

UN-HABITAT

**United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States**

BLANTYRE URBAN SECTOR PROFILE

DRAFT

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BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – 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 over 30 countries in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific Countries (ACP Group of States). PSUP 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. PSUP 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 Blantyre City report and it constitutes a **general background**, a synthesis of the seven themes, *Governance, Local Economic Development, Land, Gender, Environment, Slums and Shelter, Basic Urban Services and Waste Management*, and priority **project proposals**.

Background

Blantyre City is the oldest urban centre in Malawi in Southern Africa established by the Scottish Missionaries in the 1870s and declared a planning area in 1897. It is the hub for communication, commercial activities and cooperation in Malawi. The influence of Blantyre declined when Lilongwe became the capital city in 1975. However, it has maintained its grip as the commercial capital of Malawi. The city offers a number of economic opportunities but lacks resources to meaningfully implement its strategies and provide the required basic social infrastructure and urban services. The absence of such infrastructure and reliable services hampers the economic development. Over 65% of the city's population lives in unplanned settlements on about 23% of the land¹. Poverty stands at about 24% while unemployment is about 8%². Improved governance, revenue collection and management capacity is seen as major factors to rejuvenate the appalling conditions in the city. The establishment of a development coordinating committee is very vital to encourage participation and city management. Policies must be formulated and implemented to address the existing shortfalls and such policies should be pro-poor. Improvement and expansion of service delivery, planning capacity and financial management is a necessity. All in all, the leadership of the City of Blantyre should embrace good urban governance through principles of *sustainability, subsidiarity, equity, transparency and accountability, civic engagement and citizenship, and security*.

Governance

Blantyre City has a participatory and democratic system of governance. Councillors are elected by city residents while the mayor is elected from among the councillors. The secretariat comprises of appointed staff members, and together with civil society groups and the regulatory authority of central government, make the governance system. Participation of city residents is low as councillors not in place. Security of tenure and land governance is a major challenge. Corruption, inadequate human capacity and poor billing system and lack of transparency lead to low revenue collection. Infrastructure and services are poorly maintained, compounded by the lack of a Citizen Rights Charter. Efficient city management systems must be put in place to address the multitude of challenges, expand and improve revenue base and hence provision of infrastructure and services. Public participation should be encouraged in city development and managements. Councillors need to be in place to assist in governance and making Blantyre a dream city, a city of choice with a conducive environment where people shall live, do business and prosper.

¹ Blantyre City Assembly, 2000, vol. I. Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Background Report.

² National Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

Local Economic Development

Blantyre City has been the commercial and communication hub for Malawi ever since and offers various economic opportunities. In 1999, Blantyre City had 22% of employment opportunities in Blantyre general, 19% in Blantyre CBD and 14% in Limbe CBD. The private sector provides about 45% of employment opportunities, with the public sector at 12% and 36% in self employment with over 3,900 informal traders/vendors by 1999. In unplanned areas, 10% were in professional jobs, 4% in clerical, 13% drivers with 18% employed in the informal sector. Poverty stands at about 24% for the poor and about 5% for the ultra poor. Poverty is accelerated by the absence of credit and steady increase in prices of basic requirements and unemployment. About 50% accessed microfinance credit in 2006. The city must provide investment land with incentives to encourage business investment and job creation as proposed in the Blantyre Urban Structure Plan (2000).

Land

Land in the City is owned by Central Government, Malawi Housing Corporation, Private Sector and Blantyre City Council. The multiplicity of land managers makes land management difficult, compounded by the involvement of chiefs in land matters. Public land accounts for 48%, private (freehold and leasehold) 40% while 12% land under customary practices³. Public land is the most squatted upon. Planned residential accounts for 43% while unplanned takes up 22% with semi-rural residential claiming 21%. Serviced land for housing is scarce except for the medium and high income groups. Blantyre City Council is the sole provider of high density plots. Accessibility is open to both men and women on first-come first-served basis. The Council should make sure that the provision of serviced land has improved if squatting is to be reduced and meet the millennium development goals on slum improvement.

Gender

The City Council treats gender as a crosscutting issue in all programmes it is implementing. Literacy levels up to secondary education are almost at par for males and females while disparities appear beyond this level. Housing ownership in unplanned areas stands at 50:50 for ownership while in governance issues, women account for 40%. HIV/AIDS stands at 22%⁴. Gender activities support affirmative action favouring women. Gender-based violence is a challenge men, women, girls and children in the city. There is need for a gender policy at the local level to adequately address the issues.

Environment

The rapid population growth, weak institutional governance and legal framework and inadequate physical planning are leading to environmental degradation, pollution, deforestation and uncontrolled development on fragile lands. High usage of pit latrines and industrial/domestic effluents are contaminating water as sewer system is limited. The planned areas are fully serviced while the informal areas are virtually not serviced. Waste disposal is indiscriminate and the dump sites are not protected leading to pollution and scavenging. Adequate policies must be put in place and all stakeholders must be involved to address environmental issues.

Slums and Shelter

The population of Blantyre City stood at 661,256 people in 2008 with a growth rate of 2.8%⁵. Over 65% of the population lives in unplanned settlements. The living conditions for the majority are economically, legally, physically and socially substandard. The informal sector will keep growing with the ever increasing population and there is need to have adequate policies and strategies in place. The city supports slum upgrading but has no

³ UN-HABITAT, 2010, Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile.

⁴ National Statistical Office, Malawi and ORC Macro, 2005, Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2004.

⁵ National Statistical Office, September 2009. Population and Housing Census 2008, Main Report.

supporting policies. There is need to involve all stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of slum upgrading policies and programmes.

Basic Urban Services

Most informal settlements receive basic services intermittently as concentration is on the planned areas. The City coordinates provision of community water supply to most unplanned areas and the communities apply for water connection through community development committees on their own. ESCOM supplies electricity on application and is accessible in the informal settlements. Blantyre City provides fire, sanitation, sewerage, health and education services to all areas while urban safety is mainly provided by the police. NGOs and CBOs taking part in the provision of basic services. The lack of upgrading policies and provision of infrastructure and services in unplanned areas complicate the matter.

Waste management is the sole responsibility of the City and is grossly inadequate at 30% coverage. The sewer system coverage is very limited. Major issues include environmental degradation, pollution, lack of appropriate regulations and indiscriminate disposal of wastes. Policies and strategies must be put in place to specifically address waste management in unplanned areas and all stakeholders should be involved throughout the process.

DRAFT

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – INTRODUCTION

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP)

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP) consists of an accelerated, 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 wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. 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. This 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. PSUP is being implemented in about 30 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) 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.

The Malawi PSUP National Team met in Salima at Lakeside Hotel from 16th to 19th February, 2009 to localize the questionnaires for each selected theme by assessing the relevance of questions to the local context, identifying and filling gaps where possible and identifying possible local data sources. During the data collection exercise, about 30 people and institutions (public and private) were interviewed including four NGOs/CBOs, three parastatals, two micro-finance institutions, The Police, Department of Environmental Affairs and several other relevant Ministries. Twelve BCC officers were also interviewed. Some questionnaires were returned blank or partially filled without giving any reasons. The reference section highlights the information sources used in the preparation of the profile.

Methodology

PSUP consists of three phases:

Phase One consists of rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The Capital City and other Cities 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 synthesise 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 PSUP Phase One at the local level in Blantyre City.

PSUP in Blantyre City

PSUP in Blantyre City (main commercial centre and regional capital of the southern region), is one of four similar exercises conducted in Malawi, besides those in Lilongwe (the capital city), Mzuzu (a fast growing city in the

northern region and a regional capital), and Zomba (the old capital city of Malawi). Each urban profile is published as a separate report.

Blantyre City Council representatives participated in the national consultation process, a partnership platform co-developed with Malawi's Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, parastatal organisations, and national and international NGOs. 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:

- a) A **general background** of the urban sector in Blantyre City, based on the findings of the Blantyre City assessment report, a desk study, interviews, and a city consultation that was held in Blantyre on 17th August 2010 (see back cover for a list of participants in the City Consultation). The background includes data on administration, urban planning, economy, informal and the private sector, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, street lighting, energy, health and education;
- b) Synthetic assessment of eight main areas *governance, local economic development, land, gender, environment, slums and shelter, basic urban services and waste management* in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilisation and performance; this second section also highlights agreed priorities and includes a list of identified projects;
- c) The third and last section includes a SWOT analysis and outlines **priority project proposals** for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities and outputs.

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – BACKGROUND

BLANTYRE IN DATA

Blantyre City is one of four cities in Malawi and is the commercial capital. The total population is estimated at 661,256 with 336,234 males and 325,022 females and a growth rate of 2.8% between 1998 and 2008⁶. The population represents a 5.1% share of the national population. The average population density is 3,006 per square kilometre (NSO, 2008). The City has 14 unplanned settlements (aggregated) within the City and one is in the peripheral to the south. The City has five low income housing areas (THAs).

BLANTYRE'S DEVELOPMENT

Blantyre was declared a planning area in 1897 by the Scottish Missionaries and has experienced tremendous growth ever since with the population increasing from 109,461 in 1966 to 661,256 in 2008 and the projected figure for 2015 as shown in the table below. NSO (2003) projected the population to be 813,457 in 2008 and 1,068,681 in 2015 at annual growth rates of 4.35% and 3.64% respectively.

Year	1966	1977	1987	1998	2008	2015	2020
Population	109,461	219,011	333,120	502,053	661,256	1,068,681	1,274,564 ⁷

Over 70% of the urban population lives in unplanned settlements, which accounts for 23% of the land for the city. Ndirande unplanned area had the highest population at about 118,000⁸ in 2007 as shown in the table below. The are disaggregated on settlements in the same area.

Unplanned Area	Population 2007
Kachere	6,401
Makheta	4,986
Nkolokoti	10,278
Soche	6,264
Misesa	8,595
Ntopwa	3,789
Mzedi	15,482.0
Mbayani/CheMussa	25,405.0
Nancholi	9,148.0
Sigelege	7,311.0
Bangwe/Namiyango	39,966.0
Naotcha	14,483.0
Chilobwe Chatha	18,970.0
Chigumula Chiswe	22,317.0
Manase	6,600.0
Kameza	8,558.0
Chiwembe	13,341.0
Manyowe	8,493.0
Basiyele	22,491.0
Chilomoni	32,094.0
Machinjiri	38,966.0

⁶ National Statistical Office, September 2009. Population and Housing Census 2008, Main Report.

⁷ Source: National Statistical Office, 2003, 1998 Malawi Population and Housing Census: Population Projections Report 1999-2023.

⁸ Vazquez V, 2009, Water and Sanitation Needs Assessment for Blantyre City, Malawi.

Unplanned Area	Population 2007
Ndirande (Safarao, Makata, Zambia)	118,424.0
Chrimba	33,834.0
TOTAL	476,196

In terms of population distribution according to housing or area type, the table below presents some interesting trends from 1977 to 1999.

Year	Permanent Areas		Low Income Areas (THAs)		Unplanned/Squatter Areas		Total
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	
1977	58,100	39.0%	25,300	17.0%	65,660	44.0%	149,060
1980	50,600	22.0%	80,500	35.0%	98,900	43.0%	230,000
1982	65,000	21.7%	72,000	24.0%	163,000	54.3%	300,000
1999	151,135	29.1%	82,688	15.9%	285,210	55.0%	519,033

ADMINISTRATION

Blantyre City is managed according to the Local Government Act (1998) with elected councillors and a mayor elected from the councillors. The City is run through following departments:

	Department/Section		Sector
1	Mayoral Section	1	Local governance
2	Administration Services Department	2	Local governance and city management
3	Financial Services Department	3	City financial management and services
4	Health and Social Services Department	4	Health and Social Services
5	Engineering Services Department	5	Infrastructure provision and environmental management services
6	Leisure, Culture and Recreational Services Department	6	Public and open spaces and general environmental services
7	Town Planning and Estates Management Services Department	7	Town planning, development control and land administration services

The City has extensive infrastructure but lacks maintenance. Lack of adequate resources affects delivery of infrastructure and services provided by the Council. It influences the ability to attract and retain skilled and experienced staff to provide equipment and to implement City plans. Lack of financial resources is one of the most serious challenges and requires national solutions. The City must improve its revenue collection strategies, civil participation, technical capacity and accountability and transparency.

The management of the city is supported by other stakeholders including public institutions and private institutions, parastatals, civil society and local leaders.

URBAN PLANNING

Mandated by The Local Government Act (1998), BCC undertakes all planning and development control functions and responsibilities in the City through the Directorate of Town Planning and Estates Management. The City

lacks a CDS, recent Urban Master Plan progressive policies and strategies to ensure guided development. The City has some legal frameworks in place but enforcement of these is a problem. Economic activities are concentrated in Blantyre and Limbe CBDs and the corridor connecting them through industrial areas. There are industrial areas in Makata, Ginnery Corner, Chirimba and Moane Park. However, neighbourhood commercial centres are not common. This concentration has led to skewed development in the city. There is need for decentralized growth points. The City has failed to accommodate the growing population in a planned manner and forward planning programmes are needed to rectify the situation. The lack of implementation of integrated economic development and planning results in disorderly economic development. Environmental planning must be taken on board to encourage sustainable development of the City and its surroundings. Unsustainable development on fragile land and hazard prone areas should be discouraged. The implementation of planning programmes is stalled by lack of adequate resources (equipment, vehicles, professionally trained staff, financial constraints, etc.)

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Blantyre City is the commercial and industrial capital of Malawi. Finance, banking, retail trade, construction, transport, food and textile manufacturing, motor vehicles sales and maintenance, public administration and informal sector are the most important LED sectors on employment basis in the City. In terms of employment, 28% is employed in private business organisations, 17% in private individual businesses, 12% in the public sector, 36% in self-employment and 7% in farming self-employment. Common economic activities in the informal sector include food sales (16%), general goods (13%) and clothes (12%) while unemployment is about 8%⁹. BCC gets its revenue mainly from property rates (over 90%), market fees, licensing fees, parking fees, and plan application and scrutiny fees. The city also gets loans and grants from other sources. Poor financial management coupled with weak revenue base has made the City fail to deliver services satisfactorily.

INFORMAL AND PRIVATE SECTORS

The informal sector employees about 18% of the population and it is a thriving economic sector in the city but lacks adequate regulations and support. Lack of infrastructure and services, business capital and entrepreneurial and business skills are major obstacles to economic growth. The informal economy needs to be integrated and regulated to boost economic growth.

URBAN POVERTY

The lack of proper employment, rapid population growth and a small economic base for the City contribute to urban poverty. Poverty in Blantyre stood at about 24% . Access to adequate loan facilities for economic development is difficult hard for the slum dwellers. There is need to provide the necessary investment land, infrastructure, facilities and business places for the SMEs to carry out their businesses. Adequate and inclusive pro-poor regulations should be put in place to regulate the informal sector.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES

BCC is mandated by the Local Government Act (1998) to provide and manage some infrastructure and services including fire, roads, sewerage, waste management, sanitation, health, markets, education, safety, storm water drainage and recreation among others. Most of the services are inadequate as resources are insufficient for adequate provision. infrastructure and services are biased towards the formal planned areas. ESCOM supplies electricity and the supply network is old with high maintenance costs. Most of the services are regarded as poorly provided and there is a great need to improve on delivery more especially in the high density and unplanned areas.

⁹ National Statistical Office 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

A Development Coordinating Committee with key service providers and stakeholders would be ideal for coordination and service provision issues.

WATER

BWB supplies water from from the Shire River and pumped 48 km to Blantyre City. BWB supplied about 79,410m³ per day in 2006 with losses accounting for 15,000 m³, about 49% as a percentage of sales¹⁰. Supply to individuals is on application and is available in most parts of the city including the unplanned settlements. The supply network is old with frequent pipe bursts and high maintenance costs. It is estimated that about 70-80% of the slum dwellers access piped water though intermittently. About 74% of public schools are connected to piped water with others using boreholes or unprotected sources. Demand for water has surged with the growing population and Blantyre City experiences acute shortage of water at times as supply is inadequate. Alternative sources of water should be explored to address the prevailing challenges.. A Development Coordinating Committee should be put in place to assist in coordination of supply activities at the city level.

SANITATION AND REFUSE COLLECTION

Sanitation and refuse collection is low in low income areas and most residents use individual or shared pit latrines. Refuse collection by the City authorities are irregular and refuse heaps along the roads, on gardens and stream banks are common sights leading to contamination and pollution¹¹. BCC, private individuals and MHC provide septic tank emptying services at a fee. Most of these challenges are limited to low income areas as the planned areas are regularly serviced. There are opportunities for public-private partnerships between the various stakeholders including NGOs, CBOs and the City. Solid waste can be turned into revenue through production of organic manure.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The most common mode of public transport in Blantyre City are minibuses and taxis are available but expensive. Buses operate on long and intercity routes. The City has been trying to integrate the minibuses into transport planning and management. The Minibus Owners Association of Malawi has constructed a minibus terminal at Mibawa . Traffic population is increasing as manifested through congestion and there is need for more effective traffic regulations. Trains used to commute between Blantyre and Limbe helping to ease transport challenges but stopped due to economic reasons. Provide and improve footpaths, pedestrian pavements, safe crossings, flyovers, bypasses and well covered bus lay bys and encourage other modes of transport. There are also plans for a new Blantyre Bus Terminal and rehabilitation initiatives of 42 roads and main road outlets will have an impact on public transport in the City.

STREET LIGHTING

Most of the major roads and the Central Business Districts (CBD) of Blantyre and Limbe have got functional street lighting, but maintenance is a challenge in most cases. The low income areas have no street lighting and there is need to extend the coverage to these areas to improve safety and security. Blantyre City Council is making strides to address the situation.

¹⁰ National Statistical Office 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

¹¹ Blantyre City Assembly, 2006, Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements in Blantyre City.

ENERGY SOURCES

ESCOM supplies electricity throughout Blantyre City and is mainly used for lighting (45%) while 38% use paraffin and 19% use candles. For cooking, about 64% use charcoal, 18% firewood and 17% electricity¹². Access to electricity in informal settlements is around 12%. The high use of fuel wood (charcoal and firewood) has consequent impacts on the environment and alternative sources must be explored to address the situation. A negligible number of people use solar power for their energy sources.

HEALTH

Blantyre City has six hospitals (public, private, church run) and eighteen clinics scattered across the City and managed by BCC and Ministry of Health and Population. There are several private hospitals and clinics, medical colleges that offer medical services to the public. Some operate during the day only while others operate 24 hours a day. Current health facilities are inadequate as there was one clinic for 28,000 people in 1999. The health facilities are unevenly distributed spatially resulting in accessibility challenges for those in the informal areas. There are also plans to construct a new district hospital¹³. Malaria remains one of the killer diseases. Cholera and other disease outbreaks are common in the unplanned settlements as sanitation is poor and makes it difficult to access health facilities in time of need. The city must provide more health facilities in all the areas to ease accessibility more especially for the urban poor in informal areas.

EDUCATION

As of 1999, the requirement for primary schools was 129 with an actual supply of 50 schools, leaving a large shortage of 79 primary schools while the number in 2008 was 87. The high density areas had a supply of 33% of the required 104 schools. The total enrollment in 2008 in primary schools stood at 130,601 with 63,976 males and 66,625 females against 533 male and 1,989 female teachers. There were 1,044 classrooms in total in the city. In terms of secondary schools, there are 21 schools, both private and public, against a need of 10 schools¹⁴. There are several colleges and technical schools in Blantyre City both public and private.

¹² National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

¹³ Mr Costly Chanza, November 2010, Director of Planning Urban Profiling Focal Point (BCC).

¹⁴ National Statistical Office 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – GOVERNANCE

BCC is mandated by the Local Government Act (1998) to govern and manage the City affairs. Governance has been affected by the absence of councillors for the past six years. The Local Government Act was amended in 2009 to allow the State President to set the date for local government elections. They are now expected to take place in April 2011. Chief executives will be appointed by the Minister responsible for Local Government and Rural Development while MPs within the City will be members of the City Council and eligible to vote. The mayor is elected from among the councillors at their first meeting. There are two sides of the City: the formal, well planned and fully serviced areas and the unplanned, poorly or completely unserviced urban areas, which are resident to the majority of urban dwellers. Blantyre City lacks resources to support governance and enforcement of regulatory frameworks. Governance is constrained by the lack of elected councilors since 2004 compounded by the slow pace of decentralization of functions and responsibilities from central government. Political interference by councilors in technical matters has led to inappropriate decisions being made. The multiplicity of land owners and managers makes security of tenure and land governance difficult with the involvement of chiefs, with a slow processing of land acquisitions. Services are poor due to lack of coordination and cooperation among stakeholders.

The City experiences low revenue collection due to high default rates, inadequate capacity, little transparency and inadequate property database, corrupt practices and fraud, and billing system that depends on unreliable software. The over 70% of the population in unplanned areas do not pay rates. The low revenues lead to low investment in basic infrastructure and services. A City Charter for Citizen's Rights to basic services is said to be under formulation and ready by 2011. Its absence results in a weak or no obligation on the City's part to provide basic services.

With the lack of elected councillors, communication between the City authority and the residents is inadequate and there is lack of organisation among urban stakeholders. Transparency and accountability is manifested through following laid down tendering procedures and BCC is said to be the best among all local authorities in Malawi¹⁵.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Local and Rural Development is the overall overseer and all budgetary matters are controlled and approved by the Local Government Finance Committee.
- BCC is headed by a Mayor elected from among the elected councilors.
- The secretariat is headed by the Chief Executive Officer and has 6 departments and directors.
- The City Council works with institutions including the civil society and service providers.
- CDCs are in place in some wards, Low Income Housing Areas (THAs) and unplanned areas and assist with community organisation and development.
- There is no framework for PPP establishment in service delivery.
- No specific policies (upgrading policy) and regulatory frameworks to control service provision to informal areas.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act (1998) and the National Decentralisation Policy (1998).
- The Town and Country Planning Act (1988) empower the City to control development within its area of jurisdiction including slums.
- The Blantyre Urban Structure Plan for 2000-2014 (2000).
- There are also other overarching policies used (as stated under specific themes in this document).

¹⁵ Mr Costly Chanza, November 2010, Director of Planning Urban Profiling Focal Point (BCC).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- There is weak communication between BCC and city residents.
- The absence of a Citizen Right Charter makes the city to have no directed obligation in service delivery as citizens are not aware of their rights to services and cannot demand the same.
- BCC undertakes participatory budgeting involving citizens, civil society, National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE), Blantyre Urban Networks (BUN) and private sector organisation. Continuity of the process is not well known to date.
- No monitoring and evaluation system in place for performance measurement and improvement.
- Other institutions and urban stakeholders lack coordination leading to duplication of efforts.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- City/Property Rates are the major source of revenue at over 70% supplemented by market fees, licensing fees, parking fees, and scrutiny fees from plan applications and grants.
- Small property rate base as only formal planned areas are levied.
- BCC supported by central government and donors at times for various purposes and from the Local Authority Development Fund.
- BCC can use its properties and assets as collateral to secure loans from financial institutions.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Strengthen community development structures.
- b) Strengthen the coordination body for an integrated approach to urban development e.g. Blantyre Urban Network.
- c) Improve financial management systems and revenue base (collection, monitoring, etc.).
- d) Review legal frameworks and improve enforcement.
- e) Review Council structure (organogram) and conditions of service to reduce staff turnover.
- f) Establish a monitoring and evaluation system (MES) as a learning tool.
- g) Civic education for MPs and Councillors on their roles and responsibilities.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Strengthen and improve City Council financial management.

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Blantyre City offers numerous economic opportunities. Generally LED activities are categorized into professional, semi-professional, technical, unskilled and informal worker. Retail trade, construction, manufacturing of food products, transport, textile manufacturing, motor vehicles sales and maintenance and public administration are the most important LED sectors on employment basis. The socio-economic situation in 1999 indicated that 22% of employment is in Blantyre general, 19% in Blantyre CBD and 14% in Limbe CBD¹⁶. In terms of employment, 28% is employed in private business organisations, 17% in private individual businesses, 12% in the public sector, 36% in self-employment and 7% in farming self-employment¹⁷. Common economic activities in the informal sector include food sales (16%), general goods (13%) and clothes (12%).

For the slum dwellers, employment stands at 10% in the professional group, 4% in clerical, 13% as drivers, 18% in the informal sector, 11% unemployed while 44% in others¹⁸. Poverty in Blantyre City stands at 24% with 5% being ultra poor with poverty lines of MK16,165.00 and MK10,029.00 per annum respectively. Access to meaningful loans for the slum dwellers is a daunting task and about 42% of males and 58% of females accessed credit from micro-finance institutions in 2006. The Malawi Government through the MASAF introduced the Community Savings and Investment Programme (COMSIP) to support the growth of SMEs at the community level through group businesses. The government has set up several programmes to support access to micro finance.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- Ministry of Industry and Trade leads LED at national level while at BBC leads at local level.
- There are no training opportunities in entrepreneurial and business skills addressing small/micro and medium business development offered by BCC.
- The One Village One Product (OVOP) initiative has created opportunities in Blantyre City.
- Local NGOs such as CCODE are coming in with new LED initiatives like kneading and organic manure production.
- Some microfinance institutions such as Malawi Rural Finance Company offer some basic training for those wanting to get loans to support small businesses.
- Current regulatory framework for credit accessibility does not favour low income earner and marginalizes the majority to informal financial sources (katapila).

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act (1998) and Decentralisation Policy (1996).
- The Blantyre Urban Structure Plan for 2000-2014 (2000).
- The Town and Country Planning Act (1988).
- The Taxation Act.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- There is weak communication and consultations between BCC, the private sector and SMEs.
- Informal sector economy lacks adequate support from BCC. There is need to integrate the informal sector into the local economy and optimize its employment potential.
- Coordinate activities of all players in LED and explore the establishment of PPP.

¹⁶ Blantyre City Assembly, 2000, vol. I. Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Background Report.

¹⁷ National Statistical Office 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

¹⁸ Blantyre City Assembly, 2006, Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements in Blantyre City.

- LED activities are greatly hindered by unreliable energy supply by ESCOM with frequent power outages.
- Some people access business loans from microfinance institutions but amounts are not adequate with high interest rates.
- Lack of appropriate infrastructure and services is stalling LED growth as existing flea markets are not adequate for current vendors.
- Illegal vending is common as BCC is failing to enforce existing regulations and there is a dire need of markets and LED supporting infrastructure.
- The provision of serviced investment land is limited. Provide land with mixed use pattern and land use specialisation to create more opportunities for all prospective SMEs.
- Generally there are no pro-poor or deliberate gender-oriented LED policies in place.
- The activities of other stakeholders, NGOs and CBOs and civil society organisations involved in LED lack coordination.
- LED promotion should be supported by designing and implementing local incentive policies for commercial and industrial development.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- BCC depends largely of Property Rates (about 70%) and lacks the resources to meaningfully invest in LED infrastructure and services.
- The informal sector is thriving and BCC should find means and ways of integrating this sector and benefit from its economic growth.
- Other institutions (Press Corporation Limited) have provided funds for the construction of flea markets in Blantyre and Limbe and opportunities should be explored to include seed capital for a revolving fund for SMEs.
- Explore PPP with micro-finance and other lending institutions operating in the informal economy to ease accessibility to capital loans without the use of collateral.
- Maintain and regenerate infrastructure and services supporting LED to stimulate business growth and revenue collection.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Establish an institutional structure for supporting entrepreneurship and business skills.
- b) Review existing legal frameworks and formulate new by-laws to promote economic activities for both formal and informal economy sectors.
- c) Improve employment conditions within the Council.
- d) **Encourage best practices and knowledge sharing through training and trade fairs.**

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Land Servicing Project (at Mpingwe and Mthawira).
- b) Upgrading of Chilobwe Vocational Centre.
- c) Review legal frameworks.

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – LAND

BCC is responsible for urban planning and development control in the City. Major land owners include the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi Housing Corporation, private institutions, and Blantyre City Council. Chiefs also claim to own customary land. The split land ownership gives rise to land management challenges more especially on public land where chiefs apply customary land practices as *de facto* land managers. The land is categorized as public (48%), private ((40%), freehold and leasehold) and customary cum public (12%)¹⁹. Planned residential areas account for 43%, unplanned residential account for 22% while semi-rural residential takes about 21%. Commercial, industrial and institutional share about 16% of the total land area²⁰ of 220 km².

There are five Traditional Housing Areas (low income housing areas) and fourteen unplanned settlements within the city with the fifteenth, Naotcha, on the peripheral of city. Private players and NGOs have entered the housing market. The NGOs concentrate in low income and poor groups while the private sector target the upper sector of the market. The various players have, since 2001, made available 1,792 high density plots, 628²¹ medium density plots and 300 low density plots in Blantyre alone. Blantyre City is the main provider of high density and low cost housing plots. Accessibility of land is open to any person regardless of gender.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- Major land owners include The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Malawi Housing Corporation, private institutions and Blantyre City Council. Local chiefs and leaders also claim ownership of customary land.
- BCC responsible for provision of high density plots.
- HfHM helps low income to build own houses through material loans and now CCODE has entered the market.
- Chiefs also allocate unserviced land without following any layout plans leading to haphazard developments.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Lands Act, Lands Acquisition Act, Land Survey Act and Town and Country Planning Act among many.
- Blantyre City uses the Town and Country Planning Act; the Procedures, Management and Administration of Traditional Housing Areas, Local Government Act, Decentralisation Policy, and the Blantyre Urban Structure Plan (2000).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Most citizens are not aware of the procedures to follow to get a plot from BCC , MHC, Government and the private sector. People buying land from chiefs as a fast and simple and cheap.
- Lack of a land register makes monitoring and evaluation difficult.
- Land administration governance weak with lack of adequate publicity. Improve governance by incorporating more civil society representatives in the Plot Allocation Committee and Town Planning Committee.
- Registration of land rights is lengthy and costly, making it not affordable to the majority of urban dwellers.
- Outdated legal frameworks and new drafts have been awaiting parliament deliberations for over a year now.

¹⁹ UN-HABITAT, 2010, Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile.

²⁰ Blantyre City Assembly, 2000, vol. I. Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Background Report 2000-2014.

²¹ UN-HABITAT, 2010, Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile.

- The City has a well thought of urban structure plan prepared in 1999 for 15 years but its implementation is very slow and it might lose its usefulness. It has short, medium and long term goals and strategies for all sectors.
- Recent low income plots have been absorbed by medium and high income people due to affordability.
- BCC lacks capacity (financially, technically and physically) to implement its plans.
- A coordination platform is lacking among the stakeholders.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Blantyre City relies on property rates.
- Resources for slum upgrading are heavily dependent on donors, central government and well wishers.
- BCC is the main provider of high density and low income plots but lacks adequate resources and plots are allocated unserved.
- Weak financial management due to lack of capacity and low poor revenue generation.
- Activities by NGOs, CBOs and FBOs depend heavily on donor funding and are not sustainable.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Land adjudication project in slum and unplanned areas.
- b) Establishment of a vibrant land allocation committee (including chiefs, DC, local representatives, etc.).
- c) Public awareness on land matters.
- d) Land records to be computerized.
- e) Lobby for passing of the Land Bill.
- f) Capacity building through recruitment and training of all stakeholders.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Develop land information system.
- b) Publish Land Administration brochures in local languages.
- c) Servicing of land for mass allocation to low income people.

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

The City considers gender a crosscutting issue in all its programmes and activities being implemented. There are 325,022 females and 336,234 males in Blantyre City. Education attainment between the sexes is almost similar for those without any to junior certificate level. More males attain education beyond JCE. More females marry earlier between 12 and 24 years of age unlike their male counterparts²². In the squatter areas, 44% had attended primary education, 41% secondary education and 9% tertiary education²³.

In terms of property tenure in the unplanned areas, 51% of males and 50% of females own houses. Women representation in governance and leadership positions accounts for 40% in most committees.

HIV/AIDS prevalence in the city is at 22%, (2004) being among the highest. There is no direct link between education levels and HIV prevalence in women, ranging from 14% for women with no education to 15% for women with education. Prevalence for men increases with increasing education ranging from 9% for those with no education to 13% for those with secondary and tertiary education. HIV prevalence also increases with increasing economic status of the household with the wealthiest at 15% and poorest at 4%. HIV Infection is lower for singles either men or women and increases with married couples and highest for those formerly married²⁴.

Most of the gender activities in the city by NGOs and CBOs support affirmative action and gender equality. However, these activities favour women mostly leaving men out. Gender-based violence is also one of the major challenges faced in the city and various institutions are making strides to reduce violence against women by:

- Developing a gender policy for the workplace for the staff members within concerned organisations;
- Sensitizing staff from top management to the lowest level employees by gender activists through workshops, open days, focus group discussions and targeted middle managers;
- Advocating for rights of women on HIV/AIDS management by demanding for gender sensitive public facilities;
- Establishing community centres for community meetings and sensitization on gender-based violence and placement of secret boxes for suggestions at strategic places; and
- Establishment of recreational facilities for the youth, city crèches and nursery, workplace nursing rooms and public work (refuse collection).

BEST PRACTICE

The Blantyre City Assembly HIV/AIDS Initiative

The main goal of the project was to come up with a broad based multi-sectoral and well-coordinated intervention against the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the City of Blantyre. The initiative has demonstrated that Local Government, being a government closest to the grass root level, can play an important role in the fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic. BCC works with 223 partners (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc.) and it has shown that the involvement of members of the communities at the ward level is crucial to bring a sense of ownership of the project to the communities at that grass root level and continuity of the activities afterwards. The initiative is well established and is one of the well managed projects that has been accredited as a best practice and showcased in several international fora to share experiences²⁵.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Women and Child Development leads the sector.

²² National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

²³ Blantyre City Assembly, 2006, Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements in Blantyre City.

²⁴ National Statistical Office, Malawi and ORC Macro. 2005. 2004 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey Key Findings

²⁵ Bandawe L R (Dr), (2006) in Managing the HIV and AIDS Pandemic at the Local Level: Experience from the Blantyre City Assembly, Malawi.

- The Ministry of Health and Population leads HIV/AIDS issues.
- The National Aids Commission (NAC) funds most HIV/AIDS programmes in the City..
- BCC leads in some HIV/AIDS programmes at the local level.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The National Gender Policy provides guidance on gender issues.
- The National HIV/AIDS Policy (2003) guides on HIV and AIDS related issues.
- The National Plan of Action for 2005-2010 also provides direction.
- The National Response to Combat Gender Based Violence (2008).
- BCC does not have a localized gender policy.
- Blantyre City Assembly HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy (2003).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Though there is no localized gender/women policy, BCC and the other active institutions are making concerted effort to mainstream gender and make the public aware.
- A draft gender policy is on the drawing board and will be of great use to all stakeholders if well elaborated.
- The various institutions should do more to educate management at all levels to take gender issues on board and to be part of the strategic plan in order to address such issues at strategically.
- Blantyre City should work with the other institutions to build the capacity of the various actors on gender issues and enhance the provision of women friendly facilities within the city and the workplace.
- Improve information dissemination on gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and women, etc. through effective means (mass media, drama, etc.) to increase awareness.
- Blantyre City works with CDCs at the community level and together with the other institutions taking part in gender issues, setup subcommittees within the CDCs to specifically address gender issues and act as local liaison channels with the institutions.
- A gender policy has been drafted with the assistance of NGOs and is yet to be adopted.
- BCC has a well-coordinated fight against the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the City with support from local and international partners.
- BCC has a gender desk that coordinates HIV/AIDS and gender programmes in the city.
- There are opportunities to address gender and HIV/AIDS issues as many NGOs, CBOs and FBOs.
- There are public and private institutions which offer VCT but they lack coordination and resources at times.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The city's financial resources are inadequate.
- The Malawi Government funds gender and HIV/AIDS issues through the National AIDS Commission (NAC).
- Civil society organisations (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc.) have been actively involved in gender and HIV/AIDS with their or donor funding.
- Microfinance institutions are also actively involved in empowering women through the provision of small scale business loans, business training and other activities. Malawi Government taking part in providing micro-finance through COMSIP programme managed by MASAF.
- Community savings promoted by certain NGOs and CBOs including Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE) and Malawi Homeless Peoples' Federation.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Formulation of a Blantyre City Gender policy.

- b) Civic educate and sensitise all communities on gender and HIV/AIDS issues.
- c) Build capacity on gender and HIV/AIDS issues at all levels in the local authority.
- d) Provide women friendly facilities and services in the city.
- e) Provide recreation facilities for all in the city.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Formulation of a City gender policy.
- b) Blantyre City Council capacity building and training.
- c) Civic education/sensitization on gender and HIV/AIDS.
- d) Establishment of women friendly and recreation facilities in the city.

DRAFT

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – ENVIRONMENT

Rapid population growth, weak institutional governance and physical planning are contributing to environmental challenges. Some areas in Blantyre City are geologically hazardous and prone to landslides, flooding and subsidence. Environmental degradation is conspicuous on hill slopes, along river banks accelerated by uncontrolled developments, deforestation, brick moulding along river banks and quarry mining. The limited coverage of the sewer system in the city has led to overwhelming use of pit latrines in Low Income Housing Areas, leading to water pollution. The absence of specific regulations to address issues of unplanned settlements is worsening the situation. Indiscriminate liquid and solid waste disposal into water catchment areas, rivers, and along roads is increasing the concern. Mudi River and others are polluted from industrial and domestic effluents. The high usage of pit latrines in low income areas rises environmental health concerns.

Planned areas are well serviced whereas low income areas are poorly served. The sewer system is old and requires constant maintenance and waste disposal sites are not well protected leading to pollution and scavenging. Most of the recreational parks and play grounds are either subdivided and developed or poorly maintained. All these are contributing to a poor environment within the city. Most of the environmental issues are factored in the overall development and operations of the city. Vandalism of sewer lines and manhole covers are also contributing to environmental challenges.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- BCC provides, operates, manages environmental services within the city. The environmental unit conducts area consultations.
- The Departments of Environmental Affairs and Forestry play a role in the management of the environment through tree planting programmes and environmental pollution measurements and mitigation.
- Some NGOs and CBOs are also involved in environmental management.
- The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) works with various institutions in the implementation of the Environmental Management Act.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Blantyre City has got a range of policies and regulations governing environmental management.
- The Environmental Management Act (EMA), Forestry Act, EIA Guidelines and Local Government Act are the major sources of guidance

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The fragmented regulations fail to fully address building issues in unplanned settlements more especially complex designs and constructions.
- Environmental improvement programmes are hampered by the unwillingness and resistance of some stakeholders in the private sector to adopt guidelines/standards.
- The City Council has inadequate capacity and fails to enforce environmental regulations effectively at 40%.
- Several institutions, public and private, assemble and disseminate urban environmental information through radio, TV, print and electronic media, newsletters and magazines. However, the frequency and effectiveness of this is not well known.
- Mainstreaming of the environment including climate change issues has taken place through incorporation of a course at university level (e.g. Mzuzu University).
- The splitting of environmental management responsibilities weakens the management of such issues.
- The existing legislation is powerless or enforcement is weak as unplanned areas are encroaching into protected areas, fragile and marshy lands and hill sides causing floods and landslides.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The budget allocation for environmental issues by BCC is inadequate to address the multitude of environmental challenges.
- The Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust provides funding for environmental related projects and scholarships for capacity building.
- A few individuals provide environmental and waste disposal services through the pumping of septic tanks at a fee. This is only affordable by the well off as BCC is unable to provide sufficient services to the city residents.
- Several PPP projects have been carried out in the past on controlling pollution along Mudi River, Management of Chipembere Highway Green Areas and control of soil erosion at Chimwankhunda Dam.
- NGOs and CBOs are also involved with environmental issues but their funding depends on donations and hence not sustainable in the long run.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Build capacity of the City Council on environmental planning and management.
- b) Formulation and implementation of environmental regulations.
- c) Establishment of biogas projects in some settlements.
- d) Develop open space management plan.
- e) Train local leaders on the importance and role of the environment on livelihood at the local level.
- f) Develop a project on organic fertilizer production and biogas from wastes.
- g) School rainwater harvesting for improvement of sanitation and vegetable production.
- h) Tree planting to reduce soil erosion and protection of life.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Organic Fertilizer Production from Urban Wastes.
- b) School Rainwater Harvesting for Improvement of Sanitation and Vegetable Production.
- c) Tree Planting and Soil Conservation Project.
- d) Development and implementation of a pilot environmental management system in the city.

URBAN DISASTER RISK

The Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs and Blantyre City Council are the main stakeholders in ensuring that disasters are minimized and where they occur, the impact and losses are minimal. The main disaster risks facing the City include floods, landslides, strong winds, environmental degradation, accidents, epidemics and public events hazards. Landslides are becoming common due to environmental degradation and development on fragile areas. Mitigation measures have included shifting households from flood prone areas to safer locations and provision of necessary road signs and infrastructure (humps, rumble surface) on the roads to improve safety. Communities have been involved in identifying possible evacuation measures, vulnerable groups and victims, local resources and community awareness.

ONGOING PROJECTS

- a) Training of Council Fire Fighting staff in industrial Fire Fighting.
- b) Community Fire Safety Education Campaign.
- c) Training course of Food Handlers.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs and Blantyre City Council lead the management of disaster issues.
- The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee (NDPRC) (and subcommittees for disaster management) works together with the office of the Commissioner for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation.
- Other key stakeholders include the police, Ministry of Health and Population, ESCOM, Blantyre Water Board, Forestry Department, St John Ambulance, the Civil Aviation and Department of Meteorological Services and Climate Change among others.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act (1991) provides the guidelines.
- The City has by-laws that are applicable in disaster management activities that affect urban disaster risks.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The City and other stakeholders involve communities in the implementation of disaster management activities but this is limited by lack of knowledge about disaster risks and hazards by the communities.
- Absence of regulatory frameworks on disaster risks at the local level is an obstacle when it comes to planning and actual implementation of disaster risk management activities.
- Public-private partnerships seem to work when there is a challenge as most stakeholders are involved.
- Involvement of communities at all levels is well established in the relationships of institutions as provided for by the Act down to the Group Village Headman.
- The capacity of BCC need improvement through training and equipment and policies that are adequate for disaster risk reduction.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs has a line budget for its activities and receive funding from central government, foreign governments, international agencies and others. Such funds are not always sufficient to meet the demands.

- The city mostly depends on its own resources to finance disaster management activities but these resources are always insufficient. The city receives donations at times.
- NGOs, CBOs and FBOs taking part in such activities have own sources of resources and receive donation as well. Such reliance on donors is not usually sustainable.
- The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Fund receive funds from different sources and distributes resources to various stakeholders.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Develop grassroots participation in community policing through community leaders.
- b) Increase fire fighting vehicles and provide water hydrants in slums.
- c) Provide flood lighting in unplanned areas.
- d) Sensitise communities on the dangers of unplanned developments.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Provision of flood lighting in unplanned areas.
- b) Community Policing Project.

DRAFT

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – SLUMS AND SHELTER

Blantyre City's population is estimated at 661,256 people with an annual inter-censal growth rate of 2.8% between 1998 and 2008 with population density per square kilometre of 3,006 in 2008 up from 2,280 in 1998. Over 70% of the population lives in unplanned settlements where services and infrastructure are poor. The high density areas are split into permanent and Traditional Housing Areas in addition to the unplanned areas. The population in the unplanned areas has been increasing since the 1970s while that in the formal planned and THAs has been decreasing. The provision of land for shelter is hindered by the multiplicity of land ownership and inadequate resources to service new areas. About 50% of the unplanned area dwellers own the houses while about 46% are renting with 4% paying nothing. Most of the housing in unplanned areas is inadequate as it lacks the minimum requirements for low income housing²⁶.

The majority in the informal areas are living in substandard conditions socially, physically, economically and legally, adversely affecting their human development. The required number of high density plots has been increasing from 4,170 in 2000 to 7,478 in 2015 with a similar trend in the number of units to be upgraded each year from 300 to 7,539 over the same period. Blantyre City Assembly (2000, Vol. III) estimated that high density housing will cater for the needs of about 78% of the city's population. The high density permanent housing will require approximately 6733 Ha from 2000 to 2015 in order to satisfy demand with a grand total for all housing categories of about 91,000 plots from 2000 to 2015. The current Blantyre City Housing Policy promotes access to land for the urban poor equally for both men and females²⁷. The UN-HABITAT (2010) indicates that there are no substantial quantitative shortage of housing. However, new urban housing needs per annum up to 2020 is 5,000 units while land requirements stand at 2,500 Ha per annum²⁸. Provision of services to the unplanned areas is on individual application basis. Utility companies, telecommunication companies, non-governmental and community-based and faith-based organisations are active in various sectors at the community level but lacks proper coordination. Notable NGOs and CBOs in low cost housing matters include Malawi Homeless Peoples' Federation (FEDERATION) supported by Centre of Community Organisation and Development (CCODE) and Habitat for Humanity Malawi (HfHM). The FEDERATION has been allocated housing land at Angelo Goveya and MfHM in South Lunzu respectively. There is need to have a housing policy in place to respond to housing and upgrading issues.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Cities Without Slums

The Cities Without Slums Initiative was launched by UN-HABITAT to contribute to sustainable development and attainment of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of improving the lives of people in slums, reducing slums and preventing the development of new ones by improving the living conditions of at least 100 million people in unplanned settlements. In Malawi, the initiative was launched in Blantyre City with the similar goals at the local level.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the Ministry of Local and Rural Development, Malawi Housing Corporation and Blantyre City Council are responsible for housing issues.
- Some NGOs, CBOs and the private sector are entering the housing market targeting different groups.
- Blantyre City Council responsible for slum upgrading.
- Chiefs still involving themselves in land matters using customary practices in planning areas.

²⁶ Blantyre City Assembly, 2000, vol. I. Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Background Report.

²⁷ Blantyre City Assembly, 2000, vol. III. Blantyre Urban Structure Plan Planning Policies and Proposals.

²⁸ UN-HABITAT, 2010, Malawi Urban Housing Sector Profile.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Blantyre City Urban Structure Plan (2000). The plan runs up to 2015 and offers the city opportunities to improve in most sectors.
- The Town and Country Planning Act (1988), The Public Health Act, The Local Government Act (1998), Environmental Management Act, The Procedures, Management and Administration of Traditional Housing Areas (1994).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- There is a lack of capacity at the City Council to manage slum upgrading programmes and needs collaborating with other stakeholders.
- There is need to resuscitate and strengthen the urban forum at the local level where urban issues including slums can be discussed, agreed upon, strategized on agreed actions and implemented.
- Existing high density permanent areas are lacking maintenance in existing infrastructure and services.
- There is weak coordination between BCC and the other stakeholders in the land and housing sector leading to inefficiency and poor performance more especially on policy enforcement.
- The involvement of chiefs in land matters in planning areas complicates the implementation of urban development programmes as there are conflicts of interest.
- The absence of a Citizen Right Charter leads to poor service delivery.
- The absence of a slum upgrading policy at the local level makes matters worse and the existing regulatory frameworks are not so pro-poor.
- The land allocation procedures are time consuming, forcing people to use shortcuts and accelerate squatting.

TENURE

- Insecure tenure as records are kept using manual registers. Registration process long, time consuming, inefficient and expensive. This applies for both the formal and informal areas.
- Formal land market not affordable to the majority, making the informal and tradition land systems more marketable and favourable.
- About half of the informal area dwellers own the land but they do not have any formal documentation. Most of them feel secure as evictions are uncommon in Blantyre City.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The City lacks capacity (financial, human and technical) to allocate funds for land servicing and slum upgrading.
- New housing areas servicing depends on grants, loans, development charges and individual efforts of those allocated plots.
- Where compensation issues arise, BCC has no resources to settle them, transferring the responsibility to those allocated the land.
- NGOs, CBOs and other players becoming actively involved in housing and slum upgrading issues with funding from donors.
- Housing finance is difficult to access by the slum dwellers as collateral is required, limiting any chances of housing improvement.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Upgrading of infrastructure and services in slums and unplanned areas.
- b) Forward planning and coordination with other utility institutions to reduce growth of informal areas.

- c) Train BCC staff on integrated land use management and use of modern technology (GIS, GPS and remote sensing).
- d) Design/redesign the informal settlements improve the living conditions in these areas.
- e) Secure funding from other sources including Central Government on efforts of slum upgrading.
- f) Use a participatory and holistic approach in slum upgrading programmes..

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Upgrading of South Lunzu Federation Housing Project;
- b) Upgrading of Mbayani unplanned settlement (as a pilot project) and other unplanned settlements.

DRAFT

BLANTYRE CITY PROFILE – BASIC URBAN SERVICES

Blantyre City Council is responsible for the provision of fire, sewerage, health, sanitation and education services. Most of these services are inadequate and are further hampered by insufficient resources a growing population. Human and liquid waste from some areas use the sewer system. There are five waste water treatment plants namely Blantyre, Soche, Limbe, Chirimba and Maone. Chirimba and Maone are not operational at the moment²⁹. Solid waste is collected by the City Council and dumped at Mzedi dumping site to the East of the City. MHC and other private individuals are involved in solid waste collection and emptying of septic tanks but there are no public-private partnerships operating in this area. BCC has also lined up community lighting projects in Nkolokosa, Bangwe and Ndirande which will be extended to other residential areas of the City.

WATER SUPPLY

Blantyre Water Board is the sole supply of water in the City since 1929 and provision is upon application and may take months. There are no special arrangements for water supply in informal areas as the key determinant is affordability. The water is supplied from the Shire river at Walkers Ferry, about 40 km to the west of Blantyre City and Mudi Dam within the city. The daily total of water supplied is about 79,410m³ with losses of about 15,000m³ (about 19%). The losses as a percentage of sales translates to 49%³⁰. About 46% of slum dwellers access water through kiosks, 11% have taps in their households, 13% walk long distances to access piped water while the rest resort to other source such as streams³¹. About 80% of the city's residents access piped water. However, the supply of water is not uniform in all areas. About 30% of the service area has a 24-hour supply, 18% between 18 and 24 hours, 31% between 12 and 18 hours of supply with 21% having less than 6 hours per day³². However BWB asserts that access to water has improved in the last five years as consumers do not have to travel long distances.

For public schools, about 74% access piped water, 6% uses boreholes while about 20% are believed to use unprotected sources. All public health facilities are supplied with potable water. Only public health facilities are connected to the sewer system. The main challenges include inadequate supply of water, inadequate sewer coverage, poor management of solid waste, inadequate funds and staffing. Installation of additional water points, provision of water services at affordable tariffs and provision of improved sanitation and solid waste management services to avoid pollution and diseases are some of the activities that would improve the situation in slums.

ONGOING PROJECTS

Blantyre Water Board

Provision of Potable Water to Peri-Urban Areas

This project aims at improving water supply to unplanned and peri-urban areas in Blantyre City. It is under the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development's National Water Development Programme (NWDP II) and is expected to take 48 months and cost about US\$25 million. The expected output is increased potable water supply coverage and improved efficiency. BWB is also considering the expansion of the pipeline network to areas that are not yet connected. BWB is also considering the provision of booster pumps to supply higher areas and replace less durable piping material with durable ones to support water supply and sanitation.

²⁹ Vazquez V, 2009, Water and Sanitation needs assessment for Blantyre City, Malawi

³⁰ National Statistical Office, 2008, Statistical Yearbook.

³¹ National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

³² Vazquez V, 2009, Water and Sanitation needs assessment for Blantyre City, Malawi

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development supported by the Water Resources Board, is the overall overseer in water development and supply matters.
- Blantyre Water Board is the sole supplier of piped water in Blantyre City since 1929.
- BCC provides fire, sewerage, health, sanitation, solid waste management services among others.
- Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in place in many areas managed by CDCs and WUAs.
- Blantyre City coordinates and facilitates the supply of water to the squatter and other high density housing areas.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Blantyre Water Works Act, Water Resources Act, the Local Government Act, National Sanitation Policy.
- The Public Health Act and Environmental Management Act require the supply of potable water to all residents in the city
- Blantyre City Council has local by-laws and regulations in service requirements..

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Public-Private Partnerships are in place with various communities that sell water through community kiosks. The performance of these depends on the quality of management as mismanagement of water sales money and disconnections are common.
- Water supply costs in Blantyre City are high due to the location of the water sources, and the status of the existing supply system that demands rehabilitation. Water losses are common and maintenance expenses are high.
- Blantyre Water Board has a high employment rate which renders it inefficient as more people do little work. There is a need to review the situation and improve efficiency.
- Availability of water varies with location. Certain areas have water throughout while others receive water intermittently more especially the unplanned areas.
- Blantyre City lacks the capacity (financial, human, equipment, etc.) to provide the services to the required level.
- The capacity of BWB to supply water is compromised by inadequate resources, old pipeline system with a small supply volume, catchment area changes affecting water source and inefficiency of BWB itself. Alternative sources and expansion of the current system highly required and training of staff in various disciplines.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Blantyre Water Board and BCC uses own resources, loans and grants for service provision.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Afforestrate all water catchment areas in the city.
- b) Establish alternative water sources.
- c) Mobilise resources to promote community policing activities.
- d) Upgrade existing water supply system.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Provision of Potable Water to Peri-Urban Areas.
- b) Establishment of alternative water sources, e.g. Mulanje mountain.
- c) Afforestation of all water catchment areas.

- d) Upgrading of existing water supply system.
- e) Blantyre City Storm water Management Project.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

ESCOM is the only supplier of hydroelectric power to the city, generated and transmitted from the Shire River. Connection is by application and the major determinant is affordability. The electricity is mainly used for lighting (45%) while 37% use paraffin and 18% use candles. For cooking, about 64% use charcoal, 18% firewood and 17% electricity³³. A small number of people use solar power. Supply to unplanned settlements is at 12% and most residents rely on firewood and charcoal for energy provision at about 82% in the city. The Government has installed solar power in some newly constructed public facilities such as hospitals. The electricity supply is further characterised by frequent blackouts and load shedding. The energy policy of 2003 is promoting the analysis of alternative energy sources such solar power to increase access to electricity.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Environment is provides legal support.
- The Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority controls electricity pricing.
- ESCOM is the sole supplier of hydroelectric power in the city.
- There are no public-private partnerships (PPP).
- The absence of a Development Coordinating Committee is conspicuous in the way electricity services are provided as there is no proper guidance.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Electricity Act guides the supply of electricity
- The Malawi Energy Regulatory Act controls the electricity tariffs.
- Electricity By-laws developed by the Malawi Electricity Regulatory Authority are yet to be adopted.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- ESCOM is a semi-government institution and depends on own funds and faces resource challenges which hamper its delivery highly.
- There are no PPP in electricity supply and it seems that ESCOM is overwhelmed by the generation, transmission and supply of electricity. Other players must be brought into the power supply field to improve delivery.
- Applicants for electricity connection pay for capital investment assets which ESCOM owns. This makes electricity costly and enriches ESCOM unnecessarily. Ways must be found to make electricity affordable.
- Electricity supply characterised by frequent blackouts and unreliability as well as illegal connections in some areas.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- ESCOM depends on its revenue sources, loans and grants.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Mobilise resources to upgrade and expand existing electricity supply system (National profile project).
- b) Sensitise communities to opt for alternative energy sources (gas, solar, etc.).

³³ National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Expansion and upgrading of existing electricity supply system (National profile project).
- b) Promotion of alternative energy sources such as solar (National profile project).

URBAN SAFETY

Urban safety is provided by the Malawi Police, Blantyre City Council and private security firms. The police provide safety services in all areas of the city as a public service provider while private firms provide such service on a commercial basis. The City Council is responsible for the provision of a safe environment through street lighting, orderly development and provision of social amenities, infrastructure and services (safe roads, bridges, neighbourhoods, footpaths, etc). BCC has seven police stations and several police units and posts located across the city. The main safety/security issues facing the city include robbery, theft, rape, assault and gender-based violence, fire accidents and carjacking and occur mostly in the THAs and unplanned settlements with women, immigrants and informal settlers being the hardest hit. Victims of GBV are considered by the police through the Victim Support Unit. Staffing levels stood at a total of 295 officers in 1999 in all the departments. The services were deemed inadequate and plans were on the drawing board to increase staffing levels. Urban safety/security could improve if the cooperation and coordination between the police and other stakeholders is strengthened, more resources were made available, police capacity improved, establishment of PPP between the police and private institutions and communities and establishment of more police units across the city.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Internal Affairs is the overall overseer of law and order and public safety through the Malawi Police Service.
- BCC is mandated to provide a safe environment.
- Private security firms helping with safety and security.
- Community policing and neighbourhood groups helping with safety and security at the local levels.
- Other institutions participating in urban safety include the National Road Safety Council and National Roads Authority. The National Road Safety Council concentrates on road accident reduction measures including school children sensitization programmes.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Police Act, The Local Government Act, The Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act, The Crime Prevention Policy and the Malawi Constitution form the basis for the provision of safety/security services in the city.
- Community neighbourhood groups are established with the help of the police based on the Police Act.
- Private firms have to be dully registered with the Registrar of Companies.
- Recent reviews of the police law mandating the police to arrest without court warrant seem to be retrogressive considering that our police is not highly rated in human rights issues.

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- The Malawi Police depends on Government funding to provide its services. The resources are always limited with increasing demand as population in the city is growing as the number of safety issues.
- Blantyre City Council uses its own resources to invest in safety infrastructure, such resources are ever inadequate and safety services are far below requirements.

- Community policing and neighbourhood watch groups have increased recently manifesting the inadequacy of the Police and Blantyre City in safety provision. These PPP are filling the existing gaps in safety issues while improving governance in safety matters at the same time.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The Malawi Government funds for the Police Service.
- The police make revenue from fines and other sources but these go into the government coffers and take time to come out.
- BCC uses its own resources to provide public safety services. Other sources include donations in the form of grants, equipment and vehicles (fire fighting vehicles).
- NGOs also contribute to the police and BCC.
- Private firms and community policing groups use their own resources collected from clients and the residents of that particular area.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Improve community participation in community policing activities in the urban areas.
- b) Mobilise resources for community policing activities.
- c) Sensitise communities on effects of gender-based violence.
- d) Improve road network to assist in safety and crime policing.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Promotion of community policing activities in slums and unplanned areas.
- b) Sensitization of communities on effects of gender-based violence (Governance urban project).
- c) Improvement of road network and installation of security and street lights to improve safety.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

BCC provides, operates and maintains the sewerage system, refuse removal, solid and liquid wastes and sanitation services. The planned areas of the city receive all the services they require at regular intervals while the unplanned areas and THAs receive little or no services and waste management and sanitation services are irregular. In the unplanned areas, the majority use communal rubbish pits for solid waste disposal while others through wastes anyhow. Pit latrines form the main method of disposing human excreta at 78% with flush toilets at 17% while VIP latrines serve 4% of the population and the rest having no facility or using other means³⁴. Major issues include environmental degradation, pollution, and lack of appropriate regulations and indiscriminate disposal of wastes.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Engineering Department, Cleansing Department and Leisure, Culture and Environment Department of the City Council are responsible for waste management, pollution control, sanitation services and environmental health.
- The Malawi Homeless Peoples Federation has introduced the Eco-san toilets at Angelo Goveya..
- Other NGOs and CBOs are also involved but their activities are not very clear.
- PPP are not known to operate in the waste management field but there are private individuals who remove and empty septic tanks at a fee.

³⁴ National Statistical Office, September 2009, Population and Housing Census 2008 Main Report.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The Local Government Act (1998), the Environmental Management Act, the Public Health Act and the Town and Country Planning Act complement each other in provision of waste management and sanitary services.
- The Blantyre City Urban Structure Plan (2000).

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- BCC lacks capacity (Financial, technical and human resources) to meet the demand for waste management and sanitation services.
- There are no discernible PPP in these services. Encourage other players to enter into the field and fill the existing gaps.
- The irregular service provision in unplanned areas is not a health situation. Build the capacity of those institutions already working in these areas to improve service delivery.
- The entrance of private institutions in waste management calls for a review of existing legal frameworks to take the new developments on board.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- BCC uses own resources which are limited.
- Encourage the establishment of PPPs to combine forces, resources and increase capacity.
- The resources for the NGOs operating in these areas depends on donors and may not sustainable.
- The communities are not involved in the provision of waste management and sanitary services. Involve the communities and build their capacity for them to participate in these services.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- a) Upgrade the sewerage system in the city.
- b) Review existing legal frameworks.
- c) Establish community-based waste collection services.

PROJECT PROPOSAL

- a) Expansion and rehabilitation of sewerage system.
- b) Community-based waste collection services.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

URBAN GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
URBAN GOVERNANCE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillors and the mayor are elected through democratic processes by the public. • Availability of legal frameworks, by-laws and regulations for city management. • City Vision in Strategic Development Plan in place. • Incorporation of some stakeholders, civil society and local leaders in various development committees of the city assembly. • Established Community Development structures within the assembly and the communities. • Well established and expanding revenue base. • Qualified personnel at higher management positions. • Availability of infrastructure and assets for assembly accommodation and operations. • Established departments for key sectors in place. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillors and mayor putting party and personal interest before community. • Inappropriate legal frameworks and lack of enforcement. • City Vision in Strategic Development Plan not known by majority of public i.e. not published. • Lack of Citizen Rights Charter. • Absence of elected Ward Councillors to link Assembly and Communities. • Poor coordination and communication within the assembly and with external stakeholders. • Lack of adequate financial resources and poor financial management with a small revenue base. • No clear structure for PPP in revenue generation and financial management. • Property taxation that is not equitably distributed. • High staff turnover on middle management levels as assembly fails to retain them. • Shared management of some sectors within the City Council e.g. waste management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education on duties and responsibilities of councillors required. • Review of existing legislation and formulation of new ones to address prevailing challenges. • City has some good vision and plans that need publicizing and involving communities. • Willingness of communities and other stakeholders to participate in city affairs. • Growing property revenue base provide hopes for increased revenue. • Internal and external training of existing lower level staff to build capacity & reduce turnover. • Local government elections expected to take place in April 2011. • Support and collaboration from donors, public and private sectors. • Participatory budgeting and governance to improve accountability and transparency. • Empower communities through mass media and other means. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of elected councillors to aid in governance and councillors resistant to change. • Communities not aware of some good plans on city development. • Communities that are not aware of their rights, duties and responsibilities towards the city. • Corrupt practices and fraud in city affairs. • Property owners not willing to pay property taxes. • Lack of proper career direction within the assembly. • Political interference in assembly affairs. • Slow pace of decentralisation a threat to local democracy and participatory governance. • Continued support may be affected by changes in senior CEOs as these are political appointments. 	<p>To be inserted after city consultations.</p>

GOVERNANCE No. 1

TITLE: Strengthen and improve City Council financial management.

LOCATION: Blantyre City Council.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: City Council Communities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: GTZ, Private Companies, Local Government Finance Committee, Blantyre City Council.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$30,000.00

BACKGROUND: Blantyre City Council provides various infrastructure and services to the public including roads, sewerage, health, and safety services among others. This can only be achieved if the city collects sufficient revenue which is marred by poor revenue collection, corrupt practices, etc. There is a strong need to strengthen and improve city financial management if the city council is to improve on its revenue collection and service delivery.

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve staff effectiveness and efficiency;
- To improve property database and revenue collection; and
- To improve communication system among departments.

ACTIVITIES:

- Identify different revenue sources;
- Establish a monitoring and follow up system;
- Follow up on new plots and register them;
- Train staff members;
- Hold meetings; and
- Share information with other departments and stakeholders.

OUTPUTS: An improved City Council Financial Management System.

STAFF REQUIRED: Training consultants.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of legal frameworks, by-laws and regulations for local economic development. • Availability of various economic and job opportunities. • LED supporting infrastructure and services in place in major areas (e.g. railway in Makata, markets). • Initiation of international programmes in the city including Cities Without Slums and Millennium Cities Initiative. • Strategic location of the city in relation to regional development programmes. • A vibrant and thriving informal economy sector. • Existence of some production factors at relatively low cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated or inappropriate legislation hindering economic growth. • Inadequate entrepreneurial and business skills to harness available economic opportunities. • Lack of regulations and supporting structures for the informal economy. • Scarcity of skilled labour and serviced investment land. • Limited access to markets and relevant technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing support and political will for SMEs e.g. establishment of microfinance institutions. • Collaboration between the Council and other stakeholders in LED within and without the city and possibilities of public-private partnerships (PPP). • Availability of raw materials in surrounding areas which can be used in agro-processing. • Creation of employment and industrial opportunities induced by the Shire-Zambezi World Inland Port project. • Growing and stabilizing national economy. • Growing local markets for finished goods and services. • Existence of micro-finance institutions to support economic activities by women. • Existence of technical and entrepreneurial training institutions such as Soche Technical College, The Malawi Polytechnic, Vocational and Trade Testing Centre, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes long to review and adopt new legislation. • Limited access to investment capital by SMEs with no collateral. • Unreliable power supply. • Poor maintenance of existing LED infrastructure and services. • Supporting infrastructure and services limited to central areas. • Vending in undesignated areas. • Movement of Government Ministries to Lilongwe shifted some economic development opportunities. 	

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT No. 1

TITLE: Upgrading of Chilobwe Vocational Centre.

LOCATION: Blantyre City.

DURATION: 24 months

BENEFICIARIES: SMEs, Youth, .

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, TEVETA, Development partners, Ministry of Trade Commerce and Industry.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$200,000.00

BACKGROUND: The current vocational centre is not adequate to support the increasing demand for entrepreneurial and business skills for the youth and SMEs. The centre also lacks some basic equipment and tools and operation space is inadequate.

OBJECTIVES: To promote entrepreneurial and business skills.

ACTIVITIES: a) Acquisition of various equipment and tools, b) Construction of an additional class block,

OUTPUTS: Upgraded and fully equipped vocational centre.

STAFF REQUIRED: Architect, engineer.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT No. 2

TITLE: Review legal frameworks.

LOCATION: Blantyre City.

DURATION: 12 months

BENEFICIARIES: Small scale traders (vendors)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, MLGRD, Law Society of Malawi,

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$20,000.00

BACKGROUND: Most of the by-laws being used now are outdated and ineffective as enforcement instruments in addressing current issues.

OBJECTIVES: To update legal frameworks to promote LED.

ACTIVITIES: a) Audit of existing by-laws, b) Consultative workshops, c) Review of existing by-laws.

OUTPUTS: Updated by-laws.

STAFF REQUIRED: Lawyer, SMEs expert.

LAND

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
LAND				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive national and city legislation in place. • Fully established department to manage land matters in place within assembly. • Political will to service and provide adequate low cost housing plots. • Existence of the Plot Allocation Committee (PAC) and Town Planning Committee (TPC) with the participation of civil society, local leaders and other service providers. • Entry into the housing sector by pro-poor NGOs, CBOs and the private sector. • Existence of Malawi Housing Corporation and Lands Department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most legislation outdated and inappropriate to current issues. • Inadequate capacity to implement and enforce regulations, and land use plans coupled with corruption. • Multiplicity of owners within the city leading to management challenges. • Scarcity of serviced land for various purposes with poor land governance. • Lack of understanding of land matters by most participants in the PAC. • Lack of land registers for both formal and informal areas. • Weak coordination and support among the various players and BCC. • Cumbersome and long land acquisition processes seasoned with fraud and corrupt practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New land bill awaiting parliament deliberation and passing. • Most land related legislation under review to address current challenges. • Establishment of training courses in land management at University of Malawi, Mzuzu University and Natural Resources College. • High chances of coordination and collaboration in land development among various land owners. • Transfer of all land within the city to BCC. • Improve land governance by increasing number of civil representation. • Establishment of modern land information systems at the local authority level using modern IT with a multipurpose nature. • Existence of the Local Government Development Fund to assist in the funding of local land servicing programmes. • Equitable land allocation systems that do not marginalize women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takes long to review and adopt new legislation. • Medium and high income people being allocated subsidized housing plots meant for low income housing. • Continued participation of Chiefs in the management of land more especially customary land. • Misrepresentation of facts by technical officers to the PAC. • Lack of adequate resources to implement and sustain the system. • Existence and proliferation of unplanned settlements. • Increasing land prices as demand grows. • Weak legislation leading to allocation and leasing of land to foreign nationals. 	

LAND No. 1

TITLE: Development of a Land Information System.

LOCATION: Blantyre City Council.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: BCC, City residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, UN-HABITAT, Development partners.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$300,000.00

BACKGROUND: BCC is currently using manual land information systems that are inefficient and ineffective leading to poor land information management. Development and establishment of a computerised land information system is imperative to improve land information management and utilization.

OBJECTIVES: To improve land information management.

ACTIVITIES: a) Carry out a needs assessment, b) Implement the land information system.

OUTPUTS: A computerised and improved land information system.

STAFF REQUIRED: Computer expert, GIS Expert.

LAND No. 2

TITLE: Servicing of land for mass allocation to low income people.

LOCATION: Blantyre City Council.

DURATION: 36 months.

BENEFICIARIES: City low income residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, UN-HABITAT, Development partners.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$1,000,000.00

BACKGROUND: BCC is facing a shortage of serviced land for the low income groups leading to the development and expansion of unplanned settlements on marginal and fragile areas. Provision of serviced land to these people will help reduce informal developments by the low income groups in the city.

OBJECTIVES: To improve land information management.

ACTIVITIES: a) Carry out a needs assessment, b) Conduct a community sensitisation, c) Service land for low income housing.

OUTPUTS: Available high density housing plots for the low income.

STAFF REQUIRED: Planner, engineer, surveyor, land administrator.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Gender Policy and other legislation in place. Existence of an HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy. Existence of a gender desk in the city council. Active participation of NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and civil society in gender and HIV/AIDS. Promotion of women empowerment by various stakeholders. Free primary education has minimized disparities between boys and girls in primary and junior secondary schools. Well established HIV/AIDS programme by the council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of local authority level gender policy. Gender activities biased towards women. Lower education attainment/capacity for women in some areas (sciences) and senior and post secondary education. Low information dissemination on gender issues including gender-based violence. Inadequate resources to support gender programmes. Inadequate capacity by Blantyre City Council to tackle gender and other development issues adequately. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local authority level gender policy on the drawing board. Deliberate decisions to empower women through governance and leadership positions being adopted by government Promotion of free primary education for all. Existence of key players (CDCs, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, etc.) in the gender sector. Existence of micro-finance institutions to support economic activities by both men and women. Funding for HIV/AIDS through NAC available. Availability of international support on gender and HIV/AIDS programmes. Availability of VCT and free antiretroviral drugs to HIV infected persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of elected councillors to promote gender and HIV/AIDS issues. Inadequate resources to implement gender and HIV/AIDS programmes. Early marriages for girls and sexual exploitation of vulnerable women. 	

GENDER No. 1

TITLE: Formulation of a City Gender Policy

LOCATION: Blantyre City.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Men and women and boys and girls.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Gender and Child Development, UNICEF, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, BCC, etc.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$10,000.00

BACKGROUND: BCC has no gender policy in place to guide it in the implementation of gender issues.

OBJECTIVES: To mainstream gender in Council operations.

ACTIVITIES: a) Needs assessment, b) Consultative workshops, c) Policy formulation.

OUTPUTS: Gender policy.

STAFF REQUIRED: Gender expert, social worker.

DRAFT

ENVIRONMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
ENVIRONMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive national and city legislation. Established departments within the Assembly to manage environmental issues. Participation of other stakeholders including Department of Forestry and Environmental Affairs. Budget line for environmental management by BCC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated and poorly implemented legislation. Poor coordination and performance through shared environmental responsibilities. Inadequate resource to support environmental management though budgeted for. Inability to enforce environmental regulation and uncontrolled developments on sensitive areas. Fragmented building regulations and by-laws that fail to fully address design and construction of complex buildings. Lack of a conservation plan. High dependence on charcoal and firewood accelerating deforestation of forest reserves and water catchment areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review existing legal frameworks and take on board emerging issues such as climate change. Improved coordination and collaboration among departments and other stakeholders outside the city assembly. Renewed interest in environmental issues by government and international organisations. Tree planting and re-forestation programmes with other stakeholders to protect forest reserves and water catchment areas. Establishment of PPP in environmental programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of specific regulations to address environmental issues in unplanned settlements. Pollution and contamination of ground water by industry effluents and the old sewer system. Increase in natural hazards such as floods, landslides and weather changes. Climate change (e.g. global warming) and slow response rate and lack of resources for mitigation measures. Rapid population growth. 	

ENVIRONMENT No. 1

TITLE: School Rainwater Harvesting for Improvement of Sanitation and Vegetable Production.

LOCATION: 20 Urban Primary Schools in the City of Blantyre.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Implementing schools, pupils and teachers.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Education, University of Malawi, Rainwater Harvesting Association, Malawi Industrial Research and Technology Development Centre.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$ 1.2 Million.

BACKGROUND: Potable water supply in primary schools is erratic and unreliable due to supply inadequacy and costs. Sanitation is poor and use pit latrines, which is against the regulations in the city. Rainwater harvesting will instill creativeness in students by using natural resources for various purposes. **OBJECTIVES:** To harvest

rainwater for various uses in the schools including sanitation, vegetable gardening, use of natural resources productively.

ACTIVITIES: Planning meetings, training and orientation, procurement of tools and materials, and construction of water storage tanks.

OUTPUTS: Improved sanitation and hygiene in schools and availability of revenue source for the school through vegetable sales.

STAFF REQUIRED: Coordinator, builders, labourers.

ENVIRONMENT No. 2

TITLE: Tree Planting to Reduce Soil Erosion and Protection of Life.

LOCATION: Nyambadwe Hill, Soche Hill, Mpingwe Hill, Bangwe Hill, Sanjika Hill and Ndirande Hill.

DURATION: 36 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Low income communities around target hills/areas.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Forestry Department, NGOs, CBOs.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$ 5.0 Million.

BACKGROUND: population growth has accelerated deforestation of the forests in the city leading to environmental degradation and affecting the watershed. Important to replant the hills and regain the beautiful green environment of the city.

OBJECTIVES: To reduce environmental degradation and resultant disasters, to provide a sustainable energy source for the future.

ACTIVITIES: Community mobilisation, site mapping, procurements of equipment, propagation of seedlings and cultivation of target areas.

OUTPUTS: Controlled and reducing environmental degradation (soil erosion, energy sources).

STAFF REQUIRED: Coordinator, foresters, labourers.

URBAN DISASTER RISK				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National legislation in existence. Full Ministry on disaster and risks/hazards in place. Participation of other stakeholders and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of local level legislation to support urban disaster risk. Legislation inappropriate to current challenges. Lack of technical capacity in times of disaster and emergency. Lack of adequate financial resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Fund receive funds from different sources and distribute resources for the various disasters. Growing awareness on the impact of disasters and mitigation measures. Political will exist to address disaster risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient funding that may stifle urban disaster risk management programmes. Uncontrolled development in fragile areas leading to environmental degradation. Increasing disasters either natural through floods, landslides and man-made through fires, etc. Corrupt practices and fraud undermining building codes and planning regulations resulting in substandard buildings and increasing disasters, e.g. fire 	

URBAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT No. 1

TITLE: Storm water drainage management system.

LOCATION: Blantyre City.

DURATION: 5 years.

BENEFICIARIES: City residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, Service Contractor, Donors, BWB, etc.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$13.3 million.

BACKGROUND: Most of the roads have no storm water drainage systems and where they exists, they have been turned into rubbish disposal pits or have been filled up by silt. This leads to storm water flooding the roads and other areas. it is therefore vital to improve the storm water drainage system in the city.

OBJECTIVES: To improve storm water management system.

ACTIVITIES: a) Needs assessment, b) Project designing, c) Project implementation.

OUTPUTS: Improved storm water management system.

STAFF REQUIRED: Water engineer.

DRAFT

SLUMS AND SHELTER

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
SLUMS AND SHELTER				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of some legal frameworks. • Minimum requirements for low income housing availability at the city level. • Availability of locally found building materials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict of interest and weak coordination among various ministries on funding proposal preparation on one theme to the same funding institutions. • Absence of Housing Policies, upgrading policies, and specific policies to address shelter, unplanned settlements and slum issues. • Multiplicity of land ownership within the city making land management difficult and involvement of chiefs in land matters within the city. • Lack of forward planning and low supply of serviced housing land. leading to informal settlements. • Lack of institutional housing finance coupled with high interests and high cost of construction. • Lack of political will and innovate ways to address housing challenges. • Lack of coordination in housing delivery. • Delays in reviewing and incorporating relevant issues in policies by Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New land bill and housing bill awaiting parliament passing. • Availability of NGOs and CBOs to support the shelter provision process, e.g. Centre Community Organisation and Development and Habitat for Humanity Malawi. • Availability of locally found building materials. • Incorporation of chiefs in Land Allocation Committees (PAC). • Housing construction is mostly self help and people are willing to do that. • About half of unplanned settlement dwellers own the land. • Establishment of a Development Coordination Committee to guide service delivery and city development direction. • Unplanned settlements provide a source of revenue through property tax if upgraded. • Opportunities to deliver housing through PPP growing. • High demand for low income housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ever increasing population. • Lack of capacity and resources. • High planning and building standards and regulations. • Lack of tenure security (collateral) to access housing finance. 	

SLUMS AND SHELTER No.1

TITLE: An Integrated Approach to Urban Planning.

LOCATION: Blantyre City.

DURATION: 5 Years

BENEFICIARIES: Low income areas (unplanned settlements).

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Unplanned settlement dwellers, BCC, Habitat for Humanity (Malawi), CCODE, BWB, CISP, Water Aid, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

ESTIMATED COSTS: USD2.6 million

BACKGROUND:

OBJECTIVES: To sustainable improvement of livelihood of the marginalized and vulnerable groups in the City of Blantyre.

ACTIVITIES: a) Establish an informal settlement unit, b) Community Mobilization c) Informal settlement profiling and enumerations, d) Project implementation.

OUTPUTS: Improved living conditions.

STAFF REQUIRED: 4No. Architects, 4No. Surveyors, 4No. Engineers, Community Mobilisation Officer, Environmental Officer, 40No. Enumerators, 4No. Data Analysts, 1No. Accountant, 1No. Project Director, Administrative Assistant, M and E, Driver.

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BASIC URBAN SERVICES

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
WATER				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply legal framework in place. Water supply network available in most parts of the city including unplanned settlements. Existence of Water Users Associations to manage water supply at community or location level. Communal water supply through kiosks at 54% of population accessing potable water. Access to piped water is roughly 80% including unplanned settlements, quite high for a city with over 60% of its population in informal settlements. Public-private partnership between communities, CBOs and BWB in place and operation. Water supply coverage is high within the city. High potable water supply to public schools at about 80%. Most public health facilities connected to piped water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal legal frameworks with no specific guidelines on supplying potable water to unplanned and peri-urban areas. Water supplied on demand to any area whether planned or unplanned. Lack of coordination among service providers leading to haphazard service provision and development. Lack of regulations or guidelines to regulate water resale through communal and private kiosks. Illegal connections, unreliable supply in some areas and water losses. BWB lacks capacity to meet water demand. Mismanagement of water resulting in high water bills in schools. High employment rate at BWB with consequent inefficiency in service delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply is on individual application. Provision of water can be used as a development control tool and reduce squatting. Communities willing to pay for water supply service and manage the kiosks through CDCs and WUAs. Willingness of BWB to supply water through communal kiosks. Build CDCs capacity on water and financial management and the capacity of BWB. Installation of additional water points, provision of water at affordable tariffs and provision of sanitation services to reduce water pollution and diseases outbreak. Strengthen existing PPPs and establish additional ones to ease water supply and management. There are plans to find alternative water sources and expand existing network. Establish a DCC to guide on water delivery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High costs of water forcing some residents to use unsafe water sources. Water supply infrastructure old with frequent breakdowns and high maintenance costs. Destruction of catchment areas through deforestation, pollution and environmental degradation in general leading to siltation and turbidity at source. Lack of resources to expand and upgrade existing supply system to meet ever growing demand. Vandalism of pipeline network system. Politicizing water kiosks and mismanaging money collected from water sales by the water committees. High prevalence of HIV/AIDS at BWB. 	

WATER SUPPLY No. 1

TITLE: Provision of Potable Water to Peri-Urban Areas.

LOCATION: City of Blantyre Peri-Urban Areas.

DURATION: 48 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Unplanned and peri-urban areas inhabitants within the city.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Blantyre Water Board and a Service Contractor.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$ 25 Million.

BACKGROUND: The current water supply system is old and less efficient with low coverage. Most of the slum and peri-urban areas are poorly serviced.

OBJECTIVES: Provide adequate water with new pipelines and pump sets.

ACTIVITIES: Procurement and installation of equipment and materials, improvement in revenue collection.

OUTPUTS: Increased potable water supply coverage and improved efficiency.

STAFF REQUIRED: Coordinator, engineers, planners, surveyors, labourers.

WATER SUPPLY No. 2

TITLE: Afforestation of all water catchment areas.

LOCATION: Blantyre City water catchment areas.

DURATION: 6 months.

BENEFICIARIES: City residents, communities, BCC, tree nursery owners.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, Civil Society, Communities, Forestry Dept, MEET, schools.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$ 50,000.00

BACKGROUND: Most of the hills, catchment areas and river banks in Blantyre City have been deforested due to rampant tree cutting for firewood, timber, settlements and construction. The loss of trees is leading to erosion siltation, landslides, erosion and also drying of rivers.

OBJECTIVES: To improve water sources in city.

ACTIVITIES: a) Community mobilisation, b) Land preparation, c) Tree planting, d) Monitoring and evaluation.

OUTPUTS: All water catchment areas afforested.

STAFF REQUIRED: Foresters, environmentalists, community workers.

ELECTRICITY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity supply legal framework in place. • Electricity supply network available in most parts of the city including unplanned settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal legal frameworks with no specific guidelines on supplying electricity to unplanned and peri-urban areas. • Electricity supplied on demand to any area whether planned or unplanned. • Lack of coordination among service providers leading to haphazard service provision and development. • Illegal connections and unreliable supply in some areas. • ESCOM has inadequate capacity to meet electricity demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity supply is on individual application. • Provision of electricity can be used as a development control tool and reduce squatting. • Huge potential for hydropower and other alternative power sources including solar. • Interconnection into the Regional Power Pool with other countries. • Formulation of Electricity By-laws to assist in supply of electricity. • Establish a DCC to guide electricity supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High costs of electricity connection (including capital assets). • Electricity supply infrastructure old with high maintenance costs. • Destruction of water catchment areas through deforestation and environmental degradation in general leading to siltation, turbidity and reduction of water volume at power generation stations. • Lack of resources to expand and upgrade existing supply system to meet ever growing demand. • Vandalism of infrastructure and 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High electricity bills with other unclear levies. • PPP not in existence in power supply. 		<p>supply grid system including transformers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low connection in unplanned settlements leading to deforestation. • Introduction of levies of up to 4.5% not well explained to consumers increasing electricity and water bills hence deter more connection by low income earners. 	
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URBAN SAFETY				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal regulatory framework in place. • A police service that is undergoing reformation. • Private security firms available on a fee. • Existence of community policing and neighbourhood watch in collaboration between police and communities. • Public-private partnerships are in place in some instances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific regulations at the local level. • Inadequate personnel, equipment and vehicles for timely response and operations. • Insufficient awareness on safety matters. • Provision of safety services such as street lighting biased towards central and formal planned areas. • Lack of motivation of police officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for reform by police huge. • Existence of the National Road Safety Council to coordinate safety issues. • Potential for community policing and neighbourhood watch in collaboration with communities huge. • Introduction of Victim Support Units in police stations by the Police Service. • Political will to improve urban safety by government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in the Malawi Police Service by the public. • Lack of adequate resources for safety programmes implementation. • Corruption and fraud threatening successful reform. • Vandalism of safety equipment and infrastructure such as road signs. • Politicising of the police. 	

URBAN SAFETY No.1

TITLE: Provision of flood lighting in unplanned areas.

LOCATION: Selected unplanned areas in Blantyre City.

DURATION: 24 months.

BENEFICIARIES: City residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, UN-HABITAT, Development partners, Service Contractor.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$500,000.00.

BACKGROUND: Security is poor in almost all unplanned settlements due to lack of lighting and other safety and security infrastructure. Provision of flood lights would improve the situation.

OBJECTIVES: To improve safety and security in unplanned areas.

ACTIVITIES: a) Needs assessment, b) Community awareness on safety and security issues, c) Project implementation.

OUTPUTS: Improved safety and security in unplanned areas.

STAFF REQUIRED: Electrical engineer.

URBAN SAFETY No.2

TITLE: Community Policing Promotion Project in low income areas.

LOCATION: Blantyre City selected unplanned settlements

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Unplanned residents.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: BCC, Police, UN-HABITAT, Development partners.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$25,000.00

BACKGROUND: Security is poor in almost all unplanned settlements due to lack of lighting and other safety and security infrastructure. Community policing will improve the situation.

OBJECTIVES: To empower the community in safety and security matters.

ACTIVITIES: a) Community sensitisation, b) Needs assessment, c) Project implementation.

OUTPUTS: Improved safety and security.

STAFF REQUIRED: Community workers, police.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats	Priorities
WASTE MANAGEMENT				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and local level legal framework in place. • Growing interest by NGOs, CBOs and private parties to take part in waste management. • Fully fledged departments in the city assembly responsible for waste management. • Active participation of other institutions in waste management (NGOs, CBOs, private sector). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate legal frameworks. • Weak implementation and enforcements of regulations. • Weak coordination among departments and other stakeholders. • High usage of rubbish pits and indiscriminate disposal of solid waste in unplanned areas and THAs. • High use of pit latrines in informal settlements and THAs (over 80%). • Poor and irregular solid waste collection by the assembly and heaps are common. • Lack of support from private sector in some instances on waste management and environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community participation in waste management. • Huge potential for production of agricultural products from wastes e.g. organic manual. • Existence of an informal sector waiting for business opportunities in services. • Willingness of local authority to invest in and improve waste management. • High potential for PPP establishment. • Emerging innovative waste management concepts such as eco-san. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate resources to support waste management with rising cost of service delivery. • Overdevelopment of plots leaving no space for rubbish pits, future pit latrines. • Environmental pollution from domestic and industrial effluents. • Rapid urban population growth with consequent growth of unplanned settlements. • Lack of continued support due to political appointments. 	

ENVIRONMENT No. 1

TITLE: Organic Fertiliser Production from Urban Wastes.

LOCATION: Zingwangwa/Soche Area, City of Blantyre.

DURATION: 12 months.

BENEFICIARIES: Urban poor, public markets, food processing industries.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: JICA, Equipment Suppliers.

ESTIMATED COSTS: US\$ 6.8 Million.

BACKGROUND: Solid waste collection in the city is only about 30%. Capacity is grossly inadequate and health of urban residents compromised greatly. If life quality is to increase, there is need to improve waste management.

OBJECTIVES: To improve waste collection and management, to reduce pollution, to turn wastes into usable products and to improve quality of life in the city.

ACTIVITIES: Identify and train entrepreneurs and small scale contractors, purchase skip vehicles and skips, compost making equipment, mobilise and train communities and personnel.

OUTPUTS: About 200 tonnes of organic fertilizer produced weekly, solid waste removed, reduced incidences of waterborne diseases and pollution levels in rivers.

STAFF REQUIRED: Coordinator, skip vehicle drivers, organic manual production supervisor, labourers.

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ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCC	Blantyre City Assembly
BCC	Blantyre City Council
BUS	Basic Urban Service
BWB	Blantyre Water Board
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCODE	Centre for Community Organisation and Development
CDC	Community Development Committee
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Programme
DCC	Development Coordinating Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Environmental Management Act
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
Federation	Malawi Homeless Peoples' Federation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HfHM	Habitat for Humanity Malawi
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LED	Local Economic Development
LGA	Local Government Act
MASAF	Malawi Social Action Fund
MERA	Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority
MGD	Millennium Development Goal
MHC	Malawi Housing Corporation
MLGRD	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MOAM	Minibus Owners Association of Malawi
MTL	Malawi Telecommunications Limited
NAC	National Aids Commission
NDPRC	National Disaster Preparedness and Relief Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRA	National Roads Authority
NRSC	National Road Safety Council
PHA	Permanent Housing Area
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSUP	Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
SSS	Site and Service Scheme
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
THA	Traditional Housing Area
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WUA	Water Users Association

ATTENDANCE LIST

17th AUGUST 2010

1. Alexander K Chirambo	Mzuzu City Council
2. Alfred Master Nyengo	Blantyre City Council
3. Bester L Mdala	Blantyre City Council
4. Carolyn Mtsuko	Blantyre City Council
5. Charles Kachiswe	Blantyre City Council
6. Charles Tepeka	Blantyre City Council
7. Chikumbutso Nandolo	Blantyre City Council
8. Chimwemwe N Mbale	Blantyre City Council
9. Costly Chanza	Blantyre City Council
10. Coxley Kamange	Minibus Owners Association of Malawi
11. Dalitso L Mpoola	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
12. David Nganga	Blantyre City Council
13. Dick Makupula	National Initiative for Civic Education
14. Dominic M Kamlomo	Mzuzu University
15. Dyson Jangiya	Local Development Fund – Ministry of Finance
16. Elizabeth Kaipa	Blantyre City Council
17. Ella Madinga	Malawi Housing Corporation
18. George B Petrosi	Blantyre City Council
19. Harold B Chaipa	Blantyre City Council
20. Henderson Mangunde	Blantyre City Council
21. Henry Mkwezalamba	Kabula Development Association
22. Inspector S Mtambo	Southern Region Police Headquarters
23. J B C Chisi	Surveys Department
24. Katawa Msowoya	Malawi AIDS Counseling and Resource Organisation
25. Katja Dietrich	DED
26. Kenneth T Siyani	Malawi Homeless Peoples Federation/CCODE
27. L C V Ngulube	Blantyre City Council
28. Lucky Kabanga	Mzuzu University
29. Lycester Bandawe	Blantyre City Council
30. MacNight Kanache	Blantyre City Council
31. Matthews Mwadzangati	Blantyre City Council
32. Mr B Waya	Blantyre Water Board
33. Mr S L Yiwombe	Blantyre City Council
34. Mr Sophos Sophianos	Mzuzu City Council
35. Mrs Cecilia M Chauluka	Forestry Department
36. Mrs D Luka	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
37. Mrs Lucie Yellewa	Tourism Department
38. Mrs Tawonga Ellen Kamanga	Blantyre City Council
39. P H Z Mkwezalamba	Physical Planning Department
40. Reuben Kwengwere Banda	Malawi Housing Corporation
41. Robert Grevulo	Blantyre City Council
42. Robert I Kawiya	Blantyre City Council
43. Salim Dimasi	Blantyre City Council
44. Simion Chiwaya	Blantyre City Council
45. Stephen M Kuyeli	Blantyre City Council
46. Yanjanani Mbalangwe	Blantyre City Council