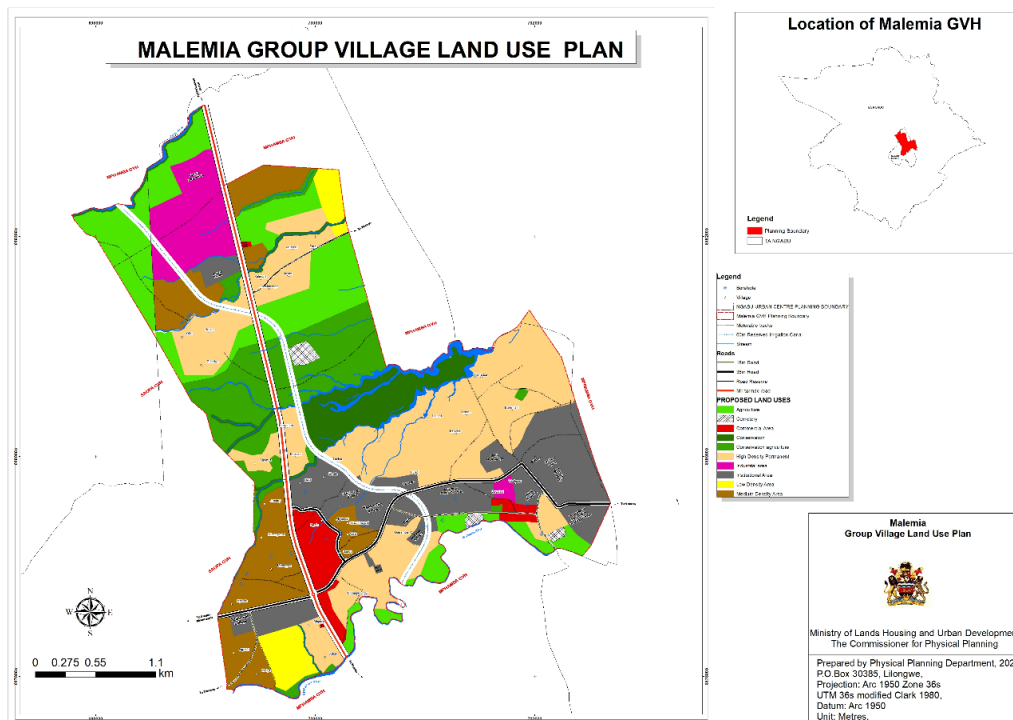




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FOREWORD

Malemia Village Land Use Plan reflects the development vision of the people under Group Village Malemia. The plan was prepared using a bottom up-approach and the process was guided by existing policies, legislations and regulations. Among these, the plan has been guided by the Physical Planning Act (2016) which mandates the planning team to engage beneficiary communities in defining the boundary of the planning areas and solicit their aspirations on how they want their areas to be developed. Therefore, the plan has been prepared through a participatory approach where beneficiary communities are the main actors.

The main objective of this Land Use Plan is to provide a spatial framework for the sustainable development and utilization of land and land-based resources in Group Village Headman Malemia within Traditional Authority Ngabu in Chikwawa District. The total land under the group village area is **1136.321 Ha**.

The group village is heavily affected by floods on the western side of the M1 road where as the eastern side is shielded by this road which acts as a dyke. The landscape of the area is generally flat and it is characterized by sparse trees, degraded grasses, cropland and seasonal streams.

Assessment of the socio-economic situation shows that the area lacks a number of services and faces many challenges, notable being lack of health facility, inadequate boreholes, poor road conditions, saline water, droughts and floods that mainly affect crop production. As an agricultural community, the absence of irrigation scheme has greatly affected the general livelihoods of people in the area.

People's aspirations were solicited through the village development committee and the village leadership and this is reflected in the provisions of the plan. The plan has made provisions for the following major land uses; agriculture, settlements and forestry with agriculture as a dominant land use. In compliance with the aspirations of the people of the area, the plan has also proposed the following; water supply provision, electricity connectivity in school, rehabilitation of dip tank, provision of health facility, forestry and conservation technical expertise, and rehabilitation of roads.

The plan will be implemented by several stakeholders through Chikwawa District Council but the Customary Land Committee will play a key role in ensuring that its provisions are complied with. It will also be monitored bi-annually, but shall be reviewed once every five years. The plan will be implemented through an integrated approach as the area is part of an impact area of the Shire Valley Transformation Project and its successful implementation hinges on collaboration of all stakeholders from national to local level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Physical Planning would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to the entire Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development for the technical and logistical support rendered throughout the process of preparing this plan. The planning team also appreciates the role played by Shire Valley Transformation Project for the financial and logistical support. The Chikwawa District Council needs to be commended for its efforts in linking the planning team with respective communities.

Furthermore, the team is indebted to various stakeholders at local level for their invaluable contributions and co-operation during the preparation of this plan. Particularly, the team wishes to express great appreciation to Traditional Authority Ngabu, Group Village Head Malemia, the village development committee, the customary land committee and the entire Malemia community.

The planning team hopes and believes that the community in Group Village Malemia will fully embrace this plan and implement it. It is also the hope of the planning team that the Council will honour these plans and facilitate and monitor the implementation process. It is also hoped that the community will support and cooperate with monitoring and evaluation efforts of other stakeholders of this plan. Special recognition should also go to every member of the planning team both in the field and at the office for the various roles they played at every stage of plan preparation.

ACRONYMS

ADC	Area Development Committee
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
CLA	Customary Land Act
CLC	Customary Land Committee
DEC	District Executive Committee
GVA	Group Village Area
GVH	Group Village Headperson
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLP	National Land Policy
PPA	Physical Planning Act
SVTP	Shire Valley Transformation Project
VDC	Village Development Committee

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Land-use planning is the systematic assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions in order to select and adopt the best land-use options. Its purpose is to select and put into practice those land uses that will best meet the needs of the people while safeguarding resources for the future. Participatory Land Use Planning (PLUP) is essentially a bottom-up land use planning approach, carried out with active participation of the concerned community (International Fund for Agricultural Development, 2014). The role of physical planning team was to bring together the aspirations of the people, synthesize them and plan according to the existing standards of the services and facilities demanded.

1.2 Planning Goal and Objectives

The main goal of the Malemia Village Land Use Plan is to provide a spatial framework for the sustainable development and utilization of land and land-based resources. Specifically, the plan aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To identify land for irrigation purposes in order to boost agricultural production
- To promote sustainable use of water, land, and land based natural resources
- To improve infrastructures and socio-economic services for the villages within Shire Valley Transformation Area
- To facilitate the implementation of land related laws and regulations
- To assist in resolving land use conflicts and disputes among land users
- To ensure and empower the participation of communities and other stakeholders in the preparation of Land Use Plan
- To promote resilience and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters

1.3 Planning Principles and Approach

The Planning methodology in all the villages in the Shire Valley Transformation Project Area adopted the participatory land use planning approach. This is so because it provides an opportunity for local land users to play a central role in decision-making processes concerning the land and resources upon which they depend.

Basically, the approach to the planning exercise involved preparation, discussion and adoption of data collection tools; and sensitization of concerned Traditional Authorities and group village heads. Socio-economic information was collected through structured questionnaires and focus group discussions and observations. In addition, perimeter boundary identification was also done for the group village area while at the same time

picking boundaries of various land uses such as settlements, forestry, cemetery and farmland.

1.4 Legal and Policy Framework

The Physical Planning Act 2016 is the principal legal instrument governing physical planning activities in Malawi. The main objective of the Act is to provide for orderly and progressive development of land in both urban and rural areas in order to guide and facilitate the country's social and economic development. This is in line with one of the prime objectives of the National Land Policy (NLP) of extending land use planning and development control to all types of land, in effect, making the whole country a planning area. The NLP also provides guidelines for village land use planning. Among other things, the guidelines stipulate that land use planning should be done as a dual process in which the community participates fully by offering local knowledge of their environment and existing land use patterns.

Section 42 of the Physical Planning Act, 2016 gives power to the Commissioner for Physical Planning to prepare land use plans within an area under the jurisdiction of the local government authority. Therefore, the village land use plan for Malemia was prepared by the Department of Physical Planning in collaboration with Chikwawa District Council.

The Physical Planning Act also provides for public participation at all levels of planning in the country. Specifically, Section 23 (4) of the PPA gives freedom to the responsible authority to hold meetings with any persons or organizations for the purpose of explaining the proposed plan and receiving representations and comments thereon. In order to be in line with the provisions of the PPA and the NLP guidelines for village land use planning, the planning approach adopted in the preparation of Malemia Group Land Use Plan was fully participatory.

Section 43 (1) of the PPA recognizes the mandate of the Customary Land Committee provided for under Section 6 of the Customary Land Act (CLA), 2016 relating to authorization of use and occupation of customary land within its area of jurisdiction. Customary Land Committees are established at group village level, whose secretary is the land clerk,

Section 6 (2) of the CLA provides that in the management of customary land, a customary land committee shall have the responsibility to plan for sustainable development within the area. In addition, Section 8 (3) (d) of the CLA stipulates that the land clerk shall be responsible for the preparation of land use plans in accordance with the PPA, 2016.

Section 43 (2) (d) of the PPA makes provision for the preparation of a simple layout plan for a 'Village' to be used by a Traditional Authority and customary land committees in the authorization of use and occupation of customary land. It is therefore noteworthy that the term 'village' in both the PPA and CLA should be understood to

be group village and this serves as the lowest planning unit. The Malemia Group Village Land Use Plan was prepared within the spatial framework of the Chikwawa District Physical Development Plan. Other laws which are critical for the preparation and implementation of this plan include the following: The Land (Amendment) Act, 2016, the Land Survey Act, 2016, the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 2016, the Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2016 and the Environmental Management Act.

Additionally, the Draft Land Use Policy acknowledges that the public has the right to demand and participate in decision making at all stages of land use planning and management. Experience has shown that plan implementation is easier where this basic right is respected because the public fully owns the plan. In the light of the above, the policy aims to promote participatory and community driven planning to ensure ownership and effective implementation of plans by all stakeholders and the public. Similarly, Land Use Planning and Management Guidelines and Standards stipulate that planning and implementation processes must ensure public participation at all times.

2.2 General Landscape

Malemia group village area is in totality a trading centre taking up the whole of Ngabu urban area. As such it has many urban characteristics such as having a lot of non-indigenous people, a proliferation of the service industry and generally more services available to the community. The area of Group Village Malemia has areas that are very flat hence experience flooding usually and while some areas are a bit raised and do not experience flooding.

2.3 Soils

Malemia area is characterized by sandy loam soils with some patches of stony areas. The areas along river banks have dark rich makande soils.

2.4 Forestry, conservation and wildlife

There are four rivers within the community. These include Nyakamba, Chimbamira, Namichimba and Monjo. Nyakamba River and Monjo River act as boundaries between the community and that of GVH Mphamba to the south and north respectively. Namichimba River forms one of the tributaries of Chimbamira River at the centre of the village. All these rivers are seasonal and drain into Shire River to the far East. Although Nyakamba and Chimbamira Rivers are seasonal they reserve some water underneath the sand during the dry season. This water is accessed through temporary sand dugouts within the rivers. These sand dugouts serve as drinking points for livestock and the water fetched is also used for small scale agriculture and domestic chores. Miserably, the rivers have no tree belts to protect them from erosion as only precarious cultivation is practiced along the river banks. Consequently, they gradually widen during the rainy season through erosion. When these rivers swell up with water they flood to the surrounding areas.

The group area has several woodlots, both public, communal, and private. There are woodlots around most institutional areas which are herein being categorized as public such as the one at Residential Training Centre. Beside these, there are some communal woodlots that the villagers planted under MASAF 1. These include a woodlot in Malemia 2, Chimbamila, another one along the graveyard and river in Makande, in Chinamulungu village along Nyakamba River, another one at the dip tank along Nyakamba River, and one in Kulima Village at the school. The group village area has a committee which looks after these.

2.5 Disaster occurrence

The village is prone to floods, heavy winds, and dry spells. However, not all areas experience flooding; it is only those that are too flat and along the river banks. Those on higher ground have no issues with floods serve for accessibility issues to other areas. Areas that are prone to floods when there are heavy rains are areas such as Kulima village, places along Nyakamba River, Makande, and Malemia 2. Floods lead to loss of properties such as homes, livestock, crops, and household items. Floods however are more devastating in the farm lands. The community also indicated that even though

the area experiences heavy winds, this is not that frequent. However, when it happens/strikes there are severe devastations, rooves being blown off, houses collapsing, and even electricity poles falling. Crops in the fields are also affected by these strong winds.

Dry spells are also experienced due to erratic rainfall patterns. Since irrigation farming is not practiced in the area the locals experience low levels of agricultural productivity during drought which is quite often. The area can suffer the devastating effects of both floods and drought in the same year, such that those people without madimba (fields along the banks of Shire River that are waterlogged for the most part of the year and are only available for cultivation during the dry season) struggle to find their food.

The village area does have a committee looking after disasters, VCPC. This committee warns people to move on higher ground, and how to stay safe in the face of the disasters. They also check quality of houses and advice the communities on how to construct stronger houses that would withstand the disasters that are prone to the area.

3 Existing Social Economic Situation

3.1.1 Introduction

This section gives an overview of the existing social, economic, and infrastructural services found in villages under Group Village Malemia. Malemia is a rural community with much of the population engaged in agriculture.

3.1.2 Population

The community has a total population of 19059. This comprises 7983 males and 11076 females. The total number of households is 5530. Out of these 3665 families are headed by men while 1865 are headed by women. This is a very high population for a small area. Also considering that total settlement area is only 443.416ha or 4.4km², where all these people reside, the area is pretty congested. The population density for this 4.4km² is 4298.18 people per square kilometre. This has many implications and challenges. It also spells disaster in terms of environmental degradation and sanitation. The more people the area has the higher the demand is on the natural resources available since as discussed earlier, most of the population depends on natural resources for their survival. This also exerts more pressure on the already limited resources and services such as hospitals, and schools. In addition, with the increase in population there is also increase in rubbish /wastes being produced which unfortunately poor communities do not take their time and resources to think of how to dispose them. As a result, the area becomes dirty and an eyesore. This is so apparent in this community unfortunately.

3.1.3 Economic Activities and the Sources of Livelihood

Generally, the entire area of Group Village Head Malemia falls within Ngabu urban centre, as such it is an area with a modern vibe. Even though some villages are typical villages many have modern characteristics and live a blended lifestyle. This however is a problem in the sense that the communities have been introduced to an urban lifestyle without the economic muscle that such lifestyle demands. People in GVH Malemia area earn their living mainly through farming. Very few have well established big businesses or have jobs that fully sustain them. Even so, the existing situation paints a dire picture of life for the inhabitants of this community; the community has very little land for agriculture which is the backbone of this community's economy and livelihood. As such, many survive by petty trading and maganyu, and during tough situations and emergencies their usual way out is to sell their livestock. Now with no grazing land and rampant theft, the numbers of livestock keep dwindling, making the outlook so hazy for these villagers. The situation will even be more dire in future as urban activities expand because then agricultural areas will be swallowed up leaving the indigenous population with no source of livelihood. The urban centre has also attracted many from other areas who came looking for a better life. This community therefore has many non-indigenous people. It should be noted however, that despite having many institutions within the community, most of the people in higher and better positions in these are from other parts of the country. Sources of employment for the indigenous

people in this area are minimal. This is understandable considering that employment at these institutions is competitive and national as such it is based on merit. Most indigenous people of this area have lower educational levels, usually the highly educated ones move out for greener pastures elsewhere. As such those left behind are less educated and can only access menial work.

Malemia community has 2 thriving main market centres, conjunction and Makande. These markets have a mix of goods and services and provide some high order goods.

Table 1: Existing Services peculiar to the 2 markets in Malemia

ITEM NO.	ACTIVITY/SERVICE	CONJUNCTION	ACTIVITY/SERVICE	MAKANDE
1	Saloons	8	Wholesalers	2
2	Restaurant	15	Restaurants	4
3	Wholesalers	10	Butcheries	3
4	Hardwares	16	Welders	5
5	Kaunjika	18	Hardware shops	4
6	Tailoring Shops	28	Maize mills	6
7	Mobile money agents	29	Clothes	5
8	Post Office	1	Fabric shops	3
9	Bars	3	Mobile Money Agents	6
10	Butcheries	10	Pharmacy	1
11	Carpenters	10	Shoe repairs	3
12	Chicken sellers' site	2	Saloons	3
13	Pharmacies	5	Rest house	1
14	Agro shop	14	Admarc	1
15	Veterinary shops	1	Cotton ginnery	1
16	Stationery shops	2	Tailors	7
17	Burning centres	19	Burning centres	8
18	Tea rooms	1	Kitchen ware shops	2

19	Kitchen wares	2	Electronic shops	2
20	Shoe repair	4	Herbalist	1
21	Soft Drinks Depot	2		
22	Tinsmith	3		
23	Welders	6		
24	Tyre fitters	2		
25	Phone repairs	1		
26	Radio repairs	2		

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

In these markets there is visibly the lack of waste disposal sites and public toilets at Makande market. The seasonal market at conjunction on Thursdays causes a lot of congestion along the M1 road. **Figure 2** below shows a seasonal market day along the M1 Road.



Figure 2: Shows Seasonal Market Day at the Conjunction along M1 Road (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

Malemia group village heavily relies on agriculture as a main means of livelihood. People depend on crops that they grow and livestock that they rear for survival, that is, to feed themselves and to get income for other needs. As such agriculture is still very crucial for this village. This notwithstanding, Malemia community enjoys some sort of urban lifestyle. As indicated above, the community is within Ngabu urban centre and has access to electricity, 2 markets with a wide array of merchandise which gives the community a taste of urban life. Some community members ply their trade in these markets to supplement their income, selling groceries, fresh farm produce, fish, doughnuts, sweet bear, frizzes, and some high order goods. Other community members

earn their living by doing piece works in the farms of fellow villagers, in the big ranches, as well as getting employment from the many institutions and businesses in the area.

3.1.4 Land availability

Land is available for both agriculture and settlements. The dominant land uses in the area are settlement at 443.41ha, agriculture at 394.724 ha, and institutional at 112.91ha private Table 2 below details distribution of land in different land use categories. From this table it can clearly be seen that Malemia GVH does not have idle land nor grazing land.

Table 2: Existing Land Uses at Malemia

ITEM NO.	EXISTING LAND USE	AREA (HA)
1	Settlement	443.4162506
2	Agriculture	394.724743
3	Commercial	22.51497377
4	Natural vegetation	70.92025413
5	Playing field	4.79585017
6	Woodlot	1.440135926
7	Institutional	112.9175
8	Road reserve	39.648087
10	Cemetery	7.057096
11	Rivers	25.17934267
12	Flooding area	2.389496169
13	Industrial area	11.31731568
TOTAL LAND AREA		1136.321045

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

3.2 Social Services and Amenities

3.2.1 Security

There is a police post in GVH Malemia which helps in providing security in this area and beyond. It has 25 police officers from which only 3 are females. The post has 8 offices, 2 holding cells and 12 staff houses. Common crimes committed in the community include house breaking, livestock theft and violence conducts which result into wounding.

The police post faces several challenges which include: inadequate office space and staff houses, worsened by lack of land for construction of staff houses; lack of victim support unit; inadequate vehicles, only one vehicle for the Post resulting into mobility challenges; Inadequate funding from the government which affect operations at the post; and lastly inadequate staff as the post only has 25 officers instead of the required 40 officers for a police post.

Despite the presence of the police in the area, there is rampant livestock theft. It is not clear whether the police are unable to curb this due to the problems indicated above or whether these are part of the organized crime hence very difficult for them to control.

3.2.2 Cemeteries

The group village area has one main cemetery in Kulima Village but is also served by 2 other cemeteries outside it; one in Mphamba GVH and the other at Kaliza village in GVH Saopa. Most of the people in the village area relies on these outside cemeteries and they indicated that these are big enough. GVH Malemia area also has two specialized cemeteries, one for Muslims which is within the Islamic centre compound and another one for children- usually stillborn, along Nyakamba River. However, this children's cemetery is the same cemetery with the one in Mphamba village, it is just divided by a river and the children's side falls within GVH Malemia. **Table 3** below details the sizes and distances of each cemetery from nearest water source.

Table 3: A table showing Size and distance of each cemetery from nearest water sources

ITEM NO.	LOCATION	CEMETERY SIZE	DISTANCES AWAY FROM RIVERS(M)	DISTANCES AWAY FROM NEAREST BOREHOLES (M)
1	Kulima	4.05	146m	123m
2	Makande (Muslim)	1.30	75m	68m
3	Makande (manda a ana)	1.55	0.0	209m

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

3.2.3 Bwalo la Amfumu

The group area does not have this facility nor does it have land for this particular use. Currently, they are using land belonging to SOS to hold their village meetings. They also utilise Makande CBCC premises for meetings with outsiders.

3.2.4 Religious Institutions

The area has a lot of religious institutions, a characteristic of Chikwawa villages. There are 26 in total. These include: Seventh Day Adventist, Kalibu kwa Yesu, 2 mosques, Euro Baptist, Spirit Impact, Methodist, Assemblies of God, C.C.A.P, Roman Catholic, Living Gospel Church, African Evangelical Church, Living Waters, ECOM, African Evangelical Church, Pentecostal Church, Power of Jesus, Mzimu Woyera ndi moto, Christian Pentecost, Blood of Jesus, Baptist (2), Church of Christ and Anglican, Champion, Jesus foundation, Glory to God, New Apostolic and Apostolic church. **Figure 3** below depicts one of the churches in the community.



Figure 3: Shows one of the churches in Malemia GVH (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

3.2.5 Playing fields/football ground

The group area has 7 playgrounds: disco ground in Malemia2, Ngabu sports club, Ngabu secondary school ground, Kulima 2 ground, SOS school ground, SOS village ground, and Chinamulungu ground. This is also where community mass gatherings/meetings take place. All these are freely accessible to the community.

3.3 Existing Infrastructure

3.3.1 Housing and Settlements

Moving around the community of group Malemia shows the striking differences between modern housing and traditional ones. The area has some places with immaculate houses and others with temporary houses made of mud and wattle as the pictures below depict.

In few locations there is some order in the way how the houses and other structures are built but in most areas it is haphazard. In contrast though, there seems to be a clear pattern of settlement as houses are concentrated almost at one place, in the middle of the area, while farms are located on the peripheral. The pattern displayed resembles

the nuclear type of settlement. Settlement covers about 443.42ha of the total land area in Malemia village.

3.3.2 Education

Malemia community is well endowed in terms of education facilities. It has so many ECD centres, around 15. In terms of primary schools, the area has 3 public and 3 private. These are Makande, Monjo, and SOS; and Hidden treasure, Diversity academy, and New Hope, respectively.

The public primary schools are facing a lot of challenges. In all these there are no staff houses, shortages of classrooms such that some classes are held under a tree, lack of teaching and learning materials such as chalk, textbooks, and many others. Teachers in these schools are overstretched because they also double as special needs teachers; so, after teaching the normal classes they also have to zoom in on special needs learners and try to help each one according to their disabilities. There are no substitute teachers in all these schools to help out. Another main challenge is that of toilets and girls' change room. There are no toilets for teachers such that they share with the students. **Figure 4** below depicts a picture of Monjo primary school.



Figure 4: Details Monjo primary school in Kulima Village (Physical Planning Department 2022)

The group area also has both public and private secondary schools. There is Ngabu Secondary School, a co-education boarding school and Makande CDSS which also has some boarding facilities. These are all public institutions and a private one is Good Choice.

The school also has inadequate desks and chairs for students such that some will be sitting on the floor. Even though the area is connected to national electric grid, the school is not connected which poses challenges as most students do their studies at the school. Table below provides a summary of these institutions.

Table 4: Education institutions in Malemia

ITEM NO.	NAME OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO OF TEACHERS		PUPIL/TEACHER RATIO	NO. OF CLASSROOMS	MAIN ISSUES
			MALE	FEMALE			
1	Makande Primary	2343	29	9	1:95	18	• Inadequate staff houses • inadequate classrooms, lavatories. • inadequate teaching and learning materials
2	SOS Hermann	497	4	6	1:30	10	• Inaccessible paths during rainy season
3	New Hope PVT Primary						• No fence
4	Monjo Primary	808	4	6	1-95	4	• Shortage of teaching & learning materials. • Inadequate staff houses • Shortage of teachers • Encroachment on school's land • No fence
5	Makande CDSS	556	13	2	1:69	8	• Shortage of teaching & learning materials.

							• inadequate staff houses and staff lavatories. • lack of a fence • Land encroachment
6	Ngabu Secondary School	303	18	4	1:40	8	• Inadequate teaching and learning material • lack of fencing for security as well as for containing students on campus • inadequate staff houses

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

The area also has 2 post-secondary education facilities, Ngabu Residential Training Centre (RTC) and the newly constructed Ngabu Technical College. RTC offers agricultural training courses to rural farmers drawn from the sub-region on a residential basis. However, the technical college is yet to open its doors for students but once opened will see various skills training courses offered to the people in Ngabu and around. **Figure 5** below shows newly constructed Ngabu technical college.



Figure 5: Shows newly constructed Ngabu Technical College (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

Looking at this one would think most of the population here is well educated hence provide a well-trained workforce to the facilities and institutions available in the community. However, this is not the case as the community indicated that most of the people from this area did not go far with their education with the majority leaving school in the primary section. This explains why most of the skilled workforce present in this community originates from other parts of the country while the natives of this area are mainly engaged in menial work. In addition, there is a tendency for those educated to leave their areas of origin in search for greener pasture elsewhere, and it seems this area has not been spared. There is a good number of families that have other members working outside the village, mainly in the big cities.

3.3.3 Health

Malemia group Area has 5 medical centres, 3 private centres, 1 mission, and 1 public. These are Banja la Mtsogolo, Hope, and Medu clinics, SDA health centre and Ngabu Rural Hospital. Besides hospitals, the area has 6 pharmacies which is a facility mainly found in urban centres. These health facilities serve not only Malemia community but also the entire Ngabu urban centre and beyond. **Table 5** is a summary of the status of these medical facilities in terms of staff and common illnesses treated.

Table 5: Shows a Summary of the Status of Medical Facilities in Terms of Staff and Common Illnesses Treated

ITEM NO.	INSTITUTION	DOCTOR/ CLINICIAN	NURSES	WARD ATTENDANT	COMMON AILMENTS TREATED	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN THE PAST 1 YEAR
1	Ngabu Rural Hospital	4	36	18	Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea, Malnutrition, Skin conditions and STI's.	77,996
2	Ngabu SDA Health Centre	1	4	7	Malaria, pneumonia, skin conditions, eye infections.	49.213
3	Medu Care Private Clinic	3	1	0	STI's and RTI	300 (3 months)
4	Hope Private Clinic	2	1	1	Malaria, Pneumonia, STI's, eye conditions, ear conditions, skin condition, injuries, and wounds	7200
5	Banja la Mtsogolo clinic	1	1		Malaria, STI's, Pneumonia, diarrhoea, common cold and family planning.	7543

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

a) Ngabu Rural Hospital

Ngabu Rural Hospital is a public hospital under the Ministry of Health and has admission capacity of 85 beds. This hospital admits a maximum of 25 in-patients per day. It has a record of 124 deaths in 2022. The Hospital receives referrals from health centers around T/A Ngabu and some from as far as Nsanje, those close to the boundary with Chikwawa. This therefore enlarges the catchment area to include the whole T/A Ngabu area, T/A Ngowe, T/A Masache, and part of Nsanje. This is a large area with a lot of people hence the hospital is usually congested as its admission capacity is not enough in relation to the population it serves.

The hospital faces a lot of challenges, the major ones being; lack of medical drugs and supplies, shortage of staff, poor infrastructure chief amongst which is lack of good latrines and lack of a fence around the hospital to provide security, privacy and containment in terms of contagious disease outbreak. There is also the issue of land encroachment. **Figure 6** below shows pictures of Ngabu Rural Hospital.



Figure 6: Shows Ngabu Rural Hospital (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

b) Ngabu Seventh Day Adventist Health Centre

Ngabu SDA is a mission health centre under Malamulo Hospital and only admits maternity cases and also runs an under-5 clinic. The centre has an admission capacity of only 4 beds as such other cases are referred to Ngabu Rural Hospital or Chikwawa District Hospital. The health centre faces a lot of challenges which include; shortage of staff, inadequate supply of essential health supplies and inadequate staff houses.

c) Private clinics

The three private clinics of Banja La mtsogolo, Hope and Medu Care within Malemia community only treat out-patients due to inadequate capacity for admissions. The clinics only treat common illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia among others. These health service providers are facing challenges which include; inadequate staff, inadequate infrastructures, low patronage to their clinics as well as inadequate finance

for to expand investment in health services provision. **Figure 7** below is a picture showing a private clinic within the community.



Figure 7: Figure below Shows a Picture of a Private Clinic (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

3.3.4 Utilities

3.3.4.1 Water

The area has access to piped water from water board. However, most of the communal taps have been closed due to non-payment. Now tap water is available in selected individual homesteads where those that want to access it do so at a fee- around K200 per 20-liter bucket. The communities indicated that it is expensive to maintain tap water as they do not have the monies required to pay the bills. In addition, the area has 40 boreholes scattered across the villages which the community indicated are not enough for their large population. In addition, the community indicated that the area experiences severe water shortages. There are times especially during the dry season when even water board taps dry up for over a week in a roll. Boreholes as well do not produce enough water as they dry up after getting a few buckets. This they indicated is because the water table in the area is very low.



Figure 8: Shows one of the boreholes in Kulima village (Physical Planning Department 2022)

3.3.4.2 Source of energy

Malemia is connected to national electricity grid. Some houses in the community do have electricity. Most of the businesses that require electricity are connected such as maize mills, video show rooms, grocery shops, barbershops, and many others. However, electricity is rarely used for cooking in the group village area. The community depends on charcoal and some on firewood as main sources of energy for cooking. Solar energy is also used by some individuals in the area mainly for phone charging and lighting. Specifically, for lighting they use solar lamps. The community does not have sophisticated/complete set of equipment for solar electricity to power their homes since its start-up capital is not affordable to many. As such charcoal and fuelwood plays a critical role in the lives of the people in this community, without which survival would almost be impossible. This overreliance on charcoal and fuelwood over long periods of time is putting pressure on the forest resources as populations are increasing and forests are ever increasingly decreasing.



Figure 9: Solar energy used by an individual (Physical Planning Department 2022)

3.3.5 Transport and communication

The area is well accessible with gravel roads running across the villages and M1 road which cuts the village into 2. There are 8 big motorable tracks in the community. These are:

- Conjunction – police road
- Conjunction – chipatala road
- Conjunction – Nkumaniza road
- Nyakamba – Nthobwa road
- College – Semba – Mozambique road
- M1 – Kulima – Linga Road
- Shire – Ginnery – Maluwati – Nkumaniza road
- Nkhwanga – ADD – Goma – M1 road

All these are gravel roads and the main concern is on inadequate maintenance which renders some impassable during the rainy season. **Figure 10** below shows one of the roads in Misongwe village.



Figure 10: Shows a road in Misongwe village (Physical Planning Department 2022)

Bicycle is predominantly used as the main mode of transport in the area, almost every household owns one. These are used even for daily household chores like fetching water, going to the maize mill and market, and shorter distance journeys. They are also used as local taxis (Shapa) which is a means of livelihood for others. It is also a common mode of transport to many students. Other regular modes include ox-carts especially for transporting building materials and farm produce, and motorcycles. However, for long distance journeys where motor vehicle transport is available, people utilize these other than the former. There are also some individuals who have their own cars, though few.

The area also has good telecommunication network reception, mobile communication networks, both TNM and Airtel, are readily available.

3.3.6 Agriculture

Subsistence farming is practiced in Group Village Malemia, for both consumption and generating extra income from the surplus. People grow crops such as sorghum, Mchewere (finger millet), maize (mainly in madimbasa), sesame, cotton, tomato, beans, sweet potatoes, vegetables, pumpkins, mphonda, okra, khaka (cucumbers), egg plants (brinjals), tomatoes, nseula (nandolo), nsoloko(mphoza) and Nandolo (pigeon peas). These crops are usually grown without fertilizer application except for those grown in madimba. Crops are mainly affected by mbozi especially maize, cotton and sorghum; birds in mapira (sorghum), mbewa/rats and mchembere zandonda. Farming is also greatly affected by climate change, drought, and floods. Figure below shows a sorghum field.

The common livestock that are kept in the area include cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, donkeys, chicken, Guinea fowls, ducks, and doves (nkhunda). Livestock is kept as source of food and income. They are mainly used in emergencies. The donkeys are used for transport in ox-carts. However, despite having many livestock, there is no designated grazing area in this community. Livestock feed in farms during offseason and within the villages during growing season. Furthermore, there is no designated livestock drinking point, they drink in the boreholes and rivers or streams that still have water and on sand dug out.

There is a dip tank at Makande but the livestock market is not operational. As such, the community and all surrounding areas depend on major farmers such as Mia, Issa, and Sembasemba to sell their livestock. These markets though reliable have their own challenges. Firstly, the buyers set prices as they wish since the people have no other choice. As such prices are not favourable to the farmers. This is exacerbated by the fact that farmers usually sell their livestock when they have emergencies/desperate which reduces their bargaining power. Secondly, these major ranches/buyers have set rules that all those selling their livestock must follow. Some of these rules are draconian to the farmers. For instance, that livestock bought by farmers is bought at a cheaper price than the ones sold by vendors arguing that the farmer has not done much whereas the

vendor moves around looking for livestock and then transport them to the selling/buying point. In addition, when people come to sell their livestock, they do not collect their money there and then, they wait for weeks or even a month.

Livestock farming in the area has many challenges. They are affected by diseases such as common in the area include liverfluke and Chigodola (Foot and mouth) in cattle, *chibayo*, *Chizungulire* and *kutsegula mmimba* in goats and chitopa (New Castle disease) in chickens and pigs. Some of these kills within a short time, especially chizungulire. Access to medicines though is a challenge as they are scarce such that at times farmers lose all their livestock. In addition to these, there is rampant livestock theft in the area. Some people lose their whole herd in one night. Below is a **Figure 11** showing a livestock.



Figure 11: Show a livestock herd in Malemia GVH (Physical Planning Department 2022)

4 KEY ISSUES FOR THE LAND USE PLAN

4.1 Introduction

From the proceeding discussions there are many challenges that the area of GVH Malemia is facing. Addressing these challenges/issues will require a multi-faceted approach. This plan will try to provide proposals to that effect, which if well implemented would not only improve the lives of the community but also ensure orderliness in development that improves the areas' aesthetic beauty.

4.1.1 Summary of Issues

Table 3 below sums up the discussions above, highlighting the main issues/challenges that have been identified. This then, among other things, informs the proposals that the plan is making.

Table 6: Summary of challenges at Malemia group village area

ITEM NO.	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES
1	Water Supply	• Inadequate boreholes • Exorbitant water bills from waterboard • Shortage of water especially during the dry season
2	Education	• Shortage of classrooms • Inadequate teaching and learning material, staff houses • Lack of library, change rooms for girls
3	Health	• Overcrowding in hospital. • Encroachment on rural hospital land • Shortage of medical necessities e.g. medicines
4	Access roads	• Waterlogged access roads during rainy season • Slippery and impassable earth roads during rainy season • Inadequate maintenance of access roads
5	Livelihood	• Lack of reliable markets for farm produce • Unavailability of employment options • Disasters affecting Agriculture. • The market is poorly sited
6	Livestock	• Livestock theft
7	Settlement	• Haphazard construction of houses
8	Population	• High population growth

9	Forest and conservation	• Dependence on donor support in planting of trees and taking care of woodlots • Lack of interest on issues of conservation
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Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

4.1.2 Community aspirations

The community of Malemia group village meets many challenges in their day to day lives. They, however, have a vision of where they want to see their village progress to. This part, lists down this vision in the form of aspirations. These also speak to the challenges and needs of this community that they wish to be addressed. Below is a list of the aspirations of the people of Jombo group village area voiced through their VDC and CLC committees.

- ✓ Bus depot
- ✓ Truck parking lot
- ✓ Bicycle/motorcycle taxi depot/rank
- ✓ Fence at Makande model and Ngabu secondary school
- ✓ Improved house construction techniques
- ✓ School staff houses
- ✓ New hospital
- ✓ Good roads
- ✓ Improved community ground (stadium)
- ✓ Improved conjunction Market (to prevent accidents and well-being vending)
- ✓ Ready market for agricultural produce
- ✓ Pump piped water



Figure 12: Village Development Committee and Customary Land Committee (Physical Planning Department 2022)

5 PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

5.1 Introduction

Malemia Village Land Use Plan is a reflection of how the villagers that form Group Village Area want their community to be developed. The area needs to have a plan to ensure that land is efficiently and effectively utilized. The only set back with Malemia community is that they have no land for development activities as such most of their aspirations remains at that.

5.2 Land use Determinants

Several factors have been considered in determining the land use plan. These factors are listed below:

- Topography of land in Malemia Village
- The type of soils found in the Group Village Area.
- Population of Malemia Group Village Area
- The socio-economic needs and aspirations of people in Group Village Malemia
- The proposed irrigation canal under the Shire Valley Transformation Project
- Availability of water and land resources
- Geographical locational factors
- Income levels of the community
- Provisions of the Ngabu Urban Structure Plan

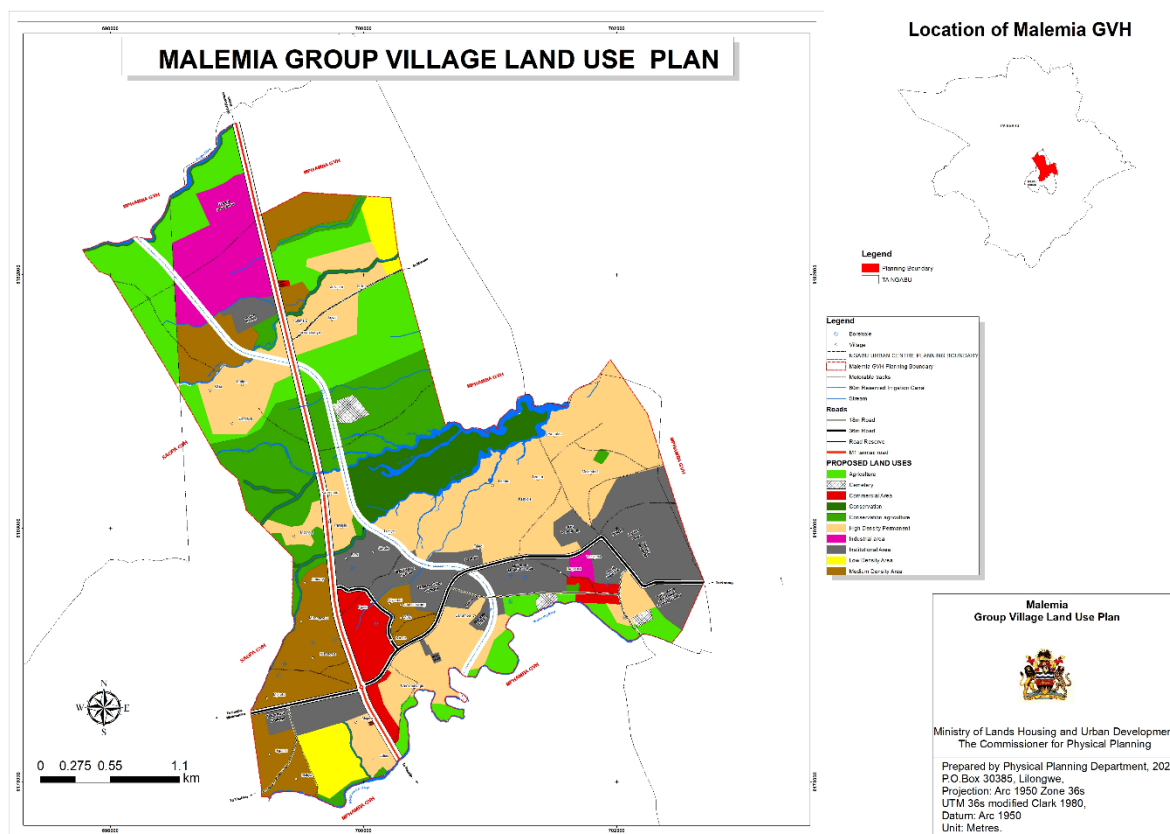


Figure 13: Proposed Land Uses in Malemia Group Village Area (Physical Planning Department 2022)

5.3 Agriculture

Despite Malemia being an agricultural community, the area is not benefiting much from it due to droughts and floods that affect the area almost every year. This plan therefore proposes that government should introduce irrigation farming in the village. The community should be provided with both equipment and extension services for the project to succeed. The coming in of the irrigation canal that the Shire Valley Transformation Project has started constructing is bringing hope for the villagers in this community. The main canal for this project is passing through the village which is giving hope that the village will benefit from this project. For maximum returns, the government should ensure that stable markets are available to farmers. Despite the fact that the community has very little land for agriculture about 267ha only, it is hoped that with intensive farming that irrigation accords, people will be able to produce enough for themselves and even have surplus to help them meet other needs.

Grazing land for livestock should be reserved in anticipation of continuous cultivation. The community has been encouraged to identify land for this important task so that even with continuous farming, livestock rearing can still thrive. Even though the community indicated that they do not have land for this purpose but the plan implores

them to give it a second thought since the community indicated that during the times of great need they rely on their livestock.

5.4 Housing and Settlements

Ngabu USP found that there is high population growth in Ngabu such that its growth rate was left at 10.6 %. As seen in the population of just one group village area within the USP, Malemia at 19059, one would not find it difficult to agree with this finding. It goes without saying then that Ngabu is one of the fastest growing towns in the district, and GVH Malemia is at the epicentre of that town. It is anticipated therefore that Malemia group area will continue to see a surge in its population if the town continues to grow and remains vibrant. As such, the population of Malemia could be projected with that understanding hence adopting a very high growth rate just as it was the case for Ngabu USP. However, since there are no new institutions or industries that have come or opened in the area, it is unlikely that the population will grow at such a fast rate. As such, the districts's growth rate will be adopted for this GVH area. With this understanding, Malemia group area is anticipated to have 25007 people by 2033, 10 years from now, which is the lifespan of this plan. The population is estimated to grow by 31.2 %, that is, grow by 5948 people in this ten year period. This means that more land for housing will be required. The plan therefore proposes that settlement land should be used prudently starting from now. In this regard, the plan proposes the adoption of plots for households with a minimum plot size of **0.045** ha (or 450 square metres, 15 by 30 plot) per dwelling house. Given the 5530 households currently in Malemia, 248.85ha of land should hypothetically be currently occupied. However, since the area has planned areas of different densities, the actual land currently under occupation is much higher than this. This therefore shows that there is very little land left in this community for settlement hence the need to economically and prudently use it. This proposal therefore is a way of maximising the use of land for settlement in the traditional housing areas so that future housing needs and associated developments are met with the same available land. However, this will only be possible by following a strict regime of ordering development. Since, almost the whole area is falling within Ngabu USP, it is hoped that the provisions of this USP and its associated local plans will be properly implemented.

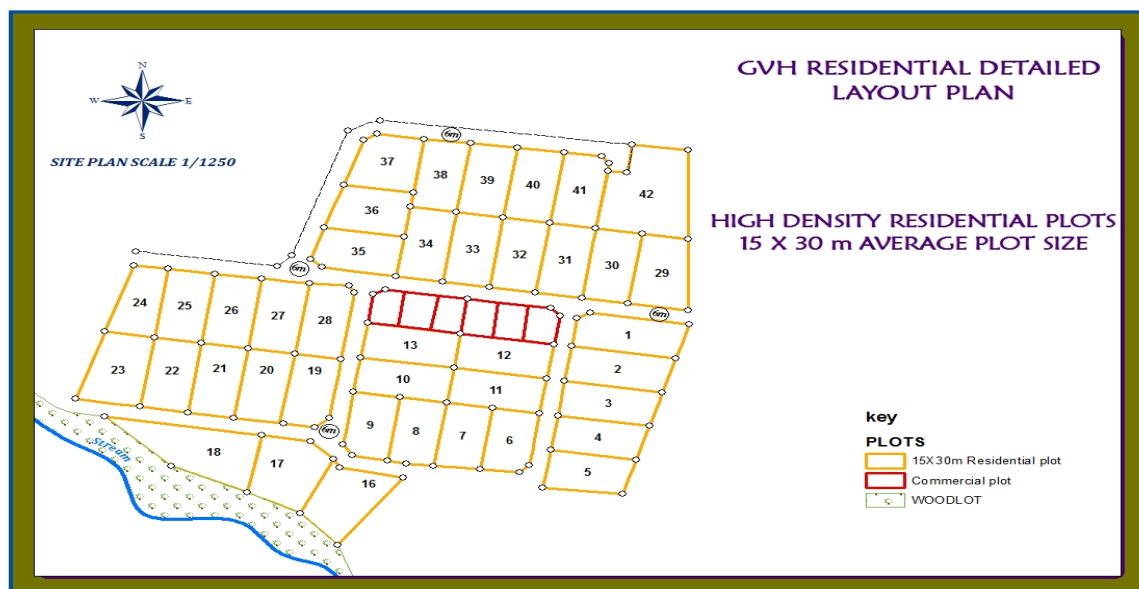


Figure 14: A sample of a Village Residential Detailed Layout Plan (Physical Planning Department, 2022)

5.5 Community Services

5.5.1 Community Hall

A community hall should also be constructed where community meetings will be taking place and serve as Bwalo La Mfumu as well. This will also serve other functions taking place in the community such as cooperative meetings, weddings, zizamwali and others. Land for this is yet to be identified.

5.5.2 Cemetery

The children's cemetery in Makande is too close to the river, it starts from the river. So is the muslim cemetery in the same area, Makande which is only 75m away from Nyakamba River and 68m away from a borehole. The plan therefore proposes that these cemeteries be relocated or closed to protect the quality of water. This proposal is made based on standards for maintaining water quality provided by the Department of Water which indicates that a cemetery must be 250 meters away from a water source or river. The community however maintained that they do not have land in which they can relocate these to. In addition, they started that these are not the main cemeteries hence are not used that much. If this line of argument could be followed then it should not be a problem closing these ones down.

5.6 Social Services and Utilities

5.6.1 Water

To ease the water problems the community is currently facing at Malemia, the plan recommends that waterboard should liaise with the Shire Transformational Project to get some of the water from the canals for treatment to be distributed to communities around the canals. This would ensure availability of water throughout the year. In the

meantime, additional boreholes should be sunk in the typical villages where they do not have.

5.6.2 Health

The plan proposes the renovation and expansion of Ngabu Rural Hospital so as to reduce congestion. This hospital already had land for this but some has been encroached. However, the community indicated that the encroachers were already warned to leave the place to the expansion of the hospital. It is indeed imperative to expand the capacity of this hospital as the population increases.

5.6.3 Electricity and energy

Malemia community is connected to the national electric grid. However, not many households of the indigenous population are connected to it. This it was indicated is due to the high costs of connection and bills which the villagers cannot afford. As such the plan proposes the utilisation of solar energy. Chikwawa in general is an area which experiences blazing sun in the country. This is an untapped resource that can be highly beneficial to the communities as solar energy has no bills to be paid on a monthly basis. However, the initial costs for this are very high. The plan therefore proposes that the government should consider removing tax on all solar equipment to make them more affordable for people to start regarding solar energy as an alternative source of energy and use it on a larger scale, beyond solar lamps.

5.6.4 Education

Despite having many educational institutions, school going children in Malemia community face several challenges which needs to be addressed if they are to fully benefit from these. The plan therefore proposes that Ministry of Education should provide basic teaching and learning resources such as chalk, and text books so that students are able to get quality education. In addition, the plan proposes the construction of fences around the schools so that children do not get disturbed by things that are happening outside the school. This is very important, considering that these schools are within an urban centre. The plan also proposes the construction of additional toilets and change rooms for girls as these play a very important role in keeping girls in school.

Teachers are a very important learning resources for learners especially in the rural areas where basic materials such as textbooks are scarce. As such teachers in these rural areas need even more attention by the authorities so that they are able to deliver a good quality education to the learners. In this regard, the plan proposes the construction of enough teacher houses so that teachers can have decent housing and stay at the school premises. The school has adequate land to cater for this. In addition, staff lavatories should not be forgotten when constructing the same for students.

5.6.5 Security Services

The rampant livestock theft and house break is happening in the area is an indication amongst other things that the security is porous. The plan therefore proposes the setting

up of a community police forum which the police have to train so that they help in tightening the security in the area. It is evident that the police post in Ngabu within Malemia village is overstretched since it looks after a very large area. All the villages in T/As Ngabu, Ngowe, and Masache depends on it to settle their security matters. It is therefore imperative that community police forum gets oriented and trained by the Malawi Police Service so that they learn how to handle issues. This would also help them understand which issues they can handle and which ones to refer to the police. The plan therefore proposes a close cooperation of this forum and the MPS to tighten security in the community.

5.6.6 Access roads

Almost all access roads running through Malemia are in need of maintenance and the plan affirms. The plan has given regard to the proposals made from the Nchalo USP concerning the road reserves. Likewise, the proposals include, Conjunction-Saopa/nkumaniza and Conjunction to Mphamba/Nsomo/Chindoko 36m road reserve, and Ngabu Technical College-Thobwa and Cotton Ginnery –Nsomo 18m road reserve. Figure below shows proposed road network.

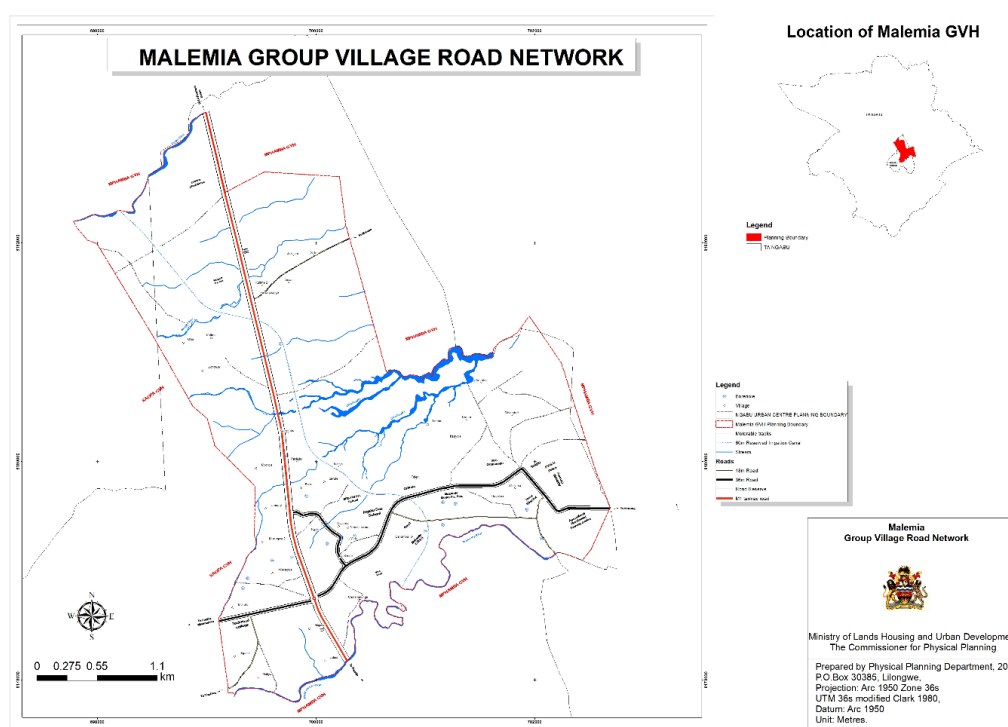


Figure 15: Road Network in GVH Malemia (Physical Planning Department 2022)

5.7 Forestry and Conservation

The plan recommends that all existing forestry areas should be retained and more woodlots should be planted around homesteads and along all rivers and streams. To this effect the plan has increased the area for woodlots/conservation from 1.44ha to 71.57ha. This has included all areas that need special conservation attention in the area.

The plan has proposed a stream reserve of 15meters, 7.5m on each side and has turned these areas into conservation areas where trees and grass are planted. This is a positive development for a community struggling with flood waters from these streams even though it is reducing farm size. This would also ensure a steady and reliable supply of firewood, protection against strong winds, reduction of the impact of floods, and would also beautify the village. The plan also proposes strengthening up village structures for the care of woodlots. Further, the plan proposes that the organisations concerned with tree planting in communities should concentrate more on mindset change trainings and also impart skills on forestry management to the community so that when they withdraw the communities should be able to continue with the work on their own. These organisations should help train the community on how to take care of these woodlots so that the communities have the knowhow and realise the benefits of having their own woodlots. This is also to reduce overreliance on donors and ensure continuity. In addition, communities should be assisted to adopt other alternative sources of energy in order to conserve the environment. Other conservation measures should be undertaken as part of environmental mitigation initiatives during the construction of the canal. Therefore, the plan recommends that the buffer along the canal should be planted with trees to protect it from negative environmental activities.

5.8 Market

Markets facilitate trade, and as such they promote development in an area. Basic amenities such as lavatories, rubbish collection and dumping sites make the area clean and attractive. This then attracts more people to patronise the markets. The plan therefore proposes the construction of lavatories at Makande market, and a food stall so that those doing petty trading can have a decent place to sale their merchandise. In addition, a borehole should be sunk at the market so as to provide portable drinking water for the market patrons and also for improving sanitation. The plan agrees with Ngabu USP that garbage collection sites be set up in both these markets and a proper dump site be identified where all the wastes from the area, that is, markets and the village at large should be dumped.

The plan also agrees with the proposals in Ngabu USP that Conjunction market should be moved and better facilities be constructed. The market is too close to the M1 road which causes congestion during market days and has also led to several accidents in the area. The present location of this market was earmarked for a bus depot; after moving the market then the bus depot must be constructed at this place.

5.9 Occurrence of Disasters

Disasters are a natural occurrence but their effects can be somehow mitigated. On strong winds the plan proposes planting of trees around every homestead to reduce the impacts of these winds on people's homes. As regards floods, the plan proposes the same planting of trees and grass in all vulnerable areas especially river banks to increase vegetative cover on the soil so as to slow down the movement of water and encourage water infiltration. With the special case of Malemia where the M1 Road promotes

flooding in the western side by acting as a dyke, the plan proposes the enlargement of the culverts that takes water from one side of the road to the other so as to ease the pressure on the western side.

Below is a table showing the proposals in terms of land allotments. The table also gives a comparison of the existing and proposed land use coverage showing the areas of loss and gains.

Table 7: Existing and proposed land uses

GVH Malemia Land Use Estimations				
LAND USE	EXISTING LAND USE (HA)	PROPOSED LAND USE (HA)	INCREASE	DECREASE
Settlement	443.42	439.2623	0	4.154
Agriculture	394.72	266.883	0	127.84
Commercial	22.515	30.84942	8.3344	0
Natural vegetation	70.92	0	0	70.92
Playing field	4.7959	4.79585	0	0
Woodlot/conservation	1.4401	71.57223	70.132	0
Institutional	112.92	149.8344	36.917	0
Road reserve	39.648	50.07463	10.426	0
Cemetery	7.0571	7.057096	0	0
Rivers	25.179	25.17934	0	0
Flooding area	2.3895	0	0	2.3895
Industrial area	11.317	61.25853	49.941	0
Canal	0	29.55352	29.554	0
Total land area	1136.3	1136.321	205.3	205.3

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

6 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

6.1 Risks and Sustainability

The preparation of Malemia Village Land Use Plan was done with the beneficiary community. The successful implementation of this plan is based on the assumption that various government and donor agencies will be willing to provide financial resources for effective implementation. There is a risk however, that this plan may not be implemented accordingly as a result of the following:

- Changes in the priorities by government, development partners and the community itself
- Delayed implementation of the Shire Valley Transformation Project may reduce the impetus generated in the community
- Failure of beneficiary community to preserve land for proposed projects
- Lack of effective local level structure to oversee plan implementation
- Lack of commitment of beneficiary communities to contribute towards plan implementation
- Change of community leadership within the community may relegate plan implementation to the periphery

6.2 Political interference

The participatory approach of preparing this plan will encourage the community to own it because it is a reflection of their aspirations. The presence of the village development committee and able leadership of the Group Village Head will ensure sustainability of the policy/proposals and projects outlined in the plan. Moreover, if the irrigation scheme takes off, there is a high chance that the community will be excited and be willing to sustain the plan provisions.

6.3 Implementation Arrangement

Implementation of Malemia Land Use Plan depends on commitment of various stakeholders that include the Chikwawa District Council, the Area Development Committee, the Village Development Committee and various local and international funding agencies. Responsibilities of each stakeholder are outlined in the table

Table 8: Stakeholders and Their Responsibilities

ITEM NO.	STAKEHOLDER	RESPONSIBILITY
1	Malemia GVH	• Contribute towards community projects e.g. construction materials and labour, etc. • Preserving land set aside for projects
2	Chikwawa District Council	• Allocating resources for projects • Mobilization of resources for projects e.g. financial, technical, materials etc.

		• Ensuring that plan provisions are followed • Coordinating plan implementation
3	SVTP	• Establishing irrigation scheme • Capacity building for plan implementation structures • Setting up appropriate business model for farming cooperative • Identifying markets for agricultural products
4	District Executive Committee	• Technical support towards project implementation • Supervising of projects and plan implementation
5	Area Development Committee	• Prioritising projects in the community • Ensuring that plan is implemented accordingly
6	Village Development Committee	• Prioritising projects in the community • Monitoring effective plan implementation
7	Customary Land Committee	• Local land management • Effective plan implementation
8	Development Agencies/NGOs	• Providing financial resources for projects • Civic education on cross cutting issues

Source: Department of Physical Planning, 2022

6.4 Monitoring And Evaluation

Monitoring of Malemia Group Village Land Use Plan will be done biannually by the Chikwawa District Council through the District Physical Planning Office in conjunction with Monitoring and Evaluation Office and the Shire Valley Transformation Project Office. The plan shall have a lifespan of 10 years, however it will be reviewed once every 5 years.

It is important that mechanisms developed for monitoring and evaluation of GVH Land Use Plan should respond to concerns such as:

- The number of activities and level of funding for their implementation
- The effectiveness of resource mobilisation and technical support
- The extent of implementation of planned activities.
- The impact of the implemented activities on the community
- Extent on achievement of the goals and objectives

7 CONCLUSION

Malemia Group Village Land Use Plan is a vision of how the people want their area to be developed. It has been prepared with the community and contains their aspirations which if implemented, will result in the improvement of people's social and economic welfare. The participatory approach adopted in its preparation will result in the community owning it. Various stakeholders have been assigned roles and it is our view and desire that they will play their rightful roles in the implementation of the plan. Specifically, the Shire Valley Transformation Project is requested to assist the community to embark on intensive farming in order to improve people's livelihoods.