	20.3
Salima	45.0	72.7	20.8
Lilongwe	56.9	80.4	15.9
Machinga	59.9	58.9	9.0
Blantyre	56.3	62.7	8.7
Shire Valley	18.7	17.7	45.3
District			
Chitipa	26.0	91.5	15.7
Karonga	21.2	58.8	32.1
Nkhatabay	23.9	56.5	15.3
Rumphi	47.4	89.3	26.6
Mzimba	39.7	85.7	13.4
Likoma	44.5	77.5	15.4
Mzuzu City	54.5	87.6	16.2
Kasungu	50.5	79.0	15.6
Nkhotakota	24.8	70.6	15.6
Ntchisi	55.2	82.6	31.4
Dowa	58.7	81.2	24.5
Salima	58.0	74.1	24.1
Lilongwe	61.8	79.0	17.7
Mchinji	49.4	82.3	14.4
Dedza	58.2	79.0	14.9
Ntcheu	49.8	80.9	17.7
Lilongwe City	50.4	85.9	10.4
Mangochi	55.0	50.8	7.9
Machinga	60.1	58.7	6.6
Zomba	63.1	75.1	10.8
Chiradzulu	52.6	73.4	6.8
Blantyre	58.1	61.0	7.8
Mwanza	52.0	65.8	2.7
Thyolo	49.2	66.8	8.9
Mulanje	62.3	50.1	8.8
Phalombe	65.4	48.4	11.9
Chikwawa	22.0	20.0	53.3
Nsanje	12.0	13.1	29.1
Balaka	66.7	49.1	13.5
Neno	56.4	57.0	9.4
Zomba City	60.4	81.9	6.6
Blantyre City	52.1	81.5	9.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.5: Proportion of households who received any agricultural related information during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Received any advice on agricultural practices	Did Not receive advice
Malawi	38.7	61.3
Region		
Northern	34.9	65.1
Central	44.4	55.6
Southern	34.3	65.7
ADD		
Karonga	36.9	63.1
Mzuzu	33.7	66.3
Kasungu	46.2	53.8
Salima	40.3	59.7
Lilongwe	44.2	55.8
Machinga	31.5	68.5
Blantyre	38.3	61.7
Shire Valley	28.1	71.9
District		
Chitipa	35.7	64.3
Karonga	37.4	62.6
Nkhatabay	27.6	72.4
Rumphi	37.4	62.6
Mzimba	33.9	66.1
Likoma	46.2	53.8
Mzuzu City	39.8	60.2
Kasungu	48.5	51.5
Nkhotakota	30.6	69.4
Ntchisi	46.9	53.1
Dowa	45.3	54.7
Salima	46.2	53.8
Lilongwe	44.5	55.5
Mchinji	44.0	56.0
Dedza	40.4	59.6
Ntcheu	44.4	55.6
Lilongwe City	48.2	51.8
Mangochi	32.2	67.8
Machinga	28.6	71.4
Zomba	25.8	74.2
Chiradzulu	38.2	61.8
Blantyre	40.6	59.4
Mwanza	35.3	64.7
Thyolo	36.2	63.8
Mulanje	31.9	68.1
Phalombe	49.8	50.2
Chikwawa	26.9	73.1
Nsanje	30.7	69.3
Balaka	42.1	57.9
Neno	38.4	61.6
Zomba City	44.9	55.1
Blantyre City	38.9	61.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.6: Proportion of households who received any agricultural related information by source of advice during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Radio	Television	Internet	Extension officers	Farmer to farmer	Farmers' associations	Neighbour	Phone	Other
Malawi	53.3	2.3	1.1	20.2	9.0	2.0	5.3	4.0	2.9
Region									
Northern	43.9	5.4	1.2	26.8	8.7	2.2	5.5	2.3	4.0
Central	55.0	1.9	1.1	19.3	8.3	1.7	5.5	5.1	2.1
Southern	53.6	1.9	1.0	19.6	9.9	2.2	5.1	3.1	3.6
ADD									
Karonga	40.0	3.3	0.4	37.1	8.6	1.6	3.7	1.2	4.1
Mzuzu	46.6	6.8	1.7	19.9	8.8	2.5	6.8	3.1	3.9
Kasungu	59.0	1.3	0.5	15.2	8.9	2.4	4.8	6.6	1.3
Salima	50.7	1.1	0.4	23.2	10.6	2.5	4.7	4.9	2.0
Lilongwe	53.1	2.5	1.6	21.3	7.5	1.1	6.1	4.2	2.7
Machinga	55.0	1.2	0.9	20.6	7.3	2.3	6.0	3.6	3.2
Blantyre	52.5	2.6	1.0	18.8	12.4	2.3	4.3	2.4	3.6
Shire Valley	54.1	1.0	1.5	20.6	6.3	1.0	5.7	5.1	4.8
District									
Chitipa	35.1	3.5	0.2	43.5	6.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	5.7
Karonga	50.7	2.5	0.5	26.1	11.1	0.7	5.4	0.5	2.5
Nkhatabay	45.5	8.4	3.1	22.9	6.6	2.2	5.1	3.4	2.8
Rumphi	26.8	4.6	0.5	48.9	6.5	2.9	2.9	1.6	5.2
Mzimba	48.1	4.4	0.9	20.8	10.3	2.9	4.5	3.5	4.5
Likoma	30.1	18.9	5.6	44.2	0.3			0.3	0.7
Mzuzu City	43.0	13.7	3.0	11.9	5.6	1.3	17.1	1.7	2.5
Kasungu	62.1	1.3	0.7	11.2	9.9	3.4	2.6	7.0	1.6
Nkhotakota	55.2	2.1	0.5	21.0	6.6	1.2	8.7	3.7	1.1
Ntchisi	57.2	0.8		23.0	7.1	1.4	3.0	6.6	0.9
Dowa	58.0	1.3	0.9	15.3	9.3	2.3	7.0	4.4	1.5
Salima	49.0	0.6	0.3	24.0	12.2	3.1	3.0	5.4	2.4
Lilongwe	52.4	0.4	0.1	24.6	7.9	1.2	6.6	3.2	3.5
Mchinji	56.9	1.5		16.1	7.9	1.5	6.1	8.9	1.0
Dedza	43.3	0.8	0.9	32.1	7.3	1.0	9.5	2.4	2.8
Ntcheu	60.2	1.2	0.6	14.7	9.6	1.9	4.6	5.3	1.8
Lilongwe City	58.5	10.2	6.8	8.2	4.9		2.3	7.5	1.6
Mangochi	55.1	1.1	0.1	21.5	9.1	0.8	7.8	2.6	1.8
Machinga	50.9	0.5	1.9	21.4	6.4	3.4	7.5	1.5	6.6
Zomba	55.2	0.7	0.5	22.9	5.9	3.7	3.3	4.8	3.1
Chiradzulu	54.6	0.8	0.4	22.9	9.1	0.8	8.4	0.9	2.2
Blantyre	53.8	2.7	0.6	19.8	13.6	1.6	2.3	3.4	2.2
Mwanza	50.2	2.9	2.0	25.4	13.0	0.6	1.8	1.9	2.2
Thyolo	50.7	0.6		20.2	15.8	3.2	4.7	1.3	3.4
Mulanje	52.0	1.1		20.6	7.9	4.0	5.2	4.0	5.2
Phalombe	59.3	0.7	0.1	16.8	8.9	1.7	4.3	2.9	5.2
Chikwawa	55.2	0.7	2.2	18.5	7.8	1.0	5.5	5.5	3.6
Nsanje	51.9	1.6		24.5	3.4	1.1	6.2	4.2	7.0
Balaka	59.8	0.3	1.7	17.4	6.2	2.3	3.7	6.4	2.2
Neno	52.1		1.0	32.2	6.6	0.9	3.1	1.3	3.0
Zomba City	52.7	13.7	1.0	9.3	7.1	2.9	3.9	6.1	3.3
Blantyre City	45.7	11.0	4.9	8.2	19.2	2.8	3.0	2.2	3.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.7: Proportion of households who received any agricultural related information by type of information during the Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Weather	Crop varieties	New agricultural practices	Plant diseases & pests	Water & Irrigation	Marketing
Malawi	60.8	54.4	40.4	21.6	15.4	11.3
Region						
Northern	50.6	58.3	35.8	14.8	12.0	9.9
Central	64.5	55.7	42.9	23.8	17.3	14.8
Southern	59.0	51.7	38.6	20.7	14.1	7.4
ADD						
Karonga	57.5	60.1	37.3	16.1	13.6	10.3
Mzuzu	46.0	57.1	34.8	13.9	10.9	9.7
Kasungu	65.3	57.6	41.4	23.3	17.3	14.3
Salima	62.4	53.7	37.1	23.2	13.5	15.3
Lilongwe	64.3	54.9	45.0	24.3	18.0	15.1
Machinga	57.1	47.0	40.5	20.7	13.9	8.0
Blantyre	57.4	56.4	40.6	21.7	14.7	6.9
Shire Valley	78.5	45.8	16.8	13.8	11.2	7.4
District						
Chitipa	58.2	70.6	41.8	17.4	12.2	12.4
Karonga	59.2	65.3	34.0	16.5	18.8	12.5
Nkhatabay	50.3	52.0	25.7	15.6	15.8	10.6
Rumphi	54.1	40.6	38.5	14.2	6.1	4.2
Mzimba	48.6	58.0	37.2	14.2	9.4	9.7
Likoma	33.2	34.8	16.1	21.9	7.5	16.7
Mzuzu City	33.3	59.6	34.7	10.9	12.7	8.2
Kasungu	69.4	60.0	39.4	26.5	16.3	11.8
Nkhotakota	63.1	57.4	57.0	36.7	25.3	17.1
Ntchisi	67.2	43.7	41.7	13.6	8.4	13.6
Dowa	60.2	65.8	44.6	30.2	26.0	18.7
Salima	62.2	52.2	29.1	17.8	8.8	14.6
Lilongwe	59.7	52.6	42.6	26.9	22.6	20.2
Mchinji	65.4	51.1	39.9	15.1	12.2	12.2
Dedza	68.2	57.1	53.8	25.6	14.1	13.2
Ntcheu	73.0	50.1	39.7	17.4	12.0	10.1
Lilongwe City	61.6	62.5	45.9	23.6	17.9	10.7
Mangochi	56.4	40.6	37.3	27.5	13.6	6.9
Machinga	51.6	50.8	47.7	18.8	21.3	8.7
Zomba	56.4	60.0	39.3	15.3	16.2	11.2
Chiradzulu	52.3	62.0	40.0	23.6	10.8	4.5
Blantyre	61.1	54.6	37.5	23.9	11.8	8.2
Mwanza	72.6	52.9	53.1	10.8	11.9	3.5
Thyolo	53.5	62.1	36.1	21.9	22.7	8.8
Mulanje	68.1	62.3	43.5	27.7	13.2	13.8
Phalombe	74.7	47.5	28.5	15.4	9.1	4.5
Chikwawa	75.4	51.2	18.4	17.1	15.9	8.5
Nsanje	84.2	35.4	13.7	7.7	2.4	5.1
Balaka	65.8	41.4	38.3	17.2	3.7	6.6
Neno	62.2	54.9	41.4	19.6	22.6	6.9
Zomba City	56.7	49.0	46.3	9.0	13.7	5.4
Blantyre City	27.0	51.1	56.6	21.8	16.6	0.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.8: Proportion of households who own various farm equipment by type of equipment, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Hoes	Slashers	Axes	Sprayers	Grain Mill	Panga knives	Watering can	Ploughs	Oxcarts	Treadle pump
Malawi	97.4	22.9	47.3	11.5	0.3	54.5	27.4	0.9	2.7	0.6
Region										
Northern	97.3	37.0	73.2	14.6	0.2	44.8	32.4	6.6	5.3	0.4
Central	97.1	26.6	51.7	15.1	0.5	61.9	37.3	0.2	4.5	0.9
Southern	97.7	15.8	36.6	7.4	0.0	50.0	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.4
ADD										
Karonga	97.3	36.4	72.2	16.0	0.0	40.0	21.6	9.0	4.9	0.4
Mzuzu	97.3	37.4	73.8	13.7	0.2	47.6	39.1	5.1	5.6	0.4
Kasungu	98.4	26.2	61.5	15.7	0.0	61.3	47.1	0.3	4.8	0.8
Salima	97.3	32.6	45.0	14.0	0.1	54.6	12.5	0.1	2.1	0.3
Lilongwe	96.2	25.6	46.8	15.1	0.9	63.9	36.4	0.2	4.9	1.0
Machinga	98.4	18.7	36.5	5.7	0.0	51.1	15.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Blantyre	96.9	13.4	35.9	7.4	0.1	47.8	20.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Shire Valley	98.7	14.5	40.1	15.1	0.1	55.6	7.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
Karonga	97.3	36.4	72.2	16.0	0.0	40.0	21.6	9.0	4.9	0.4
Mzuzu	97.3	37.4	73.8	13.7	0.2	47.6	39.1	5.1	5.6	0.4
Kasungu	98.4	26.2	61.5	15.7	0.0	61.3	47.1	0.3	4.8	0.8
Salima	97.3	32.6	45.0	14.0	0.1	54.6	12.5	0.1	2.1	0.3
Lilongwe	96.2	25.6	46.8	15.1	0.9	63.9	36.4	0.2	4.9	1.0
Machinga	98.4	18.7	36.5	5.7	0.0	51.1	15.5	0.1	0.2	0.6
Blantyre	96.9	13.4	35.9	7.4	0.1	47.8	20.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Shire Valley	98.7	14.5	40.1	15.1	0.1	55.6	7.3	0.1	0.6	0.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.9: Proportion of households who own various farm structures by type of structure, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Chicken house	Livestock kraal	Poultry kraal	Drying area	Storage house	Granary	Pig sty
Malawi	18.1	13.4	2.8	5.2	6.1	1.3	5.7
Region							
Northern	29.4	15.9	5.5	8.5	12.9	2.0	9.0
Central	21.0	16.0	2.8	4.8	5.9	2.1	8.7
Southern	12.6	10.3	2.1	4.8	4.6	0.3	2.1
ADD							
Karonga	32.5	14.4	4.8	8.3	15.7	1.8	9.4
Mzuzu	27.6	16.8	5.9	8.6	11.1	2.2	8.8
Kasungu	26.6	19.8	4.0	6.3	7.8	2.8	11.6
Salima	22.2	15.4	3.0	4.0	2.9	0.8	2.4
Lilongwe	17.1	13.6	2.0	4.0	5.3	1.9	8.1
Machinga	14.3	9.8	2.5	4.6	5.3	0.6	0.7
Blantyre	10.6	10.4	1.4	5.4	4.7	0.1	3.2
Shire Valley	14.5	11.6	3.7	2.7	1.5	0.1	3.4
Karonga	32.5	14.4	4.8	8.3	15.7	1.8	9.4
Mzuzu	27.6	16.8	5.9	8.6	11.1	2.2	8.8
Kasungu	26.6	19.8	4.0	6.3	7.8	2.8	11.6
Salima	22.2	15.4	3.0	4.0	2.9	0.8	2.4
Lilongwe	17.1	13.6	2.0	4.0	5.3	1.9	8.1
Machinga	14.3	9.8	2.5	4.6	5.3	0.6	0.7
Blantyre	10.6	10.4	1.4	5.4	4.7	0.1	3.2
Shire Valley	14.5	11.6	3.7	2.7	1.5	0.1	3.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.10: Proportion of Households that cultivated in the main season that got inputs through the AIP Program, Agricultural season 2023/2024

Malawi	26.2
Region	
Northern	30.2
Central	30.3
Southern	21.5
ADD	
Karonga	26.8
Mzuzu	32.3
Kasungu	29.8
Salima	36.2
Lilongwe	29.3
Machinga	21.8
Blantyre	22.6
Shire Valley	15.3
Karonga	26.8
Mzuzu	32.3
Kasungu	29.8
Salima	36.2
Lilongwe	29.3
Machinga	21.8
Blantyre	22.6
Shire Valley	15.3
District	
Chitipa	36.3
Karonga	17.8
Nkhatabay	23.7
Rumphi	30.6
Mzimba	37.6
Likoma	30.4
Mzuzu City	17.1
Kasungu	21.9
Nkhotakota	36.3
Ntchisi	39.7
Dowa	35.1
Salima	36.2
Lilongwe	35.4
Mchinji	27.2
Dedza	29.7
Ntcheu	26.9
Lilongwe City	14.9
Mangochi	19.9
Machinga	20.0
Zomba	25.5
Chiradzulu	25.3
Blantyre	30.4
Mwanza	23.8
Thyolo	23.3
Mulanje	15.0
Phalombe	20.3
Chikwawa	18.3
Nsanje	9.1
Balaka	23.4
Neno	23.8
Zomba City	21.2
Blantyre City	24.7
Sex of household head	
Male	27.0
Female	24.9

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.11: Household use of Labour Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Agricultural Holdings	Used household workers	Used Free/exchange labor	Used Hired labor
Malawi				
Malawi	29,782.0	77.6	30.0	36.2
Region				
Northern	4,860.0	72.1	27.6	43.0
Central	10,871.0	73.3	37.0	41.1
Southern	14,051.0	82.9	24.0	30.0
Sex of household head				
Male	19,006.0	75.2	30.6	40.1
Female	10,772.0	81.2	28.9	30.2
ADD				
Karonga	2,169.0	65.8	30.8	42.4
Mzuzu	2,691.0	75.9	25.6	43.3
Kasungu	4,315.0	70.3	36.5	40.7
Salima	1,684.0	74.7	26.9	33.7
Lilongwe	4,872.0	75.0	39.5	43.0
Machinga	5,123.0	83.1	26.1	28.4
Blantyre	7,160.0	82.8	24.7	33.2
Shire Valley	1,768.0	82.6	12.1	22.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.12: Proportion of households that used hired labour for Land Preparation and Weeding, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Land Preparation			Weeding		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Malawi						
Malawi	24.6	13.8	0.9	19.1	14.3	1.4
Region						
Northern	31.3	14.7	1.0	21.9	15.3	1.2
Central	27.7	18.5	0.8	22.3	18.3	0.9
Southern	20.1	9.3	1.0	15.5	10.4	1.9
Sex of household head						
Male	28.2	15.9	0.9	22.2	16.4	1.3
Female	19.0	10.5	0.9	14.2	11.1	1.5
ADD						
Karonga	31.7	13.1	0.8	21.3	15.6	0.6
Mzuzu	31.0	15.6	1.0	22.3	15.2	1.6
Kasungu	26.4	17.3	0.7	21.3	16.5	0.6
Salima	21.6	13.7	1.3	16.6	12.1	0.9
Lilongwe	29.9	20.3	0.7	24.2	20.8	1.2
Machinga	17.2	8.7	1.5	13.7	10.2	2.7
Blantyre	24.4	9.9	0.7	18.4	11.1	1.5
Shire Valley	13.4	8.8	0.1	9.3	8.1	0.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.13: Proportion of households that used hired labour for Harvest and Post Harvest Activities, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Harvesting			Post Harvest Activities		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Malawi						
Malawi	13.4	14.3	0.9	4.5	6.4	3.0
Region						
Northern	14.2	16.4	0.9	7.2	7.8	1.8
Central	17.9	19.9	0.9	5.3	8.0	2.0
Southern	9.0	8.7	0.9	3.1	4.6	4.2
Sex of household head						
Male	16.0	16.9	0.9	5.6	7.7	3.0
Female	9.2	10.3	0.9	2.9	4.3	3.0
ADD						
Karonga	13.8	19.4	0.9	8.5	7.7	1.5
Mzuzu	14.4	14.6	1.0	6.4	7.9	2.1
Kasungu	15.2	17.2	0.6	5.9	7.8	0.9
Salima	10.9	10.1	0.2	4.1	4.1	3.1
Lilongwe	21.2	23.8	1.2	5.2	8.9	2.6
Machinga	7.0	7.5	0.8	2.3	3.7	4.6
Blantyre	12.1	10.8	1.1	4.2	5.9	4.3
Shire Valley	3.4	3.7	0.5	1.3	1.9	1.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.14: Proportion of households engaged in crop farming that used hired labour, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Land Preparation	Weeding	Harvesting	Post Harvest Activities
Malawi				
Malawi	28.9	25.0	19.7	10.6
Region				
Northern	35.4	27.9	22.4	13.3
Central	32.9	28.9	26.0	11.5
Southern	23.7	20.7	13.3	9.0
Sex of household head				
Male	32.5	28.0	23.0	12.2
Female	23.4	20.2	14.7	8.0
ADD				
Karonga	34.6	27.7	24.8	13.6
Mzuzu	35.8	28.0	20.9	13.2
Kasungu	31.3	27.0	22.9	11.1
Salima	27.7	22.3	16.1	8.7
Lilongwe	35.1	31.6	30.2	12.5
Machinga	21.1	19.7	10.9	8.0
Blantyre	27.6	23.0	17.1	11.0
Shire Valley	16.9	13.7	5.7	3.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.15: Proportion of households that Used Free labour for Land Preparation and Weeding, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Land Preparation			Weeding		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Malawi						
Malawi	7.1	8.1	1.4	6.6	9.1	1.6
Region						
Northern	9.6	8.9	1.6	8.1	9.2	1.7
Central	7.8	9.0	1.2	7.7	10.3	1.4
Southern	5.9	7.2	1.6	5.2	7.9	1.8
Sex of household head						
Male	7.6	7.7	1.3	6.9	8.8	1.5
Female	6.4	8.8	1.6	6.2	9.7	1.8
ADD						
Karonga	11.8	11.5	1.5	9.7	10.9	1.7
Mzuzu	8.3	7.3	1.6	7.1	8.2	1.6
Kasungu	8.9	8.5	1.0	8.1	9.1	1.1
Salima	5.6	8.4	1.7	5.9	10.7	2.4
Lilongwe	7.5	9.4	1.3	7.8	11.1	1.4
Machinga	6.6	8.8	1.8	5.4	9.8	2.1
Blantyre	5.9	6.5	1.4	5.5	7.0	1.6
Shire Valley	3.2	3.7	1.3	3.4	4.3	1.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.16: Proportion of households that Used Free labour for Harvest and Post Harvest Activities, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Harvesting			Post Harvest Activities		
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
Malawi						
Malawi	10.2	16.8	3.4	4.5	15.9	7.6
Region						
Northern	10.3	16.3	4.0	5.5	10.3	4.3
Central	13.4	21.2	3.2	4.9	22.8	8.4
Southern	7.3	12.8	3.4	3.8	11.0	7.6
Sex of household head						
Male	11.3	16.8	3.2	4.9	16.4	7.7
Female	8.5	16.7	3.7	3.7	15.2	7.3
ADD						
Karonga	12.6	20.5	2.9	7.2	10.6	4.1
Mzuzu	8.9	13.8	4.6	4.4	10.1	4.3
Kasungu	15.7	20.5	3.3	5.7	20.9	5.6
Salima	10.1	18.3	2.9	3.8	13.0	6.7
Lilongwe	12.5	22.2	3.2	4.7	26.2	10.7
Machinga	7.0	13.6	3.2	3.7	11.7	8.4
Blantyre	8.1	13.4	3.8	4.3	11.8	7.9
Shire Valley	4.7	6.4	2.2	2.2	4.1	2.7

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.17: Proportion of households engaged in crop farming that used free labour, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Land Preparation	Weeding	Harvesting	Post Harvest Activities
Malawi				
Malawi	11.8	12.3	19.8	19.3
Region				
Northern	14.0	13.1	20.1	13.8
Central	12.5	13.7	24.3	25.7
Southern	10.5	10.7	15.7	14.8
Sex of household head				
Male	11.7	12.0	20.1	19.8
Female	11.9	12.7	19.4	18.6
ADD				
Karonga	16.7	15.0	24.2	14.9
Mzuzu	12.4	12.0	17.5	13.2
Kasungu	12.6	12.4	23.8	23.4
Salima	11.2	13.5	20.8	16.2
Lilongwe	12.7	14.6	25.4	29.2
Machinga	12.2	12.5	16.3	15.6
Blantyre	10.0	10.0	16.5	15.9
Shire Valley	6.0	6.6	9.1	6.6

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.18: Proportion of Households that cultivated in the main season that grew Staple Crops, according to background variables, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Maize	Finger millet	Sorghum	Pearl millet	Rice	Cassava	Sweet potato
Malawi	94.6	1.3	7.7	2.0	5.9	7.5	6.6
Region							
Northern	90.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	12.5	18.3	10.3
Central	96.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	3.3	2.4	6.4
Southern	93.9	2.2	16.0	4.1	6.8	9.6	6.0
ADD							
Karonga	87.1	0.6		0.1	25.7	23.1	5.0
Mzuzu	92.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	15.4	13.5
Kasungu	97.1	0.1	0.2		0.3	0.9	7.0
Salima	91.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	22.6	11.4	1.6
Lilongwe	97.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.5	7.0
Machinga	99.0	1.9	11.3	2.3	7.6	5.2	5.4
Blantyre	97.4	1.9	13.8	1.3	5.2	15.2	6.6
Shire Valley	54.3	4.2	47.7	26.0	10.3	2.8	5.8
District							
Chitipa	97.8	1.2		0.2	3.5	5.1	7.9
Karonga	74.1	0.4		0.1	55.8	42.4	1.3
Nkhatabay	74.3	0.1			23.8	71.1	19.0
Rumphi	96.1	0.4		0.2	2.0	12.1	7.7
Mzimba	96.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.1	12.2
Likoma	88.6				2.5	27.9	6.2
Mzuzu City	95.2		0.1		0.8	3.8	13.4
Kasungu	97.4	0.4	0.1		0.1	2.3	5.3
Nkhotakota	83.6	0.0	0.0		36.5	27.4	1.1
Ntchisi	97.7		0.2				10.8
Dowa	98.3		0.4		0.4	0.3	9.2
Salima	96.4		1.0	0.2	13.7	1.2	1.9
Lilongwe	97.3	0.2			0.5	1.9	9.1
Mchinji	94.7	0.1	0.1		0.6	0.5	4.1
Dedza	98.7	0.6	1.9	0.2	3.1	1.3	7.8
Ntcheu	97.3	2.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.2	3.1
Lilongwe City	95.2		1.3		1.3	1.0	4.9
Mangochi	99.3	1.8	8.6	1.6	2.2	3.4	6.7
Machinga	98.1	2.5	13.3	6.2	17.1	8.1	4.0
Zomba	99.4	1.1	11.8	0.6	9.2	6.6	5.0
Chiradzulu	99.1	3.0	10.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	4.1
Blantyre	98.9	2.6	12.6	1.5	0.1	4.0	4.3
Mwanza	99.2	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	5.6	8.1
Thyolo	98.0	0.3	5.5		0.6	29.1	9.1
Mulanje	96.9	0.6	26.9	0.1	14.4	36.0	9.6
Phalombe	97.2	5.8	28.6	5.3	16.5	1.9	4.7
Chikwawa	49.5	2.4	60.4	22.8	11.1	2.2	4.8
Nsanje	64.0	8.0	22.0	32.6	8.7	4.0	7.8
Balaka	99.0	2.8	15.0	0.4	2.6	2.3	5.0
Neno	98.7	2.2	11.4		0.1	4.6	7.8
Zomba City	97.9	0.5	2.7	0.3	3.5	7.6	4.8
Blantyre City	93.9	1.5	2.3	2.3	0.5	4.5	3.7

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.19: Proportion of Households that cultivated in the main season that grew Other Staple Crops, according to background variables, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Groundnut	Beans	Soyabean	Pigeonpea	Cow peas
Malawi	26.4	12.4	21.1	25.4	4.5
Region					
Northern	32.1	17.6	23.8	0.5	0.6
Central	34.5	15.3	36.2	1.0	3.3
Southern	17.5	8.4	6.5	53.9	6.6
ADD					
Karonga	37.8	9.0	10.9	0.8	0.5
Mzuzu	28.7	22.8	31.7	0.3	0.7
Kasungu	41.9	11.1	55.0	0.1	0.5
Salima	31.1	0.5	15.1	0.3	4.1
Lilongwe	30.3	21.3	28.0	1.7	4.9
Machinga	27.1	4.6	7.3	50.9	6.3
Blantyre	9.7	11.2	7.0	63.8	3.7
Shire Valley	11.1	12.6	1.0	21.0	21.2
District					
Chitipa	54.3	12.0	21.8		
Karonga	17.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.0
Nkhatabay	6.4	10.0	2.4	1.0	0.9
Rumphi	51.7	18.9	14.9	0.1	0.4
Mzimba	37.5	24.1	43.4	0.1	0.5
Likoma	1.0	5.0	1.2	1.7	12.8
Mzuzu City	14.6	34.4	11.7	0.7	0.8
Kasungu	40.8	4.1	60.0	0.3	0.7
Nkhotakota	18.4	0.6	5.3	0.3	0.1
Ntchisi	33.6	21.2	65.1		0.0
Dowa	42.0	15.7	44.8	0.1	0.5
Salima	39.3	0.4	21.3	0.2	6.7
Lilongwe	35.0	18.7	40.6	0.2	1.2
Mchinji	47.7	8.4	56.5		0.5
Dedza	28.6	32.9	27.4	0.2	6.7
Ntcheu	30.4	20.0	11.1	7.1	13.9
Lilongwe City	19.8	12.0	15.0	1.8	1.4
Mangochi	32.1	3.2	13.0	30.4	7.2
Machinga	30.1	2.2	2.1	70.4	4.0
Zomba	22.4	10.4	4.7	59.0	2.8
Chiradzulu	11.1	15.5	4.2	69.3	1.6
Blantyre	14.7	13.4	3.3	61.1	2.8
Mwanza	11.1	6.4	0.5	87.6	3.4
Thyolo	3.4	14.3	1.0	66.0	3.5
Mulanje	6.2	1.7	9.7	73.1	4.3
Phalombe	10.4	1.1	21.2	69.0	2.9
Chikwawa	5.6	16.1	0.3	18.4	18.9
Nsanje	22.5	5.5	2.5	26.2	25.8
Balaka	18.6	1.4	6.8	56.1	15.1
Neno	9.8	9.1	3.0	43.9	15.4
Zomba City	19.5	11.4	3.8	51.9	1.2
Blantyre City	16.6	25.9	7.3	39.5	3.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.20: Type of Maize Seed Used by Households that Cultivated Maize, according to background variables, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Used Only Modern Varieties	Used Only Local Varieties	Used Both Modern and Local Varieties
Malawi	52.6	42.1	5.3
Region			
Northern	59.3	35.1	5.6
Central	58.7	36.1	5.2
Southern	45.3	49.3	5.4
Sex of household head			
Male	56.7	38.1	5.3
Female	46.3	48.2	5.5
ADD			
Karonga	58.8	36.7	4.4
Mzuzu	59.5	34.2	6.3
Kasungu	58.5	37.4	4.1
Salima	63.8	33.1	3.1
Lilongwe	57.8	35.9	6.4
Machinga	45.9	48.3	5.8
Blantyre	44.2	50.3	5.5
Shire Valley	49.2	48.9	1.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.21: Source of Maize Seed Used by Households that Cultivated Maize, according to background variables, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Leftover from the previous season	Bought from market	Credit	Government Subsidy	Free [NGO, Church, etc	Purchased from Cooperatives
Malawi	33.8	58.7	0.8	1.8	3.2	1.6
Region						
Northern	44.5	48.7	0.3	2.6	3.3	1.9
Central	35.2	57.4	0.8	2.2	2.7	1.7
Southern	30.0	62.4	0.9	1.3	3.8	1.4
Sex of household head						
Male	32.6	60.5	0.8	2.2	2.6	1.6
Female	35.7	56.0	0.8	1.2	4.2	1.6
ADD						
Karonga	47.1	47.2	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.6
Mzuzu	43.0	49.5	0.3	3.1	4.1	1.5
Kasungu	41.3	52.0	0.3	1.8	3.1	1.6
Salima	30.3	64.3	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.5
Lilongwe	32.0	59.6	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.0
Machinga	28.0	63.1	0.9	1.5	4.0	1.5
Blantyre	33.8	59.6	1.0	1.1	3.7	1.3
Shire Valley	14.3	80.5	0.3	0.7	1.9	1.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.22: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Maize crops in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	2,655,063.5	1,526.8	1,135,762.8
Region			
Northern	414,147.2	2,062.2	175,918.6
Central	1,658,986.8	1,861.4	692,302.7
Southern	581,929.5	1,067.3	267,541.4
ADD			
Karonga	148,114.9	2,267.8	59,670.2
Mzuzu	266,032.3	1,948.4	116,248.4
Kasungu	717,163.9	2,030.0	308,059.2
Salima	103,930.2	1,270.1	78,929.3
Lilongwe	837,892.8	1,854.8	305,314.2
Machinga	267,562.5	1,036.1	145,623.0
Blantyre	299,082.7	1,112.5	114,149.7
Shire Valley	15,284.3	772.3	7,768.7
District			
Chitipa	65,176.2	2,439.4	24,998.8
Karonga	21,662.8	1,433.7	13,422.7
Nkhatabay	24,552.6	2,337.9	8,001.9
Rumphi	61,276.0	2,822.1	21,248.7
Mzimba	195,800.3	1,927.8	89,233.9
Likoma	377.6	869.1	261.6
Mzuzu City	45,301.8	1,746.2	18,751.0
Kasungu	203,192.9	1,907.6	100,089.1
Nkhotakota	35,387.7	1,408.7	23,597.3
Ntchisi	121,612.4	2,244.7	43,840.4
Dowa	263,958.4	2,252.0	99,417.1
Salima	68,542.5	1,198.0	55,332.0
Lilongwe	353,403.5	1,847.8	134,319.1
Mchinji	128,400.1	1,717.3	64,712.6
Dedza	196,287.1	1,917.1	63,445.6
Ntcheu	112,516.1	1,577.3	43,652.2
Lilongwe City	175,686.1	2,156.9	63,897.3
Mangochi	106,844.2	1,083.5	70,823.7
Machinga	47,595.1	741.9	20,596.1
Zomba	70,613.9	1,316.9	30,842.1
Chiradzulu	28,778.8	1,193.7	10,664.5
Blantyre	45,216.4	1,557.4	17,396.2
Mwanza	12,851.5	812.3	1,996.9
Thyolo	58,986.1	1,180.2	22,478.4
Mulanje	40,297.2	983.9	14,083.1
Phalombe	25,991.6	809.9	9,320.2
Chikwawa	10,448.3	803.9	4,682.0
Nsanje	4,836.0	722.4	3,086.7
Balaka	32,689.1	820.6	19,854.5
Neno	16,447.0	952.3	8,676.0
Zomba City	9,820.2	1,328.0	3,506.6
Blantyre City	70,514.1	1,180.6	29,534.4

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.23: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Finger Millet in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	4,066.3	383.1	4,463.4
Region			
Northern	327.9	571.9	983.0
Central	557.1	458.6	368.6
Southern	3,181.3	354.7	3,111.8
ADD			
Karonga	121.2	936.7	202.4
Mzuzu	206.7	445.9	780.6
Kasungu	79.0	236.6	195.8
Lilongwe	478.1	492.3	172.8
Machinga	858.5	266.2	361.7
Blantyre	1,069.6	286.9	1,114.1
Shire Valley	1,253.2	681.6	1,636.0
District			
Chitipa	59.6	1,115.9	71.2
Karonga	29.4	609.3	83.1
Nkhatabay	7.1	283.9	3.8
Rumphi	32.2	840.4	48.1
Mzimba	199.6	449.5	776.7
Kasungu	75.4	251.7	195.8
Lilongwe	4.6	128.5	36.0
Mchinji	3.7	88.2	
Dedza	68.6	223.0	27.8
Ntcheu	404.8	600.6	109.1
Mangochi	173.0	119.9	40.4
Machinga	284.3	390.7	82.4
Zomba	196.7	334.4	117.4
Chiradzulu	103.3	254.7	21.9
Blantyre	144.6	267.8	323.8
Mwanza	7.9	235.2	12.0
Thyolo	29.4	916.3	41.2
Mulanje	21.2	208.1	125.8
Phalombe	492.8	279.2	48.6
Chikwawa	400.5	649.1	410.1
Nsanje	852.6	702.5	1,225.9
Balaka	197.1	225.0	121.5
Neno	52.5	194.6	94.1
Zomba City	7.4	221.8	
Blantyre City	218.0	339.0	446.6

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.24: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Sorghum in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	32,061.0	440.0	32,974.7
Region			
Northern	23.0	722.5	21.4
Central	895.5	321.5	1,025.2
Southern	31,142.5	443.5	31,928.1
ADD			
Mzuzu	23.0	722.5	21.4
Kasungu	137.3	373.1	380.6
Salima	66.3	244.6	97.4
Lilongwe	691.9	320.6	547.2
Machinga	6,358.3	397.9	4,562.9
Blantyre	9,183.2	374.2	3,167.6
Shire Valley	15,601.1	604.1	24,197.6
District			
Mzimba	22.0	1,027.9	21.4
Mzuzu City	1.0	49.4	
Kasungu	15.2	682.5	20.2
Ntchisi	16.3	308.9	52.7
Dowa	99.6	371.5	307.6
Salima	66.3	244.6	97.4
Mchinji	6.2	171.3	
Dedza	282.0	222.5	
Ntcheu	167.3	749.2	65.7
Lilongwe City	242.6	329.7	481.4
Mangochi	1,462.5	324.7	1,274.0
Machinga	1,601.5	415.5	1,008.0
Zomba	1,876.1	422.2	852.4
Chiradzulu	770.9	412.9	191.0
Blantyre	932.4	419.1	572.6
Mwanza	78.4	259.7	
Thyolo	399.8	260.3	212.3
Mulanje	3,722.5	382.0	472.2
Phalombe	2,484.4	368.1	807.9
Chikwawa	14,190.9	599.3	22,799.9
Nsanje	1,410.2	642.9	1,397.7
Balaka	1,390.0	451.5	1,428.4
Neno	404.6	405.8	590.2
Zomba City	28.1	188.5	
Blantyre City	390.1	269.8	321.4

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.25: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Pearl Millet in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	8,142.3	467.3	10,472.2
Region			
Northern	27.2	353.1	83.7
Central	94.9	527.5	58.3
Southern	8,020.3	467.2	10,330.2
ADD			
Karonga	15.4	280.6	59.8
Mzuzu	11.8	494.2	23.9
Salima	17.7	988.4	17.9
Lilongwe	77.2	395.1	40.3
Machinga	1,209.4	369.5	619.0
Blantyre	1,696.5	457.4	1,268.7
Shire Valley	5,114.3	513.5	8,442.4
District			
Chitipa	4.6	173.7	26.6
Karonga	3.3	173.7	18.9
Rumphi	7.5	521.1	14.3
Mzimba	11.8	494.2	23.9
Salima	17.7	988.4	17.9
Ntcheu	77.2	395.1	40.3
Mangochi	238.9	204.7	354.4
Machinga	747.5	397.9	124.9
Zomba	148.3	563.4	
Chiradzulu	34.5	847.1	6.3
Blantyre	90.0	352.3	129.9
Mwanza	1.1	110.2	
Mulanje	7.5	370.6	10.1
Phalombe	476.0	284.4	21.6
Chikwawa	2,931.0	514.7	6,206.7
Nsanje	2,183.3	511.7	2,235.8
Balaka	72.9	426.5	139.7
Zomba City	1.8	412.8	
Blantyre City	1,087.4	985.5	1,100.8

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.26: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Rice in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	94,719.0	1,815.6	67,499.6
Region			
Northern	35,342.5	2,008.8	23,541.1
Central	30,392.4	1,689.6	20,489.6
Southern	28,984.1	1,686.9	23,468.9
ADD			
Karonga	25,696.3	1,921.8	17,731.0
Mzuzu	9,646.3	2,354.1	5,810.1
Kasungu	606.3	1,052.4	585.7
Salima	24,215.6	1,661.7	17,077.8
Lilongwe	5,570.6	1,947.1	2,826.2
Machinga	15,250.9	2,119.0	10,609.2
Blantyre	9,645.1	1,068.5	9,256.9
Shire Valley	4,088.1	1,878.9	3,602.9
District			
Chitipa	1,336.0	1,986.7	665.6
Karonga	24,272.3	1,918.6	16,987.4
Nkhatabay	9,291.8	2,393.0	5,366.8
Rumphi	87.9	2,252.8	78.1
Mzimba	109.4	348.0	314.4
Likoma	24.3	2,119.5	17.2
Mzuzu City	220.8	2,118.2	111.7
Kasungu	54.8	1,366.8	40.1
Nkhotakota	17,987.4	1,843.6	10,654.3
Dowa	181.3	947.0	202.9
Salima	6,228.2	1,343.2	6,423.5
Lilongwe	352.6	1,666.2	188.5
Mchinji	370.2	1,087.8	342.7
Dedza	2,945.9	2,006.5	1,618.6
Ntcheu	135.4	1,129.7	134.5
Lilongwe City	2,136.7	2,169.4	884.5
Mangochi	617.6	586.5	1,012.5
Machinga	7,190.8	1,950.1	5,469.2
Zomba	6,537.4	2,719.5	3,422.0
Blantyre	81.4	2,862.3	29.7
Mwanza	1.4	617.7	2.2
Thyolo	159.6	773.5	99.6
Mulanje	4,301.2	811.9	5,037.5
Phalombe	4,327.5	1,406.0	3,816.9
Chikwawa	3,029.8	1,659.8	2,926.2
Nsanje	1,058.3	2,533.7	676.7
Balaka	552.1	1,641.8	493.8
Neno	25.5	2,100.3	12.1
Zomba City	353.0	2,273.4	211.7
Blantyre City	748.6	2,605.8	258.9

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.27: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Cassava in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	92,499.6	1,459.0	27,903.5
Region			
Northern	41,348.6	2,381.6	14,491.2
Central	16,024.0	1,843.7	6,503.9
Southern	35,127.0	1,035.8	6,908.4
ADD			
Karonga	11,809.8	2,126.1	4,688.5
Mzuzu	29,538.8	2,568.2	9,802.7
Kasungu	3,409.1	2,114.7	1,518.1
Salima	9,017.4	1,814.8	3,086.3
Lilongwe	3,597.5	1,765.3	1,899.5
Machinga	6,760.7	725.4	1,821.3
Blantyre	27,864.3	1,117.8	4,952.6
Shire Valley	502.1	728.5	134.5
District			
Chitipa	241.6	1,284.7	147.9
Karonga	10,063.3	2,103.6	3,882.9
Nkhatabay	26,962.8	2,679.9	8,692.0
Rumphi	1,504.8	2,766.3	657.7
Mzimba	1,842.3	2,132.7	775.1
Likoma	90.2	1,202.1	99.8
Mzuzu City	643.5	1,506.8	235.8
Kasungu	2,962.1	2,214.8	1,245.2
Nkhotakota	8,867.6	1,830.4	2,914.0
Dowa	201.9	2,139.3	127.5
Salima	149.8	1,218.9	172.3
Lilongwe	1,421.5	1,433.3	928.9
Mchinji	245.2	1,607.7	145.3
Dedza	426.6	1,954.1	250.0
Ntcheu	321.3	1,631.0	198.7
Lilongwe City	1,428.1	2,421.2	521.9
Mangochi	2,249.0	1,209.3	847.8
Machinga	2,038.8	605.4	667.9
Zomba	1,986.4	583.5	52.6
Chiradzulu	103.1	507.3	5.2
Blantyre	954.6	2,048.7	294.7
Mwanza	183.6	320.3	103.1
Thyolo	11,594.4	1,170.6	1,718.0
Mulanje	12,727.0	1,093.0	2,200.5
Phalombe	458.4	982.8	111.1
Chikwawa	230.7	941.1	63.6
Nsanje	271.4	562.4	71.0
Balaka	252.1	588.6	222.8
Neno	377.1	968.1	156.6
Zomba City	234.4	659.5	30.1
Blantyre City	1,466.1	720.3	363.4

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.28: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Sweet Potato in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	138,169.0	2,492.5	50,840.8
Region			
Northern	25,078.0	3,153.0	8,085.5
Central	84,853.8	2,963.9	27,956.3
Southern	28,237.2	1,673.8	14,799.0
ADD			
Karonga	4,199.1	3,484.5	1,196.2
Mzuzu	20,878.9	3,080.4	6,889.4
Kasungu	39,664.6	3,171.0	13,342.7
Salima	1,524.0	1,786.0	925.2
Lilongwe	43,665.2	2,886.3	13,688.4
Machinga	10,596.6	1,636.1	6,232.5
Blantyre	14,898.5	1,709.3	7,064.7
Shire Valley	2,742.1	1,617.8	1,501.8
District			
Chitipa	2,088.9	3,434.6	655.0
Karonga	264.9	2,539.8	77.3
Nkhatabay	3,225.7	2,567.1	1,028.3
Rumphi	1,845.3	3,807.3	463.9
Mzimba	15,070.1	3,322.5	4,989.8
Likoma	14.7	2,153.0	10.0
Mzuzu City	2,568.3	2,974.5	861.3
Kasungu	7,077.5	2,351.8	3,095.2
Nkhotakota	411.3	1,657.1	254.9
Ntchisi	11,916.9	3,433.5	3,571.0
Dowa	15,862.9	3,614.6	5,072.8
Salima	1,112.7	1,826.1	670.3
Lilongwe	26,526.2	3,044.6	7,915.5
Mchinji	4,807.4	2,798.7	1,603.7
Dedza	9,070.8	2,488.5	3,409.1
Ntcheu	2,985.8	2,729.5	973.8
Lilongwe City	5,082.4	3,192.4	1,390.0
Mangochi	4,634.2	1,361.4	2,494.7
Machinga	1,448.9	1,213.3	1,273.7
Zomba	2,929.1	2,278.0	1,557.5
Chiradzulu	1,075.9	2,165.7	472.8
Blantyre	939.5	2,007.5	441.0
Mwanza	1,244.8	2,241.8	592.0
Thyolo	3,956.9	1,609.5	1,697.3
Mulanje	4,077.5	1,636.9	1,962.7
Phalombe	849.5	1,558.3	395.3
Chikwawa	1,799.5	1,513.7	928.4
Nsanje	942.7	1,786.2	573.5
Balaka	1,237.3	1,690.3	805.3
Neno	637.5	1,195.8	556.7
Zomba City	347.1	2,477.0	101.3
Blantyre City	2,117.0	1,744.9	946.9

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.29: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Irish Potato in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	32,410.1	2,500.3	12,900.7
Region			
Northern	3,360.3	3,627.5	1,264.3
Central	28,140.0	2,409.0	11,357.6
Southern	909.7	1,399.0	278.7
ADD			
Karonga	496.4	5,102.0	141.9
Mzuzu	2,863.9	3,395.4	1,122.5
Kasungu	13,816.4	2,265.9	6,684.9
Salima	14.6	863.6	
Lilongwe	14,308.9	2,525.1	4,672.7
Machinga	190.0	420.5	75.1
Blantyre	664.6	1,955.4	194.7
Shire Valley	55.2	1,887.3	8.9
District			
Chitipa	175.0	6,772.8	15.5
Karonga	8.4	4,948.1	1.7
Nkhatabay	71.7	2,518.8	33.5
Rumphi	313.0	2,580.2	124.6
Mzimba	2,012.1	3,565.7	903.7
Mzuzu City	780.1	2,175.7	185.2
Kasungu	1,754.5	3,835.1	468.1
Nkhotakota	14.6	863.6	
Ntchisi	7,952.0	2,454.2	3,376.5
Dowa	2,839.7	1,793.6	1,922.1
Lilongwe	2,088.6	1,948.7	968.3
Mchinji	1,270.2	2,124.8	918.2
Dedza	8,349.4	2,568.0	2,810.4
Ntcheu	2,172.6	2,892.1	601.3
Lilongwe City	1,698.4	3,967.7	292.6
Mangochi	43.4	685.2	7.2
Machinga	130.2	334.7	57.4
Zomba	10.3	287.9	
Chiradzulu	8.5	287.9	
Blantyre	93.9	2,349.5	24.8
Mwanza	24.6	912.2	
Thyolo	134.8	1,183.1	11.8
Mulanje	41.9	1,384.4	28.7
Chikwawa	32.3	1,482.6	
Nsanje	22.9	2,571.4	8.9
Neno	174.7	4,613.1	43.8
Zomba City	6.1	630.2	10.5
Blantyre City	186.2	1,716.3	85.5

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.30: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Ground Nuts in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	145,379.7	583.7	230,400.2
Region			
Northern	37,827.0	841.2	48,277.6
Central	80,750.9	549.1	146,417.8
Southern	26,801.8	496.3	35,704.8
ADD			
Karonga	20,729.9	1,064.9	22,604.1
Mzuzu	17,097.1	639.4	25,673.5
Kasungu	38,074.8	511.1	72,912.4
Salima	3,797.9	286.0	14,459.7
Lilongwe	38,878.3	617.5	59,045.7
Machinga	19,016.3	508.6	25,147.3
Blantyre	6,859.8	508.5	8,561.5
Shire Valley	925.8	292.6	1,996.1
District			
Chitipa	8,345.5	830.0	10,453.4
Karonga	3,500.1	893.9	4,448.3
Nkhatabay	346.7	793.2	380.7
Rumphi	8,884.3	1,414.3	7,702.5
Mzimba	14,800.7	613.8	23,251.1
Likoma	3.4	284.9	7.7
Mzuzu City	1,946.3	912.0	2,033.9
Kasungu	17,298.0	577.6	29,513.0
Nkhotakota	1,585.9	329.7	5,395.9
Ntchisi	2,828.5	386.7	8,001.6
Dowa	9,068.2	470.0	18,666.8
Salima	2,211.9	265.2	9,063.8
Lilongwe	17,352.9	552.0	29,451.9
Mchinji	8,880.0	501.5	16,731.0
Dedza	11,473.0	757.0	13,862.9
Ntcheu	4,299.8	594.1	7,232.4
Lilongwe City	5,752.6	582.4	8,498.5
Mangochi	8,928.3	486.0	13,359.3
Machinga	4,315.0	458.5	5,382.5
Zomba	4,250.1	638.3	3,993.8
Chiradzulu	656.9	477.4	1,068.1
Blantyre	1,280.9	645.8	1,803.3
Mwanza	325.7	374.2	374.9
Thyolo	459.8	622.3	562.8
Mulanje	461.7	370.0	634.6
Phalombe	808.5	539.4	981.8
Chikwawa	357.0	260.4	661.3
Nsanje	568.8	313.6	1,334.8
Balaka	1,169.1	382.2	2,008.9
Neno	197.0	278.9	340.2
Zomba City	353.8	638.4	402.9
Blantyre City	2,669.3	494.6	2,795.7

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.31: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Beans in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	22,300.3	196.4	21,580.3
Region			
Northern	5,473.8	305.9	9,227.5
Central	12,542.8	160.4	8,464.1
Southern	4,283.7	187.7	3,888.7
ADD			
Karonga	1,509.0	571.9	1,945.8
Mzuzu	3,964.8	207.3	7,281.7
Kasungu	4,024.2	189.1	3,593.6
Salima	88.1	304.1	260.8
Lilongwe	8,430.6	151.8	4,609.7
Machinga	988.7	141.6	943.1
Blantyre	2,500.6	203.6	1,633.2
Shire Valley	794.5	209.8	1,312.4
District			
Chitipa	439.4	517.0	795.8
Karonga	58.4	618.3	241.3
Nkhatabay	356.0	186.1	272.0
Rumphi	1,011.3	587.1	908.6
Mzimba	2,742.0	218.4	6,094.8
Likoma	2.1	224.0	0.4
Mzuzu City	864.7	179.1	914.5
Kasungu	384.4	211.4	710.6
Nkhotakota	34.7	228.2	75.3
Ntchisi	1,418.1	179.5	674.6
Dowa	1,801.2	191.4	671.6
Salima	53.4	373.8	185.5
Lilongwe	3,164.3	129.5	1,976.4
Mchinji	420.5	181.2	1,536.8
Dedza	3,530.8	195.3	1,169.2
Ntcheu	782.1	93.3	1,000.5
Lilongwe City	953.4	140.7	463.5
Mangochi	251.9	112.8	386.4
Machinga	191.0	313.9	62.5
Zomba	459.3	109.6	379.3
Chiradzulu	181.6	173.3	128.4
Blantyre	857.0	381.4	404.6
Mwanza	70.6	142.4	19.3
Thyolo	528.0	167.8	554.2
Mulanje	84.1	426.7	65.9
Phalombe	55.8	259.9	120.5
Chikwawa	620.4	185.1	1,065.9
Nsanje	174.0	364.8	246.5
Balaka	40.9	258.0	108.1
Neno	66.6	98.3	125.6
Zomba City	45.6	127.8	6.9
Blantyre City	656.9	95.0	214.7

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.32: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Ground Beans in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	1,877.1	333.1	3,332.5
Region			
Northern	364.9	457.2	521.8
Central	856.6	322.9	1,693.8
Southern	655.6	303.0	1,116.9
ADD			
Karonga	59.6	892.0	85.7
Mzuzu	305.3	368.1	436.2
Kasungu	189.4	251.1	600.5
Salima	15.9	124.3	158.6
Lilongwe	651.3	358.8	934.7
Machinga	394.1	208.7	817.1
Blantyre	256.2	480.0	296.4
Shire Valley	5.3	652.1	3.4
District			
Chitipa	46.9	972.1	65.9
Karonga	9.9	960.5	10.3
Nkhatabay	43.0	331.8	70.7
Rumphi	2.8	308.4	9.5
Mzimba	232.5	364.6	329.2
Likoma	1.0	297.1	0.7
Mzuzu City	28.8	491.5	35.5
Kasungu	28.3	383.2	93.2
Nkhotakota	14.1	99.1	148.6
Ntchisi	44.4	185.0	150.8
Dowa	87.0	239.5	304.7
Salima	1.8	179.9	10.0
Lilongwe	306.6	339.7	676.7
Mchinji	29.7	292.9	51.8
Dedza	253.5	516.6	172.3
Ntcheu	79.8	314.2	51.5
Lilongwe City	11.5	103.4	34.1
Mangochi	215.4	219.0	373.4
Machinga	82.7	200.2	185.2
Zomba	64.0	200.3	130.4
Chiradzulu	28.3	1,285.3	17.8
Blantyre	33.4	429.6	50.3
Mwanza	9.0	92.6	29.8
Thyolo	59.0	650.2	41.4
Mulanje	18.7	168.0	
Phalombe	47.6	501.4	72.3
Chikwawa	1.0	64.1	
Nsanje	4.4	1,297.3	3.4
Balaka	30.7	198.6	128.2
Neno	48.9	736.3	32.4
Zomba City	1.2	164.6	
Blantyre City	11.2	137.0	52.5

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.33: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Soya Beans in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	164,442.2	602.9	234,211.8
Region			
Northern	22,274.7	664.5	27,730.0
Central	128,599.4	602.6	193,389.3
Southern	13,568.1	545.5	13,092.5
ADD			
Karonga	3,819.4	791.9	4,552.6
Mzuzu	18,455.3	638.9	23,177.4
Kasungu	84,542.1	645.2	129,021.6
Salima	4,987.0	524.5	9,493.2
Lilongwe	39,070.3	555.1	54,874.5
Machinga	6,174.1	576.1	7,538.0
Blantyre	7,243.7	524.3	5,292.9
Shire Valley	150.3	458.5	261.6
District			
Chitipa	2,391.5	700.5	3,160.2
Karonga	157.6	823.6	146.8
Nkhatabay	76.8	995.8	58.2
Rumphi	1,270.3	916.1	1,245.6
Mzimba	17,513.2	636.1	22,258.9
Likoma	2.0	281.4	4.9
Mzuzu City	863.3	603.4	855.4
Kasungu	36,124.4	751.0	49,548.7
Nkhotakota	543.1	511.5	1,148.7
Ntchisi	17,023.0	746.5	23,404.1
Dowa	16,067.0	582.9	26,225.6
Salima	4,444.0	526.6	8,344.5
Lilongwe	24,143.7	551.9	34,902.4
Mchinji	15,327.6	480.5	29,843.3
Dedza	9,309.9	605.9	12,038.5
Ntcheu	989.7	343.4	1,979.0
Lilongwe City	4,626.9	577.5	5,954.6
Mangochi	4,634.5	594.7	5,944.3
Machinga	145.1	352.3	173.5
Zomba	942.2	699.2	790.3
Chiradzulu	371.3	842.0	345.9
Blantyre	669.0	1,201.2	423.9
Mwanza	10.6	531.1	5.1
Thyolo	122.4	466.9	147.7
Mulanje	1,696.5	371.4	762.7
Phalombe	3,372.1	552.7	1,897.3
Chikwawa	86.4	537.9	71.0
Nsanje	63.9	416.0	190.5
Balaka	321.2	397.8	555.6
Neno	51.2	226.9	168.5
Zomba City	131.1	781.7	74.3
Blantyre City	950.7	432.0	1,541.8

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.34: Self Reported Production, Yield and Area Under Cultivation of Pigeon Peas in metric tons by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Harvest quantity (Metric Tonnes)	Yield Kg/Ha	Area (HA)
Malawi	71,871.1	325.1	24,160.7
Region			
Northern	149.8	758.3	152.2
Central	1,279.1	302.1	595.4
Southern	70,442.2	324.6	23,413.0
ADD			
Karonga	125.0	1,110.7	82.7
Mzuzu	24.8	127.4	69.5
Kasungu	47.1	284.1	76.7
Salima	13.2	190.6	22.6
Lilongwe	1,218.7	305.2	496.2
Machinga	26,440.2	279.2	9,134.6
Blantyre	41,011.9	358.0	13,092.8
Shire Valley	2,990.2	258.2	1,185.6
District			
Karonga	122.5	1,148.1	75.9
Nkhatabay	21.2	145.5	57.3
Rumphi	2.5	362.9	6.8
Mzimba	0.6	61.8	10.1
Likoma	0.6	222.1	2.1
Mzuzu City	2.4	69.5	
Kasungu	46.3	382.9	76.7
Nkhotakota	2.0	24.7	
Dowa	0.8	24.7	
Salima	11.2	495.7	22.6
Lilongwe	50.9	247.3	
Dedza	7.9	182.2	2.4
Ntcheu	796.7	303.8	269.8
Lilongwe City	363.2	331.4	224.0
Mangochi	6,641.9	266.5	3,188.1
Machinga	7,072.4	237.7	2,426.7
Zomba	9,063.2	359.5	2,257.0
Chiradzulu	4,120.9	392.0	978.3
Blantyre	6,047.7	555.7	2,233.1
Mwanza	3,436.7	233.3	556.3
Thyolo	9,458.2	397.1	4,113.4
Mulanje	8,031.1	331.8	1,824.5
Phalombe	4,434.4	262.6	753.3
Chikwawa	1,993.0	259.8	695.7
Nsanje	997.2	255.9	489.9
Balaka	2,987.2	207.8	1,158.9
Neno	1,417.7	238.8	745.1
Zomba City	675.5	278.8	103.9
Blantyre City	4,065.3	270.1	1,888.8

Area Under Cultivation Only Computed for Purestand Plots
Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.35: Proportion of Households that Harvested and Sold Staple Crops by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Maize	Finger Millet	Sorghum	Pearl Millet	Rice	Cassava	Sweet Potato
Malawi							
Malawi	26.6	23.5	13.9	12.2	67.0	37.2	67.0
Region							
Northern	37.7	63.3	87.5	62.0	83.5	33.3	61.8
Central	38.6	71.6	51.7	36.9	71.1	47.1	75.7
Southern	11.2	9.7	12.4	11.5	55.1	36.7	60.2
ADD							
Karonga	39.2	60.6		91.0	83.5	28.9	59.2
Mzuzu	36.8	64.3	87.5		83.5	37.5	62.3
Kasungu	41.2	74.8	77.1		84.3	76.5	82.0
Salima	20.1		33.0		72.3	15.6	85.0
Lilongwe	40.3	71.2	49.8	42.8	64.0	82.8	70.9
Machinga	11.2	12.2	15.9	9.6	56.7	38.5	62.3
Blantyre	11.4	10.9	14.6	36.7	53.2	35.9	62.9
Shire Valley	8.5	2.4	5.9	5.4	55.8	42.8	32.1
District							
Chitipa	54.7	64.2		74.3	92.0	27.6	64.4
Karonga	16.8	65.4		100.0	84.2	27.5	28.5
Nkhatabay	36.2	29.8			83.0	33.3	52.3
Rumphi	49.2	39.5		100.0	36.4	46.8	62.0
Mzimba	34.9	65.0	100.0		100.0	61.6	65.5
Likoma	6.8				66.9	2.8	29.7
Mzuzu City	49.3				83.4	50.4	66.7
Kasungu	35.1	82.2	91.5		100.0	71.9	66.4
Nkhotakota	15.7				79.8	8.9	53.1
Ntchisi	54.0						86.7
Dowa	50.4		100.0		75.6	100.0	87.6
Salima	22.5		33.9		59.6	100.0	97.5
Lilongwe	39.4				37.8	87.2	78.3
Mchinji	28.9				88.6	83.7	84.1
Dedza	44.7	50.6	57.3	12.2	66.1	73.4	63.3
Ntcheu	33.4	83.1	50.2	67.7	75.0	70.1	52.5
Lilongwe City	44.1		32.1		85.3	91.7	64.6
Mangochi	11.6	20.8	27.8	11.5	20.0	37.4	60.0
Machinga	7.7		4.5	2.9	53.0	33.1	56.1
Zomba	13.7	10.3	13.3	50.4	74.9	40.4	68.0
Chiradzulu	12.3	6.5	17.4	7.2		21.8	87.7
Blantyre	6.6	9.3	17.4	26.7		37.5	44.0
Mwanza	10.2		43.4			44.7	80.4
Thyolo	12.4		8.4		43.9	31.3	63.2
Mulanje	9.5	16.2	12.6	100.0	45.5	37.3	60.6
Phalombe	10.2	5.2	15.6	9.5	66.0	45.3	65.0
Chikwawa	9.1	4.9	6.1	6.9	55.4	38.4	42.8
Nsanje	7.5	0.7	4.6	3.1	56.7	46.6	16.3
Balaka	10.9	17.5	18.3	42.5	22.8	67.3	68.1
Neno	10.3	5.0	33.5		100.0	53.1	53.3
Zomba City	14.0	31.3	11.2	49.4	66.5	50.9	61.2
Blantyre City	17.5	43.7	4.3	97.6	100.0	56.3	62.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 4.36: Proportion of Households that Harvested and Sold Other Staple Crops by background characteristics, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Irish Potato	Ground Nuts	Beans	Ground Beans	Soya Beans	Pigeon Peas	Cow Peas
Malawi							
Malawi	81.2	60.9	44.2	40.3	85.0	54.6	37.7
Region							
Northern	76.8	80.3	50.2	40.5	81.7	61.7	19.8
Central	85.2	64.4	51.0	46.8	88.9	57.8	64.6
Southern	47.7	44.5	25.6	35.3	66.8	54.5	23.0
ADD							
Karonga	87.9	89.5	54.8	61.1	85.2	81.4	39.8
Mzuzu	75.1	72.8	49.1	35.7	81.0	26.7	9.2
Kasungu	95.8	67.4	61.2	42.0	94.2	44.5	22.8
Salima	100.0	48.4	59.3		77.5	100.0	73.8
Lilongwe	76.5	64.7	47.2	50.4	83.2	57.3	65.5
Machinga	29.8	48.5	34.2	32.9	64.9	57.5	21.2
Blantyre	61.6	34.9	23.6	41.2	69.1	52.7	20.9
Shire Valley	37.2	43.6	17.3		36.0	50.9	27.4
District							
Chitipa	81.8	92.1	42.3	73.2	88.6		
Karonga	100.0	84.5	60.3	35.6	76.3	80.4	48.7
Nkhatabay	88.4	61.3	48.4	43.5	66.4	28.1	
Rumphi	100.0	89.1	62.9		80.6	100.0	
Mzimba	72.6	73.1	50.6	36.6	82.5		
Likoma	100.0	19.3	13.0	7.0	16.5		13.3
Mzuzu City	90.3	76.7	44.0	15.8	56.4	67.8	62.5
Kasungu	91.3	68.2	46.1	31.6	96.5	61.4	17.1
Nkhotakota	100.0	68.1	57.5		73.2	100.0	100.0
Ntchisi	95.1	57.4	63.3	25.0	98.0		
Dowa	98.0	62.9	61.0	47.3	91.1		32.8
Salima		39.2	60.9		78.3	100.0	73.4
Lilongwe	94.1	68.3	49.1	63.6	87.3		20.0
Mchinji	94.3	73.8	70.2	54.9	91.4		19.9
Dedza	73.7	75.1	52.3	55.4	86.1	72.1	81.4
Ntcheu	67.4	46.8	37.7		52.8	51.6	65.8
Lilongwe City	73.0	52.1	31.9		67.3	89.8	38.0
Mangochi	80.8	49.7	32.1	25.6	73.1	61.7	19.5
Machinga	21.4	49.1	51.4	50.9	28.7	52.5	8.2
Zomba		48.9	31.7	36.9	60.0	63.1	28.3
Chiradzulu		37.7	22.9	21.4	53.5	49.9	26.1
Blantyre	20.6	38.5	14.3	33.0	46.3	32.7	24.0
Mwanza	50.0	36.3	38.4	9.2	42.1	69.7	25.2
Thyolo	65.7	30.8	31.5	69.6	26.0	55.1	12.4
Mulanje	100.0	26.3	42.8	72.9	78.9	58.8	8.9
Phalombe		49.4	67.2	31.1	80.0	53.4	13.6
Chikwawa		36.8	15.6		69.7	59.0	25.8
Nsanje	100.0	47.8	29.3		18.0	40.0	30.0
Balaka		39.9	33.4	24.7	45.2	52.3	26.2
Neno	91.6	26.6	17.9	54.9	67.4	53.9	37.1
Zomba City		40.2	33.3	82.2	68.5	45.9	38.1
Blantyre City	65.0	29.4	16.1	12.8	46.4	47.7	38.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.1: Percentage distribution of households who owned or kept livestock or poultry by Background Characteristics

	Yes	No
Malawi	50.2	49.8
Region		
Northern	67.6	32.4
Central	55.5	44.5
Southern	40.8	59.2
ADD		
Karonga	74.7	25.3
Mzuzu	63.2	36.8
Kasungu	62.6	37.4
Salima	51.4	48.6
Lilongwe	51.8	48.2
Machinga	44.2	55.8
Blantyre	38.0	62.0
Shire Valley	39.4	60.6
District		
Chitipa	76.6	23.4
Karonga	68.9	31.1
Nkhatabay	61.9	38.1
Rumphi	82.3	17.7
Mzimba	65.7	34.3
Likoma	71.3	28.7
Mzuzu City	53.4	46.6
Kasungu	56.9	43.1
Nkhotakota	37.0	63.0
Ntchisi	66.9	33.1
Dowa	75.6	24.4
Salima	60.1	39.9
Lilongwe	58.4	41.6
Mchinji	50.4	49.6
Dedza	50.5	49.5
Ntcheu	43.5	56.5
Lilongwe City	46.3	53.7
Mangochi	42.4	57.6
Machinga	42.0	58.0
Zomba	46.0	54.0
Chiradzulu	37.4	62.6
Blantyre	35.6	64.4
Mwanza	36.4	63.6
Thyolo	40.5	59.5
Mulanje	35.0	65.0
Phalombe	51.4	48.6
Chikwawa	38.9	61.1
Nsanje	40.5	59.5
Balaka	51.5	48.5
Neno	52.3	47.7
Zomba City	34.2	65.8
Blantyre City	26.1	73.9
Sex of household head		
Male	53.9	46.1
Female	44.4	55.6

Source: *National Statistical Office, NACA 2025*

Table 5.2: Proportion of Households that owned or kept livestock or poultry by Production System & Background Characteristics

	Nomadic or pastoral	Semi-nomadic, semi-pastoral or transhumant	Sedentary pastoral or ranching	Industrial	Mixed system
Malawi	52.4	26.1	7.9	0.7	12.9
Region					
Northern	35.4	33.4	16.4	0.1	14.8
Central	60.1	23.9	5.5	0.2	10.4
Southern	49.8	26.0	7.5	1.5	15.3
ADD					
Karonga	55.9	32.9	4.1	0.1	7.0
Mzuzu	20.6	33.7	25.2	0.2	20.3
Kasungu	58.7	23.2	5.1	0.2	12.9
Salima	77.4	9.7	7.2	0.1	5.6
Lilongwe	57.5	27.5	5.4	0.2	9.5
Machinga	54.6	23.1	4.1	0.0	18.2
Blantyre	46.2	26.1	10.3	3.4	14.1
Shire Valley	43.1	39.6	11.2		6.2
District					
Chitipa	72.5	22.4	3.6		1.4
Karonga	56.4	32.2	1.8		9.7
Nkhatabay	19.0	25.9	40.9	0.9	13.2
Rumphi	38.7	44.2	7.9	0.3	8.9
Mzimba	20.5	33.8	21.7		24.0
Likoma	0.8	71.9	0.5		26.8
Mzuzu City	25.3	40.9	24.1		9.7
Kasungu	67.6	15.0	1.4	0.4	15.6
Nkhotakota	67.2	12.1	14.5	0.3	6.0
Ntchisi	47.9	32.5	6.9	0.3	12.4
Dowa	51.0	25.4	7.3	0.1	16.2
Salima	81.3	8.8	4.5		5.5
Lilongwe	67.1	23.7	2.3		6.9
Mchinji	68.9	23.8	4.8		2.6
Dedza	50.1	36.6	3.7	0.5	9.2
Ntcheu	48.8	26.2	7.4	0.6	17.1
Lilongwe City	47.3	27.1	15.6		10.0
Mangochi	57.5	16.6	4.0	0.0	21.8
Machinga	49.6	19.4	2.5		28.4
Zomba	69.3	16.6	4.5		9.6
Chiradzulu	42.4	32.1	19.2		6.2
Blantyre	69.3	17.2	6.5		7.0
Mwanza	54.8	27.8	1.7	0.4	15.2
Thyolo	38.7	13.5	10.6	10.0	27.2
Mulanje	37.3	24.0	15.2	6.1	17.5
Phalombe	43.3	46.3	6.4		4.1
Chikwawa	36.7	41.6	15.2		6.6
Nsanje	56.4	35.4	2.8		5.4
Balaka	32.9	52.0	4.7		10.3
Neno	67.8	24.5	2.2	0.2	5.3
Zomba City	56.6	23.3	12.5	0.3	7.3
Blantyre City	44.1	27.1	10.5	0.6	17.7
Sex of household head					
Male	52.4	26.9	8.2	0.7	11.8
Female	52.6	24.7	7.3	0.6	14.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.3: Proportion of households that owned/kept major categories of livestock by Background Characteristics

	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
Malawi	4.5	18.9	0.4	8.1	39.7
Region					
Northern	13.6	19.4	0.4	15.2	56.5
Central	4.1	23.3	0.4	11.8	43.9
Southern	2.6	14.6	0.3	3.0	31.7
ADD					
Karonga	21.7	24.6	0.2	18.0	61.7
Mzuzu	8.7	16.3	0.5	13.5	53.4
Kasungu	5.4	27.3	0.7	15.4	50.7
Salima	1.7	25.6	0.4	3.7	40.0
Lilongwe	3.8	20.2	0.2	11.2	40.3
Machinga	1.2	16.2	0.5	1.0	36.6
Blantyre	3.5	12.9	0.1	4.6	26.9
Shire Valley	4.9	15.6	0.2	4.1	32.1
District					
Chitipa	19.4	24.1	0.5	18.3	63.9
Karonga	30.2	20.1		15.8	54.0
Nkhatabay	2.7	9.3	0.3	11.6	51.3
Rumphi	9.8	32.6	0.0	21.2	72.4
Mzimba	11.7	20.9	0.6	15.0	56.5
Likoma		17.8	0.2	0.7	64.9
Mzuzu City	3.3	4.6	0.1	10.1	41.4
Kasungu	5.3	22.2	0.1	10.7	47.8
Nkhotakota	0.7	12.5	0.3	1.3	28.9
Ntchisi	2.9	32.3	0.8	19.5	50.3
Dowa	6.2	36.5	1.5	21.4	62.3
Salima	2.2	33.6	0.5	5.2	46.8
Lilongwe	5.0	24.4	0.4	13.4	45.7
Mchinji	5.9	18.7	0.3	11.1	39.2
Dedza	4.8	21.6	0.2	13.6	37.7
Ntcheu	2.3	18.2	0.2	7.3	33.2
Lilongwe City	1.0	10.0		6.6	38.0
Mangochi	0.6	17.1	0.4	0.5	34.4
Machinga	1.1	13.7	0.6	0.4	37.0
Zomba	2.3	16.0	0.6	1.9	36.1
Chiradzulu	6.0	14.2	0.1	2.6	23.0
Blantyre	2.3	12.8	0.1	2.1	26.7
Mwanza	2.0	13.0	0.3	6.6	26.0
Thyolo	6.2	11.3	0.1	6.1	25.7
Mulanje	1.9	12.5	0.0	3.2	24.7
Phalombe	4.0	21.4		9.5	38.6
Chikwawa	5.1	16.3	0.1	4.8	31.8
Nsanje	4.7	13.9	0.3	2.5	32.9
Balaka	0.9	20.3	0.8	1.6	43.8
Neno	5.0	23.4	0.5	4.0	41.9
Zomba City	0.2	4.5	0.1	1.4	31.0
Blantyre City	0.9	4.8	0.1	3.4	20.7
Sex of household head					
Male	5.7	20.0	0.4	10.2	43.1
Female	2.7	17.0	0.2	4.8	34.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.4: Proportion of households who owned/kept Cattle by main purpose for which they owned/kept livestock

	Sale of adult animals	Food for the family	Reproduction	Cope with unexpected expenditures	Savings	Sale of livestock products	Manure
Malawi	40.3	1.7	19.2	11.8	4.8	8.8	6.2
Region							
Northern	30.8	1.2	30.0	13.6	3.8	4.2	4.4
Central	39.4	2.7	16.8	11.5	5.2	4.4	9.7
Southern	54.1	0.9	8.8	9.9	5.4	21.0	3.4
ADD							
Karonga	34.6	1.0	29.8	11.5	4.7	2.6	2.5
Mzuzu	25.1	1.7	30.3	16.8	2.5	6.6	7.2
Kasungu	35.4	3.7	19.6	8.7	3.1	6.0	10.7
Salima	53.2		7.9	19.3	7.8	1.3	2.4
Lilongwe	41.8	1.9	15.1	13.4	6.9	3.2	9.4
Machinga	58.9	2.3	5.4	20.8		8.9	3.2
Blantyre	48.6	0.2	9.6	5.5	6.5	30.2	4.4
Shire Valley	67.3	1.9	9.3	13.3	7.1	2.9	0.7
District							
Chitipa	31.6	1.3	27.0	9.6	3.7	2.6	7.0
Karonga	33.0	0.7	33.2	12.3	5.1	1.9	0.3
Nkhatabay	27.5		4.8	22.9	3.5	18.8	
Rumphi	48.9	1.6	18.3	11.3	4.8	5.7	4.4
Mzimba	22.4	1.3	33.3	17.4	2.6	6.1	8.1
Mzuzu City	64.3	10.1	7.3	2.0		2.1	
Kasungu	32.9	3.6	22.2	11.7	1.3	1.6	8.0
Nkhotakota	34.6		7.1	18.3	19.6		7.1
Ntchisi	36.6		9.4			11.2	21.8
Dowa	33.0	5.7	19.2	8.8	3.7	7.7	13.1
Salima	56.7		8.1	19.5	5.6	1.5	1.5
Lilongwe	36.1	3.5	13.5	13.8	7.3	2.1	12.2
Mchinji	41.2	2.0	19.8	7.6	5.0	7.5	7.3
Dedza	46.3		17.2	14.7	5.6	1.1	8.4
Ntcheu	49.1		21.7	10.0	6.3	15.3	2.0
Lilongwe City	66.6		5.1	7.7	13.0		
Mangochi	72.1	5.2	5.5	20.3		2.5	
Machinga	67.3		7.6	8.8			10.2
Zomba	50.9	1.1	2.8	29.0		16.0	
Chiradzulu	37.9	0.5	5.8	9.0	3.1	38.5	5.6
Blantyre	42.2		10.0	6.8	16.3	11.6	13.3
Mwanza	97.1						2.9
Thyolo	38.9		14.6		4.5	48.7	2.1
Mulanje	70.6		7.5	1.6		22.2	9.1
Phalombe	60.2		7.1	14.9	10.6	7.0	2.8
Chikwawa	68.7	1.2	12.8	10.5	10.1	3.3	
Nsanje	63.9	3.5	1.0	20.0		1.8	2.3
Balaka	55.2	7.4	12.3	9.1		8.2	8.2
Neno	61.0	1.4	6.3	16.8	18.4		
Zomba City	26.3			73.7			
Blantyre City	55.2	2.1	5.9		8.5	28.3	
Sex of household head							
Male	39.5	1.7	19.1	11.3	5.1	8.6	6.2
Female	43.1	1.9	19.7	13.6	3.6	9.2	6.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.5: Proportion of households who owned/kept Goat by main purpose for which they owned/kept livestock

	Sale of adult animals	Food for the family	Reproduction	Cope with unexpected expenditures	Savings	Sale of livestock products	Manure
Malawi	56.5	3.7	16.1	18.9	4.7	2.9	4.2
Region							
Northern	45.9	7.0	25.2	17.3	5.9	3.1	4.6
Central	55.0	3.3	17.8	21.5	5.2	2.5	3.4
Southern	62.4	3.1	10.5	15.6	3.7	3.6	5.2
ADD							
Karonga	47.4	2.9	24.7	20.6	5.6	2.6	2.6
Mzuzu	44.4	10.8	25.7	14.3	6.2	3.5	6.4
Kasungu	57.4	3.4	19.5	18.4	3.4	2.9	4.6
Salima	50.6	1.4	13.7	28.6	9.3	2.3	1.7
Lilongwe	54.0	3.7	17.4	22.2	5.6	2.1	2.9
Machinga	58.6	3.4	10.9	17.4	3.9	4.1	6.3
Blantyre	65.5	3.0	9.7	12.7	3.6	3.2	5.0
Shire Valley	67.6	2.7	11.6	18.5	3.0	2.8	0.8
District							
Chitipa	48.6	2.3	23.0	16.7	6.5	4.7	1.7
Karonga	33.9	2.9	32.3	26.7	3.9	1.9	
Nkhatabay	47.2	19.6	10.7	10.8	2.5	7.1	5.2
Rumphi	60.5	3.5	18.2	17.4	6.6	1.7	6.0
Mzimba	42.8	9.3	28.8	15.2	7.0	3.2	6.9
Likoma	51.6	1.0	11.9	32.2		1.2	
Mzuzu City	67.4	20.3	4.5		2.1	1.4	0.7
Kasungu	49.8	3.8	24.7	23.6	1.6	2.8	2.7
Nkhotakota	54.0	3.1	19.0	14.8	20.0	2.8	1.0
Ntchisi	66.1	1.8	22.8	12.4	2.4	0.1	9.6
Dowa	52.1	3.8	18.8	19.8	5.3	4.7	3.1
Salima	49.8	1.0	12.5	31.7	6.9	2.2	1.9
Lilongwe	44.0	4.5	20.7	27.1	8.6	1.8	2.1
Mchinji	74.4	3.2	10.2	12.9	1.9	1.1	6.5
Dedza	67.5	2.0	11.7	18.2	1.3	1.3	4.2
Ntcheu	55.1	4.6	21.4	15.4	4.7	5.3	3.2
Lilongwe City	73.4	2.1	6.7	18.0	2.2	0.4	3.8
Mangochi	55.3	4.5	7.6	21.2	0.8	3.5	8.9
Machinga	71.1	0.5	22.5	11.6	0.7	1.9	4.7
Zomba	46.0	3.5	7.5	18.6	10.7	8.6	5.6
Chiradzulu	74.2		4.4	11.4	2.8	2.8	4.4
Blantyre	57.2	4.7	12.2	19.9	2.6	2.0	5.1
Mwanza	79.9	3.5	7.5	5.1	0.8	8.0	2.4
Thyolo	62.8	7.7	10.2	6.0	1.2	2.0	11.2
Mulanje	72.2	1.9	12.7	11.3	0.8	3.5	3.4
Phalombe	58.2		9.0	16.8	8.5	4.2	4.0
Chikwawa	67.2	2.7	11.3	18.4	4.2	3.2	0.9
Nsanje	68.7	2.9	12.3	18.8		1.9	0.8
Balaka	68.8	4.1	9.3	13.9	5.0	1.9	3.3
Neno	67.2	1.7	3.9	17.4	8.6	1.6	1.6
Zomba City	41.3	9.2	3.3	34.7	8.7		11.9
Blantyre City	67.6	6.5	14.4	9.2	2.1	4.9	2.3
Sex of household head							
Male	56.7	4.4	16.6	18.1	5.2	3.0	4.2
Female	56.2	2.4	15.1	20.3	3.9	2.8	4.2

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.6: Proportion of households who owned/kept Sheep by main purpose for which they owned/kept livestock

	Sale of adult animals	Food for the family	Reproduction	Cope with unexpected expenditures	Savings	Sale of livestock products	Manure
Malawi	62.0	6.8	13.7	8.2	2.8	2.8	4.6
Region							
Northern	36.9	14.8	29.7	1.6		7.0	
Central	70.8	4.0	8.6	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.2
Southern	58.0	8.0	15.5	11.4		2.8	6.5
ADD							
Karonga	84.1			9.8			
Mzuzu	27.6	17.7	35.6			8.4	
Kasungu	70.3	3.8	10.6	7.2	2.1		7.2
Salima	68.3		7.0	10.5		14.1	
Lilongwe	72.9	6.2	5.3	6.1	14.4		0.5
Machinga	56.2	9.6	17.2	10.8		2.8	8.2
Blantyre	72.9	3.0		19.5			
Shire Valley	46.7		29.3			9.1	
District							
Chitipa	89.5			10.5			
Nkhatabay	90.3	9.7	47.0				
Mzimba	20.4	15.9	35.5			9.8	
Likoma	100.0						
Mzuzu City		100.0					
Kasungu	100.0		71.1				
Nkhotakota	52.9		25.9	21.2			
Ntchisi	87.0				13.0		
Dowa	60.0	5.5	5.5	10.5			10.4
Salima	74.1			6.5		19.4	
Lilongwe	76.3				23.7		
Mchinji	100.0		32.7				
Dedza	69.5			28.3			2.2
Ntcheu	65.7	34.3	29.5				
Mangochi	36.8	34.8		7.7			20.7
Machinga	91.1		17.9	14.3			
Zomba	39.0		39.6			10.7	
Chiradzulu	100.0						
Blantyre	51.7			48.3			
Mwanza	100.0						
Thyolo	100.0						
Mulanje	100.0						
Chikwawa			28.1			17.0	
Nsanje	100.0		30.7				
Balaka	58.7		11.8	24.9			12.1
Neno	57.8			21.3			
Zomba City	100.0						
Blantyre City		31.2		68.8			
Sex of household head							
Male	61.1	8.9	13.1	5.2	3.8	3.7	6.1
Female	64.6	0.6	15.4	16.9			

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.7: Proportion of households who owned/kept Pigs by main purpose for which they owned/kept livestock

	Sale of adult animals	Food for the family	Reproduction	Cope with unexpected expenditures	Savings	Sale of livestock products	Manure
Malawi	59.4	1.6	19.6	13.5	3.3	2.6	3.7
Region							
Northern	46.6	3.4	28.2	13.8	5.3	2.7	2.2
Central	60.9	1.1	18.9	14.1	2.7	2.5	4.4
Southern	70.5	1.2	11.5	10.7	3.2	3.1	2.9
ADD							
Karonga	49.4	0.8	27.2	14.4	6.7	2.3	1.1
Mzuzu	44.4	5.6	29.0	13.2	4.2	3.0	3.0
Kasungu	61.5	1.9	18.6	11.7	2.5	3.1	6.1
Salima	49.8	1.0	12.6	27.7	4.9	4.9	6.6
Lilongwe	61.1	0.4	19.5	15.3	2.7	1.7	2.6
Machinga	61.3	1.6	6.9	20.9	6.3	6.0	1.3
Blantyre	69.4	1.1	9.6	9.4	3.0	2.8	3.8
Shire Valley	85.4	1.0	25.9	7.1	1.5	2.1	
District							
Chitipa	56.1		26.6	6.6	5.9	4.7	2.7
Karonga	42.7	0.8	35.1	19.0	3.4		
Nkhatabay	28.9	6.6	54.1	4.2	0.2	3.6	1.7
Rumphi	51.5	1.6	17.8	15.8	11.6	3.0	1.2
Mzimba	43.7	5.5	28.2	17.0	5.5	2.7	2.7
Likoma	100.0						
Mzuzu City	70.3	4.4		1.2	1.1	3.8	6.8
Kasungu	52.9	2.1	19.8	17.7	3.1	2.7	4.2
Nkhotakota	63.4	7.2	12.8	14.9	7.4		
Ntchisi	69.2	0.4	17.6	11.7	2.7	1.0	11.4
Dowa	58.5	2.9	19.5	12.2	2.2	5.0	3.8
Salima	47.7		12.6	29.7	4.5	5.6	7.6
Lilongwe	53.1	0.6	23.2	18.0	4.5	1.6	2.6
Mchinji	72.6	0.6	15.7	2.7	2.8	0.9	9.5
Dedza	68.2		15.6	13.1	0.5	0.8	2.7
Ntcheu	59.4	0.9	23.7	12.5	2.0	4.2	4.5
Lilongwe City	83.0		6.9	11.4	0.7	1.5	
Mangochi	39.6			34.8		9.0	
Machinga	78.5					7.7	13.9
Zomba	68.6	1.3	3.5	23.2	12.1	3.4	
Chiradzulu	57.2	3.6	3.9	13.9	4.6	4.9	7.9
Blantyre	66.2		10.9	7.3	4.7	2.3	4.2
Mwanza	80.5	1.7	13.1	4.5	1.8	3.3	5.1
Thyolo	74.4	0.6	8.8	1.8	5.9	1.3	2.8
Mulanje	78.8		8.2		2.4	3.2	0.9
Phalombe	56.9	1.9	11.6	22.6	1.0	2.9	6.8
Chikwawa	85.1	1.2	29.2	7.9	1.8	2.6	
Nsanje	86.7		12.0	3.7			
Balaka	53.4	4.2	21.3	14.5	3.2	9.0	
Neno	70.6		3.1	12.7	3.2	3.2	3.6
Zomba City	79.8		8.1	20.2			
Blantyre City	77.5	1.3	11.3	8.8		4.2	
Sex of household head							
Male	59.3	1.8	20.3	12.8	3.5	2.4	4.0
Female	59.8	1.1	17.5	15.9	2.9	3.3	2.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.8: Proportion of households who owned/kept Poultry by main purpose for which they owned/kept livestock

	Sale of adult animals	Food for the family	Reproduction	Cope with unexpected expenditures	Savings	Sale of livestock products	Manure
Malawi	40.0	42.6	17.0	12.7	3.1	2.4	1.9
Region							
Northern	30.7	48.5	23.8	13.9	3.8	2.1	1.1
Central	39.7	42.4	19.4	13.8	3.4	1.9	1.6
Southern	44.5	40.1	10.8	10.8	2.5	3.0	2.7
ADD							
Karonga	40.7	31.6	30.4	18.8	4.3	1.9	1.0
Mzuzu	23.6	60.4	19.2	10.4	3.5	2.3	1.1
Kasungu	40.8	43.2	22.6	12.5	2.7	2.2	2.5
Salima	39.7	40.3	16.6	17.4	6.6	2.1	0.4
Lilongwe	38.9	42.2	17.4	14.1	3.4	1.7	1.1
Machinga	43.5	40.9	11.5	12.9	2.8	3.8	3.2
Blantyre	44.5	39.9	10.3	8.2	2.3	2.3	2.8
Shire Valley	49.7	37.0	8.9	10.9	1.6	1.9	0.1
District							
Chitipa	40.1	20.5	33.3	19.4	3.6	2.6	0.5
Karonga	40.0	26.3	36.3	22.6	5.6	1.3	0.8
Nkhatabay	18.4	73.6	10.6	7.2	0.9	3.2	0.4
Rumphi	42.1	48.9	20.2	13.5	3.2	1.8	1.7
Mzimba	22.0	57.6	24.3	12.7	4.8	2.2	1.2
Likoma	26.7	62.2	11.0	12.0	0.2	1.9	
Mzuzu City	40.4	57.5	2.1	0.5		1.3	1.4
Kasungu	32.6	46.8	29.5	14.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
Nkhotakota	23.6	65.8	20.4	7.3	3.3	2.3	
Ntchisi	41.2	45.3	26.0	9.8	1.6	0.3	6.9
Dowa	40.6	39.3	20.3	13.7	4.3	3.7	1.0
Salima	45.7	30.7	15.1	21.1	7.8	2.0	0.6
Lilongwe	37.1	34.4	21.9	18.7	5.0	2.0	0.6
Mchinji	53.7	44.1	14.1	8.3	1.5	0.6	3.8
Dedza	43.0	46.3	14.3	12.1	2.1	1.1	0.9
Ntcheu	36.6	46.1	21.0	10.7	3.0	3.1	3.3
Lilongwe City	40.8	56.1	4.9	6.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Mangochi	43.9	40.6	9.1	15.3	0.6	3.5	4.2
Machinga	52.8	34.2	16.3	14.0	2.2	1.3	2.7
Zomba	36.2	45.2	9.0	8.0	6.4	8.5	2.6
Chiradzulu	48.0	37.5	7.9	6.5	2.6	3.5	2.6
Blantyre	39.8	44.0	12.1	14.1	0.8	1.2	3.7
Mwanza	58.1	35.5	7.3	4.3	1.5	3.2	2.6
Thyolo	40.8	48.6	7.3	6.5	0.6	2.3	1.8
Mulanje	48.8	34.6	15.6	6.1	1.5	2.0	3.1
Phalombe	44.1	29.0	11.0	12.8	6.0	3.1	4.5
Chikwawa	50.1	33.7	9.0	11.8	2.2	2.2	0.2
Nsanje	49.1	44.0	8.7	8.9	0.2	1.3	
Balaka	41.6	42.7	13.9	12.5	3.3	2.1	2.7
Neno	51.4	33.0	6.3	8.9	4.2	4.1	2.6
Zomba City	21.6	60.8	3.0	18.1	1.0		2.6
Blantyre City	39.0	53.5	8.9	2.8	0.9	0.8	0.6
Sex of household head							
Male	39.7	43.6	17.8	12.1	3.3	2.5	2.0
Female	40.6	40.5	15.4	14.1	2.8	2.0	1.7

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.9: Total number of livestock and poultry owned,

	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
Malawi	894,670	3,463,714	81,196	1,365,351	20,173,926
Region					
Northern	367,819	479,815	8,914	292,945	3,709,635
Central	332,982	1,795,745	42,585	856,007	9,321,917
Southern	193,869	1,188,154	29,697	216,399	7,142,374
ADD					
Karonga	196,585	172,793	964	116,143	1,580,126
Mzuzu	171,234	307,023	7,950	176,802	2,129,509
Kasungu	160,797	757,348	23,510	389,788	3,667,965
Salima	23,287	294,169	7,466	55,109	1,000,216
Lilongwe	148,898	744,228	11,609	411,110	4,653,736
Machinga	53,041	598,271	25,803	33,432	3,021,640
Blantyre	81,034	409,585	1,843	140,193	2,474,673
Shire Valley	59,793	180,297	2,051	42,775	1,646,061
District					
Chitipa	51,784	47,786	930	30,230	381,921
Karonga	122,753	38,887		41,451	608,674
Nkhatabay	4,827	22,456	566	19,930	425,960
Rumphi	22,048	86,119	35	44,462	589,531
Mzimba	159,789	262,270	7,289	123,534	1,227,282
Likoma		1,536	9	234	23,687
Mzuzu City	6,618	20,760	86	33,104	452,581
Kasungu	53,930	222,829	1,767	87,090	1,160,524
Nkhotakota	3,571	46,748	1,119	3,776	285,109
Ntchisi	13,718	106,326	3,289	72,507	511,591
Dowa	56,961	327,758	15,970	165,466	1,393,026
Salima	19,717	247,422	6,347	51,333	715,107
Lilongwe	74,813	342,778	7,651	194,575	2,009,556
Mchinji	36,187	100,436	2,484	64,725	602,824
Dedza	42,088	172,370	2,118	94,384	803,835
Ntcheu	22,706	130,491	1,839	49,963	663,818
Lilongwe City	9,291	98,589		72,189	1,176,526
Mangochi	9,293	240,735	6,777	6,565	1,035,559
Machinga	10,920	119,153	7,139	3,213	751,566
Zomba	18,234	113,727	4,967	13,855	636,441
Chiradzulu	9,739	41,514	108	7,911	192,770
Blantyre	8,108	51,674	417	8,120	294,797
Mwanza	2,501	20,158	109	8,873	96,512
Thyolo	18,566	72,563	140	32,777	376,400
Mulanje	8,417	72,669	153	15,830	430,559
Phalombe	18,317	72,008		31,953	424,248
Chikwawa	34,566	128,295	752	34,061	1,426,050
Nsanje	25,228	52,002	1,299	8,714	220,011
Balaka	14,473	120,901	6,774	7,728	510,818
Neno	9,654	40,700	482	7,486	153,672
Zomba City	121	3,756	146	2,070	87,256
Blantyre City	5,731	38,298	435	27,244	505,714
Sex of household head					
Male	715,536	2,365,754	62,433	1,069,610	13,998,608
Female	179,134	1,097,960	18,763	295,741	6,175,318

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.10: Proportion of households who owned Cattle by herd size

	Herd size categories (on the reference day)			
	Between 1 - 2	Between 3 - 9	Between 10 - 19	Above 20
Malawi	43.7	45.2	8.1	3.0
Sex of household head				
Male	42.9	45.2	8.5	3.4
Female	46.4	45.3	6.7	1.6
Region				
Northern	36.5	47.4	11.3	4.8
Central	39.6	50.9	7.4	2.2
Southern	59.1	34.2	5.0	1.7
District				
Chitipa	38.4	47.3	11.1	3.1
Karonga	42.5	45.4	5.4	6.8
Nkhatabay	63.3	25.4	11.3	
Rumphi	33.1	52.3	12.7	1.9
Mzimba	27.0	50.9	17.8	4.4
Mzuzu City	56.9	30.9	7.7	4.5
Kasungu	45.5	40.6	9.9	4.1
Nkhotakota	22.1	59.5	7.1	11.3
Ntchisi	45.3	38.8	6.3	9.6
Dowa	39.0	51.1	7.5	2.4
Salima	22.9	57.0	15.6	4.5
Lilongwe	40.9	56.4	2.7	
Mchinji	44.0	47.7	5.1	3.1
Dedza	40.1	49.6	10.4	
Ntcheu	28.9	57.4	8.7	5.1
Lilongwe City	15.1	60.2	24.7	
Mangochi	31.6	58.5	9.9	
Machinga	23.9	64.7	11.4	
Zomba	47.9	42.0	7.0	3.1
Chiradzulu	85.5	14.5		
Blantyre	66.8	23.2	10.0	
Mwanza	52.5	38.3	9.2	
Thyolo	87.6	12.4		
Mulanje	70.1	28.2		1.7
Phalombe	43.3	52.7	4.1	
Chikwawa	45.1	43.4	9.6	2.0
Nsanje	29.1	49.0	13.1	8.8
Balaka	18.2	68.8		13.1
Neno	34.4	51.9	8.7	5.0
Zomba City	73.7	26.3		
Blantyre City	48.5	38.3	7.3	5.9

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.11: Proportion of households who owned Goats by herd size

	Herd size categories (on the reference day)			
	Between 1 - 2	Between 3 - 9	Between 10 - 19	Above 20
Malawi	39.1	51.9	7.9	1.1
Region				
Northern	35.1	51.0	12.9	0.9
Central	39.2	52.0	7.8	1.0
Southern	40.3	52.0	6.3	1.4
ADD				
Karonga	46.6	45.4	7.5	0.4
Mzuzu	24.6	56.1	17.9	1.4
Kasungu	36.7	54.1	8.0	1.2
Salima	34.6	48.7	14.5	2.3
Lilongwe	42.7	50.9	5.8	0.5
Machinga	37.2	55.2	6.4	1.3
Blantyre	47.5	47.0	4.7	0.7
Shire Valley	26.9	56.7	12.1	4.2
District				
Chitipa	47.0	46.3	5.9	0.8
Karonga	64.6	34.7	0.7	
Nkhatabay	40.9	52.9	5.4	0.8
Rumphi	27.6	55.8	15.9	0.6
Mzimba	22.3	57.0	19.4	1.3
Likoma	43.3	52.0	4.7	
Mzuzu City	27.0	48.1	20.5	4.3
Kasungu	31.2	53.7	13.2	1.9
Nkhotakota	41.8	45.6	10.7	1.9
Ntchisi	37.9	55.8	6.0	0.3
Dowa	35.7	55.9	6.9	1.6
Salima	32.9	49.4	15.3	2.3
Lilongwe	45.3	51.6	2.8	0.3
Mchinji	46.5	48.7	4.8	
Dedza	43.1	50.5	6.2	0.3
Ntcheu	43.6	47.4	8.3	0.6
Lilongwe City	23.4	55.5	18.4	2.6
Mangochi	34.6	56.5	7.1	1.7
Machinga	37.8	54.8	5.7	1.7
Zomba	45.4	51.0	3.1	0.5
Chiradzulu	56.1	39.4	4.5	
Blantyre	43.8	53.0	3.2	
Mwanza	35.6	55.8	7.3	1.4
Thyolo	44.4	50.8	4.3	0.6
Mulanje	52.7	43.4	2.1	1.8
Phalombe	54.5	41.6	3.8	
Chikwawa	24.6	59.1	12.2	4.1
Nsanje	32.7	50.7	11.9	4.6
Balaka	31.7	57.6	9.9	0.8
Neno	35.7	53.8	8.2	2.2
Zomba City	27.1	67.8	3.0	2.1
Blantyre City	27.2	54.9	16.3	1.6
Sex of household head				
Male	36.3	53.7	8.7	1.3
Female	44.2	48.5	6.4	0.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.12: Proportion of households who owned Sheep by herd size

	Herd size categories (on the reference day)			
	Between 1 - 2	Between 3 - 9	Between 10 - 19	Above 20
Malawi	28.9	54.8	14.7	1.6
Region				
Northern	14.4	72.4	13.2	
Central	29.2	50.0	18.3	2.5
Southern	33.2	55.7	10.2	0.9
ADD				
Karonga	28.5	71.5		
Mzuzu	11.6	72.5	15.8	
Kasungu	31.3	46.2	21.4	1.2
Salima	25.1	45.8	15.5	13.6
Lilongwe	26.9	58.8	13.8	0.5
Machinga	29.9	57.3	11.7	1.1
Blantyre	62.5	37.5		
Shire Valley	9.1	76.6	14.3	
District				
Chitipa	23.8	76.2		
Nkhatabay		100.0		
Rumphi	100.0			
Mzimba	9.7	71.9	18.4	
Likoma	100.0			
Mzuzu City	100.0			
Kasungu		28.9	71.1	
Nkhotakota		100.0		
Ntchisi	49.7	38.5	11.8	
Dowa	26.1	51.1	22.8	
Salima	34.5	25.6	21.3	18.6
Lilongwe	28.2	49.0	22.8	
Mchinji	54.4	32.7		12.9
Dedza	30.5	67.4		2.2
Ntcheu	18.1	81.9		
Mangochi	42.9	38.3	18.8	
Machinga	4.5	82.4	13.1	
Zomba	33.5	66.5		
Chiradzulu	100.0			
Blantyre	48.3	51.7		
Mwanza	100.0			
Thyolo	100.0			
Mulanje		100.0		
Chikwawa	17.0	83.0		
Nsanje		69.3	30.7	
Balaka	40.9	37.9	15.7	5.5
Neno	42.2	57.8		
Zomba City		100.0		
Blantyre City		100.0		
Sex of household head				
Male	30.9	50.2	16.8	2.1
Female	23.2	68.4	8.4	

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.13: Proportion of households who owned Pigs by herd size

	Herd size categories (on the reference day)			
	Between 1 - 2	Between 3 - 9	Between 10 - 19	Above 20
Malawi	50.2	40.8	7.9	1.0
Region				
Northern	50.8	40.0	8.5	0.8
Central	49.2	42.1	7.6	1.1
Southern	53.3	37.4	8.4	0.9
ADD				
Karonga	56.1	37.5	6.2	0.2
Mzuzu	46.4	42.0	10.3	1.2
Kasungu	46.7	45.1	7.2	1.1
Salima	44.2	35.3	15.2	5.3
Lilongwe	51.8	39.8	7.5	0.8
Machinga	51.2	42.9	4.2	1.7
Blantyre	55.7	38.6	4.9	0.7
Shire Valley	43.1	25.8	30.4	0.7
District				
Chitipa	61.5	32.2	6.3	
Karonga	64.1	31.9	3.5	0.5
Nkhatabay	76.1	15.6	6.7	1.7
Rumphi	41.2	49.3	9.6	
Mzimba	42.3	47.9	9.4	0.4
Likoma		29.7	70.3	
Mzuzu City	32.3	40.3	21.3	6.1
Kasungu	46.5	44.1	7.7	1.8
Nkhotakota	65.3	22.0	12.7	
Ntchisi	44.3	46.2	8.0	1.6
Dowa	49.6	42.2	7.4	0.8
Salima	40.9	37.4	15.6	6.1
Lilongwe	54.0	37.9	7.7	0.4
Mchinji	41.8	52.9	5.0	0.3
Dedza	60.6	32.6	6.8	
Ntcheu	44.8	48.5	6.7	
Lilongwe City	24.5	59.5	9.6	6.5
Mangochi	51.3	37.7	7.0	4.0
Machinga	33.7	63.0	3.3	
Zomba	49.2	49.4	1.3	
Chiradzulu	52.2	44.3	3.5	
Blantyre	50.6	46.4	3.0	
Mwanza	47.4	44.8	7.8	
Thyolo	63.2	32.0	4.8	
Mulanje	65.7	31.7	1.4	1.2
Phalombe	61.9	34.4	3.7	
Chikwawa	43.4	24.5	32.1	
Nsanje	41.8	31.6	22.9	3.7
Balaka	65.1	25.6	4.9	4.4
Neno	39.9	44.0	14.0	2.2
Zomba City	29.7	47.2	23.0	
Blantyre City	24.1	61.0	10.6	4.4
Sex of household head				
Male	49.9	40.6	8.5	1.0
Female	51.4	41.6	6.1	0.9

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.14: Proportion of households who owned poultry by number of poultry owned

	Poultry, flock size categories (on the reference day)			
	Between 1 - 9	Between 10 - 99	Between 100 - 499	500 or More
Malawi	58.0	41.6	0.3	0.0
Region				
Northern	50.9	48.5	0.5	0.1
Central	56.0	43.7	0.3	0.0
Southern	63.8	35.9	0.4	0.0
ADD				
Karonga	49.1	50.5	0.4	0.0
Mzuzu	52.2	47.0	0.6	0.1
Kasungu	56.4	43.3	0.3	
Salima	56.9	43.0	0.1	
Lilongwe	55.5	44.2	0.3	0.0
Machinga	63.9	35.8	0.3	0.0
Blantyre	66.1	33.4	0.5	0.0
Shire Valley	54.4	45.4	0.1	0.1
District				
Chitipa	52.2	47.8		
Karonga	57.1	42.1	0.6	0.1
Nkhatabay	50.2	49.3	0.2	0.3
Rumphi	36.0	63.6	0.4	
Mzimba	56.4	43.2	0.3	
Likoma	56.8	42.3	0.9	
Mzuzu City	29.3	67.0	3.1	0.6
Kasungu	53.5	45.9	0.6	
Nkhotakota	55.2	44.6	0.3	
Ntchisi	56.2	43.6	0.2	
Dowa	56.9	42.8	0.3	
Salima	57.5	42.5		
Lilongwe	56.9	43.1		
Mchinji	60.0	40.0		
Dedza	64.0	35.5	0.5	
Ntcheu	57.1	42.9		
Lilongwe City	38.3	60.4	1.2	0.1
Mangochi	64.0	35.6	0.4	
Machinga	61.4	38.6	0.1	
Zomba	68.0	31.6	0.4	
Chiradzulu	73.0	26.5	0.4	
Blantyre	70.3	28.8	0.9	
Mwanza	63.4	36.1	0.6	
Thyolo	73.3	26.3	0.4	
Mulanje	62.2	37.8		
Phalombe	65.8	34.2		
Chikwawa	50.2	49.7		0.1
Nsanje	63.2	36.5	0.3	
Balaka	62.3	37.5	0.2	
Neno	66.0	33.7	0.3	
Zomba City	58.3	40.5	0.9	0.3
Blantyre City	50.5	47.2	2.1	0.2
Sex of household head				
Male	54.6	45.0	0.4	0.0
Female	64.8	35.0	0.2	0.0

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.15: Proportion of households who owned/kept livestock that used hired labor by activity, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Malawi				
Malawi	4.0	0.5	1.0	1.8
Region				
Northern	4.6	1.1	0.2	2.0
Central	4.9	0.4	1.1	2.1
Southern	2.7	0.4	1.2	1.4
ADD				
Karonga	4.3	1.9		2.1
Mzuzu	4.8	0.4	0.4	1.9
Kasungu	5.4	0.7	0.6	2.2
Salima	3.6	0.1	1.1	1.6
Lilongwe	4.7	0.2	1.6	2.2
Machinga	1.8	0.2	1.0	1.0
Blantyre	3.0	0.5	1.4	1.6
Shire Valley	5.9	1.0	1.0	2.6
District				
Chitipa	4.1	0.4		1.5
Karonga	2.6	0.6		1.1
Nkhatabay	1.2	0.2		0.5
Rumphi	6.5	5.1		3.9
Mzimba	6.0	0.5	0.5	2.3
Likoma	1.3			0.4
Mzuzu City	2.7	0.4	0.4	1.2
Kasungu	5.7	0.8	0.1	2.2
Nkhotakota	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
Ntchisi	3.4	0.3	0.5	1.4
Dowa	6.0	0.5	1.0	2.5
Salima	4.2		1.4	1.9
Lilongwe	5.2	0.3	1.7	2.4
Mchinji	5.4	1.0	0.4	2.2
Dedza	5.4	0.0	1.3	2.2
Ntcheu	2.2		3.1	1.8
Lilongwe City	5.1	0.4		1.8
Mangochi	1.9	0.1	1.5	1.2
Machinga	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Zomba	1.9		1.0	1.0
Chiradzulu	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.0
Blantyre	2.0	0.1	0.7	0.9
Mwanza	0.3		0.7	0.3
Thyolo	2.9	0.4	0.5	1.3
Mulanje	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.8
Phalombe	4.4	0.2	4.4	3.0
Chikwawa	6.6	0.8	1.2	2.9
Nsanje	4.6	1.4	0.5	2.2
Balaka	1.5		0.2	0.6
Neno	3.1	0.2	0.2	1.2
Zomba City	5.6	0.9	1.4	2.6
Blantyre City	8.9	1.9	1.7	4.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.16: Proportion of households who owned/kept livestock that used Free labor by activity, Agricultural Season 2023/2024

	Men	Women	Children	Total
Malawi				
Malawi	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.6
Region				
Northern	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.8
Central	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.7
Southern	1.3	1.8	1.0	1.4
ADD				
Karonga	3.6	2.6	0.9	2.4
Mzuzu	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.3
Kasungu	2.4	1.7	0.8	1.7
Salima	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.2
Lilongwe	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.8
Machinga	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.3
Blantyre	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.3
Shire Valley	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.6
District				
Chitipa	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.0
Karonga	3.2	2.0	0.6	1.9
Nkhatabay		1.1	0.2	0.4
Rumphi	5.8	5.6	1.6	4.4
Mzimba	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.4
Likoma		0.1		0.0
Mzuzu City	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.8
Kasungu	3.9	1.9	0.5	2.1
Nkhotakota	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.9
Ntchisi	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Dowa	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.7
Salima	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.3
Lilongwe	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.7
Mchinji	2.2	1.9	0.6	1.6
Dedza	1.4	1.3	0.3	1.0
Ntcheu	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.9
Lilongwe City	5.4	4.7	1.8	4.0
Mangochi	1.8	3.6	1.0	2.1
Machinga	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.1
Zomba	0.8	1.9	0.5	1.0
Chiradzulu		1.1	1.4	0.8
Blantyre	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7
Mwanza		1.0	0.2	0.4
Thyolo	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.8
Mulanje	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.8
Phalombe	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.0
Chikwawa	0.8	0.7	2.8	1.4
Nsanje	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8
Balaka	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5
Neno	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4
Zomba City	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.0
Blantyre City	8.0	8.5	2.7	6.4

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.17: Proportion of households who owned/kept livestock by access to veterinary services

	Cattle	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Poultry
Malawi	64.2	20.4	23.8	32.7	28.5
Region					
Northern	62.9	36.2	42.2	44.9	27.0
Central	67.1	18.0	19.3	29.6	30.1
Southern	61.5	18.7	24.2	28.3	27.1
ADD					
Karonga	57.3	28.4	6.1	40.9	24.4
Mzuzu	71.4	43.3	49.4	48.2	28.8
Kasungu	69.5	19.3	12.3	33.2	28.0
Salima	82.1	21.1	30.0	28.1	27.3
Lilongwe	63.4	15.9	28.0	26.4	32.5
Machinga	65.2	16.6	26.6	37.2	25.8
Blantyre	66.6	21.5	6.6	27.4	30.8
Shire Valley	41.1	17.4	33.2	23.8	20.0
District					
Chitipa	55.0	23.5		41.9	17.1
Karonga	56.8	18.5		30.5	22.1
Nkhatabay	67.4	30.9	9.7	22.5	13.3
Rumphi	65.0	42.6	100.0	52.9	34.2
Mzimba	71.2	45.3	56.2	51.1	28.9
Likoma		8.4		51.8	8.6
Mzuzu City	77.4	42.2		65.0	53.1
Kasungu	72.4	25.8	28.9	35.4	23.1
Nkhotakota	72.0	23.1	24.5	24.8	27.2
Ntchisi	56.2	20.6	11.8	32.7	25.7
Dowa	68.4	16.8	8.1	30.4	30.2
Salima	84.0	20.7	32.1	28.7	27.4
Lilongwe	70.9	16.1	11.3	25.1	35.7
Mchinji	71.5	14.6	34.6	38.2	32.5
Dedza	59.0	15.4	70.0	31.0	28.4
Ntcheu	37.7	16.5	34.3	12.0	25.6
Lilongwe City	63.1	14.8		38.2	35.2
Mangochi	26.0	10.2	18.8	11.0	19.3
Machinga	88.6	12.9	47.4	37.2	31.2
Zomba	76.0	28.0	11.4	53.6	29.5
Chiradzulu	63.3	12.4		26.2	25.3
Blantyre	75.6	13.9		37.3	26.1
Mwanza	45.1	40.0		10.6	27.2
Thyolo	69.8	13.9		17.3	24.4
Mulanje	61.8	20.9		35.4	34.7
Phalombe	78.2	35.1		33.5	42.3
Chikwawa	36.8	17.9	28.1	26.2	23.9
Nsanje	51.2	16.1	39.1	13.6	11.7
Balaka	38.6	19.4	31.0	24.1	24.6
Neno	42.8	21.3		17.4	18.3
Zomba City	73.7	30.9		43.7	34.1
Blantyre City	49.4	20.7	68.8	34.6	34.5
Sex of household head					
Male	64.4	21.9	23.4	33.8	29.4
Female	63.5	17.5	25.2	28.9	26.7

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 5.18: Proportion of households who owned/kept livestock by service provider for any services accessed

	Government	Private Supplier	Village Drug boxes	Other
Malawi	11.6	21.5	12.4	2.1
Region				
Northern	17.0	25.5	11.7	2.1
Central	11.3	22.6	12.0	2.1
Southern	9.7	18.5	13.4	2.1
ADD				
Karonga	18.0	25.3	11.6	1.7
Mzuzu	16.3	25.6	11.7	2.4
Kasungu	11.1	23.1	14.2	1.7
Salima	11.8	21.1	8.1	2.1
Lilongwe	11.4	22.4	11.0	2.5
Machinga	8.3	17.9	12.7	2.2
Blantyre	10.6	20.1	13.2	2.1
Shire Valley	12.3	14.4	17.0	1.6
District				
Chitipa	15.7	21.0	16.3	0.9
Karonga	19.3	27.5	5.9	1.2
Nkhatabay	9.5	10.7	5.5	2.7
Rumphi	18.7	26.4	15.1	3.0
Mzimba	19.6	26.6	13.7	1.7
Likoma	9.4	3.6	1.7	
Mzuzu City	8.5	42.6	10.1	6.0
Kasungu	9.3	20.4	14.9	1.5
Nkhotakota	12.4	11.3	8.6	1.3
Ntchisi	8.7	25.1	10.5	0.7
Dowa	11.3	24.4	14.4	2.4
Salima	11.6	24.7	7.9	2.4
Lilongwe	12.8	21.1	13.1	2.3
Mchinji	15.0	23.1	15.6	1.5
Dedza	13.4	18.5	10.5	0.6
Ntcheu	9.2	18.1	11.6	3.2
Lilongwe City	6.4	37.0	4.5	5.0
Mangochi	6.1	12.8	10.7	1.7
Machinga	13.6	16.6	9.3	2.2
Zomba	6.5	25.1	19.4	1.7
Chiradzulu	8.8	24.6	13.7	1.1
Blantyre	11.9	15.4	11.0	1.9
Mwanza	18.0	14.4	11.2	1.9
Thyolo	8.8	16.6	9.9	2.6
Mulanje	10.3	22.4	11.4	1.0
Phalombe	11.9	23.7	21.1	1.5
Chikwawa	12.4	17.2	19.9	1.7
Nsanje	12.0	8.6	11.0	1.4
Balaka	8.5	18.0	12.2	3.9
Neno	10.5	8.8	12.8	1.8
Zomba City	4.8	30.7	9.4	2.0
Blantyre City	10.0	26.7	13.0	5.8

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 6.1: Proportion of households that practice aquaculture and/or fish hunting/capture

	Practised fish hunting/capture	Practised aquaculture (fish farming)
Malawi	2.6	0.3
ADD		
Karonga	5.0	0.6
Mzuzu	3.1	0.5
Kasungu	2.5	0.3
Salima	4.8	0.3
Lilongwe	1.9	0.3
Machinga	3.2	0.5
Blantyre	1.3	0.2
Shire Valley	3.7	0.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 6.2: Species of Fish kept among households that practiced aquaculture in the last 12 months

	Makakani	Makumba	Mlamba	Matemba	Nkunga	Chambo	Ncheni	Usipa	Utaka	Other
Malawi	6.9	23.3	30.8	18.9	0.1	31.8	2.5	5.8	5.7	7.7
ADD										
Karonga		16.7	27.5	1.9	1.6	29.6	5.2	33.1	14.1	6.8
Mzuzu	5.5	8.8	33.1	21.5		57.6		0.2	5.5	3.5
Kasungu		22.0	29.9	41.0		24.7		1.8		9.2
Salima		2.6	59.4	10.1		47.0		6.5		7.6
Lilongwe	6.8	26.8	47.9	25.1		36.9			3.0	14.4
Machinga	3.5	37.5	21.9	9.6		20.3	4.5	8.5	9.1	3.2
Blantyre	17.3	14.9	19.3	15.9		42.4	3.8	0.4	5.9	10.7
Shire Valley	43.0		36.9	37.5		14.8	4.8			9.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 6.3: Source of Fingerlings among Households that engaged in Aquaculture

	Government	NGO/Project	Private trader	Farmers	LUANAR	Other
Malawi	11.3	13.1	21.3	41.2	4.5	11.5
ADD						
Karonga	13.2	3.2	39.0	35.3	3.5	6.0
Mzuzu	12.0	21.2	20.6	28.3		17.9
Kasungu	9.9	23.4	19.4	44.1		12.5
Salima	21.9	7.1		52.8	10.6	7.6
Lilongwe	8.5		18.4	54.6	10.1	8.5
Machinga	9.2	17.7	20.3	36.8	4.4	13.0
Blantyre	6.3	13.2	31.1	46.1	2.5	6.5
Shire Valley	41.8	8.5	4.8	24.2	8.3	25.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 6.4: Source of Feed among Households that engaged in Aquaculture

	Government	NGO/Project	Private trader	Farmers	LUANAR	Household-Made Feed	Other
Malawi	2.9	2.2	18.2	11.2	2.5	17.0	1.3
ADD							
Karonga			8.9	3.5	2.9	24.2	2.4
Mzuzu	10.0	2.2	14.1	4.5		21.8	2.3
Kasungu			16.7	18.0		11.7	
Salima		2.6	3.4	5.3			7.6
Lilongwe	4.9		19.6	10.9	8.0	13.3	2.1
Machinga	2.1	3.3	20.4	7.6	1.4	23.7	0.9
Blantyre	2.0	5.1	30.5	19.3	1.9	8.6	
Shire Valley	4.7	4.8	4.8	28.0	4.8	16.9	

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 6.5: Species of Fish hunted among households that practised opencatch fishing in the last 12 months

	Makakani	Makumba	Mlamba	Matemba	Chambo	Ncheni	Usipa	Utaka	Other
Malawi	8.3	6.5	60.8	38.1	24.7	0.2	14.2	8.4	10.0
ADD									
Karonga	3.4	2.6	37.0	11.3	21.4	0.4	48.8	10.7	12.8
Mzuzu	3.1	3.9	48.0	24.1	20.7	0.3	28.8	17.9	8.7
Kasungu	0.6	1.3	78.1	64.9	7.0		1.3	0.3	6.8
Salima	0.7	1.9	48.5	18.8	15.3		22.2	6.2	12.9
Lilongwe	1.8	1.3	79.2	60.1	35.3		3.5	3.2	18.4
Machinga	7.5	19.5	50.5	33.6	33.9	0.3	18.1	17.9	5.9
Blantyre	9.6	4.0	64.1	44.1	30.4		2.4	2.9	6.5
Shire Valley	65.6	0.9	72.3	9.3	15.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	11.1

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 7.1: Proportion of households that applied for agricultural credit/loan and the proportion of those that received the loan, Agricultural season 2023/2024

	Applied For Credit For Agricultural Purpose	Was Loan Granted	
		Granted all or a portion of the credit/loan	Did Not Receive
Malawi	10.5	57.5	42.5
Region			
Northern	9.5	66.1	33.9
Central	11.1	50.1	49.9
Southern	10.2	63.0	37.0
ADD			
Karonga	12.5	75.0	25.0
Mzuzu	7.6	57.0	43.0
Kasungu	13.2	46.5	53.5
Salima	8.3	51.0	49.0
Lilongwe	10.3	53.0	47.0
Machinga	10.1	59.0	41.0
Blantyre	10.0	64.3	35.7
Shire Valley	12.0	72.4	27.6
Sex of household head			
Male	11.2	55.7	44.3
Female	9.4	60.9	39.1
District			
Chitipa	6.3	57.7	42.3
Karonga	13.0	81.2	18.8
Nkhatabay	6.0	71.5	28.5
Rumphi	18.3	74.0	26.0
Mzimba	8.4	53.8	46.2
Likoma	1.5	88.4	11.6
Mzuzu City	6.3	59.0	41.0
Kasungu	11.8	63.3	36.7
Nkhotakota	10.0	40.1	59.9
Ntchisi	17.1	52.5	47.5
Dowa	14.1	34.1	65.9
Salima	7.3	60.1	39.9
Lilongwe	8.4	44.2	55.8
Mchinji	11.7	39.7	60.3
Dedza	11.8	68.7	31.3
Ntcheu	12.4	64.4	35.6
Lilongwe City	10.5	31.4	68.6
Mangochi	5.9	44.7	55.3
Machinga	13.0	50.8	49.2
Zomba	13.8	69.3	30.7
Chiradzulu	11.7	64.8	35.2
Blantyre	10.8	62.2	37.8
Mwanza	6.6	43.1	56.9
Thyolo	8.9	61.5	38.5
Mulanje	11.6	72.4	27.6
Phalombe	10.8	51.7	48.3
Chikwawa	14.5	77.5	22.5
Nsanje	6.6	48.5	51.5
Balaka	10.1	73.5	26.5
Neno	5.4	57.0	43.0
Zomba City	6.9	71.0	29.0
Blantyre City	8.5	74.7	25.3

Table 7.2: Proportion of households who received agricultural credit/loan by various sources, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Commer cial Banks	Micro finance institutions	Farmers' Union	Input supplier	Money lenders	Self-help group	Gov't	Coope ratives	NGO	Family and friends	VSLAs	Other
Malawi Region	2.4	17.8	2.6	9.1	6.5	1.0	7.2	3.6	11.5	7.4	21.7	9.3
Northern	4.3	19.4	2.0	6.7	3.9	2.9	10.5	2.6	5.6	7.1	25.0	9.9
Central	2.8	18.9	2.6	11.1	6.0	0.9	11.5	4.2	12.0	6.6	14.1	9.2
Southern	1.5	16.6	2.6	8.0	7.6	0.6	2.9	3.3	12.5	8.0	27.0	9.3
ADD												
Karonga	3.3	20.9	0.9	6.1	4.8	0.5	3.7	2.2	3.7	9.1	35.4	9.4
Mzuzu	5.7	17.5	3.4	7.5	2.7	6.1	19.5	3.2	8.2	4.4	11.3	10.5
Kasungu	1.8	19.0	2.8	9.8	6.8		15.6	4.5	13.3	3.9	10.3	12.0
Salima	3.4	15.6		7.6	7.7	4.9	8.5	1.0	0.8	15.3	28.7	6.5
Lilongwe	3.4	19.4	2.9	12.7	5.0	0.9	9.1	4.5	13.0	7.1	14.4	7.5
Machinga	2.5	20.2	4.0	11.3	5.5	0.4	1.9	2.2	15.6	3.2	26.8	6.4
Blantyre	0.8	16.1	2.1	7.2	6.4	0.5	4.0	4.8	13.4	8.9	21.7	14.0
Shire Valley	1.3	7.8	0.2	1.4	18.0	1.7	2.4	1.4	0.2	19.1	45.1	1.6
District												
Chitipa		61.3	3.4	8.0	10.9				10.6		3.8	2.0
Karonga	1.6	15.0		0.9	5.1	1.0	1.5		2.9	13.9	58.2	
Nkhatabay		2.3	1.9	0.8	4.7	27.8	21.3	5.1	8.4	9.7	10.6	7.2
Rumphi	6.5	17.1	1.4	12.4	2.8		7.7	5.6	2.7	5.4	14.5	23.9
Mzimba	6.5	20.9	3.9	10.6	2.8	1.6	19.5	2.1	7.9	3.3	7.8	13.2
Likoma		10.0					90.0					
Mzuzu City	9.2	20.2	2.7				15.3	7.0	10.0	3.1	31.7	0.9
Kasungu	0.8	20.4	3.3	15.0	4.7		18.2	4.6	14.3	2.8	1.5	14.3
Nkhotakota		26.8			5.4	13.0	17.9	1.2	2.1	12.5	19.0	2.1
Ntchisi	2.0	26.9	1.7	1.5	15.0		12.3	3.1	1.1	8.5	13.3	14.6
Dowa	2.4	13.4	3.4	5.8	8.0		13.2	4.9	23.2	1.5	13.3	10.9
Salima	5.3	9.3		11.8	9.0	0.4	3.3	0.9		16.9	34.1	9.0
Lilongwe	4.7	18.2	6.6	11.1	3.1	1.7	10.8	8.5	9.3	5.1	13.2	7.4
Mchinji	2.8	15.4	2.3	13.9	0.9		17.1	5.2	10.9	4.5	21.0	6.0
Dedza	4.2	19.1	2.4	8.9	8.5	1.2	10.5	3.7	17.1	7.8	14.7	1.9
Ntcheu	1.9	25.8	0.9	22.3	1.8		3.7	3.1	14.2	3.4	14.1	8.8
Lilongwe City	1.5	6.7		4.1	7.5		13.4		5.9	20.8	17.1	23.0
Mangochi		8.5	6.1	1.7	20.0		0.9	1.1		10.3	44.3	7.3
Machinga	1.7	12.5	1.6	11.5	0.9		0.8	2.2	36.5	2.5	21.3	8.4
Zomba	4.6	31.4	5.8	20.7	4.2	0.9	0.5	2.5	14.9	1.0	6.3	7.1
Chiradzulu	0.9	33.2	2.6	11.6			2.8	18.7	16.1	1.4	6.7	6.0
Blantyre	1.3	21.3	5.8	9.5	0.8		8.3	2.6	21.4		4.8	24.1
Mwanza	3.6	42.2					4.0		8.1	13.7	23.9	4.5
Thyolo	1.1	13.9	1.4	6.7	6.4	1.8	2.6		14.0	3.0	32.2	17.1
Mulanje		15.0	2.8	11.5	6.1	0.4	1.1	6.8	15.7	8.5	15.8	16.3
Phalombe	1.4	8.3			26.4		1.9		3.0	12.6	41.2	5.2
Chikwawa	0.7	4.4	0.2	1.6	20.4	1.9	2.7	1.5		18.0	47.1	1.6
Nsanje	6.0	33.6							1.6	27.5	30.0	1.2
Balaka	0.7	18.4	1.5		2.5		7.5	1.0		1.9	65.2	1.3
Neno	4.2	33.7				4.0	25.9		17.6		7.0	7.7
Zomba City	10.4	21.7	9.3	6.4				14.5	5.1	11.6	15.1	5.8
Blantyre City		1.3		1.6	4.5		6.8	1.5	6.8	29.7	35.5	12.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 7.3: Proportion of households who received agricultural credit/loan by main purpose for which they took the loan, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	Agriculture labour	Buying Seeds	Fertilizer	Agro- chemicals	Farm implements	Irrigation structures	Live- stock	Aqua culture/ fisheries	Trading agricultural produce	Other
Malawi	13.5	11.2	55.1	2.6	4.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	2.8	8.9
Region										
Northern	21.8	5.4	55.1	1.5	4.7				3.5	7.9
Central	10.6	11.0	54.7	1.7	6.5	0.6	1.2		3.9	9.9
Southern	13.9	12.8	55.4	3.7	3.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.8	8.3
ADD										
Karonga	23.5	8.6	51.4	2.3	2.5				2.5	9.2
Mzuzu	19.7	1.1	60.0	0.3	7.7				5.0	6.2
Kasungu	10.1	12.1	44.4	2.2	10.3		0.4		9.1	11.4
Salima	29.9	13.1	37.8	4.3	6.3	0.4	1.3		1.9	5.0
Lilongwe	7.7	9.8	65.1	0.8	3.7	1.0	1.8		0.4	9.7
Machinga	16.5	9.5	57.4	0.8	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0	8.8
Blantyre	9.3	9.3	65.1	2.5	3.7	0.1	0.1		1.0	8.8
Shire Valley	21.2	34.1	16.8	16.3	3.1		2.1		1.0	5.3
District										
Chitipa	6.5	7.4	60.4						10.9	14.8
Karonga	39.5	3.4	39.3	2.8	2.7				2.5	9.7
Nkhatabay	46.9	5.9	32.4	1.7	4.7					8.4
Rumphi	7.2	15.9	64.6	2.4	3.0					6.9
Mzimba	11.2		66.7		9.0				7.2	6.0
Likoma										100.0
Mzuzu City	28.5		63.8		5.1					2.7
Kasungu	8.2	17.6	41.1	0.6	7.0				15.2	10.3
Nkhatakota	37.8	5.4	40.9		2.5	1.2			5.4	6.9
Ntchisi	13.8	6.8	61.8	5.4	1.7				2.8	7.8
Dowa	8.4	8.5	35.3	2.5	22.7		1.6		3.5	17.5
Salima	25.5	17.4	36.1	6.8	8.3		2.0			4.0
Lilongwe	5.8	8.0	68.0	0.6	2.2	2.1	1.5		1.5	10.2
Mchinji	12.6	11.5	45.2	1.4	9.6				10.6	9.2
Dedza	12.2	15.0	56.6		6.6		0.5			9.1
Ntcheu	3.5	7.2	74.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	0.5			7.8
Lilongwe City	8.8	4.2	59.9		0.9		10.9			15.2
Mangochi	42.0	10.9	18.5	1.3	2.4			0.6	6.5	18.0
Machinga	13.4	2.3	75.1	1.2	3.5				1.7	2.9
Zomba	2.4	8.4	73.6	0.7	4.3	0.5			2.2	7.8
Chiradzulu	1.6	1.8	82.5	0.6	9.0					4.5
Blantyre	4.8	2.1	84.9		2.2				2.9	3.1
Mwanza	15.8	6.5	48.3						9.8	19.7
Thyolo	9.0	12.7	63.1	3.9	2.9		0.7			7.7
Mulanje	8.9	14.8	59.1	6.7	2.6	0.4			1.2	6.3
Phalombe	19.0	10.0	34.3		7.2				1.3	28.1
Chikwawa	20.6	36.7	17.7	17.6	3.1		2.0		0.7	1.7
Nsanje	26.1	14.9	10.4	6.8	3.3		3.3		2.7	32.4
Balaka	28.7	22.0	29.8		2.5		1.0		3.7	12.4
Neno	18.7	16.9	57.5							6.9
Zomba City	16.6	8.0	64.5		2.4				2.5	6.2
Blantyre City	12.0	7.4	70.5		1.7					8.3

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 7.4: Proportion of households who did not apply for a loan by reason for which they did not take the loan, Agricultural season 2023/2024.

	No need for credit	Unavailability of lending facilities	Interest too high	Negative Past experience	Unaware of the service	Other
Malawi	15.4	29.4	13.5	8.2	22.4	11.1
Region						
Northern	25.2	20.8	12.4	8.5	24.2	8.8
Central	15.1	31.7	12.3	7.8	21.0	12.2
Southern	13.1	29.4	14.9	8.5	23.2	10.8
ADD						
Karonga	30.3	18.0	13.1	6.2	22.7	9.7
Mzuzu	22.3	22.5	12.0	9.8	25.2	8.3
Kasungu	17.0	35.8	10.6	7.4	19.4	9.8
Salima	17.8	30.3	11.5	8.8	19.8	11.9
Lilongwe	13.3	29.4	13.6	7.9	22.2	13.7
Machinga	11.8	30.6	15.7	7.9	21.6	12.3
Blantyre	13.8	27.5	15.2	9.2	24.3	10.0
Shire Valley	15.8	33.3	10.6	7.5	25.0	7.8
District						
Chitipa	30.1	23.6	18.0	4.4	17.4	6.4
Karonga	27.9	13.6	9.2	7.6	29.5	12.2
Nkhatabay	22.3	30.0	8.6	13.4	16.7	8.9
Rumphi	34.8	18.9	14.2	5.9	16.8	9.3
Mzimba	21.5	21.7	10.0	10.5	27.4	8.8
Likoma	46.9	15.0	2.5	7.4	21.9	6.3
Mzuzu City	24.3	17.0	25.2	2.3	25.9	5.3
Kasungu	18.0	35.9	13.1	6.8	20.1	6.0
Nkhotakota	21.0	22.3	13.6	8.1	25.2	9.8
Ntchisi	23.7	30.0	5.9	12.3	14.8	13.2
Dowa	13.8	35.4	11.2	4.6	21.2	13.8
Salima	16.0	35.0	10.2	9.2	16.6	13.1
Lilongwe	12.9	33.1	11.4	7.4	21.1	14.1
Mchinji	16.4	39.0	8.9	9.2	18.6	7.9
Dedza	10.4	24.4	16.5	9.0	22.5	17.3
Ntcheu	13.3	27.8	17.5	11.4	17.2	12.8
Lilongwe City	18.0	28.2	11.0	3.8	30.2	8.8
Mangochi	14.7	32.5	14.6	9.1	20.2	8.8
Machinga	10.3	26.7	18.0	7.3	20.5	17.2
Zomba	8.4	29.9	16.4	5.9	26.5	12.9
Chiradzulu	15.9	23.8	18.8	15.0	18.5	8.0
Blantyre	5.8	33.0	21.9	8.1	21.5	9.8
Mwanza	11.4	25.8	19.0	12.5	19.3	11.9
Thyolo	15.3	31.1	11.4	10.2	23.2	8.8
Mulanje	16.7	20.3	21.8	6.3	25.8	9.1
Phalombe	15.8	22.5	9.7	12.4	25.2	14.3
Chikwawa	19.5	34.4	11.5	7.9	20.4	6.2
Nsanje	8.5	31.2	8.8	6.7	33.9	10.9
Balaka	11.4	34.8	11.9	9.3	18.9	13.7
Neno	21.4	33.1	9.6	10.4	12.8	12.7
Zomba City	16.6	19.9	25.6	7.7	24.1	6.1
Blantyre City	10.5	33.1	8.5	4.5	33.9	9.5

Source: National Statistical Office, NACA 2025

Table 8.1: Proportion of villages by main access road to the village

	Tar/Asphalt	Graded-Gravelled	Dirt Road (Maintained)	Dirt Track
Malawi	21.0	9.8	49.9	19.4
Region				
Northern	17.2	6.8	57.0	19.0
Central	23.9	12.2	45.8	18.1
Southern	20.0	9.0	50.2	20.9
ADD				
Karonga	21.3	10.2	54.6	13.9
Mzuzu	13.3	3.5	59.3	23.9
Kasungu	19.8	14.3	55.5	10.4
Salima	35.8	30.2	18.9	15.1
Lilongwe	24.6	5.2	44.0	26.2
Machinga	15.4	11.8	55.9	16.9
Blantyre	23.0	6.3	44.8	25.8
Shire Valley	17.2	13.8	60.3	8.6
District				
Chitipa	6.1	6.1	57.6	30.3
Karonga	33.3	6.7	51.1	8.9
Nkhatabay	25.0		37.5	37.5
Rumphi	20.0	20.0	56.7	3.3
Mzimba	6.6		63.9	29.5
Likoma			100.0	
Mzuzu City	26.3	21.1	52.6	
Kasungu	18.0	4.0	54.0	24.0
Nkhotakota	38.2	38.2	14.7	8.8
Ntchisi	5.0	25.0	70.0	
Dowa	26.7	22.2	40.0	11.1
Salima	31.6	15.8	26.3	26.3
Lilongwe	15.1	1.9	79.2	3.8
Mchinji	27.7	8.5	59.6	4.3
Dedza	19.4		22.2	58.3
Ntcheu	20.3	4.7	45.3	29.7
Lilongwe City	50.0	15.8	13.2	21.1
Mangochi	10.0	13.3	56.7	20.0
Machinga	7.5	12.5	70.0	10.0
Zomba		12.1	75.8	12.1
Chiradzulu	33.3	4.8	47.6	14.3
Blantyre	19.0	4.8	61.9	14.3
Mwanza	4.3		30.4	65.2
Thyolo	14.3	8.6	57.1	20.0
Mulanje	28.3	11.7	41.7	18.3
Phalombe	20.0	6.7	70.0	3.3
Chikwawa	20.7	13.8	65.5	
Nsanje	13.8	13.8	55.2	17.2
Balaka	32.0	12.0	20.0	36.0
Neno	15.4	3.8	11.5	69.2
Zomba City	87.5		12.5	
Blantyre City	66.7		6.7	26.7

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of villages without tarmac and gravel roads by distance to nearest tar/ asphalt road

	Less than 1 km	1-2 Km	2-4 Km	4 Km +
Malawi	8.5	7.3	15.7	68.5
Region				
Northern	9.0	5.4	13.8	71.9
Central	8.5	6.6	16.2	68.8
Southern	8.2	8.8	16.4	66.6
ADD				
Karonga	8.1	2.7	14.9	74.3
Mzuzu	9.7	7.5	12.9	69.9
Kasungu	5.0	3.3	13.3	78.3
Salima	16.7	16.7	11.1	55.6
Lilongwe	10.4	8.2	19.4	61.9
Machinga	13.1	9.1	13.1	64.6
Blantyre	3.4	10.1	18.5	68.0
Shire Valley	17.5	2.5	15.0	65.0
District				
Chitipa	6.9	3.4	20.7	69.0
Karonga	14.8	3.7	11.1	70.4
Nkhatabay		5.6	16.7	77.8
Rumphi			11.1	88.9
Mzimba	3.6	3.6	7.1	85.7
Likoma	44.4		22.2	33.3
Mzuzu City	30.0	40.0	30.0	
Kasungu	7.7	2.6	10.3	79.5
Nkhotakota		37.5		62.5
Ntchisi	7.1	10.7	10.7	71.4
Dowa			17.4	82.6
Salima	30.0		20.0	50.0
Lilongwe	11.4	11.4	20.5	56.8
Mchinji	3.3		16.7	80.0
Dedza	3.4	6.9	17.2	72.4
Ntcheu	12.5	4.2	14.6	68.8
Lilongwe City	15.4	15.4	38.5	30.8
Mangochi	17.4	13.0	13.0	56.5
Machinga	9.4	9.4	3.1	78.1
Zomba	3.4	10.3	27.6	58.6
Chiradzulu		7.7	30.8	61.5
Blantyre	3.1	9.4	15.6	71.9
Mwanza	9.1		18.2	72.7
Thyolo	3.7	22.2	18.5	55.6
Mulanje	2.8	11.1	30.6	55.6
Phalombe	4.5	4.5		90.9
Chikwawa	5.3	5.3	10.5	78.9
Nsanje	28.6		19.0	52.4
Balaka	28.6		7.1	64.3
Neno		9.5	4.8	85.7
Zomba City	100.0			
Blantyre City		20.0	60.0	20.0

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.3: How most of the farmers transport their produce to their main selling point

	Foot	Bicycle	Tricycle/ Motorcycle	Car/Van	Boat/Canoe	Animal-drawn Cart	Other
Malawi	40.0	28.6	11.5	10.4	0.3	8.8	0.4
Region							
Northern	37.1	10.9	12.7	20.8	0.9	17.6	
Central	33.8	30.3	9.9	12.9	0.2	12.2	0.7
Southern	47.3	35.8	12.6	2.9		1.1	0.2
ADD							
Karonga	25.0	13.0	17.6	18.5	0.9	25.0	
Mzuzu	48.7	8.8	8.0	23.0	0.9	10.6	
Kasungu	26.4	31.3	8.2	14.3		18.1	1.6
Salima	17.0	24.5	22.6	20.8	1.9	13.2	
Lilongwe	45.5	30.9	7.9	9.4		6.3	
Machinga	37.8	42.2	14.1	3.7		2.2	
Blantyre	49.4	36.7	10.4	3.2			0.4
Shire Valley	60.3	17.2	19.0			3.4	
District							
Chitipa	12.1	24.2	15.2	15.2		33.3	
Karonga	33.3	11.1	22.2	2.2		31.1	
Nkhatabay	66.7		8.3	20.8	4.2		
Rumphi	26.7	3.3	13.3	46.7	3.3	6.7	
Mzimba	37.7	14.8	8.2	19.7		19.7	
Likoma	77.8		22.2				
Mzuzu City	47.4	5.3		47.4			
Kasungu	16.0	42.0	4.0	24.0		12.0	2.0
Nkhotakota	8.8	23.5	35.3	29.4		2.9	
Ntchisi	42.5	12.5	15.0	20.0		7.5	2.5
Dowa	42.2	13.3	8.9	8.9		24.4	2.2
Salima	31.6	26.3		5.3	5.3	31.6	
Lilongwe	26.4	56.6	1.9	7.5		7.5	
Mchinji	8.5	53.2	6.4	4.3		27.7	
Dedza	38.9	25.0	16.7	5.6		13.9	
Ntcheu	64.1	15.6	6.2	9.4		4.7	
Lilongwe City	47.4	26.3	10.5	15.8			
Mangochi	43.3	43.3	6.7	6.7			
Machinga	10.3	51.3	30.8	5.1		2.6	
Zomba	57.6	33.3	3.0			6.1	
Chiradzulu	38.1	47.6	4.8	9.5			
Blantyre	34.1	24.4	34.1	7.3			
Mwanza	60.9	30.4	8.7				
Thyolo	68.6	31.4					
Mulanje	36.7	50.0	11.7	1.7			
Phalombe	46.7	53.3					
Chikwawa	62.1	31.0				6.9	
Nsanje	58.6	3.4	37.9				
Balaka	32.0	48.0	16.0	4.0			
Neno	76.9	11.5	7.7				3.8
Zomba City	87.5	12.5					
Blantyre City	53.3	33.3		13.3			

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.4: Percentage distribution of villages by access to nearest financial institution

	0-5 Km	6-9 Km	10 - 19 Km	20 - 49 Km	50+ Km
Malawi	28.8	10.3	19.0	29.3	12.5
Region					
Northern	27.6	11.3	17.2	23.5	20.4
Central	30.3	8.0	17.8	29.6	14.3
Southern	28.0	12.1	21.1	31.8	7.0
ADD					
Karonga	25.0	7.4	16.7	28.7	22.2
Mzuzu	30.1	15.0	17.7	18.6	18.6
Kasungu	20.9	8.2	18.1	36.8	15.9
Salima	41.5	1.9	22.6	24.5	9.4
Lilongwe	36.1	9.4	16.2	24.1	14.1
Machinga	27.2	8.8	22.8	28.7	12.5
Blantyre	28.2	13.9	21.8	32.1	4.0
Shire Valley	29.3	12.1	13.8	37.9	6.9
District					
Chitipa	24.2	6.1	3.0	36.4	30.3
Karonga	24.4	8.9	26.7	35.6	4.4
Nkhatabay	8.3	4.2	37.5	25.0	25.0
Rumphi	26.7	6.7	16.7	10.0	40.0
Mzimba	26.2	9.8	14.8	24.6	24.6
Likoma	66.7	22.2	11.1		
Mzuzu City	52.6	42.1	5.3		
Kasungu	22.0	2.0	20.0	22.0	34.0
Nkhotakota	47.1	2.9	14.7	20.6	14.7
Ntchisi	20.0	12.5	12.5	50.0	5.0
Dowa	22.2	17.8	22.2	31.1	6.7
Salima	31.6		36.8	31.6	
Lilongwe	26.4	13.2	18.9	30.2	11.3
Mchinji	19.1	2.1	17.0	46.8	14.9
Dedza	22.2	2.8	13.9	36.1	25.0
Ntcheu	29.7	3.1	21.9	26.6	18.8
Lilongwe City	73.7	21.1	5.3		
Mangochi	16.7	6.7	16.7	36.7	23.3
Machinga	25.0	12.5	22.5	25.0	15.0
Zomba	21.2		36.4	39.4	3.0
Chiradzulu	33.3	14.3	28.6	23.8	
Blantyre	33.3	21.4	16.7	19.0	9.5
Mwanza	30.4	13.0	30.4	26.1	
Thyolo	37.1	11.4	11.4	31.4	8.6
Mulanje	13.3	11.7	25.0	50.0	
Phalombe	26.7	3.3	16.7	50.0	3.3
Chikwawa	17.2	13.8	17.2	41.4	10.3
Nsanje	41.4	10.3	10.3	34.5	3.4
Balaka	36.0	16.0	16.0	20.0	12.0
Neno	26.9	19.2	26.9	19.2	7.7
Zomba City	75.0	12.5	12.5		
Blantyre City	46.7	20.0	26.7	6.7	

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.5: Percentage distribution of villages by distance to ADMARC

	Less than 1 km	2-4 Km	4 Km +
Malawi	20.8	12.1	67.1
Region			
Northern	22.2	10.0	67.9
Central	21.1	12.9	66.0
Southern	19.8	12.4	67.9
ADD			
Karonga	29.6	5.6	64.8
Mzuzu	15.0	14.2	70.8
Kasungu	20.3	9.9	69.8
Salima	28.3	9.4	62.3
Lilongwe	19.9	16.8	63.4
Machinga	19.1	11.8	69.1
Blantyre	18.7	11.6	69.7
Shire Valley	25.9	17.2	56.9
District			
Chitipa	48.5	3.0	48.5
Karonga	24.4	8.9	66.7
Nkhatabay	12.5		87.5
Rumphi	16.7	3.3	80.0
Mzimba	16.4	6.6	77.0
Likoma	22.2	66.7	11.1
Mzuzu City	10.5	31.6	57.9
Kasungu	14.0	6.0	80.0
Nkhotakota	17.6	11.8	70.6
Ntchisi	25.0	12.5	62.5
Dowa	22.2	13.3	64.4
Salima	47.4	5.3	47.4
Lilongwe	28.3	22.6	49.1
Mchinji	21.3	8.5	70.2
Dedza	27.8	8.3	63.9
Ntcheu	17.2	7.8	75.0
Lilongwe City	5.3	31.6	63.2
Mangochi	20.0	10.0	70.0
Machinga	15.0	10.0	75.0
Zomba	21.2	9.1	69.7
Chiradzulu	23.8	9.5	66.7
Blantyre	28.6	4.8	66.7
Mwanza	8.7	4.3	87.0
Thyolo	17.1	11.4	71.4
Mulanje	5.0	13.3	81.7
Phalombe	6.7	30.0	63.3
Chikwawa	41.4	6.9	51.7
Nsanje	10.3	27.6	62.1
Balaka	24.0	4.0	72.0
Neno	30.8	7.7	61.5
Zomba City	12.5	62.5	25.0
Blantyre City	64.3	7.1	28.6

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.6: Percentage distribution of villages by distance to Daily Markets

	Withing Community	Less than 1 KM	1-2 KM	Above 2 KM
Malawi				
Malawi	45.9	1.6	5.7	46.7
Region				
Northern	38.9	1.4	3.2	56.6
Central	46.7	1.4	5.2	46.7
Southern	48.6	2.0	7.4	41.9
ADD				
Karonga	42.6	1.9		55.6
Mzuzu	35.4	0.9	6.2	57.5
Kasungu	44.5	2.7	1.6	51.1
Salima	52.8	1.9	13.2	32.1
Lilongwe	47.1		6.3	46.6
Machinga	50.4	1.5	10.4	37.8
Blantyre	50.6	1.6	6.4	41.4
Shire Valley	36.2	5.2	5.2	53.4
District				
Chitipa	30.3	3.0		66.7
Karonga	51.1			48.9
Nkhatabay	4.2		8.3	87.5
Rumphi	43.3	3.3		53.3
Mzimba	44.3		3.3	52.5
Likoma	33.3		11.1	55.6
Mzuzu City	47.4	5.3	10.5	36.8
Kasungu	52.0	4.0		44.0
Nkhotakota	35.3		17.6	47.1
Ntchisi	62.5			37.5
Dowa	35.6	6.7	6.7	51.1
Salima	84.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Lilongwe	39.6		9.4	50.9
Mchinji	29.8			70.2
Dedza	33.3		2.8	63.9
Ntcheu	48.4			51.6
Lilongwe City	68.4		15.8	15.8
Mangochi	53.3		10.0	36.7
Machinga	48.7	2.6	5.1	43.6
Zomba	51.5		15.2	33.3
Chiradzulu	47.6		9.5	42.9
Blantyre	34.1	2.4	4.9	58.5
Mwanza	56.5	4.3	4.3	34.8
Thyolo	34.3	2.9	11.4	51.4
Mulanje	50.0	1.7	8.3	40.0
Phalombe	60.0			40.0
Chikwawa	44.8	3.4	3.4	48.3
Nsanje	27.6	6.9	6.9	58.6
Balaka	48.0		8.0	44.0
Neno	65.4		7.7	26.9
Zomba City	50.0	12.5	25.0	12.5
Blantyre City	86.7			13.3

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.7: Table 8.7: Percentage distribution of villages by distance to Weekly Markets

	Withing Community	Less than 1 KM	1-2 KM	Above 2 KM
Malawi				
Malawi	38.2	1.8	5.6	54.4
Region				
Northern	33.5	1.4	1.8	63.3
Central	38.7	1.2	6.1	54.0
Southern	40.1	2.7	7.0	50.2
ADD				
Karonga	40.7	1.9		57.4
Mzuzu	26.5	0.9	3.5	69.0
Kasungu	37.4	1.1	2.7	58.8
Salima	54.7	1.9	5.7	37.7
Lilongwe	35.6	1.0	9.4	53.9
Machinga	46.7	3.0	12.6	37.8
Blantyre	37.8	2.8	4.0	55.4
Shire Valley	34.5	1.7	6.9	56.9
District				
Chitipa	42.4			57.6
Karonga	44.4			55.6
Nkhatabay	12.5		8.3	79.2
Rumphi	33.3	6.7		60.0
Mzimba	34.4		1.6	63.9
Likoma			11.1	88.9
Mzuzu City	31.6	5.3		63.2
Kasungu	52.0	2.0	2.0	44.0
Nkhotakota	47.1	2.9	5.9	44.1
Ntchisi	52.5			47.5
Dowa	13.3	2.2	8.9	75.6
Salima	68.4		5.3	26.3
Lilongwe	32.1		11.3	56.6
Mchinji	31.9			68.1
Dedza	52.8		2.8	44.4
Ntcheu	32.8	1.6	1.6	64.1
Lilongwe City	28.9	2.6	26.3	42.1
Mangochi	46.7	3.3	13.3	36.7
Machinga	51.3		5.1	43.6
Zomba	36.4	3.0	21.2	39.4
Chiradzulu	28.6			71.4
Blantyre	26.8	2.4	2.4	68.3
Mwanza	47.8	4.3	4.3	43.5
Thyolo	37.1	5.7		57.1
Mulanje	35.0	5.0	8.3	51.7
Phalombe	33.3		3.3	63.3
Chikwawa	37.9		3.4	58.6
Nsanje	31.0	3.4	10.3	55.2
Balaka	56.0	4.0	12.0	28.0
Neno	50.0		7.7	42.3
Zomba City	37.5	12.5	12.5	37.5
Blantyre City	66.7			33.3

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.8: Percentage Distribution of Available services in the community

	Fertilisers shop	Seeds/planting material shop	Pesticides shop	Extension service	Veterinary service	Pharmacy service	Mechanization service	Storage for Agricultural products
Malawi Region	24.6	25.2	24.5	59.1	48.3	23.6	6.5	6.8
Northern	19.0	16.3	14.9	59.7	52.5	23.2	7.2	3.6
Central	28.2	29.6	28.4	57.8	43.3	25.8	7.8	7.1
Southern	24.0	25.6	25.6	60.0	51.1	21.6	5.0	8.2
ADD								
Karonga	13.9	14.8	14.8	71.3	63.0	24.1	11.1	4.6
Mzuzu	23.9	17.7	15.0	48.7	42.5	22.3	3.5	2.7
Kasungu	24.2	24.9	26.5	57.5	50.0	25.8	6.6	6.0
Salima	24.5	26.4	25.5	67.9	50.9	30.2	5.7	7.5
Lilongwe	33.0	34.9	31.1	55.3	34.7	24.6	9.5	7.9
Machinga	20.7	23.0	23.0	74.1	54.8	20.7	3.7	8.2
Blantyre	28.1	27.7	28.6	55.2	50.2	25.9	6.0	9.6
Shire Valley	13.8	22.4	19.0	48.3	46.6	5.2	3.5	1.7
District								
Chitipa	24.2	27.3	24.2	75.8	66.7	30.3	15.2	6.1
Karonga	6.7	6.7	6.7	75.6	68.9	24.4	11.1	2.2
Nkhatabay	4.2	12.5	8.3	75.0	37.5	16.7		
Rumphi	13.3	13.3	16.7	60.0	50.0	16.7	6.7	6.7
Mzimba	34.4	21.3	18.0	50.8	54.1	18.3	6.6	3.3
Likoma	11.1			11.1	11.1			
Mzuzu City	21.1	21.1	21.1	26.3	26.3	52.6		5.3
Kasungu	42.0	44.0	44.0	64.0	60.0	50.0	8.0	14.0
Nkhotakota	29.4	29.4	28.1	52.9	38.2	14.7	2.9	5.9
Ntchisi	17.5	17.5	25.0	87.5	52.5	20.0		2.5
Dowa	17.8	15.6	13.3	46.7	55.6	13.3	2.2	2.2
Salima	15.8	21.1	21.1	94.7	73.7	57.9	10.5	10.5
Lilongwe	50.9	53.8	50.0	75.5	58.5	37.7	3.8	13.2
Mchinji	17.0	19.6	21.7	34.8	31.9	17.0	14.9	4.3
Dedza	22.2	19.4	19.4	50.0	38.9	22.2	27.8	
Ntcheu	18.8	30.2	21.9	68.8	26.6	14.1	9.4	12.5
Lilongwe City	42.1	31.6	31.6	8.1	10.8	26.3		
Mangochi	30.0	33.3	23.3	80.0	63.3	23.3		
Machinga	5.1	7.7	10.3	74.4	51.3	15.4	2.6	5.1
Zomba	27.3	27.3	30.3	69.7	42.4	12.1		9.4
Chiradzulu	14.3	9.5	10.0	14.3	4.8	15.0		
Blantyre	27.5	27.5	22.0	14.6	17.1	15.0	2.5	4.9
Mwanza	17.4	17.4	21.7	100.0	100.0	34.8		39.1
Thyolo	48.6	34.3	41.2	60.0	34.3	20.6	2.9	17.1
Mulanje	30.5	42.4	39.0	50.8	58.3	30.5	3.4	5.1
Phalombe	10.0	6.7	10.0	73.3	60.0	13.3	6.7	10.0
Chikwawa	20.7	31.0	27.6	34.5	41.4	6.9		3.4
Nsanje	6.9	13.8	10.3	62.1	51.7	3.4	6.9	
Balaka	24.0	28.0	32.0	80.0	76.0	32.0		12.0
Neno	23.1	15.4	23.1	96.2	84.6	26.9	26.9	
Zomba City	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	37.5	50.0	37.5
Blantyre City	53.3	60.0	60.0	53.3	53.3	73.3	13.3	6.7

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.9: Percentage distribution of availability of sources of agricultural credit in the community

	Microcredit	Commercial Bank	Cooperatives	Input Suppliers	Village Banks	Other
Malawi	25.8	4.9	10.4	9.9	68.3	4.7
Region						
Northern	44.3	6.8	11.8	8.1	76.0	0.5
Central	19.0	7.3	12.7	12.4	68.3	7.0
Southern	23.0	1.8	7.4	8.3	64.4	4.5
ADD						
Karonga	41.7	1.9	12.0	3.7	85.2	
Mzuzu	46.9	11.5	11.5	12.4	67.3	0.9
Kasungu	18.7	4.9	17.6	8.2	68.1	13.7
Salima	32.1	3.8	5.7	3.8	73.6	
Lilongwe	15.7	10.5	9.9	18.8	67.0	2.6
Machinga	31.9	2.2	11.1	10.4	75.6	3.0
Blantyre	19.5	2.0	7.2	8.0	57.4	4.8
Shire Valley	17.2			5.2	69.0	6.9
District						
Chitipa	75.8		15.2	6.1	60.6	
Karonga	24.4	4.4	4.4	2.2	93.3	
Nkhatabay	20.8	4.2			100.0	
Rumphi	30.0		20.0	3.3	100.0	
Mzimba	54.1	16.4	16.4	21.3	59.0	1.6
Likoma		11.1	11.1		66.7	
Mzuzu City	78.9	5.3	10.5	5.3	52.6	
Kasungu	8.0		14.0	6.0	54.0	38.0
Nkhotakota	32.4	2.9	5.9	5.9	85.3	
Ntchisi	47.5	7.5	22.5	12.5	67.5	7.5
Dowa	2.2	6.7	11.1	2.2	68.9	
Salima	31.6	5.3	5.3		52.6	
Lilongwe	30.2		18.9	32.1	47.2	5.7
Mchinji	21.3	6.4	23.4	12.8	83.0	6.4
Dedza	5.6	8.3	19.4	16.7	88.9	2.8
Ntcheu	15.6	4.7	1.6	17.2	84.4	1.6
Lilongwe City	5.3	36.8	2.6	5.3	44.7	
Mangochi	26.7	3.3	3.3		66.7	
Machinga	23.1		12.8	12.8	61.5	7.7
Zomba	21.2		3.0	12.1	78.8	3.0
Chiradzulu	9.5			9.5	71.4	4.8
Blantyre	24.4		22.0	12.2	53.7	2.4
Mwanza	13.0				87.0	8.7
Thyolo	14.3		2.9	5.7	48.6	11.4
Mulanje	20.0		6.7	11.7	51.7	6.7
Phalombe	30.0		3.3		60.0	
Chikwawa	13.8			6.9	82.8	
Nsanje	20.7			3.4	55.2	13.8
Balaka	56.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	96.0	
Neno	15.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	26.9	
Zomba City	62.5	12.5	62.5	50.0	100.0	
Blantyre City	26.7	26.7	13.3	20.0	93.3	

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.10: Percentage distribution of conflict causes

	Land	Water	Other natural resources	Livestock related	Boundary disputes	No conflict in this community	Others
Malawi	71.4	15.7	6.3	35.4	52.4	9.3	13.1
Region							
Northern	75.1	3.6	7.7	29.0	62.9	8.6	15.8
Central	73.9	25.8	6.1	40.6	41.3	11.7	8.0
Southern	67.1	11.9	5.9	33.6	57.9	7.2	16.7
ADD							
Karonga	90.7	2.8	13.0	28.7	59.3	3.7	11.1
Mzuzu	60.2	4.4	2.7	29.2	66.4	13.3	20.4
Kasungu	78.0	22.0	3.3	39.0	45.1	11.5	4.4
Salima	60.4	17.0	3.8	39.6	24.5	22.6	15.1
Lilongwe	73.8	31.9	9.4	42.4	42.4	8.9	9.4
Machinga	67.4	14.8	5.9	37.0	61.5	8.9	11.1
Blantyre	65.7	12.0	6.8	30.3	55.4	6.0	19.1
Shire Valley	72.4	5.2	1.7	39.7	60.3	8.6	19.0
District							
Chitipa	81.8	3.0	3.0	36.4	75.8	9.1	
Karonga	95.6		28.9	24.4	64.4		26.7
Nkhatabay	83.3		8.3	25.0	75.0	12.5	8.3
Rumphi	93.3	6.7		26.7	33.3	3.3	
Mzimba	47.5	8.2	1.6	39.3	57.4	18.0	21.3
Likoma	33.3			11.1	77.8		
Mzuzu City	84.2			10.5	78.9	5.3	42.1
Kasungu	82.0	14.0		48.0	78.0	6.0	6.0
Nkhotakota	52.9	17.6	5.9	38.2	5.9	29.4	2.9
Ntchisi	82.5	25.0	7.5	55.0	42.5	10.0	2.5
Dowa	62.2	22.2	4.4	35.6	37.8	20.0	4.4
Salima	73.7	15.8		42.1	57.9	10.5	36.8
Lilongwe	77.4	34.0	1.9	20.8	50.9	11.3	17.0
Mchinji	85.1	27.7	2.1	19.1	19.1	10.6	4.3
Dedza	97.2	36.1	8.3	77.8	47.2		5.6
Ntcheu	76.6	28.1		54.7	46.9	1.6	9.4
Lilongwe City	42.1	31.6	36.8	18.4	18.4	26.3	2.6
Mangochi	56.7	10.0		36.7	53.3	20.0	
Machinga	74.4	17.9	12.8	43.6	66.7	7.7	7.7
Zomba	54.5	15.2	3.0	27.3	60.6	9.1	9.1
Chiradzulu	95.2	9.5	4.8		47.6		9.5
Blantyre	26.8		9.8	34.1	39.0	12.2	22.0
Mwanza	87.0	30.4	4.3	39.1	73.9		8.7
Thyolo	45.7	14.3	8.6	5.7	42.9	17.1	20.0
Mulanje	71.7	3.3	5.0	11.7	78.3	1.7	33.3
Phalombe	80.0	3.3	3.3	100.0	50.0		23.3
Chikwawa	75.9		3.4	62.1	79.3	10.3	
Nsanje	69.0	10.3		17.2	41.4	6.9	37.9
Balaka	80.0	8.0	8.0	40.0	60.0		20.0
Neno	80.8	38.5	15.4	34.6	26.9	7.7	3.8
Zomba City	87.5	37.5		37.5	75.0		50.0
Blantyre City	66.7	20.0		33.3	80.0	6.7	

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025

Table 8.11: Proportion of villages affected by any natural extreme events or disasters & Shocks faced in the past 3 years

	Affected by any natural extreme events or disasters in the past 3 years	Drought	Heavy Rainfall / Floods	Extreme Winds	Extreme temperatures (cold or heat)	Other
Malawi	84.2	50.5	61.7	41.2	7.7	3.3
Region						
Northern	75.6	43.1	58.8	44.3	5.4	4.8
Central	79.1	44.5	46.7	57.3	6.5	2.1
Southern	93.5	58.5	77.6	26.8	9.7	3.6
ADD						
Karonga	81.5	40.9	66.7	47.7	2.3	2.3
Mzuzu	69.9	45.6	51.3	40.5	8.9	7.6
Kasungu	75.3	43.1	40.7	49.6	4.4	1.5
Salima	79.2	47.6	54.5	52.4	2.4	4.8
Lilongwe	82.7	44.9	50.3	65.2	9.5	1.9
Machinga	89.6	66.9	73.5	38.0	8.3	2.5
Blantyre	95.2	52.7	80.6	20.9	10.5	1.7
Shire Valley	94.8	64.8	74.1	27.8	9.3	14.8
District						
Chitipa	87.9	10.3	72.7	58.6		
Karonga	97.8	75.0	80.0	40.9	2.3	2.3
Nkhatabay	95.8	43.5	66.7	82.6	17.4	
Rumphi	50.0		40.0	46.7	6.7	6.7
Mzimba	62.3	65.8	45.9	26.3	5.3	10.5
Likoma	33.3	33.3	22.2			
Mzuzu City	78.9		63.2	20.0	6.7	13.3
Kasungu	64.0	31.2	30.0	53.1	18.8	6.2
Nkhotakota	73.5	40.0	54.3	40.0	4.0	4.0
Ntchisi	80.0	12.5	52.5	81.2		
Dowa	73.3	30.3	53.3	48.5		
Salima	89.5	58.8	55.0	70.6		5.9
Lilongwe	90.6	56.2	49.1	83.3	6.2	2.1
Mchinji	85.1	87.5	29.8	22.5		
Dedza	86.1	41.9	30.6	64.5	3.2	3.2
Ntcheu	93.8	33.3	70.3	65.0	18.3	1.7
Lilongwe City	50.0	57.9	36.8	21.1		
Mangochi	90.0	44.4	76.7	29.6		
Machinga	94.9	75.7	77.5	40.5	5.4	8.1
Zomba	93.9	80.6	90.9	32.3	3.2	
Chiradzulu	90.5	26.3	90.5		5.3	
Blantyre	92.7	57.9	76.2	5.3		2.6
Mwanza	100.0	91.3	34.8	13.0	4.3	
Thyolo	91.4	25.0	77.1	21.9	3.1	
Mulanje	95.0	49.1	93.3	22.8	3.5	3.5
Phalombe	100.0	50.0	96.7	20.0	3.3	
Chikwawa	93.1	55.6	72.4	25.9	7.4	3.7
Nsanje	96.6	74.1	75.9	29.6	11.1	25.9
Balaka	72.0	55.6	36.0	38.9	16.7	
Neno	100.0	96.2	69.2	61.5	73.1	3.8
Zomba City	100.0	75.0	87.5	75.0	50.0	
Blantyre City	93.3	14.3	93.3	21.4		

Source: Malawi National Census of Agriculture (NACA), 2025



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