



Making  
Cities  
Work

# MALAWI

Capital: Lilongwe

Largest City: Blantyre

2nd Largest City: Lilongwe

(1998)

502,053

440,471

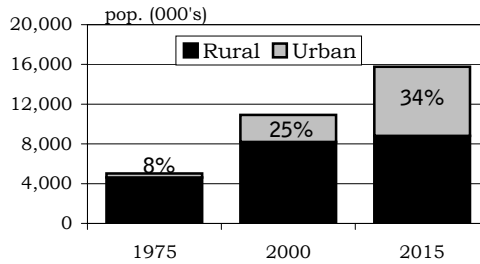
2000 Population	10.9 m billion
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.6%
GDP (2000)	\$9.4 billion
GDP per capita	\$860
GDP growth	3.0%
GNIPer capita (2000)	\$170
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	5.9 m billion



## Urban Profile

### Urban Population

2,723,000  
lived in  
urban areas  
in 2000.



Annual Growth  
Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 6.3%  
Rural 0.5%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	2

### Urban Migration Trends

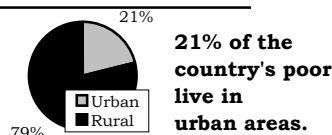
Malawi has four major urban centers of which Mzuzu and Lilongwe are growing the fastest – 95 and 97% population increases respectively between 1987-1998. Behind those, Blantyre City and Zomba grew at rates of 44 and 48% during the same period.

### Urban Poverty

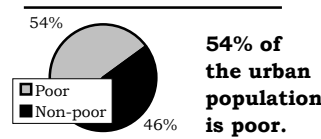
1,470,420  
urban dwellers  
were below the  
poverty line.

(based on national data)

#### POVERTY IN MALAWI



#### URBAN POVERTY



#### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation	7.4
Urban	13.0
Rural	6.6

### Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1998)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	37%	87%
Industrial	29%	5%
Services	34%	8%

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation \*

**UNEMPLOYMENT.** 30,000-35,000 jobs are created each year for roughly 200,000 job seekers. According to one local official, "Urban unemployment causes poverty, and because of such poverty, people are not capable of paying for services such as health and education."

### Decentralization

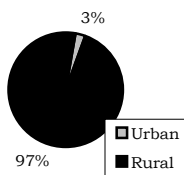
Sample Urban Area: Lilongwe, pop. 440,471 (2000)

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <b>none</b> of local tax levels	Able to choose <b>some</b> contractors for projects
Able to set <b>some</b> of user charges	Funds transfer <b>is not</b> known in advance
Able to borrow <b>none</b> of funds	Central government <b>can</b> remove local govt. officials

### Infrastructure & Basic Services

136,150  
urban dwellers  
lack water supply.

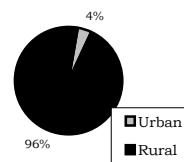


3% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

#### Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	136	5%
Rural	4,593	56%
Total	4,729	43%

108,920  
urban dwellers  
lack sanitation coverage.



4% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

#### Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	109	4%
Rural	2,461	30%
Total	2,570	24%

#### First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

### Health

Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)

Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	252.2	*	249.1	239.7
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	12.5%	*	7.4%	7.7%

### Crime

In recent years, Malawi crime statistics have been on the rise. In urban settings, there are escalating cases of armed robberies in offices and homes and steep increases in car thefts. Crime by gangs operating in both urban and rural areas is of specific concern. The rise of crime is partially attributed to an ill equipped police force of 5,000 officers to safeguard an estimated 11 million people, compounded by increasing numbers of illegal immigrants who collude with Malawi citizens.