

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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	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 Informations 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.

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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

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

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.

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>

SLUMS AND SHELTER N°1	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>

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