



MALAWI: LILONGWE URBAN PROFILE



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MALAWI: LILONGWE URBAN PROFILE

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

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FOREWORDS



According to research published in UN-HABITAT's¹ flagship report, *The State of the World's Cities 2010-2011*, all developing regions, including the African, Caribbean and Pacific states, will have more people living in urban than rural areas by the year 2030. With half the world's

population already living in urban areas, the challenges we face in the battle against urban poverty, our quest for cities without slums, for cities where women feel safer, for inclusive cities with power, water and sanitation, and affordable transport, for better planned cities, and for cleaner, greener cities is daunting.

But as this series shows, there are many interesting solutions and best practices to which we can turn. After all, the figures tell us that during the decade 2000 to 2010, a total of 227 million people in the developing countries moved out of slum conditions. In other words, governments, cities and partner institutions have collectively exceeded the slum target of the Millennium Development Goals twice over and ten years ahead of the agreed 2020 deadline.

Asia and the Pacific stood at the forefront of successful efforts to reach the slum target, with all governments in the region improving the lives of an estimated 172 million slum dwellers between 2000 and 2010.

In sub-Saharan Africa though, the total proportion of the urban population living in slums has decreased by only 5 per cent (or 17 million people). Ghana, Senegal, Uganda, and Rwanda were the most successful countries in the sub-region, reducing the proportions of slum dwellers by over one-fifth in the last decade.

Some 13 per cent of the progress made towards the global slum target occurred in Latin America and the Caribbean, where an estimated 30 million people have moved out of slum conditions since the year 2000.

Yet, UN-HABITAT estimates confirm that the progress made on the slum target has not been sufficient to counter the demographic expansion in informal settlements in the developing world. In this sense, efforts to reduce the numbers of slum dwellers are neither satisfactory nor adequate.

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the European Commission (EC) and the Brussels-based Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group to support sustainable urban development. Given the urgent and diverse needs, we found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment and strategic planning to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. And here we have it in the form of this series of publications.

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme is based on the policy dialogue between UN-HABITAT, the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission which dates back to the year 2002. When the three parties met at UN-HABITAT headquarters in June 2009, more than 200 delegates from over 50 countries approved a resounding call on the international community to pay greater attention to these urbanization matters, and to extend the slum upgrading programme to all countries in the ACP Group.

It is worth recalling here how grateful we are that the European Commission's 9th European Development Fund for ACP countries provided EUR 4 million (USD 5.7 million at June 2011 rates) to enable UN-HABITAT to conduct the programme which now serves 59 cities in 23 African countries, and more than 20 cities in six Pacific, and four Caribbean countries.

Indeed, since its inception in 2008, the slum upgrading programme has achieved the confidence of partners at city and country level in Africa, the Caribbean and in the Pacific. It is making a major contribution aimed at helping in urban poverty reduction efforts, as each report in this series shows."

I wish to express my gratitude to the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat for their commitment to this slum upgrading programme. I have every confidence that the results outlined in this profile, and others, will serve to guide the development of responses for capacity building and investments in the urban sector.

Further, I would like to thank each Country Team for their continued support to this process which is essential for the successful implementation of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Joan Clos', with a long, sweeping horizontal line underneath.

Dr. Joan Clos
Executive Director, UN-HABITAT

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

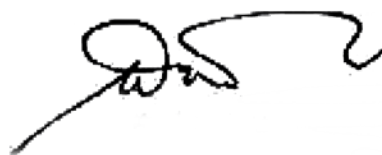
Poverty reduction is the Malawi Government's overriding development objective as espoused in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy. In line with this, the government recognizes the critical role played by the cities and other urban centres in the socio-economic development of this country. Thriving and well functioning cities will in turn lead to thriving national economic development.

Our cities and other urban areas which are growing rapidly face a number of challenges, key among them is that of urban poverty that is characterized by, among others, poor housing, poor access to water and sanitation as well as unemployment. The cities also face environmental challenges that are in part heightened by poor urban planning and environmental degradation.

The government therefore welcomes the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) that is coordinated by the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) and is being implemented in all the four cities of Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu, and Zomba. The urban profile for Lilongwe City is an important document that sets out the key challenges faced by the city in areas of governance, land and housing, slums, basic urban services including water and sanitation, local economic development, gender and HIV/AIDS, energy, disaster risks, environment, and waste management.

Through a consultative process of city stakeholders, the city council has identified the priority actions to be carried out in support of efforts to achieve sustainable urban development and reduce urban poverty. The challenge is now to move forward to implement these priority actions that seek to improve the quality of life of the urban poor. In this regard, the Government of Malawi will continue to support the city council under the decentralized framework in achieving the poverty reduction goals. Lilongwe City Council will need to redouble its efforts and ensure that more resources are allocated towards pro-poor activities in the city. The goal of ensuring sustainable urban development and poverty reduction cannot be achieved by the efforts of central government and the city councils alone. More importantly, it will need the concerted efforts of all stakeholders involved in the development of Lilongwe including the private sector, civil society, political and community leaders, development partners, and city residents.

The Government of Malawi would like to thank UN-HABITAT¹, the European Union and the ACP² Group of States for the technical and financial support towards the formulation of this profile. The commendable role of Mzuzu University in facilitating the process of the urban profile formulation as well as that of the chief executive, the PSUP city focal point, and management of Lilongwe City Council is appreciated. Special mention is made of the first National Coordinator of the PSUP in Malawi, the late Mr. Dalitso Mpoola who dedicated his time, skills and efforts to ensure the successful implementation of this phase. May his soul rest in peace.



Kester E. Kaphaizi

Principal Secretary for Local Government
and Rural Development

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements programme
² ACP - Africa, Caribbean and Pacific



Lilongwe, just like the other cities in Malawi, is facing rapid urbanization with the growth rate averaging in excess of 4 percent per annum. It is the fastest growing city in the country. The low income areas and the informal settlements comprise 73 percent of the residential land share. The rapid population growth

rate is almost synonymous with the growth of informal settlements. The city is therefore faced with the need to properly plan for the rapid urban population growth in order to lessen or mitigate the negative impacts that lack of forward planning for rapid urbanization would bring. At the same time, the city is faced with the challenge of providing shelter and basic urban services to its existing population.

To provide the necessary and appropriate intervention measures, there was need to first of all have an understanding of the issues facing the city. This was necessitated by the fact that little documentation on development challenges facing the city is available. The Lilongwe urban profile is therefore the culmination of that process that sought to get information on the state of the city through a participatory approach, focusing on the following seven main themes; Governance, Local Economic Development, Land, Gender, Environment, Slums and Shelter, and Basic Urban Services. Lilongwe urban profile is a tool for the city to make informed decisions on various intervention strategies to improve the livelihood of its citizens. The urban profile provides a good basis for proper coordination of intervention efforts by the city and other actors, that is, community based organizations, non-governmental organizations and donors, and as such getting the most out of any such interventions.

Lilongwe urban profile also provides a basis to make Lilongwe an inclusive city as the cross cutting issues raised cover the whole city including the informal settlements that have been neglected for too long. These are areas that accommodate more than half of the city's population and yet have previously not been very high on the city's agenda. This contributed to further deterioration of the living conditions of slum dwellers as well as environmental degradation. These are areas that have also seen a high level of various forms of interventions by local and international non-governmental organizations with little coordination thereby resulting in duplications and wastage of resources.

I would like to thank UN-HABITAT¹, the European Union (EU) and various donors, and the UN-HABITAT Programme Manager for Malawi for making it possible for the urban profiling process to take place. I look forward to further supporting in the other stages that are required to bring the results of the urban profiling exercise into fruition.

H. K. Mmangisa
Chief Executive
Lilongwe City Council

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) is an accelerated and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at the city level. The programme is supported by funds from the European Commission's European Development Fund and it is currently being implemented in 23 African countries, 59 African cities, 4 Pacific countries, 3 Caribbean countries, and 21 Pacific and Caribbean cities. The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. The PSUP methodology consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling at national and local levels, focusing on Governance, Local Economic Development, Land, Gender, Environment, Slums and Shelter, Basic Urban Services, and Waste Management, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme in Malawi encompasses a national profile, as well as profiles for Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba, each published as a separate report. This is the Lilongwe report and it constitutes a general background, a synthesis of the seven themes; Governance, Local Economic Development, Land, Gender, Environment and Urban Disaster Risks, Slums and Shelter, and Basic Urban Services; and priority project proposals.

BACKGROUND

Lilongwe, the largest city in Malawi, became the capital and administrative City of Malawi in 1975 after relocating from Zomba. Lilongwe has witnessed a high urbanization rate ever since, accelerated by the relocation of all government head offices from Blantyre to Lilongwe from 2005. The city is divided into four sectors (Old Town, Capital Hill, Kanengo, and Lumbadzi). Lilongwe is situated at the centre of a large agricultural area and there are many economic activities taking place in the city. However, Lilongwe lacks the necessary financial resources to implement significant development plans and provide the required basic infrastructure and urban services needed for economic development to take place. Lilongwe's major industry is tobacco processing¹. Approximately 76 percent of the city's population lives in informal settlements. Poverty stands at about 25 percent with unemployment at 16 percent². Improved governance, revenue collection, management capacity, and understanding of the city's competitive advantages are seen as major factors to address the current development challenges faced in Lilongwe. The establishment of a Development Coordinating Committee (DCC) is vital for encouraging participatory city management.

Inclusive policies should be formulated and implemented

¹ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

² National Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

in order to address the existing obstacles to development. Improvement and expansion of the existing social infrastructure, improved provision of basic urban service and improved planning and financial management is a necessity. Overall, the leadership of Lilongwe should embrace good governance principles that include sustainability, subsidiarity, equity, transparency and accountability, civic engagement and citizenship, and security.

GOVERNANCE

Lilongwe City operates within the Local Government Act of 1998, which entitles citizens to elect councilors directly. The elected councilors then elect a mayor amongst themselves. Since 2005, the cities have had no councilors as all councils were dissolved at the end of their term. The Local Government Act (as amended in 2009) empowers the State President to decide on the date of local government elections instead of having the elections soon after the national presidential and parliamentary elections. The 2009 amendment makes Members of Parliament bonafide voting members of the councils. Civic participation is low with the absence of elected councilors. Corrupt practices, lack of sufficient capacity, poor revenue generation, and poor accountability and transparency have resulted in poor governance and consequently, inadequate service delivery. A Service Charter is under preparation to assist in service delivery.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lilongwe is the capital of Malawi and the main administrative urban centre. The civil service employs about 27 percent of the city's work force. The private sector employs about 40 percent and 24 percent are self employed. Although data is limited, the informal sector is estimated to employ a significant proportion of the labour force. However poverty levels are still high, estimated at 25 percent while 9 percent are estimated to be ultra poor³. Access to loans is a huge challenge for the poor due to the high interest rates. This limits investment in business that would improve their economic status. Policies that support access to credit by the poor and investment incentives must be put in place in order to revive the economy.

³ National Statistical Office, Integrated Household Survey (IHS-2). The poverty line is a subsistence minimum expressed in Malawi Kwacha based on the cost-of-basic-needs methodology. It is comprised of two parts: minimum food expenditure based on the food requirements of individual and critical non-food consumption. Food needs are tied to the recommended daily calorie requirement. Non-food needs are estimated based on the expenditure patterns of households whose total expenditure is close to the minimum food expenditure. Using this method, a poverty line is developed for the country. Individuals who reside in households with consumption lower than the poverty line are then labeled "poor". Using the minimum food expenditure as an additional measure, we can identify the "ultra poor", households whose total consumption per capita on food and non-food items is lower than the minimum food expenditure.

LAND

Major land owners in the city include: the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); Malawi Housing Corporation (MHC); Airports Development Limited (ADL); and Press Corporation Limited. Chiefs also take part in land administration within the city. About 35 percent of land in Lilongwe was designated for residential purposes and the rest for commercial, industrial and agricultural use⁴. Lilongwe is mandated to provide land for low-income housing and slum upgrading. Rapid urbanization has resulted in the increasing strain on social infrastructure and the inadequate provision of basic urban services. About 60 percent of the land in Lilongwe is public, 30 percent is private land and 10 percent is customary land⁵.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

The city treats gender and HIV/AIDS as crosscutting issues in all programmes being implemented with the Department of Health taking the lead in the implementation of Gender and HIV/AIDS initiatives. HIV/AIDS rates stood at about 15 percent in 2007 down from about 25 percent in 1999⁶. Other institutions that have contributed to efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS include the National AIDS Commission (NAC) and local development and humanitarian organizations.

The levels of education are almost at par for males and females from pre-school to tertiary level. However, participation of women in leadership positions is low compared to men. Gender-based violence is also on the increase in the city and negatively affects both men and women.

ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN DISASTER RISKS

Rapid population growth, weak legal frameworks, inadequate resource capacity, and inadequate resources have led to environmental degradation, pollution, deforestation, and uncontrolled development on fragile land. The high use of pit latrines has resulted in high levels of pollution of underground water sources which many citizens depend on for domestic use. Deforestation is also a major concern, the poor mainly rely on wood fuel for cooking because they cannot afford the high cost of electricity.

SLUMS AND SHELTER

The population of Lilongwe in 2008 was 669,021, with an annual growth rate of 4.3 percent. About 76 percent of this population were living in the informal settlements. The living conditions in the informal settlements are deplorable and the residents have little or no access to social infrastructure and basic urban services. The houses are in poor condition and are vulnerable to disasters such as fire and floods⁷. The absence of National and Local Housing Policies and other housing-related legal frameworks for low-income housing and informal settlements upgrading make the situation worse. The city is in the process of coming up with pro-poor housing strategies and is working with development organizations to deliver good quality pro-poor housing and serviced land to the poor.

BASIC URBAN SERVICES

Basic urban services such as water and electricity are supplied on application basis, and those who cannot afford to pay for the services do not get them. In the informal settlements, water is supplied mainly through communal water kiosks which are managed by Community Development Committees (CDCs) and Water Users Associations (WUA). The police, private security companies and Lilongwe City Council provides security and safety services. Services such as fire fighting, street lighting, sanitation, waste management, health, and education are provided by the city council.

Major crimes reported in the city include corruption, burglary and theft of personal assets. Street lighting in the city is inadequate while the social infrastructure, in some cases, is in poor condition. Plans to improve street lighting in the commercial and residential areas are underway⁸. Lilongwe Water Board (LWB) and Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi (ESCOM) do not have the capacity to supply water and electricity services to the entire region of Lilongwe, with the informal settlements being the least serviced. There is urgent need to put in place measures that will increase the capacity of these institutions to improve on their service provision.

⁴ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

⁵ Ellen Nyasulu in UN-HABITAT, 2010, *Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile*.

⁶ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

⁷ National Statistical Office, September 2009, *Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report*.

⁸ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Lilongwe City Council is currently responsible for waste management in the city. Lilongwe Water Board is set to take over responsibility for liquid waste management in the city. The sewerage system in Lilongwe covers only 9 percent of the city. Majority of Lilongwe's residents, especially in the informal settlements, rely on pit latrines for human waste disposal⁹. Waste management services are readily available in the high income areas but the low income areas do not have access to these services¹⁰. Commercial areas such as markets have their waste collected, albeit irregularly. The landfill in Lilongwe's Area 38/2 is estimated to receive about 20,754 tonnes of solid waste per month. Urgent attention and new ways need to be found to address waste collection and management. It is vital to involve all sectors in waste management because the city council does not have sufficient capacity to collect and dispose off all the waste produced in the city.

⁹ National Statistical Office, September 2009, *Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report*.

¹⁰ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

Urban Profiling

The Lilongwe urban profiling consists of an accelerated and action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priority needs, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study is based on analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. The consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their development into proposed capacity-building and other projects that are all aimed at urban poverty reduction. The urban profiling is being implemented in 30 ACP¹ countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a framework for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme consists of three phases:

Phase one consists of the rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city, and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on eight themes; governance, local economic development, land, gender, environment, slums and shelter, basic urban services, and waste management. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, in order to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of the national and local urban set-ups. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesize the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

Phase two builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity-building and capital investment projects.

Phase three implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening, and replication.

This report presents the outcomes of **Phase One** at the local level in Lilongwe.

URBAN PROFILING IN LILONGWE

The urban profiling in Lilongwe is one of four similar exercises conducted in Malawi; the other urban profiling centres are Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba.

Lilongwe City Council representatives participated in the national consultation process, a partnership platform co-developed with Malawi's Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, parastatals, and national and international non-governmental organizations. The aim was to develop options for formal inter-agency collaboration in order to create a coordination body integrating a wide range of urban stakeholders in a single response mechanism.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Lilongwe, based on the findings of the Lilongwe City Assessment Report, a desk study, interviews, and a city consultation that was held in Lilongwe (see back cover for a list of participants in the city consultation and bibliography). The background includes data on administration, urban planning, the economy, the informal and the private sector, poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, street lighting, energy, health, and education;
2. a synthetic assessment of the following seven main thematic areas: governance, local economic development, land, gender, environment, slums and shelter, and basic urban services in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilization, and performance; this second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects;
3. a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities, and outputs.

¹ ACP - Africa, Caribbean and Pacific

LILONGWE IN DATA

Lilongwe, declared a capital city in 1975, is one of four major cities in Malawi. Rapid social and economic development has led to population growth from 19,425 in 1966 to 669,021 in 2008². An annual growth rate of 4.3 percent was registered for the inter-censal period between 1998 and 2008. Lilongwe's population represents a 5.2 percent share of the national population. The average population density in Lilongwe is 1,479 per square kilometer.

LILONGWE'S DEVELOPMENT

The city has witnessed rapid population growth since 1975 and about 76 percent of the population lives in informal settlements that take up about 12.2 percent of the total city land area. The population growth figures and projections for 2015 and 2020³ are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1:

POPULATION GROWTH IN LILONGWE	
Year	Population
1966	19,425
1977	98,718
1987	223,318
1998	440,471
2008	674,448
2015	1,077,116
2020	1,324,314

Source: National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 main Report.

The population by area is shown in Table 4 for 1998 and 2008 as well as the area in hectares. Area 25 had the highest population in 2008 followed by Areas 7, 21, 23, and 36 with a population of over 40,000 each⁴.

The informal settlement population has grown from 82,180 in 1987 to 277,762 in 2005 as shown in Table 2.

² National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 main Report.

³ National Statistical Office, 2003, 1998 Malawi Population and Housing Census: Population Projections Report 1999-2023.

⁴ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

TABLE 2:

INFORMAL SETTLEMENT POPULATION GROWTH IN LILONGWE		
Year	Population	Growth Rate Percentage (per annum)
1987	82,180	0
1990	100,674	7.3
1991	107,719	7.0
1995	141,201	7.8
2000	197,041	7.9
2005	277,762	8.2

Source: National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 main Report

ADMINISTRATION

The Local Government Act of 1998 provides guidance on the management of the city council with elected councilors and a mayor. The city is run through the following departments:

TABLE 3:

LILONGWE CITY COUNCIL	
Department / Section	Sector
Administration	Local governance and city management
Finance	Financial management
Internal audit	Financial accountability
Health and social services	Health and social services delivery
Public works	Infrastructure provision
Agriculture, environmental affairs and natural resources	Public and open spaces and general environmental protection
Planning and development	Urban planning, development control, housing and land administration services
Commerce and industry	City marketing and managing city markets, bus stations
Education, youth and sport	Education services delivery, youth development and managing sports infrastructure

Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

TABLE 4:

LILONGWE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AREA (1998 - 2008)				
Area	Population			
	1998	2008	Land Area (Hectares)	Zoning
Area 1	10,922	13,714	135.854	Permanent high density
Area 2	2,774	3,068	231.561	Medium density
Area 3	4,658	4,558	625.635	Low density
Area 4	42	99	144.973	Industrial
Area 5	225	764	75.667	Medium density
Area 6	1,365	1,141	133.619	Medium density
Area 7	31,686	40,867	238.5	Traditional high density
Area 8	23,310	20,487	234.213	Traditional high density
Area 9	1,529	1,878	281.162	Low density
Area 10	3,987	3,220	402.652	Low density
Area 11	1,075	954	42.686	Medium density
Area 12	2,629	2,321	210.736	Low density
Area 13/16/19/40	37	33	153.350	Commercial
Area 14	861	1,154	142.478	Undetermined
Area 15	1,872	1,544	71.319	Medium density
Area 17	-	4	149.026	Medium density
Area 18	10,677	13,438	214.466	Permanent high/open space
Area 20/42	-	27	285.915	Government
Area 21	35,314	44,965	363.363	Traditional high density
Area 22	19,622	29,390	368.600	Traditional high density
Area 23	33,664	45,779	400.874	Traditional high density
Area 24	13,602	23,944	229.530	Traditional high density
Area 25	39,132	64,650	2278.276	Commercial/Traditional high density
Area 26	3,892	4,799	1173.991	Medium/Permanent high/open space
Area 27	1,434	2,249	573.914	Medium/Traditional high density /Institutional/Commercial
Area 28	321	48	252.351	Industrial
Area 29	658	547	243.754	Industrial
Area 30	2,914	2,344	296.646	Institutional
Area 31				Open space
Area 32	247	350	127.645	Institutional
Area 33	1,938	2,545	345.669	Institutional
Area 34	-	42	207.496	Open space
Area 35	5,176	7,455	1203.129	Institutional
Area 36	16,164	45,991	926.348	Permanent high /Traditional high density/Agriculture/ Institutional
Area 37	-	567	193.085	Industrial/Undetermined
Area 38	2,591	9,867	891.532	Industrial/Undetermined
Area 39	3,886	4,789	363.445	Traditional high density
Area 41	-	-	188.367	Open space
Area 43	1,651	2,290	1070.825	Low/Institutional
Area 44	13,203	26,274	3430.62	Agriculture/Forestry/State House
Area 45	414	170	1106.319	Agriculture
Area 46	2,244	3,189	916.893	Agriculture
Area 47	5,497	8,242	981.282	Medium/Permanent high/Agriculture
Area 48	0	0	89.455	Undetermined
Area 49	13,501	29,001	964.496	Traditional high density
Area 50	8,178	26,990	517.346	Industrial
Area 51	14,499	13,583	125.523	Industrial

Source: Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

URBAN PLANNING

Lilongwe City Council is responsible for all planning and development control functions in the city through the Planning and Development Department. The City Development Strategy (CDS) and the revised city plan completed in 2009 and 2010 respectively are expected to provide new guidance and strategies in the development and management of the city to address rapid urbanization challenges. However, it is expected that housing issues will continue to be a major challenge in the absence of housing policies and upgrading strategies. Economic activities are mostly concentrated in the central business district, the old town and Kanengo industrial area with a clear absence of satellite centres and high cases of illegal vending and hawking. The city centre and the old town are separated by Lilongwe Nature Sanctuary. Integrated economic development and planning should be considered to address the current development challenges facing Lilongwe.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Lilongwe was mainly an administrative centre until 2005 when many head offices of institutions located in Blantyre moved to the city. This movement attracted economic activities to the town which resulted in increased employment opportunities and population growth. Finance, banking, retail trade, construction, transport, public administration, tourism, and tobacco manufacturing are the main economic activities in Lilongwe. The informal sector in Lilongwe is also vibrant and employs a large chunk of the economy. Some 75 percent of the labour force in Lilongwe is employed⁵. The city's main revenue sources include property rates (97 percent), market fees, licensing fees, parking fees, and plan application and scrutiny fees (3 percent). The city spends about 18 percent of the revenue collected on personal emoluments while about 81 percent is allocated to the development of the city. However, the actual expenditure cannot be easily verified due to lack of audited accounts since 2002/2003.

INFORMAL AND PRIVATE SECTOR

It is estimated that 27 percent of the population is employed in the informal sector. However the informal sector lacks adequate regulations and operates with minimal city council support. Lack of infrastructure such as markets and good roads, lack of access to credit to expand and improve their businesses and lack of entrepreneurial skills are major obstacles that hamper economic growth in Lilongwe. The informal economy needs to be integrated with the formal economy and regulated to boost economic growth.

POVERTY

Rapid urbanization and inadequate employment opportunities have resulted in high poverty rates in the urban areas, which currently stand at 25 percent of the city population, with 9 percent being ultra poor⁶. Poverty is exacerbated by a steady growth in the prices of basic goods and lack of access to the basic urban services. Acquiring loans for economic development is hard for the poor due to the high interest rates, and their participation in city development is minimal. About 43 percent of household income is spent on food.

WATER

Water is supplied by Lilongwe Water Board from Kamuzu Dam. Water connection is by application and water is available in most parts of the city. Lilongwe Water Board has the capacity to supply 95,000m³ of water per day but supplies about 68,840m³ of water per day according to National Statistical Office (NSO), 2008. Supply is affected by siltation of the dam and leakages along the water pipes, leading to water losses of up to 35 percent of the water produced. In the informal settlements, residents access water through communal water points (kiosks). However this water is not enough to service all the informal settlement residents and some residents rely on unprotected water sources, such as rivers and boreholes, to supplement the water provided by Lilongwe Water Board. Water demand in Lilongwe is increasing with the rising population and sufficient regulations to increase and regularize the supply of water to all residents of Lilongwe need to be put in place.

SANITATION AND REFUSE COLLECTION

Sanitation and refuse collection is a major challenge in Lilongwe. Over 75 percent of the population relies on pit latrines and the sewerage infrastructure covers only about 9 percent of the city. Refuse collection is inadequate, hindered by lack of adequate resources and equipment in the city council⁷. Most households, especially in the informal settlements, dispose their waste in open spaces, on riverbanks and along roadsides. Uncollected refuse is a common site in Lilongwe's markets and a major cause of environmental degradation. Management of the only dump site in Lilongwe's Area 38/2 is poor. A few local development organizations have come forward to assist in improving sanitation in the city through the promotion of ecological sanitation (eco-san) toilets that encourage use of human excreta and urine as organic manure. Opportunities exist to form Private-Public Partnerships (PPP) and use innovative means of disposing solid as well as liquid waste.

⁵ National Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

⁶ National Statistical Office, Integrated Household Survey (IHS-2).

⁷ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Minibuses are the most common means of public transport in Lilongwe. An average of about 32 percent of the population rely on minibuses to transport them from one location to another. Taxi services are available but they are too expensive for the poor majority. Bicycle taxis are also increasing in popularity in the peri-urban and low-income areas. However, the current roads infrastructure is inadequate to support the growing number of vehicles leading to increased traffic congestion and a lot of time wasted in traffic jams. The city has one international airport and railway station. Many people however still walk to their various places of work resulting in a high number of pedestrians. However, the absence of footpaths creates conflict between motorists and pedestrians and has resulted in a high increase in road accidents. The local authorities need to provide adequate transport infrastructure such as footpaths, bicycle paths, safe pedestrian crossings and flyovers, and well-protected bus lay-bys.

STREET LIGHTING

Street lighting is available in the city centre, the old town, the main commercial areas, and the high income housing areas. However the low income housing areas do not have adequate street lighting leading to increased insecurity in these areas. Lilongwe City Council is rehabilitating street lights on most of the roads, some of which had fallen prone to vandalism. The rehabilitation exercise needs to be extended to the low-income housing areas in order to improve security and safety in these areas.

ENERGY SOURCES

Energy sources in Lilongwe include electricity, fuel wood and paraffin. The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi supplies electricity in most parts of the city. In Lilongwe, only 26 percent of residents are connected to electricity. The electricity supply infrastructure is old and worn out resulting in frequent power outages and high maintenance costs. Further, the cost of electricity supply is high and inaccessible to the poor. The high reliance on charcoal and firewood for cooking and lighting, mainly by the urban poor, is the major cause of deforestation. The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi needs to research on new alternatives to improve energy supply, such as solar power.

HEALTH

Lilongwe has four major hospitals; Kamuzu Central (Area 33), Bwaila/Bottom (Area 1), Likuni Mission (Area 57), and Daye Yong hospital (Area 27). There are 33 public and private health centres and clinics run by the government, Lilongwe City Council, the private sector, and churches. The main challenges facing the health sector include high cases of malaria, high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, high shortage of equipment and health facilities, shortage of qualified medical staff in the hospitals and clinics, limited capacity, and poor sanitation and hygiene. Malaria is still the biggest health challenge with over 206,830 cases reported in 2008 in the city⁸. Most of the malaria cases were reported in the low-income areas and the informal settlements.

EDUCATION

Education services are provided by the government. There are also several private and religious schools. The Private Schools Association of Malawi (PRISAM) had 38 private primary schools in Lilongwe in 2009. There were also an additional 66 public primary schools⁹ and a total enrolment of 103,602 pupils in 2007 and 135,029 pupils in 2008 in primary schools. Public primary schools had 373 male teachers against 2,101 female teachers over the same period. There were an additional 29 secondary schools with 30,795 pupils¹⁰. Tertiary education institutions in Lilongwe include Bunda College of Agriculture, Kamuzu Nursing College, constituent colleges of the University of Malawi, the College of Health Sciences, the Natural Resources College outside the city, a technical college, and several private tertiary institutions.

⁸ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

⁹ National Statistical Office, 2008, *Statistical Yearbook*.

¹⁰ National Statistical Office, September 2009, *Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report*.

GOVERNANCE



Lilongwe City operates within the Local Government Act of 1998, which entitles citizens to elect councillors directly. The elected councillors then elect a mayor amongst themselves. Since 2005, the cities have had no councillors as all councils were dissolved at the end of their term. The Local Government Act has been amended and there will now be tripartite (local government, parliamentary and presidential) elections as opposed to holding local elections soon after the national presidential and parliamentary elections.

Traditional Authorities (TAs) and Members of Parliament within the council's jurisdiction are also members of the local council. Councillors and Members of Parliament are voting members of the council. Civic participation is low with the absence of elected councillors. In addition to various committees, the council has a consultative forum that includes Members of Parliament, Traditional Authorities and representatives of interest groups that meet quarterly. However, lack of sufficient capacity and poor revenue generation have resulted in poor governance and consequently, inadequate service delivery. A Service Charter is under preparation to assist in service delivery.

BEST PRACTICE

Community Development Committees. The city council successfully revamped the Community Development Committees in the city. Some 34 Community Development Committees are currently in place and assist in mobilizing development resources from various government and non-governmental organizations. Gulliver Community Development Committee, situated in one of the low-income areas of Lilongwe, mobilized funds from Alliance One (a tobacco processing company) to construct a school and housing units for teachers.

Adult Literacy. The project is aimed at improving the literacy levels of women in the informal settlements. CISP (*comitato internazionale per lo sviluppo dei popoli*), a non-governmental organization operating in Lilongwe, introduced both conventional and reflect adult literacy classes over a period of two years. Under the conventional approach, adults learn how to read, write and basic arithmetic. The reflect approach uses an action plan. Adult learners discuss community problems and agree on appropriate actions to address the challenge. So far 2,010 female adults have been enrolled in the adult literacy. The success of the adult literacy programme paved way to a second project in which learners were taught basic functional English (reading and writing). The project ended successfully in July 2010.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development oversees governance projects in the country and all budgetary matters are controlled by the Local Government Finance Committee (LGFC).
- Lilongwe City Council oversees governance projects and all budgetary matters on the local level.
- Community Development Committees are in place in to assist in mobilizing funds for development initiatives.
- The city council works with other stakeholders, for example development organizations, civil society organizations, financial institutions, and the United Nations, in improving governance in the city.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act of 1998, the National Decentralization Policy of 1998, the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) of 1988, the Lilongwe City Development Strategy of 2009, and the Lilongwe City Master Plan of 2010.
- The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy is an important national policy document that is used by the city in putting in place development policies.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Capacity building for city council staff and government officials in order to improve governance.
- Improvement of the information management and dissemination system.
- Review of the clients' Service Charter.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The city council is taking steps to undertake governance upgrading projects that will involve other stakeholders such as the private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations.
- There is poor participation of city residents in the governance of the city.

- The absence of a Service Charter makes the city council to have no direct obligation to city residents in service delivery.
- No monitoring and evaluation system is in place to enable performance measurement by city residents and other stakeholders.
- Lack of a computerized property taxation and revenue collection system and inadequate human resource capacity prevents the adequate collection of revenue by the city council.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Property taxes are the major source of revenue for the city council.
- The city council receives funds from the central government (about 2 percent of revenue) and donors for infrastructure development. The city council can also acquire loans from the Development Fund for Local Authorities (DFLA).

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GOVERNANCE N°3	Implementation of a computerized information management system	

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GOVERNANCE N°4	Local Urban Observatory (LUO)	

SLUMS AND SHELTER



Lilongwe's population stood at 674,448 in 2008 with an annual growth rate of 4.3 percent and a population of 1,479 persons per km². The city had a total household of 147,379 in the same period¹. Over 70 percent of the population lives in informal settlements. The housing typology includes low-density, medium-density, high-density permanent for intermediate income earners, and Traditional Housing Areas (THA) for low-income earners. In addition, there are the informal settlements that are very high density. The multiplicity of land owners in the city and the lack of a housing policy further complicates the housing situation, which is worsened by lack of clear cut allocation of housing responsibilities among key stakeholders.

Formal housing is inadequate and has led to the increase in population in the informal settlements². The majority of informal settlements residents are living in sub-standard housing conditions with inadequate social infrastructure and lack of access to the basic urban services. Development organizations operating in Lilongwe such as Centre for Community Organization and Development (CCODE) and Habitat for Humanity Malawi (HfHM) are taking part in the provision of good quality pro-poor housing in the urban areas. The Government is working with these organizations in developing low-income housing for junior civil servants who have not benefited from the Public Home-Ownership Scheme³.

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi Housing Corporation, and Lilongwe City Council (and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development) are responsible for housing development in Lilongwe.
- Habitat for Humanity Malawi and Centre for Community Organization and Development are assist the government in providing good quality pro-poor housing.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Lilongwe City Master Plan (2010), the City Development Strategy (2010) and the Environmental Profile of 2000 gives adequate forward planning and implementation strategies for better housing.
- National and local housing policies are not in place.

¹ National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

² Lilongwe City Council, September 2010, The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe in the Republic of Malawi, Final Report Summary.

³ Field Survey data, 2009.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Transfer all land within the city to Lilongwe City Council.
- Implement slum upgrading programmes.
- Review and improve the building regulations.
- Develop training and capacity building strategies to address provision of low cost housing.
- Improve access to basic social services.
- Lilongwe City Council to develop a strategic plan that will reduce the occurrence of informal settlements.
- Implementation of a land information system and a Geographic Information System (GIS).

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Lilongwe City Council acquires most of its revenue from taxes.
- Several development organizations and private sector organizations are involved in slum upgrading, supplementing the government's efforts.
- Housing finance is difficult to access by the residents of informal settlements because they cannot afford the high interest repayment rates and collateral is required.

**SLUMS AND
SHELTER**
N°1

Project proposal

Page 38

Informal settlements upgrading
programme

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- There is weak coordination between the city council and other stakeholders, and policy conflict in housing delivery leading to inefficiency.
- The involvement of chiefs in urban land matters complicates the implementation of pro-poor housing programmes.
- Lilongwe City Council has inadequate resources for implementing housing reforms.

TENURE

- Land is owned by different organizations and private individuals.
- Residents of informal settlements lack security of tenure, which makes informal settlements upgrading difficult.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS



Roughly 49 percent of Lilongwe's population is female and 51 percent is male. About 28 percent of the female population in the city marry between age 12 and 19 and about 39 percent of men marry between age 20 and 29. 27 percent of males are illiterate, as compared to 29 percent of females¹. Women do not participate as much as men in city management activities.

HIV/AIDS prevalence has declined significantly in the past decade from about 25 percent in 1999 to 12 percent in 2007, and this has been attributed to increased HIV/AIDS awareness and increased accessibility to Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centres.

BEST PRACTICE

Nutrition Improvement Programme. This programme, that is being carried out by CISP (*comitato internazionale per lo sviluppo dei popoli*), imparts women with skills in nutrition and how to prepare well balanced meals. CISP meets the financial needs for the project and some women have started small businesses using skills acquired from the nutrition improvement programme. This has enabled them to be self-sufficient and improve their economic status.

HIV/AIDS Project. The Lilongwe City Council is running a HIV/AIDS intervention project based on the following pillars; a) HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Partnership and Capacity Building, b) Care and treatment, c) Impact mitigation, d) Monitoring and Evaluation, and e) Prevention. The City's AIDS Coordinating Committee, which is made up of city council staff members and various HIV/AIDS stakeholders, coordinates all project activities. The project is funded by the National AIDS Commission.

Social Activities Project. This project provides an opportunity for women to share different cultural values and social skills. Activities include cultural dancing, singing and sporting activities. The aim is to preserve culture for future generations and social activities take place once a week.

¹ National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Develop a local authority gender policy.
- Dissemination of information on gender and HIV/AIDS.
- Promotion of women empowerment initiatives.
- Allocation of adequate resources to manage gender and HIV/AIDS issues at national and local levels.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the lead implementing agency in gender mainstreaming activities.
- The Ministry of Health and Population leads in the implementation of HIV/AIDS activities.
- The National AIDS Commission funds most HIV/AIDS programmes in the city.
- Lilongwe City Council leads in some HIV/AIDS programmes at the local level and works with local development and humanitarian organizations involved in HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The National Gender Policy, the National HIV/AIDS Policy of 2003, the National Plan of Action for 2005-2010, and the National Response to Combat Gender Based Violence of 2008.
- Lilongwe City Council does not have a local Gender and HIV/AIDS Policy.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Lilongwe City Council is taking steps to incorporate gender and HIV/AIDS in its planning and management strategies.
- Lack of local level policies makes implementation of gender and HIV/AIDS policies difficult.
- There is lack of enough human resource capacity to carry out gender and HIV/AIDS awareness.
- There is need for concerted efforts to create awareness on the importance of girl-child education.
- Funds from the National AIDS Commission are used for HIV/AIDS awareness creation.

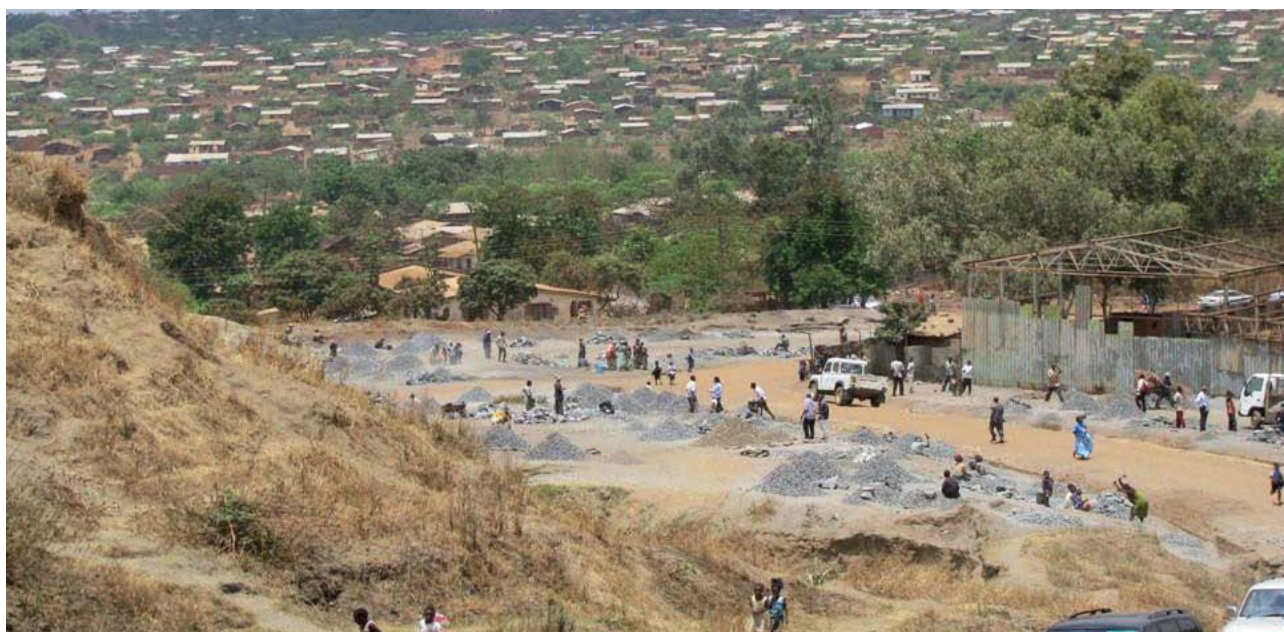
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- The city council lacks funding to implement gender mainstreaming activities.
- The city council relies on funding from the National AIDS Commission to implement HIV/AIDS programmes. Funding from the National AIDS Commission is activity-based and institutions are required to outline and cost the HIV/AIDS activities to be undertaken when asking for funds.
- A variety of non-governmental organizations have been actively involved in gender and HIV/AIDS.
- Donor funding forms the major lifeline of gender and HIV/AIDS activities and this may not be sustainable in the long run.

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	Skills and recreational facilities development programme	

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	Development of a local gender policy	

ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN DISASTER RISKS



Lilongwe's environment consists of natural and man-made forests, rivers and wetlands. Some of the challenges facing the environment include deforestation, poor sewerage infrastructure, and high dependence on pit latrines which leads to pollution of underground water. In the low-income areas, approximately 14 percent of residents have access to proper sanitation. The preparation of the Environmental Profile in 2000 in the city to address environmental challenges led to several initiatives such as the establishment of the Directorate for Environment. However the implementation of environmental management policies, that will protect from further environmental degradation is a major challenge due to lack of capacity and poor governance on the part of the city council. Waste collection services are lacking in the informal settlements and only 30 percent of the total waste generated (20,754 tonnes)¹ in the city is collected.

The indiscriminate dumping of waste is a common occurrence in the city. In addition, the designated waste disposal site is not well managed and is a major cause of environmental pollution. Most recreational parks and playgrounds are poorly maintained.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Tree Planting. Lilongwe City Council is carrying out a major tree planting exercise, and is also creating awareness on the importance of tree planning by integrating tree planting lessons in the schools' curriculum. The primary school that plants and maintains the highest number of trees is awarded a trophy by the city council.

Climate Change. In efforts to mitigate climate change, UNICEF² is carrying out a tree and vegetation planting exercise. UNICEF is also working with Lilongwe City Council in sorting out waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste while engaging schools in collection of plastics for recycling purposes. The idea is to link the schools with plastic manufacturing companies to buy the plastics for recycling. Based on the performance of the primary schools in collecting plastic waste, UNICEF will provide learning materials like books, pencils and sports kits.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- Lilongwe City Council manages environmental services within the city through the Directorate of Parks and Recreation.
- The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), in the Ministry of Mining and Environmental Affairs (MMEA) oversees environmental management activities in the country.
- There are several development organizations involved in environmental management in the country.
- The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) works with various institutions in the implementation of the Environmental Management Act (EMA).

¹ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

² United Nations Children's Fund

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Formulation of comprehensive city by-laws on environmental issues.
- Improve coordination among various stakeholders dealing with environmental conservation.
- Improve the capacity of Lilongwe City Council in enforcing environmental regulations.
- Re-afforestation and increasing public awareness on environmental issues.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The city council has an Urban Master Plan, a City Development Strategy and an Environmental Profile.
- The Environmental Management Act, the Forestry Act, the Town and Country Planning Act, the Water Resources Act, and the Local Government Act are the major sources of environmental legislation. Environmental strategies include Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), the National Environmental Action Plan, and the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPAs).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The current environment laws and regulations are not adequate to address the existing environment challenges facing the city.
- There are organizations involved in environmental conservation activities but their efforts are scattered and lack coordination.
- The unwillingness and resistance of some stakeholders in the private sector to participate in environmental improvement programmes is a major challenge.
- Lilongwe City Council lacks adequate financial and human resource capacity to effectively enforce environmental regulations.
- Several institutions, public and private, assemble and disseminate urban environmental information through the mass media.
- Lilongwe City Council lacks specific regulations to address environmental challenges such as poor sanitation in the informal settlements.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- Lilongwe City Council acquires its revenue from taxes collected from Lilongwe's residents and businesses operating in Lilongwe. However these resources are inadequate and affect the implementation of environmental management programmes.
- The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust provides funding for environmental conservation related projects and scholarships to staff for training on environmental management.
- Malawi Housing Corporation and a few private entrepreneurs undertake emptying of septic tanks at a fee.
- Several development organizations are working with the government in implementing environmental conservation programmes.

URBAN DISASTER RISKS

The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD), the Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DPDMA) and Lilongwe City Council are the main institutions responsible for mitigation of disasters when they occur³. The main disaster risks in the city include accidents, floods, fires, environmental degradation, and disease epidemics. The major challenge in the management of urban disaster risks is the lack of guiding frameworks at the local authority level.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs, the Environmental Affairs Department and Lilongwe City Council are the lead institutions in disaster preparedness and management.
- The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) and sub-committees promote and coordinate all activities related to disaster management and emergencies, assisted by the office of the Commissioner for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation at the national level.
- Other key stakeholders in disaster management and preparedness include the Army, the Police, the Ministry of Health, the Forestry Department, and the Department of Meteorological Services and Climate Change.
- There is need to involve communities more in disaster preparedness and management initiatives in order to create awareness on how to respond during times of disaster.

³ Malawi Government, 2004, National Disaster Management Plan For Malawi, Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs, Lilongwe, Malawi.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Adopt a proactive approach to disaster management by putting in place more disaster prevention measures.
- Sensitization of communities on disaster preparedness.
- Formulation of by-laws on disaster

ENVIRONMENT N°1

Project proposal Page 42

Lilongwe urban environmental management programme

ENVIRONMENT N°2

Project proposal Page 42

City climate change adaptation project

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Lilongwe City Council is involving communities in the implementation of disaster preparedness and management activities.
- Private organizations only get involved in disaster management when a disaster occurs, in efforts to display their corporate social responsibility.
- Absence of regulatory frameworks on disaster preparedness and management and inadequate resources at the local level hinders planning and implementation of disaster risk management activities.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (at the national level) has a budget line for disaster management activities and also receives funding from the central government. The department also receives emergency funding when disasters occur.
- Lilongwe City Council depends on its own resources to finance disaster management activities.
- Several humanitarian and development organizations are taking part in disaster preparedness and management activities and assist the government in their efforts to reduce urban disaster risks.
- The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Fund receive funds from different sources and distributes the funds to various organization involved in disaster risk reduction.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Lilongwe was an administrative city until 2005 when the central government decided to relocate their head offices to the city bringing employment opportunities and economic growth to the city. The main economic sectors in Lilongwe include banking, retail trade, construction, transport, public administration, tourism, and tobacco processing. The informal sector also constitutes a large portion of the economy¹. Industrial activities in Lilongwe are concentrated in Kanengo and Mchesi². Lilongwe is also the centre for tobacco sales and processing.

Poverty in Lilongwe stands at about 25 percent, with 9 percent of the population being ultra poor³. The poor do not have access to loans due to the high interest rates that financial institutions charge on loans, making them inaccessible to the poor. This makes it difficult for the poor to improve their economic status and get out of poverty. In an effort to address this situation, the government of Malawi, through the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) introduced the Community Savings and Investment Programme (COMSIP) to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs) at the community level.

BEST PRACTICE

Village Savings And Loan Association (VSLAs) supported by the Community Savings and Investment Programme. In this initiative, women form saving groups of 25 members and each group member contributes money on a monthly basis by buying shares. The aim is to create a saving culture among these women. The Community Savings and Investment Programme helps the women groups to open bank accounts and provides them with training on effective methods of saving. There are 29 groups with a total of 502 members and the total savings for the first year amounted to MK 2,029,322. The groups share dividends annually and restart the saving cycle at the end of each financial year.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs). The project aims at developing entrepreneurship skills of women and four Income Generating Activities groups have been established in Mgoni (Area 25) and Mtsiliza centres. Two groups are being formed at Biwi and Chilinde centres and income generating activities include baking and tailoring among others.

Home Crafting Skills. Women have been trained in various home craft skills including tailoring, cooking and gardening. These women are using these skills to begin their own businesses.

Other projects under the Local Economic Development Best Practices include Unilever Growing Sustainable Business Project and Business Information Service Centres. These projects train women and entrepreneurs in business management skills and link them to financial institutions to access business loans. Refresher training courses are offered later at regular intervals.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Trade and Industry and Lilongwe City Council take the lead in implementing local economic development initiatives.
- The Malawi Enterprise Development Institute (MEDI) provides training in entrepreneurial skills.
- The One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative has created many business opportunities in Lilongwe.
- Local non-government organizations such as the Centre for Community Organization and Development are introducing new local economic development initiatives for unplanned settlement dwellers.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act of 1998, the Decentralization Policy of 1998, the City Development Strategy of 2009, the City Master Plan of 2010, and the Town and Country Planning Act.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- A new carpenters' market has been constructed at Biwi and a traders' market constructed at Area 47.
- The informal sector is growing leading to increased economic opportunities and economic growth.
- Illegal street vending and hawking is becoming increasingly common despite the provision of markets by the Lilongwe City Council.
- The poor are unable to access loans to enable them to start up businesses and improve their economic situation because of high interest rates and the collateral required by the banks.
- Local economic development is affected by unreliable power supply, which affects the productivity of businesses that heavily rely on electricity for their daily operations.

¹ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015. There are about 10,000 informal market actors. The City Council is developing infrastructure to promote business development and a good example is Mchesi Carpentry and Welding Workshops in Area 47 and some lock up shops.

² Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

³ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.



AGREED PRIORITIES

- Establish an institutional structure for supporting entrepreneurship and business skills development.
- Review existing legal frameworks and formulate new by-laws to promote economic activities in both the formal and informal sectors.
- Creation of employment.
- Encourage best practices and knowledge sharing through training and trade fairs.

**LOCAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
Nº1**

Project proposal

Page 44

Informal sector management
programme

- Weak communication and consultations between the city, the private sector and small and medium enterprises on local economic development initiatives.
- Economic development is hampered by inadequate infrastructure, poor basic urban services provision, lack of entrepreneurial skills, and lack of access to credit by the poor.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Lilongwe City Council acquires most of its revenue from taxes.
- Formalizing the informal sector would increase the city council's resource base and help the sector to thrive further.
- Provision of low interest loans to local entrepreneurs, through programmes such as Malawi Rural Development Fund (MARDEF), will help stir economic growth.

BASIC URBAN SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

Lilongwe Water Board supplies water in the city from Kamuzu Dam and Lilongwe River. Water supply is upon application and one's financial ability to afford the cost of water supply. Lilongwe Water Board has the capacity to supply 95,000m³ of water per day but only supplies 69,000 – 78,000m³ of water per day, with the daily demand estimated at 73,250m³ of water in 2008¹. Lilongwe City Council (2010) puts water losses at about 44 percent. The water losses are mainly as a result of siltation of the dams and along water pipes. Water supply in the informal settlements is mainly through communal water points (kiosk). However the water from the communal water points is not enough for all the residents and this forces some informal settlement residents to acquire water from unprotected water sources such as wells, streams and boreholes. Demand for water supply in Lilongwe is increasing with the growing population, especially after 2005 when government ministries and organizations started moving their head offices to the capital city. Lilongwe City Council (2010) estimates that about 75 percent of the population was served by the Lilongwe Water Board in the 2009/10 up from 50 percent in 2008/09. About 91 percent of the population was able to access piped water within a 30 minute walking distance in 2009².

ONGOING PROJECTS

Lilongwe Water Board. Lilongwe is one of the recipients of the five-year, USD 300 million multi-donor National Water Development Programme (NWDP) administered by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development (MIWD). Lilongwe benefits from the National Water Development Programme II funded by the World Bank, the International Development Association, and the Malawi Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation Project (MPUWSP) of the European Union/ European Investment Bank (EIB) aimed at improving water services in the peri-urban areas³.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development (supported by the Water Resources Board), oversees water development and supply in the city.
- Lilongwe Water Board supplies water in Lilongwe.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Improve accessibility to piped water in the informal settlements.
 - Identify alternative water sources for future use.
 - Install water hydrants in the informal settlements to cater for fire fighting.
 - Provide adequate water supply in newly developed areas.
- Public-Private Partnerships exist in many informal settlements and assist in providing water to the residents. Development organizations such as Water Aid and Centre for Community Organization and Development are also involved in improving water provision in the informal settlements.
 - Lilongwe Water Board established a Kiosk Management Office to manage the various communal water points within the city's low income residential areas.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Water Works Act, Lilongwe Water Board By-laws of 1991 and the Local Government Act are the main instruments that regulate water provision in the city.
- The Public Health Act and the Environmental Management Act state that all residents should have access to portable water.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Water supply coverage in the city is poor and the informal settlements do not have adequate water supply. These forces residents to rely on unsafe water sources for their water needs leading to frequent outbreaks of water borne diseases.
- Lilongwe Water Board loses up to 44 percent of water daily through leakages along water pipes.
- Water pollution has become a major challenge due to poor waste management practices and heavy reliance on pit latrines.
- Corruption and fraudulent practices among officials of the Lilongwe Water Board have resulted in loss of water revenue and poor service delivery.

¹ National Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical Yearbook

² National Statistical Office, 2010, Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009 Report.

³ Lilongwe City Council, September 2010, The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe in the Republic of Malawi, Final Report Summary.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Lilongwe Water Board depends on revenue generated from water supply in order to continue carrying out its operations and pay its staff members.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi is the sole supplier of hydroelectric power in Lilongwe, generated and transmitted from the Shire River in the South of Malawi. Connection to electricity is by application and the major determinant is affordability. Approximately 45,105 households are connected to electricity. The annual demand growth is about 7-9 megawatts. However, the use of electricity is decreasing while that of fuel wood is increasing, particularly in the informal settlements. This is mainly because of the high cost of electricity connection which the informal settlement residents cannot afford. Solar power is also utilized but to a very small extent, the government is trying to change this by encouraging people to turn to solar power which is cheaper. To this end, the government has installed solar panels in some newly constructed public buildings.

Electricity supply in Lilongwe is characterized by frequent blackouts, many cases of illegal connections and vandalism of electricity infrastructure⁴. The energy policy of 2003 promotes alternative energy sources such as solar power to increase access to electricity and the liberalization of electricity supply services in order to create competition and improve service delivery.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment (MNREE) provides guidance in the management of tariffs, with the support of the Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA).
- The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi is the sole supplier of hydroelectric power in the city.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Electricity Act guides the supply of electricity.
- Malawi Energy Regulatory Act regulates electricity tariffs and electricity supply.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Speed up electricity connection to applicants.
- Reduce tariffs and connection fees, especially for the poor.
- Explore alternative sources of renewable energy within the city.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Improvement of electricity production and supply is hampered by lack of resources by the Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi and embezzlement of funds meant for improved electricity services provision.
- The existing electricity supply infrastructure is old with frequent breakdowns and high operating costs.
- The period between the application for electricity connection and the actual electricity connection is long and inconveniences customers.
- The Energy provision industry has not created room for new entrants, despite the passing of the Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority Act.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi depends on revenue collected from electricity supply fees to fund its operations.

URBAN SAFETY

The Malawi Police, private security firms and Lilongwe City Council provide urban safety services. The police provide security in all areas of the city while private firms provide also provide security services at a fee to owners of commercial and residential premises who are willing to pay for the services. Lilongwe City Council is responsible for the provision of a safe and secure environment through initiatives such as street lighting, providing fire fighting equipment and maintaining road safety. The most common crimes that take place in the city include burglary, robbery with violence, gender-based violence, car theft, and vandalism of public property. There are four police stations in Lilongwe namely Lilongwe Police Station in Area 3, Kanengo in Area 25, Kawale Substation in Area 7, and Lingadzi in Area 18. There are also several police units and police posts scattered throughout the city. The Police Victim Support Unit supports victims of gender-based violence.

⁴ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.



Street lighting in the city is inadequate, with the informal settlements being the most affected. This is mainly as a result of poor maintenance by the city council and vandalism⁵.

The introduction of community policing has helped in improving security in the low-income areas. However road safety is still a major problem. There has been an increase in road accidents from 689 accidents in 2004 to 723 in 2009, of which 75 were fatal⁶. Urban safety and security can be improved if more resources are allocated by the government to improving police capacity, purchasing urban safety equipment and implementing urban safety improvement programmes.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Street Lighting. Lilongwe City Council is implementing a street lighting programme, which will begin with the city centre and the main roads, using local and Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) funding. Main roads to low-income areas like Area 25 and Area 7 will be provided with street lighting. About MK 125,000,000 was allocated for the project in the 2009/2010 financial year.

Road Upgrading. Lilongwe City Council is upgrading the main road in Area 23 (Traditional Housing Area) from an earth road to an all weather tarmac road. The project will end in June 2011. The project budget is MK 100,000,000 and funding is by the Infrastructure Development Fund as well as local city council funds.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Home Affairs and Internal Security oversees urban safety initiatives in the city.
- The introduction of community policing has helped to improve security in the informal settlements.
- Private security firms providing security services in commercial and residential premises at a fee.
- The National Road Safety Council (NRSC) and the National Roads Authority (NRA) also play a part in improving urban safety in the city by maintaining road safety.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Police Act; The Local Government Act; The Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act; The Crime Prevention Act; and the Malawi Constitution form the basis for the provision of safety services in the city.

⁵ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

⁶ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, City Development Strategy for 2010-2015.

- Community policing has been introduced with the help of the police, based on the Police Act.
- Private security firms have to be duly registered with the Registrar of Companies.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Inadequate resources hamper the provision of urban safety services by the various stakeholders.
- Community policing and neighbourhood watch groups are supplementing police efforts in maintaining safety and security in the residential areas.
- Recent reviews of the police law that mandates the police to arrest without court warrants seem retrogressive, especially considering that the Malawi police are not rated highly when it comes to respect for human rights.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Increase the participation of community residents in community policing.
- Increase fire-fighting equipment and provide water hydrants in the informal settlements.
- Provide street lighting in the informal settlements and other parts of Lilongwe in order to improve security.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The Malawi Government funds the Malawi Police.
- The police generates revenue from fines such as traffic violation tickets.
- Lilongwe City Council relies on its own revenue for implementation of urban safety initiatives. However they frequently experience shortage of funds.
- Several non-governmental organizations are involved in improvement of urban safety, and assist the government in their efforts to improve urban safety.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Lilongwe City Council is in charge of waste management in the city. Lilongwe Water Board also assists in liquid waste management, as per the National Sanitation Policy of 2008. Waste management services are available in the medium and high income areas but the informal settlements are not provided with these services. Service provision is hampered by lack of adequate capacity by Lilongwe City Council. A major waste disposal facility is available in Lilongwe's Area 38 to the south of the city and solid waste produced in the city is disposed in this site. The waste disposal facility receives a total of about 20,754 tonnes of waste of which 15 percent comes from industries, 25 percent from commercial areas, 20 percent from hospitals and 40 percent from residential areas⁷. The city has recently provided another waste disposal site for tobacco by-products in Area 27, which is close to the tobacco industrial site; this is an example of how Private-Public Partnerships can improve waste management in the city. The city council is providing the legal frameworks while the tobacco industry is providing the necessary resources and securing the site with a fence⁸. Traditional pit latrines form the main method of disposing human excreta at 79 percent, flush toilets at 17 percent and ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines at 3 percent⁹. The introduction of the ecological sanitation (eco-san) toilet is likely to contribute to sustainable waste management.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Waste for Wealth Project. The project aims at sensitizing people to utilize waste in a productive manner. The project is funded by UNDP¹⁰ and implemented by the Centre for Community Organization and Development, Sustainable Waste Management (SWAM) and Lilongwe City Council. The project seeks to turn solid waste into manure. Communities will be making manure with the assistance of Bunda College of Agriculture who will also be carrying out the necessary research related to the project. The project is being implemented in Mtandire (informal settlement) and Area 25 Traditional Housing Area.

⁷ Lilongwe City Council, November 2009, *City Development Strategy for 2010-2015*.

⁸ *Field Survey Data, 2010*.

⁹ National Statistical Office, September 2009, *Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report*.

¹⁰ UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Directorate of Health and Social Services is responsible for waste management in the city.
- Major stakeholders in waste management include central government ministries and departments such as the Ministry of Health and Population, the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Department of Physical Planning, and the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development.
- Non-governmental organizations such as Water Aid and Centre for Community Organization and Development are involved in waste management in the low-income residential areas.
- Private companies provide waste management services at a fee.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act of 1998, the Public Health Act, the Environmental Management Act, the Town and Country Planning Act and Water Works Act, the City Development Strategy, and the City Master Plan.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Lilongwe City Council has inadequate financial, technical and human resource capacity to provide waste management services to all residents of Lilongwe.
- The informal settlements have little or no access to waste management services.
- The entrance of private companies into waste management service provision calls for a review of existing legal frameworks to take these new developments on board.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Review of the existing waste management legal frameworks.
- Sensitization of the public on waste management and enforcement of waste management regulations.
- Capacity building for the Lilongwe City Council staff in waste management in the city.
- Provision of waste management services in the informal settlements.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The city council's financial resources are limited which makes effective waste management difficult.
- Donor funds play a significant role in supporting the city council to improve on waste management services in the city.
- New projects aimed at transforming waste products into manure and biogas are in the process of implementation.

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	Informal settlements' security improvement programme	
BASIC URBAN SERVICES N°2	Project proposal	Page 47
	Wealth for waste up-scaling project	

LAND



Lilongwe City Council is responsible for urban planning and development functions in the city under the Town and Country Planning Act of 1988 and the Local Government Act of 1998. The major land owners in Lilongwe include the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Lilongwe City Council and Lilongwe District Council. Chiefs claim ownership to land and undertake customary land administration as de facto landlords and managers of public land. The total area of the city is 456 km², 60 percent being public land, 30 percent being private land and 10 percent being customary land¹. Within residential areas, informal settlements occupy 54 percent of land, Traditional Housing Areas occupy 19 percent, high density housing areas occupy 4 percent, medium density occupy 9 percent and low density occupy 14 percent². The multiplicity of land owners has created urban land management challenges.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is the main overseer of land matters in the country while land is entrusted to the Head of State.

- Habitat for Humanity Malawi and Centre for Community Organization and Development are non-governmental organizations that provide good quality low income housing for the poor.
- Chiefs allocate land without following any layout plans leading to haphazard developments.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Land Act, the Lands Acquisition Act, the Lands Survey Act, the Town and Country Planning Act, the Environmental Management Act, the Chiefs Act, the Town and Country Planning Standards and Guidelines, the Management Procedures for the Administration of Traditional Housing Areas, the City Master Plan of 2010, the City Development Strategy (2009), the Local Government Act, and the Decentralization Policy.

¹ UN-HABITAT, 2010, *Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile*.

² Lilongwe City Council, September 2010, *The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe in the Republic of Malawi, Final Report Summary*.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The land management process is not known to most city residents because public awareness is low.
- Most people buy land from chiefs and local leaders as it is fast, simple and cheap.
- The inadequate land information system in place makes land auditing, development, monitoring, and evaluation difficult. Low use of Geographic Information System technologies coupled with lack of technical and human resource capacity has resulted in poor data management.
- Land administration and governance is weak due to inadequate capacity in the city council.
- Registration of land rights is lengthy, cumbersome and time consuming.
- There is inadequate coordination among the various stakeholders and Lilongwe City Council on land matters.
- Corrupt practices in land administration and poor enforcement of land rules and regulations have made land management challenging.

LAND N°1	Project proposal	Page 49
	Establishment of a multi-purpose land information system (MLIS) project	
LAND N°2	Project proposal	Page 49
	Rapid land release and transfer programme	

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Increasing public awareness on land matters.
- Computerization of land records.
- Lobby for passing of the Land Bill.
- Capacity building through recruitment and training of all stakeholders on land matters.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The city council acquires most of its revenue from taxes and rates.
- The city council does not have enough resources set aside for slum upgrading and is mainly dependent on donors and well wishers for slum upgrading.

GOVERNANCE

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
<p>Councilors are elected democratically.</p> <p>Governance frameworks, by-laws and regulations in place.</p> <p>Existence of Community Development Committees to monitor good governance in the city.</p> <p>Establishment of community development structures in the city council and the communities.</p> <p>Departments for key economic sectors have been established in the city council.</p> <p>The computerization of the accounting system has improved the efficiency of government financing.</p>	<p>Absence of elected councilors and a mayor.</p> <p>Poor enforcement of governance frameworks and regulations.</p> <p>Absence of a Service Charter that outlines the city council's responsibilities to the city residents.</p> <p>Poor coordination among city council departments.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of city council staff at mid and lower management levels.</p> <p>High staff turnover at the middle management level.</p> <p>Shared management of some sectors among city council departments, which affects accountability.</p> <p>Inadequate resources for capacity building of city council staff.</p>	<p>Review and formulation of new city council legal frameworks that will improve efficiency in the city council.</p> <p>Availability of donor funding to support capacity building and to implement city council development plans.</p> <p>A growing city council revenue base due to increased economic activity in the city.</p> <p>The relocation of government ministries to Lilongwe has accelerated economic development in the city and created new economic opportunities.</p> <p>Availability of information on income and expenditure of the city council to instill confidence in the taxpayer.</p> <p>Increased investment in public infrastructure.</p>	<p>There are no councilors in place to approve the revised legal frameworks.</p> <p>City residents are not aware of city council development plans, their rights, duties and responsibilities towards the city council and vice versa.</p> <p>Corrupt practices, fraud, and political interference in the affairs of the city council.</p> <p>Defaulting in property taxes by some tax payers.</p> <p>Lack of proper career procession in the city council resulting in disillusioned and demotivated staff..</p> <p>Slow decentralization process threatening local democracy.</p>	<p>Capacity building and civic education targeting city council staff, tax payers and government officials.</p> <p>Improving the information management and dissemination system in the city council.</p> <p>Development of a city council Service Charter.</p>

GOVERNANCE N°1	Project proposal
	City council capacity building project

LOCATION: Lilongwe City Council.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Councillors, city council staff, key stakeholders, development partners.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: German Technical Cooperation, the business sector, Local Government Finance Committee, and Lilongwe City Council.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 400,000.

BACKGROUND: Lilongwe City Council provides basic urban services and infrastructure such as roads, waste management, health, and safety services, to the city residents. Satisfactory service provision by the city council is only possible if there is adequate financial, technical and human resource capacity in the council. Improving the capacity of Lilongwe City Council is therefore crucial to improved service delivery.

OBJECTIVES: To improve service provision in the city by improving the capacity of Lilongwe City Council.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Conduct a needs assessment. (2) Review the existing legal frameworks. (3) Identify qualified consultants to assist in the capacity building exercise. (4) Capacity building programme development. (5) Programme implementation. (6) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Improved capacity of Lilongwe City Council.

GOVERNANCE N°2	Project proposal
	Lilongwe City Council public awareness campaign

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, city residents and tax payers.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, tax payers, Malawi Revenue Authority, development partners, Local Development Fund, and the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 200,000.

BACKGROUND: Most city residents are not aware of their responsibilities towards taking care of the city's public facilities which results in high incidences of mismanagement of public property and vandalism. Increasing public awareness on the importance of protecting public facilities for the good of all residents will help to improve the situation.

OBJECTIVES: To empower city residents on their roles and responsibilities.

ACTIVITIES: (1) To conduct preparatory institutional meetings. (2) To conduct needs and information assessments. (3) To conduct awareness meetings in the communities. (4) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Improved understanding by city residents on their duties, roles and responsibilities in maintaining public property.

STAFF REQUIRED: Community workers.

GOVERNANCE N°3	Project proposal
	Implementation of a computerized information management system

LOCATION: Lilongwe City Council.

DURATION: 36 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, city residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: Lilongwe City Council, the business sector, development partners, and the Local Development Fund.

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 400,000.

BACKGROUND: Most of the databases and information management systems in the city council are manual making data and information management slow and tedious. Establishing an integrated and multi-purpose computerized information management system and computerizing all data and information will greatly improve efficiency in the city council.

OBJECTIVES: To improve data and information management.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Conduct needs assessment. (2) Formulation and implementation of an integrated computerized information management system. (3) Capacity building and training of city council staff in the new informations system. (4) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Improved data and information management in the city council leading to improved service delivery.

STAFF REQUIRED: Information technology experts and consultants.

GOVERNANCE N°4	Project proposal
	Local Urban Observatory (LUO)

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: The public and private sector, city residents, Lilongwe City Council.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development; National Statistical Office, UN-HABITAT¹, and development partners.

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 300,000.

BACKGROUND: Lilongwe City Council is facing various economic, social and political challenges including the lack of adequate data and information on different socio-economic issues in the city. This makes decision making on urban development difficult. A local urban observatory could improve the performance of the city council by making available the necessary data/information needed on the socio-economic issues facing the city.

OBJECTIVES: To improve governance.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Mobilize stakeholders to participate in the establishment of the local urban observatory. (2) Conduct a needs assessment on data and information management. (3) Develop effective strategies on data management. (4) Establish a Local Urban Observatory. (5) Institutionalize the Local Urban Observatory in the city council.

OUTPUTS: A Local Urban Observatory established and operational.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Project coordinator. (2) A research team with experience in urban development issues.

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

SLUMS AND SHELTER

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
<p>Legal frameworks for slums and shelter available.</p> <p>Existence of minimum requirements for low income housing.</p> <p>Availability of locally available and cheap building materials.</p>	<p>Inappropriate legal frameworks.</p> <p>Lack of housing and informal settlements upgrading policies at all levels.</p> <p>Multiplicity of government players in housing which complicates the decision making process.</p> <p>Lack of forward planning and low supply of serviced land for housing construction.</p> <p>The city council lacks the financial, technical and human resource capacity to implement housing upgrading programmes.</p> <p>Lack of institutional housing finance.</p>	<p>New land bill and housing bill awaiting parliament passing.</p> <p>Participation of development organizations in pro-poor housing constructions.</p> <p>Establishment of Private-Public Partnerships in the construction of good quality pro-poor housing.</p> <p>High demand for low cost housing.</p>	<p>Delays in reviewing housing legal frameworks.</p> <p>Mismanagement of funds meant for pro-poor housing construction.</p> <p>Informal settlements' residents lack security of tenure which makes slums upgrading difficult to implement.</p>	<p>Transfer of land to the Lilongwe City Council at no cost.</p> <p>Implement slum upgrading programmes.</p> <p>Enforce building codes and regulations that will prevent the construction of sub-standard housing.</p> <p>Provide training on low cost housing construction.</p> <p>Computerize the land registration system.</p>

Project proposal

Informal settlements upgrading programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe's informal settlements.

DURATION: 48 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Informal settlements' residents in Lilongwe.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Malawi Housing Corporation; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development; Lilongwe City Council; development partners; UN-HABITAT¹; the private sector.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 2,000,000.

BACKGROUND: Lilongwe's informal settlements host over 70 percent of Lilongwe's population who live in deplorable conditions, with inadequate access to basic urban services and infrastructure. Housing upgrading in the informal settlements to improve the living conditions of the informal settlements is urgently needed.

OBJECTIVES: To improve the living conditions in the informal settlements.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Community awareness and needs assessment. (2) Formulate and implement an informal settlements upgrading pilot project. (3) Conduct an analysis of the pilot project for up-scaling. (4) Prepare for up-scaling the informal settlements upgrading programmes.

OUTPUTS: Improved living conditions of residents in target informal settlements.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Urban planners. (2) socio-economic mapping experts. (3) Trainers in community housing construction. (4) Engineers. (5) Environmentalists. (6) Water and sanitation specialists. (7) Local community coordinators.

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
<p>National Gender Policy and other legal frameworks in place.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS workplace policy in place.</p> <p>Gender and HIV/AIDS awareness programmes factored into the city council budget.</p> <p>Active participation by development and humanitarian organizations in gender and HIV/AIDS awareness.</p> <p>Free primary education has enabled more girls to gain primary school education.</p> <p>Availability of Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres and free anti-retroviral drugs to HIV/AIDS victims.</p>	<p>Lack of a local level gender policy.</p> <p>Gender activities are biased towards women.</p> <p>Lower literacy levels among women.</p> <p>Low information dissemination on gender and HIV/AIDS issues.</p> <p>Low awareness on gender based violence.</p> <p>The city council lacks adequate resources to support gender mainstreaming programmes.</p> <p>There are no deliberate policies to support vulnerable groups, for example HIV/AIDS orphans and widows.</p>	<p>Gender mainstreaming at the local authority level.</p> <p>Deliberate actions to empower women are being adopted in government institutions.</p> <p>Introduction of free education in primary schools.</p> <p>Existence of micro-finance institutions and development organizations that support economic activities by women.</p> <p>Funding for HIV/AIDS through the National AIDS Commission is available.</p> <p>Promotion of women empowerment initiatives by the government and development organizations.</p>	<p>The city council lacks adequate resources to implement gender and HIV/AIDS programmes.</p> <p>Early marriages for girls and sexual exploitation of vulnerable women.</p> <p>Misuse of HIV/AIDS funds allocated by the National AIDS Council.</p> <p>High dependence on donor funding for the main HIV/AIDS programmes.</p>	<p>Formulation of a local level gender policy formulation.</p> <p>Allocation of adequate resources for gender and HIV/AIDS at the local level.</p> <p>Carrying out information dissemination on gender and HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Promotion of women empowerment initiatives.</p>

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°1	Project proposal
	Skills and recreational facilities development programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 3 years.

BENEFICIARIES: City residents, particularly the youth.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 500,000.

BACKGROUND: Lilongwe City Council has inadequate recreational facilities and there is need to provide additional ones.

OBJECTIVES: The construction of recreational facilities will provide the youth with constructive activities to keep them occupied during their free time.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Needs assessment. (2) Project formulation and implementation. (3) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Youth involved in more constructive activities and reduction in crime and drug use.

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°2	Project proposal
	Development of a local gender policy

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, development partners and Community Development Committees.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, Ministry of Gender and Child Development, UNICEF¹, and development partners.

BACKGROUND: Lilongwe City Council lacks a local gender policy to guide it in the implementation of gender mainstreaming programmes.

OBJECTIVES: To mainstream gender in all of the city council's operations.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Carrying out a needs assessment. (2) Holding consultative workshops. (3) Policy formulation.

OUTPUTS: Lilongwe City Gender Policy in place.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Gender expert. (2) Social worker.

¹ United Nations Children's Fund

ENVIRONMENT AND URBAN DISASTER RISKS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
ENVIRONMENT				
<p>National and local legal frameworks in place.</p> <p>Established departments within Lilongwe City Council to manage environmental issues.</p> <p>Participation of other stakeholders, for example the Department of Forestry.</p> <p>Lilongwe City Council has a budget line for environmental management.</p> <p>Availability of an Urban Development Plan and a City Development Strategy.</p>	<p>Environment legal frameworks in place are outdated and need to be reviewed.</p> <p>Illegal building constructions which negatively affect the environment.</p> <p>The city council lacks adequate capacity to manage the environmental.</p> <p>Lack of an environmental conservation plan.</p> <p>Delays by the government to finalize environmental Acts.</p>	<p>Review of existing legal frameworks.</p> <p>Growing interest in environmental management issues by the government and development and humanitarian organizations.</p> <p>Implementation of tree planting and re-afforestation programmes to address deforestation.</p> <p>Establishment of Private-Public Partnerships in the implementation of environmental programmes.</p>	<p>Absence of specific regulations to address environmental challenges in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Air and water pollution is on the increase.</p> <p>Increase in natural hazards such as floods and landslides which is as a result of environmental degradation.</p> <p>High dependence on fuel wood which leads to loss of trees.</p> <p>Inadequate waste management which leads to indiscriminate dumping of waste that pollutes the environment.</p> <p>Rapid population growth and development.</p>	<p>Formulation of comprehensive City by-laws on environmental issues.</p> <p>Improve coordination among various stakeholders in the implementation of environmental programmes.</p> <p>Conduct re-afforestation programmes.</p> <p>Increase public awareness on the importance of proper environmental practices.</p>
URBAN DISASTER RISKS				
<p>National legislation in existence and an Urban Disaster Risk Department in place within the city council.</p> <p>Presence of development and humanitarian organizations that are involved in disaster risk reduction and mitigation.</p> <p>Existence of a disaster emergency committee for quick response to disasters when they occur.</p>	<p>Lack of local level legislation to support urban disaster risks management.</p> <p>Lack of technical capacity to handle disasters when they occur.</p> <p>The city council lacks adequate financial resources to implement urban disaster risk management programmes.</p>	<p>The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Fund distributes resources for disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p>Political will exists to address disaster risks.</p> <p>The emergence of climate change issues has increased local and international support to disaster risk reduction and management in the country.</p>	<p>Insufficient funding stifles disaster risk management programmes.</p> <p>Uncontrolled development is leading to environmental degradation and increasing the risk of disasters occurring.</p>	<p>Formulation of city by-laws to assist in implementation of disaster risk reduction and management programmes.</p> <p>Improved coordination among various stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p>Strengthening Private-Public Partnership in disaster risk reduction and management.</p> <p>Government to speed up promulgation of proposed urban disaster risk management bills.</p> <p>Re-afforestation programmes and public awareness campaigns on improved environmental conservation.</p>

ENVIRONMENT N°1	Project proposal
	Lilongwe urban environmental management programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe City Council.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: City residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, the Forestry Department and development partners.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 200,000.

BACKGROUND: Population growth is leading to increased deforestation to make way for human settlements. This has huge negative effects on the environment. It is therefore necessary to come up with a sustainable environmental management plan that will suggest environmental friendly solutions to the population growth challenge.

OBJECTIVES: To promote sustainable environmental management.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Community mobilization and needs assessment. (2) Programme implementation. (3) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Reduction in environmental degradation.

STAFF REQUIRED: Environmental experts.

ENVIRONMENT N°2	Project proposal
	City climate change adaptation project

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 3 years.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, Lilongwe residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, the Department of Environmental Affairs, Mzuzu University, development partners, Geological Surveys Department, and the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 400,000.

BACKGROUND: Climate change is leading to the increase in natural disasters, and Lilongwe City Council does not have enough capacity to handle these disasters when they occur. Cities contribute significantly to climate change, and are both culprits and victims. This programme will enable city councils to come up with sustainable development programmes that will not lead to further environmental degradation and climate change.

OBJECTIVES: To strengthen the capacity of Lilongwe City Council and key stakeholders in addressing climate change.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Increased public awareness on climate change and its impact. (2) Mapping of disaster prone areas. (3) Formulation of building codes for safer and better buildings. (4) Afforestation programmes.

OUTPUTS: Creation of sustainable cities.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Environmental experts. (2) Urban planners. (3) Geologists.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
<p>Legal frameworks and institutions for local economic development are available.</p> <p>Established Department of Commerce and Industry in Lilongwe City Council to promote local economic development.</p> <p>Supporting infrastructure for local economic development in place in major areas.</p> <p>Relocation of government ministries and businesses to Lilongwe has provided new economic opportunities for the city.</p> <p>Existence of a vibrant informal sector.</p>	<p>Inappropriate legislation which hinders economic growth, especially for small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Lack of entrepreneurial skills among business owners and entrepreneurs which affects the profitability of businesses.</p> <p>Poor maintenance of existing local economic development infrastructure.</p> <p>Lack of regulations to regularize and support the growth of the informal economy.</p> <p>Scarcity of skilled labour and serviced land for investment.</p> <p>Poor savings and loan repayment culture.</p>	<p>Availability of various economic opportunities through initiatives such as One Village One Product.</p> <p>Construction of local economic development, such as markets, to enable traders to have a place to sell their produce.</p> <p>Financial support to small and medium entrepreneurs by providing them with low interest loans.</p> <p>Availability of land, labour and raw materials.</p> <p>Growing local markets and national economy.</p> <p>Micro-finance institutions are supporting women entrepreneurs by providing them with easily accessible low interest loans.</p>	<p>It takes a long time to review and adopt new local economic development legislation.</p> <p>Some financial institutions require collateral before providing loans to local entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Poor basic urban service delivery, such as intermittent water and electricity supply affects the productivity of some businesses, especially in the manufacturing sector.</p> <p>Increasing prices of some raw materials required for production.</p> <p>Supporting infrastructure and basic urban services are limited to central areas, this slows down development.</p> <p>The global financial crisis stalled foreign direct investments and donor support.</p>	<p>Review of the local economic development legal frameworks.</p> <p>Making business training a condition for providing business loans to small and medium enterprises.</p> <p>Improved provision of basic urban services and infrastructure.</p>

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT N°1	Project proposal
	Informal sector management programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe.

DURATION: 3 years.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, informal business owners.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Local Development Fund, Action Aid, Centre for Community Organization and Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade, and micro-finance institutions.

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 300,000.

BACKGROUND: Most operators of small and medium enterprises lack adequate entrepreneurial skills to improve the productivity of their businesses and operate at optimum level. Imparting these entrepreneurs with business skills will greatly improve their performance and spur local economic development.

OBJECTIVES: To empower local entrepreneurs with business skills.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Carrying out a needs assessment. (2) Holding sensitization meetings and formation of community groups. (3) Training of groups. (4) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Improved entrepreneurial and business management skills.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Project coordinator. (2) Business trainer. (3) community workers.

BASIC URBAN SERVICES

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
WATER				
<p>There is a water supply legal framework in place.</p> <p>Existence of a water supply network in most parts of the city.</p> <p>Existence of Water Utility Agencies and Community Development Committees to manage community water kiosks in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Piped water access is estimated at 78.4 percent, including in the informal settlements.</p>	<p>There are no specific regulations for the supply of piped water in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Poor coordination among water service providers.</p> <p>Lack of guidelines to regulate water resale prices in the water kiosks.</p> <p>Illegal water connections and poor water infrastructure resulting in water loss from pipe leakages have led to increased water shortages.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity of Lilongwe Water Board to improve on water infrastructure and supply.</p>	<p>Water supply is upon application.</p> <p>Existence of private-public partnerships through Water Utility Agencies and Community Development Committees to manage the water kiosks.</p> <p>Communities are willing to pay for water supply services.</p> <p>Willingness of the Lilongwe Water Board to supply water through the communal water kiosks.</p> <p>Implementation of the Lilongwe City Peri-Urban Water Supply Project.</p>	<p>High costs of water forcing some residents to rely on unsafe water sources.</p> <p>Frequent break down of water infrastructure and high operational and maintenance costs.</p> <p>Destruction of water catchment areas through deforestation and environmental degradation.</p> <p>Inadequate resources to expand water supply to all areas and upgrade the water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>Improve accessibility to piped water in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Identify alternative water sources for future use.</p> <p>Install water hydrants in the informal settlements in case of fire outbreaks.</p> <p>Provide adequate water supply in the informal settlements.</p>
ELECTRICITY				
<p>Existence of legal frameworks for electricity supply.</p> <p>An electricity supply network is available in most parts of the city including in the informal settlements.</p>	<p>There are no specific guidelines for supplying electricity in the informal settlements.</p> <p>There is poor coordination among service providers.</p> <p>Illegal electricity connections and vandalism of electricity poles has resulted in frequent power outages.</p> <p>There is inadequate capacity to meet the demand for electricity supply in the city.</p> <p>High electricity bills make electricity connection unaffordable for most residents of Lilongwe who are poor.</p> <p>Electricity connection takes long.</p>	<p>There is huge potential for alternative sources of energy such as solar power and biogas.</p> <p>Interconnection into the regional power pool with other countries.</p> <p>Formulation of electricity by-laws to assist in the supply of electricity.</p>	<p>High cost of electricity connection.</p> <p>The electricity supply infrastructure is old requiring high maintenance costs.</p> <p>Siltation, turbidity and reduction of water volume at power generation stations have resulted in power shortages.</p> <p>Inadequate resources to upgrade the existing electricity supply infrastructure.</p> <p>Vandalism of electricity infrastructure including transformers.</p> <p>Poor electricity connection in the informal settlements.</p>	<p>Speed up electricity connections to applicants.</p> <p>Reduce electricity tariffs and connection fees, especially in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Explore alternative sources of renewable energy.</p>

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
URBAN SAFETY				
<p>Urban safety legal framework in place.</p> <p>Existence of community policing and neighbourhood watch groups.</p>	<p>There are no specific urban safety regulations at the local level.</p> <p>Insufficient awareness on urban safety matters among Lilongwe residents.</p> <p>Urban safety services are concentrated in the formal planned settlements, leaving the informal settlements to cater for themselves.</p>	<p>The police force is currently undergoing reforms aimed at improving performance.</p> <p>Existence of the police, the National Road Safety Council and other stakeholders in urban safety issues.</p> <p>Existence of new police initiatives to curb crime.</p> <p>Availability of a Victim Support Unit in Lilongwe's police stations.</p>	<p>Mistrust in the police service by members of the public.</p> <p>Lilongwe City Council does not have sufficient resources to carry out significant urban safety programmes.</p> <p>Mismanagement of funds meant for the implementation of urban safety programmes.</p> <p>De-motivated members of the police force due to poor working conditions which negatively affects their morale and performance.</p>	<p>Encourage participation of Lilongwe's residents in community policing.</p> <p>Increase the fire-fighting capacity of the Lilongwe City Council.</p> <p>Provide street lighting in the informal settlements.</p>
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
<p>There is a national urban safety legal framework in place.</p> <p>Specific departments in the city council are responsible for waste management.</p> <p>Participation of other stakeholders in waste management (local non-governmental and community based organizations and the private sector).</p>	<p>Inappropriate legal frameworks in place.</p> <p>Weak enforcement of existing regulations for waste management.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity for waste management in the city council.</p> <p>Poor coordination among waste management service providers.</p> <p>High dependence on pit latrines and indiscriminate waste disposal in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Inadequate public awareness on good waste management practices.</p>	<p>Participation of other stakeholders in waste management.</p> <p>Existence of projects encouraging recycling of waste, for example, Waste for Wealth Project.</p> <p>Emerging innovative waste management concepts such as ecological sanitation toilets and conversion of waste into organic farm manure.</p>	<p>Lilongwe City Council lacks adequate resources to support waste management.</p> <p>Lack of designated dumping sites leading to haphazard waste disposal.</p> <p>Environmental pollution resulting from domestic and industrial wastes.</p> <p>Rapid urban population growth with consequent increase in the amounts of waste produced.</p> <p>Waste management issues are not taken seriously during planning.</p>	<p>Review of the waste management legal frameworks.</p> <p>Sensitization of the public on good waste management practices and enforcement of waste management regulations.</p> <p>Capacity building for the city council in waste management.</p> <p>Expansion of waste management services to the informal settlements.</p>

BASIC URBAN SERVICES N°1	Project proposal
	Informal settlements security improvement programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe's informal settlements.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Residents of informal settlements.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, the police, UN-HABITAT¹, development partners, and service contractors.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 450,000.

BACKGROUND: Security is poor in the informal settlements. The construction of street lights will help to improve the security situation and reduce crime.

OBJECTIVES: To improve safety and security in the informal settlements.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Needs assessment. (2) Community awareness on safety issues. (3) Project implementation.

OUTPUTS: Improved safety and security in the informal settlements.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Electrical engineers. (2) Community workers.

BASIC URBAN SERVICES N°2	Project proposal
	Wealth for waste up-scaling project

LOCATION: Lilongwe's Chizira, Phwetekele, Senti, and Mgoni areas.

DURATION: 2 years.

BENEFICIARIES: Local communities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, Environmental Affairs Department and Lilongwe Water Board.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 250,000.

BACKGROUND: Waste management in the informal settlements is a big challenge that requires a holistic approach in finding a solution. The use of waste produce as raw material for the production of agricultural products such as manure is one of the successful initiatives and is currently undergoing implementation. Following the success of the project in Mtandire and Area 25 (Traditional Housing Area), plans are underway to implement the project in other areas.

OBJECTIVES: To improve solid waste management in the informal settlements.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Needs assessment and identification of solid waste management practices. (2) Community sensitization and formation of community groups. (3) Training of community groups in the waste up-scaling project. (4) Implementation of the project. (5) Monitoring and evaluation. (6) Replication of the waste up-scaling project in the informal settlements.

OUTPUTS: A cleaner and healthier environment.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Waste management expert. (2) Community/social development worker. (3) Sanitation and public health worker.

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

LAND

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS	PRIORITIES
<p>National and city legal frameworks are in place.</p> <p>New City Master Plan in place to guide development.</p> <p>An established department to manage land matters is in place within the city council.</p> <p>Plot Allocation Committee (PAC) in place.</p> <p>Entry into the pro-poor housing sector by development organizations operating in Lilongwe.</p> <p>Existence of the Lands Department within the city council and Malawi Housing Corporation.</p>	<p>Land regulations and legislations in place need to be reviewed and to reflect the current challenges facing land in Lilongwe.</p> <p>Inadequate capacity to implement land use plans and enforce land use regulations.</p> <p>Multiple landowners in the city make land management challenging.</p> <p>Scarcity of serviced land and poor land governance.</p> <p>The Plot Allocation Committee is ineffective in carrying out its roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Cumbersome land acquisition processes.</p>	<p>There is a new land bill awaiting parliament passing.</p> <p>Establishment of training courses in land management in Malawi's tertiary institutions.</p> <p>Existence of the Local Development Fund to provide resources for local land servicing programmes.</p> <p>Political will to provide adequate low-cost housing plots.</p>	<p>It takes long to review and adopt new land legislations.</p> <p>Plots set aside for construction of low income housing are irregularly ending up in the hands of the middle and high income class.</p> <p>Interference of chiefs in urban land matters which further complicates land management.</p> <p>Corrupt practices, fraud and inefficiency in land matters.</p> <p>The city council lacks adequate resources to implement an efficient land management system.</p> <p>Increase in land prices and proliferation of informal settlements.</p>	<p>Increase public awareness on land matters.</p> <p>Computerization of the Land Information System.</p> <p>Lobby for passing of the Land Bill.</p> <p>Capacity building and training of city council staff on proper land management.</p> <p>Providing the informal settlements residents with low interest loans to enable them to purchase low cost housing plots.</p>

LAND	Project proposal
N°1	Development of a multipurpose land information system project

LOCATION: Lilongwe City Council.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Lilongwe City Council, Lilongwe residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council; development partners; Local Development Fund; Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development; and UN-HABITAT¹.

ESTIMATED COST: USD 500,000.

BACKGROUND: The current land management system in the city council is manual and there is need for a computerized GIS (Geographic Informations System) based and multipurpose land information system.

OBJECTIVES: To improve spatial data and information management.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Conduct needs assessment. (2) Formulation and establishment of a multipurpose land information system. (3) Capacity building and training of city council staff in the new land information system. (4) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: Improved spatial data and information management in all sectors.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Information Technology experts. (2) Experts in Geographic Informations System.

LAND	Project proposal
N°2	Rapid land release and transfer programme

LOCATION: Lilongwe City Council.

DURATION: 36 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Low-income city residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Lilongwe City Council, UN-HABITAT and development partners.

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD 1,000,000.

BACKGROUND: There is a shortage of serviced land for low-income housing leading to the increased growth of informal settlements. Provision of affordable, serviced low income housing plots will greatly contribute in preventing the further growth of informal settlements.

OBJECTIVES: To improve land and housing delivery for the poor residents of Lilongwe.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Conduct a needs assessment. (2) Conduct community sensitization. (3) Servicing of land.

OUTPUTS: Provision of serviced housing plots for the poor.

STAFF REQUIRED: (1) Urban planner. (2) Engineer. (3) Land surveyor. (4) Land administrator.

¹ UN-HABITAT - United Nations Human Settlements Programme

LILONGWE CITY CONSULTATION

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