

ZOMBA MUNICIPALITY
URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2007-2012



Contents

Foreword.....	3
Acknowledgements	4
Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	7
CHAPTER I NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1. Vision 2020	9
2. Malawi Growth And Development Strategy (MGDS)	9
3. The National Decentralisation Policy.....	10
CHAPTER II URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK.....	Error!
Bookmark not defined.	
1. Development Mission of Zomba Municipal Assembly	12
2. Key Issues.....	12
3. Strategic Framework, Projects and Programmes	177
4. Investment Need	788
Appendix 1 Methodology	822



Foreword

'We are very pleased to present this Urban Development Plan (UDP) for Zomba Municipality. This UDP is to guide the development of the Municipality of Zomba between July 2007 and June 2012. The UDP presents an investment framework, which identifies and prioritises investment needs of the Municipality in this period of time. An elaborate and thorough process comprising the consultation of the grassroots and an extensive situational sector analysis by the Municipality created the UDP.

It is my wish to stress the importance of this document for the development of Zomba Municipality and to highlight the significance of urban development for the Nation of Malawi as a whole. Malawi is urbanising rapidly. It has long been established that the processes of urbanisation are highly beneficial to national development by diversifying incomes, expanding options for more affordable service delivery, and widening the horizons for innovation and skill acquisition. While ample evidence indicates that cities and towns do make such contributions in the Malawian context, it is equally clear that the positive impacts are not as great as they could be. This Urban Development Plan is intended to focus on the most important problems the Municipality grapples with and to steer investment towards these areas. Thus the plan aims to contribute to local as well as national development.

Development and change cannot be brought about over night. This is more so the case for the Municipality, which faces some serious development challenges. As a result of its history, Zomba needs to balance its dependence on public sector employment with the creation of other sources of employment. Prime focus areas of this Urban Development Plan are health and education.

I would like to advocate this Urban Development Plan as the main reference document to all stakeholders: government sectors, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO), Civil Society Organisations, Donors, Member of Parliament, Councillors and Communities involved in the development of Zomba Municipality. Only a concerted effort can achieve a more prosperous and liveable town.'

J.N. Magwira
Chief Executive



Acknowledgements

'Under the auspices of Zomba Municipal's Planning Department this Urban Development Plan was produced by a task force consisting of both national and local government bodies. It is through their assistance and cooperation that this document has been made possible. Zomba Municipal Assembly sincerely acknowledges and thanks all members for their valuable contributions and support. The programmes and projects outlined in the document are expected to transform and improve the lives of the people of Zomba Municipality at the end of the plan's five-year span.

Crucial to this document was the consultation of the community through Zomba Municipality's 14 Ward Development Committees, which enabled Zomba Municipal Assembly to gain an understanding of the current demand and need of its inhabitants. I would like to thank you most warmly for your assistance.

Special thanks go to the German Development Service (DED), which supported the work of the planning department through Ms Susanne Bradshaw and Ms Karolin Stahl (Planning Advisors), who assisted in all stages of the planning process. Furthermore I would like to thank the Malawi - Germany Programme for Democracy and Decentralisation (GTZ-MGPDD), which financed the whole Urban Development Planning process. Without their financial support we would not have been able to undertake this elaborate process.

F. Nankuyu
Assistant Director of Planning and Development

Executive Summary

The purpose of this Urban Development Plan is to guide development by directing the scarce resources to most pressing needs of the Municipal residents with an overall goal of transforming their physical, socio-economic and political status. It is a five-year medium term plan that has summarised all development needs that will help reduce poverty upon its implementation in the long run.

This document has four main chapters: 1. the National Development Policy Framework, 2. the Municipal Development Planning Framework, 3. a schedule of programmes and projects and 4. the annual investment plans covering a period of five years.

Three main national development policies namely: Vision 2020, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and the Nation Decentralisation Policy represent the main national policy frameworks for the urban development planning process in Zomba Municipality.

The consolidation of the Grassroot Participation Process (GPP) and the Urban Socio-Economic Profile resulted in a list of 15 most pressing development issues to be addressed in the period from July 2007 to June 2012. For these issues, a set of strategies, projects and programmes were formulated. In some cases, a number of strategies are addressed as part of one project, in other cases the implementation of one strategy is addressed in more than one project. The table below lists issues in order of their priority, the number of strategies as well as projects and programmes per identified issue.

		Sector	No. of strategies	No. of projects
1	High incidences of diseases	Health	9	5
2	High HIV/AIDS prevalence	Health	4	3
3	Poor Sanitation	Water/Sanitation	10	9
4	Low quality education and educational facilities	Education	6	6
5	Illegal developments & poor physical condition of illegal settlements	Planning/Development	7	7
6	Inadequate support to orphans and other vulnerable children	Social Welfare	3	2
7	Poor Road infrastructure and transport system	Road/Public Works	7	6
8	Poor state of sports and recreation facilities	Public Health	2	5
9	Under-developed tourist sector	Economy	5	5
10	Environmental degradation	Environment	4	3
11	Poor local governance and weak civil society	Governance	5	4
12	Inadequate market facilities	Economy	4	3
13	Inadequate access to clean potable water	Water/Sanitation	3	3
14	Inadequate security and safety	Security/Safety	4	3
15	Low income and high unemployment	Economy	3	2

In order to implement all projects brought forward as part of this Urban Development Plan, the Municipality will need a total Budget of MK 3,557,100,000 between July 2007 and June 2012. This amounts to an annual investment need of MK 711,420,000. Like all Malawian Local Governments, Zomba Municipal Assembly is

supposed to spend 25% of its annual budget for the implementation of development projects. At the moment this figure stands at around 12% or MK 28,200,000 (2007/08). This represents a fraction of what is required: if all projects were to be implemented between July 2007 and June 2012, this would translate to an additional MK 683,220,000 needed per year. Despite Zomba Municipal Assembly doing its utmost to increase the money spend on development projects this percentage is not likely to increase much over the period of this Urban Development Plan. Thus Zomba Municipal Assembly will be highly reliant on securing funding from international donors, government and non-governmental organisations for projects and programmes outlined in this plan. Figure 4.1 and 4.2 below show that Year 2 has the highest investment need and that Roads and Transport, followed by Housing and Land Use requires most of the total anticipated budget.

Figure 4.1: Investment need per year, July 2007 – June 2012

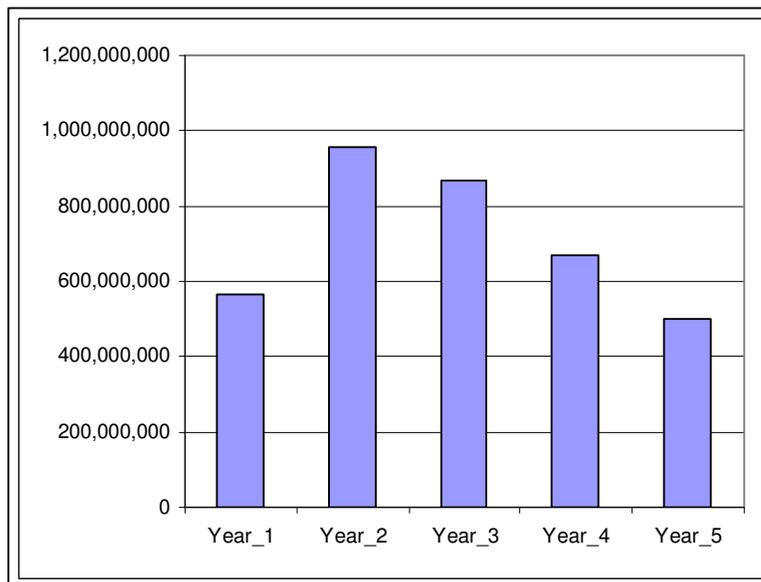
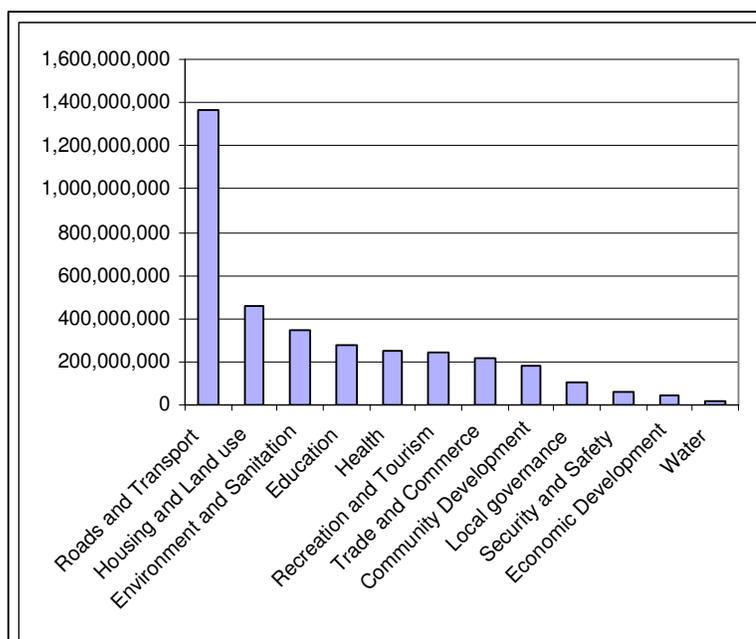


Figure 4.2: Investment need by sector, July 2007 – June 2012



Introduction

The Local Government Act (1998) designates Zomba Municipal Assembly as a District in its own right and mandates it to have its own Urban Development Plan. The Urban Development Plan is aimed at providing a well-coordinated approach to development by addressing targeted priority issues that reflect the medium term development needs of Municipal residents in an effort to achieve the long term national goal of poverty reduction. It spans a period of five years.

This Urban Development Plan has been produced following the guidelines of the Development Planning System - Handbook for Urban District Assemblies (August 2003). This Development Planning System was introduced as part of the decentralisation process, which devolves the task of local planning to the respective local governments in Malawi.

The UDP is based on two interrelated elements: an Urban Socio-Economic Profile and a Grassroot Participation Process.

The Urban Socio-Economic Profile represents a status quo analysis of the Municipality. It analyses various sectors of Zomba Municipality, such as its economy, social services sector and city environment. The profile pinpoints strengths and weaknesses within each sector and spatial disparities with regards to these sectors are analysed. A task force, made up of sector heads and other stakeholders, collects and analyses data before consolidating the outcomes into the Urban Socio-Economic Profile. Various government departments on the local and national level provide the information for the Urban Socio-Economic Profile.

The Grassroot Participation Process (GPP) is a bottom-up process, which consults the community and aims to gather information regarding their needs and demands. For this purpose a GPP Task Force is formed whose members in conjunction with Ward Development Committee (WDC) members conduct the GPP (similar to VAP process). The outcome of this process is a prioritised list of projects¹.

The production of the Urban Socio-Economic Profile and the conduct of the Grassroot Participation Process lead to the development of the Urban District Development Planning Framework², which highlights major issues, potentials and development objectives. The framework acts as basis for the formulation of programmes and projects.

¹ See methodology section in 'Grassroot Participation Process, Zomba Municipality, 2007' for more detailed descriptions.

² Appendix X of this document provides a more detailed description of the underlying methodology of this document and its results.

CHAPTER I

NATIONAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

It has been pointed out that urban areas highly contribute to national economic growth and development amongst others by diversifying incomes, expanding options for more affordable service delivery, and widening the horizons for innovation and skill acquisition. This Urban Development Plan aims at creating a conducive environment for socio-economic development of Zomba Municipality. Thus this document aims at making a contribution to a successful implementation of national development policies.

In particular, three main national development policies are relevant to this document, namely: Vision 2020, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy and the Nation Decentralisation Policy.

1. Vision 2020

The Vision 2020 represents the long-term development aspiration of the people of Malawi. It states that:

“By the year 2020, Malawi as a God –fearing nation will be secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, self- reliant with equal opportunities and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and being a technologically driven middle income country.”

2. Malawi Growth And Development Strategy (MGDS)

The overall objective of the MGDS is to reduce poverty through sustained economic growth and development. The MGDS provides a policy framework that balances the productive sectors and social sectors of the economy. It recognises the need to achieve the Malawi Millennium Development Goals (MMDGs), which represent long-term development aspirations for Malawians. The MGDS builds on the Malawi Poverty Reduction Strategy (MPRS) and Malawi Economic Growth Strategy (MEGS) and addresses weaknesses identified in these two policy documents. The MGDS is built on existing sector specific strategies to ensure harmonisation and complementarity.

The MGDS aims at developing Malawi from a predominately importing and consuming country to being a predominately producing and exporting country, gradually emerging as an industrial nation capable of transforming agricultural primary commodities and other raw materials to processed products.

The strategy is centred on five themes:

Theme 1: Achieving strong and sustainable economic growth of at least 6 per cent and enabling the people of Malawi to create their own wealth through social-economic transformation;

Theme 2: Protecting the most vulnerable who may not be able to benefit from growth and preventing the negative consequences of disasters;

Theme 3: Creating a healthy and educated human resource base through social development, including tackling HIV/AIDS and other common diseases;

Theme 4: Focusing on infrastructure as a prerequisite for achieving the objectives of economic growth and improved health and well being;

Theme 5: Anchoring on the prerequisite of good governance within which there is a sound economic environment, high quality service delivery, effective institutions and rule of law, an efficient and effective public sector, and reduction in corruption.

3. The National Decentralization Policy

As part of the process of consolidating democracy and as a strategy for realising the country's development goal of poverty reduction, decentralisation of political and administrative authority to district level represents a paramount desire of the Malawi Government. The National Decentralisation Policy represents an integral policy document in the context of development planning. Putting into place up-to-date Development Plans represents one important duty to be performed by Urban as well as District Assemblies.

The National Decentralisation Policy's overall objectives are:

- To create a democratic environment and institutions in Malawi for governance and development at the local level which will facilitate the participation of the grassroots in decision-making,
- To eliminate dual administrations at the district level with the aim of making public service more efficient, economical and cost effective,
- To promote accountability and good governance at the local level in order to help government reduce poverty; and
- To mobilise the masses for socio-economic development at the local level.

The National Decentralisation Policy devolves political and administrative authority to local level and integrates government agencies at the district and local levels into one administrative unit, through the process of instructional integration, manpower absorption, composite budgeting and provision of funds for the decentralised services. The policy aims at diverting the centre of implementation responsibilities and transfers to the district and urban assemblies. A central element of the policy is to promote popular participation in the governance and development of Districts.

CHAPTER II

URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1. Development Mission of Zomba Municipal Assembly

The Zomba Municipal Assembly's development mission is:

'To improve the livelihoods and quality of life of its citizens by providing a conducive environment for socio-economic growth and development through good governance, quality service delivery and forward planning.'

2. Key Issues

Based on the outcomes of the Urban Socio-Economic Profile as well as the Grassroot Participation Process, Zomba Municipal Assembly identified 15 major development issues. These 15 development issues represent the core areas of targeted intervention from July 2007 to June 2012. In order of priority, these issues are:

1	High incidences of diseases
2	High HIV/AIDS prevalence
3	Poor Sanitation
4	Low quality education and educational facilities
5	Illegal developments & poor physical condition of illegal settlements
6	Inadequate support to orphans and other vulnerable children
7	Poor Road infrastructure and transport system
8	Poor state of sports and recreation facilities
9	Under-developed tourist sector
10	Environmental degradation
11	Poor local governance and weak civil society
12	Inadequate market facilities
13	Inadequate access to clean potable water
14	Inadequate security and safety
15	Low income and high unemployment

1. High incidences of diseases

High incidences of diseases were identified as prime problem in the Municipality. Malaria, TB and Cholera are a particular concern and need to be tackled throughout the Municipality. In the Municipality, traditional and high-density housing areas such as Chikanda present hotspots in this respect.

The main causes for high incidences of diseases are seen in:

Malaria

- Existence of many mosquito breeding grounds; shortage of insecticides to undertake regular spraying of the Municipality's most affected areas
- Shortage of insecticide treated mosquito nets
- Ignorance of simple means of malaria control

Tuberculosis

- Ignorance of first symptoms and causes of the disease
- Crowded living conditions

Cholera

- Poor sanitation and bad access to safe potable water
- Low awareness of causes of the disease (poor sanitation and personal & domestic hygiene)

General health

- Poor health services
- Inadequate Under-Five-Clinic services

2. High HIV/AIDS prevalence

Countrywide, Zomba Municipality has one of the highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates. This is not only a social disaster but also robs the economy of its most productive and qualified people. VCT services are available but need to be scaled-up. The main causes for the high HIV/AIDS prevalence are:

- Unprotected sex
- Sexual intercourse at a very early age
- Existence of high risk groups in the Municipality
- Mother to child transmission
- Increased incidences of rape cases and cases of sexual exploitation
- Increasing number of commercial sex workers

3. Poor Sanitation

Poor sanitation especially is cause of concern in the Municipality. This is especially the case in traditional housing areas, which tend to be unplanned settlements and therefore lack sufficient and proper provision of basic amenities such as access to toilets, safe drinking water and adequate waste disposal. Poor sanitation promotes the existence and spread of diseases. Tackling poor sanitation is expected to contribute to a healthier living environment in the Municipality.

The main causes for poor sanitary conditions are:

- Over-crowdedness of housing areas
- Unplanned settlements with inadequate sanitary condition
- Unhygienic personal and domestic practices
- Shortage of refuse dust bins in low-density housing areas
- Lack of skip carriers in high-density and traditional housing areas; i.e. no central refuse collection points
- Lack of dumping site space and recycling facilities at Five Miles
- Insufficient capacity and number of sewer lines
- Shortage of public toilets
- Lack of vacuum tanker to service septic tanks

4. Low quality Education and Educational Facilities

In the Municipality, the education sector grapples with a wide range of problems. Problems include inadequate access to good quality education, school infrastructure, teacher training and vandalism of school facilities. Increasingly, the educational sector has difficulties in catering for the ever-increasing numbers of students; as a result over-crowding is a common feature of school facilities.

The main causes for low quality education and educational facilities are:

- Shortage of primary school classrooms; existing facilities are in a state of disrepair
- Shortage of secondary schools
- Inadequate instructional materials
- Inadequate school furniture and equipment
- Poor sanitary conditions due to lack of toilet facilities and water points; poor maintenance of existing facilities
- Inadequate teacher training and supervision
- Poor community participation

5. Illegal developments and poor physical condition of illegal settlements

Over the last decade, the Municipality has seen an increase in illegal development within its boundaries. This has led to a whole range of problems such as the spread of low quality housing often posing health and safety hazards to its inhabitants, a high number of un-serviced plots with low access to adequate sanitation and various user conflicts (e.g. entertainment <-> residential uses). There is no up-to-date Urban Structure Plan in place to guide and allow for planned new site development.

The main causes for illegal developments and poor physical condition of illegal settlements are:

- No serviced vacant plots for housing development available
- No up-to-date urban structure plan in place to guide orderly development
- Lack of development control, inadequate inspections and patrols
- Illegal land allocation by local chiefs
- Proliferation of urban agriculture
- No human and financial capacity to upgrade unplanned settlements

6. Inadequate support for orphans and other vulnerable children

The unabated spread of HIV/AIDS has had a devastating effect on the rising number of orphans and vulnerable children, in many cases presenting an unmanageable burden on relatives or older siblings. Zomba Municipality lacks services and the financial means to adequately cope with this challenge.

The main causes for inadequate support for orphans and other vulnerable children are:

- Increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS pandemic

- Lack of financial and human capacity of households to care for rising numbers of orphans
- Lack of transparency and accountability by support groups

7. Poor Road infrastructure and transport system

Many roads in the Municipality are in an appalling condition. During rain season, roads tend to become hard to pass and present a potential safety threat especially to cyclists and pedestrians. Some of the roads located in Zomba's CBD need to be urgently repaired and upgraded with road side drains.

The main causes for the poor road infrastructure and transport system are:

- Lack of maintenance of roads & drainage systems
- Inadequate paved roads and drainage systems
- Inadequate bus bays and parking areas
- Lack of cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways
- Lack of enforcement of traffic by- laws
- Vandalism of road furniture
- Lack of coherent approach to road infrastructure improvement by NRA and ZMA

8. Poor state of Sports and Recreation Facilities

Sports and recreation facilities present an important factor in promoting health and well being of Zomba Municipality's inhabitants. However, most of the sports and recreation facilities are in dire condition and there is an urgent need to upgrade and rehabilitate these facilities.

The main causes for the poor state of sports and recreation facilities are:

- Lack of maintenance of public sports and recreation facilities
- Inadequate number of public sports and recreation facilities

9. Under-developed tourist facilities

Despite Zomba's great tourist potential, facilities in this area are not fully developed. The Municipality lacks a clear strategy, basic information material about its history, maps and other information aimed at making the town easily accessible to tourists. Being the only true colonial town in Malawi, this potential for tourism is exceptionally under-utilised.

The main causes for under-developed tourist sector are:

- Lack of concerted effort to develop tourism in Zomba on local level
- Lack of priority to develop Zomba as a tourist destination on national level
- Significance of cultural tourism potential is underestimated and under-utilised
- Focus on conference but not individual tourism
- Inadequate tourism facilities, incl. curio market, tourist information and internet cafe

10. Environment degradation

Over the last 20 years, Zomba Municipality has seen large parts of its territory deforested. This development has been exacerbated by major deforestation of the Zomba Plateau, Zomba's key local climate defining topography. In the past reforestation programmes were either not successful or able to hold pace with the magnitude of tree cutting activity.

The main causes for environmental degradation are:

- Deforestation and illegal cutting of trees
- Lack of alternative to wood and charcoal as energy sources
- Extensive littering and poor waste management
- Illegal conversion of former forest areas into urban agriculture

11. Poor local governance

Civic offices in Zomba Municipality fulfil a multitude of tasks to manage the running of the town. However, limited funds, human capacity and staff present a major obstacle in the efficiency of administering the town. Problems such as the absence of ample office space for some of the departments exacerbate the problem.

The main causes for poor local governance are:

- Shortage of qualified staff, especially in higher ranks
- Lack of financial capacity
- Lack of awareness on local governance issues & poor access to information
- Inadequate office space
- Absence of councillors

12. Inadequate Market Facilities

In the Municipality, markets represent the most important trading points of goods and services for Malawians. Market vending presents an important employment factor. However, most of the markets run by the Municipality have scope for improvements. The majority for example operate on unsealed surfaces, which poses problems especially during the rain season. In the central area of town, the Flea Market does not provide enough space to accommodate all vendors.

The main causes for inadequate market facilities are:

- Poor planning of markets
- Poor maintenance of markets and poor market management
- Limited market space
- Inadequate financial resources

13. Inadequate access to clean potable water

The provision of clean potable water presents a problem especially in areas of the Municipality, which developed unplanned. These areas often lack sufficient communal water points. Furthermore, there is a lack of management of existing communal water points discernible, which can be ascribed to the poor capacity of

communal water committees. Vandalism of existing facilities exacerbates the water supply problem.

The main causes for inadequate access to clean potable water are:

- Inadequate numbers of communal water points
- Poor management of communal water points
- Vandalism of communal water points

14. Inadequate security and safety

Crime is on the increase in the Municipality. The police is faced with inadequate resources and facilities. People of Zomba feel increasingly uncomfortable to move around town after sunset, as streets are dark and unlit.

The main causes for inadequate security and safety are:

- Rising number of crime cases as a result of poverty and high unemployment
- Insufficient police patrols
- Insufficient Police Listening Units
- Insufficient community policing
- Inadequate street lightning

15. Low income and high unemployment

In the Municipality unemployment figures are disconcertingly high and household incomes low. The main causes for low income and high unemployment are:

- High dependence on public sector employment; loss of capital function and thus shrinking public sector employment
- No industrial/manufacturing base
- High dependence on small scale trading activities

3. Strategic Framework, Projects and Programmes

The following table outlines the main issues, their causes and strategies, projects and programmes to overcome identified development issues outlined in the previous section. In various cases, strategies that were developed to tackle development issues, address more than one underlying cause at the same time. Crowded living condition, for example, was identified as one underlying cause of rising numbers of tuberculosis cases. Allocating and developing municipal land for housing represents a strategy, which contributes both to containing tuberculosis but also relieving the Municipality of its housing pressures. In cases as these, a reference is made to the development issue and corresponding strategy, where the project will eventually be situated.

ISSUE 1: HIGH INCIDENCES OF DISEASES

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
1	High incidences of diseases		To reduce incidences of diseases and improve the provision of health services		
1.1	Malaria	1.1.1 Existence of many mosquito breeding grounds; shortage of insecticides to undertake regular spraying of the Municipality's most affected areas	To reduce the annual number of Malaria cases in the Municipality	1.1.1 To destroy of mosquito breeding grounds	1.1.1 Undertake regular exercises to destroy breeding grounds, such as sealing of broken septic tanks, filling of open water areas, regular procurement and spraying of areas highly affected by Malaria
		1.1.2 Shortage of insecticide treated mosquito nets.		1.1.2 To increase the use of treated nets in most affected areas of the Municipality	1.1.2 Procurement of treated nets and distribution of nets at subsidised price in most affected areas
		1.1.3 Ignorance of simple means of malaria control		1.1.3 To disseminate knowledge on simple means of malaria control	1.1.3 Conduct awareness campaigns on malaria control (e.g. use of treated nets, cutting of grass, filling of open water areas etc.)
1.2	Tuberculosis	1.2.1 Ignorance of first symptoms and causes of the disease	to reduce the annual number of TB cases in the Municipality	1.2.1 Increase knowledge and awareness on TB, prevention and treatment	1.2.1 Conduct awareness campaigns on TB, ways of infection, seriousness of the disease and need for early medical treatment
		1.2.2 Crowded living conditions		1.2.2 To improve the living conditions and help decongest high density housing areas	1.2.2 Allocate and develop municipal land for housing, especially pro-poor housing projects (<i>see Strategy 5.2</i>)
1.3	Cholera	1.3.1 Poor sanitation and bad access to safe potable water	To reduce the annual number of cholera cases in the Municipality	1.3.1 To improve sanitation and access to safe potable water	1.3.1 Provide adequate numbers of pit latrines and septic tanks and their maintenance especially in high density housing areas (<i>see Strategy 3.2</i>). Provide adequate number of communal water points (<i>see Strategy 13.1</i>)
		1.3.2 Low awareness of causes of the disease (poor sanitation and personal & domestic hygiene)		1.3.2 To create better awareness of the disease and its causes	1.3.2 Conduct awareness campaigns on cholera, its causes and symptoms (incl. importance of personal/domestic hygiene and sanitation)

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
1.4	General health	1.4.1 Poor health services	To improve access to free of charge health care	1.4.1 To improve access to health services especially free of charge health care	1.4.1 Upgrading of health facilities
		1.4.2 Lack of Under-Five-Clinic Services		1.4.2 To improve access to health services especially for the children	1.4.2 Construction of new Under-Five-Clinic

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders/Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
1.1	Malaria							
1.1.1		Malaria Control Programme	Undertake regular exercises to destroy breeding grounds, such as sealing of broken septic tanks, filling of open water areas, regular procurement and spraying of areas highly affected by Malaria	Communities	All wards	2007-2012, annually	7,000,000	ZMA
1.2.1	Procurement of treated nets and distribution of nets at subsidised price in most affected areas							
1.1.3	Conduct awareness campaigns on malaria control (e.g. use of treated nets, cutting of grass, filling of open water areas etc.)							
1.2	Tuberculosis							
1.2.1		Tuberculosis Control and Monitoring Programme	Conduct awareness campaigns on TB, ways of infection, seriousness of the disease and need for early medical treatment	Communities and TB patients	All wards	2007-2012 ongoing	5,000,000	ZMA

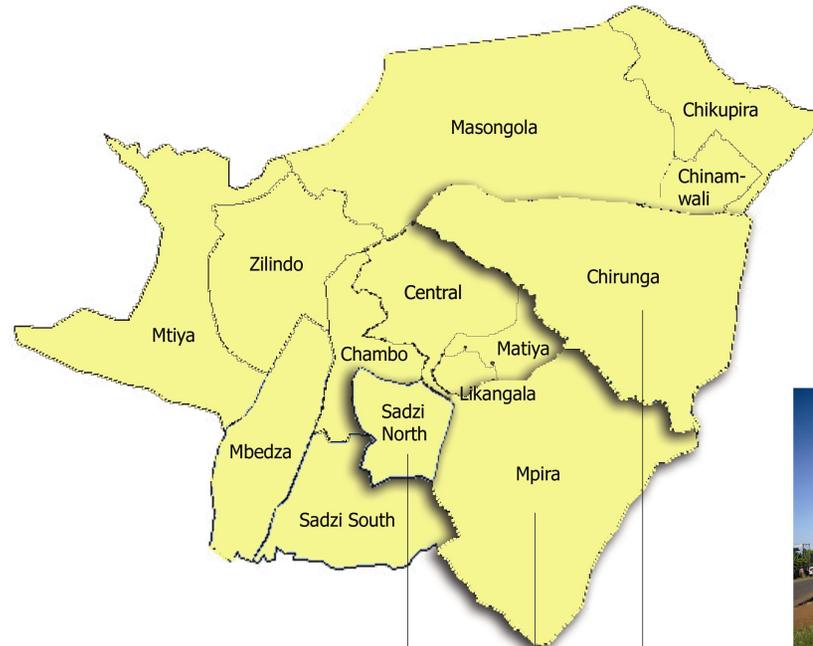
1.2.2			Allocate and develop municipal land for housing, especially pro-poor housing projects (<i>see Project 5.2</i>)					
1.3	Cholera							
1.3.1		Cholera Control Programme	Provide adequate numbers of pit latrines and septic tanks and their maintenance especially in high-density housing areas (<i>see Projects 3.2 and 3.7</i>). Provide adequate number of communal water points (<i>see Project 13.1</i>)	see Projects 3.2, 3.7 and 13.1				
1.3.2			Conduct awareness campaigns on cholera, its causes and symptoms (incl. importance of personal/domestic hygiene and sanitation)	Communities	All wards	2007-2012, annually	2,000,000	ZMA/ District Health Office
1.4	General health							
1.4.1		Upgrading of Matawale Health Centre; Sadzi Clinic	Upgrading of health facilities: Matawale Health Centre to hospital, Sadzi Clinic to Health Centre	Communities	Sadzi North, Chirunga Ward	2008-2009; 2009-2010	45,000,000; 145,000,000	ZMA/ Ministry of Health
1.4.2		Thundu Under Five Clinic	Construction of new Under-Five-Clinic	Communities	Mpira Ward	2010	10,000,000	ZMA

HEALTH PROJECTS

1.1 Malaria Control Programme
2007-2011, annually, all wards

1.2 Tuberculosis Control and Monitoring Programme
2007-2011, annually, all wards

1.3 Cholera Control Programme
2007-2011, annually, all wards



1.4.1 Upgrading of Sadzi Clinic
2009-2010, Sadzi North Ward

1.4.2 Construction of Thundu Under-Five-Clinic
2010, Mpira Ward

1.4.1 Upgrading of Matawale Health Centre
2008-2009, Chirunga Ward



ISSUE 2: HIGH HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

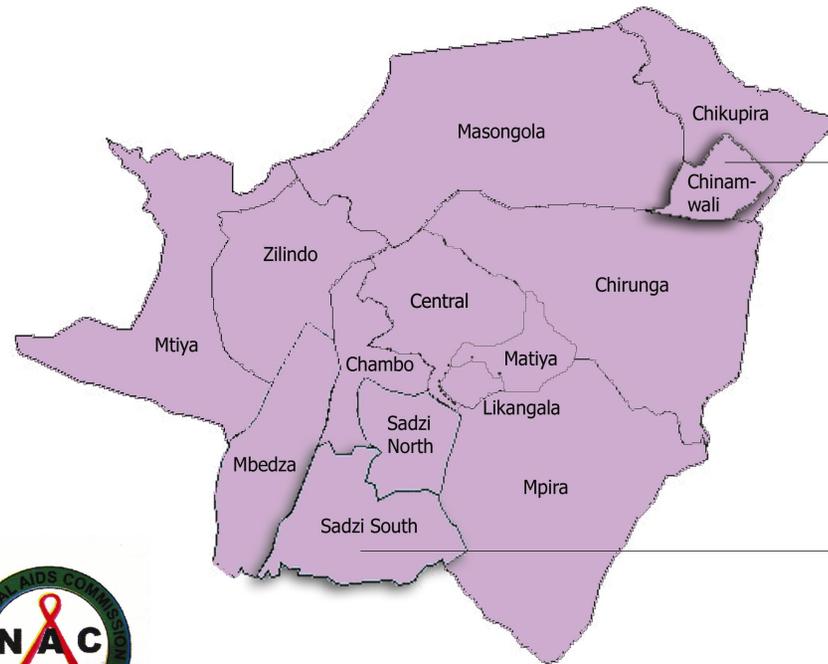
NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
2	High HIV/AIDS prevalence	2.1 Unprotected sex; sexual intercourse at a very early age; existence of high risk groups in the Municipality	To reduce the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the Municipality	2.1 To induce a change in current sexual behaviours towards safer practices including encouraging sex at later age	2.1 Conduct awareness campaigns on HIV and AIDS especially among the young people (between 11 and 16), and high risk groups (University students, police and military)
		2.2 Mother to child transmission		2.2 To lower the annual number of mother to child transmission	2.2 Widely disseminate information on MTC and means of prevention; encourage pregnant mothers to attend antenatal clinics
		2.3 Increased incidences of rape cases and cases of sexual exploitation		2.3 To increase the number of reported rape and sexual exploitation cases	2.3 Sensitising the public to report rape and cases of sexual exploitation; establish (anonymous) platform/forum/consultative service for victims
		2.4 Increasing number of commercial sex workers		2.4 To encourage the use of condoms by commercial sex workers	2.4 Regularly sensitise and encourage commercial sex workers in the use of condoms by assigned 'social worker'; disseminate condoms to sex workers on regular basis

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
2.1		HIV/AIDS Municipal Awareness Campaign	Conduct awareness campaigns on HIV and AIDS especially among the young people (between 11 and 16), women/mothers-to-be (MTC) and high risk groups (University students, police and military)	Communities	All wards	2007-2012; annually	15,000,000	NAC/ZMA
2.2		MTC Municipal Awareness Campaign	Widely disseminate information on MTC and means of prevention; encourage pregnant mothers to attend antenatal clinics	This project is part of project 2.1				

2.3		Victim Support Programme	Sensitising the public to report rape and cases of sexual exploitation; establish (anonymous) platform/forum/consultative service for victims	Communities	All wards	2007-2012	2,500,000	Police/ZMA
2.4		Commercial Sex Worker Support Programme	Regularly sensitise and encourage commercial sex workers in the use of condoms by assigned 'social worker'; disseminate condoms to sex workers on regular basis	Commercial Sex Workers	All wards	2007-2012; annually	5,000,000	ZMA

HIV/AIDS and OVC PROJECTS



2.2 MTC Municipal Awareness Campaign
2007-2011, annually, all wards,
this project is part of Project 2.1

2.3 Victim Support Programme
2007-2011, all wards

2.4 Commercial Sex Worker Support Programme
2007-2011, all wards

6.2 OVC Support Programme
2007-2011, all wards, Chinamwali and Sadzi
South Wards

6.3 CBO Training and Monitoring Scheme
2007-2011, all wards



2.1 HIV/AIDS Municipal Awareness Campaign
2007-2011, annually, all wards

ISSUE 3: POOR SANITATION

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

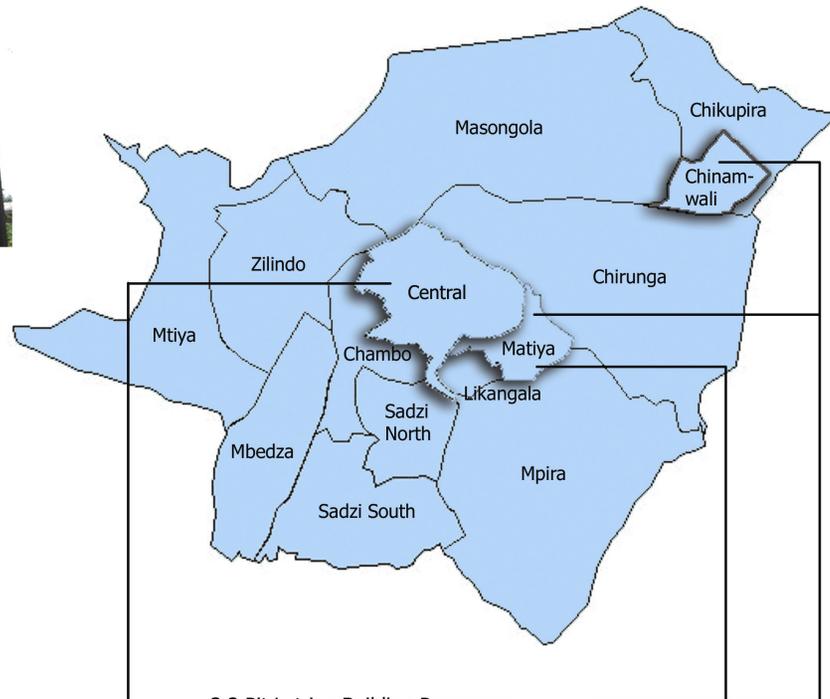
NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
3	Poor Sanitation	3.1 Over-crowdedness of housing areas	To improve the sanitary condition in the Municipality	3.1 To decongest high density housing areas	3.1 To allocate and develop municipal land for housing, especially pro-poor housing projects (<i>see Strategy 5.2</i>)
		3.2 Unplanned settlements with inadequate sanitary condition		3.2 To improve the sanitary conditions in unplanned, high density settlements	3.2 To provide adequate numbers of pit latrines and their maintenance especially in high density housing areas
		3.3 Unhygienic personal and domestic practices		3.3 To improve the community's understanding of the importance of personal/domestic hygiene	3.3 Conduct awareness campaign on the importance of personal/domestic hygiene
		3.4 Shortage of refuse dust bins in low-density housing areas		3.4 To increase the number of households with refuse bins	3.4 Provide refuse dust bins to households in high-density areas
		3.5 Lack of skip carriers in high-density and traditional housing areas; i.e. no central refuse collection points		3.5 To solve the problem of indiscriminate dumping and burning of solid waste	3.5 Establish refuse collection points in all high-density and traditional housing areas; put into place skips and collect refuse on a regular basis
		3.6 Lack of dumping site space and recycling facilities at Five Miles		3.6 To improve the functionality of the dumping site at Five Miles	3.6 Extend dumping site ground at Five Miles, and to put into place a recycling system to produce and sell manure; fence off the dumping site
		3.7 Insufficient capacity and number of sewer lines		3.7 To improve capacity and increase the number of sewer lines	3.7 Extend sewer lines to places not currently serviced
		3.8 Shortage of public toilets		3.8 To improve the supply of public toilets in the Municipality	3.8 Put into place a public toilet building scheme and establish alternative ways of running them (e.g. as private businesses)
		3.9 Lack of vacuum tanker to service septic tanks		3.9 To ensure regular emptying of septic tanks	3.9 Procurement of vacuum tanker
		3.10 Lack of security at Sewage Treatment Works/Chikanda		3.10 To improve security and safety at site	3.10 Fence off Sewage Treatment Works Site at Chikanda

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders/Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
3.1		Municipal Housing Development Programme	Allocate and develop municipal land for housing, especially pro-poor housing projects	see Project 5.1				
3.2		Pit Latrine Building Scheme	Provide adequate numbers of pit latrines and their maintenance especially in high density housing areas	Communities	Chikanda ; Chinamwali	2008-2009; 2009-2010	10,000,000	ZMA
3.3		Hygiene Awareness Campaign	Conduct awareness campaign on the importance of personal/domestic hygiene	Communities	All wards	2007-2012, annually	5,000,000	ZMA
3.4		Dust Bin Project	Provide refuse dust bins to households in high-density areas	Communities	Permanent Housing Areas	2007-2008	5,000,000	ZMA
3.5		Better Waste Management Project	Establish refuse collection points in all high-density and traditional housing areas; purchase 1 skip carriers; put into place 20 skips and collect refuse on a regular basis	Communities	High-density/traditional housing areas, markets	2007-2008	20,000,000	ZMA
3.6		Five Miles Dumping Site Upgrading	Upgrade dumping site ground at Five Miles, and to put into place a recycling system to produce and sell compost manure; fence premises	Communities	Five Miles	2008-2009	50,000,000	ZMA
3.7		Sewer Line Extension Project	Extend sewer lines to places not currently serviced	Communities	Permanent Housing Areas	2007-2012	200,000,000	ZMA

3.8		Public Toilet Building Scheme	Put into place a public toilet building scheme and establish alternative ways of running them (e.g. as private businesses)	Communities	Central Ward	2007-2008	10,000,000	ZMA
3.9		Vacuum Tanker Procurement	Procurement of vacuum tanker	Communities	ZMA	2008-2009	12,000,000	ZMA
3.10		Sewage Treatment Works Project	Fencing of Sewage Treatment Works Site at Chikanda	Communities	Chikanda	2008	15,000,000	ZMA

SANITATION PROJECTS



3.3 Hygiene Awareness Campaign
2007-2011, annually, all wards

3.4 Dust Bin Project
2007-2008, Permanent Housing Areas

3.5 Better Waste Management Project
2007-2008, High-Density/Traditional Housing Areas, Markets

3.6 Five Miles Dumping Site Upgrading
2008-2009, Five Miles

3.7 Sewer Line Extension Project
2007-2011, Permanent Housing Areas

3.9 Vacuum Tanker Procurement
2008-2009



3.2 Pit Latrine Building Programme
2008-2010, Chikanda/Matiya Ward, Chinamwali Ward

3.8 Public Toilet Building Scheme
2007-2008, Central Ward

3.10 Sewage Treatment Works Project
2008, Chikanda/Matiya Ward

ISSUE 4: LOW QUALITY EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

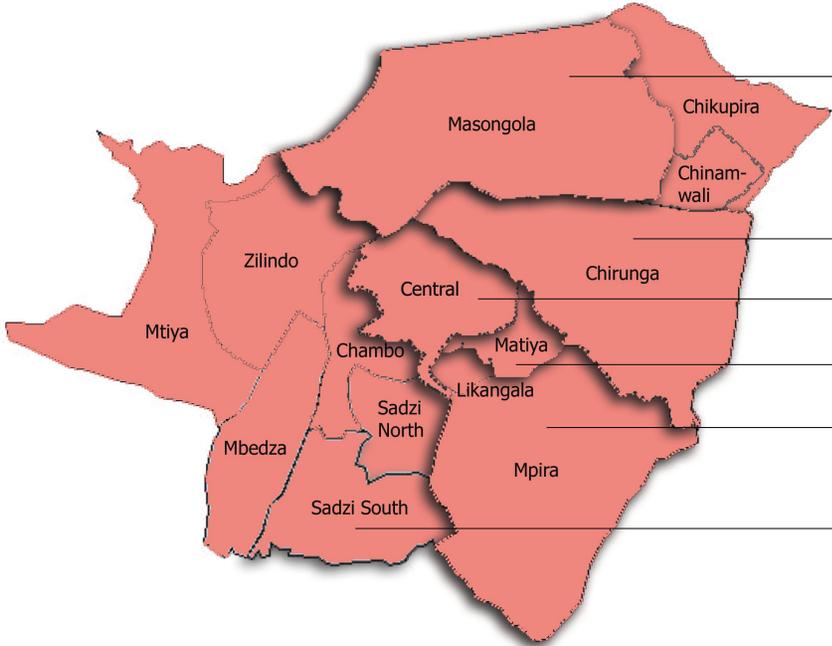
NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
4	Low quality education and educational facilities	4.1 Shortage of primary school classrooms; existing facilities are in a state of disrepair	To improve quality of primary and secondary school education	4.1 To increase the number of primary schools and to improve the maintenance of existing facilities	4.1 Extend existing schools in most needed areas; put into place school maintenance programme for all primary schools with help of communities
		4.2 Shortage of secondary schools		4.2 To increase the number of secondary schools	4.2 Co-operate with Ministry of Education and lobby for the building of two additional secondary school serving exclusively for Municipal residents
		4.3 Inadequate instructional materials		4.3 To ensure adequate provision and maintenance of instructional material in primary schools	4.3 Review current demand for instructional materials of each primary school, provide adequate teaching material and include community in provision and maintenance
		4.4 Inadequate school furniture and equipment		4.4 To ensure adequate provision with school furniture/equipment and its maintenance in primary schools	4.4 Review current demand for school furniture/equipment of each primary school; provide adequate furniture/equipment and include community in provision and maintenance
		4.5 Poor sanitary conditions due to lack of toilet facilities and water points; poor maintenance of existing facilities		4.5 To improve sanitary condition of primary schools	4.5 Review current demand for toilets and water points of each primary school; provide adequate facilities and include community in provision and maintenance
		4.6 Inadequate teacher training and supervision		To improve access to teacher training and monitoring of teaching standards	Provide regular INSETs and orientation for teachers, put into place monitoring programme for quality of teaching

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
4.1		Primary Schools Extension Project	Extension of existing schools in most needed areas; Putting into place school maintenance programme for all primary schools with help of communities	Communities	Matiya ward, Mpira ward, Central ward, Masongola ward, Chirunga ward	2007-2012	120,000,000	Ministry of Education
4.2		Secondary Schools Building Project	Co-operation with Ministry of Education and lobbying for the building of two additional secondary school serving exclusively for Municipal residents	Communities	Chirunga; Sadzi South	2007-2008	100,000,000	Ministry of Education
4.3		More Teaching Materials Project	Review current demand for instructional materials of each primary school, provide adequate teaching material and include community in provision and maintenance	Communities	All schools	2007-2012	15,000,000	Ministry of Education & ZMA
4.4		Better School Furniture Project	Review current demand for school furniture/equipment of each primary school; provide adequate furniture/equipment and include community in provision and maintenance	Communities	All schools	2007-2012	15,000,000	Ministry of Education & ZMA
4.5		Better School Sanitation Project	Review current demand for toilets and water points of each primary school; provide adequate facilities and include community in provision and maintenance	Communities	All schools	2007-2012	12,000,000	Ministry of Education & ZMA

4.6		Teacher Training Project	Provision of regular INSETs and orientation for teachers, put into place monitoring programme for quality of teaching	Teachers	All schools	2007-2012, annually	10,000,000	Ministry of Education

EDUCATION PROJECTS



4.1 Primary School Extension Project
2007-2011, Central, Chirunga, Masongola, Matiya and Mpira Wards

4.2 Secondary Schools Building Project
2007-2011, Chirunga and Sadzi South Wards

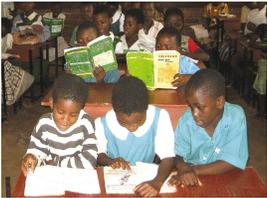


4.3 More Teaching Materials Project
2007-2011, annually, all schools

4.4 Better School Furniture Project
2007-2011, all schools

4.5 Better School Sanitation Project
2007-2011, all schools

4.6 Teacher Training Project
2007-2011, annually, all schools



**ISSUE 5: ILLEGAL DEVELOPMENTS AND POOR PHYSICAL CONDITION OF
ILLEGAL SETTLEMENTS**

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
5	Illegal developments & poor physical condition of illegal settlements	5.1 High population growth rates	To curb illegal developments and improve the living condition in unplanned settlements	5.1 To sensitise population on family planning methods	5.1 To develop and undertake a family planning sensitisation campaign
		5.2 No serviced vacant plots available		5.2 To improve the availability of vacant, serviced plots	5.2 Identify land for housing, especially pro-poor housing, survey and demarcate plots, formulate layout plans for these areas, put into place basic services (incl. access roads, water, electricity, sanitation); private sector involvement.
		5.3 No up-to-date urban structure plan in place to guide orderly development		5.3 To provide adequate planning documents to guide spatial development in the Municipality	5.3 Develop an up-to-date urban structure plan for the Municipality jointly with Physical Planning, and detailed plans for areas/sectors with special planning need
		5.4 Lack of development control, inadequate inspections and patrols		5.4 To improve development control, inspections and patrols	5.4 Reconcile roles of Municipality and Physical Planning and develop joint strategy with regards to development control;
		5.5 Illegal land allocation by local chiefs		5.5 To improve the dialogue between the Municipal Assembly and the chiefs	5.5 Include chiefs in allocation/development of land for housing (see strategy 5.1), and urban structure planning process (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>)
		5.6 Proliferation of urban agriculture		5.6 To better control the proliferation of urban agriculture	5.6 Together with community and stakeholders (e.g. physical planning) agree on approach towards urban agriculture. Provide designation in Urban Structure Plan accordingly (<i>see Strategy 5.3 and Strategy 10.2</i>).

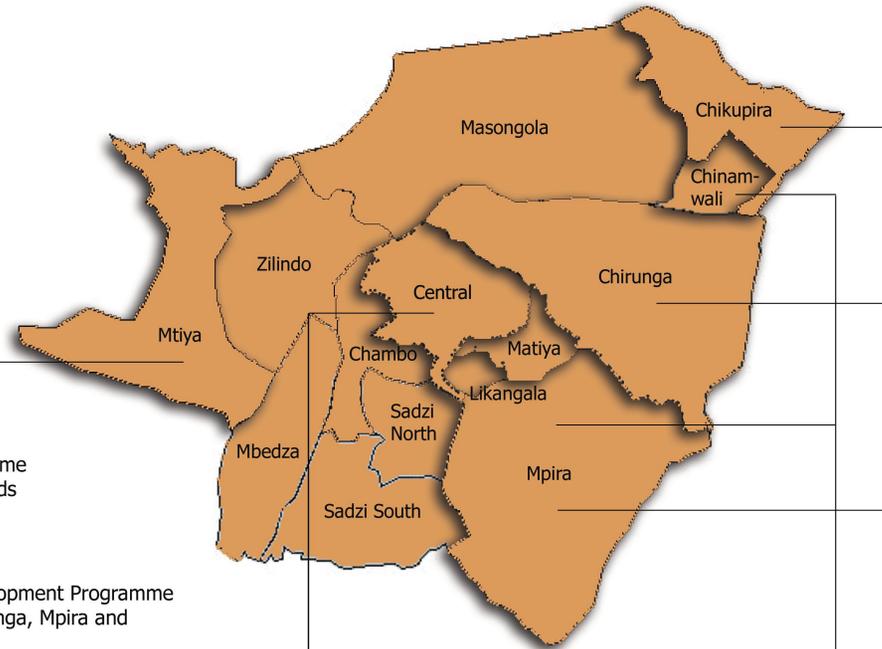
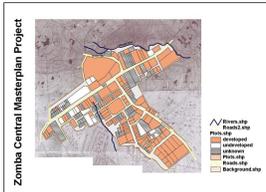
		5.7 No human and financial capacity to upgrade unplanned settlements		5.7 To improve human and financial capacity to upgrade unplanned settlements	5.7 Undertake study on unplanned settlements in the Municipality with the help of DED and establish scope and types of interventions needed. Write funding application and acquire funding for unplanned settlement upgrading programme.
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PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization	
5.1		Family Planning Programme	Conduct family planning information campaign	Communities	All wards	2007-2012, annually	5,000,000	ZMA	
5.2		Municipal Housing Development Programme	Identification of land for housing, especially pro-poor housing, survey and demarcate plots, formulate layout plans for these areas, put into place basic services (incl. access roads, water, electricity, sanitation); private sector involvement.	Communities	Mtiya, Mpira, Chirunga, Chikupira	2007-2008	330,000,000	ZMA with Physical Planning	
5.3		Urban Structure Planning Project	Development of an up-to-date urban structure plan for the Municipality, and detailed plans for areas/sectors with special planning need	Communities	All wards	2007-2008	300,000	ZMA with Physical Planning	
5.4		Better Development Control Project	Reconciliation of roles of ZMA and Physical Planning and develop joint strategy with regards to development control	Communities	All wards	2007	50,000	ZMA with Physical Planning	
5.5		Urban Development and Chiefs Project	Include chiefs in allocation/development of land for housing and urban structure planning process	Project to be part of Projects 5.2 and 5.3					

5.6		Urban Agriculture Project	Together with community and stakeholders (e.g. physical planning) agree on approach towards urban agriculture, e.g. recognise urban agriculture as necessary but transitional use. Provide designation in Urban Structure Plan accordingly (<i>see Project 5.3</i>).	Communities	All wards	2007-2008	200,000	ZMA with Physical Planning
5.7		Slum Upgrading Project	Undertake study on unplanned settlements in the Municipality with the help of DED and establish scope and types of interventions needed. Prepare layout plans. Write funding application and acquire funding for unplanned settlement upgrading programme.	Communities	Chikanda, Chinamwali, Sogoja	2007-2012	155,000,000	ZMA with Physical Planning
5.8		Urban Design Masterplan Project	Undertake SWOT analysis on Urban Design Issues in Zomba CBD; Draw up masterplan for the area including detailed maps with urban design solutions to current problems; secure funding for implementation of plan	Communities	Zomba Central Ward	2007-2008	20,000	ZMA with Physical Planning

PLANNING PROJECTS



5.1 Family Planning Programme
2007-2011, annually, all wards

5.2 Municipal Housing Development Programme
2007-2008, Chikupira, Chirunga, Mpira and Mtiya Wards

5.3 Urban Structure Planning Project
2007, all wards

5.4 Better Development Control Project
2007, all wards

5.6 Urban Agriculture Project
2007-2008, all wards

5.7 Slum Upgrading Project
2007-2011, Chikanda/Mpira Wards, Chinamwali and Sogoja/XX wards

5.8 Urban Design Masterplan Project
2007, Central Ward

ISSUE 6: INADEQUATE SUPPORT TO ORPHANS AND OTHER VULNERABLE CHILDREN

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
6	Inadequate support to orphans and other vulnerable children	6.1 Increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children due to HIV/AIDS pandemic	To improve support to orphans and other vulnerable children	6.1 To induce a change in current sexual behaviours towards safer practices including encouraging sex at later age (objective 2.1)	6.1 See all strategies addressing Development Issue 2 High HIV/AIDS prevalence
		6.2 Lack of financial and human capacity of households to care for rising numbers of orphans		6.2 To increase financial and human capacity of CBOs to fill gap in OVC care	6.2 Providing OVC Support Programme, comprising of construction of early childhood centres and feeding programme run by CBOs
		6.3 Lack of transparency and accountability of CBOs		6.3 To increase transparency, accountability and effectiveness of OVC support groups	6.3 Training and monitoring of CBOs and support groups to promote transparency, accountability and effectiveness of projects

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
6.1		HIV/AIDS Municipal Awareness Campaign	Conduct awareness campaigns on HIV and AIDS especially among the young people (between 11 and 16), women/mothers-to-be (MTC) and high risk groups (University students, police and military)	see Project 2.1				
6.2		OVC Support Programme	OVC Support Programme, comprising of construction of two early childhood centres, feeding programme (run by CBOs), skills training	Communities	Chinamwali and Sadzi	2007-2012	100,000,000	ZMA/NAC

6.3		CBO Training and Monitoring Scheme	Training and monitoring of CBOs and support groups to promote transparency, accountability and effectiveness of projects	Communities	ZMA	2007-2012	75,000,000	ZMA/NAC

FOR PROJECT MAP SEE HIV/AIDS AND OVC PROJECTS UNDER ISSUE 2

ISSUE 7: POOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT SYSTEM

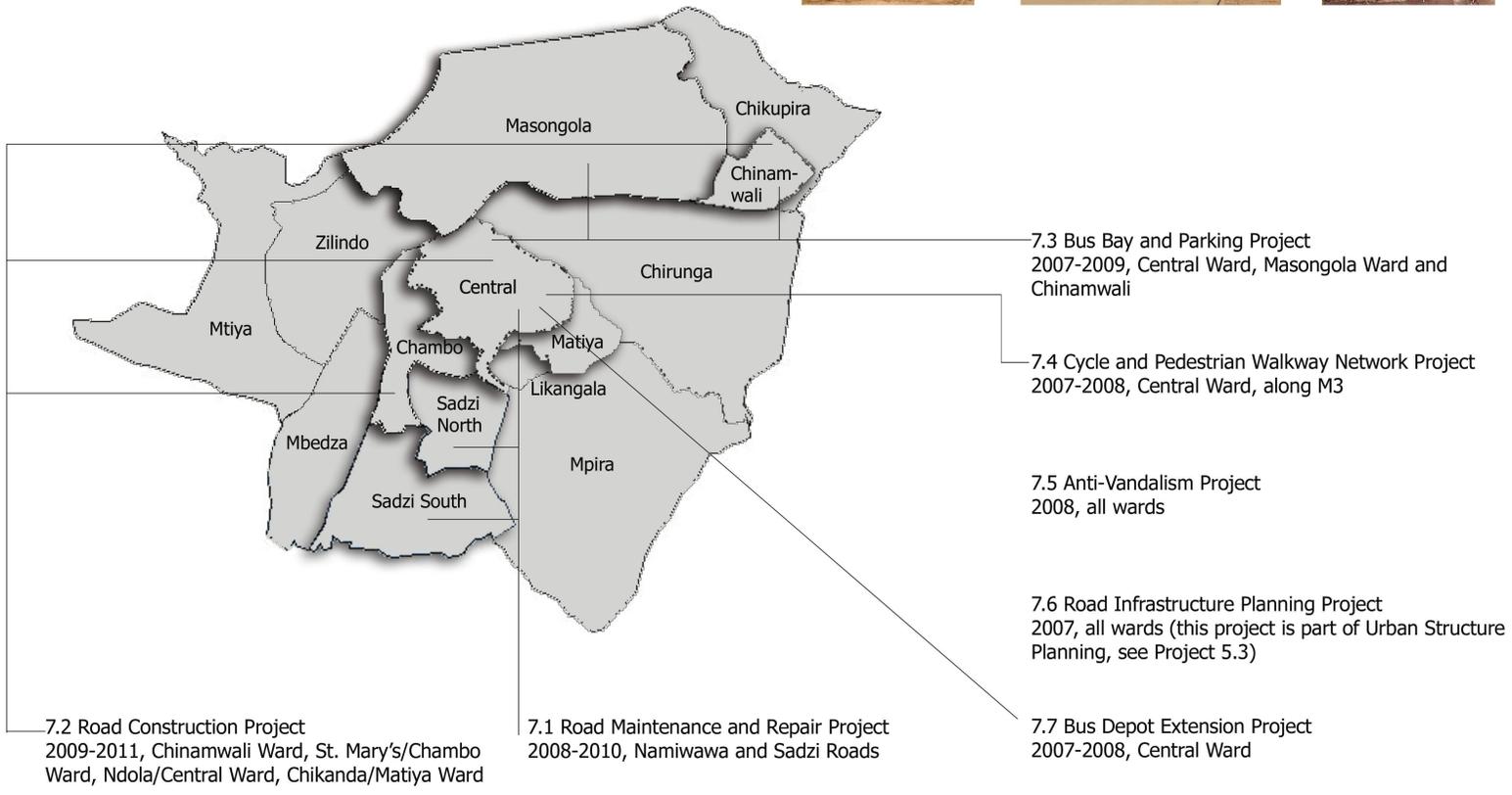
STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
7	Poor Road infrastructure and transport system	7.1 Lack of maintenance of roads & drainage systems	To improve road infrastructure	7.1 To improve the condition of existing paved roads and drainage systems	7.1 Regularly maintain/repair roads and drainage systems, especially in the central areas of Zomba
		7.2 Inadequate paved roads and drainage systems		7.2 To increase the number of paved roads and roads with drainage system	7.2 Construct new paved roads and drainage systems especially in high-density areas/unplanned settlements
		7.3 Inadequate bus bays/stops and parking areas		7.3 To solve the problem of inadequate bus bays and parking areas, especially in central areas of town	7.3 Designate and provide additional bus bays and parking areas especially in central areas of town
		7.4 Lack of cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways		7.4 To improve the provision with cycle tracks and pedestrian walkways, esp. in central areas of town	7.4 Plan and construct cycle and pedestrian walkway network in central area of town (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>)
		7.5 Vandalism of road furniture		7.5 To prevent street vandalism	7.5 Conduct awareness campaigns on the evils of street vandalism
		7.6 Lack of coherent approach to road infrastructure improvement and management by NRA and ZMA		7.6 To provide a coherent approach to road and transport management and maintenance for the whole of the Municipality	7.6 As part of the urban structure plan (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>) put into place a coherent plan, mapping out road infrastructure, traffic management, cycle track and pedestrian walkway network, maintenance and construction and responsibilities (NRA<->ZMA)
		7.7 Congestion of Namiwawa Road due to illegal parking of local minibuses		7.7 To relieve Namiwawa Road of traffic congestion	7.7 Extend bus depot for local minibuses

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
7.1		Road Maintenance and Repair Project	Regular maintenance and repair of roads and drainage systems, especially in the central areas of Zomba	Communities	Namiwawa and Sadzi Roads	2008-2010	650,000,000	ZMA
7.2		Road Construction Project	Construction of new paved roads and drainage systems in residential areas	Communities	Chinamwali, St. Mary's, Ndola, Chikanda	2008-2011	400,000,000	ZMA
7.3		Bus Bay and Parking Project	Designation and provision of additional bus bays and parking areas especially in central areas of town	Communities	Central, Masongola, Chinamwali	2007-2009	150,000,000	ZMA
7.4		Cycle and Pedestrian Walkway Network Project	Planning and construction of cycle and pedestrian walkway network in central area of town	Communities	Central Ward, along M3	2007-2008	150,000,000	ZMA
7.5		Anti-Vandalism Project	Conduct awareness campaigns on the evils of street vandalism	Communities	All wards	2008	50,000,000	ZMA
7.6		Road Infrastructure Planning Project	As part of the urban structure plan put into place a coherent plan, mapping out road infrastructure, traffic management, cycle track and pedestrian walkway network, maintenance and construction and responsibilities (NRA<->ZMA)	This Project will be undertaken as part of Project 5.3				
7.7		Bus Depot Extension Project	Prepare layout plan for extending bus depot to cater for local buses; construct extension	Communities	Central Ward	2007-2008	15,000,000	ZMA

ROAD AND TRANSPORT PROJECTS



ISSUE 8: POOR STATE OF SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
8	Poor state of sports and recreation facilities	8.1 Lack of maintenance of public sports and recreation facilities	To provide municipal citizens with good quality sports and recreation facilities	8.1 To improve the maintenance of public sports and recreational facilities	8.1 Put into place a maintenance scheme of sports and recreation facilities and upgrade existing facilities (incl. school facilities, Community Ground Centre, Zomba Recreation Park)
		8.2 Inadequate number of public sports and recreation facilities		8.2 To improve the provision of public sports and recreation facilities	8.2 Construct new sports and recreation facilities in wards with the greatest demand for such facilities

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
8.1.1		Community Centre Ground Upgrading Project	Planning and upgrading of Community Ground Centre (incl. construction of stalls and hall for weddings/functions)	Communities	Central Ward	2007-2009	150,000,000	ZMA
8.1.2		Mulunguzi Cottage Upgrading Project	Planning and upgrading of Mulunguzi Cottage	Communities	Chirunga Ward	2007-2009	20,000,000	ZMA
8.1.3		Zomba Recreation Park Upgrading Project	Planning and implementation of improvement measures, establish dialogue with current (illegal) users of park	Communities	Chambo Ward	2007-2009	10,000,000	ZMA

8.1.4		School Sports Ground Upgrading Project	Upgrading of existing sports facilities at 11 primary schools	School students	All wards	2007-2009	16,000,000	ZMA
8.2		Sports Facility Construction Project	Planning and construction of football and netball pitches at Ndangopuma PS, Chalomwe PS and Chiperoni PS	School students	Masongola, Central Ward	2007-2009	20,000,000	ZMA

SPORTS AND RECREATION PROJECTS

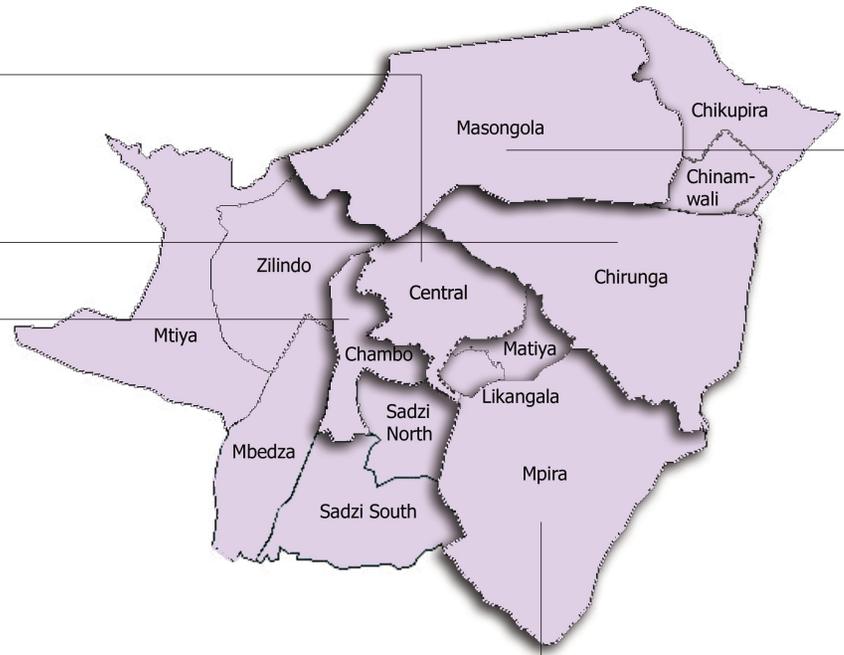
8.1.1 Community Centre Ground Upgrading Project
2007-2009, Central Ward

8.1.2 Mulunguzi Cottage Upgrading Project
2007-2009, Chirunga Ward

8.1.3 Zomba Recreation Park Upgrading Project
2007-2009, Chambo Ward

8.1.4 School Sports Ground Upgrading Project
2007-2009, all wards

8.2 Sports Facility Construction Project
2007-2009, Masongola and Mpira Wards



ISSUE 9: UNDERDEVELOPED TOURISM SECTOR

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

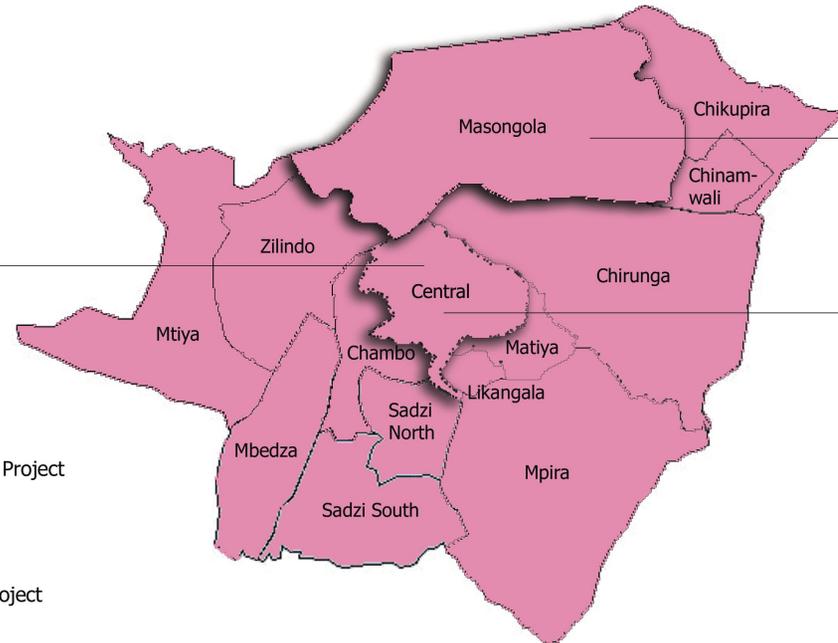
NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
9	Under-developed tourist sector	9.1 Lack of concerted effort to develop tourism in Zomba on local level	To turn Zomba into a prime cultural tourist destination of Malawi	9.1 To improve joint efforts for developing tourism on a local level	9.1 Bring together and have local stakeholders participate in the development of tourism in Zomba
		9.2 Lack of priority to develop Zomba as a tourist destination on national level		9.2 To make tourism development a local matter	9.2 Develop a local tourism strategy to promote Zomba as a tourism destination
		9.3 Significance of cultural tourism potential is underestimated and under-utilised		9.3 To fully appreciate and utilise Zomba's cultural tourism potential	9.3 Take stock of colonial heritage in Zomba, prepare and submit application to UNESCO (and others) to fully restore all colonial buildings in Zomba
		9.4 Focus on conference but not individual tourism		9.4 To make Zomba and surroundings more accessible to individual tourism	9.4 Take stock of tourism facilities and attractions, produce informational material for tourists (e.g. maps and brochures)
		9.5 Inadequate tourism facilities, incl. curio market, tourist information and internet cafe		9.5 To improve facilities for tourists	9.5 Develop tourism hot-spot within a central location within town, accommodating a curio market, tourist information and internet café

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
9.1		Tourism Committee Project	Bring together local stakeholders and form tourism committee for tourism promotion in Zomba	Communities	All wards	2007	20,000	ZMA jointly with DED
9.2		Tourism Strategy Project	Development of local tourism strategy to promote Zomba as a tourism destination	Communities	All wards	2007	n/a	ZMA jointly with DED

9.3		Colonial Heritage Study and Restoration Project	Colonial heritage study in Zomba, preparation and submission of application to UNESCO (and other donors) to fully restore all colonial buildings in Zomba	Communities	All wards	2007	10,000	ZMA jointly with DED
9.4		Tourism Promotion Project	Production of informational material for tourists, including maps and brochures of Zomba and the Plateau	Communities	All wards	2007	100,000	ZMA jointly with DED
9.5		Tourist Hotspot Project	Planning and construction of tourism hotspot at a central location within town, accommodating a curio market, tourist information and internet café	Communities	All wards	2008	30,000,000	ZMA jointly with DED

TOURISM PROJECTS



9.1 Tourism Committee Project
2007, all wards

9.2 Tourism Strategy Project
2007, all wards

9.3 Colonial Heritage Study and Restoration Project
2007, Masongola Ward, Central Ward

9.4 Tourism Promotion Project
2007, all wards

9.5 Tourism Hotspot Project
2007-2008, Central Ward



ISSUE 10: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

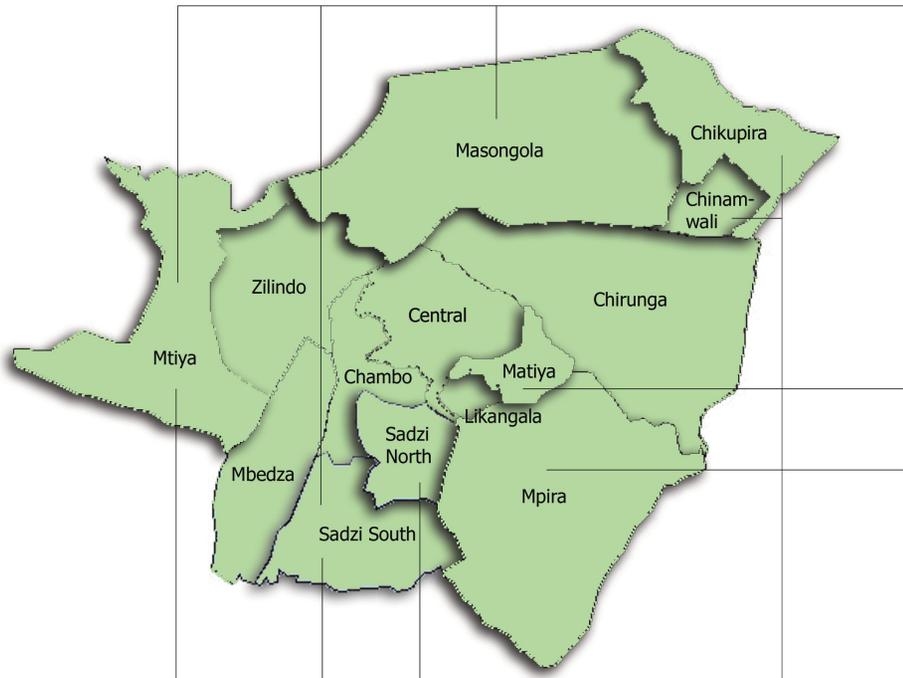
NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
10	Environmental degradation	10.1 Deforestation and illegal cutting of trees	To slow down and gradually reverse environmental degradation	10.1 To better control illegal cutting down of trees	10.1 Review and increase number of forest rangers; put into place enforcement measures; inform local community about these measures
		10.2 Lack of alternative to wood and charcoal as energy sources		10.2 To improve the provision of wood and charcoal from designated fuel farms	10.2 Re-designate fuel farms as part of Urban Structure Planning (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>) and put into place reforestation programmes jointly with local community
		10.3 Extensive littering and poor waste management		10.3 To avoid littering and improve waste management	10.3 <i>See Strategies 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6</i>
		10.4 Illegal conversion of former forest areas into urban agriculture		10.4 To re-claim former forest areas from other uses, esp. urban agriculture	10.4 Develop and implement reforestation projects jointly with local community (<i>see Strategies 10.1 and 10.2</i>)

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
10.1		Reforestation Project	Planning of reforestation programme, planting of trees, recruitment and training of additional forest rangers		Mulunguzi and Likangala River Banks	2007-2012	3,000,000	ZMA
10.2		Fuel Farms Programme	Planning and construction of fuel farms (see project 5.3) and planting of trees; develop programme together with local community to sustainably reclaim areas encroached upon	Communities	Sadzi and Chiperoni Hills, Nkholoje, Mtiya, Mulunguzi	2007-2012	5,000,000	ZMA

10. 3		Nursery Development and Town Beautification Project	Upgrade Municipal nursery; Select areas for beautification, draw up plan and plant ornamental plants	Communities	All wards	2007-2012	10,000,000	ZMA

ENVIRONMENT AND WATER PROJECTS



10.1 Reforestation Project
2007-2011, Mulunguzi and Likangala River Banks

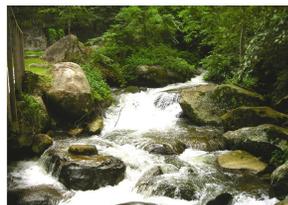
10.2 Fuel Farms Project
2007-2011, Sadzi Hill/Sadzi South, Chiperoni Hill/Mpira
Nkholoje/Mpira, Mtiya, Mulunguzi/Masongola

10.3 Nursery Development and Town Beautification Project
2007-2011, all wards

13.1 Communal Waterpoint Construction Project
2007-2011, Chinamwali, Mtiya, Sadzi North, Sadzi South,
Matiya and Chikupira Wards

13.2 Communal Waterpoint Committee Project
2007-2011, all wards

13.3 Anti-Vandalism Project
2007-2011, all wards



ISSUE 11: POOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND WEAK CIVIL SOCIETY

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
11	Poor local governance and weak civil society	11.1 Shortage of qualified staff, especially in higher ranks	To improve local governance and strengthen civil society	11.1 To increase the number of qualified staff, esp. of higher ranks and improve quality of existing staff	11.1 Analyse qualification gap of existing staff; recruit-qualified staff, esp. higher rank; train existing personnel.
		11.2 Lack of financial capacity for good-quality service delivery and maintenance of Municipal assets (incl. market maintenance)		11.2 To improve the financial capacity of ZMA for better-quality service delivery and maintenance of Municipal assets (<i>see Objective 12.4</i>)	11.2 Thoroughly analyse municipal income sources, identify improvements of income from existing sources and new sources of income; develop/implement plan.
		11.3 Lack of awareness on local governance issues & poor access to information		11.3 To improve the awareness on local governance issues and access to information	11.3 Put into place urban development plan and urban structure plan to guide municipal policies (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>).
		11.4 Inadequate office space, especially for Planning and Finance Department		11.4 To increase provision with municipal office space	11.4 Construct additional office blocks, especially for Planning and Finance Department
		11.5 Lack of training of community development committees & poor access to information regarding Municipal rights and duties by general public		11.5 Improve Community Development Committees' understanding of their roles in urban development and community's understanding of Municipal rights and duties	11.5 Provide training for Community Development Committees; prepare information material and undertake information campaign on Municipal rights and duties (e.g. brochure on housing development, city rates, costs of running Municipality/markets etc)

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
11.1		Staff Training and Recruitment Project	Qualification gap analysis of staff; recruitment-qualified staff, esp. higher rank; training of existing personnel.	ZMA	ZMA	2007-2008	30,000,000	ZMA
11.2		Municipal Income Project	Analysis of Municipal income source, identification of improvements of income from existing sources and new sources of income; development and implementation of improvement measures	ZMA	ZMA	2007-2009	1,500,000	ZMA
11.4		Municipal Office Block Project	Construct additional office blocks esp. for Planning & Development and Finance	ZMA	Masongola Ward	2008-2010	100,000,000	ZMA
11.5		Community Development Committee Training & Municipal Info Campaign	Training of Community Development Committees on their role in Community Development; Creation and dissemination of information material on municipal services and rights duties as well as citizen's rights and duties	Communities	All wards	2008-2009	10,000,000	ZMA with NICE

ISSUE 12: INADEQUATE MARKET FACILITIES

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
12	Inadequate market facilities	12.1 Poor planning of markets	To provide adequate market facilities	12.1 To improve existing market structures	12.1 Set building standards for Municipal markets (e.g. sealed surface, water access, waste collection point, minimum no. of bins etc.); Redesign and upgrade existing markets accordingly, rethink/reallocate market uses and spaces
		12.2 Poor maintenance of markets and poor market management		12.2 To improve maintenance of existing markets	12.2 Set maintenance standards/rules for vendors re hygiene and cleanliness; to be enforced by market management; train market management
		12.3 Limited market space		12.3 To increase the number of designated market areas	12.3 Identify suitable area(s) for additional market(s); prepare layout plan(s) for new market(s) as part of Urban Structure Plan (<i>see Strategy 5.3</i>); secure financial resources
		12.4 Inadequate financial resources for maintenance and construction of markets		12.4 To improve the availability of financial resources	12.4 Thoroughly analyse municipal income source, identify improvements of income from existing sources and new sources of income; develop/implement plan (<i>see Strategy 11.2</i>)

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
12.1		Market Upgrading Project	Set building standards for Municipal markets (e.g. sealed surface, water access, waste collection point, minimum no. of bins etc.); Redesign and upgrade existing markets accordingly, rethink/reallocate market uses and spaces	Communities	Chinamwali, Ngongomw a, Central markets	2007-2008	15,000,000	ZMA
12.2		Maintenance Standard Project	Set maintenance standards/rules for vendors hygiene and cleanliness; to be enforced by market management	Communities	All markets	2007-2008	50,000	ZMA
12.3		New Market Planning and Construction Project	Identification of suitable area(s) for additional market(s); prepare layout plan(s) for new market(s); secure financial resources for construction and maintenance (<i>see Project 11.2</i>)	Communities	Sadzi, Mpunga, Matawale, Fleamarket	2008-2011	200,000,000	ZMA with physical Planning

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS



12.1 Market Upgrading Project
2007-2008, Chinamwali Market, Ngongomwa Market, Central Markets

12.2 Maintenance Standard Project
2007-2008, all markets

12.3 New Market Planning and Construction Project
2008-2011, Sadzi Market, Mpunga Market, Matawale Market, Fleamarket

15.1 Agro-processing/Small-scale Industry Project
2007-2009, all wards

15.2 Small-scale Traders Support Programme
2008-2010, all wards

15.3 Tourism Development Project
all tourism projects, see tourism project map



ISSUE 13: INADEQUATE ACCESS TO CLEAN POTABLE WATER

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
13	Inadequate access to clean potable water	13.1 Inadequate provision of communal water points	To increase access to potable clean water	13.1 To increase the number of communal water points	13.1 Identify areas in the need of additional communal water points; construct new communal water points, map existing and planned new water points
		13.2 Poor management of communal water points		13.2 To improve management and maintenance of communal water points	13.2 Form new and train existing communal water point committees; closely involve local community.
		13.3 Vandalism of communal water points		13.3 To create awareness on costs of vandalism; create sense of ownership of communal water points.	13.3 Repair vandalised/broken water points; Conduct awareness campaign on costs of vandalism; plan maintenance and building of new communal water points closely with local community

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
13.1		Communal Waterpoint Construction Project	Identification of areas in the need of additional communal water points; construction of new communal water points. Plan maintenance and building of new communal water points closely with local community.	Communities	Chinamwali, Mtiya, Sadzi North, Sadzi South, Matiya Ward, Chikupira	2007-2012	10,000,000	ZMA, Southern Region Waterboard
13.2		Communal Water Point Committee Project	Form new and train existing communal water point committees; closely involve local community.	Communities	All wards	2007-2012	4,000,000	ZMA, Southern Region Waterboard

13.3		Anti-Vandalism Project	Repairing vandalised/broken water points; Awareness campaign on costs of vandalism	Communities	All wards	2007-2012	6,100,000	ZMA, Southern Region Waterboard

FOR PROJECT MAP SEE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER PROJECTS UNDER ISSUE 10

ISSUE 14: INADEQUATE SECURITY AND SAFETY

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/TARGET	STRATEGIES
14	Inadequate security and safety	14.1 Rising number of crime cases as a result of poverty and high unemployment	To make Zomba a safer and more secure town	14.1 To alleviate poverty and increase employment opportunities	14.1 See <i>Strategies 15.1 – 15.3</i> addressing unemployment and low income
		14.2 Insufficient police patrols		14.2 To intensify police patrols and community policing	14.2 Increase number of police patrols; create and train additional community policing structures esp. in crime prone areas of town
		14.3 Insufficient number of Police Listening Units		14.3 To increase number of Police Listening Units	14.3 Upgrade/create additional Police Listening Units
		14.4 Inadequate number of street lights		14.4 To increase number of street lights, especially in crime prone areas	14.4 Install street lights, especially in the central areas and along the main roads of town

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/Organization
14.1		Police Patrol Project	Install number of police patrols esp. in crime prone areas of town; Organise and train additional community policing structures	Communities	All wards	2007-2012	2,000,000	ZMA, Police
14.2		Listening Units Project	Upgrade Police Listening Units	Communities	Matawale, Mponga, 3 Miles, Old Naisi	2007-2008	3,000,000	ZMA, Police
14.3		Street Lights Project	Installation of street lights, especially in the central areas and along the main roads of town	Communities	All wards	2008-2010	50,000,000	ZMA

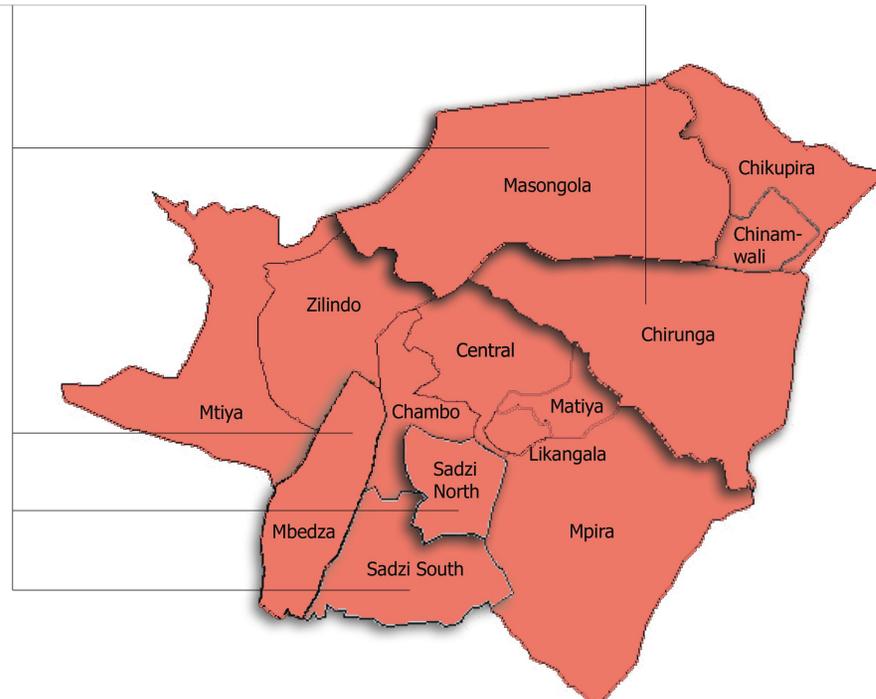
SECURITY AND SAFETY PROJECTS

14.1 Police Patrol Project
2007-2011, all wards



14.2 Listening Units Project
2007-2008, Matawale/Chirunga Ward, Mponga/Sadzi North,
3 Miles/Mbedza/Sadzi South Ward, Old Naisi/Masongola Ward

14.3 Street Lights Project
2008-2010, all wards



ISSUE 15: LOW INCOME AND HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

NO	ISSUE	CAUSE	MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVE	IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE/ TARGET	STRATEGIES
15	Low income and high unemployment	15.1 High dependence on public sector employment; loss of capital function and thus shrinking public sector employment	To improve household incomes and offer better and more diverse employment opportunities	15.1 To lessen the dependence on public sector employment	15.1 Develop tourism sector (see all Strategies addressing issue 9), agro-processing industries (see Strategy 15.2) and small scale trading activities (see Strategy 15.3)
		15.2 No industrial/manufacturing base		15.2 To promote small scale industry, esp. agro-processing industry	15.2 Develop programme for attracting agro-processing industries to the Municipality; designate adequate area for agro-processing/small-scale industry in Urban Structure Plan (see Strategy XX)
		15. 3 High dependence on small scale trading activities		15. 3 To improve support to small-scale trading sector and provide opportunities for growing small-scale trading businesses	15. 3 Put into place a Municipal support programme for small-scale traders jointly with traders, GOs, NGOs and other stakeholders in the field; provide areas in Urban Structure Plan for commercial development (<i>see Strategy 5.3 and all Strategies under Issue No. 12</i>)

PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

NO	ISSUE	Program/Project Title/Name	Brief Profile/Description	Primary Stakeholders Beneficiaries	Location	Implementation Period	Funding Requirement	Lead Agency/ Organization
15.1		Agro-Processing/Small-Scale Industry Project	Develop programme for attracting agro-processing industries to the Municipality; designate adequate area for agro-processing/small-scale industry in Urban Structure Plan (<i>see Project 5.3</i>); provision of serviced land	Communities	All wards	2007-2009	25,000,000	ZMA with Physical Planning and DED

15.2		Small-scale Traders Support Programme	Put into place a Municipal support programme for small-scale traders; provision of areas in Urban Structure Plan for commercial development (<i>see Project 5.3 and all projects under Issue No. 12</i>)	Communities	All wards	2008-2010	15,000,000	ZMA, respective NGOs (e.g. FINCA, Pride Malawi), Physical Planning and DED
15.3		Tourism Development Project	See all projects addressing issue 9 Under-developed Tourism Sector					

FOR PROJECT MAP SEE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS UNDER ISSUE 12

4. Investment Need

In order to implement all projects brought forward as part of this Urban Development Plan, the Municipality will need a total Budget of MK 3,557,100,000 between July 2007 and June 2012. Like all Malawian Local Governments, Zomba Municipal Assembly is supposed to spend 25% of its annual budget for the implementation of development projects. At the moment this figure stands at around 12%, or MK 28,200,000 (2006/07). Despite Zomba Municipal Assembly doing its utmost to increase the money spend on development projects this percentage is not likely to increase much over the period of this Urban Development Plan. Thus Zomba Municipal Assembly will be highly reliant on securing funding from international donors, government and non-governmental organisations for projects and programmes outlined in this plan. Figure 4.1 and 4.2 below show that Year 2 has the highest investment need and that Roads and Transport, followed by Housing and Land Use requires most of the total anticipated budget. Tables 4.1 and 4.2 overleaf show the detailed budget per project/programme as well as per sector.

Figure 4.1: Investment need per year, July 2007- June 2012

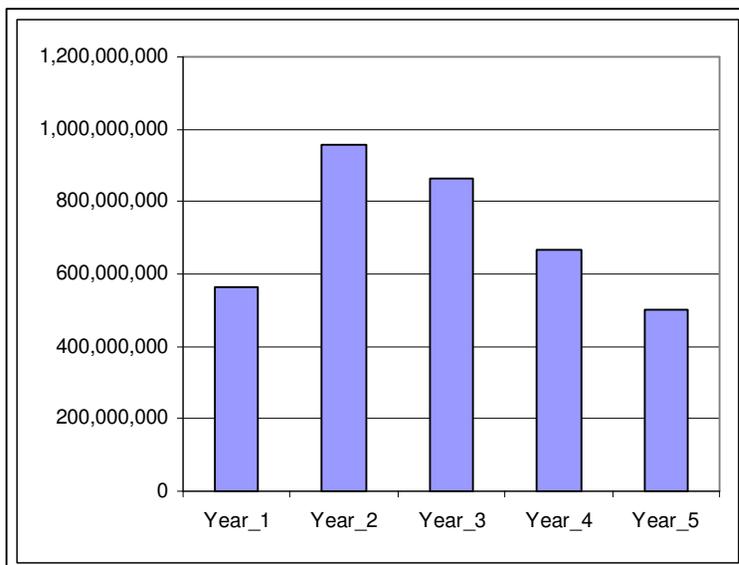


Figure 4.2: Investment need by sector, July 2007- June 2012

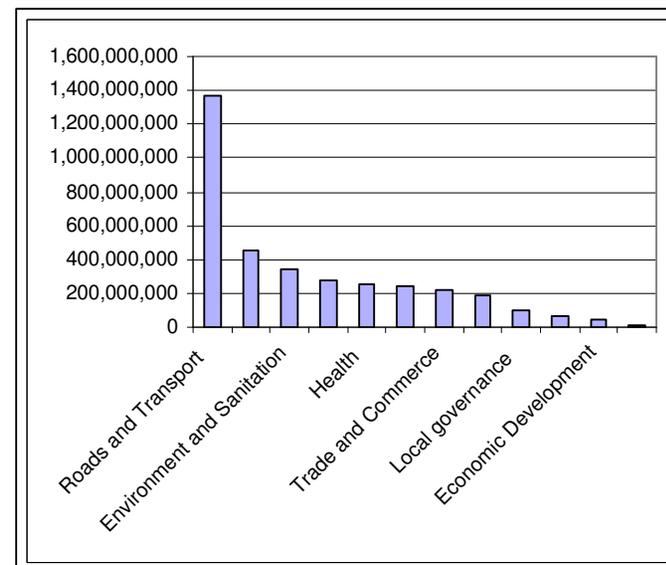


Table 4.1: Detailed Urban Investment Programme

	Program/Project Title/Name	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
1.1	Malaria Control Programme	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,000,000
1.2	Tuberculosis Control and Monitoring Programme	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
1.3	Cholera Control Programme	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	2,000,000
1.4.1	Upgrading of Sadzi Clinic	0	22,500,000	42,500,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	185,000,000
1.4.2	Thundu Under Five Clinic	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	30,000,000
2.1	HIV/AIDS Municipal Awareness Campaign	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
2.2	MTC Municipal Awareness Campaign	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.3	Victim Support Programme	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
2.4	Commercial Sex Worker Support Programme	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
3.2	Pit Latrine Building Scheme	0	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	10,000,000
3.3	Hygiene Awareness Campaign	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
3.4	Dust Bin Project	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,000,000
3.5	Better Waste Management Project	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	0	20,000,000
3.6	Five Miles Dumping Site Upgrading		25,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	50,000,000
3.7	Sewer Line Extension Project	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	200,000,000
3.8	Public Toilet Building Scheme	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	10,000,000
3.9	Vacuum Tanker Procurement	0	6,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	12,000,000
3.1	Sewage Treatment Works Project	0	15,000,000	0	0	0	15,000,000
4.1	Primary Schools Extension Project	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	125,000,000
4.2	Secondary Schools Building Project	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	0	100,000,000
4.3	More Teaching Materials Project	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
4.4	Better School Furniture Project	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
4.5	Better School Sanitation Project	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	12,000,000
4.6	Teacher Training Project	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
5.1	Family Planning Programme	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
5.2	Municipal Housing Development Programme	0	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	0	300,000,000
5.3	Urban Structure Planning Project	300,000	300,000	0	0	0	600,000
5.4	Better Development Control Project	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	100,000
5.5	Urban Development and Chiefs Project	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.6	Urban Agriculture Project	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	200,000

	Program/Project Title/Name	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
5.7	Slum Upgrading Project	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	155,000,000
5.8	Urban Design Masterplan Project	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
6.2	OVC Support Programme	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	100,000,000
6.3	CBO Training and Monitoring Scheme	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	75,000,000
7.1	Road Maintenance and Repair Project	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	650,000,000
7.2	Road Construction Project		100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	400,000,000
7.3	Bus Bay and Parking Project	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	150,000,000
7.4	Cycle and Pedestrian Walkway Network Project	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	150,000,000
7.5	Road Anti-Vandalism Project	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	3,000,000
7.6	Road Infrastructure Planning Project	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.7	Bus Depot Extension Project	7,500,000	7,500,000	0	0	0	15,000,000
8.1.1	Community Centre Ground Upgrading Project	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	150,000,000
8.1.2	Mulunguzi Cottage Upgrading Project	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	0	20,000,000
8.1.3	Zomba Recreation Park Upgrading Project	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	0	0	10,000,000
8.1.4	School Sports Ground Upgrading Project	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	0	0	16,000,000
8.2	Sports Facility Construction Project	6,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	0	0	20,000,000
9.1	Tourism Committee Project	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
9.2	Tourism Strategy Project	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.3	Colonial Heritage Study and Restoration Project	10,000	0	0	0	0	10,000
9.4	Tourism Promotion Project	100,000	0	0	0	0	100,000
9.5	Tourist Hotspot Project	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	0	0	30,000,000
10.1	Reforestation Project	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	3,000,000
10.2	Fuel Farms Programme	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	5,000,000
10.3	Nursery Development and Town Beautification Project	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
11.1	Staff Training and Recruitment Project	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	18,000,000
11.2	Municipal Income Project	500,000	500,000	500,000	0	0	1,500,000
11.4	Municipal Office Block Project	0	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	75,000,000
11.5	Community Development Committee Training & Municipal Info Campaign	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	10,000,000
12.1	Market Upgrading Project	7,500,000	7,500,000	0	0	0	15,000,000

	Program/Project Title/Name	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	TOTAL
12.2	Market Maintenance Standard Project	25,000	25,000	0	0	0	50,000
12.3	New Market Planning and Construction Project	0	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000
13.1	Communal Water point Construction Project	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
13.2	Communal Water Point Committee Project	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
13.3	CWP Anti-Vandalism Project	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	2,500,000
14.1	Police Patrol Project	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
14.2	Listening Units Project	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
14.3	Street Lights Project	0	15,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	0	50,000,000
15.1	Agro-Processing/Small-Scale Industry Project	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0	25,000,000
15.2	Small-scale Traders Support Programme	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	15,000,000
	TOTAL	564,125,000	956,475,000	866,000,000	668,500,000	502,000,000	3,557,100,000

Table 4.2: Detailed Urban Investment Programme by Sector

	AMOUNT (MK)					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	All Years
Health	6,400,000	39,400,000	59,400,000	76,900,000	66,900,000	249,000,000
Education	85,400,000	85,400,000	35,400,000	35,400,000	35,400,000	277,000,000
Housing and Land use	31,470,000	131,450,000	131,000,000	131,000,000	31,000,000	455,920,000
Community Development	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	182,500,000
Roads and Transport	237,500,000	338,500,000	331,000,000	231,000,000	230,000,000	1,368,000,000
Recreation and Tourism	85,130,000	87,500,000	73,500,000	0	0	246,130,000
Environment and Sanitation	60,200,000	109,200,000	79,700,000	48,700,000	45,200,000	343,000,000
Local governance	2,500,000	34,500,000	29,500,000	29,000,000	4,000,000	99,500,000
Trade and Commerce	7,525,000	57,525,000	55,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	220,050,000
Water	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	15,000,000
Security and Safety	3,500,000	18,500,000	17,000,000	22,000,000	2,000,000	61,000,000
Economic Development	5,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	0	40,000,000
All Sectors	564,125,000	956,475,000	866,000,000	668,500,000	502,000,000	3,557,100,000

Appendix 1 Methodology

The Urban Development Plan is a product arising from the consolidated issues of both the Urban Socio-Economic Profile and the Grassroot Participation Process results. It is a direct result of a weeklong workshop that involved both Urban Socio-Economic Profile and Grassroot Participation Process task forces established for the purposes of undertaking the two specific tasks, i.e. conducting situation analysis to come up with the Urban Socio-Economic Profile and conducting the Grassroot Participation Process for the Municipality respectively. Urban Socio-Economic Profile and Grassroot Participation Process task force members included some sector and departmental heads.

Having undertaken the Grassroot Participation Process, issues and projects from all the Municipality's 14 wards were consolidated and categorised by sector. There were 75 issues in total.

Similarly, issues identified from the Urban Socio-Economic Profile were also consolidated and categorised by sector.

Urban Socio-Economic Profile and Grassroot Participation Process sectoral issues were compared and analysed to come up with a consolidated list of issues for the Municipality. The issues reduced in number as a result of this exercise because similar issues were merged into one issue and also some issues were reformulated to encompass two or three identical issues. It was also discovered that some issue were not real issues, rather they were causes for some of the issues. There were 15 issues in total as a final list for the Municipality. The consolidated final list of issues was prioritised using a correlation matrix in order to have a focused approach of addressing the most pressing issues first while at the same time addressing their causal effects on others.

Opportunities and potentials were developed along side particular issues and problems where necessary and applicable. These were identified from the existing status core of the Municipality by sector. They became one of the bases for the provision of practical solutions to the identified issues.

Each issue from the prioritised list was further analysed to come up with their underlying causes and effects on others. These causes became a basis for coming up with strategies of addressing them. Besides, the workshop came up with immediate to medium term development objectives for each of the issues. The formulation of the objectives was based on three major national planning policy frameworks consisting of Vision 2020, Malawi Growth Development Strategy and National Decentralisation Policy. The objectives are to act as milestones to the achievement of the overall set development goals for Zomba Municipal Assembly.

The workshop also came up with development programmes and projects. These are interventions and solutions members envisaged to address causes of the identified issues. The programmes and projects were then budgeted basing on estimates arising from past experience in implementing similar programmes and projects as well as the current material cost. However, it should be noted that these are estimated costs only and not detailed costs hence figures representative.

The workshop utilised three approaches of group discussions, plenary and brainstorming in coming up with the Urban Development Plan for Zomba Municipal Assembly.