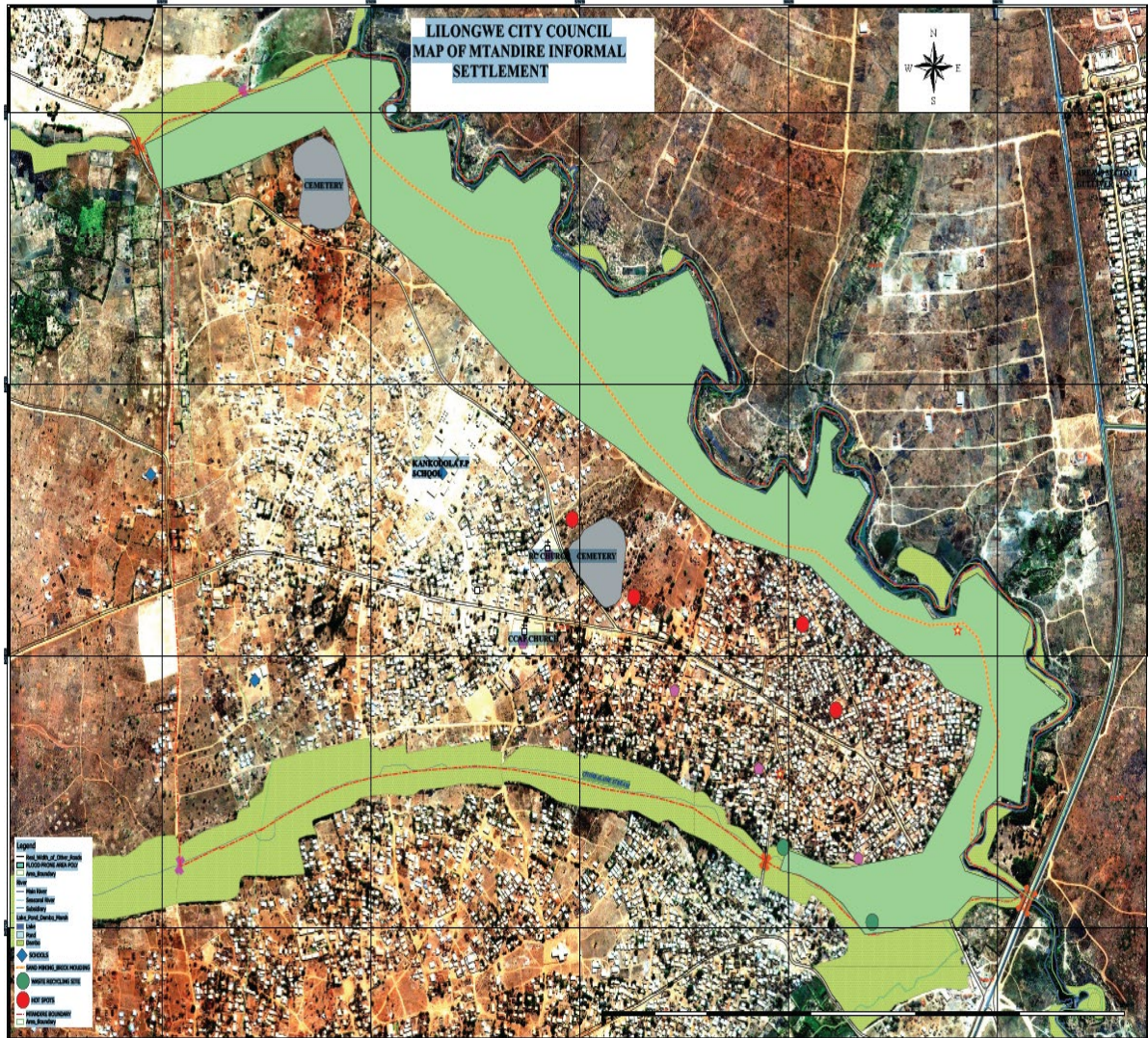




## LILONGWE CITY RAP (RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION-RFA).



### THE CITY RAP FOR LILONGWE CITY-MALAWI WITH FOCUS ON MTANDIRE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT.

PRODUCED WITH TECHNICAL SUPPORT  
FROM UN-HABITAT, DiMSUR, 2020.

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## **FOREWORD**

Lilongwe City contains a number of natural forests, woodlots, rivers and wetlands. The city is bisected by five rivers, namely: Lilongwe, Lingadzi, Nankhaka, Mchesi, and Namichimba. Mchesi River, which stretches around 9 km from its source in the ravaged rocks of Ngwenya in the upper sector of area 24 runs down to Area 22, crisscrossing the Kaliyeka and Chipasula unplanned settlements and then, connect to Biwi and Mchesi high density settlements before draining its water into Lilongwe River.

Like many cities globally, Lilongwe also faces environmental challenges that are in part heightened by poor urban planning and weak enforcement of laws and regulations which exacerbate environmental degradation.

Since 2012, the weather related disasters in the city of Lilongwe have been more frequent, intense and unpredictable. The number of people affected increased drastically. These disasters have not only caused loss of lives but also loss of valuable property. In 2017 alone the Mtandire floods caused damage to 400 houses, 21 shops and two nursery schools (LCC Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2017). Lack of effective disaster risk reduction efforts at local level have compounded the vulnerability of the Mtandire population to hazards. If no meaningful risk reduction interventions are implemented on the ground, it is likely that the area will continue registering increased numbers of deaths, injuries and loss of property.

In our effort to increase the capacity to withstand natural and man-made hazards and strengthen our city's resilience, Lilongwe City Council developed the Mtandire Resilience Action Framework (RAF) in 2020. This Framework enables local decision makers, our planners and communities to jointly plan and take action to build the resilience of the city. The Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) defines priority actions, tangible activities and projects in short, medium and long term.

If executed well, the Mtandire RFA will help the Council to better manage disasters around this settlement and other disaster prone areas much more effectively than it has done in previous years. We can now guarantee a sustainable and resilient Mtandire settlement with residents who will now concentrate on developments geared towards poverty reduction without any fear of disasters.

**CLLR JULIYANA KADUYA.**  
**MAYOR FOR LILONGWE CITY.**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

In the process of building resilience for the city of Lilongwe, the Lilongwe City Council partnered with UN-Habitat to implement the CityRAP tool. In view of this, the Lilongwe City Council would like to thank UN-Habitat for its assistance and also acknowledge the participation of various stakeholders (DoDMA, Malawi Police, Regional Lands Office, CCODE, CCJP, TNM, Airtel, LUPPEN, ESCOM, MUST, NICE, St Peters Youth Organisation, Kaliyeka Community representatives, Save the Adolescents), including representatives of the community of Mtandire informal settlement.

The process of developing the RFA was led by a Focal point team which included Hillary Kamela, Catherine Kunje, Jones Gondwe, Gift Kasamira, Catherine Kulemeka, Lackson Chingana, Phyllis George Mkwezalamba, Cynthia Anna Phiri, Steven Phiri and Pemphero K.J Lungu from the City Council.

Special appreciation goes to John Chome, Lilongwe City Council CEO for his unwavering support and personally soliciting technical support of UN-Habitat to facilitate the process.

This process will be replicated in other areas of the city after successful implementation of the plan within Mtandire Informal Settlement.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Foreword.....	2
2. Contents.....	3
3. List of Acronyms.....	4
4. Background .....	5
5. Urban Resilience.....	5
6. Participatory Planning for City Resilience.....	6
7. Acknowledgements.....	6
8. Mtandire Resilience Profile.....	6
9. Mtandire’s (City) RAP Process.....	7
10. Priority Action Matrix(Figure 5).....	10
11. Resilience Frame work for Action at Mtandire Settlement.....	10
12. RFA objectives, planned actions, activities and Timeline.....	11
13. Timelines for Priority Actions.....	18
14. Conclusion.....	20

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACRONYM	ABBREVIATION
LCC	Lilongwe City Council
UN	United Nations
CDS	City Development Strategy
CityRAP	City Resilience Action Planning Tool
RFA	Resilience Framework for Action
RAF	Resilience Action Framework
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DiMSUR	Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Risk Management Affairs
CCODE	Centre for Community Organisation and Development
TNM	Telecom Networks Malawi
LUPPEN	Lilongwe Urban Poor Peoples Network
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Commission of Malawi
MUST	Malawi University of Science and Technology
NICE	National Initiative For Civic Education
GBV	Gender Based Violence
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCs	Malawi Red Cross Society
MDF	Malawi Defence Force
MOH	Ministry of Health
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
PWO	Private Waste Operators
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture



## 1. BACK GROUND INFORMATION.

Sub-Saharan Africa is one of the fastest urbanizing regions of the world today. The urban population is expected to triple in absolute numbers between 2015 and 2050 (State of African Cities Report: UN-Habitat 2018). Much of the urban growth in the region is occurring spontaneously and large numbers of urban residents live in informal areas that are oftentimes vulnerable to natural and man-made hazards. At the same time, climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, thereby affecting millions of urban dwellers. Malawi has not been spared from recurring shocks and stresses of disasters.

The City of Lilongwe, well known for its Garden City status, was declared the official capital city of the Republic of Malawi in 1975. Located in the central region of the country, the city covers a total area of 465 square kilometers and has a population of 989,318, representing 5.6% of the national population (National Statistics Office, 2019). The City's growth rate at 3.8% per year (males and females 3.6% and 4.0% respectively), is one of the highest within SADC region and second highest in Malawi after Mzuzu City at 5.4%. The population density of the city was at 2,455 persons per square kilometer in 2018. High population puts pressure on natural, financial and human resources and is associated with a number of other challenges. Key among them are poor waste management, poor and archaic infrastructure and urban poverty characterized by poor housing and poor access to water and sanitation. Urban poverty levels are high, estimated at 25 percent, whereas 9 percent of the city population is regarded ultra-poor. Access to loans is a major challenge for the poor due to high interest rates. This limits investment in businesses that would improve

the economic status of citizens of the city. Policies that support access to credit by the poor and investment incentives are weak and rarely implemented. This renders the urban poor with no resources for investment in good housing and are left to squat in fragile areas prone to disasters. Lilongwe city also faces environmental challenges that are in part heightened by poor urban planning and weak enforcement of laws and regulations which exacerbate environmental degradation.

All physical developments in the City are regulated by the City Council through the legal mandate of the Malawi Physical Planning Act, 2016. These development plans are guided by the Lilongwe City Development Master Plan, the Lilongwe Urban Profile, Lilongwe City bylaws and the Lilongwe City Development Strategy, among others.

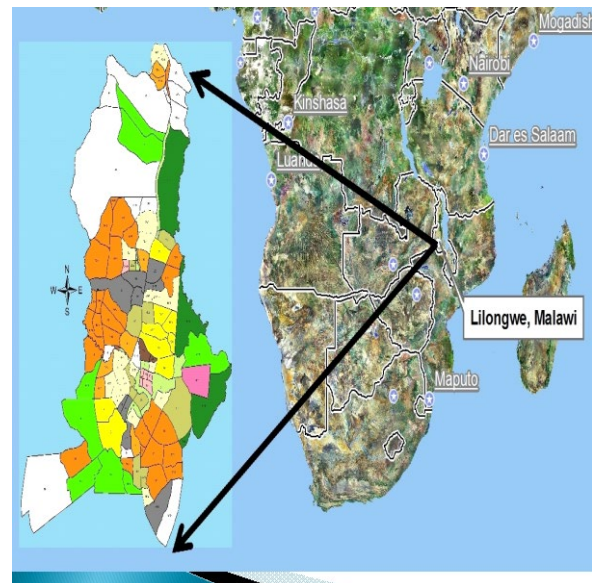


Figure 1: Map of Africa showing location of Lilongwe City in Malawi

## URBAN RESILIENCE

According to UN-Habitat, urban resilience refers to the ability of any urban system with its inhabitants to maintain continuity through all shocks and stresses while positively adapting and transforming toward sustainability. Over

the years, Lilongwe city has experienced disasters especially in the informal settlements, the most common ones being floods, windstorms, rain storms and water borne diseases. This is also reflected in the Lilongwe City Council DRM plan, 2017.

In its efforts to increase the capacity to withstand natural and man-made hazards and strengthen its resilience, Lilongwe City Council developed this Resilience Action Framework (RAF) with technical assistance from UN-Habitat and the Technical Centre for Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience (DiMSUR).

### Participatory Planning for City Resilience

The City Resilience Action Planning (CityRAP) tool is a step by step process composed of a set of training workshops, participatory exercises and field activities that provide a path for urban resilience action planning. It enables local decision makers, planners and communities to convene, jointly plan and take action to build the resilience of the city. After several processes, the outcome is a Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) that defines priority actions, tangible activities and projects in short, medium and long term.

## 2. MTANDIRE'S RESILIENCE PROFILE

Mtandire (Figure 2) is one of the most popular informal settlements in Lilongwe city with approximately 30,000 inhabitants (2018 PHC, NSO).

Figure 2 shows the position of Mtandire in relation to other informal areas.

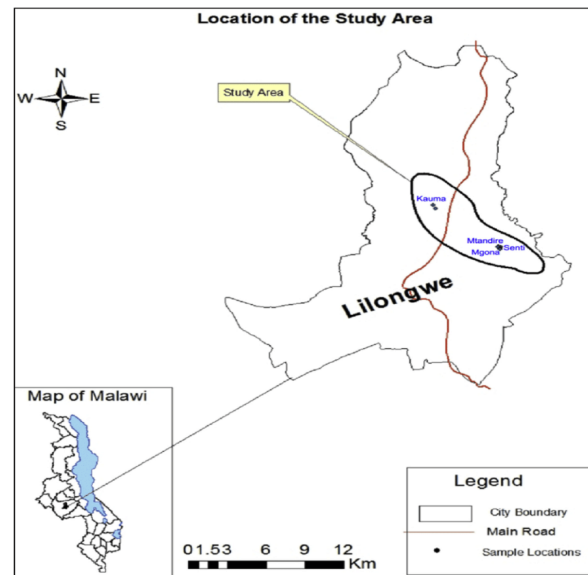


Figure 2: Map of Lilongwe showing location of Mtandire informal settlement

The settlement is located in Area 56, about 6.7 km to the west of the city Centre. It emerged as a settlement in the early 1970s after some settlers from the present day neighboring Area 47 and Area 6 moved in on the then predominantly agricultural land, Kankodola and renamed the settlement as Mtandire. Mtandire falls under the traditional authority area Njewa and is enclosed by two rivers, namely Lingadzi and Kamwankhuku.

Mtandire is one of the most vulnerable informal settlements in the city of Lilongwe due to its high exposure to shocks and stresses, high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity.

From 2017 to 2019, Mtandire has been affected by flooding of Lingadzi River. These floods caused damage to 400 households, 21 shops, two nursery schools and 3 deaths as a result of drowning as reflected in the Lilongwe City Council Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2017. About 6% of people who were displaced from their houses were temporarily given shelter at Kamkodola Primary School. If no meaningful resilience building interventions are implemented on the ground, it is likely that the area will continue registering increased

numbers of deaths of people and loss of property.

Therefore, Lilongwe City Council with its relevant stakeholders need to work with the communities in this area to implement effective resilient interventions in order to maintain continuity while positively adapting and transforming the area towards sustainability. An effective Resilience Framework for Action at the local level can help to steer this process.

### **3. MTANDIRE'S CITY RAP PROCESS**

The Mtandire City RAP process was structured in four phases spanning 13 weeks between May and August 2019, where more than 80 people were directly involved. Participants ranged from local government, public & private institutions, Non-governmental Organisations, community representatives and the media.

#### **Phase 1 - Crash course (27<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> May 2019) aimed at promoting the understanding of the overall process and the key concepts of resilience and disaster risk management.**

The crash course was also a Training of Trainers (ToT) for Lilongwe City Council which was facilitated by a team of experts from UN-Habitat. The aim was to build capacity of Lilongwe City Council and its stakeholders to continue with the exercise in future in other neighbourhoods. The training also included observation by leadership from the Kaliyeka/Chipasula area, a neighbourhood which was also earmarked as a priority for implementation of CityRAP process.

During the course; presentations, discussions and a range of exercises ensured understanding of the City RAP process and the under-lying concepts. Additionally, ten focal points from Lilongwe City Council were identified and trained, to lead the resilience planning process.

#### **Phase 2 - Data collection and organization (3<sup>rd</sup> June to 21<sup>st</sup> June 2019) involved the LCC self-assessment and the community risk mapping.**

A questionnaire as a data collection tool was used to assess the state of resilience through the knowledge, opinions and perception of LCC administration staff. The questionnaires were distributed to all eight departments of the Lilongwe City Council. Questions covered five thematic pillars underlying the concept of resilience, which the CityRAP tool refers to: urban governance, urban planning and environment, resilient infrastructure and basic services, urban economy and society, and urban disaster risk management. The focal points summarized the results into five matrices for analysis purposes. The goal of analyzing these matrices was to support the identification of issues that need most attention for building resilience.

The focal points persons were also tasked to facilitate a participatory risk mapping with the community in Mtandire where the following hazards were identified and located: floods, drought, water borne diseases, windstorms In terms of vulnerabilities, deforestation, loss of crops, water contamination, loss of lives and property, disease outbreak and deaths.



Figure 3 is the map for Mtandire Settlement in Lilongwe city showing high-risk areas.

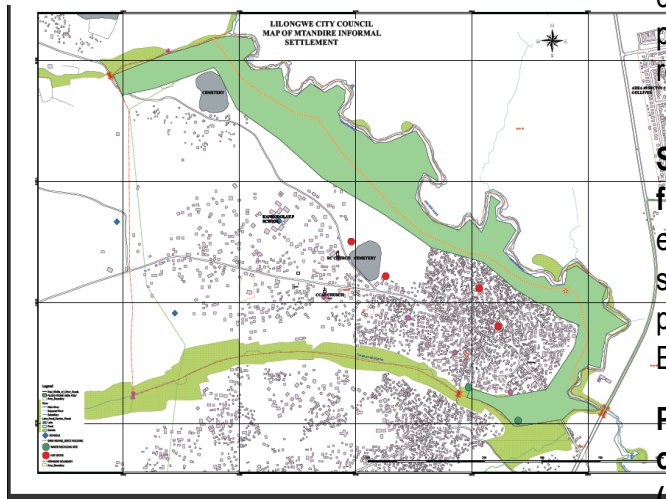


Figure 3: Map of Mtandire showing high-risk areas

#### LEGEND

	Areas at Risk of disasters
	Existing buildings within Mtandire
	Lingadzi and Kamwankhuku rivers

#### Phase 3 -Data analysis and prioritization workshop (1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> July 2019) included the analysis and discussion of results, which led to the identification of key priority issues

Five focus group discussions were organized, one per thematic resilience pillar, involving 20 stakeholders (representatives from the municipality, community, NGOs, CSOs and relevant stakeholders). Results from the self-assessment matrices were discussed and validated. This was followed by in-depth discussion of results from the risk mapping with all stakeholders, and finally agreeing upon a list of key issues pertaining to the respective resilience pillar. A total of 25 priority issues were identified across the five resilience pillars for Mtandire.

Thereafter, a full day prioritization workshop involving about 60 key local stakeholders was convened. Results from the focus group

discussions (the 25 priority issues) were debated and narrowed down by identifying common issues, and then the key stakeholders prioritised the most critical issues to build urban resilience.

**Six priority issues for Mtandire emerged from the discussion:** water and sanitation; early warning systems and contingency plans; solid waste management; roads and drainage; public spaces (green spaces); and Gender Based Violence.

**Phase 4 - Preparation, review and validation of the Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) (12<sup>th</sup> August to 16<sup>th</sup> August 2019) concluded the City RAP process.**

The RFA outlines priority actions that lead the path to enhanced urban resilience and outlines tangible activities and projects in the short, medium and long term. It comprises a list of objectives, a list of actions, a list of activities, a timeline, and an action Gantt chart.

To develop this, the focal points first conducted a detailed baseline analysis for each priority issue which included examining the status of each priority issue against the RFA components of policies and legislation, urban plans, institutional set up, finance and existing interventions, to assess the Council's capacity in tackling the identified priority issues.

These informed the formulation of the RFA objectives. The results from the baseline assessment are presented in Figure 4 where areas characterized by lower scores are highlighted (e.g. circles in the Figure 5). Based on the identified areas, specific goals (priority action areas) were identified to specifically tackle the "weaknesses" raised by the baseline assessment matrix. For each goal a specific action, divided into tangible activities, was then designed.

PRIORITY ISSUES	RFA COMPONENTS				
	POLICIES AND LEGISLATION	URBAN PLANS	INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP	FINANCE	INTERVENTIONS
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	3	2	2	1	2
PUBLIC SPACES	2	2	2	1	1
WATER AND SANITATION	2	2	2	1	2
EARLY WARNING AND CONTINGENCY	2	1	1	1	3
ROADS AND DRAINAGE	2	2	2	2	1
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	2	2	1	1	2

Figure 4: Baseline assessment outcomes

**KEY OF SCORES(Below).**

	Good performance
	Medium performance
	Weak performance

A review workshop was organized on 6 August 2019 to review the draft RFA and to define responsible stakeholders as well as a calendar for each action. 30 participants from Mtandire

and Lilongwe City Council were invited to discuss and validate the output.

Additionally, based on the risk map (in Figure 3), an action map was designed that shows those actions which can be spatially defined. In the subsequent weeks, the focal points, supported by UN-Habitat, prepared the final version of the RFA, as well as draft concept notes for bankable projects which are outlined in the following sections of this framework. Figure 5 shows Council staff and communities undertaking participatory Planning



Figure 5: Mtandire community representatives and Lilongwe City Council staff undertaking participatory planning

	POLICIES AND LEGISLATION	URBAN PLANS	INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP	FINANCE	INTERVENTIONS
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	3	2	2	1	2
PUBLIC SPACES + GBV	2	2	2	1	1
WATER AND SANITATION +GBV	2	2	2	1	2
EARLY WARNING & CONTINGENCY	2	1	1	1	3
ROADS AND DRAINAGE	2	2	2	2	1
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE	2	2	1	1	2

Figure 6: Priority action planning matrix for Mtandire

#### 4. RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION AT MTANDIRE

The Resilience Framework for Action (RFA) consists of objectives, actions, activities, and a timeline. The framework also includes drafting concept notes for bankable projects proposed under each priority action.

The process of developing the RFA was participatory, involving the municipal focal point personnel, members of Mtandire community and various stakeholders (Figure 5). The RFA will provide guidance in building resilience of Mtandire Informal Settlement.

##### 4.1 List of Actions

A list of actions was developed in the last phase to be used as a guide to ensure the raised objectives are met.

##### 4.2 List of Activities

The list of activities is as a result of breaking down the actions to ensure the goals of the RFA are met.

#### 5.0.RFA OBJECTIVES, PLANNED ACTIONS, ACTIVITIES AND TIMELINES.

Mtandire RFA was crafted based on the five Resilient pillars, namely:

1. Urban Governance
2. Urban Planning and Environment

3. Resilient Infrastructure and basic services
4. Urban economy and Society
5. Urban disaster risk management.

The RFA Objective were drawn under each Pillar and these detail the action to be taken,

activity to be implemented and the responsible organization or Institution. The table here-below shows the proposed actions and the activities under this framework.

### OBJECTIVE: ENHANCING ROADS AND DRAINAGE

ACTION 1:	ACTIVITY:	RESPONSIBLE:
<p>In a participatory manner, plan and construct/improve accessible (vehicular and pedestrian) roads and transportation options that are sufficient for evacuation and, complementing existing initiatives, plan and construct effective drainage systems and raise public awareness of their maintenance.</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.1</b> Establish traditional leadership council, sub-committee on roads and drainage under ward development committee</p>	<p>LCC, Community,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Design a comprehensive road and drainage plan to include crossing slabs and walkways</p>	<p>Roads Authority, Surveys Department, Lands Department, Physical Planning Department, Surveys Institute of Malawi (SIM), Housing, National Construction Industry Council (NCIC), MDF</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Undertake new road construction in the following blocks: White, Chibwe, Chakhwima, Sanudi, Mtelera, Chingwalu, Matumbo and Che-Joni.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, Roads Authority, National Construction Industry Council (NCIC), MDF</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.4</b> Improve main and feeder roads in the following areas: Chitsukwa, Mankhalila, Mphanje and Nkhwazi.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, Roads Authority, National Construction Industry Council (NCIC), MDF</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.5</b> Improve Pearson road as an option to transportation in case of evacuation.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, Roads Authority, National Construction Industry Council (NCIC), MDF</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.6</b> Compensate landowners on Chimbalame bridge for easy access.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, Roads Authority,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 1.7</b> Improve awareness on keeping the drainages clear from waste and mainstreaming information among community and LCC staff.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, Roads Authority, National Construction Industry Council (NCIC), MDF</p>

### OBJECTIVE: ENHANCING AND INCREASING PUBLIC SPACE

ACTION 2:	ACTIVITY:	RESPONSIBLE:
<p>In a participatory manner, create and maintain safe,</p>	<p><b>Activity 2.1</b></p>	<p>LCC, Community, ESCOM, LWB,</p>



green and inclusive public spaces and community recreation facilities and services taking into consideration addressing and raising awareness of Gender-Based Violence (GBV).	Formulate policies and by-laws on governance structures for creation and rehabilitation of green public spaces.	DODMA, MOA, Youth and Sports, Gender, District Council
	<b>Activity 2.2</b> Identify and purchase land where to develop public spaces and recreation centers	LCC, Community, DODMA, MOA, Youth and Sports, Gender, District Council
	<b>Activity 2.3</b> Design and construct check dams and dyke along Lingadzi river specifically along the recreation public space	LCC, Community, ESCOM, LWB, DODMA, MOA, Youth and Sports, Gender, District Council
	<b>Activity 2.4</b> Increase public awareness and mainstream information among the community about the utility of Mtandire public spaces, how to improve them and setting up of Community policing unit to secure vulnerable groups.	LCC, Community, ESCOM, LWB, DODMA, MOA, Youth and Sports, Gender, District Council

### OBJECTIVE: STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

<b>ACTION 3:</b>	<b>ACTIVITY:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE:</b>
Based on a comprehensive stakeholder mapping, establish a system for institutional coordination at all levels, put in place sustainable financing and financial management mechanisms, and build the technical capacity of government and community institutions to effectively deliver basic services and enforce existing policies.	<b>Activity 3.1</b> Conduct stakeholders mapping	-Community members LCC
	<b>Activity 3.2</b> Conduct a comprehensive review of all existing policies, their implementation and implication in Mtandire and identify and incorporate main gaps.	-Community members LCC -ESCOM -City council -Chiefs -Councilor board -MP -NGO's -Housing -Lands -Water
	<b>Activity 3.3</b> Ensure institutional cooperation by engagement meetings	-LCC -Government departments

	between various institutions in the city, interface meetings between the city and community members resulting in the signing of MOUs between Council and Malawi Government Officials and community leaders.	-Community
	<b>Activity 3.4</b> Develop a proper finance system to ensure increase in resource mobilization that can also improve reporting and feedback, improve information sharing and accountability on funds management.	-LCC -Government departments
	<b>Activity 3.5</b> Organize training to increase the capacity of staff, traditional leadership, Councilors, development committees, youth committees etc.	-LCC -Government departments
	<b>Activity 3.6</b> Develop a service charter that informs both the local authority and city residents	-LCC -Government departments

#### OBJECTIVE: ENHANCING EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

ACTION 4:	ACTIVITY:	RESPONSIBLE:
Leverage existing initiatives and ensure the effective operationalization of EWSs and community contingency plans including provisions for financing its maintenance, capacity building and ensuring its effective monitoring and governance.	<b>Activity 4.1</b> Install and maintain water level monitoring equipment along Lingadzi river.	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS,
	<b>Activity 4.2</b> Use public address system to warn the community on impending disaster	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, Media, MRCS, MDF, Fire department

	<p><b>Activity 4.3</b></p> <p>Identify and procure land and construct evacuation centers</p>	<p>LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS, MDF, Fire department</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.4</b></p> <p>Improve and create coordination mechanisms between LCC and its stakeholders, community, tertiary government institutions and NGO's.</p>	<p>LCC,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.5</b></p> <p>Establish communal woodlots and tree regeneration along Lingadzi river.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, NGOs, MRCS, MDF,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.6</b></p> <p>Strengthen community members capacity to deal with disaster prevention, recovery and mitigation.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.7</b></p> <p>Develop and implement council, community and household contingency plans</p>	<p>LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS,</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.8</b></p> <p>Procure and store emergency relief items (including First Aid materials) in community evacuation centers and map stakeholders in readiness for a disaster.</p>	<p>LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS, MDF, Fire department</p>
	<p><b>Activity 4.9</b></p> <p>Raise awareness through use of toll-free lines, phones,</p>	<p>LCC, NGOs, DODMA, TNM and Airtel, Media, MRCS, MDF, Fire department</p>

	print and electronic, and media houses.	
	<p><b>Activity 4.10</b></p> <p>Review existing policies to deal with issues of evacuation and relocation of affected households</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS, MDF, Fire department
	<p><b>Activity 4.11</b></p> <p>Conduct a post Disaster Risk Assessment to inform mitigation activities</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA,
	<p><b>Activity 4.12</b></p> <p>Identify, mobilize resources, procure land and relocate affected households in-danger prone zones in coordination with the community.</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS, MDF, Fire department
	<p><b>Activity 4.13</b></p> <p>Establish Early Warning Systems at council and community levels, and train Risk Management Committees (City Civil Protection Committee and Ward Civil Protection Committees) in Early Warning.</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, Media, MRCS, MDF, Fire department
	<p><b>Activity 4.14</b></p> <p>Conduct Vulnerability Capacity Assessment to establish community vulnerability and capacities</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, MRCS, MDF, Fire department
	<p><b>Activity 4.15</b></p> <p>Conduct sensitization on disaster risk reduction/climate change in education and faith-based institutions as well as the community members.</p>	LCC, Community, NGOs, DODMA, Media, MRCS, MDF, Fire department

**OBJECTIVE: ENHANCING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

<b>ACTION 5:</b>	<b>ACTIVITY:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE:</b>
<p>Establish a functioning coordination and funding mechanism for providing better water and sanitation services, taking into account GBV (e.g. safer public facilities).</p>	<p><b>Activity 5.1</b> Formulate and strengthen the water sub-committee under the ward development committee to manage issues of water and sanitation at ward level</p>	<p>LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 5.2</b> Civic education/ training for community members on the collection, transport, treatment and disposal of or recycling and reuse of wastewater, and promote improved on-site sanitation services.</p>	<p>LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 5.3</b> Promote use of ECOSAN and user-friendly toilets that meet sanitary standards.</p>	<p>LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 5.4</b> Strengthen the capacity of community policing structure to ensure water and sanitation safety of all community facilities and to deal with gender based violence</p>	<p>LCC, Police</p>
	<p><b>Activity 5.5.</b> Provide training to all vulnerable groups including potential perpetrators to reduce incidents of GBV and</p>	<p>LCC, Police</p>



	improve report the same to relevant authorities.	
	<p><b>Activity 5.6</b></p> <p>Ensure that every household, institution, market, restaurant and entertainment center has access to clean and safe water and user friendly sanitary facilities.</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.7</b></p> <p>Promote use of proper designs of community kiosks to ensure that all wastewater is properly drained.</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.8</b></p> <p>Develop a water and sanitation strategy for household water provision</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.9</b></p> <p>Raise awareness on water and sanitation behavioral change.</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.10</b></p> <p>Formulate and strengthen the water sub-committee under the ward development committee to manage issues of water and sanitation at ward level</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.11</b></p> <p>Lobbying with LWB to install main pipes in Mtandire for household water provision</p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board, MOH, MOA
	<p><b>Activity 5.12</b></p>	LWB, LCC, Central Region Water Board,

	Strengthen market committee on management of market water and sanitation facilities	MOH, MOA
	<b>Activity 5.12</b> Strengthen capacity of community policing to deal with GBV	LCC, Police,
	<b>Activity 5.13</b> Initiate incentives to encourage reporting on GBV and greater community participation and support.	LCC, Police

#### OBJECTIVE: ENHANCING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

<b>ACTION 6:</b>	<b>ACTIVITY:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE:</b>
Enhance the capacity of the City Council to implement SWM plans and strategies through sustainable financing, adequate equipment and public awareness raising.	<b>Activity 6.1</b> Undertake household and general public awareness on non-wasteful consumption patterns as well as reduction of garden waste, sweeping and disposal	LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, PWO, MOH, MOA.
	<b>Activity 6.2</b> Implement segregation of waste and source into either biodegradable (wet) waste or non-degradable (dry) waste.	LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, MOH, MOA
	<b>Activity 6.3</b>	LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, PWO,

	<p>Institute rewards and incentives to encourage greater participation by residents in the separation of solid waste at source</p>	<p>MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 6.4</b></p> <p>Promote use of waste in manufacture of usable products e.g briquettes and reinforced pavement blocks.</p>	<p>LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, PWO, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 6.5</b></p> <p>Design a comprehensive solid waste plan to enhance collection of waste in informal settlement like Mtandire</p>	<p>LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 6.6</b></p> <p>Improve the infrastructure and equipment for solid waste collection in particular construction of a multi-functional waste transfer station and purchase of relevant machinery and equipment.</p>	<p>LCC, EAD, Community, LUANAR/MUST, PWO, MOH, MOA</p>
	<p><b>Activity 6.7</b></p> <p>Review existing policies and guidelines on waste management to include informal settlement</p>	<p>LCC, EAD, Community,</p>

## TIMELINES FOR RFA PRIORITY ACTIONS

The RFA represents a 10-year horizon action program. The timeline (Table 2) presents six objectives of the RFA and related actions organized by priority and time needed for implementation. The priority of actions was determined through the baseline assessment (Fig. 4): the lowest the score from the baseline assessment for that specific priority issue and component, the highest the priority. Priority is

expressed in a scale from 1 to 3, where 1 represent the highest priority for action. Concerning the time required, during phase 4, all actions were categorized into: short term, medium term and long term actions. Short-term actions take around 1-2 years to be accomplished, medium-term actions require from 2 to 5 years to be accomplished and long-term actions take more than 5 years.

Table 1: Timelines for priority actions

OBJECTIVE	ACTION	PRIORITY 1	PRIORITY 2	PRIORITY 3
ENHANCING ROADS AND DRAINAGE	In a participatory manner, plan and construct/ improve accessible (vehicular and pedestrian) roads and transportation options that are sufficient for evacuation and, complementing existing initiatives, plan and construct effective drainage systems and raise public awareness of their maintenance			
ENHANCING AND INCREASING PUBLIC SPACE	In a participatory manner, create and maintain safe, green and inclusive public spaces and community recreation facilities and services taking into consideration addressing and raising awareness of GBV.			
STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS	Based on a comprehensive stakeholder mapping, establish a system for institutional coordination at all levels, put in place sustainable financing and financial management mechanisms, and build the technical capacity of government and community institutions to effectively deliver basic services and enforce existing policies			
ENHANCING EARLY	Leverage existing initiatives and ensure the effective operationalization			

WARNING SYSTEMS AND CONTINGENCY PLAN	of EWSs and community contingency plans including provisions for financing its maintenance, capacity building and ensuring its effective monitoring and governance			
ENHANCING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Establish a functioning coordination and funding mechanism for providing better water and sanitation services, taking into account GBV (e.g. safer public facilities).			
ENHANCING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	Enhance the capacity of the City Council to implement SWM plans and strategies through sustainable financing, adequate equipment and public awareness raising.			

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

Three main gaps threaten the enhancement of resilience in many cities of sub-Saharan Africa: i) lack of technical capacity and experience, ii) lack of data and information and iii) lack of financial resources. In response to these gaps, the City RAP tool reinforces capacity and transfers skills to municipal technicians through trainings, on-the-job exercises and group activities. It leverages local knowledge and information to kick-start processes. Key gaps for future actions are identified through the RFA. The RFA, if implemented, can be a powerful tool to mobilise and channel resources.

In less than three months of work tangible results were produced in Mtandire: the development and validation of the RFA and mainstreamed knowledge and awareness about the resilience concept among the community and the local administration. The RFA represents a precious milestone in the panorama of urban resilience and, more in particular, regarding urban planning in Lilongwe which can extend to the entire city thereafter.

The way forward lies in implementing the RFA for Mtandire. To this end, there is need to translate this framework into action with a well-defined inclusive monitoring mechanism.

Mtandire represents an illustrative example for other urban settings in Lilongwe City in particular, and in Malawi in general for tackling disaster resilience. The RFA is thus a promising first step towards attaining urban resilience of the entire country especially in the country's urban areas.

The RFA has provided an opportunity for justification of disaster risk management issues and further development of concept notes per priority issue for funding of the priority actions and activities identified during the RFA development process. Lilongwe City Council is therefore proud that it now has a tool for resource mobilization against its long-standing disaster related vulnerabilities.