



## ZOMBA CITY COUNCIL



## ZOMBA URBAN PROFILE 2017-2022

## **Cover Page Images**

**Top Left:** Construction works at Zomba Stadium

**Top Right:** Namalaka Bridge in Sadzi Ward

**Bottom Left:** Solar streetlights along Mpondabwino - Mpunga road (day)

**Bottom Right:** Solar streetlights along Mpondabwino - Mpunga road (night)

## **FOREWORD**

The Zomba City Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) is an important document that provides a bird's eye view of the communities in the city of Zomba. It has identified unique and shared characteristics of various wards for the purpose of planning and implementing growth and development strategies to support the growing demand for local authority services.

The profile displays combined and comparable statistical information of the communities in our city, in areas such as demographics, physical aspects, cultural and generational markers, languages, religion, housing and land use, local economic development, education, health services, social services, recreation and tourism, environment and sanitation, transport, utilities, safety and security, local governance and civil society.

It is my wish to stress the importance of this document for the development of Zomba City. The document is critical in informing the Urban Development Plan which will guide development plans from 2017-2022 and has been developed after a thorough consultative process of all stakeholders at community and decision making levels. To address the key issues identified in this document, there is need for proper coordination of interventions being implemented by various stakeholders within the city. This profile will therefore guide the efforts of channelling interventions and resources to critical areas.

I would like to advocate this Socio-Economic Profile as the main reference document to all stakeholders for all important statistics of Zomba City. It is my expectation that stakeholders in the government sector, Non-Governmental Organisations, Civil Society Organisations, Development Partners, Members of Parliament, Councillors and Communities involved in the development of Zomba City will use this document as a guide in selecting interventions to be implemented in the city. Let us all remember that only with concerted efforts can we achieve a more prosperous and liveable city.

Benson Tsokalikalimba Bulla  
**MAYOR**  
**ZOMBA CITY COUNCIL**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) was produced by a Task Force comprising Zomba City Council, some Government Sectors in the City and Civil Society Organisations. It is through their participation and cooperation that this document has been made possible.

Zomba City Council sincerely acknowledges and thanks all members for their valuable contributions and support. The Task Force Team comprised; Fred Nankuyu (Director of Planning and Development) Louiss Saddick (M&E Officer), Peter Chiumbuzo (PO – NGLFC), Harry Phiri (Bwalo Initiative), Mayamiko Kabango, Busta Chiona, James Kamphonje (DEM Urban), Macdonald Nyoni (Physical Planning Department), Happy Mkandawire (Zomba Police Station), Phillimon Maseko, Damiton Dalikeni (SRWB), M'balira Nakanga, Joyce Mwale, Linda Matayataya, Gomezyani Nyasulu, Maurice Banda, Yoweli Malivili and Mercy Chaluma, the Public Relations Officer, for the council for proof reading and doing the final editing of the document.

Crucial to this document was the grassroots participation process conducted through Zomba City's 10 Ward Development Committees and 27 Neighbourhood Development Committees. The grassroots participation enabled Zomba City Council to gain an in-depth understanding of the current and future demands and needs of its city residents.

A special recognition also goes to Bwalo Initiative and Civil Society Organisation for Nutrition Alliance (CSONA), (with support from Tilitonse Fund) for financing the whole process. Special thanks goes to Mr Rogers Kaunda (Executive Director - Bwalo Initiative) and Mike Khunga (Programmes Officer – CSONA) who provided technical backstopping support to the whole process. The Council would also like to acknowledge the technical backstopping of Mr Walusungu Kayira (Deputy Director of Planning and Development, MoLG), Mr Moses Aaron Zuze (Principal Economist, MoLG), Vera Munyenyembe (Economist, MoLG), and Monica Msiska (Economist, MoLG), who took time to provide quality assurance for the document.

Finally, everyone involved in the making of this document, be it at ZCC or elsewhere, well done for a job well done.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
CBCC	Community Based Care Centre
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCAP	Church of Central Africa Presbyterian
CDSS	Community Day Secondary School
CHAM	Christian Health Association of Malawi
CHANCO	Chancellor College
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DALY	Adjusted Life Years
DEMIS	District Education Management Information System
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIA	Health Impact Assessment
HIV	Human Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication Technology
HIS	Integrated Household Survey
INSET	In-Service Training
LEAD	Leadership for Development
MDAs	Ministries Departments Agencies
MDF	Malawi Defence Force
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
MGDS	Malawi Growth Development Strategy
MHEST	Mlambe Health Trust
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of Parliament
MRA	Malawi Revenue Authority
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate of Education
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MTL	Malawi Telecommunication Limited
MTL	Malawi Telecommunications Limited
MWK	Malawi Kwacha
NAC	National AIDS Commission
NDC	Neighbourhood Development Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
NSO	National Statistical Officer
OPD	Out Patient Department

OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
OZS	Outlining Zoning Scheme
PCV	Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine
PEA	Primary Education Advisor
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSIP	Primary School Implementation Plan
PSLCE	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEP	Socio Economic Profile
SRWB	Southern Region Ward Board
SRWB	Southern Region Water Board
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TNM	Telekom Networks Malawi
UDP	Urban Development Plan
USP	Urban Structure Plan
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WHO	World Health Organisation
YONECO	Youth net and Counselling
ZCC	Zomba City Council

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Zomba City Council is a corporate body established under the Local Government Act No. 42 of 1998. The Council is composed of political and administrative structures. The Mayor heads the political structure while the secretariat is headed by the Chief Executive Officer. Administratively, the City has one constituent, 10 wards and 27 neighbourhoods. Each ward has its own elected councillor, ward development committee and neighbourhood development committees. The council comprises ten Councillors, one MP and five interest groups (disability, CSOs, Faith Based, Business, and Chancellor College – Academia).

The secretariat comprises seven Technical Departments of Administration, Finance, Planning and Development, Health and Social Services, education, Engineering, Internal Audit, and Parks and Recreation. These departments work in collaboration to pursue the following key result areas.

1. Provision of high quality support services that would sustain the functionality of the council (administration and human resources)
2. Enhancement of effective and efficient mobilization and management of financial resources for the Council (finance)
3. Promotion of orderly social and economic city development in the City (planning and development).
4. Promotion of a health, safe and hygienic community/Improving living standards at household level (health and social services)
5. Provision of equitable access to quality and relevant basic education (education)
6. Provision and maintenance of safe and high quality infrastructure and transport system (engineering services)
7. Promotion of transparency and accountability in the management of resources of the Council (internal audit)
8. Provision of parks, leisure and recreational facilities (parks and recreation)

The purpose of this Urban Socio- Economic Profile is to provide a general understanding and overview of the city of Zomba in terms of its physical, demographic, social, economic and political status. The profile provides a profound basis for the city's medium term development planning.

Zomba City is one of the four major cities in the country. It is the fourth largest urban centre after Lilongwe, Blantyre and Mzuzu with area coverage of 39 Km<sup>2</sup>. Located at the Centre of Zomba District in the Southern Region of the Republic of Malawi, it is classified as an administrative district and the main market centre for the South Eastern Sub-Region. The town is at the foot of Zomba Plateau amidst attractive green scenery. The town is the old colonial capital of Malawi and still houses a wide range of government institutions.

The population of Zomba City has continuously grown in the past and currently stands at 105,013. This is an 18.9% increase from 89,314 in 2008. The city is the second least growing city in Malawi with annual population growth rate of 2.5%. Its population makes up an average of 3.8% of the

total urban population in Malawi. With the 2018 population density of at least 2,511 per square kilometre Zomba city is the second most densely populated city after Blantyre city.

The local economy of Zomba comprises of trade and distribution, community and social services, urban agriculture and some light industry. The City still grapples with the loss of its capital function and hasn't managed to replace most of the job loss, which occurred as a result. It has a working group population of 64,027. Out of this, only 46,645 are employed, representing 72.9 percent with 37.3 percent males and 35.6 percent females. More females are unemployed (15.2%) as compared to males (12%). In terms of households, 50.7% rely on formal employment as a source of livelihood with 23% relying on entrepreneurship and 14% on piecework. Poverty levels stand at 15.8 percent with ultra-poor at 3.9 percent (NSO, 2017). This is far much lower than the national poverty levels which stand at 51.5%.

There are four main levels of education in the city consisting of nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary education institutions. Zomba City has 17 public primary schools and 11 registered private primary schools with 19 secondary schools (10 public and 9 private). The city enjoys a fairly high literacy level currently fairing at 90%. This is above the national literacy level which stands at 68.6 percent. There is a very little difference between the literacy levels of males (90.8) and females (90%). The city is second to Mzuzu whose literacy rate is 91 %. Blantyre City is third with 90 percent while Lilongwe is at 87 percent. Zomba city also has a higher literacy rate than the surrounding Zomba rural district which is at 68%. 43,679 people have no form of qualification in the city of Zomba, 15,384 have MSCE while 354 possess A-Level qualifications. 3,946 have post-secondary school qualifications. The Existing primary schools cannot fully cater for the number of students, as there are insufficient numbers of classrooms and the city lacks adequate secondary schools, which are of exclusive use to city citizens. Insufficient school equipment and furniture, lack of teacher training and vandalism of school property are the most prevalent problems schools are facing.

Medical care services in the city are provided at clinics, health centres and hospitals. Zomba City has 23 health facilities, majority of which (13) are owned by the private sector. Vital health indicators for Zomba are relatively lower than the existing national average. Cancer, AIDS and Malaria are the leading causes of death in Zomba City (NSO, 2017). Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity. Women (16.8%) have higher prevalence of HIV than men (9.3%) within the 15-49 years age bracket.

The city has a refuse collection and disposal system in place. However, this does not cover all areas. Notably, all traditional housing areas are not covered by the service. The current total waste generation rate for Zomba City is 47.441 tonnes/day with the rate of collection at 17.3. As a result, about 82.7% of the waste therefore, ends up in undesignated places: streams, on site, road sides and storm water drains. There is a need to extend services especially to high-density/traditional housing areas, where the risk of waste borne diseases is high.

Zomba city has bituminous and earth roads. Most of the roads, especially the main, paved roads, are not in good condition and they require extensive repair. M3 road is the main road covering a distance of 10km. the city has two designated and one undesignated secondary roads covering a total distance of 8.5km. Feeder and distributor roads covering a total distance of 160km, 48km being paved and 112km unpaved. The main road is in a good condition but it does not have enough bus bays and cycle tracks.

Southern Region Water Board is the main provider of potable water in the City. 94% of households in Zomba City have access to an improved water source. A rise from 87% in 2011 and above a national average of 87%. 90% have access through piped water, out of which 35% is piped into dwelling houses. 4% access improve water through boreholes despite that boreholes are not recommended in urban areas. About 62 percent of households in the city have electricity. This is higher than the national average of 11 percent and slightly above the average for urban areas in Malawi (42%). In terms of the number of households, the 62% translates into 15,488 households (out of 24993) connected to ESCOM power in Zomba City (NSO, 2018).

In terms of safety and security, the city has one police station that is situated along Chimbiya road off-M3 road and opposite the District Education Manager's offices. The police station has no police post but rather supported by one police unit that is situated in Chinamwali Township. General crime reporting has been increasing over the years evidenced by an increase from 324 cases reported in 2014 and 411 reported cases in 2018.

This Socio-Economic Profile has revealed a number of key issues that need to be addressed. These include, among others; poor local economic development and high unemployment levels, increasing population growth, poor education quality and access to good quality education, proliferation of unplanned / informal settlements, poor land use management and housing conditions, poor and inadequate road transport system, limited access to utility services and alternative energy sources, high HIV and AIDS and STIs prevalence, poor waste management and sanitation, high incidences and prevalence of communicable and non-communicable diseases, poor quality and access to health services and environmental degradation and hazard risks. There is need for consolidated efforts between the Council's secretariat, the political arm, civil society organisations, concerned MDAs and the city residents if these challenges are to be addressed.

Charles Thombozi  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**  
**ZOMBA CITY COUNCIL**

# **CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL ASPECTS**

## **1.1 LOCATION AND SIZE**

The City of Zomba is located at the Centre of Zomba District in the Southern Region of the Republic of Malawi. It covers an area of 39 km<sup>2</sup> and shares all of its boundaries with Zomba District, which forms an integral part of its sphere of influence. The city has ten geographical wards. Zomba City is the fourth largest urban centre in Malawi after Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu. It is situated along M3 Road about 65km north of Blantyre (the main Commercial Centre) and about 300 kilometres South East of Lilongwe (the Capital city). Figure 1.1 shows the location of Zomba City in Malawi.

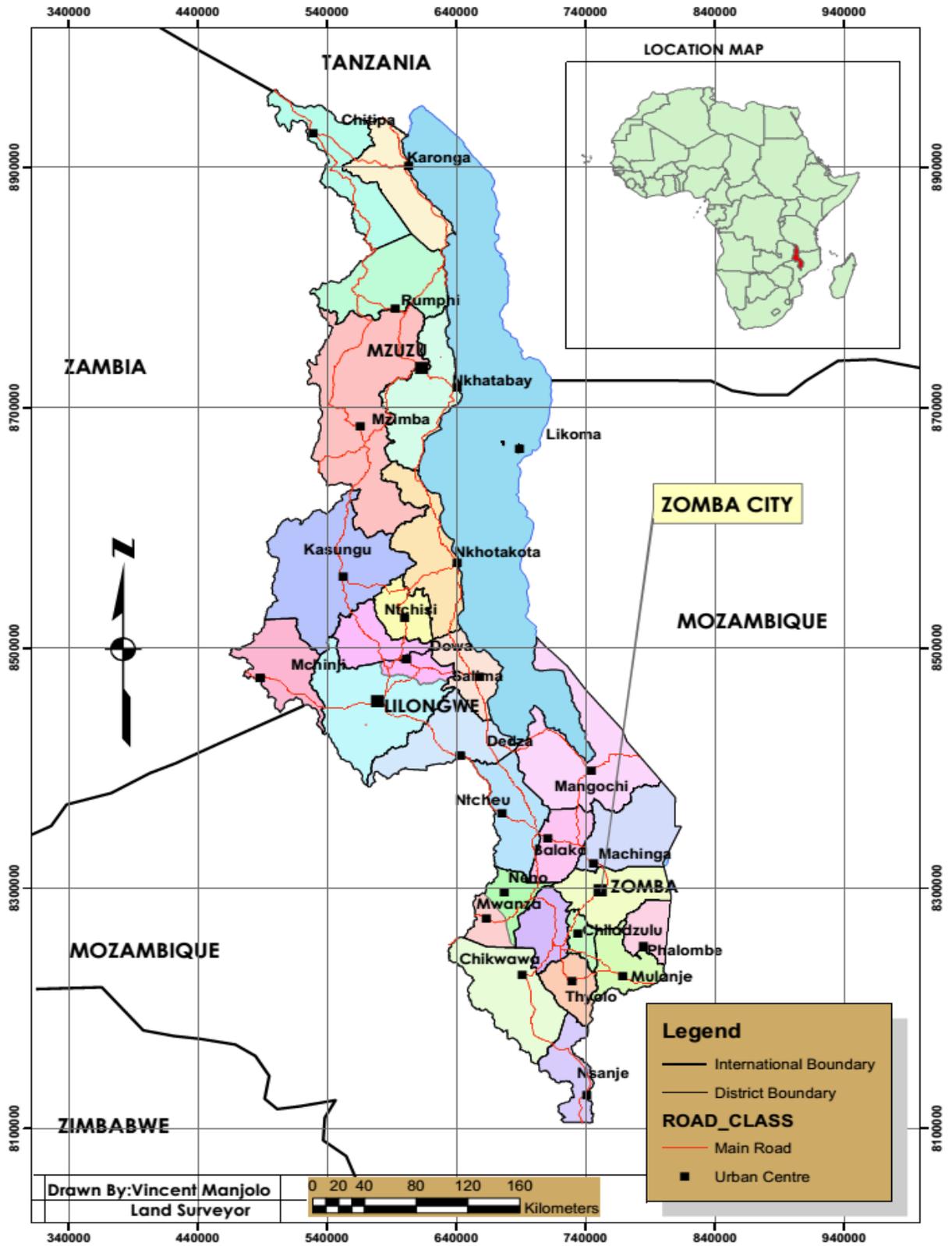


Figure 1.1: Location of Zomba City in Malawi

Source: Sevela, 2003

## 1.2 WARDS AND NEIGHBOURHOODS

Zomba City has ten (10) wards and 27 neighbourhoods each with its own elected councillor, ward development committee and neighbourhood committee. The table 1.1 below shows the wards and neighbourhoods in Zomba City.

Table 1.1: Wards and Neighbourhoods for Zomba City

No.	Ward	Neighbourhoods
1	Chirunga	Thom Allan
		Sogoja
		Mwendakale
2	Chambo	Namalaka
		St Mary's
		Bwaila
3	Chinamwali	Njonjo
		Kalimba
		Mpalume
4	Masongola	Mangasanja
		Malonje
5	Mbedza	Mkanda
		Liwonde
		Mtiya
6	Mtiya	Mtiya 2/Solomon
		Mmanga/Mtendere/Nandumbo
7	Sadzi	Geleman/Makweza
		Mpakati/Ndomondo
		Chidzalo/Sauka/Simion
8	Likangala	Kazembe
		Chilupsysa
		Chikanda
9	Mpira	Likungwati
		Chilemele

		Mandala
10	Zomba central	Mapale
		Ndola

Source: Zomba City Council, 2017.

In terms of area coverage, Masongola ward is the largest followed by Mpira with Likangala wards, with Chambo being the smallest. Figure 1.2 below is a map showing exact boundaries of the wards in the city while table 1.2 shows area coverage per ward.

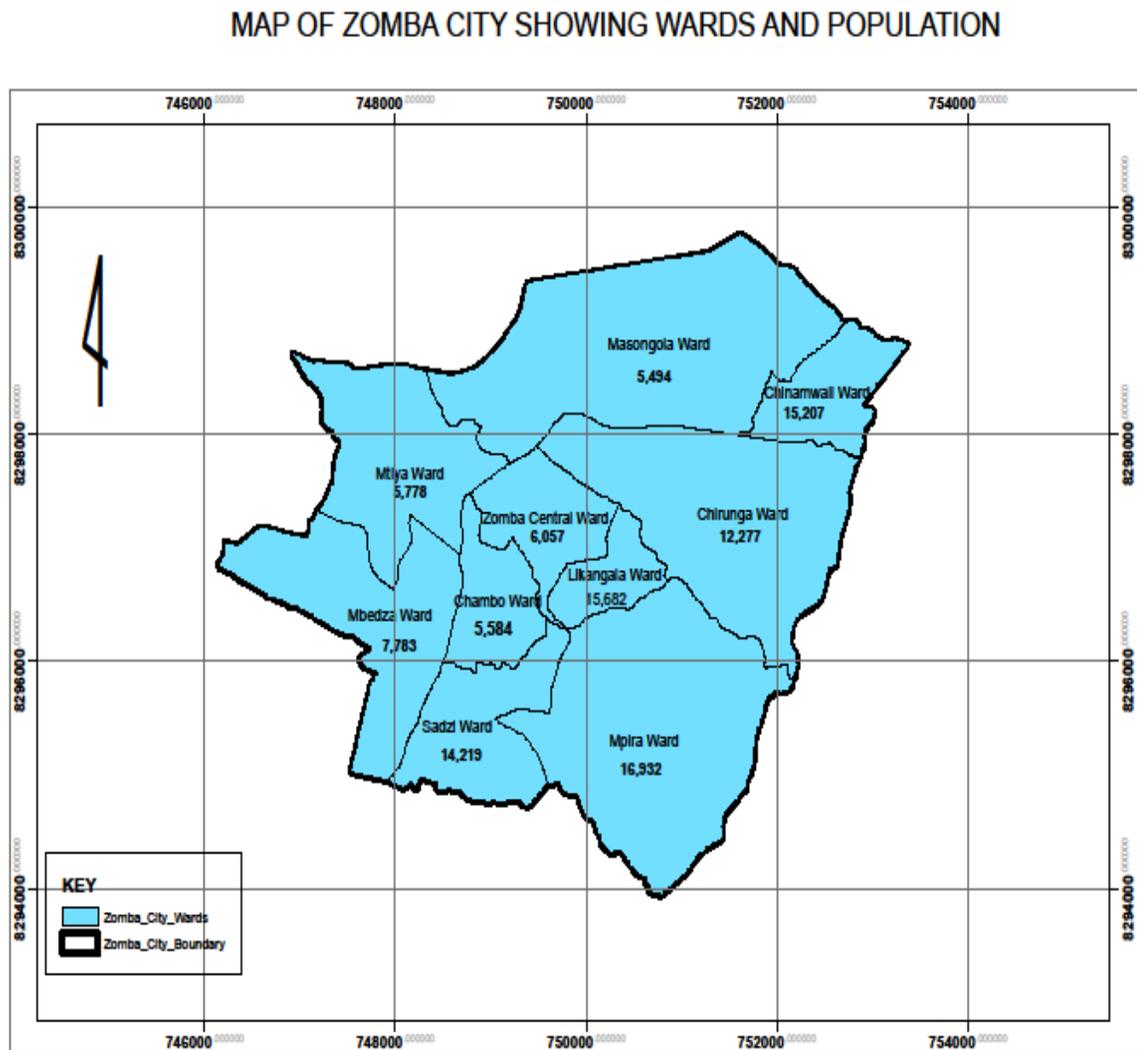


Figure 1.2: Exact boundaries of the wards in the city  
 Source: Zomba City Council, 2017

Table 1.2: Area Coverage of Wards in Zomba City

<b>NO</b>	<b>WARD</b>	<b>AREA (Square Kilometres)</b>
1	Likangala	1.1856
4	Chambo	1.7058
3	Chinamwali	1.8677
2	Zomba Central	1.9923
8	Sadzi	2.8211
5	Mtiya	4.0323
10	Chirunga	4.0515
9	Mbedza	4.5211
7	Mpira	8.0571
6	Masongola	8.7655
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Zomba City Council, 2017

### **1.3 PHYSICAL ASPECTS**

#### **1.3.1 Topography**

The City of Zomba is situated in a generally mountainous and hilly area whose ground elevations vary between 790m and 1265m above sea level. Located at the foot of Zomba Plateau, the city is flanked by Sadzi, Nkholonje, Chiperoni, Chinamwali, Naisi, Likungwati, Ndangopuma, Mtiya and Chidalanje hills. The terrain is varied and undulating due to dissections made by numerous streams that flow through the town. Zomba Plateau is 2085m above sea level. It is the fourth highest plateau in the country after Mulanje, Nyika, and Viphya. The Plateau is one of the renowned tourist attractions in the country because of its diverse natural resources, historical spots and scenic beauty. Figure 1.3 is a map of Zomba City showing the major physical features.

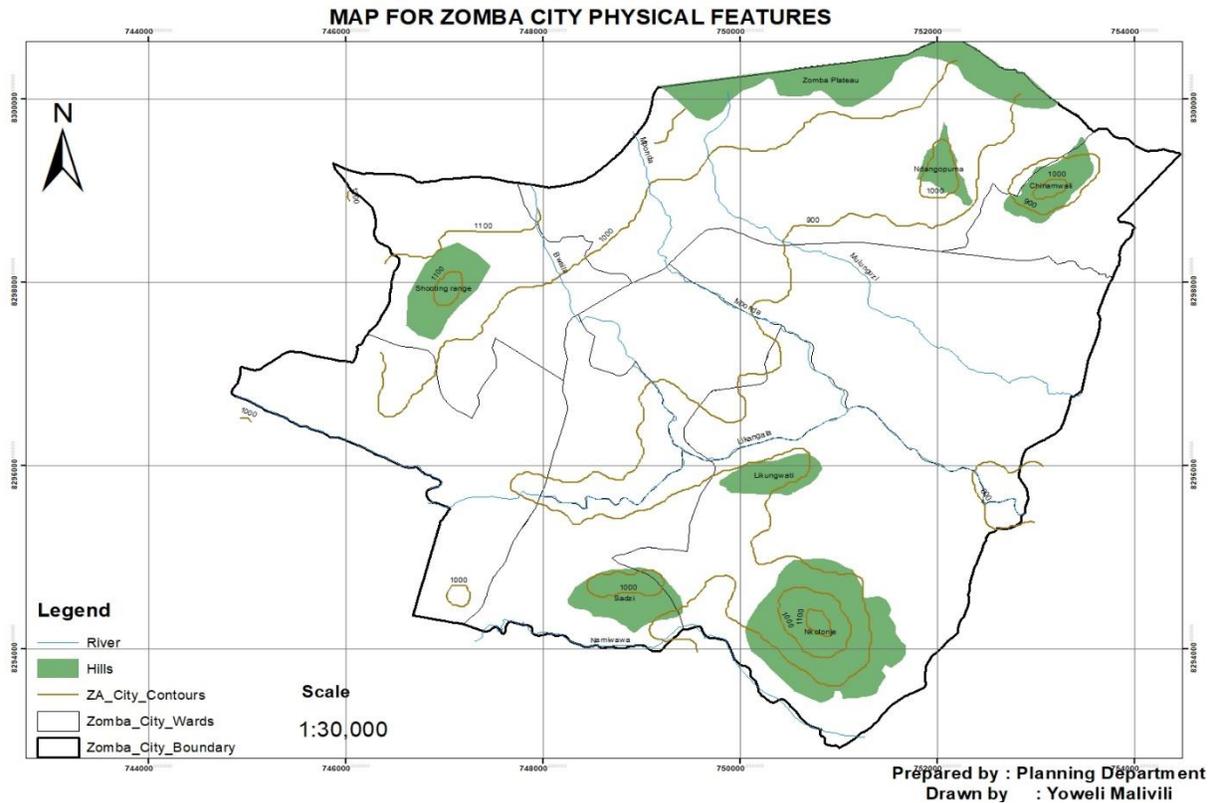


Figure 1.3: Major physical features of Zomba City

Source: Zomba City Council, 2017

### 1.3.2 Geology

Zomba City has a varied and complex geology. Most of the rocks are of Precambrian origin made of upper Jurassic materials. Its base complex has three major rock types namely; charnockitic, gneiss and granulite found throughout Zomba, much of which is covered by talus on slopes of Zomba Plateau; Quartzofeldspatic, gneiss and granulite occurring as outcrops on outstretched ridges on Chinamwali and Naisi Hills; Quartz-syenite comprise of irregular central mass of Ntonya hill surrounded by a discontinuous ring of three actuate hills of Sadzi, Kholonje and Ulumba. Zomba Plateau, which dates back to about 190 million years ago, consists of a plutonic intrusion complex composed of saturated syenitic and granite rocks. These contain mineral sand and gemstones, which could be mined on commercial basis for glass manufacturing. However, the quantity of these minerals has not been determined. Figure 1.4 shows mass movements in the Zomba mountain slopes of Zomba City.

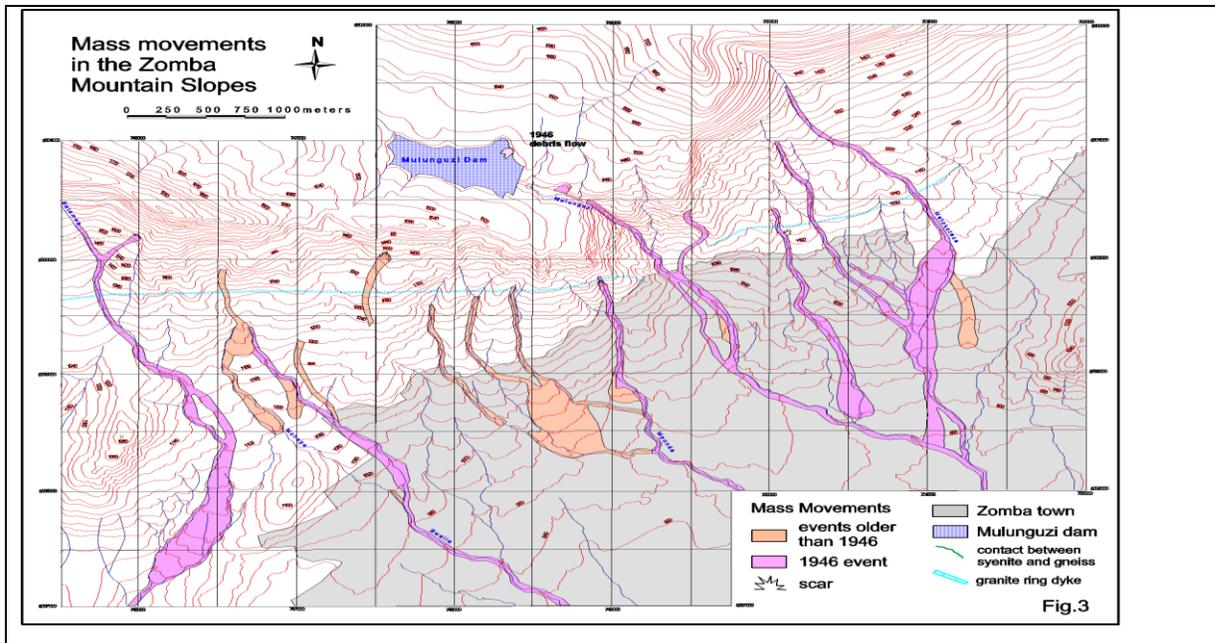


Figure 1.4: Mass Movements in the Zomba Mountain Slopes, Zomba City

Source: BGR, 2001

### 1.3.3 Seismicity

Zomba lies on the southern part of the Malawi rift valley and is bisected by the Main Rift Fault on the west side. The Malawi rift is becoming seismically active which may eventually entail vulnerability in areas which have not been seismic. Earthquakes occurring within 200-250km away from Zomba City can have a serious impact depending on geology and construction methods. Some parts of Zomba are covered by sediments and the city sits in proximity to the main rift fault which means the city is vulnerable to moderate or strong ground shaking resulting from rupture on the fault or seismic activity from surrounding areas. Such intensity can cause great damage to structures with poor construction materials especially in areas covered by sediments.

### 1.3.4 Soil Types

Generally, soils in Zomba are well-drained, yellowish-brown to reddish brown in colour, medium to fine textured, slightly acidic and moderately deep. These fall into two main soil types namely; lithols and ferruginous. Lithols are shallow, stony and occur on steep slopes of Zomba Plateau and Ntonya ring complex. They suit forestry other than crop cultivation. The ferruginous soils, typically rich in iron, are red with sandy clay loam topsoil and sandy clay subsoil. These occur at the foot of Zomba Plateau and Ntonya complex and the rest of the city. Intensive mixed crop farming in the city is carried out on these soils because they are suitable for agriculture.

### **1.3.5 Hydrology**

Likangala is the main river that flows through the city. Mbedza, Bwaila, Mponda, Sadzi and Mulunguzi rivers are the main tributaries for Likangala River besides numerous small streams as their tributaries. The rivers generally flow south eastwards to Lake Chilwa. They have Zomba Plateau as their source with the exception of Mbedza and Sadzi rivers which have different sources. The rivers form part of the Lake Chilwa Catchment Area. Lake Chilwa is an inland drainage lake located about 25km from Zomba City. It is a good fishing ground providing fish to the city residents and the surrounding areas. Likangala River has the widest catchment area with the potential of flooding hazard as witnessed in 2015. The Mulunguzi Dam is at the source of Mulunguzi River on Zomba Plateau. This is the main source of fresh potable water for the City and the surrounding areas with a capacity of 3.375 million m<sup>3</sup>.

### **1.3.6 Vegetation**

Originally, Zomba had its natural vegetation identified as open canopy plateau woodland whose biotic community consist of tree species like *Brachystegia Stipulata*, *Brachystegia Manga*, *Brachystegia Speciformis*, *Jusbernadia globifora* and many others. This natural vegetation has been greatly reduced and disturbed in recent years due to cultivation and urbanisation leaving only little remnants along river banks, grave yards and inaccessible areas of the upper slopes of Zomba Plateau. Most of the vegetation has been replaced by exotic tree species like Flamboyant *Gardenia* and *Bougainvillaea* introduced in the area for aesthetic purposes. Bluegum and Pine have been planted for purposes of providing fuel wood and timber on the slopes of Zomba Plateau. Ndangopuma, Kholonje, Mtiya, Sadzi, Chiperoni Hills and the banks of Likangala and Mulunguzi rivers are also planted with Bluegum trees as forest plantations. Zomba City Council is currently managing the Forest Plantations after they were handed over by the Forestry Department in 1992. However, the forest plantations have been encroached by residents who have opened up settlements and maize gardens.

### **1.3.7 Climate and Climate Change**

Zomba experiences tropical climate, which has three seasons namely; hot rainy, cool dry and hot dry seasons. The hot rainy season starts from November and ends in April. Cool dry season occurs from May to July while hot dry season occurs from August to October. Of late these seasons vary and overlap due to effects of global climatic changes and is often characterised by higher than

normal temperatures and rainfall. The average monthly temperature for Zomba is 21.1° C with a mean minimum of 11.5° C in June and mean maximum of 29.8° C in October. In terms of rainfall, Zomba receives annual rainfall between 600mm to 1500mm. High rainfalls occur in January and February hence, the wettest months in a year.

## **1.4 PLANNING HISTORY**

### **1.4.1 Function and Hierarchy of Zomba City**

Zomba is the fourth largest urban centre in Malawi after Lilongwe, Blantyre and Mzuzu. It was upgraded from municipality to city status in 2008. Historically, Zomba was the first capital of Malawi until 1975 when the capital was moved to Lilongwe. The seat of government was in Zomba until this time, including during the British colonial era. Zomba is recognised as an institutional centre and university town, harbouring the University of Malawi's largest constituent college, Chancellor College, together with sub-regional and/or headquarters for many government institutions, notably the Police Eastern Region Headquarters, Malawi Police College, Malawi Prisons Headquarters, Physical Planning and Surveys, Malawi National Examinations Board, Malawi National Statistics Office (NSO), Zomba central hospital, Malawi's main mental hospital, and the District Council.

### **1.4.2 Planning History**

Sir Harry Johnston, the first Commissioner and Consul General established the first Secretariat in Zomba in 1901. The town was established around the Secretariat in the form of offices and large single-storey houses. The first planning scheme for Zomba was published in 1958. The Scheme proposed broad land use categories and made specific proposals for roads, schools and acquisition of land for public open space. In 1979 the boundaries of the Municipality and Planning Area were extended to allow for future population growth but the scheme had not been revised to take account of this extended area.

### **Zomba Outline Zoning Scheme 1989**

Many of the provisions of the Scheme were implemented before a new scheme was published in 1989; namely, the Zomba Outline Zoning Scheme. This was primarily a land use plan, showing what land uses were permitted and where land was reserved for roads. Key objectives included accommodating growth and change anticipated for a 10 year period, as well as raising living

standards via; adequate housing; employment opportunities; pleasant environment; safe and convenient commuter routes; adequate faculties for education, health, public services and leisure; improved efficiency of land use; promotion of commercial and industrial enterprises; conservation of built environment and heritage buildings.

While some of the policy proposals for the 1989 Scheme were implemented, others were not due to a number of problems encountered during the implementation period. A new Urban Structure Plan is therefore urgently required to guide further city developments.

### **Urban Development Plan 2007-2012**

The Zomba City Council Urban Development Plan 2007 – 2012 was the first urban development planning document for the city. It was produced following the guidelines of the Urban Development Handbook for Urban District Assemblies (August 2003). The development plan was prepared using results from the 2007 Urban Profile and a Grassroots Participation Process.

The purpose of the Urban Development Plan is to guide development by directing scarce resources to most pressing needs of City residents with an overall goal of transforming their physical, socio-economic and political status. Development issues from this plan included:

1. High incidences of diseases
2. High HIV/AIDS prevalence
3. Poor Sanitation
4. Low quality education and educational facilities

### **Urban Development Plan 2013-2018**

Following the expiry of the 2007 Urban Development Plan, a new plan was developed in 2013 as a successor plan. The plan had a strong link with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II. It highlights the major issues, potentials and development objectives of the city and provides programmes and projects that would help address them. The plan used community participatory planning and budgeting approaches to establish the needs and demands of communities at neighbourhood, ward, city and sector levels. The plan expired in 2018 hence the need for the new development plan for the city. The plan had the following key development issues:

1. Poor and inadequate road infrastructure and transport system
2. Poor access to education and low-quality education
3. Inadequate access to utility services
4. Inadequate social welfare services at city level
5. High incidences of diseases
6. High HIV and AIDS prevalence
7. Poor sanitation
8. Poor housing conditions and land use conflicts
9. Inadequate health sector resources
10. Underdeveloped tourism sector
11. Environmental degradation and hazard risks
12. Unplanned and illegal developments
13. Inadequate capacity and support for sports and recreation
14. Poor local governance and weak civil society
15. Low income and high unemployment
16. Inadequate security and safety services

# CHAPTER TWO: DEMOGRAPHY

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

Zomba City continues to experience increased population growth, a trend that signifies increased demand for land and increased need for provision of public infrastructure and basic urban services. The city is still experiencing both cases of immigration and emigration. The city has registered remarkable improvements in terms of life expectancy, fertility, mortality and literacy rates.

## 2.2 POPULATION

### 2.2.1 Population Size and Growth

Zomba city has a total population of 105,013 people with an annual growth rate of 2.5% (NSO, 2018). Despite being the second least growing city in Malawi when compared to the other three cities of Mzuzu, Lilongwe and Blantyre, the city continues to experience increased population growth, a trend that signifies increased demand for land and increased need for provision of public infrastructure and basic urban services. Figure 2.1 below shows the intercensal population size of Zomba city in comparison to other cities in Malawi.

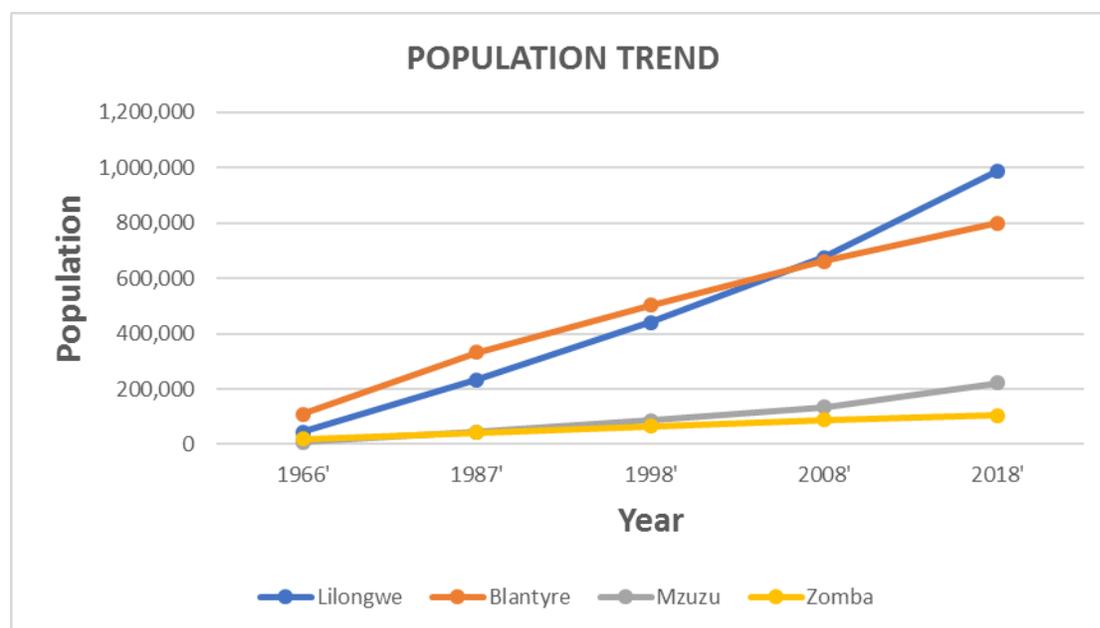


Figure 2.1: Intercensal Population Size for Zomba City and other Cities

Source: NSO, 2010&2018

In relative terms, Zomba’s population growth is slowing down while at the same time steadily increasing. In 1966, the Municipal population’s share of the total urban population in Malawi stood at 9.7 percent, decreased to 5.1 percent in 1977, 4.7 percent in 1998, 4.4% in 2008 and 3.8% in 2018 as in table 2 below. This can be attributed to the shifting of the capital from Zomba to Lilongwe in 1975 which led to more government and associated functions to move to Lilongwe triggering emigration to the new capital and a general loss of significance of Zomba in Malawi’s urban system. Similarly the population of Zomba City makes 0.6% of the total national population after Mzuzu which is at 1.0%, Blantyre at 5.1% and Lilongwe at 5.6% (NSO, 2018). In terms of urban population, table 2.1 below shows the proportion of the city’s population to the total urban population.

Table 2.1: Relative Urban Population Growth Trend for Zomba City

<b>Year</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2018</b>
Total Urban Population in Malawi	203,303	470,658	818,255	1,387,840	2,003,309	2,783,364
Total Population for Zomba City	19,666	24,234	43,250	65,915	88,314	105,013
Zomba City Population as Percentage of total Urban Population	9.7	5.1	5.3	4.7	4.4	3.8

Source: NSO 2008 and 2018

The table shows that the population of Zomba City accounts for 3.8% of the total urban population in Malawi currently at 15.8% (NSO, 2018). The city has a population density of 2,511 which is a significant increase from 2,264 in 2008 and 1,690 in 1998. This makes Zomba City the second most densely populated city after Blantyre city which has a population density of 3,328 (NSO, 2018).

## 2.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

Zomba City has a population density of 2,511 which is a significant increase from 2,264 in 2008 and 1,690 in 1998 (NSO, 2018). This makes Zomba City the second most densely populated city after Blantyre city which has a population density of 3,328. The city's population is not evenly distributed among the current ten wards where the unplanned squatter settlements tend to be densely populated than the planned housing areas. Table 2.2 shows the population distribution and density for Zomba City by ward.

Table 2.2: Population Distribution and Density by Ward

Ward	Total Population 2018	Population Density	Percentage of City's Total Population in 2018	Total Population 2008	Percentage of City's Total Population in 2008
Masongola	5,494	627	5.2	5,225	6
Ntiya	5,778	1433	5.5	7,056	8
Mbedza	7,783	1721	7.4	6,840	7.7
Mpira	16,932	2102	16.1	6,865	7.8
Chilunga	12,277	3030	11.7	10,596	12
Zomba Central	6,057	3040	5.8	8,526	9.7
Chambo	5,584	3274	5.3	6,542	7.4
Sadzi	14,219	5040	13.5	11,474	13
Chinamwali	15,207	8142	14.5	12,305	13.9
Likangala	15,682	13227	14.9	12,855	14.6
<b>Zomba City</b>	<b>105,013</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,314</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: NSO, 2010 & 2018

The table 2.2 above shows that Likangala Ward covering Chikanda, Chilupya and Kazembe, is the most densely populated area (13227) followed by Chinamwali (8142) and Sadzi ward (5040). These densely populated areas are the unplanned squatter housing areas which have developed due to their proximity to Chancellor College, City Centre and main M3 road. Masongola Ward covering Mangasanja, Mulunguzi and Old Naisi areas was the least populated (627). This is so because it is a predominantly low density housing area.

## **2.4 LITERACY RATE**

The literacy levels in Zomba City is fairing at 90%. For males, the literacy rate is slightly higher 90.8% compared to females 90% (NSO, 2018). This is way above the national literacy level which stands at 68.6 percent. In comparison with other cities, Zomba City is second to Mzuzu city whose literacy rate is 91 %. Blantyre City is third with 90 percent and Lilongwe City's literacy level is at 87 percent. The city also has a higher literacy rate than the surrounding Zomba rural district which is at 68%. Out of 88,769 people aged 5 and above, 43,679 have no form of qualification, 11,263 have a Primary School Leaving Certificate, 9,432 possess a Junior Certificate of Education, 15,384 have a Malawi School Certificate of Education and 354 have A-Level qualifications. 3946 have post-secondary school qualifications with 1711 having other qualifications.

## **2.5 SOCIAL RELATIONS AND FAMILY STRUCTURE**

### **2.5.1 Ethnicity and Religion**

Zomba City has a heterogeneous population composed of different ethnic groups, cultures and languages. The dominant ethnic groups are the Lhomwe (31%), Yao (21%), Chewa (13%), Ngoni (10%) and the Nyanja (10%) (NSO, 2018). The figure 2.4 below shows the percentages of the various tribes in Malawi. In terms of religion, the most prominent religions in the city are Christianity and Islam. According to 2018 Population and Housing Census, 87,312 (83%) of the population were Christians, 14,877 (14%) Moslems and 3% belonged to other religions or had no religion at all. It should be noted that though Christians are in majority, different Christians belong to different denominations like Presbyterians, Catholic, Pentecostals, Baptists and Adventists among many others. Such diverse denominations among Christians are exerting pressure on institutional land demand.

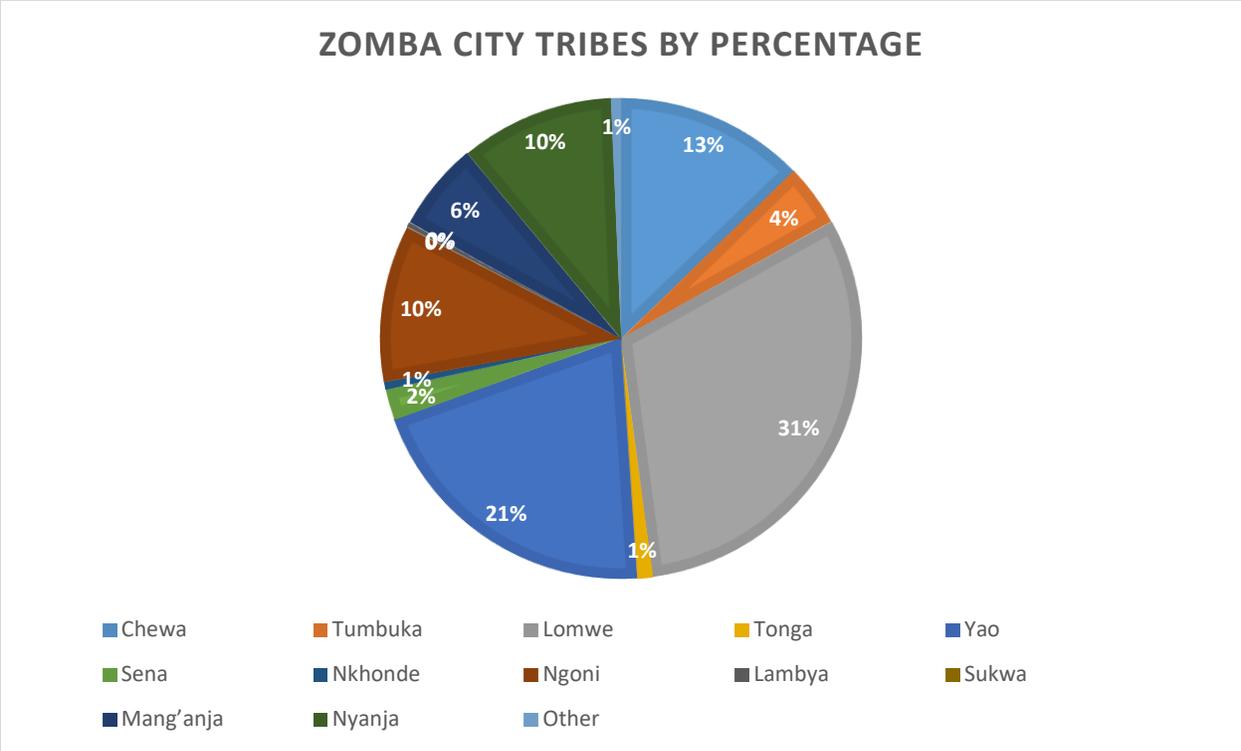


Figure 2.2: Composition of Zomba City by Tribe  
 Source: NSO, 2018

**2.5.2 Age Structure**

Zomba City has 38 percent of the population aged 25 to 64 years with 25% aged 5-14 years. The middle age group continues to have a higher proportion of the total population (40%) followed by people under 15 years (35%), suggesting a relatively higher in-migration by the socio-economically active section of the population largely due to pull factors in terms of academic institutions, formal and informal job attachments. The percentage of people aged 65 years or order is slightly lower (2%) than that of the Malawi population (4%). The figure below shows the composition of Zomba City population by age group.

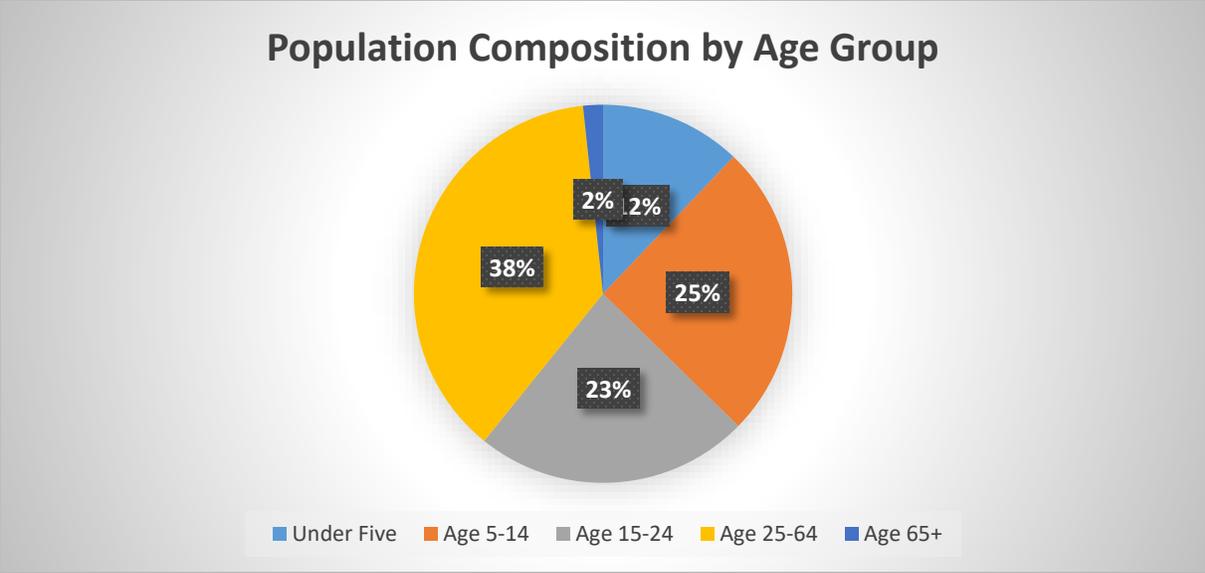


Figure 2.3: Composition of Zomba City Population by Age.

Source: NSO, 2018

### 2.5.3 Gender Structure

The gender structure of the City has slightly changed from having a higher proportion of males to females in 1998 where it had 51.7% of the City’s population being males while 48.3% females and in 2008 where it had 51% of the City’s population being males while 49% females. Currently the city has slightly a higher proportion of females than males comprising 53,394 (51%) and 51,619 (49%) respectively (NSO, 2018).

Table 2.3: Population Composition by Gender

Gender	1998		2008		2018	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Female	31,853	48.3	43,559	49	53,394	50.85
Male	34,062	51.7	44,755	51	51,619	49.15

Source: NSO, 2010 and 2018

## 2.6 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

<b>CHALLENGES</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Outdated Outline Zoning Scheme	Large youthful population
High literacy rate	
Uneven population density and increasing population density	
Increasing temperatures and rainfall	

# CHAPTER THREE: HOUSING AND LAND USE

## 3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Chapter will discuss issues related to housing and land uses in Zomba City. It will present an overview of how the City's land is being managed in respect to; use, tenure and value.

## 3.2 CITY BOUNDARY

According to the gazetted boundaries of 1989 Outline Zoning Scheme, Zomba City covers a total land area of 39 square kilometers. However, due to the increase demand for housing and other land related physical infrastructure, urban settlements have spilled out of the City boundaries more especially to the north and south along the main road.

## 3.3 LAND USES

The current dominant land uses include Residential use which occupies about (52.26%), and Institutional (28.78%). The pattern of current land uses generally flows within and outside of 1989 Outline Zoning Scheme (OZS) as enacted in 1989. The table below portrays the current land uses in Zomba City. The Westside of the City is part of the gazetted Forestry Plantation, though with the current status the highest percent of forest area is bare after harvest. This has reduced land cover to a greater percent. Table 3.1 provides information on types of land uses within Zomba City with figure 3.1 showing the distribution of the land uses.

Table 3.1: Types of land uses within Zomba City

Type of use	Area (km2)	Area (Hectares)	Area (%)
Institutional	11.223	1122.3	28.78
Commercial	0.5311	53.11	1.36
Industrial	0.1968	19.68	0.5
Housing/Residential	20.383	2038.3	52.26
Urban agriculture	4.531	453.1	11.62
Public open space and parks	0.6548	65.48	1.68
Cemetery	0.6548	65.48	1.68
Forests	0.8255	82.55	2.12

Source: Zomba City Land Use Map (2014)

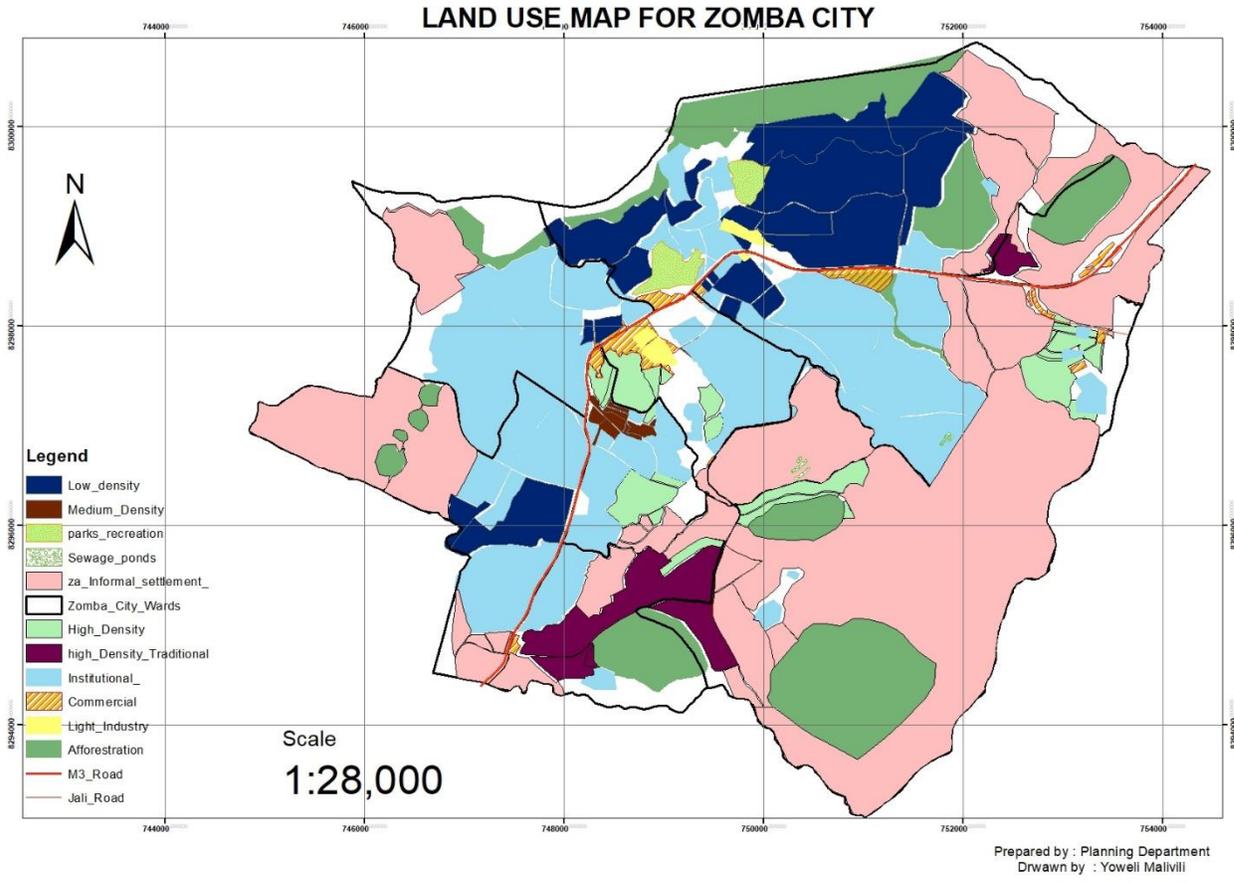


Figure 3.1: Distribution of land uses in Zomba City.  
Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

### 3.4 LAND TENURE

Land tenure is the relationship that individuals and groups hold in respect to land and related resources. In Malawi Land Tenure is regulated by the Land Act 2016 and its related land laws. The Act categorizes land into two major classes, thus Public and Customary Estates and Private Land. Public Land includes; Government Land and any other land which is not customary or private. Customary Estate includes all registered customary land while Private land includes; leasehold and Freehold land. The City has all the categories of land tenure but dominated by Public and Customary ownership.

### **3.5 MAJOR LANDLORDS**

In terms of land ownership within the city's boundaries multiple landlords exist which have powers and command over their parcels when it comes to subdivision and allocation. Major Landlords in the City include; Ministry of Lands, Malawi Housing Corporation and City Council. Although laws of Malawi do not recognize the existence of local chiefs in urban areas but existence of chiefs having powers of controlling land cannot be ignored and they command a huge sector of informal settlement in urban areas.

### **3.6 RESIDENTIAL AREAS**

This is a land use that is predominated by housing units for residential purposes compared to other uses such as; Industrial, Commercial and institutional. Residential Areas are classified into either Low, Medium, High densities and traditional housing areas. The major issue in housing areas is that, it is predominated by informality and mostly outside formal gazetted city boundary. Informality is where housing units are built without following any form of urban plans. That makes it difficult to provide essential services to urban settlers such as, roads, water, electricity and public open spaces.

The pressure of land within the city is ever increasing. As such as long-term solution is to extend the boundaries of the city through the preparation of an Urban Structure Plan (USP) which can also accommodate space for heavy and light industrial areas.

### **3.7 RENTALS AND LAND VALUES**

Location is the major determinant of housing rentals and land rates in the city, other factors being the type and size of the building, age of a house and the size of the plot itself. House Rentals are higher in Low density areas of Kalimbuka Old, Mulunguzi, Old Naisi and Mangasanja. In these areas rentals vary from K200, 000 to K700, 000 per month. Rentals tend to get lower as you move to medium and high density areas.

Land Value varies according to use as well as distance from the central business area. The current value of land within the central business district (CBD) ranges from 90 – 100 million / ha. Another determinant of land value is distance from the Main road as such the value of land along and closer to the M3 road has higher value than the rest though within the same locality. Zomba City having one major road passing through its central business district, experiences a ribbon development that is along the main road and this affects uniform growth patterns of the city.

### **3.8 CONFLICT ON LAND USE**

The city experiences conflicts on land uses, especially when it comes to the discrepancy in the implementation of the Urban Plans i.e. outline Zoning Scheme, Detailed Layout Plans and other local plans. The Situation is worsening now because the city council is still using an expired master plan. Absence of the planning tools has resulted to developments in protected areas which has led to environmental degradation in form of soil erosion, bushfires, floods and siltation. There is need therefore, to review the plan and produce a new Urban Structure Plan which will regulate conflicting land uses and create additional land use zones which will ease pressure on competing land uses.

### 3.9 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Below are the challenges and opportunities facing Housing and Land use sector in Zomba City.

<b>Challenges</b>
Absence of an Updated Urban Structure Plan
Conflicts on land ownership (Multiple Landlords)
Deforestation
Conflicts on land uses
Encroachment to river reserve and other protected areas
Ever growing of informal settlements
Squeezed City boundary to accommodate some important land uses such as Industrial parks
Lack of Mandate on highest percent of land within the city boundaries

<b>Opportunities</b>
Ever increasing demand of land for housing and other uses- which increases land and property values.
Available room for expansion of the City boundaries
High rate of urbanization which increases economic activities
Legislative autonomous of city councils which helps to make their own plans and strategies
Introduction of city urban roads development program which has improved accessibility to different urban zones as such a pull factor of urban growth

# **CHAPTER FOUR: CITY ECONOMY**

## **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

An economy is the large set of inter-related production and consumption activities that aid in determining how scarce resources are allocated (Mayer, 2000). The production and consumption of goods and services are used to fulfill the needs of those living and operating within the economy, which is also referred to as an economic system. It encompasses all activity related to production, consumption, and trade of goods and services in an area. An economy applies to everyone from individuals to entities such as corporations and governments. The economy of a particular area like Zomba city or country is governed by its culture, laws, history, and geography, among other factors, and it evolves due to necessity. The City is the centre for the tobacco and dairy farms of the surrounding areas, which also produce rice, corn (maize), fish, and softwoods.

## **4.2 GENERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ZOMBA CITY**

Over the years the commercial industry in Zomba city has been growing at a marginal rate. The industry grew from 37.3 in 2010-11 to 52.1 percent in 2016-17 (see table 4.1). Mainly, the growth was exacerbated by the perceived possibilities of improvement in economic opportunities by the commercial industry after government declared Zomba as the city in 2008. However, though the general commercial business activity improved over the years, a number of business sector operation variations emanated. As business in economic sectors like manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retailing, transport and financial services has been declining, business in the sector of community, social and personal services has significantly improved. This transition is due to the fact that businesses in other sectors have diversified due to loss of businesses in their original sectors.

There are possibilities and expectations that the commercial industry in Zomba will keep on growing, as there is increased interest from both local and foreign investors to invest in the city. This is due to the fact that the city has so much potential to grow in all sectors.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Commercial Businesses in Zomba City by percentage

Year	Commercial Businesses	Minining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale, Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hotels	Transportation, Storage and Communication	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	Community, Social and Personal Services
2010-2011	37.3	0	15.6	0.7	72.7	6.1	0.7	4.2
2016-2017	52.1	0	14.4	0.1	74.8	5.8	0	4.9

Source: NSO, 2011 & 2017

### 4.3 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Countries use employment daily to fuel their businesses, expand, and increase output. Employment requires that the individual be a legal citizen of the country or possess a verified work permit. In Malawi, the Ministry of Labour and Manpower Development is in charge of tracking employment for both individuals and entities. The 2018 Population and Housing Census conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), regarded the age group of 15-64 years as a working age population and table 4.2 below shows how these persons earn their living through employment by gender.

Table 4.2: Employment status within the age bracket of 15-64 years

Total Population		Total employed		Economically active				Economically inactive	
				Employed		Unemployed			
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
31,535	32,492	23,877	22,768	20,260	16,848	3,617	5,920	7,658	9,724

Source: NSO, 2017.

From the table above, it shows that out of the total population of the working group (64,027), only 46,645 are employed, representing a 72.9 percent out of which 37.3 percent are males while 35.6 are females. The table further categorizes the economic group based on those active and inactive.

Those actively involved in the economic activity of the city are 31.7 percent males and 26.3 percent females. Finally, the table shows that more females are unemployed as compared to males at 15.2 percent and 12 percent respectively. The major contributors of employment for the city residents are government and the Non-Governmental Organizations operating in the city.

#### 4.3.1 Structure of the Employment

According to Dutz et al (2018), employment structure of a country can be categorized into three and these include: primary industry which is concerned with extracting natural resources from the ground or the sea, such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying. The output of such primary production often needs further processing; secondary industry that involves the manufacturing of goods using the raw materials from primary industry such as timber as in the case of Zomba City and finally, tertiary industry which does not produce anything but involves work in the service sector of the economy. It includes activities associated with commerce and distribution (wholesaling and retailing) as well as banking, insurance, administration, transport, tourism, health, education and entertainment services. Table 4.3 below shows how employment is structured in the city of Zomba based on households by source of livelihood.

Table 4.3: Households by source of livelihood

<b>Total HH</b>	<b>Entrepreneurship</b>	<b>Employment</b>	<b>Piecework</b>	<b>Petty trading</b>	<b>Remittances</b>	<b>Pension</b>
24,993	5,782	12,696	3,623	569	559	454

Source: NSO, 2017.

Table 4.3 continued

<b>Public Works</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>Food crop sales</b>	<b>Cash crop sales</b>	<b>Social cash transfer</b>	<b>Forestry products</b>	<b>Other</b>
62	4	143	65	29	44	963

The table 4.2 above shows that most of the households in the city fall within a category of employment as evidenced by a 50.8 percent of the overall city households. This also signifies the fact that very few residents rely their livelihood on urban agriculture as per 0.8 percent

representation of the total number of households in the city. Regardless of the city having Zomba Mountain which produces significant volume of timber, only 0.2 percent of households earn their livelihood through forest products, thus, most of the forestry products are exported outside the city.

Zomba city business sector is highly dominated by the informal businesses other than those formally registered by government authorities like Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Zomba city council and the office of the Registrar general. This is evidenced by figure 4.1 below.

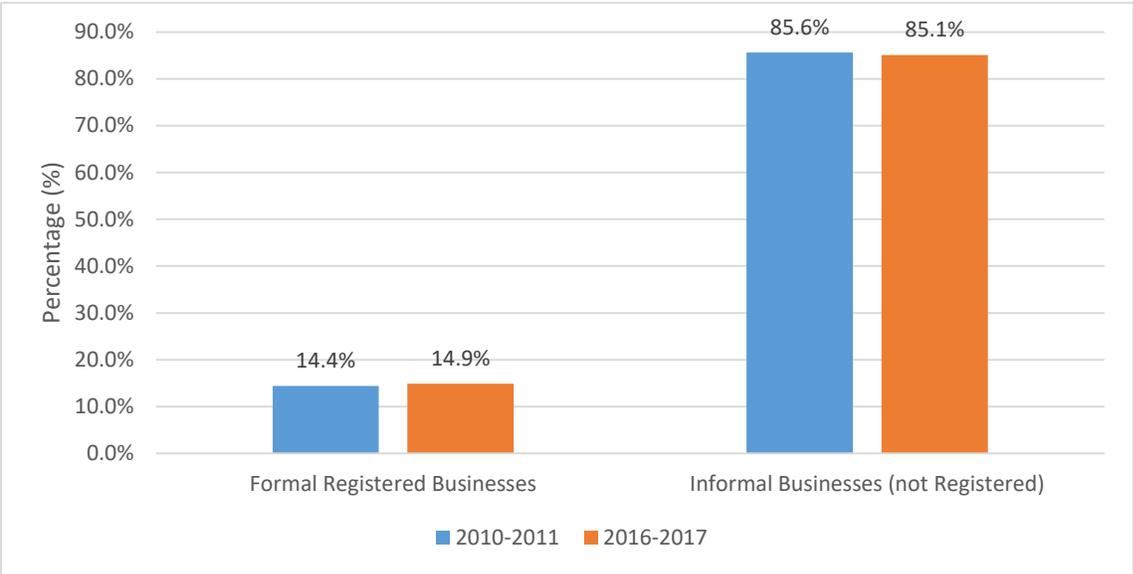


Figure 4.1: Distribution of Formal and Informal Businesses in Zomba City  
Source: NSO (2011 & 2017)

The figure above indicates that in 2010-2011 only 14.4 percent of businesses in Zomba city formally registered with the government authorities, while the remaining 85.5 percent did not register. The trend however, improved in 2016-2017 where 14.9 businesses registered and 85.1 percent did not register. This therefore concludes that there is a larger percentage of economically active people who are working in the informal sector which translate into creation of informal employment. This also can be supported by evidence in table 4, where about 3,623 are in piecework, businesses which are also categorized as informal businesses, hence informal employment.

#### 4.4 POVERTY

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met. Poverty-stricken people and families might go without proper housing, clean water, healthy food, and medical attention. Each nation may have its own threshold that determines how many of its people are living in poverty (Madeley, 2000).

Poverty and inequality remain stubbornly high in Malawi. The national poverty rate increased slightly from 50.7% in 2010 to 51.5% in 2016, but extreme national poverty decreased from 24.5% in 2010/11 to 20.1 in 2016/17. For Zomba City, poverty level stands at 15.8 percent with ultra-poor at 3.9 percent (NSO, 2017). Poverty is driven by low productivity in the agriculture sector; limited opportunities in non-farm activities; volatile economic growth, rapid population growth, and limited coverage of safety net programs and targeting challenges.

#### 4.5 ENTERPRISES

Enterprise is another word for a for-profit business or company, but it is most often associated with entrepreneurial ventures. People who have entrepreneurial success are often referred to as “enterprising” (Brown, 2003). Table 4.4 below shows the proportion and distribution of households that operate non-farm enterprises in the city of Zomba.

Table 4.4: Proportion and distribution of households in the city of Zomba

<b>Households operating non-agricultural enterprises</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>Wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food service activities</b>	<b>Transportation and storage, information and communication</b>	<b>Real estate/professional activities, education and health</b>	<b>Other service activities</b>
52.1	0.0	15.6	0.7	72.7	6.1	4.2	11.8

Source: NSO, 2017

The table above shows that 72 percent on non-agricultural enterprises in the city are engaged in the wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food activities followed by the manufacturing sector at 16 percent. The table further shows that sectors such as mining, construction and real estate are being conducted at a small scale.

#### 4.5.1 Source of Start-up Capital for the Enterprises in the Zomba City

Startup capital is a financial investment in the development of a new company or product. Startup capital may be provided by venture business persons, angel investors, or traditional banks, (Sherman, 2012). In any case, the entrepreneur who seeks startup capital generally has to create a solid business plan or build a prototype in order to sell the idea. Table 4.5 shows the percentage distribution of non-farm enterprises in terms of start-up capital.

Table 4.5: Percentage distribution on non-farm enterprises

<b>Percentage of own-savings from agriculture</b>	<b>Own-savings from non-agriculture</b>	<b>Sale of assets owned</b>	<b>Proceeds from another business</b>	<b>Agricultural input credit</b>
10.6	32.3	3.8	8.9	0.0

Source: NSO, 2017

Table 4.4 Continued

<b>Non-agricultural credit from bank or other investment</b>	<b>Loan from money lenders</b>	<b>Loan from family/friends</b>	<b>Gift from family/friends</b>	<b>Inherited</b>	<b>Other</b>
0.5	1.9	3.1	21.4	0.5	8.0

Table 4.5 shows the correlation between the sources of income from agricultural and non-agricultural activities. This shows that the main source of start-up capital for the city residents is personal savings from the non-agricultural activities as represented by 32 percent as compared to 11 percent for agricultural start-up capital. What comes second as source of start-up capital for the city residents is the gifts from family members and friends which stands at 21 percent.

The table also shows that there is low business diversification drive as evidenced by 9 percent source of start-up capital coming from proceeds from other businesses.

#### 4.5.2 Business Operating Premises for the City

Business premises are premises that the city has reason to believe are used in connection with the carrying on of a business by or on behalf of a person (Office of the Deputy Prime Minister of London, 2004). If only part of the premises is used in connection with the business, that part will be business premises. The table below shows distribution of non-farm enterprises by place of operation in Zomba city.

Table 4.6: The distribution of non-farm enterprises by place of operation in Zomba City

<b>Home (inside residence)</b>	<b>Home (outside residence)</b>	<b>Industrial site</b>	<b>Traditional market place</b>	<b>Commercial area shop</b>	<b>Road side</b>	<b>Other fixed places</b>	<b>Mobile</b>
22	18.5	0.7	31.6	1.6	8.8	6.5	10.3

Source: NSO, 2017

Table 4.6 shows that in Zomba City, those who operate in designated market places account for 32 percent followed by those enterprises located at home either inside or outside residences that have a portion of 22 and 19 percent respectively. Illegal vending (mobile enterprises) also have a place in the city of Zomba and account for 10 percent. Anchoring the list are those plying their trade in the industrial site and commercial area shops that registered 1 and 2 percent respectively.

There are a number of companies and organizations in Zomba city, those owned by the public sector and others owned by the private sector.

Name of Organization	Ownership Type
Chancellor College	Public
ADMARC	Public
Shoprite	Private
Peoples Trading	Private
Unilever Company	Private
Sunseed Oil	Private
PEP Stores	Private
DAPP Malawi	Private

Public and Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements in Zomba City remains to be non-existent as most businesses operating in Zomba are 100% privately owned.

**4.6 URBAN AGRICULTURE**

Tracy (2011), states that urban agriculture, urban farming, or urban gardening is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around urban areas. Urban agriculture can also involve animal husbandry, aquaculture, agroforestry, urban beekeeping, and horticulture. These activities occur in peri-urban areas as well, and peri-urban agriculture may have different characteristics. Urban agriculture can reflect varying levels of economic and social development. It may be a social movement for sustainable communities, where organic growers form social networks founded on a shared ethos of nature and community holism.

Urban agriculture assumes a level of commerce, the growing of product to be sold as opposed to being grown for personal consumption or sharing. Urban agriculture can also be looked at as the growing of plants and the raising of animals within and around cities. The most striking feature of urban agriculture, which distinguishes it from rural agriculture, is that it is integrated into the urban economic and ecological system. It is embedded in and interacts with the urban ecosystem. Such

linkages include the use of urban residents as labourers, use of typical urban resources (like organic waste as compost and urban wastewater for irrigation), direct links with urban consumers, direct impacts on urban ecology (positive and negative), being part of the urban food system, competing for land with other urban functions and being influenced by urban policies and plans.

#### 4.6.1 Household Engaged in Agricultural Activities

Agriculture is one of the most widespread activities in the world, but it is not uniform throughout. There are a number of ways to classify agriculture, and some of the major criteria which can be adopted include: scale, type of crop, livestock combinations, intensity, means of distribution of farm produce and level of mechanization. The table below shows percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities in the city of Zomba.

Table 4.7: Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities in the city of Zomba

<b>Agricultural households</b>	<b>Rainy season crops</b>	<b>Dry season crops</b>	<b>Tree crops</b>	<b>Livestock</b>
64.6	53.8	3.1	16.0	27.5

Source: NSO, 2017

The table 4.7 above shows that 65 percent of the households in the city are involved in urban agriculture, with 53.8 percent engaged in rainy season crops as opposed to dry season crops that currently stand at 3 percent. There is also evidence that a good proportion of households (26 percent) are owning livestock in the city. The table further shows that 16 percent of households are engaged in tree crops.

#### 4.6.2 Cultivated Area

Cultivated land is arable land that is worked by plowing and sowing and raising crops. It is an area where farming is practiced and whose land is actually under cultivation and/or is capable of supporting crops, (Axinn and Axinn, 1983). The table below shows the average cultivated area (acres) and plot size by households in the city of Zomba.

Table 4.8: Average cultivated area (acres) and plot size by households in the city of Zomba

Average cultivated area (acres)	Own acres	Cultivated acres	Size of plots (acres)				
			0-1	1-2	2-4	4-6	6+
1.0	0.8	0.9	73.9	17.2	6.6	0.8	1.4

Source: NSO, 2017

The table above shows that Zomba city's average cultivated area is 1.0 acres against a national average cultivated area of 1.5 acres. The table further shows that a majority of residents in the city (74 percent) have a hectareage of less than an acre and those with a hectareage of more than 6 acres are only 1 percent. This clearly shows that city residents do not rely on urban agriculture for their livelihood.

#### 4.7 HOUSEHOLD MEANS OF ACQUIRING PLOTS

Land acquisition is the process of buying a piece of land. The motivation behind land acquisition can be varied; perhaps as an alternative investment to shares, as the starting point for a self-build project, to develop at a later date, for farming, and so on. As with other forms of acquisition, the burden is on the buyer of the land to undertake thorough research to identify any potential risks or problems to the acquired plot. The table below shows the household means of acquiring plots in the city of Zomba.

Table 4.9: proportion of plots by method of acquisition

Allocated by a family member	Inherited	Granted by local leaders	Rent for short term	Borrowed for free	Gift from non-household member
35.6	17.6	7.8	12.6	9.9	2.5

Source: NSO, 2017

Table 4.9 continued

Purchased	Moved in	Bride price	Leasehold	Farming as a tenant	Other
8.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.5

The table above shows different means that the city residents acquire plots for urban agriculture. A household may acquire a plot for farming it owns or rents. Thus, a plot may be rented for an agreed sum of money, produce or service. In some situations, plots are acquired through allocation by a family member, inheritance, granted by local leaders, borrowing or gifted from a non-household member. The table shows that the highest proportion of plots (36 percent) is acquired through allocation by family members followed by those obtained through inheritance. Local leaders have also a hand of allocating plots in the city and this is currently at 8 percent. A good number of residents (13 percent) also acquire farm land through renting for a specified period.

#### 4.8 PLOT OWNERSHIP

Trends and patterns in the ownership of agricultural land are of perennial interest to all involved with the farming sector. Farmland tenure, which broadly refers to the institutions governing the control and use of farmland, shapes many farm decisions, including those related to production, conservation, and succession planning. Given the relatively advanced age of many farmers, both tenure and ownership can also have important implications for access to land, an issue that is particularly salient for new and beginning farmers.

Table 4.10: Primary plot management by gender

<b>Exclusively female owned</b>	<b>Exclusively male owned</b>	<b>Male and female jointly owned</b>	<b>Not owned</b>
34.3	21.9	13.7	30.1

Source: NSO, 2017

The above table 4.10 shows that a higher proportion of plots in the city (34 percent) are exclusively owned by females as opposed to those exclusively owned by males which is at 22 percent. It is also evident from the table that the city still has 30 percent of plots that have no ownership for farming.

#### 4.9 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The table below shows the challenges and opportunities in the economy sector for the city of Zomba.

<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Vulnerability to external shocks such as weather and health
Rapid population growth
Environmental degradation
Energy shortages
Urbanization
High unemployment rate
Lack of industrial site

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Growing number of private sector services together with accommodation and restaurants are expected to create jobs
Availability of tourists' areas such as Zomba Mountain
Availability of idle land for future development
Availability of designated business trading places such as shops and markets

#### 4.10 CHAPTER SUMMARY

The chapter has covered the employment opportunities available in the city of Zomba, the structure of the employment itself, the level of poverty in the city, the way enterprises are distributed within the city, sources of start-up capital for the enterprises, the business operating premises, urban agriculture in the city with focus on the household engaged in urban agriculture, the cultivated land, means of plot acquisition, plot ownership and finally the challenges and opportunities available for the city in the economy sector. The next chapter dwells on the education sector.

# CHAPTER FIVE: EDUCATION

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter aims to provide a general understanding and status quo of Zomba City Council in terms of primary, secondary and tertiary education. The City has 17 public primary schools and 10 public secondary schools. There are also 11 private primary schools and 9 private secondary schools. The literacy level in the City is at 90%, with the rate slightly higher in men at 90.8% compared to females at 90% (NSO, 2018).

## 5.2 PRIMARY EDUCATION

### 5.2.1 Primary Schools in Zomba City

There are 17 public primary schools and 11 registered private primary schools. The public primary schools are located in three main education zones of Mponda, Likangala and Chikowi as presented in table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Public and Private Primary Schools in Zomba City

MPONDA ZONE	LIKANGALA ZONE	CHIKOWI ZONE	PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS
1. Chikamveka	Bwaila	Chalomwe	Learning Centre
2. Ndangopuma	Cobbe Barracks	Chikowi	Bonisa
3. Zomba CCAP	Mpotola	Chipiloni	Eagles Foundation
4. Mponda	St. Joseph	Sacred Heart	Baptist
5. Police	Prison	Thundu	New vision
6. Matiya	Satema		Mat Academy
			Cedar
			Manyowe
			Trinity
			Progressive

Source: Zomba Urban Education Office-DEMIS, 2018

The distribution of these primary schools is shown in the figure below.

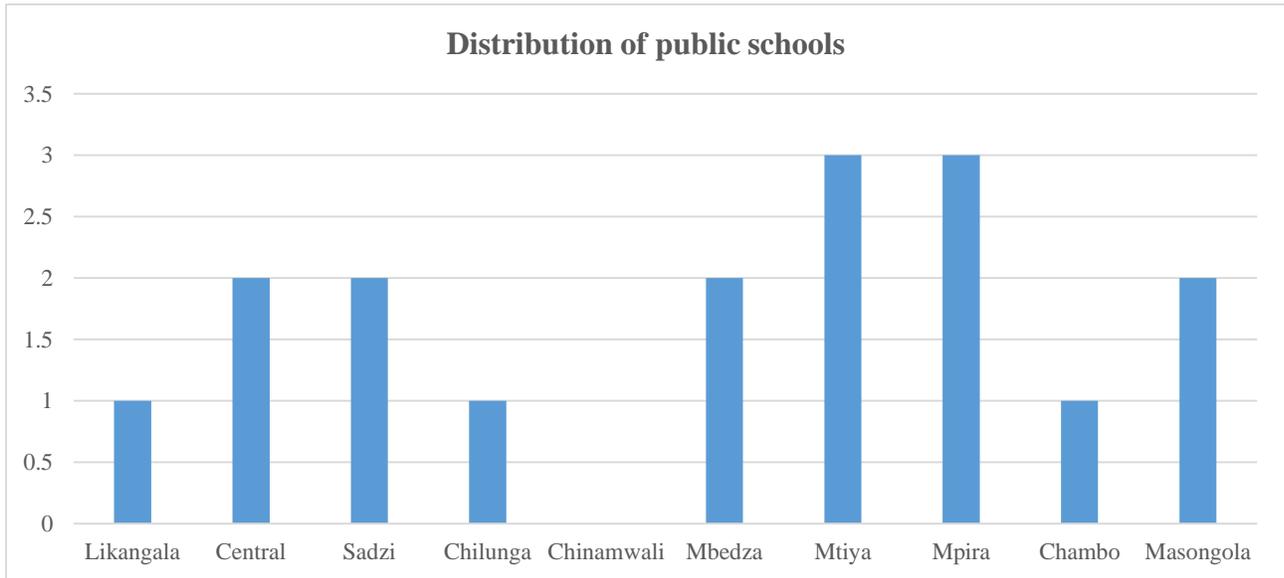


Figure 5.1: Distribution of public schools in Zomba City

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018.

As seen in the figure above, more primary schools are located in Mtiya and Mpira wards, while Chinamwali ward has none.

### 5.2.2 Teaching Staff

There are 631 teachers in the city, of which 119 are males and 512 are females. All the teachers are qualified, holding various professional grades ranging from PT4 to P8 (grade L to grade H). The lowest grade is PT4 (Grade L). In 2017, the average teacher pupil ratio was at 1:47 compared to national recommended ratio of 1:60. The Table 5.2 shows the teacher pupil ratios for public primary schools in the City.

Table 5.2: Public primary schools teacher/pupil ratios

<b>Name of Primary School</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Chikamveka	1:53
Chipiloni	1:57
Matiya	1:45
Mponda	1:36
Ndangopuma	1:62
Police	1:51
Thundu	1:55
Zomba CCAP	1:31
Prison	1:26
Satema	1:54
Sacred heart	1:30
St. Joseph	1:55
Bwaila	1:47
Cobbe Barracks	1:34
Chikowi	1:42
Chalomwe	1:69
Mpotola	1:47

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

As seen in the table 5.2 above, Prison has the lowest ratio (1:26) while Ndangopuma has the highest ratio (1:69). Higher teacher pupil ratios in some schools such as Ndangopuma, Chipiloni, Chikamveka, Thundu, Satema and Chalomwe are as a result of combination of factors such as geographical position, inadequate staff houses, insufficient basic amenities for teachers and introduction of school feeding programmes.

### **5.2.3 Teacher Development Programs**

For the systematic implementation of the teacher development programs PEAs come up with an annual work plan for Continuous Professional Development (CPD) activities. These include, In-Service Trainings (INSETs), trainings, induction meetings, needs assessment meetings, awareness

campaigns and exchange visits at school/zonal and district levels. Currently, the on-going staff development programs are as follows:

- Head teacher training on school based INSETs monitoring and supervision of school activities and lesson observation.
- Teacher In-Service Training on production and effective use of Teaching and Learning Materials Using Locally Available Resources (TALULAR).
- Promotion of girl's education through the training of Mother Groups and out of school girls clubs.
- Orientation of teachers on:
  - How to handle large classes.
  - Effective use of participatory methodologies and effective use of instructional materials.
  - Effective running of school clubs like the AIDS TOTO clubs.
  - School health and nutrition, (i) Life Skills, (ii) Breakthrough to literacy methodologies.
  - Joyful learning.
  - Project proposal writing for possible funding for various development activities
  - How to handle pupils with special educational needs.
  - Emerging issues like gender, democracy, human rights, decentralisation, HIV/AIDS.
  - Financial management.
  - Policies governing the education system.
  - School management and examination administration at school/ national levels.

Although the government is providing funding for CPD under PSIP (Primary School Improvement Plan), the funding is still not adequate to carry out the INSETs and some professional development activities effectively. In addition, there is lack of necessary knowledge and skills among PEAs due to insufficient professional development training programmes (Zomba Urban Education Office, 2018).

### 5.2.4 Enrolment

The total enrolment in public primary schools in 2017/18 was 25,492 of which 12,193 were boys and 13299 were girls. The entry age policy to Standard one is six years. Chikamveka Primary School rates high in the enrolment figures, 3150 learners while Zomba CCAP had the lowest enrolment (615) in 2017/18. This is due to two main factors. Firstly, Chikamveka Primary School is located in a high or medium density area unlike Zomba CCAP. Secondly, Chikamveka is located far away from other schools, the closest being Ndangopuma which is 2 kilometres away, unlike Zomba CCAP which is close to Mponda and Police Primary Schools which are 1.2 and 1.5 kilometres away respectively. Figure 5.2 below shows the 2017/18 enrolment levels of public primary schools in Zomba City.

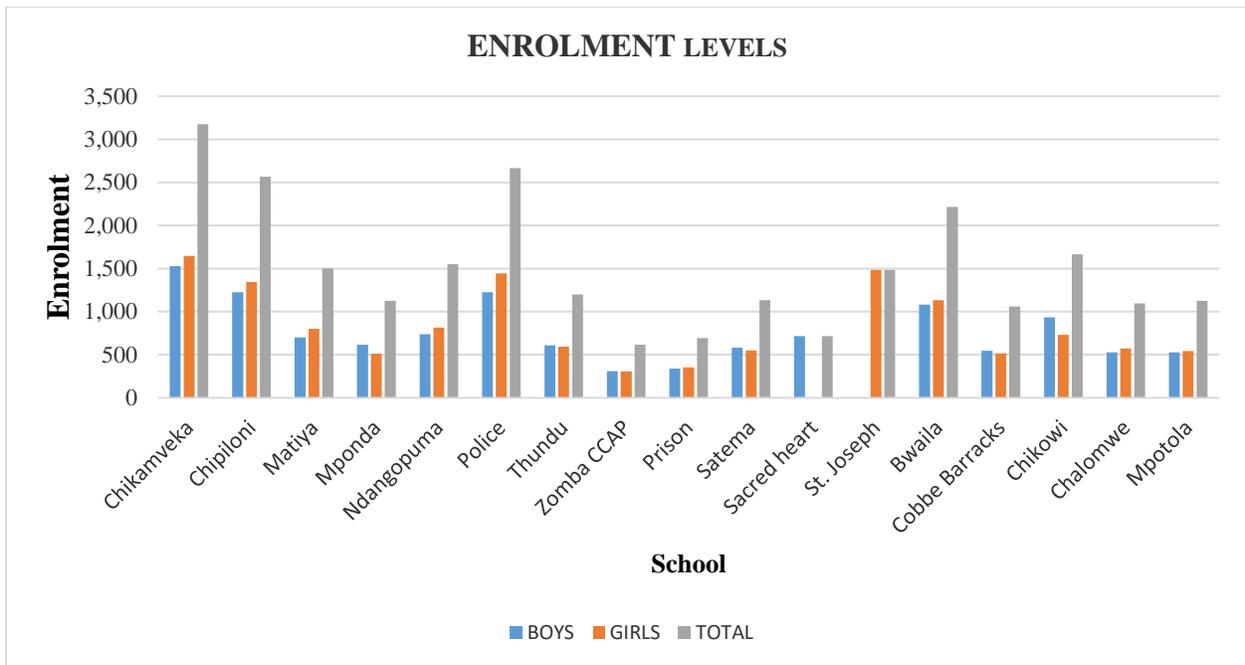


Figure 5.2: Enrolment levels of public primary schools in Zomba City, 2017/18

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

The figure above shows that in most schools, there is little difference between boys and girls except for Chikowi Primary School where there are more boys than girls. The lower enrolment for girls is as a result of lower enrolment in senior classes, standard 5-8. This occurs because most parents and guardians as well as the girls themselves prefer St Joseph Primary School which is a girls' school. At this age, they can manage to travel longer distances than while in Junior Primary.

### 5.2.5 School Attendance

The 2017/18 net enrolment rate was 89.2% making a 10.8% gap. (Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018). The following are some of the contributing factors for the 10.8 % gap:

- Lack of parental care and orphan-hood due to HIV/AIDS
- Hunger prevailing in poverty-stricken households
- Some of the physically challenged children have been ignored for some time
- Lack of interest among some children
- Lack of compulsory education; (Policy has to be changed)
- Inadequate instructional materials and teachers' poor attitude towards their profession

However, interventions that are being implemented by partners in assisting underprivileged learners, the introduction of school feeding programmes and construction of additional school blocks and toilets will undoubtedly contribute in reducing the 10.8% gap.

### 5.2.6 Drop-out and Repetition Rates

Out of the 25,492 learners who enrolled in 2018, about 153 dropped out from schools representing a 11% drop out rate. The repetition rate is at 13%. Figure 5.3 below shows the trend of dropout and repetition rates since 2013.

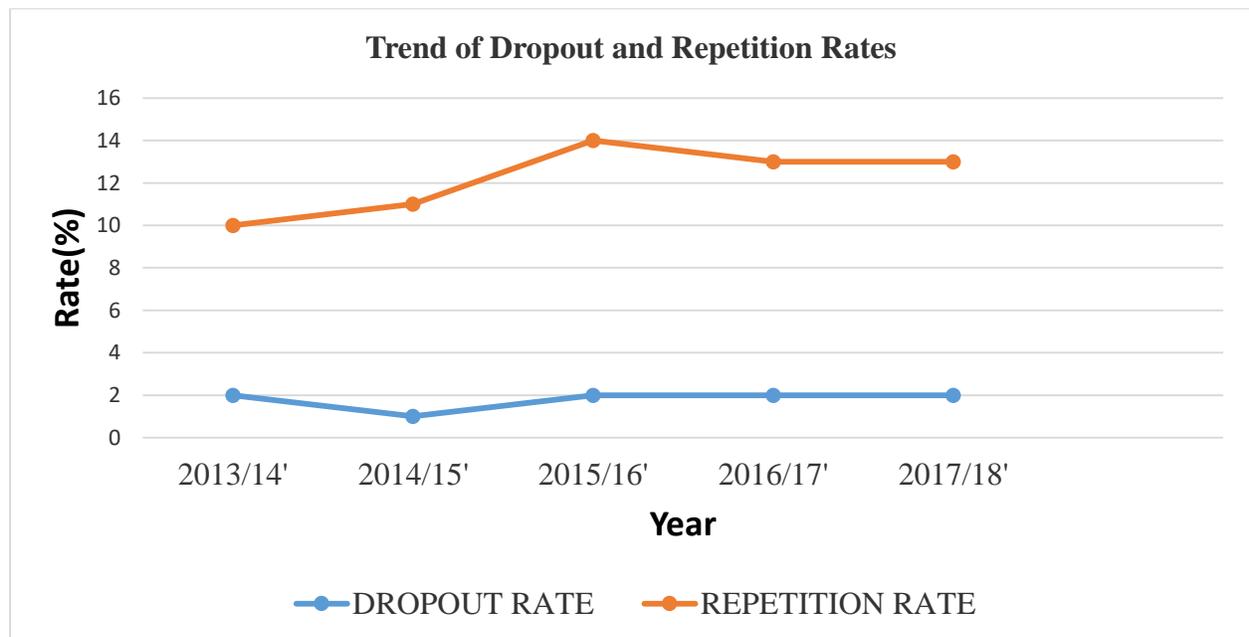


Figure 5.3: Trend of dropout and repetition rates  
Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, (2018)

While dropout rate has remained constant for a period of three consecutive years, repetition rate rose to 14% in 2016 and dropped a bit in 2017 and 2018. This is due to some mechanisms which were put in place to address the problem one of which was remedial lessons and frequent assessment.

**5.2.7 Pass Rate**

The average pass rate has been increasing over the years for the schools in the city. The pass rate has increased from 84% in 2013 to 91% in 2018, as seen in the Figure 5.4 below.

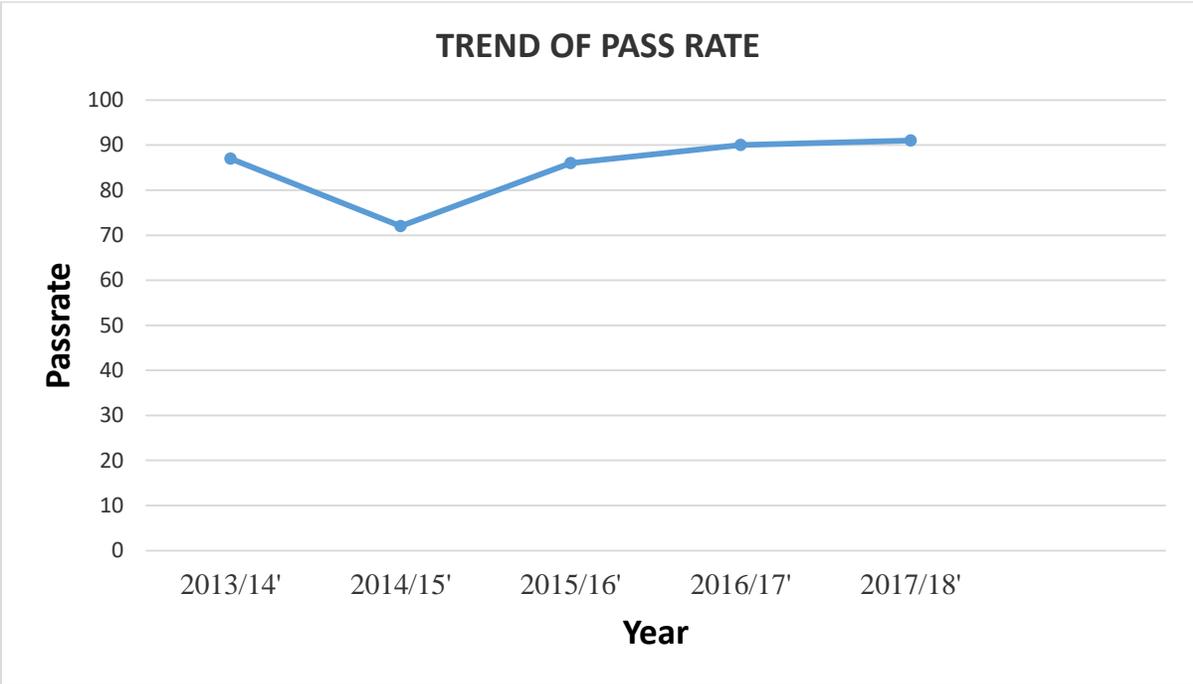


Figure 5.4: Trend of PSLCE Pass Rate  
Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

### 5.2.8 Selection Rate

Over the years, the selection rate for the city has remained lower than the ideal which is 100%.

This can be seen from table 5.3 below:

Table 5.3: Selection Rate from 2013/14-2017/18 Financial Years

NO.	SCHOOL	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
1	Chikamveka	29	90	78	90	75
2	Matiya	31	44	39	49	47
3	Mponda	52	62	66	86	76
4	Ndangopuma	31	60	19	90	81
5	Police	46	65	61	61	71
6	Zomba CCAP	36	67	41	67	77
7	Bwaila	39	54	88	51	79
8	Cobbe	85	90	66	67	45
9	Mpotola	34	52	22	40	18
10	Prison		55	42	86	85
11	Satema	13	74	26	54	80
12	St. Joseph	68	57	69	80	69
13	Chalomwe	11	34	18	36	48
14	Chikowi	54	49	46	51	48
15	Chipironi	28	36	41	65	57
16	Sacred Heart	52	33	48	46	51
17	Thundu	12	34	25	29	24
18	District Average	56	80	62	87	86

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

This transition rate is caused by lack of spaces in secondary schools within the city, especially Day Secondary Schools to which all learners who pass PSLCE Examinations would go to. It is therefore imperative that additional secondary schools be opened and spaces in the existing ones be expanded to take in more students.

### 5.2.9 Infrastructure and Equipment

There are inadequate school facilities such as classrooms, desks, toilets and staff houses to meet the current demand in the City. For instance, there are only 1329 desks against the total enrolment of 25492 learners. This translates into a desk/pupil ratio of 1:19 as opposed to the national recommended ratio of 1:2. This situation has serious negative learning impacts on the learners.

The poor learning environment is also reflected by the high classroom learner ratio in most schools in Zomba city. Figure 5.5 below shows the trend of classroom learner ratio from 2013 to 2018.

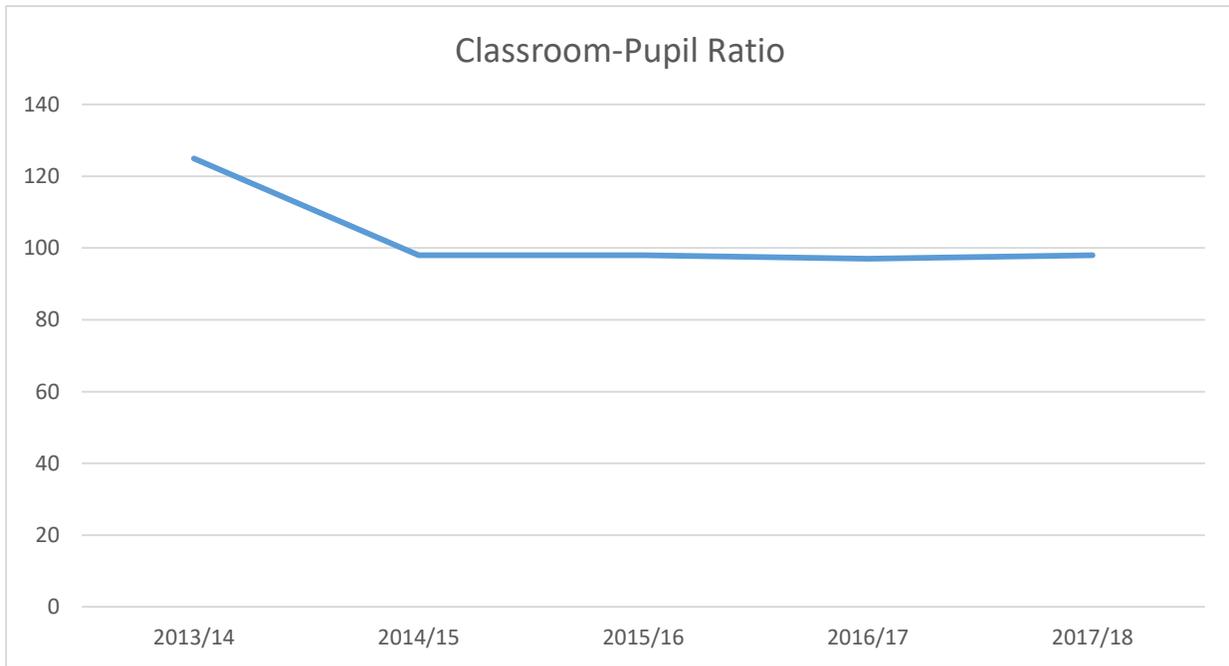


Figure 5.5: Trend of classroom learner ratio from 2013 to 2018

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

From the figure above, it is noted that the average classroom-learner ratio has decreased from 1:125 to 1:98 between 2013/14 and 2017/18 financial years. This is a significant improvement but it is still above the recommended ratio of 1:60 as such overcrowding is a norm in most schools. As a result, classes in most schools are often conducted in the open air.

The recommended toilet/learner ratio is 1:10 for boys and 1:25 for girls. Against this background, Zomba City faces an acute shortage of student's toilets as on average, the ratio is 1:84 resulting into poor sanitary conditions. For instance, Chikamveka Primary School with total enrolment of 3112 has 19 toilets translating to a 1:135 toilet/learner ratio. There is therefore, urgent need for the construction of additional toilets in the city's schools.

In the 2017/18 financial year, the teacher/house ratio was 1:12, which also shows that there is need for construction of more teachers' houses in schools. Out of 17 schools in the city, only 9 have library facilities. All the schools have water points except Chalomwe Primary School. These

figures underline the urgent necessity for improvement of basic equipment and infrastructure such as classrooms, desks, toilets, and teachers' houses in the City's primary schools (see table 5.3 below). Similarly, most of the existing infrastructure is in a poor state of disrepair, a situation that can be addressed through regular maintenance.

Shortage of land for school expansion is another big problem that needs to be addressed urgently besides the need to establish and open up new additional primary schools in the city. However, the district office in collaboration with the City Council makes efforts to alleviate the shortage of teaching and learning resources. All 17 primary schools are provided with teaching and learning materials. Among the materials distributed include exercise books, rulers, portable chalkboards and pencils.

Figure 5.6: Learners attending 'under the tree' classes at Chikamveka Primary



Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

### 5.2.10 Gap Analysis in Primary Education

Table 5.4 below shows critical gaps in the primary education sector.

Table 5.4: Gap Analysis in Primary Education

Type Of Resources	Current Supply	Demand	Standard Requirement	Gap
Primary schools	17	21	30	13
Classrooms	263	422	1:60	200
Teachers	546	585	1:60	46
Desks	1329	12,669	1:2	10,605
Toilets	294	400	1:30	100

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

It is clear from the table above that there is need for more infrastructure in most primary schools in the city. A more interesting statistic is that the city needs 13 additional primary schools and 200 new school blocks if the current congestion is to be reduced.

## 5.3 SECONDARY SCHOOL EDUCATION

### 5.3.1 Secondary Schools in Zomba City

Zomba City has 10 conventional Secondary Schools comprising of four community day secondary schools, two grant-aided secondary schools, two boarding secondary schools and two double shift secondary schools. There are nine registered private secondary schools giving a total of 19 secondary schools in the city.

The total enrolment for the conventional public secondary schools is 5679 students. There are also 274 teachers, giving a teacher student ratio of a 1:21. It is expected that the demand for secondary education will go high as a result of the growing school enrolment and pass rate levels.

### 5.3.2 Infrastructure

In most secondary schools in the city, infrastructure is a big challenge especially in Day Secondary Schools where classrooms are very few. This can be seen from the table below:

Table 4: Student Classroom Ratio

SCHOOLS	ENROLMENT	NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS	RATIOS
Likangala (Conventional)	1148	12	96
Masongola	543	12	45
Police	325	7	46
Malindi (Conventional)	1071	12	89
Sacred Heart (CDSS)	295	4	74
Cobbe Barracks (CDSS)	504	7	72
Chirunga [CDSS]	600	4	150
Zomba Urban	1017	24	42
Mulunguzi	557	12	46

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

Shortage of classrooms results into overcrowding which affects students' learning. It is imperative that the ideal students: classroom ratio of 50:1 be attained if they are to learn under a conducive environment.

### 5.3.3 Private Secondary Schools

Following the liberalisation of the education sector, a number of private secondary schools have sprung up. The city has private secondary schools which can be accessed by those who don't get selected to public schools. The table below shows the private schools operational in the city.

Table 5.5: Public and Private Secondary Schools in Zomba City

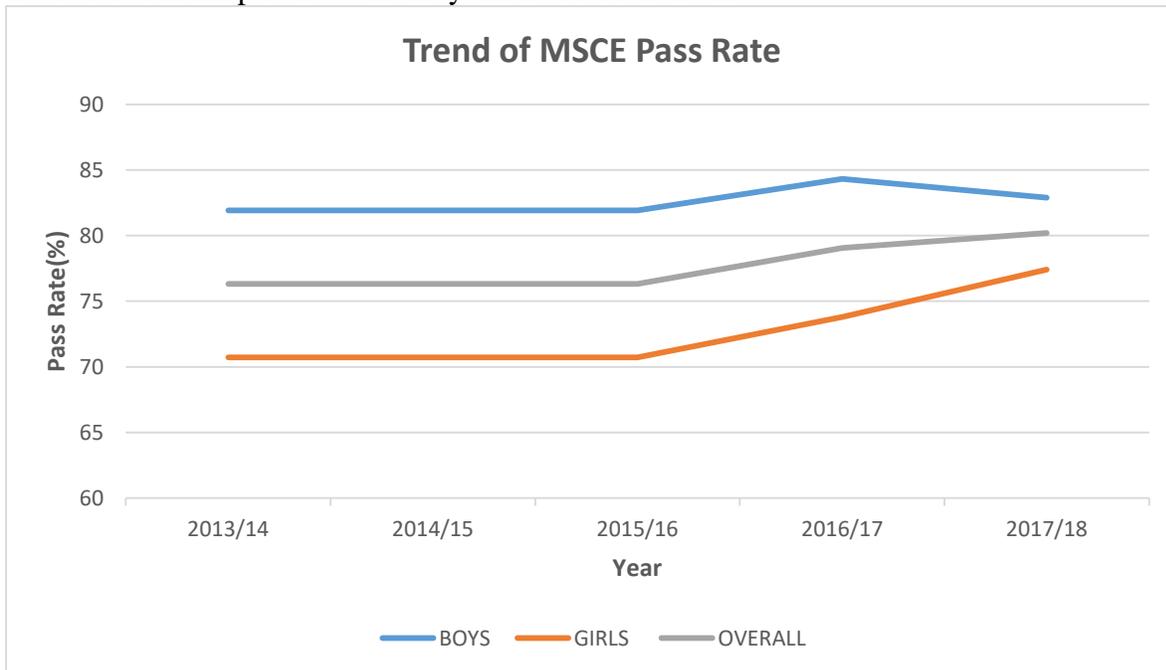
	Name of School	Status
1	ETF	Private (Registered)
2	Hi profile	Private (Registered)
3	Chinamwali Girls	Private (Registered)
4	Zomba Islamic	Private (Registered)
5	Police	Private (Registered)
6	St. Mother Thereza	Private (Unregistered)
7	Maloto	Private (Unregistered)
8	Eagles	Private (Unregistered)

Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

### 5.3.4 Pass Rate

The MSCE pass rate has increased from 70% in 2015/16 financial year to 80% in 2017/18. The figure below shows the trends in pass rates from 2013/14 to 2017/18.

Table 5.6: MSCE pass rates in the years 2013/14-2017/18



Source: Zomba City Council-DEMIS, 2018

Despite the improvement in performance for secondary schools in Zomba City, selection to university is a problem due to limited space. Consequently, most students with good grades fail to make it into public universities.

### 5.3.5 School Capacity and Equipment

The student-teacher ratio in public secondary schools is on average at 1:20. However, the number of teachers per school varies resulting in an uneven distribution of qualified teachers in the City especially in CDSSs. The student-classroom ratio in the City also differs from school to school. Table 5.7 below shows some of the key indicators: Classroom-Student, presence of laboratories, Desk-Student, Toilet-Student and Toilet-Teacher Ratios of 2017/18 in public secondary schools.

Table 5.7: Key Indicators in Public Secondary Schools

No.	Name of Secondary School	Presence of Laboratory	Desk/Student Ratio	Toilet/Student Ratio	Toilet/Teacher Ratio
1	Cobbe Barracks CDSS	None	1:2	1:45	1:6
2	Chilunga CDSS	None	1:3	1:115	1:13
3	Malindi SS	Present	1:3	1:53	1:9
4	Zomba Catholic SS	Present	1:1	1:77	1:17
5	Masongola SS	Present	1:2	1:28	1:11
6	Likangala SS	Present	1:3	1:99	1:30
7	Mulunguzi SS	Present	1:1	1:10	1:10
8	St. Mary's SS	Present	1:1	1:8	1:7
9	Zomba Urban CDSS	Present	1:2	1:58	1:25
10	Sadzi CDSS		-	1:40	1:10

Source: South East Education Division, 2018

As seen in the table above, most secondary schools have inadequate classroom blocks and toilets as evidenced by the higher classroom-student and toilet-student ratios. In addition, most of the infrastructure needs renovation as some schools were constructed in the 1990s. The student-toilet ratio differs from one school to another. Masongola, Mulunguzi and St. Mary’s have relatively better toilet-student ratio of 1:28, 1:10 and 1:8 respectively. The recommended ratio is 1:25. Generally, the teacher-toilet ratio in most schools is above the recommended ratio and there is a need to construct additional toilets

Inadequate library facilities is also a challenge in most secondary schools in the City, as only four of the 10 public secondary schools have libraries. The existing libraries however, are inadequately furnished and have insufficient relevant books. Most schools also lack science laboratories and those that have, have inadequate materials. The problem is more prominent in the CDSSs with students learning under hard conditions as compared to those in grant-aided or conventional schools.

#### 5.4 TERTIARY EDUCATION

The city has a few public University and colleges which cater for students not from Zomba City only but also the whole Malawi. The table below shows the institutions of higher learning and major courses offered in each of them.

Table 5.8: Institutions of Higher Learning in Zomba City

NO.	NAME	CORE COURSE OFFERED	HIGHEST ATTAINMENT
1	Chancellor College	Arts, Sciences and Law	PhD
2	Malawi College of Health Sciences	Nursing	Diploma
3	Zomba Theological College	Theology	First Degree
4	High Profile College	Vocational Courses	Certificate
5	TEEM	Theology	First Degree
6	Mubarak Complex	Vocational Courses	Certificate

Source: South East Education Division, 2018

As can be seen from above, the city has no public community college where those who complete their secondary education can get trained in vocational skills. They compete with others for the colleges existing in the district like Nasawa.

## 5.5 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The table below shows a list of problems and opportunities arising from the SWOT analysis on Education.

<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Poor education quality
Inadequate school infrastructure
Inadequate instructional material
Uneven distribution of teachers
Inadequate trainings for teachers
Inadequate support by community, NGOs to Education
Insufficient secondary school places
Lack of room for school expansion

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Free primary school education
Overall good teacher-pupil ratios
Availability of qualified teachers
Availability of Primary Education Advisors
Supportive human resources
All school accessible

# CHAPTER SIX: HEALTH SERVICES

## 6.1 HEALTH SYSTEM

The Health care system in Zomba City is organized into three levels namely; primary, secondary and tertiary. At primary level care, health services are provided in communities, clinics and health centres. At the community level, Environmental Health Surveillance Assistants (EHSAs) mainly provide promotive and preventive health care through door-to-door visitations, village clinics and mobile clinics (Ministry of Health, 2011).

Due to the absence of a district hospital, secondary level care is provided by Zomba Central Hospital, Police Hospital and Camp Hospital. Tertiary level of care are provided by Zomba Central and Zomba Mental Hospitals. They both provide specialist and referral health services. Zomba Central Hospital provide referral services for the South-Eastern region, while Zomba Mental Hospital is a national referral facility for mental illnesses.

## 6.2 HEALTH FACILITIES

Health services in Zomba City are provided by public and private sectors. The public sector includes health facilities operated by the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security (Police and Prisons) and Office of the President and Cabinet (State House). In the public sector health services are provided free-of-charge at the point of use. Private health facilities including traditional healers charge user fees for their services.

Table 6.1: Ownership of the health facilities

Category	Hospital	Health Centre	Clinic	Dispensary	Health Post	Total
<b>Govt</b>	4	1	5	0	0	10
<b>Private</b>	0	0	13	0	0	13
<b>CHAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	4	1	18	0	0	23

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Zomba City has twenty-three (23) health facilities, majority of which (13) are owned by the private sector (Zomba City Council, 2019). In 2007, there were sixteen (16) health facilities in the City representing an increase of thirty percent (30%). Private health facilities have increased by thirty-eight percent (38%) compared to twenty percent (20%) for public health facilities. Though the number of health facilities has increased, the facilities are not evenly distributed as shown in figure 6.1 below.

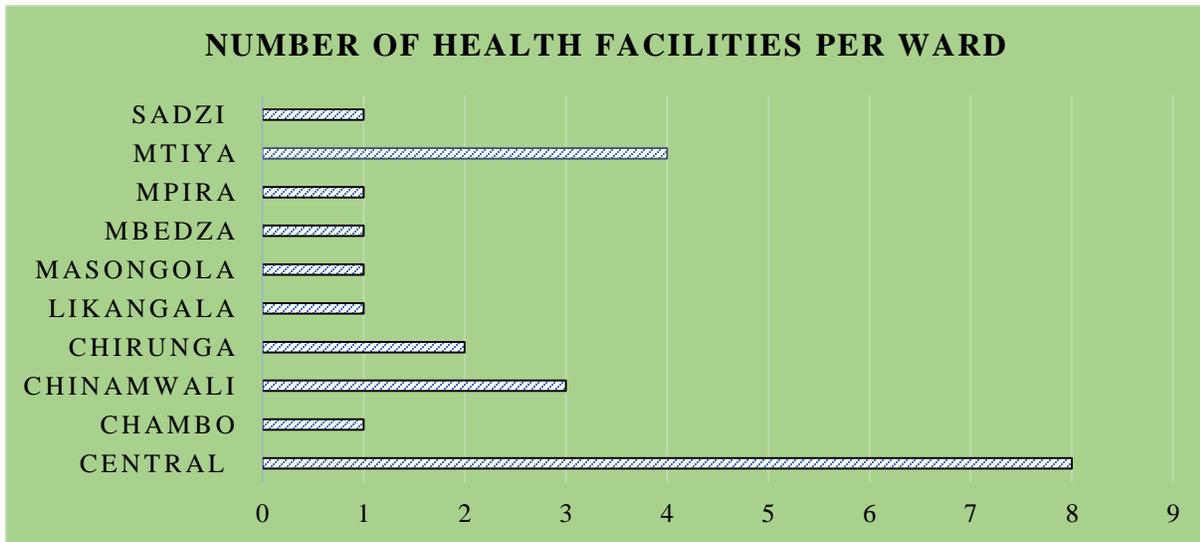


Figure 6.1: Distribution of health facilities by location.

Source: Zomba City Council Routine Data, 2018

### 6.3 FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning refers to a conscious effort by a couple to limit or space the number of children they want to have through the use of contraceptive methods (MDHS 2016). Contraceptive methods are classified as modern or traditional methods. Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, the pill, the intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, male and female condom, and emergency contraception. Methods such as rhythm (periodic abstinence) and withdrawal are grouped as traditional methods. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception (MDHS 2016).

### 6.3.1 Contraceptives

Injectables are the commonest contraceptive used by married women (33.3%). About 39.4% of married women do not use any contraceptive method as shown in Figure 6.2 below.

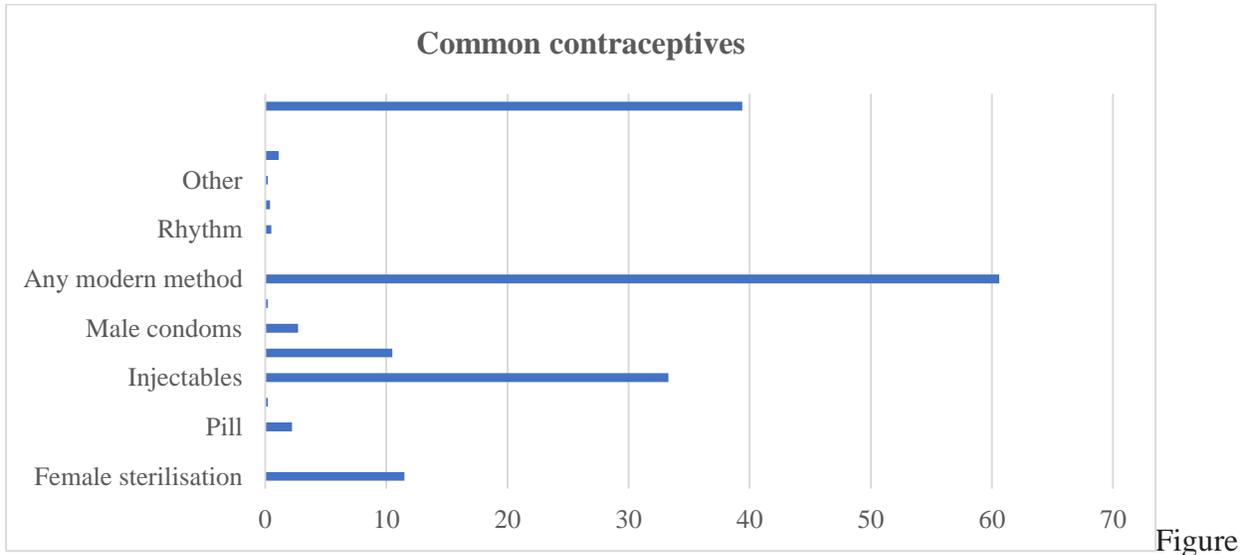


Figure 6.2: Contraceptives used by married women (15-49) years

Source: MDHS, 2016

Though injectable are commonly used, its use had declined from 61.7% in 2010 to 33.3% in 2015. The use of implants has increased from 1.4% in 2010 to 10.5% in 2015. Traditional contraceptive methods have also declined from 22.9% to 1.1%. (MDHS 2016) The shift in preference for implants could be that they are longer-acting (three years and more) as compared to injectable which is just three months.

### 6.3.2 Need and Demand for Family Planning Services

Unmet need for family planning refers to the proportion of women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhea, are considered fecund, and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or are postpartum amenorrhea and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted (MDHS, 2016).

About 77.2% of married women aged between 15-49 years have a demand for family planning: 35.6% want to space births, and 41.6% want to limit births. About 61.6% are already using contraceptive method either to space or limit births. However, 15.5% of the married women have

unmet need for family planning: 8.7% for spacing births and 6.9% for limiting births as seen in the table 6.2 below (MDHS, 2016).

Table 6.2: Need and demand for Family Planning

Unmet need			Met need			Total demand			% of demand satisfied	% of demand satisfied by modern methods
For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
8.7	6.9	15.5	27	34.7	61.6	35.6	41.6	77.2	79.9	78.4

Source: MDHS, 2016

The unmet need has reduced from 29.7% in 2000 to 15.5% in 2015. The met need has increased from 26.3 % in 2000 to 61.6% in 2015. Total demand has also increased from 56% in 2000 to 77.2% in 2015 as seen below.

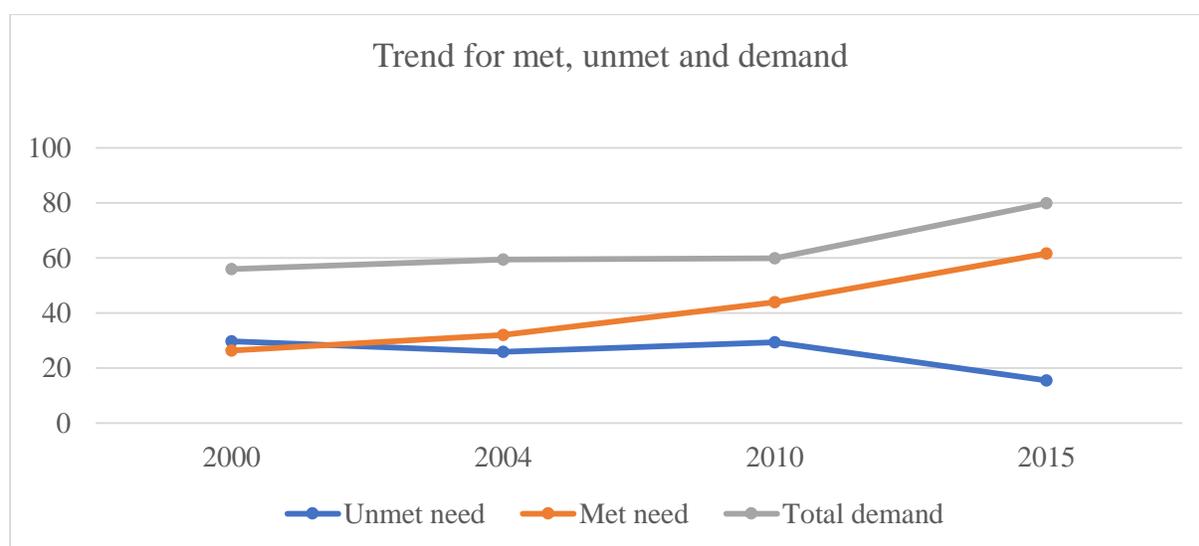


Figure 6.3: Trend for met, unmet and demand

Source: MDHS, 2000, 2004, 2010 and 2016

## 6.4 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES

### 6.4.1 Mortality Rates

Cancer, AIDS and Malaria are the leading causes of death in Zomba City. Malaria remains the leading cause of death in Malawi as seen in the figure below.

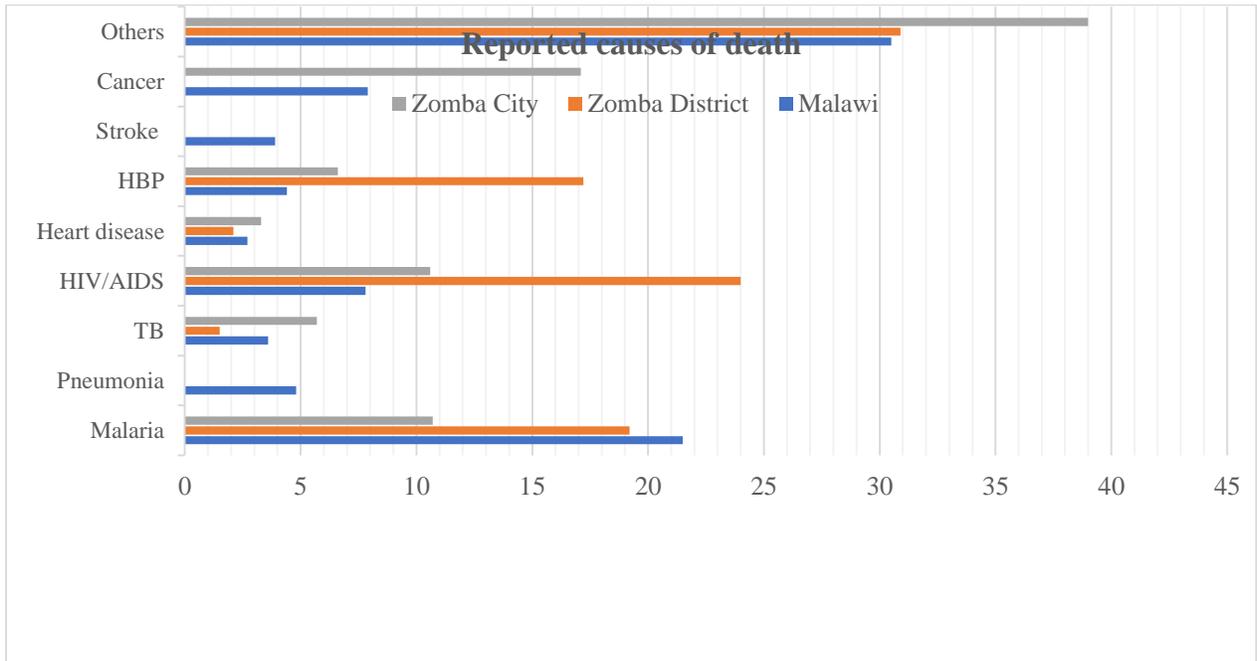


Figure 6.4: Leading causes of death in Zomba City  
Source: NSO, 2017

An increase in cases for cancer indicates an epidemiological transition in the City which could be as a result of a number of factors including poor food diet and poor health seeking behavior.

### 6.4.2 Morbidity Rates

Malaria is the leading cause of morbidity in Zomba City as seen in the figure below.

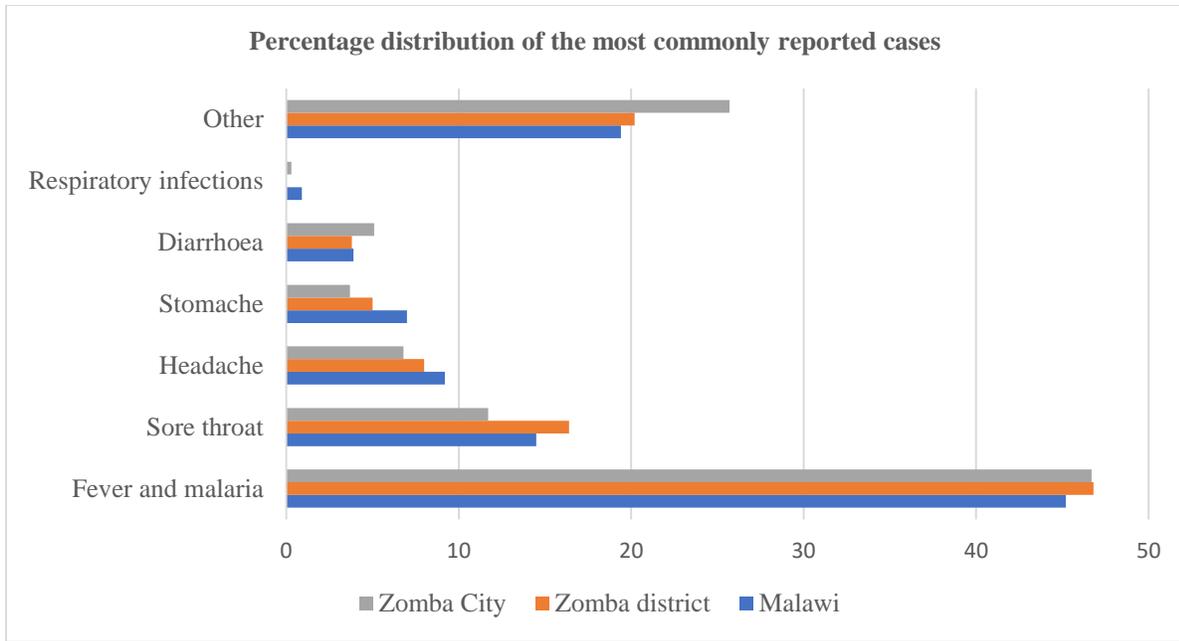


Figure 6.5: Commonly reported Illnesses

Source: NSO, 2017

### 6.4.3 Chronic Illnesses

Asthma and AIDS are leading chronic diseases in the City as shown in the figure below.

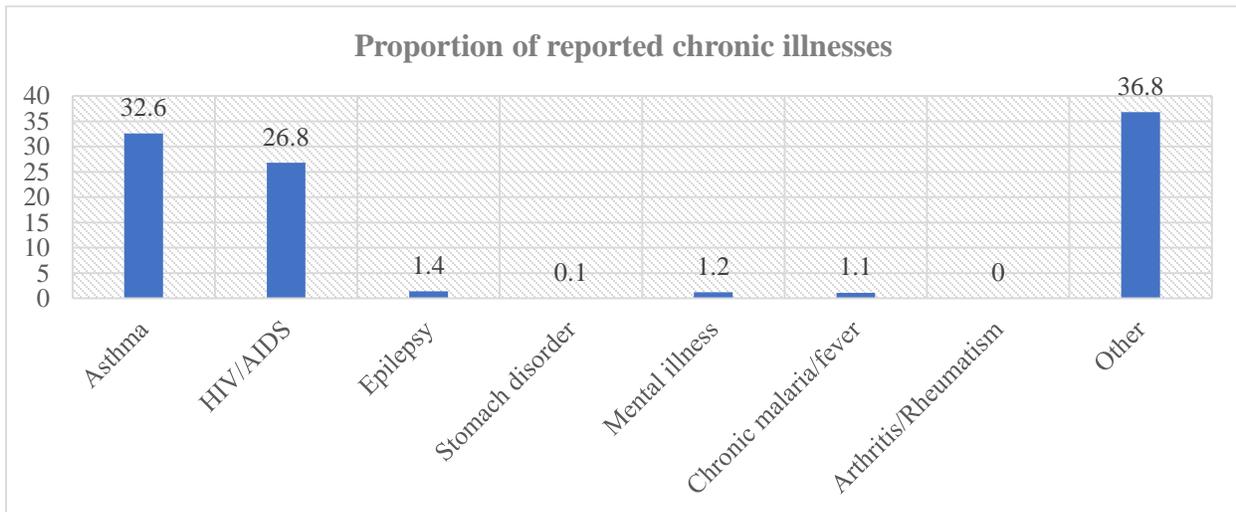


Figure 6.6: Proportion of reported chronic illnesses

Source: NSO, 2017

## 6.5 MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

### 6.5.1 Place of Delivery

Most deliveries in Zomba City are carried out at the health facilities as seen in the Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3: Place of delivery for expectant mothers

	<b>Health facility</b>	<b>Home</b>	<b>Other</b>
Zomba City	95.8	3.8	0.4
Zomba district	92.3	7.7	0

Source: NSO, 2017

### 6.5.2 Delivery by Skilled Health Personnel

About 98 percent of the deliveries in Zomba City are carried out by skilled health personnel as shown in the Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4: Delivery by skilled health personnel

<b>Location</b>	<b>Nurse/midwife</b>	<b>Doctor/Clinician</b>	<b>Friend/relative</b>	<b>Traditional birth attendant</b>	<b>Self</b>	<b>Other</b>
Malawi	76.7	19	2.6	1.2	0.4	0.1
Zomba City	75.4	22.5	1.8	0	0.3	0
Zomba district	65.5	26.9	4.3	1.5	1.9	0

Source NSO, 2017

## 6.6 TREATED BED NETS

All (100 percent) children under the age of five years in Zomba City sleep under the mosquito net compared to 94 percent of the adults as shown in Figure 6.7 below.

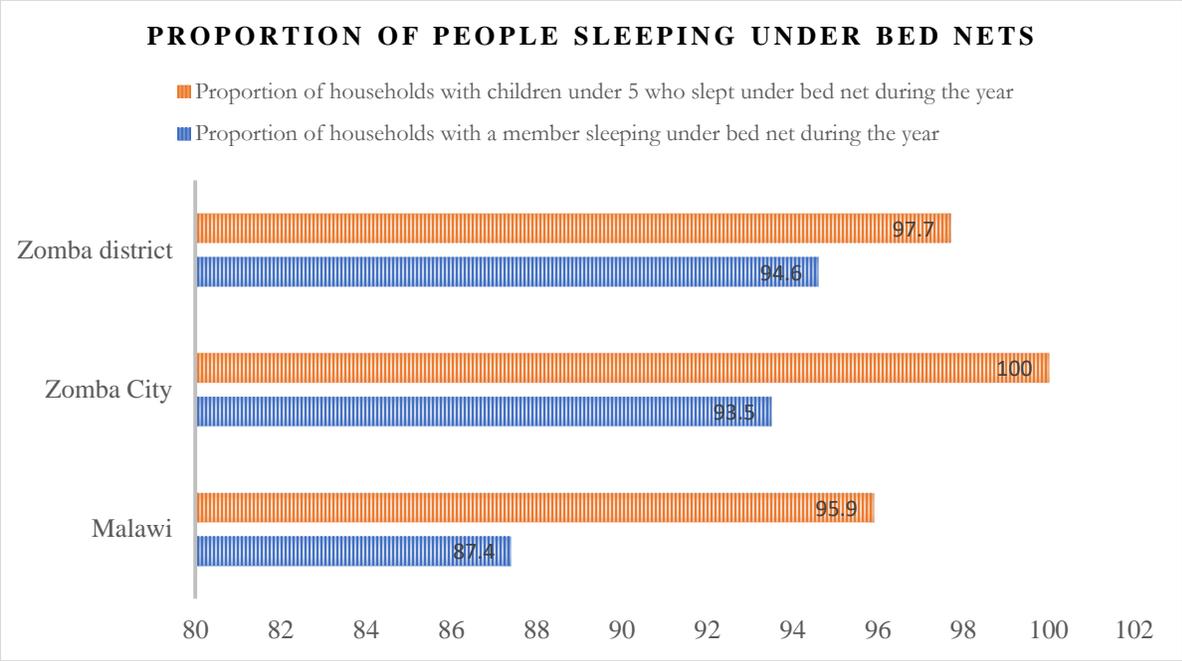


Figure 6.7: Proportion of people sleeping under bed nets

Source NSO, 2017

Though the coverage for treated bed nets is very high as shown in the figure 6.7 above, Malaria still remains the leading cause of morbidity in the City as shown in Figure 6.5. Inconsistent use of the bed nets is regarded as one of the contributing factors for this.

**6.7 CHILD HEALTH**

Immunizing children against vaccine preventable diseases can greatly reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. Figure 7.9 shows the coverage for each of the basic vaccinations among children of age 12-23 months. Coverage was highest for the first two doses of DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine (99.1%) and BCG vaccine (98%). Coverage was lowest for the third dose of polio (79.5%) indicating high drop-out rate.

Table 6.5: Childhood vaccinations

Year	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			POLIO			PNEUMOCOCCAL				ROTAVIRUS	MEASLES
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3	1	2	3		
2015	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.3		98	98	80	99	99	98	93	93

Source: MDHS, 2016

The pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) and monovalent human rotavirus vaccine (RV1) were introduced into the national’s infant immunization programme in November 2011 and October 2012 respectively. The pneumococcal vaccine protects against *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria, which causes severe pneumonia, meningitis, and other illnesses. Rotavirus causes gastroenteritis, an inflammation of the stomach and intestines. If untreated, rotavirus can lead to severe dehydration and death. (MDHS, 2016). Immunization coverages for BCG and Measles have increased over the years unlike Polio 3 as show in the Figure 6.8 below.

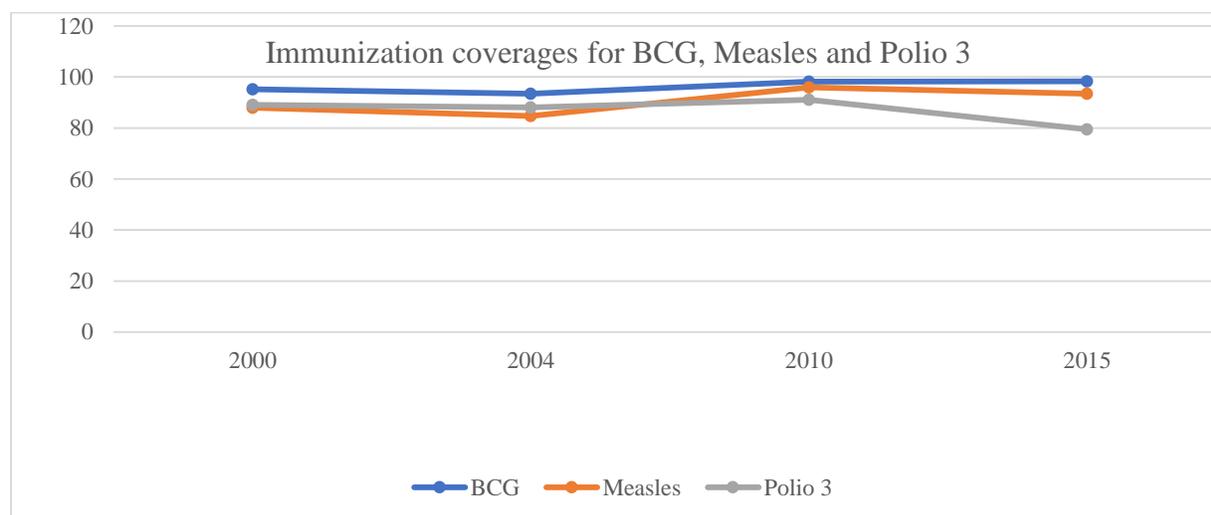


Figure 6.8: Trend in immunization coverage  
Source: MDHS, 2000, 2004, 2010 AND 2015

The percentage of non-vaccinated children has been dropping from 3.7 in 2000 to 1.9 in 2015 as shown in Figure 6.9 below.

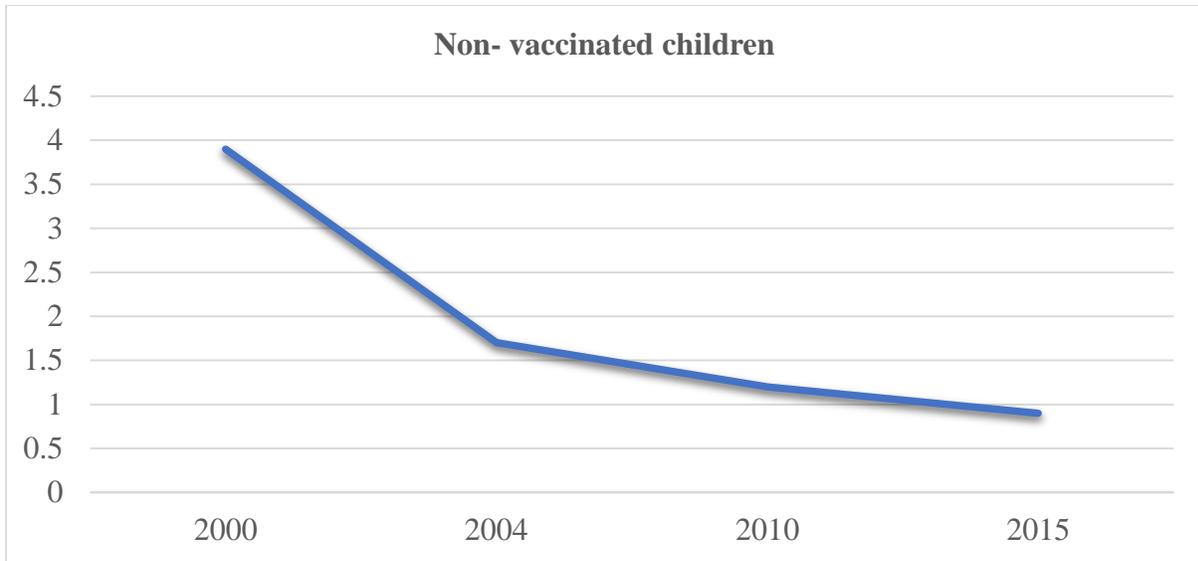


Figure 6.9: Non-vaccinated children

Source: NSO, 2016

## 6.8 HIV/AIDS

### 6.8.1 Comprehensive Knowledge

About 57.4% of women have comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS compared to men (49.3%) in the City. Generally, there is an increase in comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS. For women it has increased from 24.1% in 2004 to 57.4% in 2015. In men it has increased from 39.8% in 2004 to 49.3% as shown in Figure 6.10 below.

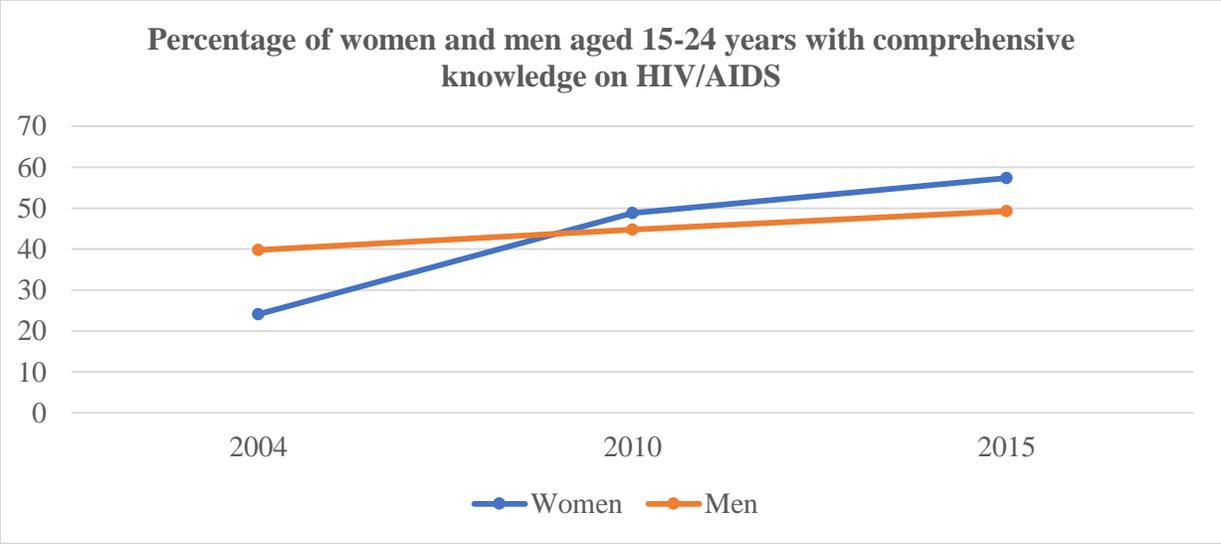


Figure 6.10: Comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS

Source: NSO, 2017

The increase in comprehensive knowledge amongst women could be attributed to a number of factors including good health seeking behavior as compared to men.

**6.8.2 HIV Prevalence**

Women (16.8%) have higher prevalence of HIV than men (9.3%) within 15-49 years age bracket as shown in Figure 6.11 below.

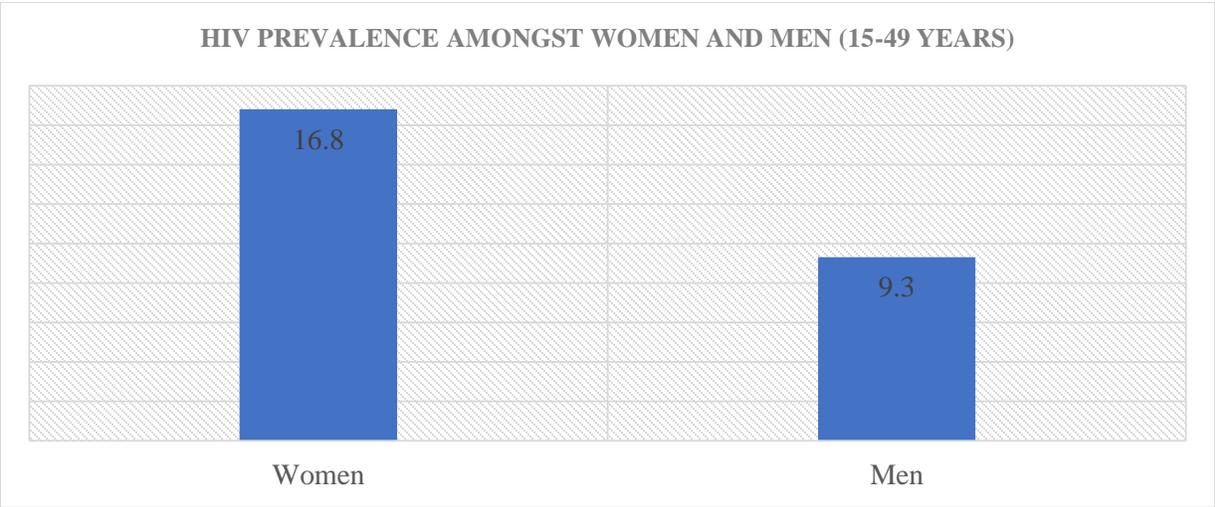


Figure 6.11: HIV Prevalence Rates among Men and Women

Source: NSO, 2017

HIV prevalence amongst women (15-49 years) reduced from 24.6% in 2004 to 16.8% in 2015. For men (15-49 years) reduced from 10.5% in 2004 to 9.3% in 2015 (NSO, 2016). The significant drop of HIV/AIDS prevalence in women could be attributed to the increase in comprehensive knowledge.

## 6.9 STIs PREVALENCE

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are increasing for both men and women aged 15-49 years as shown the figure 6.12 below.

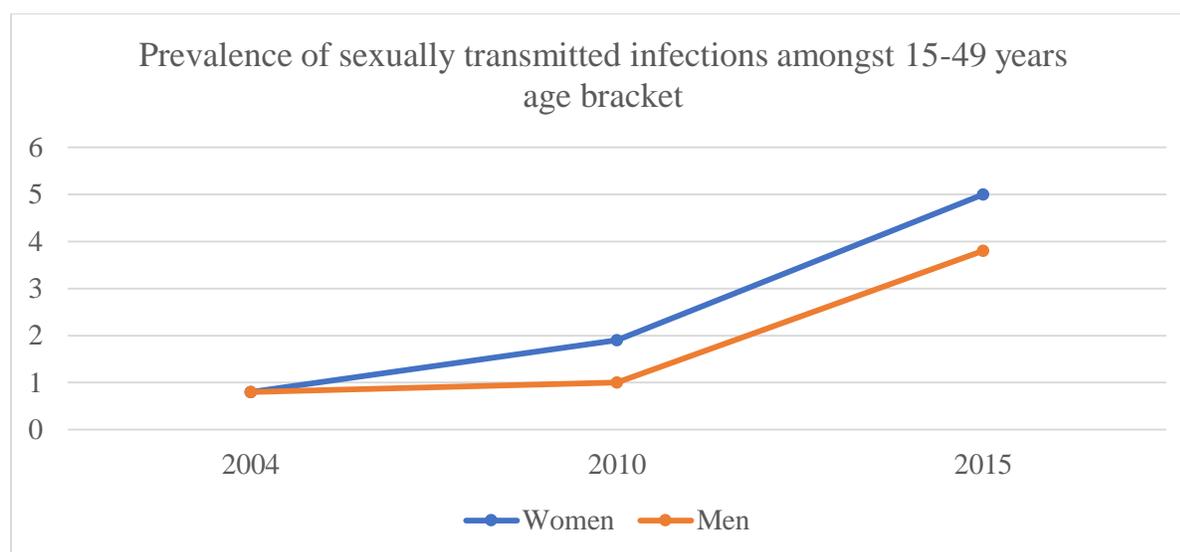


Figure 6.12: STIs Prevalence

Source: NSO, 2017

An increase in STIs prevalence could be as a result of various factors including inconsistent and incorrect condom use, multiple sexual partners and poor health seeking behavior.

## 6.10 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Only 10% men have undergone medical circumcision by health professionals as opposed to 55% by the traditional practitioners in the City as shown in figure 6.13 below.

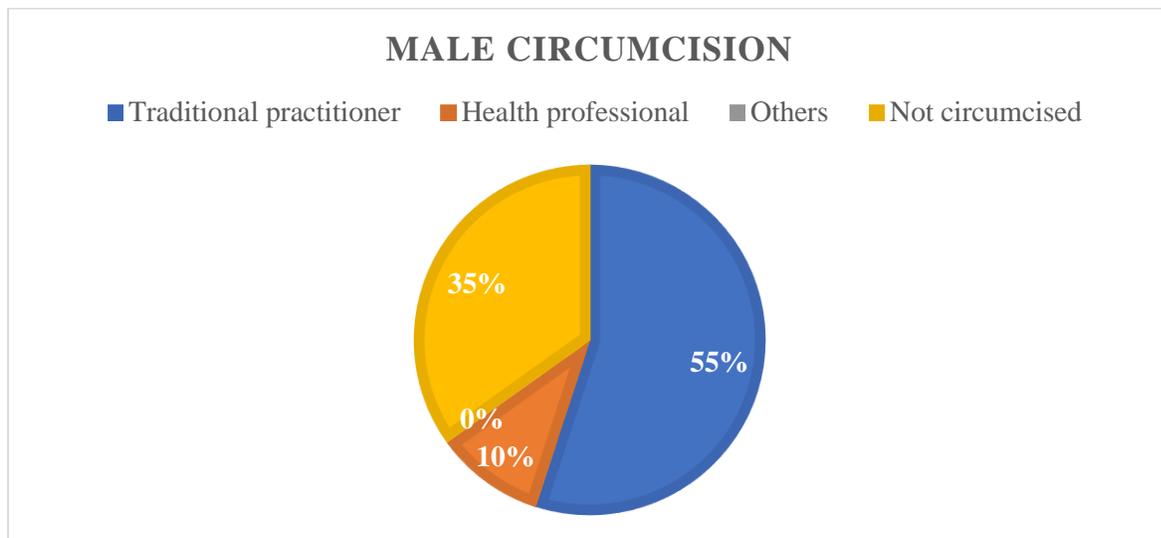


Figure 6.13: Male circumcision

Source: NSO, 2017

## 6.11 AGE AT SEXUAL DEBUT

Young people having sexual debut at the age of 15 years have reduced as shown in 6.6 below.

Table 6.6: Age at the sexual debut

	<b>Women (15-24 years)</b>	<b>Women (18-24 years)</b>	<b>Men (15-24 years)</b>	<b>Men (18-24 years)</b>
Year	% who have had sex before 15 years	% who have had sex before 18 years	% who have had sex before 15 years	% who have had sex before 18 years
2010	24.1	66.4	22.3	54.7
2015	16.3	71.3	17.2	65.7

Source: NSO, 2017

## 6.12 ROAD ACCIDENTS

Road traffic accidents is amongst the top ten leading causes of Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in Malawi (HSSP 2). The number of road traffic accidents are generally decreasing, though they still remain high as shown in the figure 6.14 below.

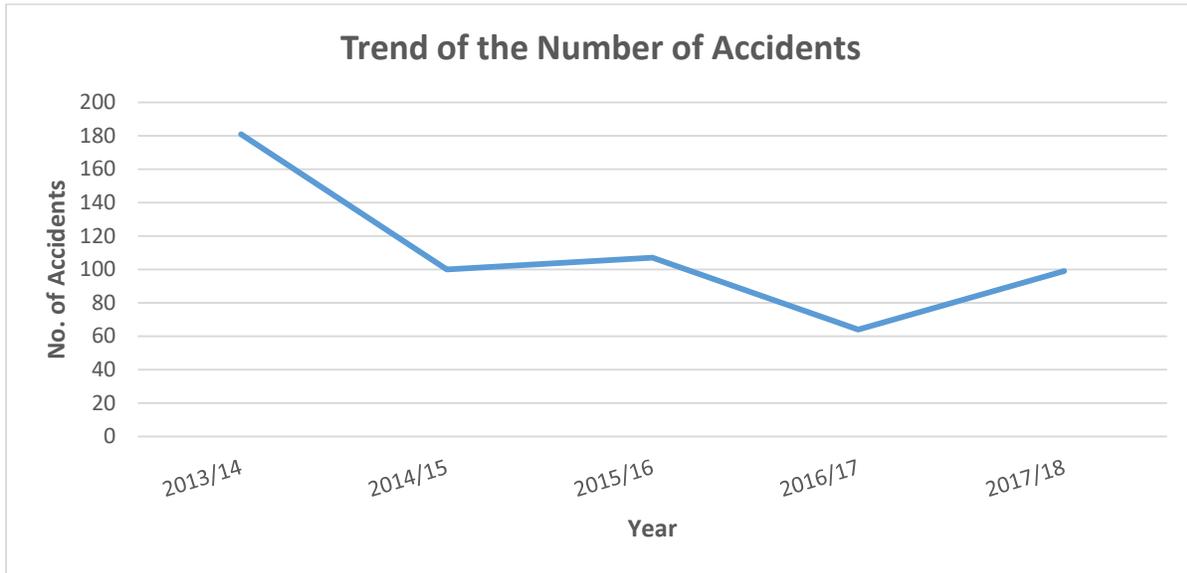


Figure 6.14: Road traffic accidents in Zomba City

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Majority of the road traffic accidents in the City are non- fatal as shown in the figure below.

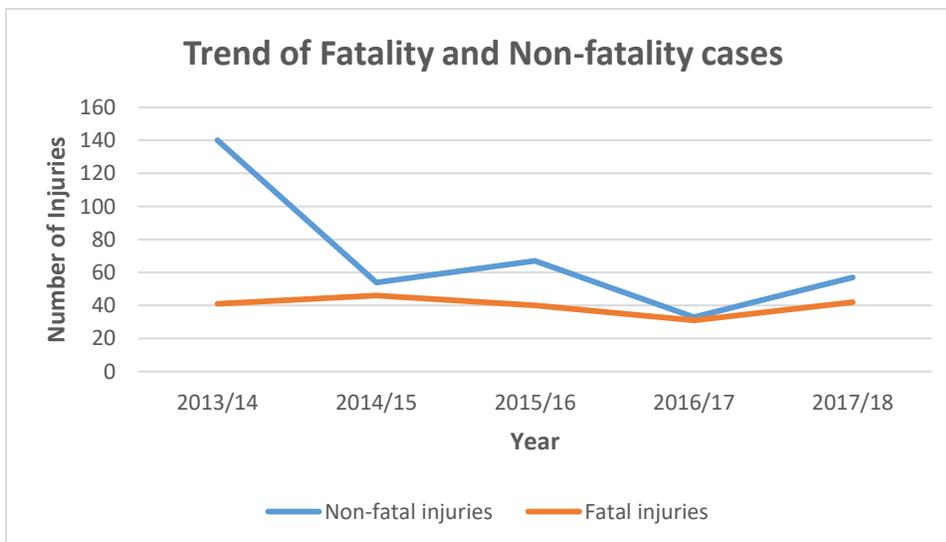


Figure 6.15: Fatality and non-fatality road traffic accidents

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

### 6.13 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Uneven distribution of health facilities
High HIV prevalence in women
High unmet need for contraceptives
High incidences of communicable diseases such as malaria
High incidences of non-communicable diseases such as cancer
Low coverage of vaccines in some facilities in the city
High incidences of STIs
Lower coverages for medical circumcision
High incidences of traffic accidents

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Availability of partners
Availability of health facilities

# **CHAPTER SEVEN: SOCIAL SERVICES**

## **7.1 INTRODUCTION**

Zomba City Council is mandated to provide social welfare services within the City. These services include: provision of social services in child protection (such as street connected children, orphans and vulnerable children, victimized and abused children), relief, provide technical support in Early Childhood Development, provide care for the elderly and chronically ill, support for the destitute, rehabilitation and after care services for victimized and abused women and children, the needy, rehabilitation of people with disabilities and other gender related issues. The City Council also provides general extension and community development services such as health inspections and surveillance, adult literacy and home craft services<sup>1</sup>. Further, the City Council coordinates the services of partners (non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organization (FBOs), Youth Clubs (YCs)) and some other institutions working in the City.

## **7.2 CHILD PROTECTION**

### **7.2.1 Street Connected Children**

Street connected children have increased from forty-six (46) in 2013 to one hundred and forty - five (145) in 2019. (Zomba City Council, 2013 and MHEST report 2019). Majority of the 145 street connected children are males as shown in the figure 7.1 below.

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<sup>1</sup>Zomba City Urban development profile 2014

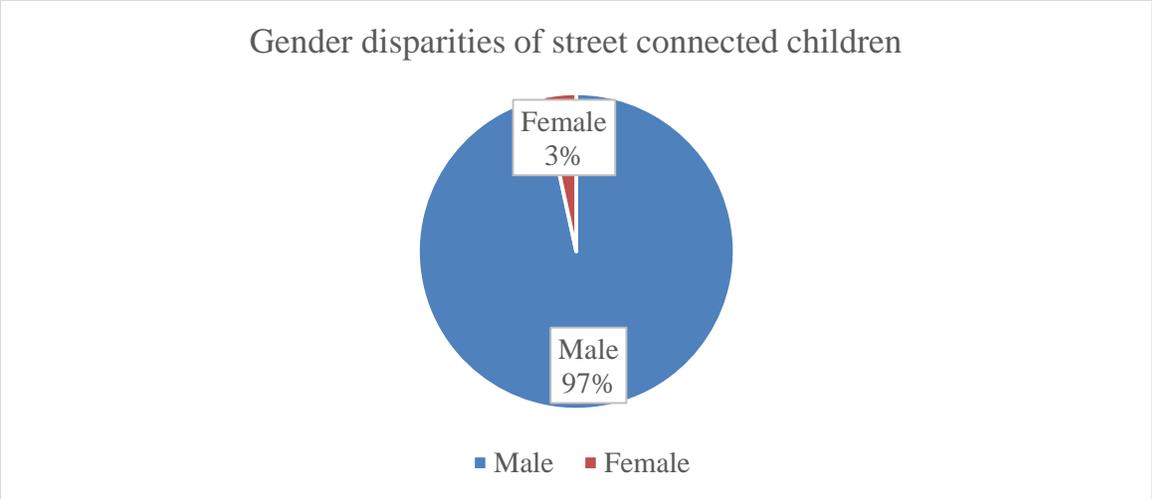


Figure 7.1: Gender disparities for street connected children

Source: MHEST, 2018

The average age for male and female street connected children is 9 and 13 years respectively. Majority of the street connected children come from Chikanda (37.5%) and Namalaka (25%) as shown in the figure 7.2 below.

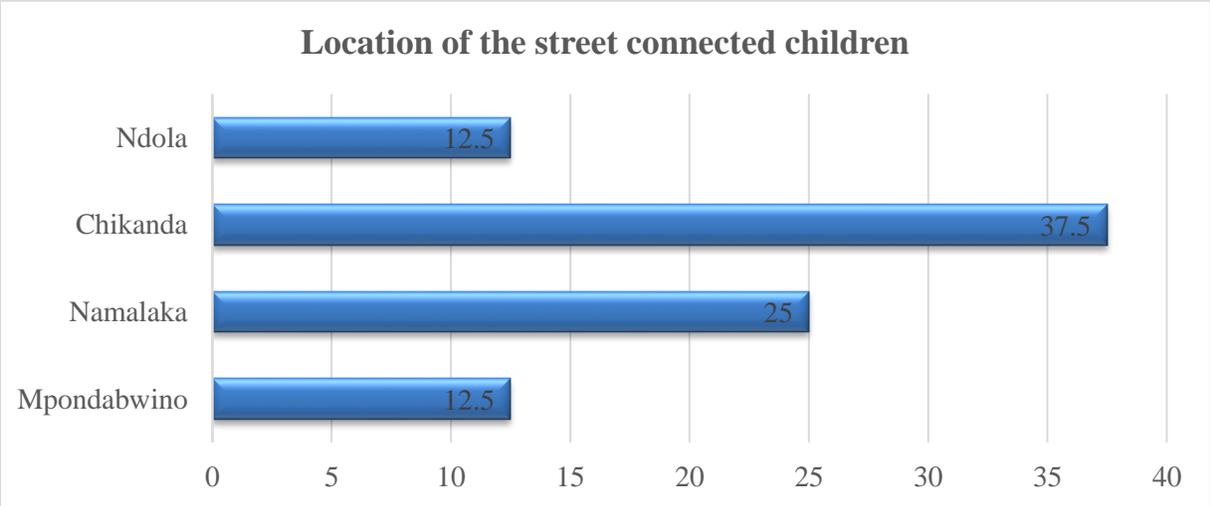


Figure 7.2: Location of the street connected children

Source: MHEST, 2018

Poverty related factors are responsible for driving majority of the street connected children to the streets as seen in the figure 7.3 below.

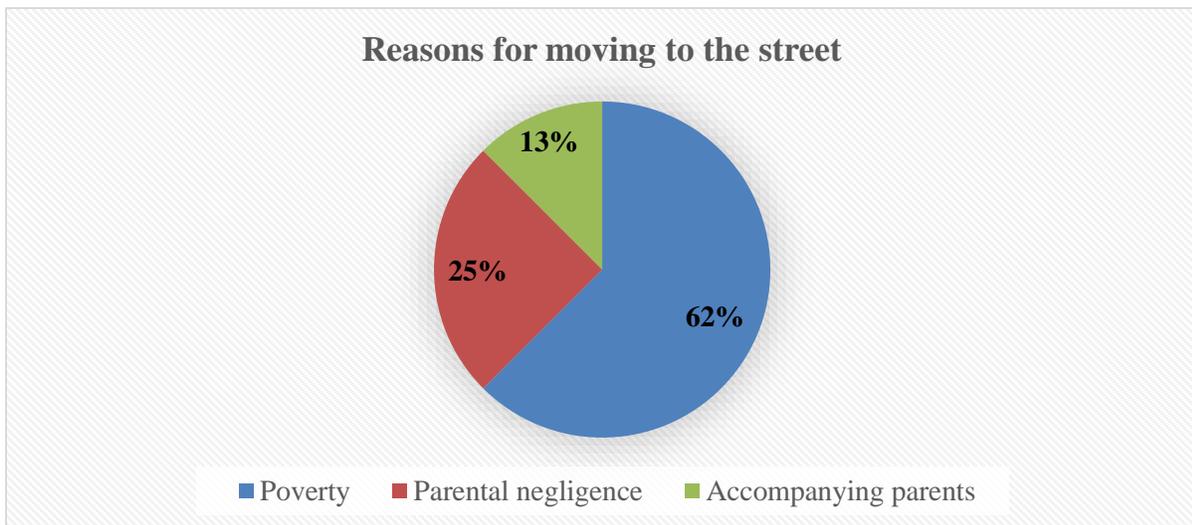


Figure 7.3: Reasons for moving to the street

Source: MHEST 2018

Among all the street connected children, about 25% live and sleep along the streets, while 75% operate from their homes. Of the 25%, some sleep in town on the shop verandas and others in video shops at Mpondabwino market. In all these places, they endure prolonged exposure to the cold and abuse by security guards. This has also been observed in researches conducted in Blantyre and Lilongwe, which highlighted that street-connected children face high levels of violence, drug use, exploitation and sexual abuse in the run of surviving the street life. 72% of children living along the streets are abused and out of which 46.32% are beaten, and a relatively small proportion use substance and drugs. Equally concerning is that, almost one in five children had been arrested, many of whom are subsequently assaulted or verbally abused by police.<sup>2</sup>

### 7.2.2 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

An orphan is defined as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both biological parents to any cause of death. (NSO, 2017). About 5% (5,425) of the population are orphans, majority which are females as seen in the figure 7.4 below.

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<sup>2</sup> Retrak. (2015). Making the invisible visible; *an enumeration of children on the streets in Malawi*

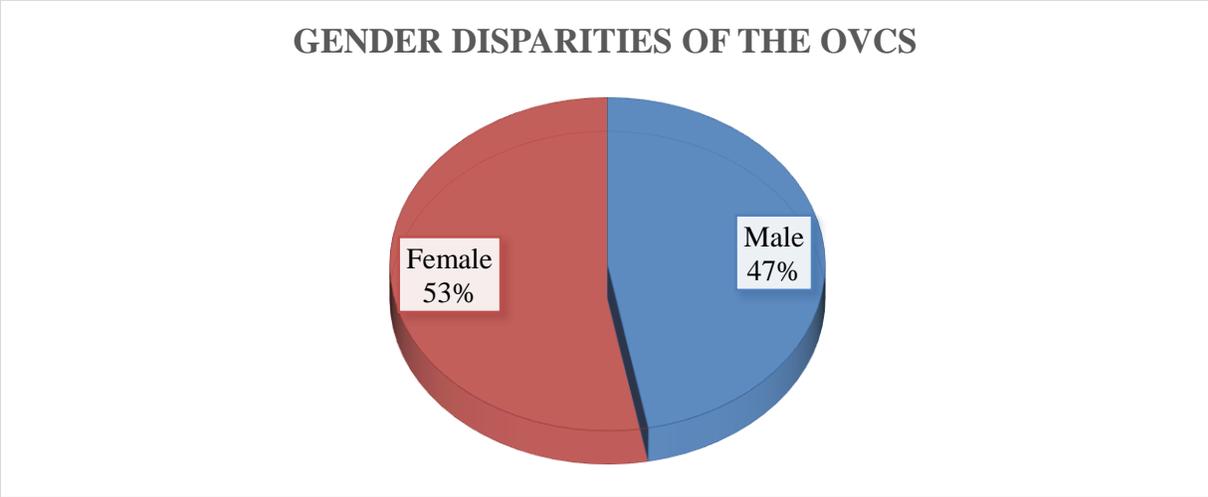


Figure 7.4: Gender disparities of the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)

Source: NSO, 2018

Figure 7.5 below shows the types of orphans in the city.

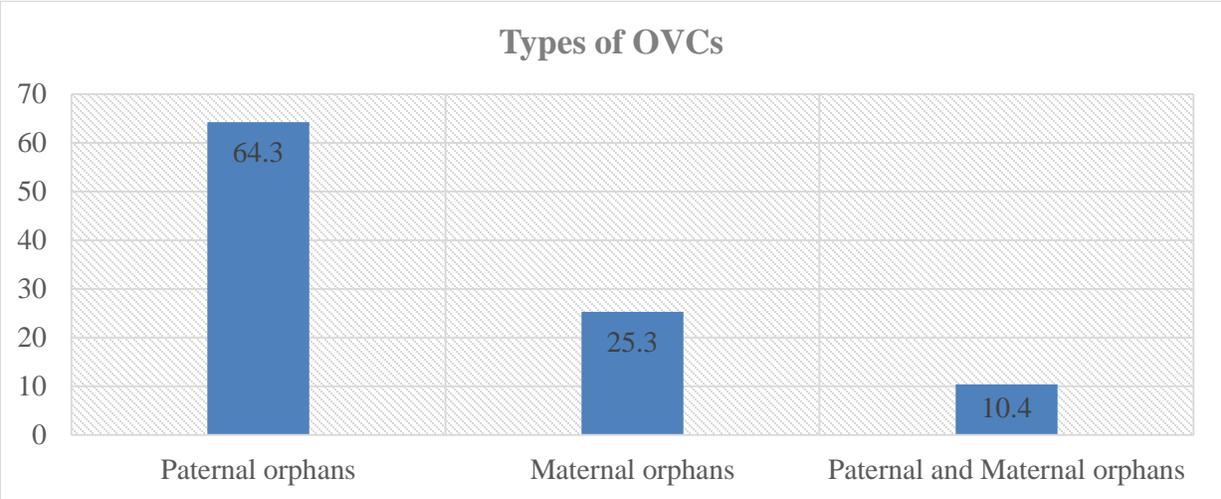


Figure 7.5: Types of orphans

Source: NSO, 2018

The figure above shows that the majority of the orphans (64.3%) are paternal orphans.

**7.2.3 Care and Support for Orphans**

Most children in the city have been orphaned due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic and do not have anyone to care for them, as a result they end up living and working on the city’s streets<sup>3</sup>. Zomba

<sup>3</sup> UN-HABITAT - Zomba Urban Profile, 2011

The City Council through its social support programme has in the past tried to coordinate with other actors i.e. Police, Judiciary, District Social welfare, Government hospitals, development and humanitarian organizations, and development partners to address these social issues by providing support to orphans and vulnerable children. However, little has been achieved due to lack of resources (human as well as financial). Currently, there are several actors who are implementing activities in the city without proper authorization from the Council hence, poor coordination in implementation of these efforts. There is need for the Council to profile and register these players at City level for proper coordination and documentation of the efforts.

**7.3 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES**

Having disabilities is defined as having difficulties or problems in one or some of the following areas; seeing, hearing, walking/climbing, speaking, intellect, self-care and other difficulties (NSO, 2018). About 8% (8,274) of the city populace have disabilities. Majority of the people with disabilities are females (53%).

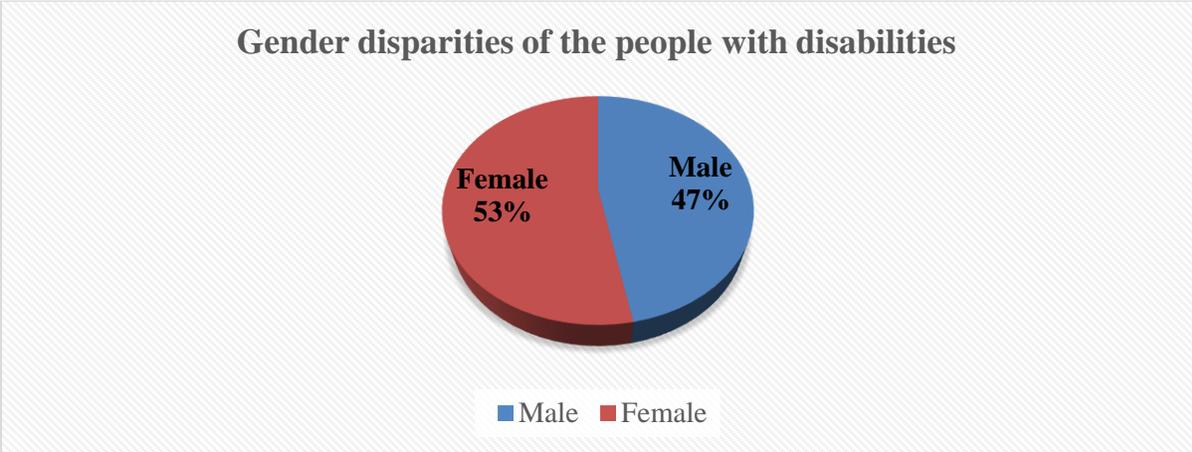


Figure 7.6: Gender disparities of the people with disabilities  
Source: NSO, 2018

Figure 7.7 below shows the number of people with albinism in Zomba City.

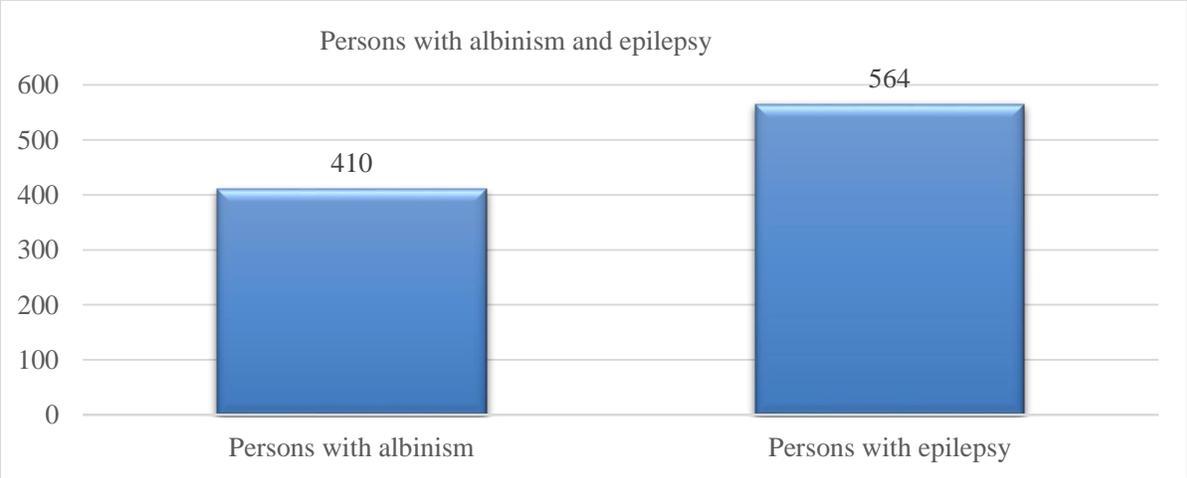


Figure 7.7: Persons with albinism and epilepsy

Source: NSO, 2018

The figure above shows that about 0.4% (410) of the people in the City have albinism while 0.54 (564) are epileptic.

**7.4 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

According to Malawi Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, domestic violence, includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse committed against a spouse, child, any other person who is a member of the household, dependant or parent of a child of that household (GoM, 2006). It is a form of gender-based violence (GBV) that occurs in the homes and is perpetrated by intimate partners or other family members (MDHS, 2016). GBV is defined as any act of violence, in public or private, which results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts and the coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty (UN, 1993; UN, 1995). The Government of Malawi not only recognises GBV, especially violence against women, as a severe impediment to poverty reduction, but also recognises its impact on vulnerable groups in relation to the prevalence of HIV infection (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2008).

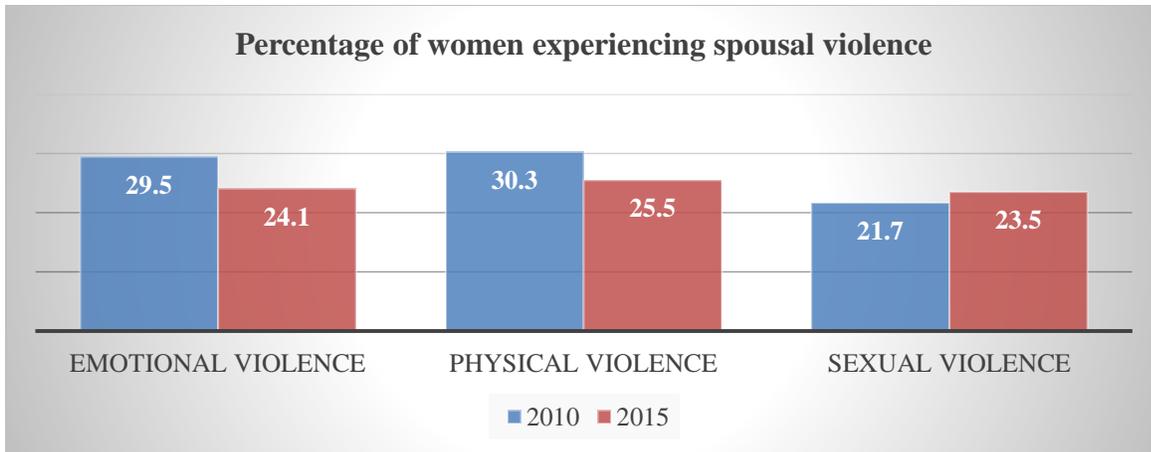


Figure 7.8: Prevalence of spousal violence

Source: NSO, 2016

As seen from the figure 7.8 above, both emotional and physical violence are decreasing while sexual violence is increasing. While much attention has been focused on violence perpetrated by men against women, there is also violence perpetrated by women against men. In 2015, 3.5% of men experienced physical violence by women (MDHS, 2016).

Women experience violence in all stages of their life cycle including during pregnancy. The percentage of women experiencing violence during pregnancy decreased from 6.5% in 2010 to 4.6% in 2015 (MDHS, 2015).

### 7.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

ECD services are provided in form of parenting education and support, community and private preschools, transition classes in primary school (standard one to four), prenatal and antenatal services, community, home and institutional child care centers, children’s wards in hospitals and play grounds in hotels and other working places.<sup>4</sup>

Community-based childcare centres (CBCCs), day care centers, and nursery schools play a vital role in protecting the rights of children for survival, growth, development, stimulation and participation in Zomba City. These CBCCs provide interventions for orphan care and development of families in order to enable them to provide adequate care and protection during child development.

<sup>4</sup> ibid

There are glaring gaps in terms of ECD personnel capacity building due to the fact that many caregivers have low education levels with a few trained. High turnover of both trained and untrained caregivers has characterized the ECD system as caregivers usually work as volunteers and this affects their performance. Furthermore, most ECD centers lack basic play and learning materials for use by children and caregivers. Despite the availability of ECD standards covering quality and relevance of services, such standards are not adequately being reinforced, and service providers are not properly coordinated or regulated. ECD visibility is still a challenge and is severely underfunded, making it difficult to achieve the provision of quality services.<sup>5</sup> Lack of such support compromises the welfare of residents especially children. There is a need to establish proper working linkages with development partners and also come up with reporting and evaluation mechanisms.

## **7.6 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

### **7.6.1 Literacy Initiative**

In order to improve literacy levels amongst adults in the City, Zomba City Council provides adult literacy programs through three adult literacy centers. After completing classes, graduates are able to use their new literacy skills to improve their socio-economic status. One way in which this is reinforced is by the provision of post literacy materials. About 1,500 students have so far graduated from literacy classes since 2010.

### **7.6.2 Women Economic Empowerment**

Since 2010, about 450 women from various business groups have been trained in business management, cookery and home craft. Majority of them are now engaged in various business ventures (ZCC Social Welfare Report, 2019). Due to high demand for business management skills from the community members, there is need to increase the number of trainings.

## **7.7 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

Zomba City Youth Office is responsible for managing and coordinating all issues affecting young people in the city. City Youth Office through Youth Technical Working Group and in collaboration with stakeholders, undertake activities aimed at building capacity of youths as well as creating an

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<sup>5</sup>Early childhood sector analysis-Malawi preliminary report 18 June 2019

enabling environment for their participation. There are about thirty-two (32) youth clubs in the City, distributed across all wards as shown in figure 7.9 below.

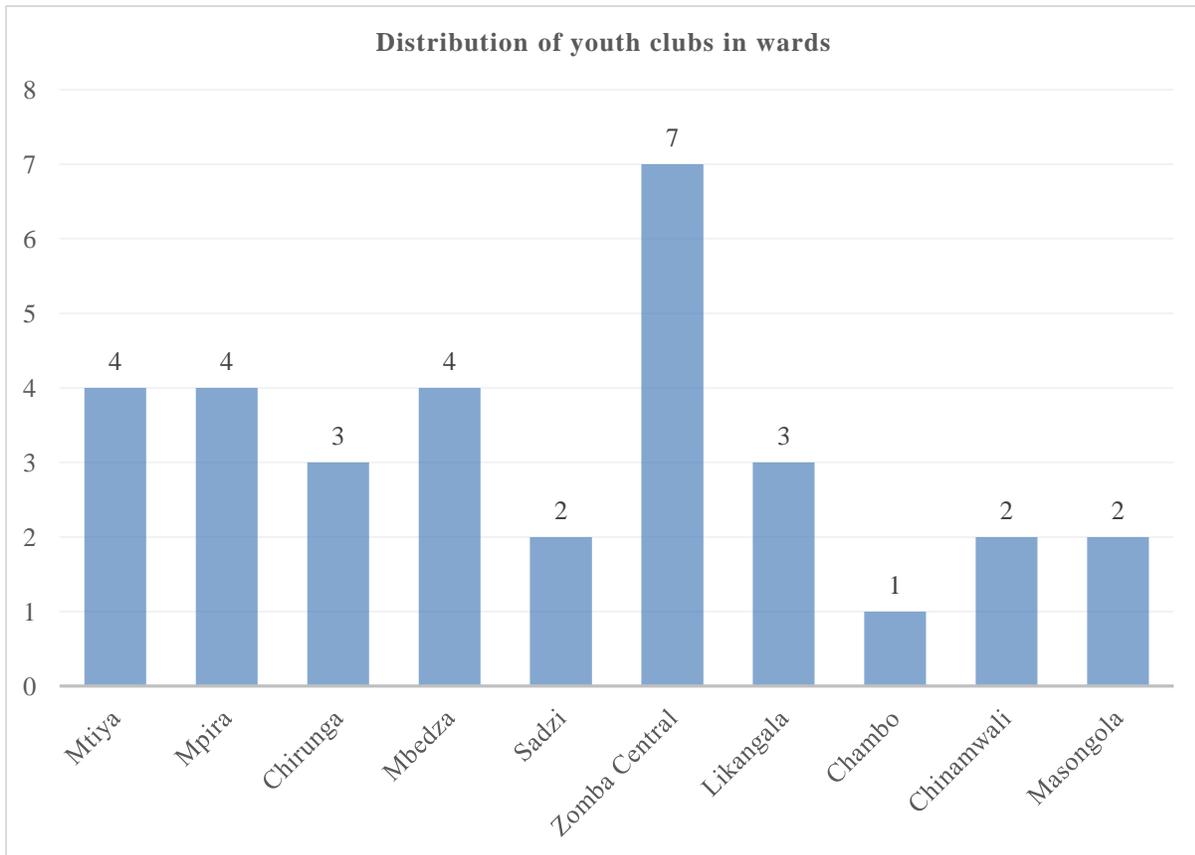


Figure 7.9: Distribution of Youth Clubs in the City

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

As seen in the figure 7.9 above, youth clubs are not evenly distributed across the wards. Chambo ward is the least served. Youth activities include, economic empowerment, environmental management, community sensitization, sexual reproductive health, agriculture and others. Youth participation in developmental activities is generally low.

## 7.8 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The table below shows a list of problems and opportunities arising from the SWOT analysis on Social Welfare Services.

No	CHALLENGES
1	Poor linkage between the line Ministry (Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare) and Zomba City Council (Social Welfare Office).
2	Increased number of OVCs including children connected with the streets, outstripping the available resources.
3	Uneven distribution and poor state of child care centres
4	Untrained teachers and caregivers providing care in child care centres.
5	Increased number of destitute/homeless people, including the mentally challenged people.
6	Poor coordination between ZCC and the implementing partners
7	Increased cases of domestic violence including child abuse cases
8	Low youth participation in developmental programs
9	Uneven distribution of youth clubs
10	Lack of Youth Centre and Youth Corners
11	Inadequate stakeholders implementing youth activities

	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
1	Presence of CBOs, FBOs, NGOs operating in the City.
2	Availability of donor support for organisations.
3	Presence of the Memorandum of Understanding between ZCC and implementing partners
4	Availability of Zomba City Youth Office
5	Presence of Youth structures
6	Availability of the office of Social Welfare Office at the City Council
7	Increased demand for adult literacy classes
8	Increased demand of business management training

# CHAPTER EIGHT: RECREATION AND TOURISM

## 8.1 INTRODUCTION

Zomba City has a variety of sports, leisure-time and entertainment facilities including a community ground, pitches, a golf course, botanical gardens and a range of restaurants, bars and clubs. Zomba is a unique travel destination within Malawi. It offers magnificent natural attractions such as the popular Zomba Plateau, stunning scenery of surrounding mountains and Lake Chilwa, as well as a large number of intact colonial buildings of Malawi's historical capital. It also holds the largest produce market in the country. Overall, this potential remains to be fully capitalised on, which is vital to the Malawi Economic Recovery Plan 2012. Materialization of this potential depends on the coordination of all stakeholders including Zomba city council, the department of tourism and private institutions which is currently weak. Initiatives in product development and tourism promotion, amongst others, are duly required.

## 8.2 SPORTS FACILITIES

Sporting facilities in the City consists of public and privately owned facilities. Publicly owned sports facilities include: Chancellor College, Police, Cobbe Barracks, public Primary and Secondary Schools and Zomba Community Ground. Privately owned facilities include: Gymkhana ground and private primary and secondary schools. Table 8.1 below shows the number of available sporting facilities and existing gaps in the City.

Table 8.1: Sports Facilities available in the City

<b>Institution/ Owner</b>	<b>Type of Sports Facility</b>	<b>Number available</b>	<b>Demand</b>	<b>Gap</b>
Primary Schools	Football Pitch	8	16	8
	Netball Pitch	4	16	12
	Volleyball Pitch	0	16	16
	Tennis Court	0	16	16

Secondary Schools	Football Pitch	4	11	7
	Netball Pitch	5	11	6
	Volleyball Pitch	6	11	5
	Basketball Court	5	11	6
	Tennis Court	2	11	9
Chancellor College	Football Pitch	2	0	0
	Netball Pitch	1	0	0
	Volleyball Pitch	1	0	0
	Basketball Court	1	0	0
	Tennis Court	1	0	0
	Hockey	1	0	0
Police College	Football Pitch	1	0	0
	Netball Pitch	1	0	0
	Volleyball Pitch	1	0	0
	Basketball Court	1	0	0
	Tennis Court	0	1	1
Cobbe Barracks	Football Pitch	1	0	0
	Netball Pitch	1	0	0
	Volleyball Pitch	1	0	0
	Basketball Court	1	0	0

	Tennis Court	0	1	1
Zomba Prison	Football Pitch	1	0	0
	Netball Pitch	1	0	0
	Volleyball Pitch	0	1	1
	Basketball Court	0	1	1
	Tennis Court	0	1	1
Zomba City Council	Football Pitch	1	0	0
	Netball Pitch	0	1	1
	Volleyball Pitch	0	1	1
	Basketball Court	0	1	1
	Tennis Court	0	1	1
Gymkhana Club	Football Pitch	1	0	0
	Tennis Court	2	0	0
	Squash Court	1	0	0
	Golf Course	1	0	0
	Volleyball	1	0	0
Community	Football Pitch	2	0	0
	Netball Pitch	0	0	0
	Volleyball Pitch	0	2	2
	Basketball Court	0	0	0

	Tennis Court	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>96</b>

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Majority of these existing sporting facilities are small and in poor state, this has been the case for the past five years as most of sporting facilities in Zomba city are institutional based. The key institutions with sporting facilities include educational and security institutions.

### 8.3 GREEN SPACES

Zomba City has a number of green spaces owned by public and private institutions. The distribution and ownership of the green spaces are shown in the Table 8.2 below.

Table 8.2: Green spaces in Zomba City

Existing green spaces		Ward	Hectare	Ownership	Status
1	Likangala Park	Likangala	30.8	Public	Over-grown and requires complete re-establishment
2	Gymkhana Golf course	Masongola	24	Private	Generally kept, low maintenance required
3	Botanical Garden	Masongola	15	Private	Maintained to standard. Low maintenance required
4	Pa Thobwa open space	Masongola	0.7	Public	Overgrown requires high maintenance
5	Salisbury Bridge open space	Masongola	12.9	Public	Not developed; high maintenance required.
6	Ndola Cemetery Open space	Central	1	Public	Not developed; High maintenance required

7	National Archives & Civic offices Park	Masongola	0.4	Public	Developed; low maintenance required
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#### **8.4 ENTERTAINMENT AND DINING PLACES**

Zomba City has had an increase in public entertainment and dining places, the culture of eating out is gradually being accommodated. Some of the popular places for dining and entertainment include: Annie’s Lodge, Peter’s Lodge, Robin Eastern Park, Splendour Hotel, Mango Lodge, Masuku Cottage, T and D Lodge, Casa Rossa, Steers, Kips, Domino and Gymkhana. The City has cultural facilities like Chancellor College Library, Fine and Performing Arts Department at Chancellor College, National Library Services and National Archives.

There is only one community hall owned by the City Council where people can hold various functions like weddings. However, the facility is currently under renovation. Robin’s park, Botanical Gardens, Gymkhana Club, CCAP Halls, Secondary schools and others offer opportunities for such occasions. The other entertainment facilities available are showrooms where people watch movies and live sports at a fee. However, most of these facilities are poorly constructed and contribute to noise pollution in the City. Demand for entertainment and other social activities within the City and the surrounding areas is high ‘and there is a great need for upgrading the available facilities and the constructions of new places to meet the ever-growing demand.

#### **8.5 TOURISM**

Zomba City is encircled by a lush mountainous landscape with stunning views and signature tree lined streets are in themselves a magnet for tourists. Key attractions include Zomba Plateau which offers horse riding, hiking and magnificent views from several lookouts; the Malawi Defence Force Museum which is situated behind the State Lodge, the vibrant market centre as well as the eclectic range of colonial buildings, the commonwealth graveyard which is along the M3 road, churches, Central mosque and architectural relics from Malawi’s historical capital. Zomba City is also close to other significant attractions, such as Lake Chilwa, Liwonde National Park, Chikala Pillars, Shire River Valley and the unique Mulanje Mountains.

Zomba holds immense possibilities for tourism that are considered vital in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III. Important here, is the potential to generate revenue, employment, improve infrastructure, and promote micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) as well as conserve wildlife and culture. Initiatives in product development, tourism marketing and promotion, institutional reform and capacity development demand focus.



Figure 8.1: Old Parliament Building

Source: Zomba City Council 2017

Zomba is at a strategic location for tourism with travellers using routes to Blantyre, Mulanje, Mozambique, Mangochi and beyond. The majority of tourists to Zomba are Malawians and a significant number of international tourists arrive on a monthly basis. Tourist attraction sites outside the City comprise of; the beautiful Zomba Plateau, a picturesque place for hiking and relaxation, Malawi's only inland Lake; Lake Chilwa, and Malawi's Post Office Museum.



Figure 8.1: Annie's Lodge

Source: Zomba City Council, 2017

Zomba has modern amenities, such as a good telecommunication system and international standard banking industry. Zomba also offers other services required by tourists, such as internet cafés and a tourism information office. Souvenirs can be purchased at African Heritage and Curios market next to Commonwealth cemetery. Merchandise include: wood carvings (of various themes & sizes), cards, necklaces, chief's chairs, masks, games (chess & bawo), and boutiques (African print clothes).

## 8.6 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Inadequate sporting and recreational facilities
Poor state of school sports facilities
Underdeveloped tourism sector
Noise pollution from most entertainment facilities
Poor state of cultural and historical relics
Non-functioning community ground
Lack of coordination within public offices
Lack of funds and systems to ensure sustainability of green infrastructure
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
Good base of recreation facilities with lots of potential for improvement (e.g. Mulunguzi Cottage, Botanical Garden, Zomba Community Centre)
Unique colonial heritage and natural setting of the town
Availability of skills for tourism development

# CHAPTER NINE: ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

## 9.1 ENVIRONMENT

### 9.1.1 Introduction

Under the motto “floreate Zomba” (*Make Zomba a Flowery City*), Zomba’s natural environment is well acknowledged as one of the best with its greatest appeals and resources. This in line with SGD15 whose goal is to protect and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss. Current threats are imposed by way of environmental degradation linked to poor land use and farming practices, illegal cultivation and deforestation and lack of waste management services in various areas. Natural hazard risks compound the overall situation, which calls for a redress through the planning agenda.

### 9.1.2 Institutional and Legislative Framework

The management of the environment is a joint responsibility of government, private and public sectors, where Zomba City Council takes the leading role. The Engineering and Health Directorates of Zomba City share responsibility of controlling environmental degradation. The Engineering Directorate aids in controlling environmental degradation through management of liquid waste and control of rain water movement by constructing drains and check dams. The Health Directorate has the huge role of maintaining a clean and green environment through management of waste, control of activities such as deforestation, poor waste management and illegal mining through its Parks and Environment Section. Lack of manpower and financial resources however, remains a challenge. The Directorate also controls pollution through waste management.

The legislative framework for Zomba’s Natural Environment is comprised of; the Environmental Management Act, Environmental Management Policy and Guidelines; Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in Malawi, Public Health Act, Forestry Act, Town and Country Planning Act and Mining and Minerals Act and Zomba City Council by-laws of 2006.

Sanitation in Zomba City is a shared responsibility between Zomba City Council and the private sector. Zomba City Council is responsible for maintaining the sewerage System, solid waste collection and disposal, and general maintenance of good sanitation in the City. The citizenry and private sector have the responsibility of managing waste at individual level (household, institution) where principles of segregating, reusing, reducing and recycling (RRR) are most effective. The Council is guided by Local Government Act (1998); Malawi Public Health Act (Cap 34:01); Environmental Management Act (2010); National Sanitation Policy (2008) and Zomba City Council (General Cleanliness) (Refuse and Rubble) By Laws (2006) and others. This legislation is threatened by non-compliance and leads to improper waste management.

### **9.1.3 Rivers and Streams**

Zomba City has an abundant supply of rivers and streams. The largest rivers are Likangala and Mulunguzi. The other rivers are minor and include Mponda, Bwaila, Matokoteza, Chikamveka, Chikupira, Namiwawa and Sadzi rivers. Likangala, Mulunguzi and Mponda rivers are perennial while the others are seasonal. All rivers in Zomba have their source in Zomba Plateau. In essence, all the other rivers are tributaries to Likangala River, which discharges its water into Lake Chilwa.

The major use of water in Zomba is domestic. Water is drawn particularly by women and is used for washing, cooking and drinking. Southern Region Water Board is supplying treated water drawn from Mulunguzi Dam at the source of Mulunguzi River for commercial distribution to households in the City and the surrounding areas. Water is also being used for urban agriculture as well as industrial use in construction, fire-fighting and sewerage services.

The water source base for the City is diminishing as a result of massive deforestation, siltation and a growing population. Unlike in the past, most rivers like Mponda, Chikamveka and Chikupira run dry during the dry season, as their banks have been left bare to the extent that beds have been eroded and widened.

### **9.1.4 Open Spaces**

Zomba has a number of open spaces and parks, most of which are not maintained and become overgrown. This poor state of green spaces gives room to encroachers who use designated green spaces for Urban Agriculture and other malpractices. The worldwide-recommended ratio of green area is 8sq meters per inhabitant and considering the City's population projections, the current

ratio of green area is far much below standard as it stands at about 3.9sq meters per inhabitant. The situation calls for rehabilitation of open spaces and parks and the opening up of new ones. For the past five years there has been no development of new open spaces in the city due to issues of capacity and even the ones that the city has need improvements as they are not in good state.

Table 9.1: Open Spaces in Zomba City

Name	Location	Condition
Mulunguzi open space	Mulunguzi	Overgrown, not maintained
Chancellor College Open space	Chilunga	Not maintained; Encroached by gardens/urban agriculture
Skinner Open Space	Ndangopuma	Not maintained; Encroached by gardens/urban agriculture
Zilindo Open Space	Mangasanja	Not maintained; Encroached by gardens/urban agriculture
Masongola	Behind Community Centre	Overgrown, not maintained
Namalaka	St Marys	Overgrown, not maintained
Sadzi	Sadzi	Not maintained; Encroached by urban agriculture

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

### 9.1.5 Natural Hazards

Natural hazards affecting Zomba City include floods, landslides and debris flows that endanger human life, property and infrastructure, seismic episodes, fires and pest infestations. Many risks are attributable to the special morphological and geological conditions of the Zomba plateau and occurring synite complex. The city is situated on and around the base of steep mountain slopes, which have over time lost much of their original indigenous vegetation. This has dramatically affected slope stability. Severe bush fires and on-going deforestation compound hazard risks.

Landslides pose greater risk during the rainy season, particularly during tropical cyclones which are becoming a recurrence; when very high rainfall intensities result in sliding of soil down slopes.

Catchment areas of rivers are generally small and flash floods can be observed following normal rainfall. Landslides are becoming more common due to increasing environmental degradation and illegal developments on fragile land. Areas more prone to flash floods and landslides include Mtiya, Sadzi and Old Naisi. Major storm water drainage systems are located in the areas shown in figure 10.1 below. Maintenance of forest tree cover through afforestation and avoidance of wanton cutting down of trees has proved to be an effective way of preventing the occurrence of natural hazards.

Debris flows are accumulations of water, boulders, mud, and uprooted trees (Figure 9.1). They may start spontaneously and accelerate to speeds exceeding 50km/hr. Stronger, more dangerous flash floods result in larger debris flows that pose a much greater hazard. Notable hazardous areas are stream channels, areas near outlets of canyons and slopes undercut for construction of buildings and roads.

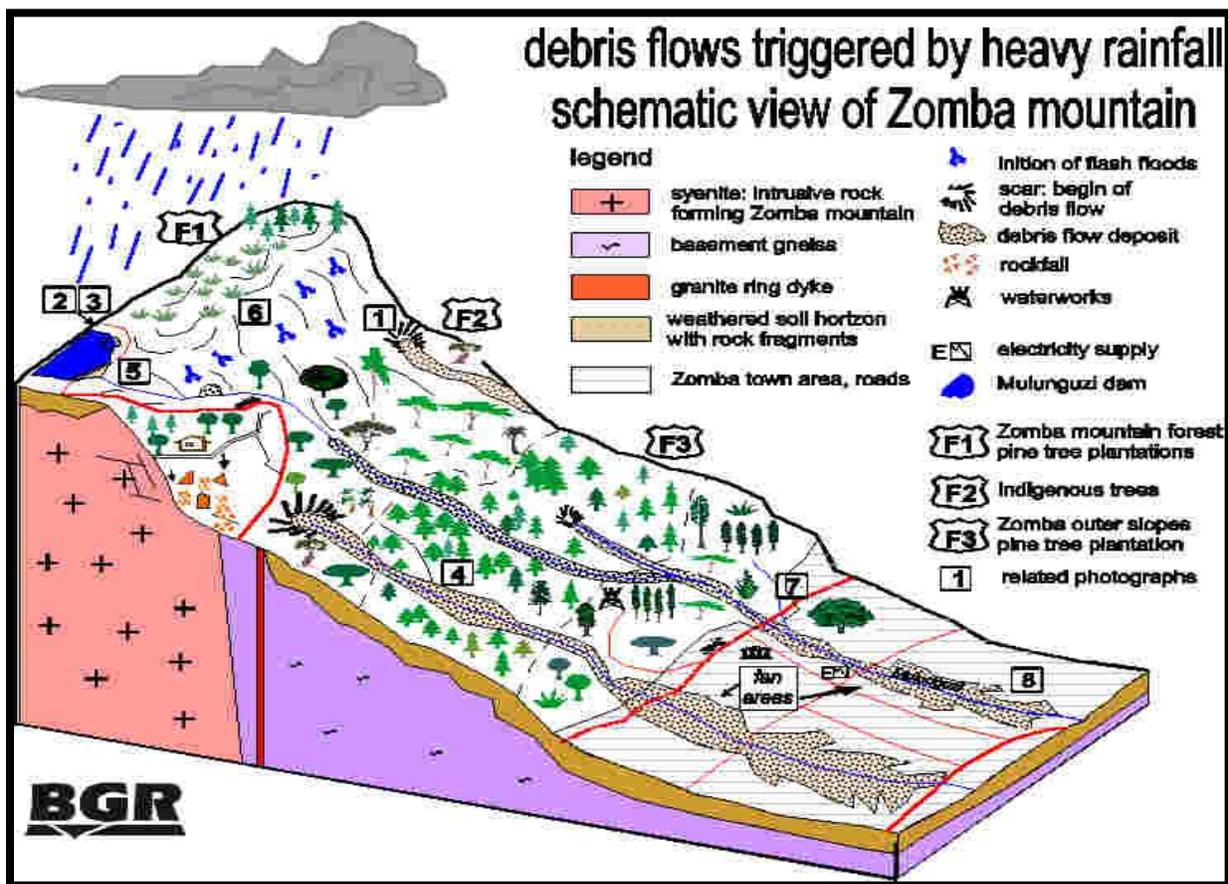


Figure 9.1: Debris Flow Hazards, Zomba Mountain

### **9.1.6 Environmental Trends – Climate Change and Pressure on Natural Resources**

Natural resources, which form a principal source of social wellbeing and economic development in Malawi (Zomba inclusive) are under constant stress from climate change and unprecedented human, industrial and other developmental activities. Throughout Malawi, an increase in climate variations has been experienced in the form of prolonged dry spells, droughts, floods and temperature variability, which in turn have negatively affected the performance of sectors such as agriculture, natural resources, irrigation and water development, and energy. For instance; flooding has increased incidences of diseases such as malaria and cholera and caused food shortages. Flooding and strong windstorms has often damaged vital public and private infrastructure and services and precipitated landslides on Zomba’s mountain slopes. Unpredictable rainfalls have resulted in poor harvests and hunger while drought has caused food and water shortages.

### **9.1.7 Climate Change Adaption**

Climate Change Adaptation is about increasing public and private resilience to climate risks through better decisions about managing our built and natural environment and taking advantage of opportunities. Climate Change Adaption measures in Zomba can enhance the adaptive capacities of the city and strengthen its resilience against the negative impacts of climate change. These include:

- i. Planning appropriate land-use patterns for the city and creating potential hazard zones.
- ii. Improving community awareness, administration structures and engagement around climate change adaption issues.
- iii. Environmental planning and management initiatives that improve the resilience of key natural resources like Zomba’s water catchments, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and provide/suggest alternative fuel and food sources.
- iv. Afforestation – planting greater amounts of climate/location appropriate trees and vegetation, particularly in vulnerable locations and deforested areas.
- v. Introducing innovative techniques such as rainwater harvesting or alternative practices to burning of crop residues.
- vi. Encouraging crop diversification.
- vii. Identifying and planning for any positive impacts climate change may bring.

### 9.1.8 Environmental Degradation

Insufficient land use planning, lack of basic urban services, especially in the informal settlements, poor urban farming practices, deforestation and rapid population growth are linked to environmental degradation in the city. Environmental degradation in Zomba City occurs mainly through; water pollution, land degradation, soil erosion and contamination; siltation, deforestation, illegal sand and soil mining, air and noise pollution.

### 9.1.9 Water Pollution

Pollution in Zomba's rivers is a significant source of environmental degradation. The major causes being: Seepage from septic tanks, leakages from the main sewer and solid waste dumping. As of late, disposal of untreated water is also becoming an issue since there has been an establishment of car wash sites near rivers. These establishments use water from the rivers and its waste water is directed back into the rivers without any form of treatment. The table below describes the pollution taking place in the rivers.

Table 9.2: Pollution of Zomba's Riverways

Name of River	Cause	Contributing Areas
Likangala	Septic tank/latrines seepage, Sewage discharges, sediments, disposal of untreated water	Mpondabwino, Chikanda and Kazembe
Bwaila River	Leakages in main sewer line, solid waste dumping, disposal of untreated waste water	Cobbe Barracks, Mental Hospital, Central Hospital, Central Prison, St Mary's, Mable lines and Central Trading Area
Mulunguzi River	Septic tank seepage, sediments, disposal of untreated water	Mulunguzi
Mponda River	Septic tank seepage, Solid Waste Dumping	Nandolo, Chirunga, Chikanda

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Such water pollution has often resulted to outbreaks of water borne diseases such as diarrhoea leading to death in some extreme cases.

### 9.1.10 Deforestation/Afforestation

#### Deforestation

A significant portion of Zomba's forest on slopes and along river banks has been removed and used for cooking (firewood, charcoal) and construction (timber). Pressure on forest resources is increasing with population growth. Deforestation in Zomba is noted as the primary cause for environmental problems and other hazards. Forest plantations within city boundaries, such as Sadzi, Chiperoni, Nkholonje and Ndangopuma Hills have been encroached upon and replaced by other uses, mainly urban agriculture. Zomba City's canopy cover has drastically decreased in the past two decades. In 1989 it was recorded at 25 % and as of 2018 is at nine % (LEAD 2018). It is believed that urbanization is a major contributory factor to this decrease.

Frequent patrols and by-law enforcement have failed to contain the practice. However, of recent, community involvement through ward development committees and active participation of the private sector has helped in curbing the practice in Sadzi Hill such that there is great improvement in natural regeneration in this area.

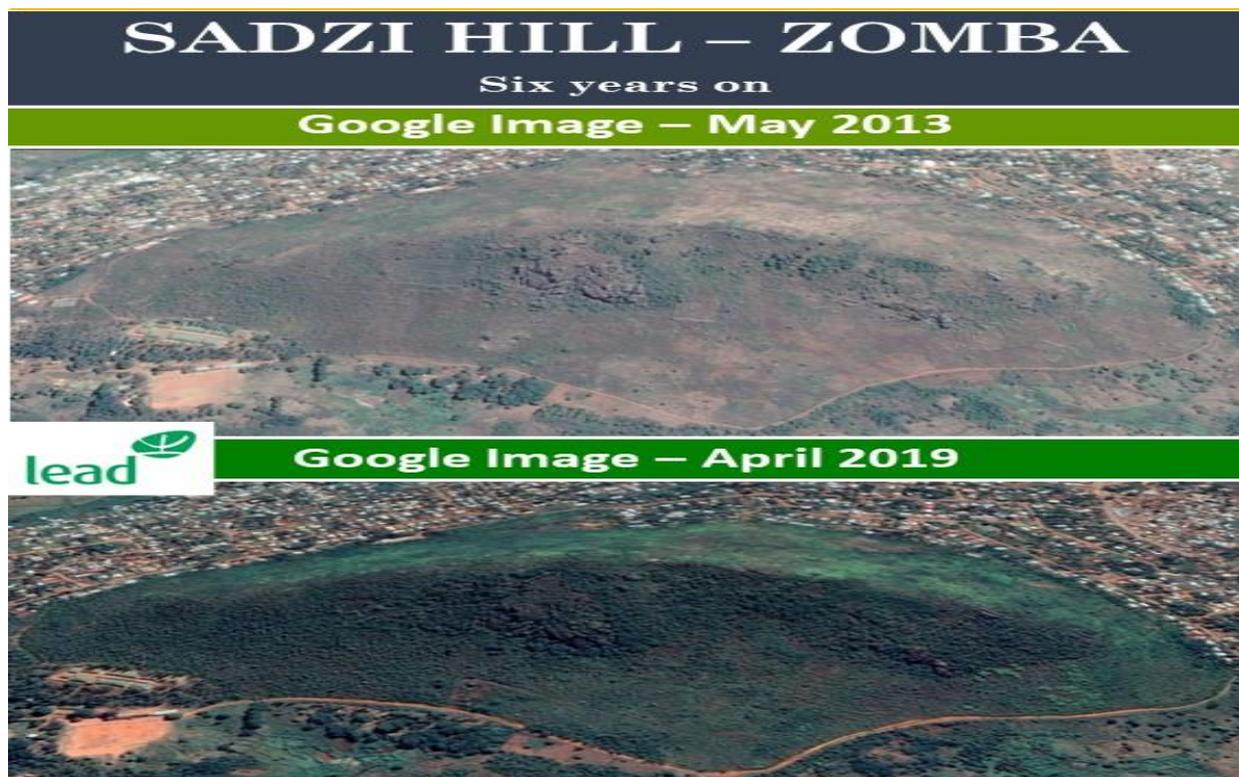


Figure 9.2: Natural regeneration in Sadzi Hill  
Source: LEAD 2019

## Afforestation

The Council has been running afforestation programs to address the deforestation situation over many years as seen in Figure 9.3 below.

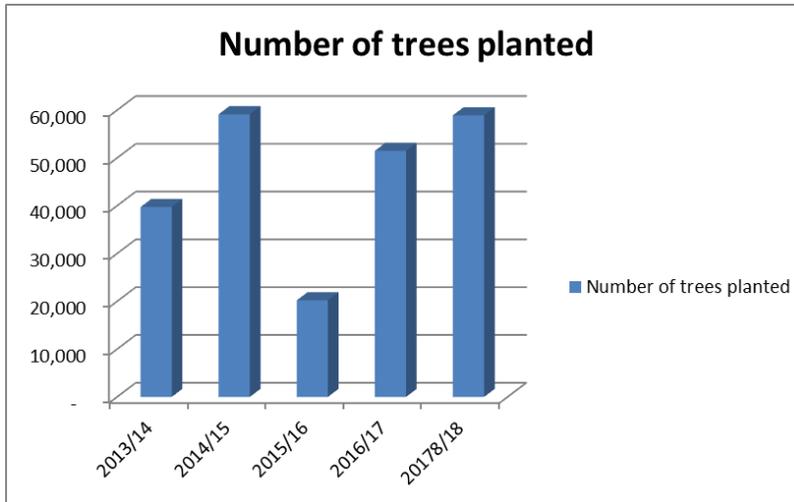


Figure 9.3: Number of trees planted 2013/14-2017/18

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Number of seedlings planted continues to increase every year. During the 2017/18 tree planting season, about 55,000 seedlings were planted in Ndangopuma, Chiperoni, Nkholonje and Sadzi hills, and along Likangala and Mulunguzi rivers. The primary challenges remain illegal cultivation, encroachment and lack of care after planting. Areas currently in need of reforestation to prevent further degradation and soil erosion include; along Mulunguzi, Likangala and Mponda rivers and all the hills.



Figure 9.4: Youth in Afforestation along Likangala River

#### **9.1.11 Land Degradation, Soil Erosion and Contamination**

Soil degradation and erosion is experienced throughout the city due to a combination of deforestation, construction activities, poor cultivation practices, and in some cases small informal and uncontrolled industrial practices, such as beer brewing. Moulding and kilning of bricks within the city create exposed pits which allow further soil erosion by rainwater. Soil in areas of dense human habitation has been contaminated due to effluent overflow from sewer pipes, septic tanks and pit latrine seepages. Inappropriate disposal of dregs in areas of traditional beer brewing also contaminates surrounding land and renders it useless.

Table 9.3: Soil Degradation, Erosion and Contamination in Zomba City

Area	Ward	Type	Causes
Old Naisi	Masongola	Gully Erosion	Deforestation
Mtiya	Mtiya	Gully Erosion	Deforestation
Ndangopuma	Masongola	Reel Erosion	Deforestation
Sadzi	Sadzi	Mud Slide & Soil Creeping	Deforestation
Likangala River	Likangala	Contamination	Sedimentation sewer blockage

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

#### 9.1.12 Air Pollution

Air pollution in Zomba city results mainly from burning of forest areas, cooking using firewood, brick burning and fumes from vehicles and decomposing refuse, dust from construction and earth roads and unsanitary odours from sewage spill over, and urban agriculture such as rearing of livestock. Most affected areas include Central Business District (traffic, refuse and sewage) Chikanda (sewage treatment plant and dust), Sadzi (refuse and dust) and Chirunga (Chancellor College sewage ponds).

#### 9.1.13 Noise Pollution

Noise pollution in Zomba City emanates primarily from bars, lodges, video showrooms and other entertainment venues. Maize mills, prayer houses and/or other places of worship and mobile publicity vans are also identified as sources of noise pollution in the city. The use of speakers outside shops is slowly becoming a popular marketing strategy that creates noise pollution in busy market places. Noise pollution is more pronounced during the night when people fail to observe business operating hours for bars, lodges and video showrooms. The situation has posed a big challenge to the city council in terms of enforcement and regulation.

## 9.2 SANITATION

### 9.2.1 Liquid Waste Management

The Water Works Act (1995) designates Water Boards as the responsible institutions for managing both water supply and sewerage systems in Malawi. However, there is no specific timeframe when Southern Region Water Board will take over the management of Chikanda Sewage Treatments Plant. Zomba City Council will remain responsible for providing sewerage services in the City until handovers are done.

Liquid waste management systems in Zomba City include sewage works, oxidation ponds, septic tanks and pit latrines as seen in the table 9.4 below.

Table 9.4: Liquid Waste Management Facilities in Zomba City

NO	FACILITY	OWNER	CAPACITY	LOCATION	REMARKS
1	Conventional sewage treatment	Zomba City Council	1,100,000 gallons/day	Chikanda	Serves mainly central trading area, Ndola, St Marys, State House, Kalimbuka, Mental Hospital, Central Hospital, Central Prison, Cobbe Barracks, and Police College.  0.9% of households and institutions are connected to the sewer system. (WMS, 2011)
2		Chancellor College		Thomallan	Serving Chancellor College

	Sewage oxidation ponds				
3	Sewage stabilization ponds	Mulunguzi Secondary School		Mulunguzi	Serving Mulunguzi Secondary School and staff houses.

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Most households in the city use basic latrines for disposal of liquid wastes as shown in the figure 9.5 below. This is mainly because of the low service coverage of the sewer system as well as low levels of income by the residents to construct improved latrines.

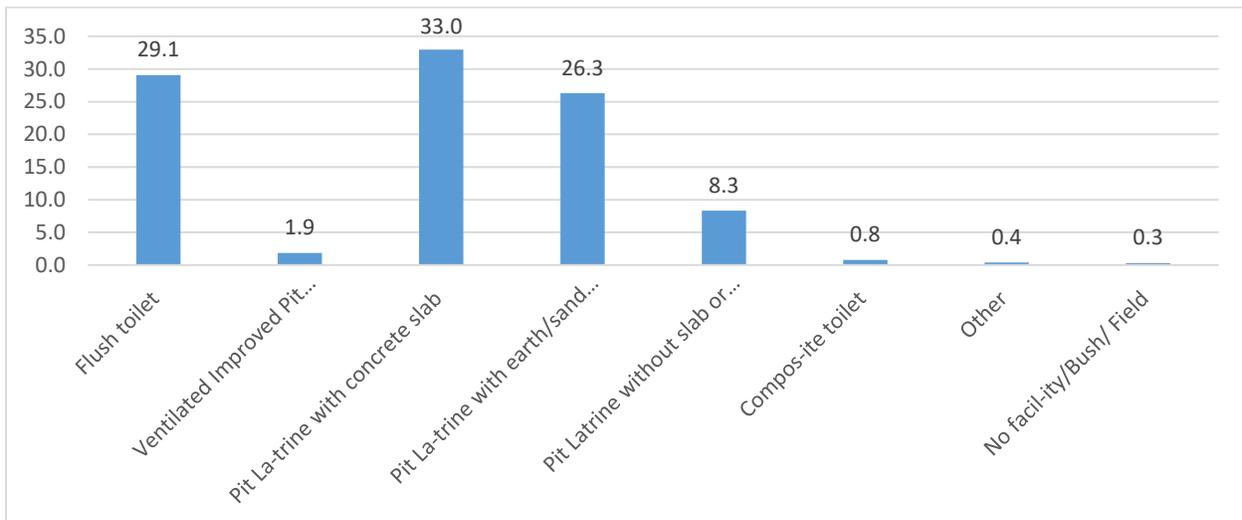


Figure 9.5: Disposal of Liquid wastes by percentage and type of toilet used

Source NSO 2018

## 9.2.2 Solid Waste Management

### Introduction

Waste is any substance which is discarded after primary use, or is worthless, defective and of no use to the primary owner, materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the

market) for which the generator has no further use in terms of purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which he/she wants to dispose.

### **Solid waste density**

Waste density is considered as one of the critical factors in planning an effective waste storage, collection and transport system. Waste that is denser does get compacted by its weight during storage and transportation. Wastes that are less dense takes big volume as such it may require compacting during transportation to minimize storage space and reduce being blown away.

Figure 9.6 below shows the waste densities by category.

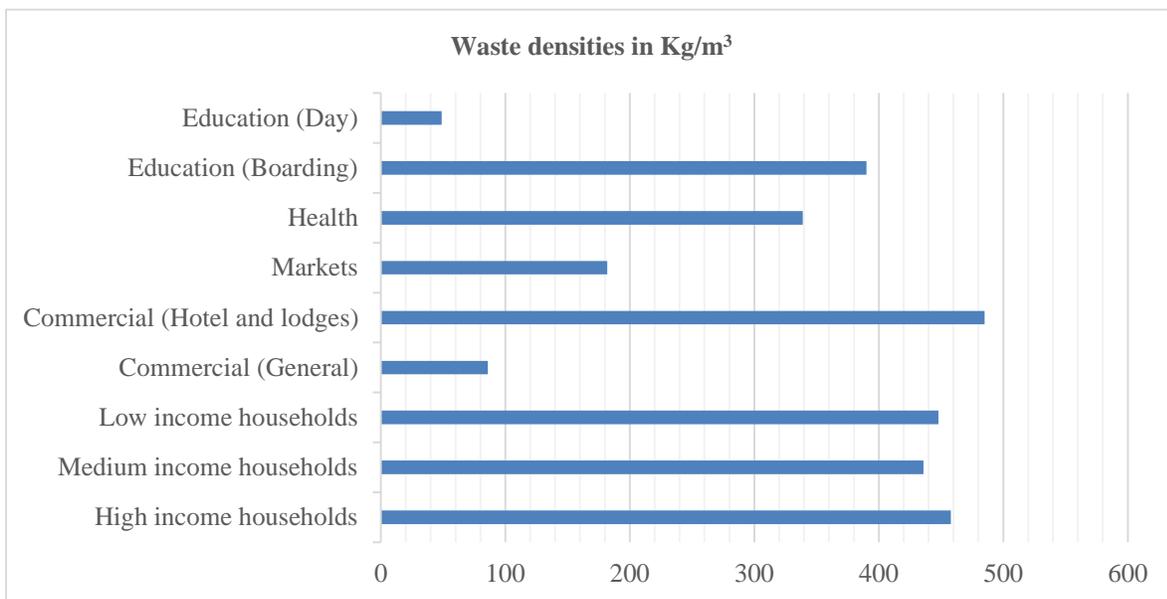


Figure 9.6: Solid waste densities for different categories

Source: Zomba city council, 2018

Wastes from Commercial entities (hotel and lodges) have higher densities compared to other categories this is mainly attributed to the high volumes kitchen waste produces which is usually wet.

### **Solid waste composition**

In all the categories of wastes, organic matter constitutes the largest proportion of wastes. Plastics, paper, cardboard, and textiles are found in moderate quantities as seen in the figure below.

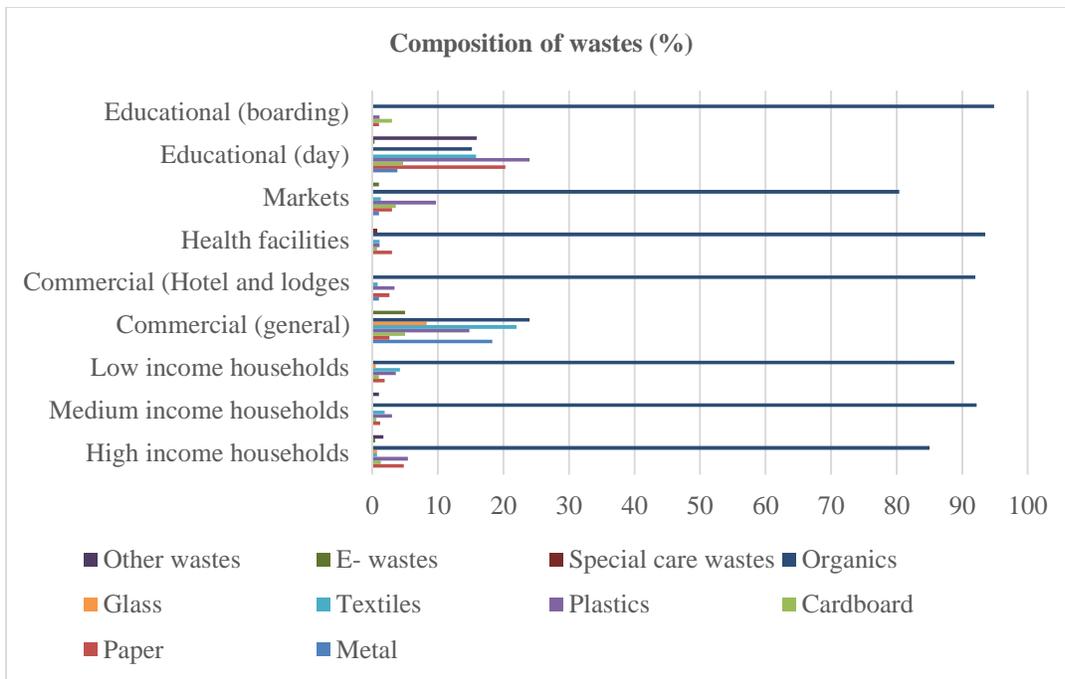


Figure 9.7: Composition of different categories of wastes

Source: Challenges and opportunities of wastes, 2014

The high proportion of organics in the waste demonstrates the type of lifestyle of the people in Zomba City which is typical characteristic of waste in low income countries. Organic waste can be composted, converted to biogas, and used for animal feed. Paper and cardboard can be reused, recycled or composted or converted to fuel such as briquettes. Plastics can be reused, recycled or converted to fuel oil. Textile, leather, wood and rubber can be used as solid fuel or recycled.

### Solid waste generation rates

#### Current wastes generation rate

The total waste generation rate for the City is currently at 45.156 tonnes/day in (Zomba City Council, 2020). This is based on the standard generation rate per person per day.

#### Waste generation by category

Zomba city council has no specific data on waste generation by category, however estimated waste collection services indicate that the biggest proportion of the solid waste in Zomba City is generated from households seconded by market facilities. This is estimated based on demand for

collection, frequency of collection and estimated volume of waste collected per day as seen in figure 9.8 below.

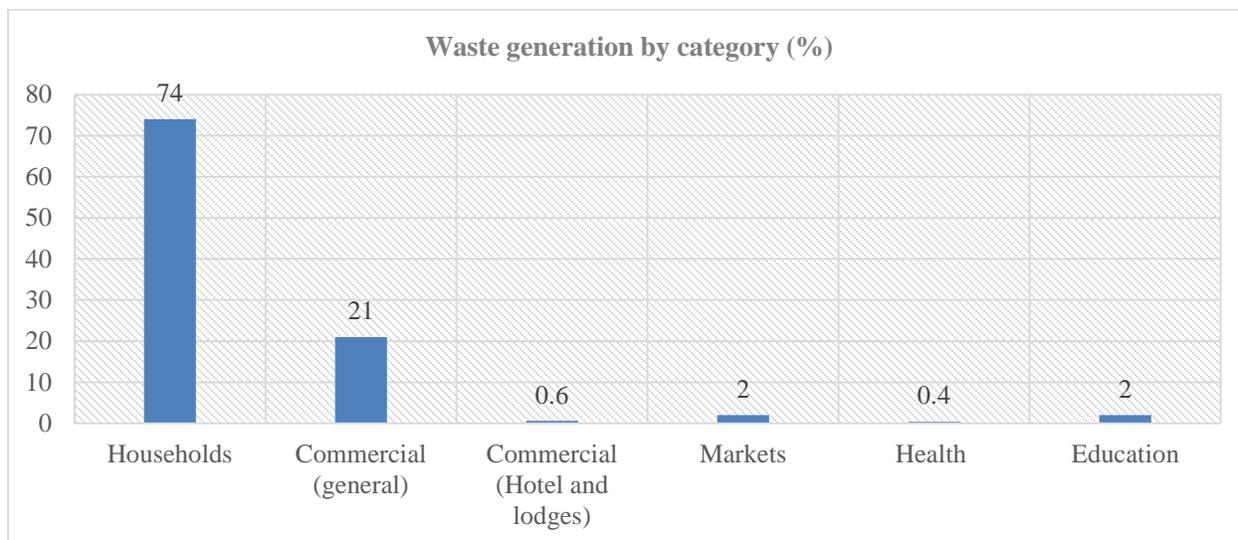


Figure 9.8: Waste generation by category (%)

Source: Challenges and opportunities of wastes, 2014

Although the biggest proportion of wastes are generated by households, in terms of waste collection they are the least serviced. Generally, high income households have the highest generation rates seconded by medium income. Low income households have the lowest generation rates. People with higher levels of income have high life styles. Although waste generation rates for low income areas are low, the total generation rates are much higher than the medium and high-income areas due to high population.

### Health facilities

According to World Health Organization (WHO), 85% of the total wastes generated by health-care activities are non-hazardous, while the remaining 15% is considered hazardous material that may be infectious, toxic or radioactive.

Health facilities generate about 219 kg/day of health care wastes in the City (Challenges and Opportunities of solid wastes). Non-hazardous wastes are collected by the City Council, while the hazardous wastes are managed on site using incinerators and other treatment facilities. Majority of the health facilities do not have treatment facilities in the City. They transport their wastes to health facilities with requisite treatment facilities.

## Educational institutions

Educational institutions generate about 976kg/day of wastes. Institutions with boarding facilities have high waste generation rates (0.089kg/student/day compared to institutions with day facilities only (0.00226kg/student/day) Waste from institutions with day facilities only is mainly dry paper and garden waste which are normally light in weight whereas waste from institutions with boarding facilities is mainly food waste which is heavier (Challenges and Opportunities of solid wastes, 2014).

## Future waste generation rates

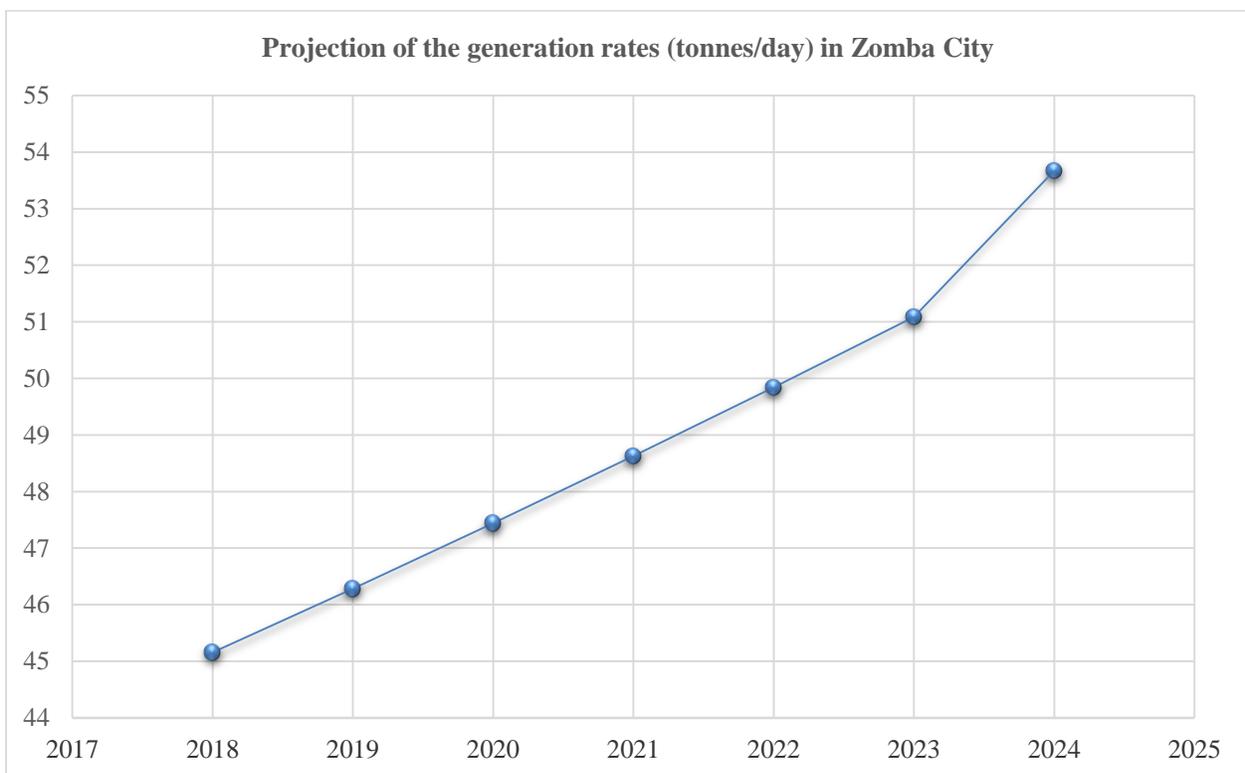


Figure 9.9: Current and future waste generation rates

Source: Zomba City Council 2018

Future waste generation projections for the city were calculated by multiplying the overall waste generation rate (0.43 kgs/ capita/ day) by the projected population (Challenges and Opportunities of wastes, 2014). This indicates that the generation rate will increase from 47.441 tonnes/day in 2020 to 53.765 tonnes/day in 2025.

### Rate of waste collection

Waste collection is mainly provided by Zomba City Council. There are also private operators collecting wastes on regular basis. The quantity of the wastes collected was determined by calculating the number of trips of waste collected, the volume of the collection vehicles and the densities of the specific waste collected. The rate of waste collection was determined by dividing the quantity collected by the generation rate.

Table 9.5: Rate of waste collection in the City

City	Collection (tonnes/day)			Generation rate (tonnes/day)	Rate of collection (%)
	City Council	Private	Total		
Zomba	8	0.2	8.2	47.411	17.3

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

Only 17.3% of the waste generated is collected and disposed at the dump site. This indicates that majority of the waste being generated in the City is indiscriminately disposed.

### Disposal and storage Facilities

Temporary waste storage facilities in the City include refuse bankers, skips, and refuse receptacles. As shown in table below, for 2013 the city was only using bankers as temporary communal waste storage. Refuse bankers are communal temporary waste storage facilities from which periodic collection is done by the council.

Table 9.6: Distribution of Bankers in Zomba City

WARD	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Chinamwali	1	1	1	1	1
Sadzi	1	1	1	1	1
Mbedza	1	1	1	1	1
Masongola	0	0	0	0	0
Chilunga	1	1	1	1	1
Chambo	1	1	1	1	1
Central	5	5	5	5	5
Mtiya	0	0	0	0	0
Likangala	2	2	2	2	2
Mpira	1	1	1	1	1
Total	13	13	13	13	13

Source: Zomba city council 2018

The table above shows that, the city has thirteen (13) constructed refuse bankers. These cover most of the wards and market places. It can also be seen that more bankers are in the central ward because of high economic activities that result in high waste generation rate. Masongola and Mtiya wards have no bankers because they are serviced by door to door waste collection. The number of bunkers has remained constant over the years mainly due to inadequate funding to construct more bunkers and the shift to skips in recent years.

In the year 2018 the council procured eight (8) skips to supplement communal temporary waste storage. The skips are 3 cubic meter metal containers used as temporary communal waste storage facility. These skips cover Chinamwali, Chirunga, Mpira, Likangala and Sadzi wards. Figure 9.10 below shows the distribution of waste temporary storage facilities.

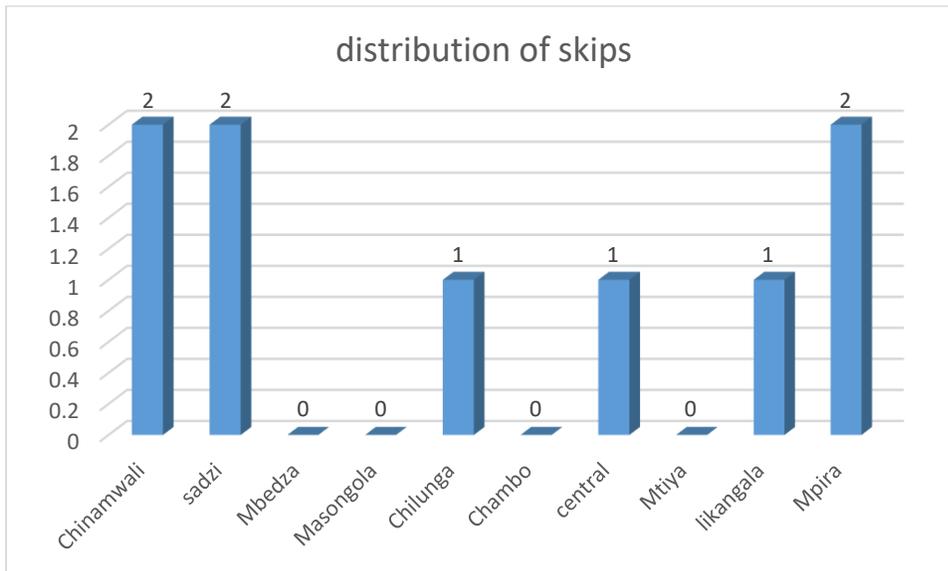


Figure 9.10 distribution of skips in the city

Source: Zomba City Council 2018

### Refuse receptacles

Indiscriminate disposal of solid wastes is wide spread as only 12.2% and 6.6% of the residents in Zomba City use refuse bins and communal bankers respectively for disposal of solid wastes (NSO, 2017).

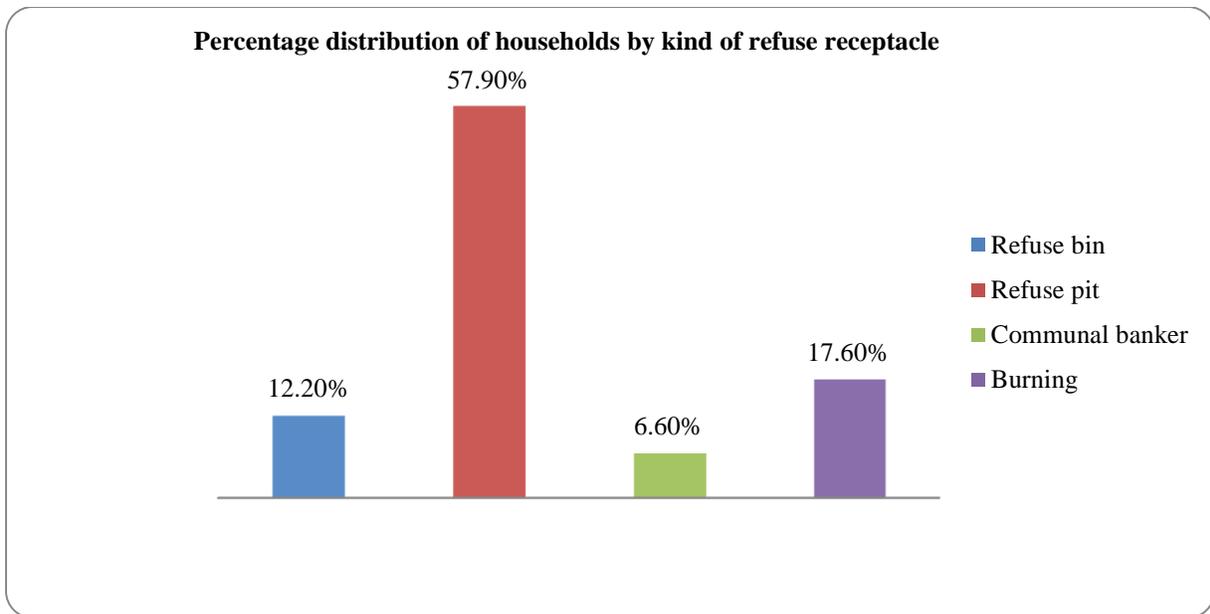


Figure 9.11: Percentage distribution of households by kind of refuse receptacle

Source: NSO, 2017



Figure 9.10 skip and bunker

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

### Cemeteries

Burial services are among the services that the council is providing. There are a number of cemeteries in Zomba City but only two are managed by the City Council, namely; Kandodo and St Marys Cemeteries. However, Kandodo Cemetery is now full and St Marys Cemetery is under development. When fully developed, St Marys Cemetery will have 3,000 burial spaces. Apart from developing St Marys Cemetery, there is also need to reserve land for two additional cemeteries

preferably in Sadzi and Chinamwali wards with combined capacity of 5,000 burial spaces to ably meet future demands. More burial grounds will be needed as the City grows.

### 9.3 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

NO	CHALLENGES
1	Deforestation along river banks
2	Encroachment of forest plantations by urban agriculture
3	Pollution (water and noise)
4	Land degradation
5	Inadequate stakeholder participation in solid and liquid waste management
6	Lack of solid waste management facilities such as recycling, composting and resource recovery facilities, and incentives to encourage separation, recycling, re-use and composting
7	Inadequate resources for solid and liquid waste management (equipment, infrastructure and personnel)
8	Low service coverage for refuse collection and sewerage system.
9	Inadequate monitoring system due to lack of lab equipment. Currently rely on private institutions.
10	Encroachment to the sewage plant and disposal site.
11	Inadequate financial capacity to invest in appropriate technologies such as waste separation, recycling and reuse.
	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>
1	Existence of designated fuel farms

2	Sufficient supply of potable water throughout the year
3	Presence of sewerage system
4	Solid waste management structure in place
5	Administrative Structures exist for developing Climate Change Adaption measures

# CHAPTER TEN: TRANSPORT

## 10.1 INTRODUCTION

Zomba City is connected by a series of roads and footpaths linking residential areas, trading centres and institutions. The roads are categorised according to their size, purpose and conditions. Different modes of transport are used in relation to the sizes and conditions of the roads.

## 10.2 PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

In spite of the predominance of the pedestrian traffic movement within the City, there are few facilities for pedestrians in form of purpose built footpaths, footbridges or segregated access points to shops, banks, offices and other public buildings. The only footways in fairly good condition are on either sides of the M3 road from McLeod road junction to Nkulichi road junction and 34<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue roads. Others on market roads are in poor state and are not fully developed. The rest of the roads have no pedestrian walkways, in which case pedestrians use road shoulders or the carriageway. This causes a lot of road accidents and inconveniences to all road users.

There are many informal footpaths, which run through the town providing useful routes for pedestrians linking homes to work places, shops, schools, hospitals and many other institutions. Many informal footpaths found in town run through undeveloped residential and institution plots, making them unusable when the owners have developed the plots. In some locations, like Matawale, developers have blocked spaces allocated for footpath development by erecting brick wall fences illegally. In these cases pedestrians walk long distances to shops, homes, schools, hospitals etc. The current situation of pedestrian walkways and footpaths calls for proper planning, rehabilitation, extension, construction and the provision of necessary pedestrian support infrastructure around town.

However there are several formal footpaths which run through several areas within the city as presented in table 10.1 below. These footpaths have not been improved since 2013 as all of them are still earth footpaths. This is the case due to the unavailability of resources as the major funding avenues for the Council, Roads Fund Administration and Infrastructure Development Fund are channelled towards improvements of main roads most of which are in dilapidated state and also upgrading of other timber footbridges to Concrete double lane bridge i.e. Mkada Bridge in

Chirunga Ward, Mponda-Lower Bridge in Likangala Ward, Namalaka Bridge (2 Million Bridge) in Chambo Ward.

Table 10.1: Schedule of Footpaths within the City

Name of Foot Path	Distance Within City	Foot Path Condition	Surface type
Chanco to Sogoja	0.8 Km	Bad	Earth
Matawale to Chinamwali	0.5 Km	Bad	Earth
Mulunguzi Secondary to Chancellor College	0.4 Km	Fair	Earth
Community Centre to St Mary's	0.7 Km	Fair	Earth
St Mary's to Namalaka and Sadzi	0.6 Km	Bad	Earth
Kalimbuka to Sadzi	0.9 Km	Bad	Earth
Ndindeya to Ndola	0.2 Km	Fair	Earth
Bwaila to Central Hospital	0.5 Km	Fair	Earth
Chikanda to Thundu	1.1 Km	Bad	Earth
Chanco to Chikanda	0.8	Bad	Earth
Habitat, Njonjo, Chinamwali	Undesignated	Bad	Earth
Mtiya	Undesignated	Bad	Earth
Zilindo	Undesignated	Bad	Earth
Malonje	Undesignated	Bad	Earth

Source: Zomba City Council, 2017

Footbridges along these routes are the only structures that receive periodic maintenance. Using various resources which Zomba City receives on yearly basis, the Council has embarked on upgrading the existing timber footbridges to reinforced concrete deck bridges. These have a significance in saving council resources used in periodically maintaining the timber bridges. The city has over 30 footbridges in the above stated formal and informal footpaths, with over 20 already being upgraded to concrete deck. Examples include Kalimba footbridge in Chinamwali ward

Bwaila footbridge in central ward, Nankwenya Footbridge in Ntiya Ward, Chinamwali Footbridge in Chinamwali, Nkhoma I Footbridge in Mbedza ward, Nkhoma II Footbridge in Mbedza Ward, Mulunguzi-Chanco Footbridge in Likangala, Namalaka Footbridge in Chambo Ward and Chirunga Footbridge in Chirunga.



Figure 10.1: Namalaka Bridge (2 Million) before (2013) and after construction (2017)  
Source: Zomba City Council, 2013 & 2018

### 10.3 CYCLE NETWORK

There are no cycle tracks in the city as well as bicycle parking facilities at public buildings, workplaces, and shopping centres despite the presence of many cyclists in city. A lot of cyclists coming to town for shopping and doing business have lost their bicycles due to the unavailability of proper parking facilities and insecure conditions for bicycle parking. Most tarmac roads are narrow and have worn-out shoulders. With the absence of cycle tracks, cyclists and motorists scramble for the limited space available in most carriage roads resulting in a high number of accidents each year. The situation has become worse with the introduction of bicycle taxis currently serving most routes in the city. This therefore calls for proper planning, construction of wider roads and provision of proper cycle support infrastructure around the city when the roads are being rehabilitated or upgraded.

## **10.4 ROAD NETWORK**

The roads in the city are categorized into main, tertiary, district, secondary, feeder and distributor roads.

### **10.4.1 Main Roads**

The M3 road is the main road that passes through the city, covering a distance of 10km. The road is bituminised and has been rehabilitated to class 1 bitumen standards. It is from this road that other roads of various categories emanate into the central business area, institutions and residential areas.

The proposed Zomba bypass road is a potential project, which will ease congestion on the M3 road and provide shorter travel time for those travelling through Zomba city. In addition, the road will help to open up Thundu and Thom Allan areas for planned settlements. The entry point of the bypass is located after three miles and passes through Chikowi, Chipiloni, Matawale and exits at Chinamwali. Annex 2 shows a list of the various roads in the city and their condition and status.

### **10.4.2 Secondary Roads**

There are two designated and one undesignated secondary roads in Zomba City, covering a total distance of 8.5km. These roads are bituminised and have been resealed within the city except for S139, which has about 2km tarmac (needs maintenance) and the remaining 2.5km is unpaved. The roads connect the City to important places like Zomba Plateau (S141), Chungalume Barracks (S139) and Air wing (S143).

### **10.4.3 Distributor Roads**

Other roads in the City include paved and unpaved feeder and distributor roads covering a total distance of 160km, with 48Km paved and 112Km unpaved. These roads provide access to institutional, residential and business areas within the City.

### **10.4.4 Road Condition**

The condition of the roads in the City is mixed and varied. The main road is in a good condition but it does not have enough bus bays, pedestrian and cycle tracks and this causes passenger vehicles to use road shoulders, making them easily eroded. The most affected areas are Chinamwali, Skinala, Mulunguzi turn off, Fishing Flies turn off, Mbawa and Zomba Central Hospital.

Likangala and Mponda bridges have their weep holes to drain water from the bridge surface blocked due to siltation. The side drains in most parts of this road are not well developed, making storm water to move on the road shoulders. The road crosses many streams and waterways, which are now carrying more storm water than before due to continued land clearance for development projects that have occurred on the upper side of the road. This has caused the culverts installed on this road to fail to accommodate the storm water hence letting it cross over the main road.

Secondary roads are in good conditions and have been resealed especially on parts that are bituminous. Side drains and S139 are not well developed; hence the road shoulders are eroded. The S139 road crosses three rivers within the city boundary and the respective bridges on this road are in bad condition hence the need to be replaced with concrete deck to avoid frequent maintenances. Most of the other roads are old. Their drainage structures were designed to cater for low volumes of storm water. In some cases no drainage structures were provided, and this has been worsened by the new development projects taking place in particular locations. These roads feed the main and secondary roads, dumping debris and mud on them.

Since 2016 the Council has been receiving funding from Roads Fund Administration under Special City roads rehabilitation projects whose aim is to improve the status of roads in cities. A total of 13.5Km has been upgraded and rehabilitated to bituminous surface. Mostly the upgraded roads are secondary which link different locations i.e. Namadidi road which branches from the M3 at District Health Office (DHO) junction. Only 3.9Km has been upgraded remaining with 1.2Km to reach city boundary at Mtiya.

The other roads that have been upgraded include:

1. Chanco-Chikanda, Total length of 1.7Km
2. Blue gum Avenue, Total length of 400m
3. Matawale roads, Total length of 2.5Km
4. Kalimbuka road, Total length of 1.2Km
5. New Road, Total length of 1.9Km
6. Part of Namiwawa Road, Total length of 4.5Km

This project also facilitates the improvement of drainage structures in various roads thus culverts, lined drains. A total of 17 timber bridges have been upgraded to concrete bridges in various roads i.e. Mponda Bridge on Kalimbuka road, Mkada Bridge, and Mponda lower bridge.

## **10.5 CAR PARKS**

The road network in the City also has bus bays, public and private car parking areas. Pep stores, mosque, and central market and outside the bus depot are examples of public car parks which are paved. However, these are not adequate and there is need to construct car parking spaces in Matawale, Chinamwali, Three Miles, Mpondabwino and Mpunga locations.

The Council has also improved the public car parking slots at Blue gum Avenue with over 50 car parking slots available. The construction and upgrading of Old-M1 road in Chinamwali has an item which will allow the construction of extended bus bay paved in concrete at Chinamwali.

## **10.6 STREETLIGHTS**

Streetlights for the road network are found along M3 road, Namiwawa road, Chirunga road, around the market, old M1 road, Mpondabwino-Phunga road, Namadidi road and Makata-Limbe road leaving a lot of areas in the dark. Many productive hours in the city are wasted because of fear of the dark.

The Council has intensified its installation of Solar Streetlights in its streets, as at first the Council installed 345 Solar Streetlights along the M3 road starting from 4 miles roadblock to Chikupira (City boundary in Chinamwali) these were 70 Watts with a lighting period of not less than 12hours.

In the second phase the Council installed 222 solar streetlights in various roads to enhance safety and also to allow people ply their business even at night. The areas which have Solar Streetlights include: Namadidi road (Mtiya area), Namiwawa area (Mpunga, Mpondabwino area), Mulunguzi area, Old Naisi, flea Market ring road and 34<sup>th</sup> and 35<sup>th</sup> Avenue. Since these lights are meant to be in locations, they needed to be brighter hence they are 120 watts and have similar lighting period of not less than 12 hours.

## **10.7 TRAFFIC**

Recently, the City has experienced a high increase in the number of vehicular traffic ploughing through its road network. This traffic mainly falls in two major categories of private and public/passenger vehicles. The latter category consists of buses, minibuses and taxis. An increase on vehicular traffic has resulted in traffic jam on main junctions like M3 – Namiwawa junction, M3- Chirunga junction, M3 – Matawale junction, M3- Sadzi junction during traffic peak hours. It should be noted that bicycles account for the high volume of traffic with the City roads hence the

need to provide them with the necessary road infrastructure and road furniture. A traffic count<sup>6</sup> undertaken by Zomba city shows that with regards to all four locations where traffic was counted, bicycles are normally the main means of transport and public busses are used least in the city. In terms of overall numbers, pick-ups, cars, taxi's, trucks and motorcycles follow bicycles in importance.

## **10.8 PUBLIC TRANSPORT**

There are bus, minibus vehicular and bicycle taxi services available in Zomba City. Most of these services operate on selected designated routes. There are little taxis but no minibus services on the Zomba-Changalume route. There is no public transport service within the city to locations like Zilindo despite the acute need. Sadzi, Chikanda and Mpunga now have taxi's using the route due to the recent upgrading of the roads from unpaved to paved standard. Absence of good paved roads with pedestrian and cycle tracks in these areas is the major contributing factor. There is generally good service on the Zomba-Balaka route and Zomba-Blantyre route for buses and minibuses.

Public transport fares for minibuses and taxis serving locations within the city like "3miles", Matawale and Chinamwali is currently pegged at K250. The fare accounts for a maximum distance of 5Km. This fare is relatively high compared to Blantyre City's public transport services to locations based on distances covered. Pay-bicycles are common in Chinamwali, Matawale, main market and three miles since the fares of the same are rather lower compared to taxis. Promoting use of pay-bicycles can ease mobility of the people especially to locations which are currently not served by any public transport.

## 10.9 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The table below shows a list of challenges and opportunities arising from the SWOT analysis on Transport:

S/N	CHALLENGES	CAUSES
1	Majority of the Roads connecting locations in the City are almost impassable or difficult to pass during rainy season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Most roads are unpaved</li> <li>-Lack of routine maintenance for the existing roads hence dilapidated and in some cases like 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, St Marys the surface is almost completely damaged.</li> </ul>
2	Encroachment of road reserve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Urbanisation making people to scabble for the limited land which is available hence others settle to construct their houses within the road reserve</li> <li>-Other areas are unplanned hence developers don't respect the road reserve</li> </ul>
3	Poor drainage system in most roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Most roads are unpaved hence difficult to provide a well-defined drain as earth drains are subject to scouring and erosion</li> <li>-Lack of maintenance of already existing lined drains so most of them have being damaged.</li> <li>-Deforestation which has resulted into high volume of water passing through the drains than the designed capacity hence causing damage.</li> <li>-Lack of proper waste management equipment i.e. Skips in locations hence prompting residents to litter in the drains hence choking the drains.</li> </ul>

		-Use of not all weather construction materials like burned bricks which deteriorate with passing time rendering the drain weak hence damaged.
4	Poor Signage in most of the roads within the City	-Vandalism -Lack of resources to install proper signage in various roads within the City.
5	Inadequate parking spaces for public transport and private transport within the City.(Congestion)	-Influx of taxis within the City has created congestion hence taking up most of the parking areas. -Lack of proper planned areas to be designated as parking spaces for public transport.
6	Most of the Pedestrian walkways are undeveloped and impassable during rainy season	-Most of areas in Zomba City are unplanned area hence there are few purpose built walkways as most of them develop due to one leaving a gap when constructing a Perimeter fence. -Most of the walkways are unpaved hence they become slippery when it rains and difficult for residents to use.

## OPPORTUNITIES

- Safer place to walk and do business at night due to the installation of Solar Streetlights even in locations.
- Low cost of maintenance of vehicles as distances between locations are short.
- Availability of undeveloped routes
- High quality, durable and all weather roads.

# **CHAPTER ELEVEN: UTILITIES AND SOURCES OF ENERGY**

## **11.1 INTRODUCTION**

Zomba City has six main utility service providers namely: Southern Region Water Board (SRWB), Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi (ESCOM), Malawi Telecommunications Limited, TNM, Airtel Malawi limited and Globe Limited. Water and electricity utilities are provided by SRWB and ESCOM.

## **11.2 SOURCE OF PORTABLE WATER**

The City is supplied by gravity-fed piped water from the Mulunguzi Dam that is situated at the top of the Zomba Plateau. Other sources of water for the City are rivers and streams including underground water supply through boreholes and shallow wells. Some of these other sources of water are considered very unsafe for domestic use. The health risks associated with polluted water are enormous and dangerous to human life. Such health risks include water borne diseases such as diarrhoea and dysentery. Piped water is supplied by SRWB which pumps and treats water from the Mulunguzi Dam. The Dam has the capacity of 3.375 Million m<sup>3</sup> with a catchment area of 18.9Km<sup>2</sup> (SRWB 2018). Its water treatment works comprise flat-bottomed sedimentation tanks and rapid gravity sand filters. The treated water is transferred to storage tanks that work as buffers to supply a network of pipes feeding different locations and households to the city below.

According to NSO, (2017) in its Integrated Household Survey report, 94% of households in Zomba City have access to an improved water source. This is a rise from 87% in 2011 and above a national average of 87%. Figure 11.1 below shows the proportion of households with access to safe water and main source of drinking water in Zomba City in comparison to other major cities and Malawi at large.

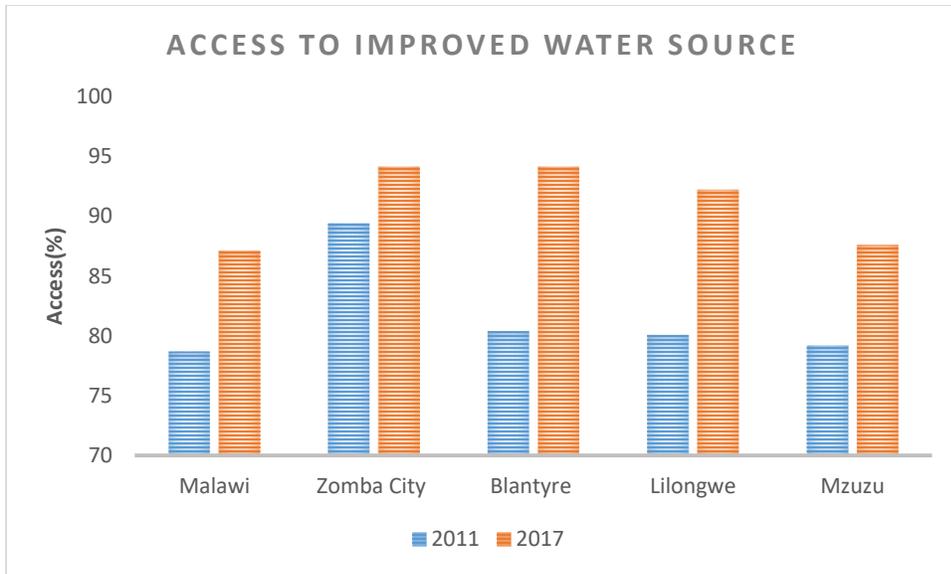


Figure 11.1: Proportion of households with access to improved water source  
Source: NSO, 2011 & 2017

The figure below shows Proportion of households with access to safe water and main source of drinking water by background characteristics.

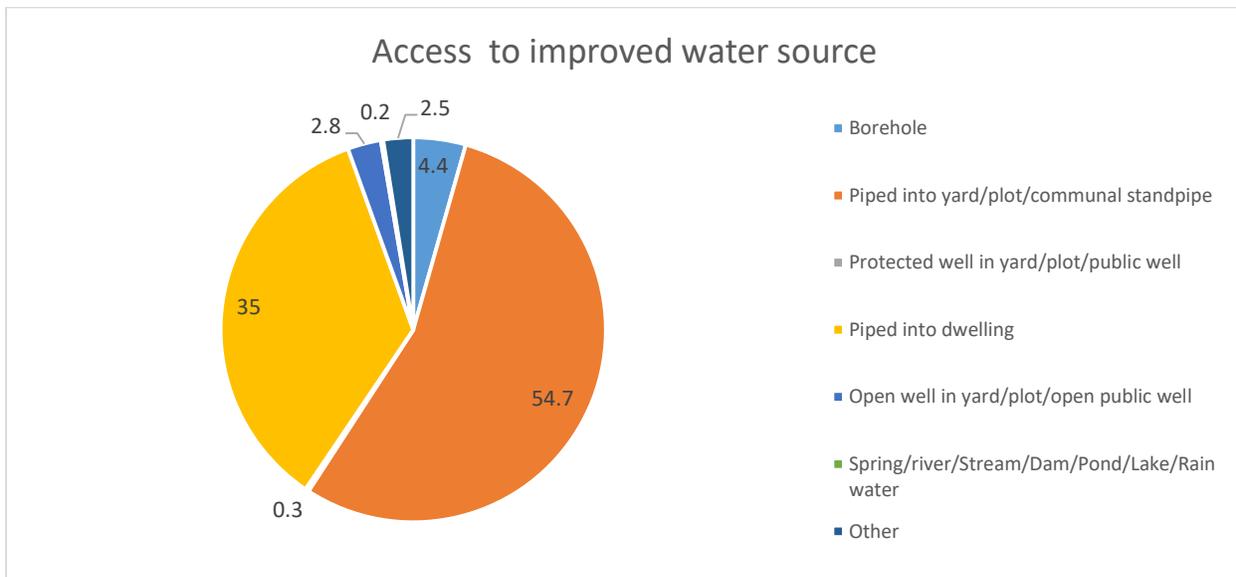


Figure 11.2: Proportion of households with access to safe water and main source  
Source: NSO, 2017.

The figure above shows that out of the households with access to safe water, 90% have access through piped water, out of which 35% is piped into dwelling houses. 4% access improved water through boreholes despite those boreholes not recommended in urban areas. Further, 6% access water either through an open/protected well or spring, River, Stream, Dam, Ponds and Rain water. In terms of number of households, out of the 24,993 households in the City, 17,877 are connected to piped water from SRWB (SRWB, 2019). This represents 72 percent of the total households. Table 1 below provide the number of clients connected to water board piped water by client category.

Table 11.1: Clients connected to Southern Region Water board piped water

<b>Client Category</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
Individual Households	14,034	15,608	16,273	17,008	17,877
Institutions	519	612	658	666	673
Communal Water Points	153	166	174	183	202
Other	403	410	410	420	429
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,109</b>	<b>16,796</b>	<b>17,515</b>	<b>18,277</b>	<b>19,181</b>

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018.

The table above shows that number of clients connected to piped water from SRWB has been increasing over the years. The number of individual household rose from 13,695 in 2013 to 17,877 in 2018 representing a 31% increase. For institutions, the number increased by 37% while communal water points rose by 8% between 2013 and 2018.

### **11.3 DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNAL WATER POINTS**

Zomba City has numerous communal water points which are provided by both City Council and communities themselves. Some Communal Water Points are nonfunctional mainly due to breakdown and poor management by communities. In 2018, the city had a total of 198 communal water points out of which 158 are functional and 40 are not functional and this is a 200% increase from 2013. In 2013, the city had only 66 communal water points out of which 53 were functional. Figure 11.3 below shows the comparative statistics of water points in Zomba City for 2013 and 2017.

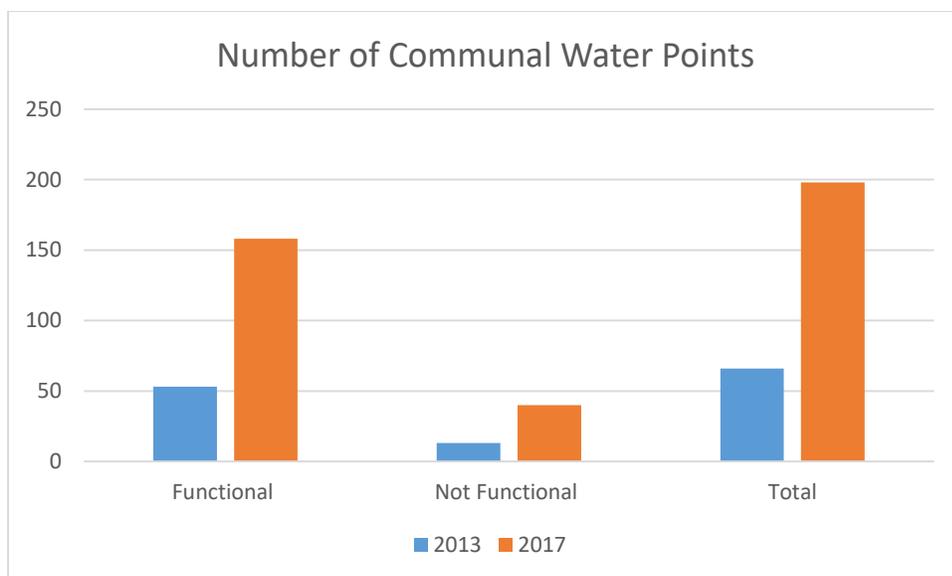


Figure 11.3: Communal water points in Zomba City, 2013 and 2017

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018

In terms of the distribution of water points in the city, table 11.2 provides this information by ward.

Table 11.2: Distribution of Water Points

Ward	Functional	Not Functional	TOTAL
Central	0	0	0
Chambo	2	0	2
Chinamwali	55	11	66
Chirunga	15	4	19
Likangala	26	1	27
Masongola	5	1	6
Mbedza	3	0	3
Mpira	23	17	40
Mtiya	15	4	19
Sadzi	14	2	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>198</b>

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018.

The table above shows that Chinamwali ward has the highest number of water points (66) followed by Mpira with 40. However, it is noted that almost half of water points in Mpira ward are not functional (23 functional and 17 non-functional). Central ward has no water points. This is mainly because it is mostly covered by the central business area, Police College and Malawi Housing Corporation planned areas of Mapale and Ndola. These areas are provided with piped water into dwelling houses.

**11.4 WATER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION**

Southern Region Water Board has the capacity to supply treated water at a rate of 12,200 cubic metres per day (SRWB, 2018). According to the Board, at the current consumption level, the institution can provide a population of around 145,000 per day with treated water. This is above the population of Zomba City which is currently at 105,013. Figure 11.4 below shows the trend of water supply against consumption from 2014/15 to 2017/18 financial years.

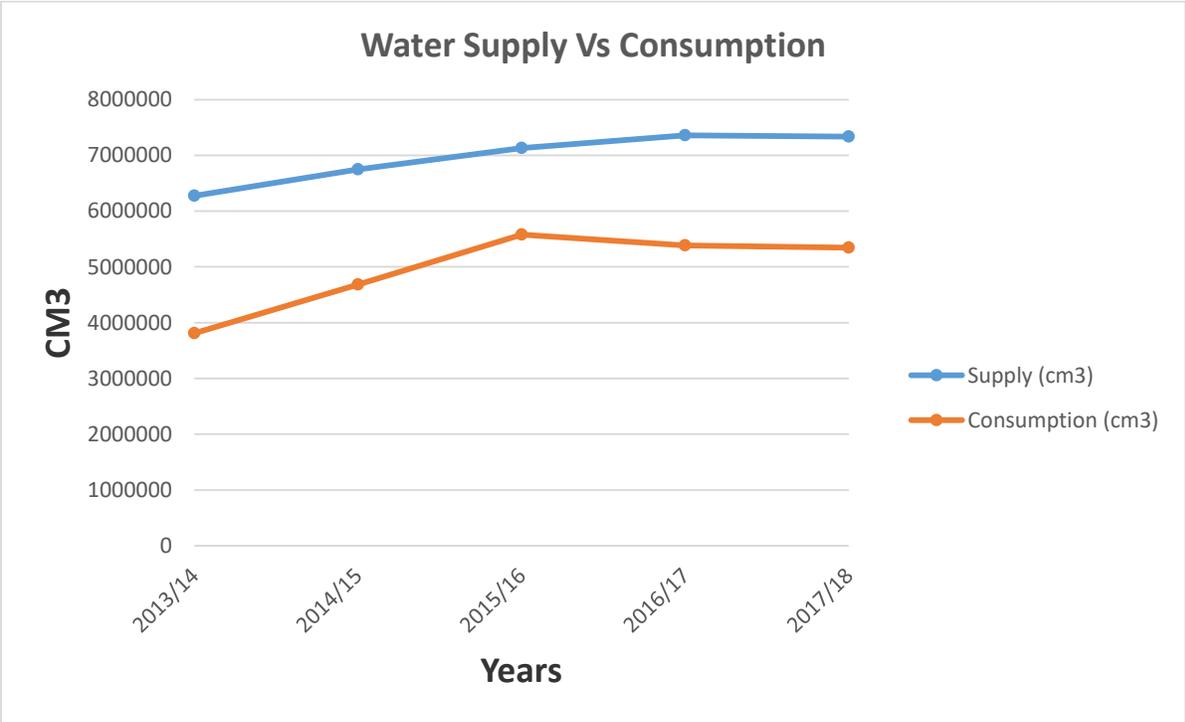


Figure 11.4: Water supply and consumption from 2013/14-2017/18

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018.

The figure above shows that there is a mismatch between supply and consumption of water in Zomba City. Over the years, consumption has always been lower than supply. This mismatch can be attributed to the higher capacity of SRWB compared to the population of Zomba City. However, this can also be attributed to failure by SRWB to meet the demand for new water connections and increased number of disconnections over the years. Table 11.3 below shows demand for new connections against actual number of connections.

Table 11.3: Demand for new connections, actual connections and disconnections

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of new connections</b>	<b>No. of disconnections</b>	<b>No. of applications</b>
2013	712	4147	928
2014	783	4262	1009
2015	1177	4295	1111
2016	726	4026	850
2017	806	4171	977
2018	867	5618	949

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018

Since 2013, the number of new connections has been increasing over the years. In the year 2018, the number of new connections rose to 867 from 712 in 2013. However, 2015 had the highest number of new connections totaling to 1177, showing a growth rate of 26.33% between 2015 and 2018. Despite the growth rate of new connection being 21.8% between 2013 and 2018, SRWB has been failing to meet the demand for more connections in the city. As shown in figure 11.5 below, the number of applications have been above the number of new connections since 2013.

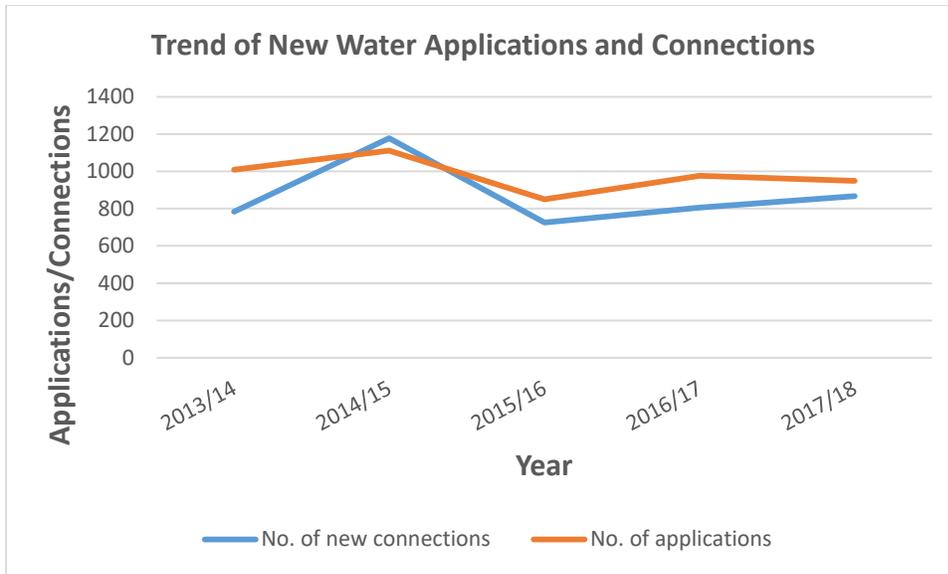


Figure 11.5: Trend of Applications and New connections, 2013/14-2017/18

Source: Southern Region Water board, 2018

It is also noted from table 11.3 that the number of disconnections has been increasing over the years. This increase can be attributed to increasing water prices experienced in the city since 2013. Table 11.4 below shows the price of water per category over the years and table 11.5 shows the percentage changes in the prices.

Table 11.4: Water prices by category from 2013 to 2018

Category	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Individual	171.33	214.93	257.92	296.61	311.44
Communal Water Points	40	60	90	103.5	108.68
Institution	808.08	1089.61	1416.49	1699.79	1869.77
Commercial/Industrial	1102.92	1488.94	1935.62	2322.74	2555.01

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018

Table 11.5: Percentage changes in water price

Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Individual	10%	25%	20%	15%	5%
Communal Water Points	43%	50%	50%	15%	5%
Institution	30%	35%	30%	20%	10%
Commercial/Industrial	30%	35%	30%	20%	10%

Source: Southern Region Water Board, 2018

Table 11.4 shows that communal water is the cheapest among the categories while industrial is the most expensive. As of 2017/18 financial year, communal water is charged at 90 Malawi Kwacha per mm<sup>3</sup> with industrial at 1935.62. For all the categories, water prices have been increasing between 2013/14 and 2017/18 financial years. The price of water for residential consumption rose from 155.75 in 2013 to 257.92 in 2018 while institutional water increased to 1416.49 in 2018 from 621.6 in 2013. In terms of percentage changes in water prices, table 11.5 shows that communal water registered a higher percentage change (50%) with individual registering the lowest (20%).

## 11.5 WATER QUALITY

Zomba City is one of the places in Malawi which enjoys high quality water supply. Southern Region Water Board reports that as of 2017/18, tap water in the city is of the highest quality. The quality of water in other sources such as rivers and wells has however been affected by the rampant deforestation in the catchment area of Mulunguzi Dam. Pollution in Zomba's rivers has been increasing over the years largely caused by seepage from septic tanks, leakages from the main sewer, solid waste dumping and disposal of untreated water from car wash sites near rivers. This has caused a lot of siltation, affecting the treatment process of the water. Although Southern Region Water Board pumps its water at a low cost as the water flows through the force of gravity from the plateau to the built up areas, the board faces water distribution challenges arising from unplanned settlements due to lack of proper land planning in areas such as Chikanda, Chinamwali, Namalaka, Chizalo, Thundu, Mtiya and Sogoja among others (SRWB, 2018). The board also faces challenges of illegal connections, encroachment into water pipe ways through construction above pipe lines and vandalism of water supply infrastructure.

## **11.6 DRAINAGE SYSTEMS**

The city is characterized with poor drainage system in most of the roads. This is mainly because most roads are unpaved which makes it difficult to provide well-defined drainage channels since earth drains are subject to scouring and erosion. In addition, most of the existing drains are in poor state due to lack of periodic maintenance, deforestation which has resulted into high volume of water passing through the drains than the designed capacity and poor waste management. Most locations do not have waste bunkers/skips which prompts residents to litter in the drains hence choking them. Approximately, 10% of the city roads have proper drains. This is a rise from 5% in 2013. In recent years, Zomba City Council with funding from government has embarked on construction of drainage channels in newly constructed roads (M3, Namadidi, NewRoad) and maintenance of existing drainage channels.

## **11.7 ELECTRICITY AND ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF ENERGY**

The most common sources of energy in Zomba City are: electricity, charcoal, firewood and petroleum fuels e.g. petrol, diesel and paraffin. At very small scale some households use solar, candles, crop residues and gas for heating and lighting.

### **11.7.1 Electricity**

Zomba City is being supplied by electricity from ESCOM national grid via two major substations of Mapanga and Mkanda (ESCOM, 2018). Electricity is mainly used for domestic, commercial and light industrial activities. The current electricity supply capacity for Zomba City is at 20MVA against the current demand of 15 MVA leaving a surplus of 5MVA. However the demand goes up by 2MVA every year.

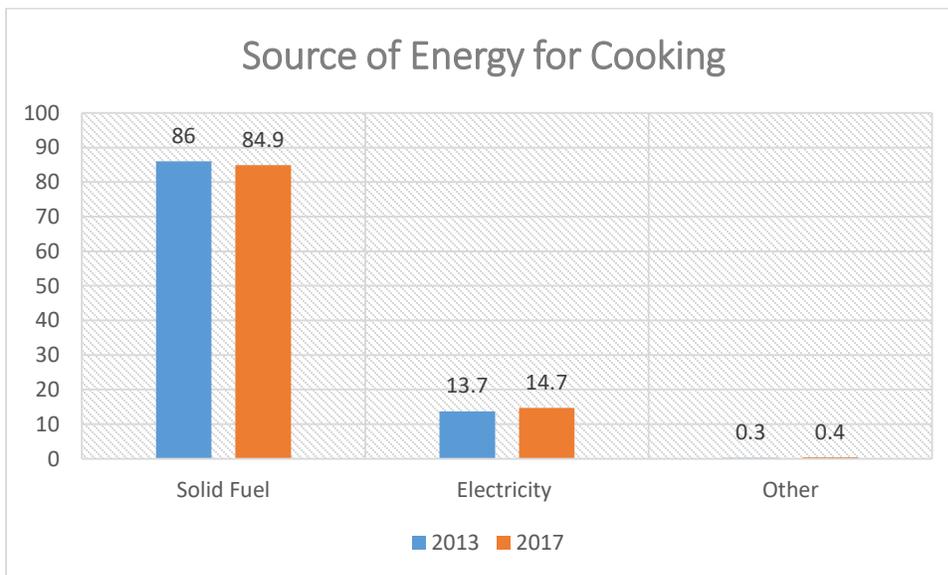
From 2011, the percentage of household with electricity in dwelling houses has increased. In 2017, 62.0 percent of households in Zomba City have electricity compared to 38.4 percent in 2011. This is higher than the national average of 11 percent and slightly above the average for urban areas in Malawi (42%). In terms of the number of households, the 62% translates into 15,488 households (out of 24993) connected to ESCOM power in Zomba City (NSO, 2018). Some locations within the city do not have access to electricity due to inadequate transformers. Such areas include Ntiya ward, Malonje and part of Mpira ward. There is need for extension of electricity coverage to these areas. Low power generation by ESCOM affects adequate power supply in the city and this disrupts businesses and provision of various services. To curb this challenge, there is need to

explore other alternative ways of generating power in the city. There is potential for a Mini hydro-power plant at the top of Mulunguzi River and this can supply power to the whole city.

### 11.7.2 Other sources of energy

The other sources of energy in the City include firewood, charcoal, fuel, gas and solar. Firewood, mainly from exotic trees and charcoal is commonly used for cooking. Firewood is mainly obtained from Zomba forest reserve around the plateau. Charcoal is mostly supplied from the neighbouring rural district in particular the area between Domasi and Machinga. The National Statistical Office, (2017) reports that in Zomba City, 42.9% use firewood, 43% use charcoal, 1.4% use paraffin, 13.7% use electricity, 34.8% use battery/dry cell and 18.9% use candles for lighting. As presented in figure 11.3 below, there are more households using solid fuel (firewood and charcoal) energy for cooking than electricity.

Figure 11.6: Sources of Energy for Cooking



Source: NSO, 2011 & 2017

The figure shows that the main sources of energy for cooking in Zomba City are solid fuels with less than 15% using electricity. With regards to lighting, electricity is the main source of energy (43.8%) followed by battery/dry cell (34.8%). Less than 20% of households use candles and the remaining use paraffin and firewood. The high use of firewood and charcoal for cooking results from the absence of affordable alternative sources of energy and high electricity tariffs. With a growing population and the lack of affordable alternatives, the demand for solid fuels continue to

be on the rise. As a result, increasing pressure is mounting on the existing forest reserves leading to ever-increasing deforestation and general environmental degradation in and around the City.

## **11.8 COMMUNICATION SERVICES**

Communication is fundamental to the existence and survival of humans as well as organizations. It is a process of creating and sharing ideas, information, views, facts, feelings, etc. among the people. It is the act of conveying meanings from one entity or group to another through the use of mutually understood signs, symbols, and semiotic rules. For Zomba City, this service is being provided by a number of service providers such as TNM, Airtel and Malawi Telecommunication Limited, and various radio stations under broadcast media such as CHANCO and YONECO Radios. The service is also aided by the presence of print media (The Nation and The Times group) and satellite broadcasting offices of radio stations such as, Zodiak and Times.

### **11.8.1 Telecommunications**

Telecommunications, is the exchange of information over significant distances by electronic means and refers to all types of voice, data and video transmission. This is a broad term that includes a wide range of information transmitting technologies such as telephones (wired and wireless), microwave communications, fiber optics, satellites, radio and television broadcasting, the internet and telegraphs. Zomba City has Malawi Telecommunication Limited (MTL), Telekom Networks Malawi Limited (TNM) and Airtel as the major telecom companies. Table 11.6 below shows network towers by TNM and Airtel in the city wards.

Table 11.6: Network towers by ward within Zomba City

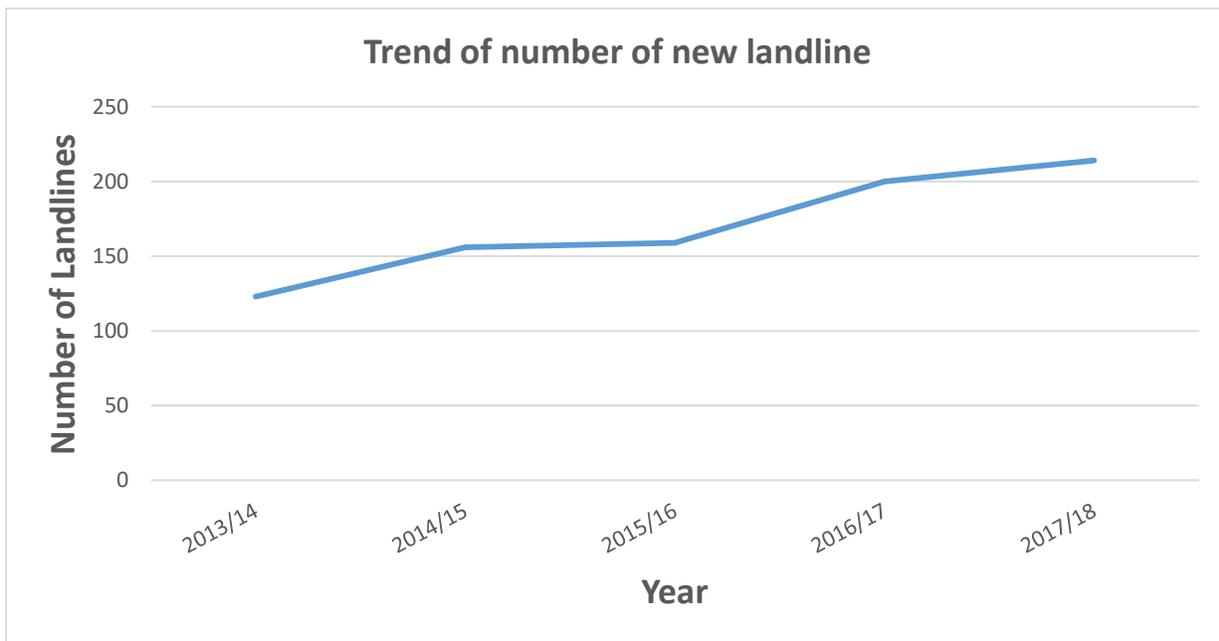
Ward	Airtel	TNM
Central	3	2
Chambo	1	1
Chinamwali	1	1
Chirunga	2	1
Likangala	-	-
Masongola	1	1
Mbedza	1	1
Mpira	1	1

Ntiya	2	2
Sadzi	2	1
TOTAL	14	11

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

The table above shows that Airtel has 14 towers while TNM has 11 towers within the city of Zomba. These network towers are spread in all wards of the city except Likangala. This ward is well fed by the towers that have been erected within the premises of Police College. This means that the city is well covered with mobile network. In terms of landlines, the city has 3900 landline provided by Malawi Telecommunication Limited. Out of these, 3,500 are for individuals and/or households and 400 for institutions. This is a 54% increase from the number of landlines in 2013 (2525). The number of new landlines has been increasing from 2013. Figure 11.4 below shows the trends of new land lines connections in the city since 2013.

Figure 11.7: New land line connections, 2013/14-2017/18



Source: Malawi Telecommunication Limited, 2018

It is noted from the figure above that the number of new landline connections has been increasing over the years. In 2017/18, the new connections were 214, which is 113 higher than the number for 2013/14 financial year. In terms of cross connections, table 11.7 below shows MTL cross connection areas within the city, their locational wards and number of households connected to them.

Table 11.7: Cross connections within Zomba City

<b>Cross Connections (Cabinets) Areas</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Number of Households</b>
Mangasanja	Masongola	200
Mulunguzi	Masongola	600
Telecom Exchange Control	Masongola	400
Metro	Central	1,000
Ndola	Central	100
Police College	Central	100
St Marys	Chambo	200
Prison	Ntiya	400
Barracks	Mbedza	200
Nandolo	Central	200
CHANCO	Chirunga	200
Matawale Housing	Chirunga	300
Matawale Turn-off	Chirunga	300
Mpunga	Mpira	150
Sadzi Proper	Sadzi	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,500</b>

Source: Malawi Telecommunication Limited, 2018

Table 11.7 above shows that Masongola, Central and Chirunga wards have more cabinets than any other wards.

### 11.8.2 Network Coverage

Table 11.8 below shows the areas in which there is insufficient network coverage within the City.

Table 11.8: Areas with insufficient network within Zomba City

MTL	TNM	AIRTEL
Chikanda	None	None
New Road	None	None
Naisi Spur	None	None
Mulunguzi Secondary School	None	None
Chinamwali	None	None
Chibekete (Chingalangande)	None	None

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

The table above shows that only MTL continues to face challenges of network coverage within the city of Zomba, while the two mobile phone service providers have managed their network coverage through upgrading of their towers' data carrying capacity and speed from 3GB to 4GB. Apart from the initiative of adding towers in areas that previously had history of poor network coverage. This is an improvement if compared to 2013 when the city had insufficient network coverage for TNM in areas such as Chinamwali and Ntiya wards.

### 11.8.3 Radio and Television Communication

Currently the City enjoys radio network from MBC, Zodiac, Times radio, Radio Maria, Joy FM radio, Star FM Radio, Adventist Radio, Radio Islam and Chanco Community Radio. In terms of television, the City has coverage from MBC, Times, Zodiac and Mibawa, but the radio and television coverage can be wider than presented depending on the cable television provider a particular household is using.

## 11.9 MAINTENANCE OF UTILITY SYSTEMS

The different utility systems that exist in the city have different maintenance mechanisms. For water systems, maintenance is twofold; on one hand, Southern Region Water board is responsible for maintenance of the general system. This includes maintenance of Mulunguzi dam, connection pipes and water meters. On the other hand, communities and individual households are responsible for maintenance of kiosks and taps. Over the years maintenance of communal water points by

communities has been a challenge as evidenced by the number of nonfunctional water points in table 11.2. It is for this reason that in recent years, Zomba City Council has been helping communities in maintenance of communal water points with support from various partners. For other utility services such as electricity and communication, maintenance of the systems lie in the hands of the service providers such as ESCOM, TNM and Airtel Malawi.

### 11.10 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

CHALLENGES	CAUSES	EFFECTS
Use of unsafe sources of drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate communal water points</li> <li>-Existence of boreholes</li> <li>-Nonfunctional communal water kiosks due to breakdown and poor management by communities.</li> <li>-Increasing number of disconnections due to increasing water prices.</li> </ul>	Increased outbreak of waterborne diseases
Pollution in rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Seepage from septic tanks</li> <li>-Leakages from the main sewer</li> <li>-solid waste dumping and disposal of untreated water from car wash sites near rivers.</li> </ul>	Siltation of rivers and Mulunguzi dam affecting the quality of water.
Unplanned settlements	Lack of proper land planning	Distribution challenges
Illegal connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-high connection fees</li> <li>-avoidance of water bills</li> </ul>	Loss of revenue for the Board
High use of firewood and charcoal	-Absence of affordable alternative sources of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased deforestation</li> <li>-land degradation</li> <li>- siltation of rivers</li> </ul>

	-high electricity tariffs and connection fees	
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**OPPORTUNITIES**

- High capacity of Mulunguzi Dam
- Potential for a Mini hydro-power plant

# **CHAPTER TWELVE: SAFETY AND SECURITY**

## **12.1 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter focuses on the safety and security of the residents of the city of Zomba. In particular, the chapter looks at issues and initiatives that the Malawi police Services together with other stakeholders have put in place in the areas such as: the number of police stations and units, availability of police listening units, police staffing, number of available road-worthy vehicles, incidences of crime, community policing committees operating in different wards of the city, the activities of the victim support unit, recorded road accidents and finally the challenges and opportunities available in the city in relation to issues of safety and security.

Public Safety and Security Administration addresses public safety and security from a holistic and visionary perspective. The protection of persons and property involves many public agencies and private organizations. Entities from the criminal justice system (law enforcement, courts, and corrections) as well as the fire services, private security and hazardous materials all contribute to public safety and security. This chapter addresses these entities, as well as safety and security issues, from a holistic and visionary perspective. It addresses criminal and non-criminal safety and security concerns.

## **12.2 POLICE STATIONS AND UNITS**

The city of Zomba has one police station that is situated along Chimbiya road off-M3 road and opposite the District Education Manager's offices. The station is also located within the vicinity of the Eastern Region Police Headquarters and University of Malawi Offices. The station extends its mandate over Thondwe, Domasi, Jali and Chingale Police Posts.

The station has no police post in the city but rather is supported by one police unit that is in Chinamwali Township. Further, the station is supported by officers that are stationed at various strategic points such as FDH Bank, Chipiku Stores, Market Square and Shoprite. The establishment of strategic points has provided the police with a rapid response system under the concept of zone policing and has proved to have enhanced safety and security of the residents of Zomba within these areas.

The station also provides officers who conduct motor vehicle patrols as well as foot patrols during day and night. These patrols are conducted mostly in areas that look isolated from the central area. These areas include; Upper-Mulunguzi, Ndangopuma Primary School area and Thundu location.

### 12.2.1 Lower Police Formations

The lower police formations are those whose administration functions are in the hands of the parent station, and in this case, Zomba Police Station. These lower police formations include the listening police unit which in Zomba city is currently in the Zomba Bus depot. These are temporary in nature to curb crimes within the bus terminal during the day time. To ensure enhanced security, the station has a road block at 4 miles that checks those entering and going out of the city.

### 12.3 POLICE STAFFING AND VEHICLES

Zomba Police Station has a workforce of 201 against the required establishment of 240 officers. These 201 officers cover various functional areas such as general duties, criminal investigations, traffic, prosecution, signals, research and planning, community policing, victim support unit, administration, public relations and public order (Police Mobile Service). Currently, the station has about six road-worthy vehicles and three road-worthy motor bikes.

### 12.4 INCIDENCES OF CRIME

A crime is an act that is harmful to the community, society or the state. Thus, a crime is a public wrong that is forbidden and punishable by law. The city experiences a number of crimes that are committed by various sections of the society and these crimes range from murder, sexual abuse, robberies, breaking and assaults among other crimes. Refer to table 12.1 below.

Table 12.1: Crime statistics for Zomba City, 2013/14-2017/18

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER OF CASES				
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Murder	10	9	5	10	6
Sexual offences	42	45	53	58	48
Robberies	79	70	101	84	57
Breaking offences	497	323	442	407	494
General theft	643	605	596	445	406
Assaults	94	188	220	174	183
Other criminal offences	253	291	250	247	174
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>1,369</b>

Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2019

The table above shows that general theft cases are the most common crimes in Zomba City followed by breaking offences. Murder crimes are the least among the categories. In general, crimes in the city have been decreasing since 2014. The total number of crimes declined to 1,369 in 2018 from 1,682 in 2014. Figure 12.1 below shows the trend of crime cases by crime category.

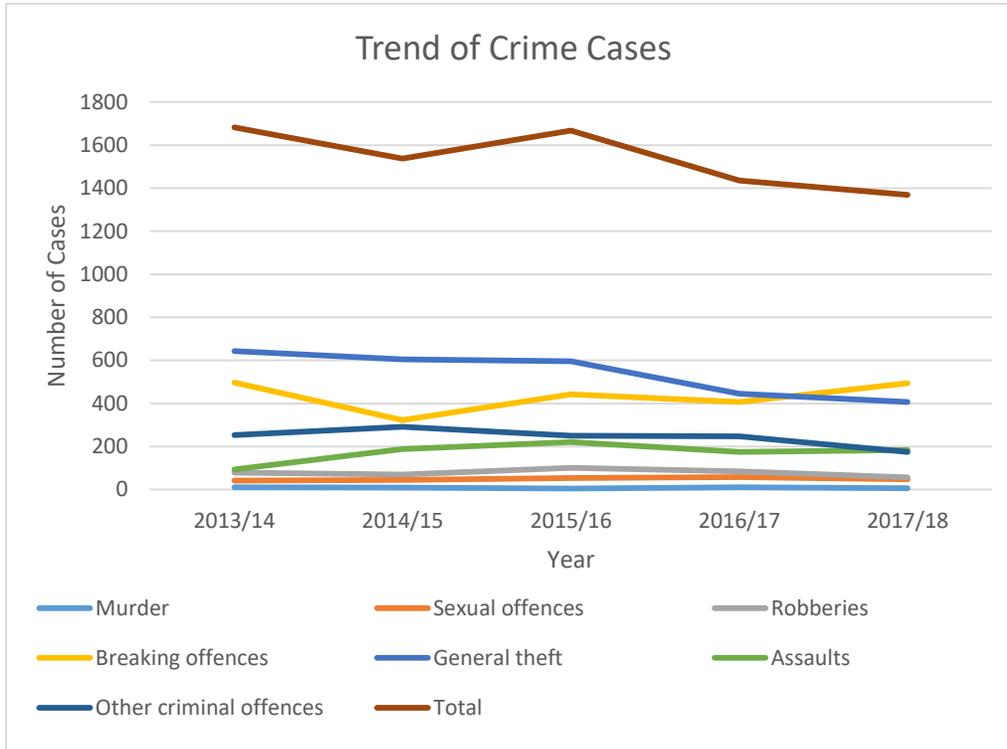


Figure 12.1: Trend of Crime Cases in Zomba City from 2013-2018

Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2018

The figure above shows that in Zomba City, crime cases have been decreasing in all categories. Recent events show that areas such as Chirunga, New Road, St Marys’ and upper Mulunguzi are prone to general thefts and breaking offences. Looking at the crime record from the period 2013/14 to 2017/18, the crime rate has been going down due to enhanced patrols and positioning of officers at strategic points within the city. Further, the establishment of the police unit at Chinamwali as well as good working relationships between the police and the community policing committees in various wards has also contributed to the downward trend of criminal activities in the city.

## 12.5 COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing is, in essence, collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems. With the police no longer the sole guardians of law and order, all members of the community become active allies in the effort to enhance the safety and quality of neighborhoods. Community policing has far-reaching implications for the residents of Zomba City. The expanded outlook on crime control and prevention, the new emphasis on making community members active participants in the process of problem solving, and the patrol officers' pivotal role in community policing require profound changes within the police organization. The neighborhood patrol chairpersons, backed by the police organization, helps community members mobilize support and resources to solve problems and enhance their quality of life. Refer to table 12.2 below.

Table 12.2: Community policing committees in city wards, Source: Zomba City Council

Item No.	Ward	Name of Committee
1	Chinamwali	Chinamwali Traffic Warden Njonjo Crime Prevention Committee
2	Chirunga	Matawale Neighbourhood Watch Mnyanya Crime Prevention Panel CHANCO Neighbourhood Watch
3	Masongola	Mulunguzi Neighbourhood Watch
4	Ntiya	Ntiya Crime Prevention Panel
5	Mbedza	Liwonde Crime Prevention Chingalangande Crime Prevention Panel Mkanda Crime Prevention Committee
6	Central	Zomba Central Crime Prevention Forum
7	Likangala	Chikanda Crime Prevention Panel
8	Chambo	Namalaka Crime Prevention Panel Bwaila Neighbourhood Watch St Mary's Crime Prevention Committee
9	Sadzi	Sadzi Neighbourhood Watch Chizalo Neighbourhood Watch

10	Mpira	Mpunga Crime Prevention Committee Likungwati Crime Prevention Watch Thundu Crime Prevention Committee
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Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2018

Using this forum, community members voice their concerns, contribute advice, and take action to address these concerns. Creating a constructive partnership with community Neighbourhood requires the energy, creativity, understanding, and patience of all involved. Reinvigorating communities is essential if the city is to deter crime and create more vital neighborhoods. In some communities, it will take time to break down barriers of apathy and mistrust so that meaningful partnerships can be forged. Trust is the value that underlies and links the components of community partnership and problem solving. A foundation of trust will allow the Zomba Police to form close relationships with the community that will produce solid achievements. Without trust between police and citizens, effective policing is impossible.

**12.6 POLICE VICTIM SUPPORT UNIT**

As part of its transformation process, the Malawi Police Service, a primary actor within the criminal justice system and the agency which most of the time is the first to come in contact with victims of crime, has now set up a Victim Support Unit.

The functions of the Victim Support Unit are to: provide a single point of contact for victims of crime, especially the most vulnerable victims. Shortly after lodging a police report; provide crisis counseling services to victims of crime, depending on the nature and severity of the particular case, implement tools and procedures that will help police officers to provide for the minimum standards on the rights, support and protection to victims of crime, facilitate effective and timely referrals to other support services, monitor the number of victims that are accessing their rights and victim support services provided by the Police Service, deliver appropriate and ongoing training on victim-centered practices, and establish an effective communication and working relationship with key stakeholders; both government and non-governmental agencies. Refer to Figure 12.2 on the number of cases that have been handled by the unit for the period 2013/14 to 2017/18 financial years.

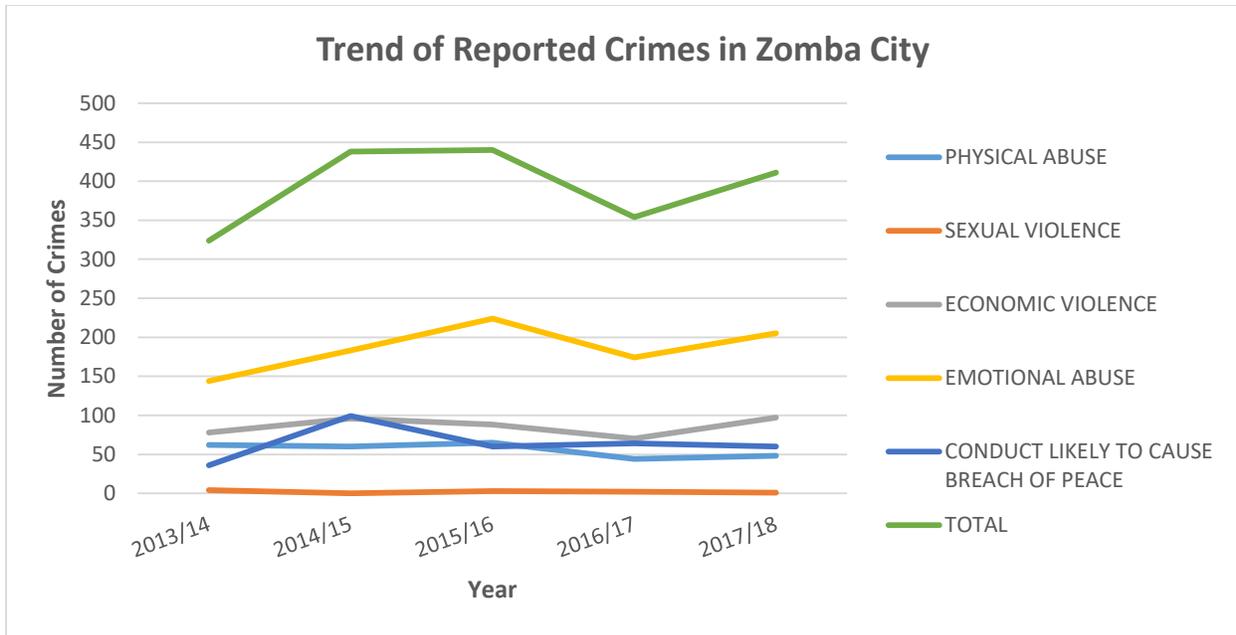


Figure 12.2: The trends of reported crimes in Zomba City since 2013/14.

Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2018

The figure above shows that in general crime reporting has been increasing over the years. However, it is noted that sexual abuse crimes are the lowest reported in the city. The highest number of sexual abuse cases reported is four and the average is two over the years. A crime can have a great impact and varied effects on victims. In their effort to cope with the negative emotions and effects of their victimization, victims often need to contact a range of specialized services, such as legal aid, medical care, psychosocial counseling, social support, hotline services and shelter. Solid referral systems established through cross-sector coordination have proven effective and useful for the victims.

The Victim Support Unit assists victims through their needs and concerns and provides them with adequate support. The services offered within the Unit help to minimize the adverse emotional and psychological stresses of victims of crime and also caters for the various police obligations aimed at easing the burden on the Victims of Crime.

## 12.7 ROAD ACCIDENTS

An accident on a road is an unexpected event with negative consequences occurring without the intention of the one suffering the consequences. Typically, involving one or more motor vehicles, but also including those involving cyclists and pedestrians knocked down by vehicles. The city has of late registered a number of road accidents along the M3, more especially at Zomba CCAP Primary School, Matawale junction, Chinamwali trading area and 3 Miles near Zomba Catholic Secondary School. The major causes for such accidents include; driving while under the influence of alcohol, speeding and influx of motor cycles and pedal cycles within the city, majority of which lack adequate knowledge on road safety rules. The table below shows the aggregated accidents recorded during the period 2013/14 to 2017/17 financial years.

Table 12.3: Number and categories of road accidents in Zomba City for period 2013/14 – 2017/18

<b>ROAD ACCIDENTS FOR ZOMBA CITY</b>			
<b>YEAR</b>	<b>OTHER ACCIDENTS</b>	<b>FATAL ACCIDENTS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>2013/14</b>	140	41	181
<b>2014/15</b>	54	46	100
<b>2015/16</b>	67	40	107
<b>2016/17</b>	33	31	64
<b>2017/18</b>	57	42	99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>636</b>

Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2018

It is noted from the table that Zomba City registered the highest number of accidents in 2014 (181), with the lowest in 2017 (64). Generally, the occurrence of road accidents in Zomba city has been decreasing over the years. However, there is no significant decrease in fatal accidents over the years. These accidents have been falling slightly, over 40 in four of the six years. Figure 12.3 below shows the trend of road accidents by type.

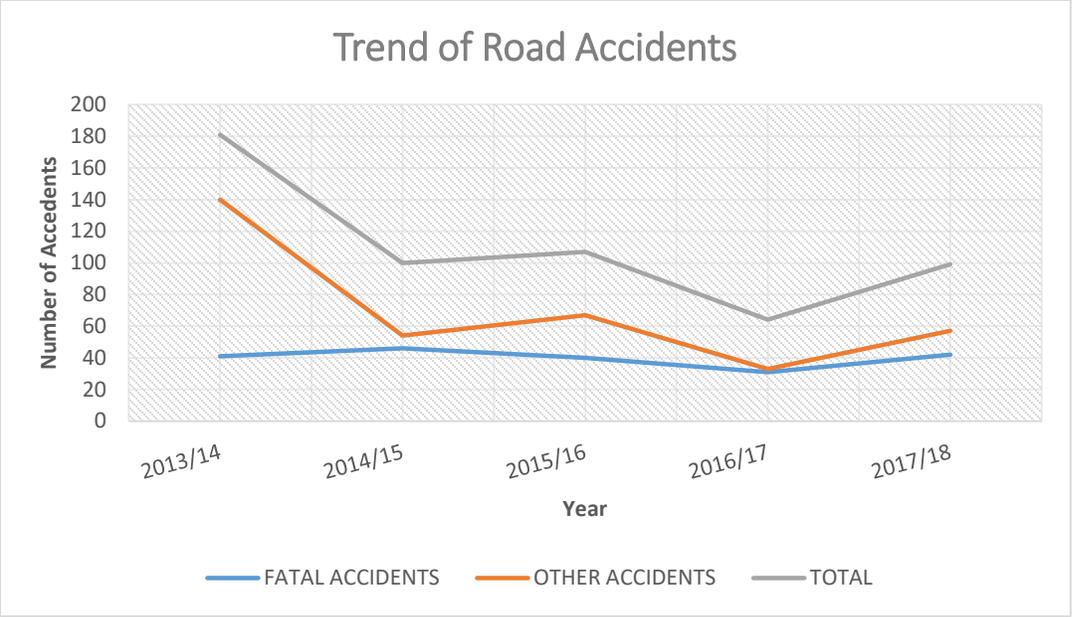


Figure 12.3: Trend of Road Accidents in Zomba City

Source: Zomba City Police Station, 2018

**12.8 DISASTER PREVENTION**

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), established through the Disaster Preparedness and Relief Act of 1991, is responsible for coordinating and directing the implementation of disaster risk management programmes in the country in order to improve and safeguard the quality of life of Malawians, especially those vulnerable to and affected by disasters. DoDMA’s goal is to ensure sustainable reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and of the nation. The table below shows how Zomba City was affected by disaster in the 2017/2018 rainy season.

Table 12.4: Total affected households and population in 2017/2018

NO	WARD	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	TOTAL AFFECTED HH	AFFECTED PERSONS
1	Chambo	-	-	13	75	88	378
2	Chirunga	31	-	145	299	475	2,043
3	Chinamwali	18	-	-	162	180	774
4	Likangala	-	-	4	132	136	585
5	Masongola	-	-	-	70	70	301
6	Mbedza	-	-	21	110	131	563
7	Mpira	-	-	56	378	434	1,866
8	Mtiya	-	-	35	73	108	464
9	Sadzi	-	-	-	142	142	611
10	ZA Central	-	-	15	-	15	65
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>7,650</b>

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

The table 12.4 above shows that almost all wards in the city were affected by one or more disasters in the 2017/2018 season, which affected about 1,779 households. DoDMA's priority areas include; Mainstreaming disaster risk management into sustainable development, establishment of a comprehensive system for disaster risk identification, assessment and monitoring, development and strengthening of a people-centered early warning system, promotion of a culture of safety and adoption of resilience-enhancing interventions, reduction of underlying risks, and strengthening preparedness capacity for effective response and recovery.

For the city to reduce the underlying disaster risk factors, it needs to develop mechanisms to ensure that all existing and future environmental protection, natural resource management and climate change policies and plans at all levels include disaster risk reduction to build the resilience of vulnerable groups and communities, develop and enforce appropriate building codes and safety measures in all sectors. This would enhance resilience to prevailing hazards and improve the safety of dwellings, lifeline infrastructure and public buildings such as hospitals, schools, office blocks and market places.

There is need also to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures in urban land-use, development zoning and planning and develop mechanisms to ensure that all major infrastructure and construction project proposals are assessed for any induced social and vulnerability risk implications.

Further, the city ought to establish functional emergency operations centers that are equipped with the necessary infrastructure, resources and technology; establish database mechanisms to maintain records of emergencies and disasters that will facilitate the review of response and recovery plans and procedures, and promote the establishment of disaster risk management committees in all the 10 wards of the city.

## **12.9 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

The following are factors that are contributing to the crime increase in the city of Zomba:

- Unemployment
- Lack of integration preparations for the prisoners who are due for release from the prisons such as Zomba Maximum Prison who end up settling in the city and committing further offences.
- Non-compliance to security tips provided by the police by the community
- Drug and alcohol abuse leading to increased assault cases
- Inadequate motor vehicles and institutional houses for Zomba Police
- Inadequate office space at the District Police station
- Lack of well-trained staff in safety and security to carry out disaster awareness to communities

**The following are the opportunities available in the city of Zomba:**

- Availability of community policing committees in various wards
- Support from the residents on the security related issues
- Support from other government and Non-Governmental organizations
- Availability of MDF establishments (Cobbe Barracks and Air wing base)
- Presence of Police Training College (that support the station with manpower)
- Presence of Prison Station and HQ that assist in decongesting the police cells.
- Availability of Fire Engines at Zomba City Council
- Availability of private Security Organizations such as G4S, Kamu Guard, KK Security

## **12.10 CHAPTER SUMMARY**

The chapter has covered the issues related to the Zomba police station and its lower formations as a primary catalyst of safety and security in the city of Zomba. The chapter has further echoed the need for collaboration among various players in the sector of safety and security. Finally, the chapter has discussed the need for the city to be pro-active in the management of disasters.

# **CHAPTER THIRTEEN: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

## **13.1 INTRODUCTION**

Zomba City Council is a corporate body established under the Local Government Act of 1998. The Chief Executive, supported by seven technical departments, heads the administrative part of the Council. The political part of the Council is headed by the Mayor. There are 10 councilors and 1 Member of Parliament in the city.

Its service delivery, operations and public investments are financed by both local and national (grants) budgets and grants from development partners. At times, Development partners and civil society organizations either implement or support specific projects within the council's mandate and area of jurisdiction. Currently there are several Civil Society Organizations operating within and from the city.

## **13.2 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

### **13.2.1 Mandate and Functions**

Zomba City Council is mandated by the Local Government Act of 1998 and the Decentralization Policy 1998 to;

- Make decisions on local governance and city development;
- Consolidate and promote local democratic institutions and democratic participation;
- Promote infrastructural and economic development through the formulation, approval and execution of urban development plans;
- Mobilize resources within the local government area for governance and development;
- Maintain peace and security in the local government area in conjunction with the Malawi Police Service;
- Make by-laws for the good governance of the local government area;
- Appoint, develop, promote and discipline its staff;

- Co-operate with other Councils in order to learn from their experiences and exchange ideas; and
- Participate in the delivery of essential social services.

The council has seven functional departments through which it undertakes its mandate. The classification and designation of the departments was done in line with the various functions and services that the council is mandated to perform (see Table 13.1).

Table 13.1: Council Departments and Functions

No	Department/Section	Area of Mandate
1	Mayoral	Local Governance
2	Chief Executive	Local Governance and city management
3	Administrative Services	Local Governance and city management
4	Financial Services	City financial management and services
5	Trade and Commerce	Local Economic Development
6	Health and Social Services	Health and Social Welfare Services
7	Engineering Services	Infrastructure provision and maintenance services
8	Parks and environmental Services	Public and open spaces and environmental management services
9	Planning and Development Services	Town Planning, development control, estates and land administration services
10	Education Services	Equitable, Basic education services
11	Internal Audit Services	Internal Audit Services

Source: Zomba City Council, 2019

### 13.2.2 Administration

- Provide suitable human resources through recruitment, training and development.
- Develop acceptance reward systems that would promote employment morale.
- Ensuring that provisions in labor acts and terms and conditions of services are adhered to.
- Promote Public Relations and Citizen engagement
- Provide ICT services for the enhancement of council visibility and quality services delivery.

### **13.2.3 Engineering Services**

- Formulate quality designs and specifications.
- Ensure maintenance of standards and quality workmanship.
- Provide and maintain public infrastructure.
- Provide maintenance mechanism and programs.
- Provide fire and rescue services.
- Provide quality fleet management services.

### **13.2.4 Health and Social Services**

- Provide waste (solid & liquid) management services.
- Provide and enforce health and environment regulatory framework.
- Provide health education.
- Monitor and control communicable diseases.
- Coordinate HIV and AIDS intervention.
- Coordinate the manage IGAs for communities.
- Coordinate and provide social services.

### **13.2.5 Finance**

- Maximize revenue collection.
- Explore and expand the revenue base.
- Promote financial transparency and accountability.
- Provide high quality financial services to the stakeholders.
- Control financial resources allocation and expenditure.
- Account for all council assets.

### **13.2.6 Education**

- Ensure availability of school infrastructure.
- Ensure availability of teaching and learning materials.
- Provide in services trainings.
- Ensure availability of adequate and qualifies teaching staff through HIV & AIDS mainstreaming.
- Ensure community maintenance of teaching and learning standards.

- Ensure community participation in school management.
- Ensure that school management is accountable to community.

### **13.2.7 Parks and Recreation**

- Provide leisure and recreational facilities.
- Coordinate sporting activities.
- Provide landscaping and decoration services.
- Maintain city foliage.

### **13.2.8 Internal Auditing**

- Assess financial control systems.
- Assess financial and asset records management systems.
- Assess adherence to procurement regulations.
- Assess adherence to HR systems.

### **13.2.9 Planning and Development**

- Facilitate planning processes through consultations and sensitization with and to citizens and stakeholders.
- Provide serviced land.
- Process and approve development plans.
- Coordinate with other departments and stakeholders.
- Identify and mobilize resources for development.
- Provide development control services (inspections and enforcement of development).
- Monitor and evaluate council activities.
- Disseminate information.

## **13.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AT WARD LEVEL**

The city has ten administrative areas called wards namely; Central, Likangala, Chambo, Masongola, Mtiya, Mbedza, Chinamwali, Chirunga, Sadzi and Mpira. The wards are headed by a democratically elected Councilor. Each ward has a ten member development committee and at least two neighborhood committees (community development committees) responsible for the development affairs of their community.

### 13.4 CITY SERVICE

The Council is expected to provide various services to the residents of the City. Some of the services that the Council provides include: solid and liquid waste disposal, street lighting, firefighting and emergency rescue services, road maintenance, urban planning, sports and recreation services, street cleaning, landscaping, basic education, water, and premise inspection and provision of market facilities.

### 13.5 CITY STAFF

Currently, the City Council has a total of 921 members of staff. Around 5% of the total 972 positions on the staff establishment are vacant as summarized in table 13.1. The department of Education has the highest number of employees (486), followed by the Engineering department, (119).

Table 13.2: Staff Numbers

No.	Department	Filled posts	Vacancies
1	Mayoral	1	0
2	Chief Executive	1	0
3	Administration	53	6
4	Finance	8	7
5	Trade and commerce	52	9
6	Planning & Development	11	7
7	Engineering	52	2
8	Education	486	-
9	Health and Social	78	13
10	Parks and Environment	24	8
11	Internal audit	2	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>51</b>

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018

### **13.6 LEVEL OF DECENTRALIZATION, CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT AND TRANSPARENCY**

Zomba City Council has a high level of decentralization in almost all areas except during implementation of some projects from Roads Fund Administration and the Ministry of local government. In such projects, the council is only allowed to do all the administrative works while payments are done by RFA or the Ministry. These are usually projects of high value such as construction of roads, bridges, Zomba City Stadium and installation of solar streets lights.

In major planning decisions, the council adopted a decentralized planning process where planning starts at grass root level. Citizens are highly involved through Ward and Neighbourhood Development Committees. During the budget preparation processes, the council conducts the grass root participation process and town hall budget conferences. This allows citizens to have their inputs on major issues to be tacked in a financial year. In addition, the development of the Urban Development Plan is a highly consultative process. Critical issues are picked from the grass root through community engagement meetings.

In terms of transparency and accountability, the council is highly transparent and accountable to its citizens. During project implementation, the council conducts project handover meetings with community structures. This ensures that citizens are aware of projects happening in their areas and are able to follow up on progress. The council also invests in proper filing of documents by different departments/sections which follows the laid down procedures by government instruments such as the Public Finance and Audit Act, Health and Safety Act, Public Procurement and Disposal Act, etc. Information is easily accessed by citizens whenever there is need.

### **13.7 INTERNATIONAL TWINNING AND COOPERATION**

Zomba City Council is currently linked with two international sister cities namely; Coleraine Borough Council of Northern Ireland, UK and Urbana in the USA since 2003 and 2009 respectively. The cooperation is based on mutual understanding and agreements for the benefit of our communities. So far there have been exchange visits between our communities and the council has received both technical and financial support from such cooperation in form of staff training, IT equipment, and infrastructure development.

### 13.8 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE COUNCIL

Zomba City Council's annual revenue moved from 664,819,061.59 in 2016/17 to 817,693,698.79 in 2017/18. The total Annual Budget for the Council has been increasing over the years due to the rising costs of goods and services, devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha and inflation. However, the City Council's revenue collection against budget has not been good over the years since 2016 and has been below the budget. Revenue performance was relatively good in the 2015/16 financial year. The local revenue base for the Council includes: property rates levy, rentals from lock up shops, Rest houses and Mulunguzi Cottage, advertising fees, ground rent, development charges, special refuse removal, special firefighting service, business licenses, sewerage fees, Planning fees, vehicle hire, market fees, motor vehicle parking fees, and bus departure fees. The Council's operations rely on locally generated revenue. The table below shows revenue and expenditure for the council from 2013/14 to 2017/18.

Table 13.3: Revenue and Expenditure for Zomba City Council, 2016-2018

Item	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	MK`000	MK`000	MK`000	MK`000	MK`000
Total revenue	364,574	371,424	1,664,818	664,819	817,693
Total expenditure	241,745	284,731	1,601,831	829,088	925,874
Surplus/Deficit	122,829	86,693	62,987	(164,269)	(19,153)

Source: Zomba City Council, 2018.

Table 13.3 above shows that both revenue and expenditure have been increasing over the years. The significant increase in the 2015/16 financial year is due to the fact that the council received one billion Malawi Kwacha from Roads Fund Administration for construction of roads in the city. For the last two years (2017 and 2018). The council has been operating at a deficit due to increased commitments such as an increased wage bill following recruitments in vacant positions.

### 13.9 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN ZOMBA CITY

There are a number of civil society organizations based in the City but not all of them have their programs within the City boundaries. A few Civil Society Organizations that operate in the city undertake their activities in the fields of Governance and Human Rights, Promotion of Child Rights and Child Justice, Climate change and Environment, Health, Education, Socio Economic Development, Water and Sanitation and many more. These Organizations are making significant contributions to the development of the city thereby complimenting government efforts in the mentioned fields. However, the existing baseline did not make comprehensive analysis for each of the Non-Governmental Organizations so as to come up with a comprehensive analysis of their contribution towards the development of the City.

The civil society organizations with programs in the City are currently working under a network. The Zomba civil society network is a grouping of several non-governmental organizations which intends to coordinate efforts by these non-state actors to effectively reach out to the citizens of Zomba. However, it should be noted that the CSOs operating in the city do not have their own network although the city is an independent entity and requires an independent analysis of its environment and approach to development agendas. The list of the Civil Society Organizations with programmes in the City is as outlined below:

Table 13.3: Civil Society Organizations with programmes the City

NAME OF ORGANISATION	FIELD OF EXPERTISE
Eagles Relief	Education and Health
N.I.C.E	Human Rights and civic education
Young Politicians Union	Human Rights and Governance
YONECO- Youth Net and Counseling	Child Rights and child justice
BWALO Initiative	Human Rights and Governance
Passion Center for Children	Child Rights and child justice
Population Service International (PSI)	Health
Zomba Catholic Health Commission	Health

Jhpiego	Health
CRECCOM	Education
CEGORE	Human Rights and Governance
Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM)	Environment and wild life
Banja la Mtsogolo	Reproductive health
CCJP	Human Rights and Governance
Sub Saharan Family Enrichment (SAFE)	Social Justice
Zomba Action Project (ZAP)	Charity (Education, Health, Development)
YODEP	Education and Youth development
Emmanuel International	Health
Action Hope Malawi	Education and Governance
AICC	Agriculture
Age Africa	Education
Munazzamat dawa Islamic (MDI)	Health
Green Light Foundation	Health
Evidence Action	Health
Mubarak	Education
Afzal Institute	Education
MACRO	Health
Mlambe Health (MHest)	Education and Child Rights

Source: Zomba City CSO network, 2019

There are several Community Based Organisations working in the city of Zomba. The mushrooming of these CBOs was an immediate response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic that hit hard on the communities and in the absence of a cure these CBOs were providing the necessary care for the infected and affected. With the advent of the Anti-Retroviral Therapy, cases of acute suffering in communities have decreased rendering most CBOs that did not have a future vision

out of action. From the baseline the following CBOs have been identified (the dormant ones have not been listed)

Table 13.4: Community, Faith Based and Youth Organisations in Zomba City

No	Organization Name	Type of Org	Ward
1	Alimoyo Interaction Development and Support	CBO	Sadzi South
2	Atuweni	CBO	Ntiya
4	Chanco Peers	CBO	Chirunga
5	Chikanda AIDS Support Group	CBO	Likangala
7	Chikanda Orphan Care	CBO	Likangala
8	Chikondi	CBO	Sadzi South
9	Chinamwali CBO	CBO	Chinamwali
10	Chinamwali AIDS Youth and Orphan Foundation (CHAYOF)	CBO	Chinamwali
11	Mubarak CBO	CBO	Chikanda
12	Ndangopuma CBO	CBO	Masongola
13	LIYO	CBO	Mpira
14	Umodzi CBO	CBO	Cobbe/Mtiya
15	Mmawa ndi Anthu	CBO	Nyanja/Chilunga
16	Zomba Urban Women AIDS Support Centre (ZUWA)	CBO	Likungwati/Mpira

CBO = Community Based Organization

Source: Zomba City Council, 2019

## **13.10 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

### **13.10.1 Local government**

- Inadequate financial capacity
- Shortage of staff in other portfolios
- Inadequate capacity to generate funds locally
- Incoherent legal and Policy Framework
- Multiplicity of actors, Competing of Jurisdiction of Authority and Coordination Failures
- Political interference and Enforcement Challenges
- Challenging Interface and Capacities of Urban Council (Political and Administrative )

### **13.10.2 Civil Society**

- Poor local governance
- Lack of adequate citizen's awareness on local governance
- Poor access to information by the citizenry
- Weak community participatory structures and mechanisms of dialogue and feedback (Community Governance Structures)
- Weak presence and limited focus of Civil Society Organization on Urban Governance and Management activities
- Poor linkage between council and CSOs
- Incomplete processes of creating Urban Jurisdictions
- Weak linkage between Council and Citizens

## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Schedule of Roads within the City

Road Description	Classification Number	Road Category	Distance Within City	Road Condition	Surface type
Kamuzu Highway	M3	Main	10km	Good	bitumen
Matawale to Airwing	S143	Secondary	1km	Good	bitumen
Namadidi (Kalimbuka to Mtiya)	S139	Secondary	4.7km	Fair	Bitumen/earth road
Mkulichi – Kaduya – Kuchawe road	Ud S141	Secondary	3km	Good	bitumen
Mountain roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	3km	Fair	bitumen
Naisi Spur	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.7km	Fair	bitumen
17 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.2km	Fair	bitumen
Old Naisi slope road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.8km	Good	bitumen
Old Naisi loop road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.3km	Good	bitumen
Off Old Naisi loop roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.25km	Fair	bitumen

Mangasanja road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.7km	Good	bitumen
Kufa Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.52km	Fair	bitumen
Chimbiya Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.46km	Fair	bitumen
Dunduzu Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.11km	Good	bitumen
Off Chimbiya road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.78km	Fair	bitumen
Malemia road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.66km	Bad	bitumen
Off Concealed drive	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.98km	Bad	bitumen
Off Malemia	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.57km	Bad	bitumen
Macload Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.85km	Good	bitumen
Nkulichi Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	4km	Good	bitumen
Gyln Jones	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.25km	Good	bitumen
Bluegum Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.35km	Good	bitumen

Delvin Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.38km	Good	bitumen
Livingstone Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1km	Good	bitumen
Mulunguzi Road	Unclassified	Tertiary/ District	2.1km	Good	bitumen
Off Mulunguzi	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.5km	Fair	bitumen
12 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.14km	Bad	bitumen
13 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.6km	Bad	bitumen
14 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.21km	Fair	bitumen
15 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.2km	Good	bitumen
Chilunga road	Unclassified	Tertiary/ District	2.1km	Good	bitumen
1 <sup>st</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.9km	Bad	bitumen
2 <sup>nd</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.15km	Bad	bitumen
3 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1km	Bad	bitumen

Nandolo Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.2km	Bad	bitumen
Police camp roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.3km	Bad	bitumen
Market Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.6km	Good	bitumen
Alendo Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.2km	Good	bitumen
Makata road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.5km	Good	bitumen
Limbe Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.67km	Good	bitumen
Off Limbe roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.2km	Fair	bitumen
Zakazaka Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.4km	Fair	bitumen
Namiwawa Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1km	Good	bitumen
Chejusu Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.2km	Bad	bitumen
Cheonga road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Bad	bitumen
St Mary's Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.45km	Bad	bitumen

Matawale Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.3km	Fair	bitumen
Kalimbuka Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.7km	Fair	bitumen
Namadidi Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Fair	bitumen
Jali perusi Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1km	Fair	bitumen
Off Malemia	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.1km	Bad	bitumen
Kumalonje roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.3km	Bad	Earth road
THA roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	6.5km	Bad	Earth road
Off Livingstone Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.55km	Good	Earth road
Old M1	Secondary	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Bad	Under Rehabilitation
11 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.5km	Good	Earth road
Off 11 <sup>th</sup> avenue	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.6km	Fair	Earth road
Chilunga	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.7km	Good	Earth road

Chikanda /Chanco	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.9km	Good	Bitumen
Off Namiwawa	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.8km	Fair	Earth road
Community centre	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.5km	Fair	Earth road
Admarc Zakazaka	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.7km	Bad	Earth road
Likangala secondary school roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.35km	Fair	Earth road
Sewage road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.26km	Bad	Earth road
Mpoto Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Fair	Earth road
Off Mpoto	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.1km	Bad	Earth road
Namiwawa earth road	Unclassified	Tertiary/ District	2.2km	Fair	Earth road
Training centre road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.5km	Fair	Earth road
St Mary's road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	1.8km	Good	Earth road
Thyolo road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.4km	Bad	Earth road

Agriculture /Mpondabwino St Mary's road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.4km	Bad	Earth road
Sadzi Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	3km	Bad	Earth road
Chingalangade Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.5km	Bad	Earth road
Chikowi Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Fair	Earth road
Matawale roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	5km	Fair	Earth road
Catholic estate Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.76km	Fair	Earth road
Namadidi Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Fair	Earth road
Off Kalimbuka Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	0.2km	Fair	Earth road
Sogoja Roads	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Bad	Earth road
Ndangopuma Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.5km	Bad	Earth road
Old Airwing Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2km	Bad	Earth road
Zilindo Road	Unclassified	Distributor/ Feeder	2.5km	Bad	Earth road

