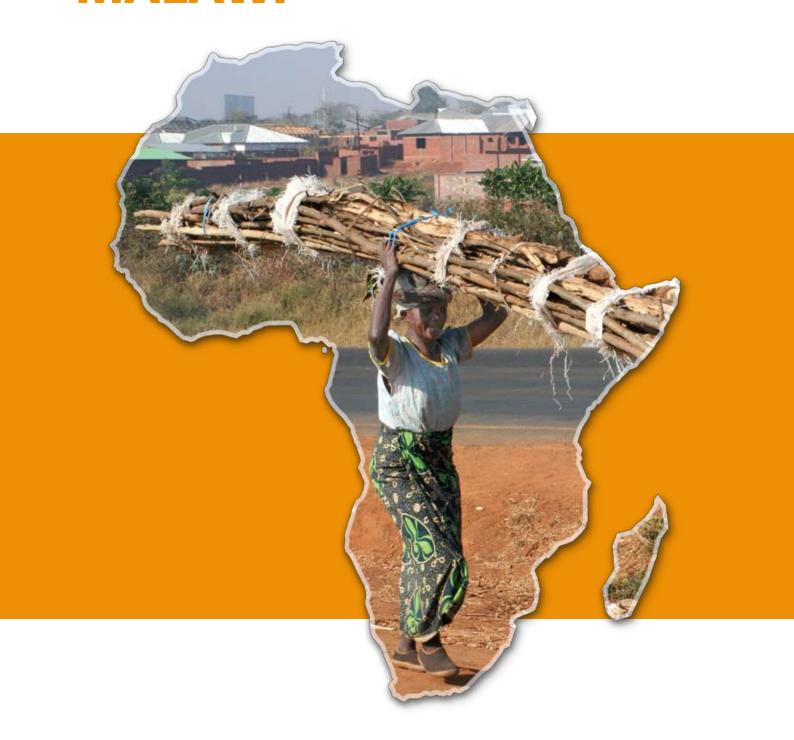
# COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2008 – 2009

# **MALAWI**







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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	4
MINISTER	5
SITUATION ANALYSIS	6
National urban policy context	6
Focus area 2: Participatory urban planning, management and governance	6
Focus area 3: Pro-poor land and housing	8
Focus area 4: Environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services	9
Focus Area 5: Strengthened human settlements finance systems	9
Urban sector capacity development needs	10
RECENT AND ONGOING WORK	11
UN-HABITAT	11
Partners	12
STRATEGY	13
National development goals and priorities	13
UN-HABITAT's proposed strategy for the sector	15
Programme objectives	15
Identified sector priorities	15
IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	16
Key principles	16
Information	16
PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK	17
Results/resources by thematic component	17
Required budget	19
BIBLIOGRAPHY	21
ACRONYMS	22
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	24

# **FOREWORDS**

# **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**



In April 2007, the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT approved our 2008-2013 Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Plan. This plan intends to promote the alignment of UN-HABITAT normative and operational activities at country level.

The UN-HABITAT Country Pro-

gramme Documents (HCPD) are tangible components of this Plan as well as a genuine endeavour of UN-HABITAT to better coordinate normative and operational activities in a consultative and inclusive process involving UN-HABITAT's in-country focal points, UN-HABITAT Programme Managers, national governments, UN country teams, sister-UN agencies, development partners and all divisions of our Agency. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents are strategic tools meant as a guide for all UN-HABITAT activities over a two-year period. A major dimension of the UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document is to advocate UN-HABITAT's mandate and address the urban challenges facing the world's developing countries.

The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents identify national urban development goals and priorities including shelter, urban governance, access to basic services and credit. Important cross-cutting issues such as the environment, gender, responses to disasters, and vulnerability reduction are also addressed. The UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents focus on UN-HABITAT country programming. They

serve as a work plan for UN-HABITAT Programme Managers and a reference tool for national and local actors involved in sustainable urban development. According to the Medium-Term Strategic and Institutional Action Plan adopted by the UN-HABITAT Committee of Permanent Representatives on 6 December 2007, twenty UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents were completed during 2008, including the One-UN Pilot countries where UN-HABITAT is active.

In line with the United Nations reform process, UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents seek to strengthen the role of the United Nations and to demonstrate our commitment. I wish to thank our UN-HABITAT Programme Managers for their input and dedication and for putting together these documents under guidance of the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division and with support from all branches and programmes of the Agency.

And Giberner

Anna K. Tibaijuka
Executive Director, UN-HABITATs

# **IALAWI**

# **MINISTER**



Malawi is experiencing rapid urbanisation currently estimated at 5.2% per annum and it is expected that absolute urban population growth in Malawi will exceed rural growth before year 2025. The Government of Malawi is concerned that urbanisation is happening without control and it is a challenge that

has to be addressed. Uncontrolled urbanisation is unsustainable and can lead to negative consequencies including poor housing, poor access to basic services such as water and sanitation, poor health and Insecurity. Our major cities of Blantyre, Zomba, Lilongwe and Mzuzu and fast growing towns are experiencing rapid slum growth due to urbanisation. Slums are synonymous with poverty. The Government of Malawi's overarching development priority the sustained reduction of poverty as defined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS)

It is gratifying to note that UN-HABITAT Malawi programme in the next two years is to support the Government of Malawi to manage its urbanisation sustainability including the critical area of housing and basic services. Addressing housing is very important for the attainment of sustainable urbanisation as decent affordable housing and access to basic urban services is critical to the attainment of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and Millennium Development

Goals targets. The Government of Malawi has decentralised some functions including urban

management to the local authorities since they operate closest to the people. Strengthening the capacity of local authorities to effectively manage rapid urbanisation is thus an important priority. I note with satisfaction that these key areas are the focus of the UN-HABITAT programme in Malawi for the period 2008-2009.

The Government of Malawi is committed to working with UN-HABITAT and other supporting partners in the implementation of this programme.

Henry Chimunthu Banda

Henry Chimunthu Banda Minister of Transport, Public Works and Housing Government of Malawi

# SITUATION ANALYSIS

# NATIONAL URBAN POLICY CONTEXT

Although only 20% of its population is classified as urban and it is one of the least urbanized countries in Africa, Malawi is one of the fastest urbanizing countries on the continent with an annual urban growth rate higher than five percent. Absolute urban population growth in Malawi will exceed rural growth before 2025 with an urban population increase of 214,000 per annum during 2020-2025 compared to 193,000 in the rural areas.

With a fertility ratio of four to two, natural urban population growth is becoming an increasingly significant growth factor especially in the large cities. However rural-urban migration is also significant. Drought, decreasing rural landholdings (55% of rural households have less than 1ha of cultivable arable land), lack of off-farm economic activities, increasing rural environmental degradation are all fuelling the move into the towns.

The implications of rapid urbanisation without matching services and houses include an increasing number of households living in poor housing, inadequate infrastructure and services, environmental degradation and high levels of unemployment. Urbanisation in Malawi has become synonymous with poverty and slum growth. The proportion of the urban population living below the poverty line is 25% and 66% of all urban dwellers in Malawi live in slum conditions. It is clear that sustainable urbanisation is now one of the most pressing challenges facing Malawi.

Part one of the Malawi HCPD is divided into four of the five mutually reinforcing focus areas of UN-HABITAT's Medium-Term Strategic Institutional Plan for 2008-2013, as approved by the Governing Council in 2007.

# **FOCUS AREA 2:** PARTICIPATORY URBAN PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

# STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

# Urbanisation (2008)

• Total population: 14.2 m

• Urban population: 2.6 m (18.7 %)

# Annual growth rates (2005-2010)

National: 2.5 %Urban: 5.2 %

# Major cities (2007)

• Lilongwe: 732, 000

Source: UN DESA

# Slum indicators

• Slum to urban population: 66.4 %

# % urban population with access to:

Improved water: 91.1 %Piped water: 74.4 %

Improved sanitation: 55.2 %
Sufficient living area: 83.3 %

• Durable housing: 63.8 %

Source: UN-HABITAT, 2004

# URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Urban planning in Malawi was delegated to the cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and the Municipality of Zomba in 1992. The Local Government Act of 1998 placed a duty on all assemblies to draw up plans for the social, economic and environmental development of their areas.

Urban planning in Malawi has traditionally been based on the structure planning concept demarcating the urban space into land use zones. This type of planning has not been able to provide the flexibility and responsiveness required for fast growing cities. Generally they have not been the product of an inclusive consultative process. They have also not been linked to a financing strategy to ensure their implementation and therefore slums and urban poverty have continued to grow despite planning. There is need for training workshops for national and local government officials to equip them with skills to enable them provide urban planning services that enable the cities to respond to rapidly changing situations as well as making urban planning an effective tool to combating poverty, social exclusion, environmental degradation and slow economic growth.

With the exception of Blantyre, none of the large urban assemblies have a current urban plan. Previous plans have suffered from minimal implementation and inflexibility to respond to changing



circumstances. Rapid urbanisation is also taking place in smaller towns but they lack the necessary tools for managing this growth and are increasingly displaying signs of uncontrolled growth.

The Government's priority is to ensure that all urban assemblies have current, flexible and responsive urban plans as a means to reconcile and integrate spatial, social, economic, cultural and environmental concerns in urban areas.

# **GOVERNANCE**

Following the political transformation that occurred in Malawi in 1994 with the introduction of multi-party democracy and the adoption of a new constitution based on the principles of participatory democracy, a decision was taken to decentralize political and administrative authority to the district level to consolidate democracy and realize the country's development goal of poverty reduction. Thus the Decentralisation Policy was approved in 1996 and became operationalised with the Local Government Act of 1998. The key elements of the policy include the devolution of administrative and political authority to the assemblies, promotion of popular participation in governance and development of the assemblies under the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development.

The priority issues and major challenges consist of the following:

- Absence of elected members of assemblies since 2005 and inadequate local leadership capacity for the delivery of effective urban governance and local development.
- Weak institutional capacity at the local authority level hindering efforts to deliver good urban governance and development at the local level.
- Failure by some urban assemblies to generate, collect and account for local revenues resulting in inadequate cash flows.
- Lack of adequate and integrated data for planning and monitoring of a type and at a level that would be useful for urban planning and management.
- Inadequate capacities of community organizations to participate effectively in decision making processes at the community level.
- Lack of clear Government direction and priorities for urban assemblies in such areas as improving their human, technical and financial capacity to deliver municipal services.

### THE URBAN INFORMAL ECONOMY

The urban informal economy is an important and growing sector and is dominated by small scale street traders. In 2006 the Government issued a directive ordering all vendors to move out of the streets into designated areas. This has been achieved at a heavy cost due to daily policing and provision of facilities in the receiving areas. There is need for a sustainable approach to the issue while improving the operational efficiency of the urban informal economy and strengthening its income and employment enhancing opportunities for the urban poor. Key priorities include a supportive regulatory framework for the urban informal economy and the provision of facilities for informal activities.

# FOCUS AREA 3: PRO-POOR LAND AND HOUSING

### **URBAN LAND**

Land in Malawi is governed by the Land Act of 1965 and the Registered Land Act of 1967. Various land and land related bills are yet to be enacted by Parliament in order to operationalise the Malawi National Land Policy of 2002. The National Land Policy seeks to ensure tenure security and equitable access to land

and its sustainable use. This will be done through a number of strategies outlined in the policy.

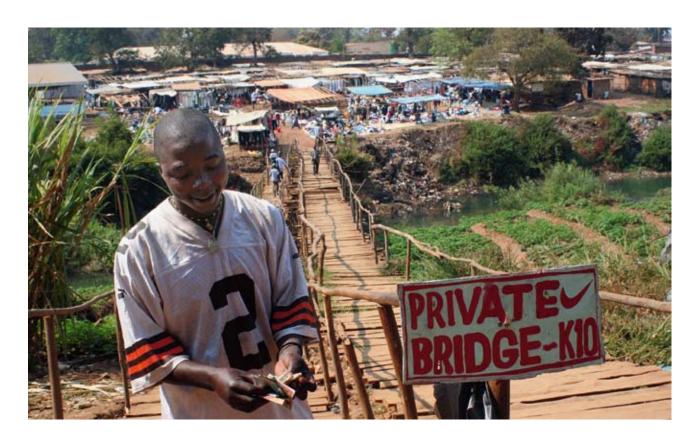
With specific regard to urban land, the policy seeks to ensure that the housing delivery system enables all income groups to have access to housing, regularizing land tenure in existing traditional housing areas, upgrading of informal settlements, provision of plots with secure tenure and strategies for arresting the growth of unplanned settlements and controlling urban sprawl.

The momentum of the land reform process has slowed down. The required financial and human resources have not been forthcoming due to budgetary constraints and to the questions which have been raised about the political and technical implications of the proposed reforms. The situation has favoured those especially in the peri-urban areas who benefit from the confused administrative arrangements at the interface between statutory and customary tenure.

### **Priorities**

Many priorities of the National Land Policy are yet to be implemented including the following:

 The development of a comprehensive National Land Use and Physical Development Management policy to be employed as a guide for rural and urban land use and development decisions.



MALAW

- A comprehensive review of the land delivery mechanism in the urban areas to overcome the existing bottlenecks that have resulted in the unabated growth of informal settlements.
- Improving the land information system.
- Developing adequate capacity in land management and administration.

# **HOUSING**

Malawi faces a pressing housing problem. With rapid urbanisation the rate of delivery of housing is no where near the demand. Formal housing delivery systems account for less than 20% of the demand. The rest is obtained through informal systems resulting in insecure tenure, poor quality of housing and overcrowding.

The Malawi National Housing Policy was approved by the Government in 2000. However following the operationalisation of the Decentralisation Policy, the adoption of the National Land Policy and other instruments, it became necessary to review the policy in order to align it with emerging issues and policies. Thus a draft National Housing Policy is currently in place and its overall goal is to increase access to housing by all income groups through improving urban land markets, improving access to housing finance, upgrading of informal settlements, improving quality of rural settlements and housing and following a decentralized approach to housing delivery.

# **Priorities**

- Addressing slum conditions is a priority issue of the Government .
- Finalising the review of the National Housing Policy.
- Developing a housing programme to operationalise the National Housing Policy.

# FOCUS AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND BASIC URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

### WATER AND SANITATION

The National Water Policy (2005) has addressed water services in urban, peri-urban and market centres of the country and seeks to achieve sustainable, commercially viable provision of water supply and sanitation services that are equitably accessible to and used

by individuals and entrepreneurs in these areas for socioeconomic development at affordable cost.

The National Sanitation Policy has been drafted but not yet approved. It proposes specific strategies including scaling up hygiene and sanitation promotion activities, creating a demand for improved sanitation facilities and developing various technological options for households and institutions in urban areas. The National Sanitation Policy provides both guidelines and an action plan where by 2020 all the people of Malawi will have access to improved sanitation, safe hygienic behaviour and better liquid and solid waste management. For the urban areas the target is to transform the hygiene and sanitation situation with universal access to improved sanitation and hygienic behaviour the norm.

The priority issues in the urban water and sanitation sector include

- Serving the unserved and underserved especially in the low income urban areas.
- Access to improved sanitation and hygienic behaviour and
- Management of solid waste.

Public health issues related to control of malaria, cholera, rabies among others in the cities are also significant.

# FOCUS AREA 5: STRENGTHENED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FINANCE SYSTEMS

The human settlements finance systems in Malawi are not well developed. The cost of borrowing in Malawi is very expensive. Banks demand collateral which the majority of the urban population cannot afford. Human settlements finance systems will be a key area to be addressed in the National Housing Policy whose preparation UN-HABITAT is supporting.

# URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS

The table presents the four main capacity development needs of the following components: Basic Urban Services, Land and Housing, Urban Planning and Management, and Governance. As these are cross-cutting components, they highlight capacity development priorities for all focus areas of the Malawi HCPD.

### BASIC URBAN SERVICES

- Formulation and implementation of a national slum upgrading programme for Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba
- Equitable access to basic services for the urban poor including water and sanitation, sustainable management and resource based solid waste management

# **URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

- Ensure cities and other rapidly growing urban centres are planned and managed efficiently and effectively by:
  - Develop a national urban policy to guide the process of urbanisation
  - Develop strategies for managing urban growth including city development strategies; development of a comprehensive National Land Use and Physical Development Management Policy
  - Adequate and integrated data for planning and monitoring including developing urban indicators and urban observatories

# **URBAN SECTOR CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT NEEDS**

### LAND AND HOUSING

- Support to finalize the National Housing Policy
- Design of a strategy and action plan to implement the National Housing Policy
- Develop a housing programme based on the National Housing Policy
- Devise and implement strategies to accelerate the delivery of land and housing
- In-depth analysis of the shelter delivery system (Shelter profile study)Implementation of a tenure regularization exercise and a functional land information system in support of the National Land Policy
- Support design and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures

### **GOVERNANCE**

- Develop local government capacity to enable efficient service delivery
- Expand the revenue base
- Participatory governance

# **RECENT AND ON-GOING WORK**

The following tables provides an introduction to projects recently implemented or currently underway in Malawi, by UN-HABITAT and its partners.

# **UN-HABITAT**

Project title	Time frame	Budget (USD)	Funding partners	Partners	Main activities
Cities Without Slums Programme	(Inception phase) 2005-2007	80,000	Blantyre City Assembly (\$20,000) UN-HABITAT (\$60,000)	Blantyre City Assembly (BCA)	To assist the City Assembly and the GoM to upgrade unplanned settlements through development of a framework for city wide upgrading. Strengthen local authority capacity for development planning.
Managing HIV/AIDS at the local level programme	2005-2006	35,000	UN-HABITAT	BCA, Lilongwe City Assembly (LCA), Mzuzu City Assembly (MCA), Zomba City Assembly (ZCA), Malawi Local Government Associa- tion (MALGA) AMICAALL Malawi Chapter	Assess the impact of HIV/AIDS and to plan and implement appropriate responses to the epidemic through preparation of HIV/AIDS city profiles, work place policies, coordination and capacity building.  Community programmes supported by the city assemblies  Behavior change and increased access to preventive and management services.
Malawi National Housing Policy	2007-2008	100,000	Malawi Govern- ment, UNDP (25,000), UN-HABITAT (40,000)	Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing	Facilitate the finalization of the Malawi National Housing Policy.
Malawi Award for Human Settlements (MAHS)	2006	1		Malawi Local Government Association (MALGA), Malawi Institute of Physical Planners (MIPP), National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE), DED, Ministries responsible for Land, Housing and Local Government.	The Malawi Award for Human Settlements is established to recognize by identifying, documenting and disseminating innovative responses to human settlements challenges in Malawi.
Malawi Urban Forum (MUF)	2007	1	ı	Ministry of Lands and natural Resources	To bring together urban stakeholders to work together on various fronts to support efforts aimed at attaining sustainable urbanisation in Malawi.

# **PARTNERS**

Organisation	Main activities
World Bank (WB)	The World Bank has supported the preparation and implementation of the Malawi National Land Policy. The World Bank is supporting the land redistribution and resettlement programme as part of the land reform process.  The World Bank is also providing financial assistance to Government to implement the National Water Development Programme (NWDP) II. As part of the programme under the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation (UWSS) component, the Government hopes to improve water and sanitation service delivery to low income areas of Blantyre and Lilongwe cities through the operationalisation of the 'Strategy for the provision of Water and sanitation Services to Low Income Areas' developed by the Water Boards of Blantyre and Lilongwe.  Access to water and sanitation is a key priority in the slums. The UWSS should therefore complement the wider slum upgrading initiative being prepared by Government with the support of UN-HABITAT contributing to the social development theme of UNDAF and outcome 3.3 in particular.
German Technical Assistance (Gtz)	GTZ's support to Malawi is in capacity building for democratic decentralization. This work is geared at enabling assemblies to deliver on their mandate by building capacity for good local governance, fiscal decentralization, service delivery and development planning. This support links up with the governance themes in both the MGDS and the UNDAF.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP has recently provided the Government with financial assistance to revise the Malawi National Housing Policy. This is ongoing work as the policy is in draft form and UN-HABITAT has been requested by Government to support in adding value to the current document. UNDP is also supporting Government in a joint national M+E programme to track Malawi's progress towards the attainment of the MDGs.
European Commission	The European Commission has supported the capacity building component of the land reform process in Malawi but key capacity challenges remain for the effective implementation of reform process. Through the EU supported Micro Projects Programme, poor communities including the urban poor are able to access funds for implementation of community driven projects.
Other partners in Urban Development	Several NGOs are active in the urban sector. They include WaterAid, Water for People, Action Aid, Habitat for Humanity and Centre for Community Organisation and Development (CCODE) dealing with water and sanitation, urban poverty and housing.

# **STRATEGY**



UN-HABITAT strategy strives to make a meaningful contribution to some of Malawi's development priorities as elaborated in the MGDS which provide the basis for the UN support to Malawi through the UNDAF. UN-HABITAT will contribute to the overall objective of poverty reduction through its support of slum upgrading by working to improve access to basic services including shelter and support to good urban governance by strengthening local authorities' capacities to manage urbanisation.

# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PRIORITIES

# THE MALAWI GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (MGDS)

The MGDS is the overarching development strategy for Malawi for the years 2006 to 2011. The overall objective of the MGDS is poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development. Its development framework is built around the five broad thematic areas of sustainable economic growth, social protection, social development, infrastructure development and improved governance. The areas addressed by the MGDS that impact on the urban sector include:

# Land and Housing

The MGDS has identified inadequate access to land by majority of Malawians as one of the critical factors contributing to poverty in Malawi. The goal in the long term is to ensure tenure security and equitable access to land as well as the creation of a conducive framework for improved access to adequate housing services.

# Governance

The MGDS recognizes local governments as key to national development and good governance. The goal in the long term is to enhance decision making and participation of local communities in development planning and implementation. The expected medium term outcome include strengthening local authority capacities for development planning, facilitation of community participation, good governance systems, M+E systems, strengthened linkages of policy reforms and reduced conflict of roles among various stakeholders at the district level.

# Water and Sanitation

The MGDS recognize the challenges faced by the sector which include degradation of water resources, inadequate service coverage, increasing water demand as a result of rising population, HIV/AIDS prevalence, insufficient capacity, inadequate promotion of hygiene and sanitation, lack of integrated approach to water resource management and development, climate change and lack of mitigation measures for water-related diseases. For the urban areas, the MGDS seeks to improve sustainable access to water supply and sanitation in urban, peri-urban by establishing water supply and sanitation systems using demand responsive and demand driven approaches

# Integrated Rural Development

The long term goal is to develop rural growth centres to contribute effectively to economic growth through the creation of employment opportunities thereby enhance redistribution of wealth to all citizens and reduce rural-urban migration.

# THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)

The UNDAF is the UN's agreed framework for support to Malawi's development efforts from 2008 to 2011. The UNDAF has been prepared to align itself to Malawi's priorities as outlined in the MGDS. As such the five UNDAF thematic priorities are

- Food and nutrition security, environment
- Social protection and disaster risk reduction
- Social development health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation
- HIV and AIDS
- Governance political and economic accountability.

# Human Settlements in the UNDAF

The UNDAF addresses human settlements issues from the point of view of increased access to basic services principally water and sanitation in rural and peri-urban areas. On governance the UNDAF seeks to strengthen the capacity of assemblies for participatory planning and coordination and strengthening systems for data management and utilization. Disasters impact on human settlements and the UNDAF addresses this among others through the social protection and disaster risk reduction thematic area.



# UN-HABITAT'S PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR THE SECTOR

The overall most significant human settlement/ urban sector challenge facing Malawi today is rapid urbanisation and growing urban poverty. Managing urbanisation to be sustainable and beneficial to the socioeconomic development of the country is a big challenge facing Malawi. UN-HABITAT support to the human settlement sector in Malawi is expected to address three complementary strategic pillars critical for sustainable urbanisation and urban poverty reduction: Advocacy for sustainable urban development, Shelter and basic services, and Enhanced capacity to manage urbanisation.

# STRATEGIC AREA: ADVOCACY FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

UN-HABITAT will ensure that sustainable urban development issues are given a platform in the national debate so that they are well placed on the national agenda and the agendas of Malawi's development partners. To achieve this, the Habitat Programme in Malawi will support the following initiatives already underway in Malawi: the Malawi Urban Forum (MUF); World Habitat Day; and the Malawi Award for Human Settlements (MAHS).

# STRATEGIC AREA: SHELTER AND BASIC SERVICES

UN-HABITAT will support a number of activities to contribute towards addressing these issues. Important activities to note include Rapid Urban Sector Profile Study (RUSPS), which will help inform and guide the rapid urbanisation process through a participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action-oriented assessment in governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment. Other key activities include: a Shelter Profile

Study, finalization of the National Housing Policy, solid waste management and disaster risk reduction.

# STRATEGIC AREA: ENHANCING CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CAPACITY TO MANAGE URBANISATION

Appropriate policies and tools have a key role to play in creating an enabling environment in which sustainable urbanisation can take place. National policies to support sustainable urbanisation are critical to guiding local authorities, cooperating partners and other stakeholders to have a clear framework in which they can work. To enhance the national policy framework, the Habitat Programme in Malawi will seek to support central government and municipal assemblies on the following: Formulation of city development strategies, establishment of a Local Urban Observatory and urban land information system, National Urban Policy formulation and the preparation of a National Slum Upgrading Programme in the cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe, Mzuzu and Zomba.

# PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

In the period 2008-2009, UN-HABITAT will contribute to three of the five results expected from the UN development operations in Malawi as reflected in the UNDAF. UN-HABITAT commitments are related to the results expected from the UNDAF as shown in the UN-HABITAT Programme Framework above. UN-HABITAT will support the delivery of results focusing on sustainable urbanisation particularly in slum upgrading and developing the tools for managing urbanisation. Under UNDAF Outcome 3, UN-HABITAT will focus on slum upgrading for improvement in the quality of life of slum dwellers. For outcome five, UN-HABITAT will support national and district level capacity to formulate national and city level policies and strategies to address sustainable urbanisation in Malawi.

# **IDENTIFIED SECTOR PRIORITIES**

The table presents the main urban sector priorities of the Malawi Government. the largest human settlements priority is to contain rapid urbanisation and the resultant increase in urban poverty.



# IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

# **KEY PRINCIPLES**

Though UN-HABITAT is charged with the responsibility of delivering this programme, the Agency will carry out this work through implementation partners. UN-HABITAT will sign 'Cooperation of Agreements' with the implementing partners prior to execution of the activities. The Cooperation of Agreement will describe the specific results to be achieved and will form the basic agreement between UN-HABITAT and each implementing partner on the transfer and use of resources. UN rules and procedures for the implementation of projects/programmes will apply and all payments will be authorized by UN-HABITAT through UNDP Malawi office. Certain projects/programmes will be undertaken directly by UN-HABITAT from headquarters as 'parallel funding' and not through transfers.

Key Government counterpart ministries, MALGA, UNDP, participating donors will carry out joint reviews of the implementation of the programme at the end of each year of the programme period.

UN-HABITAT will provide technical support to the programme activities as well as being responsible for the administration and management of the programme.

# **INFORMATION**

UN-HABITAT in Malawi has a page on the UN Malawi website and this page along with the UN Malawi newsletter will be one of the key mechanisms for information sharing.

The recently established Malawi Urban Forum (MUF) will also provide a platform to share information on the HCPD in Malawi



# PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

# **RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT**

The following table organises the sub-sectoral priorities of the Malawi UN-HABITAT Country Programme Documents with budget in US Dollars.

	RESULTS / RESOURCES BY T	S / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT	
Objective	Key indicators	Key partners	Resources (USD)
Advocacy for Sustainable Urban Development Thematic Area	ent Thematic Area		
UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services by 2011	cess to and utilization of quality basic s	ocial services by 2011	
UNDAF Outcome 5: Good governance, gender equality and a rights based approach to development enhanced by 2011.	nder equality and a rights based approad	ch to development enhanced by 2011.	
Programme 1: Support to urban advocacy activities	/ activities		
1. World Habitat Day in Malawi	Increased awareness, network- ing and collaboration among urban stakeholders	MLNR, MLGRD, MTPWH, MIPP, MALGA, CCODE, Action Aid, MIPP, NICE	100,000
2. Malawi Award for Human Settlements (MAHS) Initiative	<ol><li>Best practices identified, documented and published.</li></ol>		
3. Malawi Urban Forum	3. Malawi Urban Forum launched.		
Support to Local and Central Government Thematic Area	Thematic Area		
UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011, 20% of population comprising of the ultra poor as are the vulnerable that can be negatively in disasters are sufficiently cared for and protected through access to social protection and disaster risk reduction programmes.	ulation comprising of the ultra poor as a ected through access to social protectio	UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2011, 20% of population comprising of the ultra poor as are the vulnerable that can be negatively impacted by economic shocks and disasters are sufficiently cared for and protected through access to social protection and disaster risk reduction programmes.	ted by economic shocks and
UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social services by 2011	cess to and utilization of quality basic s	ocial services by 2011	
UNDAF Outcome 5: Good governance, gender equality and a rights based approach to development enhanced by 2011.	nder equality and a rights based approad	ch to development enhanced by 2011.	
<b>Programme 1:</b> Support to creation of conducive housing framework	ducive housing framework		
<ol> <li>Carry out a National Shelter Profile Study</li> </ol>	1. Malawi Shelter Profile document	er Profile document MTPWH, MLGRD, MLNR, UNDP, Urban Assemblies	220,000
2. Support finalisation of the Malawi National Housing Policy	2. Approved Malawi National Housing Policy document		
Programme 2: Support to improvement of solid waste management	f solid waste management		
Improving performance and sustainability of urban solid waste management	Increased access to solid waste services for urban households especially the urban poor	Lilongwe City Assembly, MLGRD, UNDP	200,000

# **RESULTS / RESOURCES BY THEMATIC COMPONENT**

<u> </u>			
Programme 3: Support to disaster risk reduction           1. Support preparation of guidelines for Guid	Key indicators	Key partners	Ressources (USD)
relocation of households from disaster and a prone areas	Guidelines for relocation formulated and agreed.	DoDMA, MLNR, MTPWH, UNDP	30,000
Programme 4: Support to formulation of urban management tools	management tools		
<ol> <li>Support to setting up of Local Urban Observatory (LUO)</li> </ol>	ocal Urban Observatory	City Assemblies (Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu and Zomba), MLGRD, MLNR, MTPWH, MCI	1,000,000
2. Support to setting up of Urban Land Information System			
3. Support for formulation of city 2. Ir development strategies in	Improved data/tools for monitor- ing urban growth		
<u>8</u>	Number of approved city development strategies.		
Programme 5: Support to creation of an enabling National	ng National Urban Policy framework	¥	
Support to formulation of a national Natic Urbanisation Policy agree	National urban policy completed and MLGRD, MLNR, MIPP agreed by stakeholders.	MLGRD, MLNR, MIPP	000'05
Programme 6: Support to National Slum Upgrading Programme	ding Programme		
1. Support to formulation of a National 1. A Slum Upgrading Programme	1. A National Slum Upgrading Programme	MLGRD, MLNR, MTPWH, CCODE, City Assemblies, MALGA	1,500,000
2. Farry out urban profiling 2. F	2. Four (city) urban profiles and one national urban profile		

# **REQUIRED BUDGET**

# **REQUIRED BUDGET**

The table reflects the budget for the Malawi UN-HABITAT Country Programme Document. The budget presented is the sum of the programme budgets for all the thematic components covered in the Country Programme. The table displays funding over a 2-year period and high-

gramme baugets for all the themany control for each programme component presented. All sums are in US Dollars.	re. Title table disp presented. All sui	ms are in US Do	er a z-year periou a Illars.		
Thematic Areas / Programme Components	Year 1 (USD)	<b>Year 2</b> (USD)	Secured funds (USD)	Unsecured funds (USD)	Total (USD)
Advocacy for Sustainable Urban Development Thematic Area					
Support to Malawi Urban Forum (MUF) initiative Publicity Forum	14 000	14 000	00	28 000 12 000	40 000
Support to observance of World Habitat Day in Malawi Publicity	10 000	10 000	0	20 000	20 000
Support to the Malawi Award for Human Settlements (MAHS) Initiative Publicity Documentation	6 000	6 000 14 000	0	12 000 28 000	40 000
Support to Local and Central Government Thematic Area					
Urban profiling as part of the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme	30 000	30 000	000 09	0	000 09
Finalization of National Housing Policy	100 000	0	40 000	000 09	100 000
Shelter profile study	000 06	30 000	120 000	0	120 000
Improving performance and sustainability of urban solid waste management systems	100 000	100 000	0	200 000	200 000
Support to disaster risk reduction through prevention and mitigation measures	30 000	0	0	30 000	30 000
Support to formulation of city development strategies in the four cities	200 000	400 000		000 009	000 009
Support for setting up of Local Urban Observatory(Mzuzu) Software Training Technical assistance	000	40 000 30 000 50 000	0	40 000 30 000 50 000	120 000
Support to setting up Urban Land Information System (Mzuzu) Equipment (hardware and software) Training Technical assistance	000	40 000 60 000 50 000	0	40 000 60 000 50 000	150 000

REQUIR	REQUIRED BUDGET				
Thematic Areas / Programme Components	<b>Year 1 (</b> USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Secured funds (USD)	Unsecured funds (USD)	Total (USD)
Support to National Urban Policy formulation Consultancy Consultative Workshops	20 000	0	00	20 000 30 000	20 000
Support to National Slum Upgrading programme	500 000	1 000 000	0	1 500 000	1 500 000
Training of officials and urban councilors Facilitation Workshops	20 000	30 000 100 000	0	50 000 150 000	200 000
Programme Management					
Programme management:	107 800	62 800	170 600	0	170 600
Grand total	1 267 800	2 072 800	390 600	2 950 000	3 340 600

# MALAW

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# 22

# **ACRONYMS**

**AMICAALL** Alliance of Mayors Initiative for Community Action on HIV/AIDS at Local Level

BCABlantyre City Assembly

**CCODE** Centre for Community Organisation and Development

DED German Development Service

**DODMA** Department of Disaster Management Affairs

**HIV/AIDS** Human Immuno Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

LCA Lilongwe City Assembly

**MAHS** Malawi Award for Human Settlements MALGA Malawi Local Government Association

MCI Millennium Cities Initiative

**MEPD** Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

**MIPP** Malawi Institute of Physical Planners

**MLGRD** Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development

**MLNR** Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources

**MTPWH** Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing

**MUF** Malawi Urban Forum MCA Mzuzu City Assembly

NGOs Non-Governmental Organisations NICE National Initiative for Civic Education

NSO **National Statistics Office** 

**NWPD** National Water Development Programme

SDI Shack Dwellers International

**UNDAF** United Nations Development Assistance Framework

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

**UN-HABITAT** United Nations Human Settlements Pprogramme

**UWSS** Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

WB World Bank

ZCA Zomba City Assembly

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Habitat Country Programme Document for Malawi outlines the main development objectives and priorities in the area of shelter and human settlements in Malawi. In collaboration with the Government, local and international partners, and other UN Agencies, the overall aim of this HCPD is to attain sustainable urbanisation and reduce urban poverty. Through an analysis of seven key sectors including: Governance, Land, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Urban planning and management and HIV/ AIDS and through partnerships with the Malawi Local Government Association, the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing, and Ministries responsible for Land, Housing and Local Government, UN-HABITAT has assisted to identify key urban issues and areas of support to improve the urban situation in Malawi. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) highlight the priorities and areas for intervention for the country programme.









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