



# THE SEVEN KEYS IN LILONGWE

# INTRODUCTION: THE UCLG COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND THE SEVEN KEYS

The City of Lilongwe's Seven Keys workshop was hosted on 15 December 2022, through a cooperation partnership between the UCLG Committee on Culture, Nhimbe Trust, Lilongwe City Assembly and Music Crossroads Malawi. The workshop approach designed by UCLG Committee on Culture for cities, local and regional governments all around the world, seeks to integrate the cultural dimension in the localisation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The process works with local development challenges faced by a municipality linking it to their cultural assets, activities, and policies with the lens of the document Culture in the SDGs: A guide for local action (UCLG, 2018). The "Seven Keys" represent concrete commitments that local actors make to localize SDGs through culture policymaking based on their specific conditions.

The UCLG Committee on Culture is a unique global platform of more than 830 cities, organisations and networks to cooperate and promote the role of "Culture in Sustainable Cities". Its mission is "to promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development through the international dissemination and the local implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture", and to foster and make more explicit the relation between local cultural policies and sustainable development.

# CONTEXT:

## MAPPING THE CITY OF LILONGWE THROUGH THE LENS OF DEVELOPMENT

Through an administrative decision by the British colonial empire, the City of Lilongwe acquired the capital city status of Malawi in 1975, taking over from the town of Zomba. The city's core identity; in name, strategic focus, operational prioritisation and project framing is informed by its unique proximity to the 200 km Lilongwe River that cuts across the 474 km<sup>2</sup> coverage of the city, from the west to the east. Emphasis on the river and the river bank protection for the maintenance of Garden City stature has defined the City's environmental focus, which has a bias towards ecological protection, green space expansion and aesthetic enhancement. This emphasis has found articulation in [the City's 2024/5 Strategic Plan](#) which is premised on a vision of realising a "future Lilongwe that is clean, green and prosperous."<sup>1</sup> One of the ten key strategic objectives of the plan states that the city will "expand green spaces by 300 hectares and protect the city's environment."<sup>2</sup> Corresponding project plans in the realisation of this strategic objective have already been conceptualised within the framing of showcasing the city's natural and environmental endowments. These projects include a city garden, an ecological corridor and a city park, all of which are awaiting implementation and resourcing.

Beyond the environmental focus, the City of Lilongwe's development is also predicated on its capital status, which then shapes positionality prowess within the economic value chains of production, processing, distribution, trade facilitation and waste management. Consequent to this positionality has been the emergence of rapid urbanisation and accelerated international migration. Both have increased the city's population to over a million residents, on an exponential growth rate that is estimated to be 4% annually.<sup>3</sup> While population growth has had the benefits of asserting the cosmopolitan status of the city through an evidently rich cultural diversity that cuts across ethnicity, language, race and multiple nationalities, the city's governance structures and framings have limited capacity and resourcing for service delivery. In data presented in the city's 2024/5 strategic plan, 76% of Lilongwe's population is resident in informal settlements.<sup>4</sup> These have mushroomed due to limited housing, increasing sanitation, water and waste management demands. Although the city has a service-based mission of 'tirelessly serving all citizens' through improving efficiencies in finance, management and service delivery,<sup>5</sup> the straining of the city's current resources is evident. Health and well-being have encountered the most devastating effects due to an increase in drug abuse, mental health deterioration and the rapid spread of communicable and bacterial diseases, particularly in the informal settlements.

Key to further understanding the development context of Lilongwe is the critical consideration of infrastructural development. One of the core characteristic features of capital cities that were inherited from colonial empires is unique architecture and architectural design that is

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1 See City of Lilongwe Strategic Plan 2020/1 to 2024/5.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

emblematic of the depth of colonial power, influence and grandiosity. Although positioned as a national colonial administrative wing of the British empire, the City of Lilongwe seemingly was disadvantaged in infrastructural development and stature. Post-colonial infrastructural development, encompassing present day development, is being driven and accelerated by cooperation partnerships between the government of Malawi and Asia counterparts, China and Japan. The insertion and assertion of Asian identity (mainly that of the Chinese) in architectural designs has translated buildings into spaces of identity contestation, with the locals' general impression being that their identity is not represented in infrastructural developments. Overall, projects that have emerged from international cooperation partnerships that have benefited the City of Lilongwe include the construction of roads, hotels, the parliament building and the city's airport.

Regarding participation in development networks, for knowledge exchange and capacity enhancement, the City of Lilongwe is, by association to Malawi Local Governments Association, a member of United Cities and Local Governments Africa (UCLG-A). The city has had both political (headed by the Mayor) and administrative (headed by the Chief Executive Officer) representation in development forums such as Africities Summits and World Urban Forums.

## THE CITY OF LILONGWE'S ENGAGEMENT WITH CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL (CULTURAL) COOPERATION

Malawi has a National Cultural Policy that was adopted in 2016. Its policy goal is to “identify, preserve, protect and promote Malawian arts and culture for national identity, unity in diversity, posterity and sustainable socio-economic development.”<sup>6</sup> However, the City of Lilongwe is yet to take strides to localise the policy and contribute to its implementation. In the absence of a dedicated committee, department or desk that is tasked with arts, culture and heritage promotion, programming has been on an ad hoc basis. The city’s engagement with artists and cultural professionals has predominantly been within the framework of seeking entertainment for commemorative and celebratory events. Independent initiatives such as festivals and concerts hosted in the city have primarily been held at golf clubs, due to the unavailability of city-owned public spaces that can be accessed for such programming. City authorities have attributed the challenge of space unavailability to multiple land ownership systems. Most of the land in the city is privately and nationally owned. Although the city approves the development plans of this land, it is legally unable to conceptually define how the land should be developed and by whom the spaces created should be accessed. Driven by the profitability of housing and commercial business structures, privately driven land development has had a bias towards these, at the expense of the development of public (cultural) spaces. While the City of Lilongwe houses cultural spaces of historic and heritage significance, these spaces are owned by the national government through various relevant ministries, and not by the city. Ownership limitations translate to the city, yet again, lacking the authority to catalyse accessibility and usage of these spaces, for arts, culture and heritage promotion. Spaces that are within the absolute control of the city, however, remain under-utilised because they already have been earmarked for big development projects such as parks, a city garden and an ecological corridor, that are yet to be implemented. Concomitantly, the allocation of city-owned spaces has privileged commercial informal businesses, mainly those run by (street) vendors.

In relation to knowledge sharing, international cultural exchange programmes and cultural partnerships for joint project implementation, the City of Lilongwe has benefited tremendously from city twinning partnerships with Glasgow (Scotland), Nanning (China) and Lusaka (Zambia). Although these partnerships are currently dormant and require energising, they bear the potential to benefit the city, particularly when framed within the dictates of the culture-development nexus.

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<sup>6</sup> See Malawi National Cultural Policy 2016.

# DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKSHOP **METHODOLOGY AND SUMMATIVE OUTLINE OF THE SESSIONS**

The workshop's pedagogical approach was designed by the UCLG Committee on Culture. It included a generous mix of facilitated open discussions and presentation sessions by the facilitator, breakaway sessions for group work and feedback sessions by representatives of the smaller groups. In attendance at the workshop were 26 participants representing Lilongwe City Council (both the political and administrative wing), the Malawi Local Governments Association, the national Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Wildlife, the UNESCO National Commission, the media (public and private) and civil society organisations.<sup>7</sup>

In a facilitated discussion in which participants responded to posed questions on SDGs familiarity, they demonstrated high levels of SDGs awareness, expressing that they have benefited immensely from SDGs education programmes piloted by UN agencies such as UNESCO and UN Women. Directorate representatives from the City Council also took the opportunity to share that their approach to SDGs implementation has taken a two-dimension approach: the first being the localisation of the Malawi Agenda 2063, which is in alignment to SDGs, and the second being the decentralisation of SDGs implementation, which takes the form of directorates curating projects based on the identification of SDGs that fall within the ambit of their policy and operational mandate. The decentralisation approach, in its own right, was projected as being illustrative of the city's success in the implementation of SDGs 11, 16 and 17. Another success story that was tabled was that of the formulation of a City Gender Policy, in alignment with SDG 5.

## **LOCAL CHALLENGES**

In the second session, workshop participants were tasked to map local development challenges.<sup>8</sup> A plethora of challenges were identified and can best be clustered under broad categories of governance, public engagement, service delivery, behavioural challenges, monitoring mechanisms, spaces and SDGs implementation. On governance, the general discussion revolved around lack of political will by governance structures, which then impacts the implementation of development strategies. It was posited that by extension, this occurrence makes development susceptible to donor influence and agenda setting. Participants conceded, however, that their problematisation of collective political will is interlinked with recognition of individual leaders whose commitment to the city's development has necessitated the successful conceptualisation and implementation of several development projects. A caution was given that this 'individual ownership' of projects should be defied rather than normalised, to guarantee continuity as well as cooperation among and within city directorates. A suggestion was tabled that the City Assembly should

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7 See annex 4  
8 See annex 2.

consider implementing robust monitoring mechanisms that will ensure accountability as well as quality and efficiency control. On matters of citizen engagement, it was expressed that the assertion of the role of citizens as co-creators of the city is significantly constrained by the city's information dissemination strategies. In practice, these translate to poor packaging of information as well as elite messaging that makes information inaccessible to and incomprehensible by the public. Inextricably linked to information dissemination concerns was the observation that lack of SDGs awareness within the city is attributable to the city authorities' lack of independent initiative to advance civic education beyond awareness programmes that are piloted by various UN agencies. Packaging of information on SDGs by thematic focus rather than the broad focus covering all the 17 goals, was proffered as a possible solution.

Although Lilongwe City Council has a strategic objective that seeks to develop programs that serve 10000 youths per year by 2024/5, these programmes are yet to gain visibility as evidenced by participants' firm conviction that rampant drug usage is consequent to the absence of development priorities that are youth-focused.

On service delivery as situated within the challenge of uncontrolled population growth, exchanges oscillated between poor sanitation, the proliferation of unhealthy hygiene practices and the environmental degradation that is caused by the continued use of unsustainable energy sources such as charcoal. In exploring the transversal environmental logic of the city's development priorities, participants considered the implication of this logic to public space availability and accessibility. There was consensus, consequent to a vibrant debate, that public spaces should also be considered within the mode of reasoning of artistic expressions and not exclusively within the rationale of green space expansion, as has been the tradition in council's strategic planning.

## **CULTURAL MAPPING**

In a practical exercise of mapping cultural assets that potentially can be utilised in solving the identified development challenges, participants mapped indigenous games, spaces of learning and information exchange, monuments, traditional dances, public (cultural) spaces, cultural icons and individual artists, local cuisines, indigenous languages, historic buildings and architectural designs, governance approaches and the regional stature of the city.<sup>9</sup>

Two approaches were taken in an exercise of illustrating how development challenges can be matched with cultural actions. In the first, a summative outline of the Seven Keys experience of the City of Bulawayo was shared, from the standpoint of governance, development prioritisation and strategic governance milestones that potentially can emerge from engaging in Seven Keys development and implementation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of:

- Establishing or identifying an already existing structure that can facilitate Seven Keys follow-up, particularly as this relates to idea refinement, implementation and monitoring.

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<sup>9</sup> See annex 3.

- Creating Seven Keys or actions that are feasible and can be supported by already existing city strategies and budgets.
- Considering city council bureaucracy, governance structures and decision-making processes in the development of the Seven Keys, to ensure that implementation of actions is not constrained / made impossible by structural and administrative features.

In the second approach, there was a presentation of good practices drawn from innovative city actions that have been profiled by UCLG in the **database of good practices "OBS"**. The selection of actions to present to workshop participants was based on the alignment of those actions to the city's own development aspirations. Profiled actions from which the city could immediately draw inspiration were from:

- **Pekalongan, Indonesia** (thematic focus: industry development and promotion).
- **Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso** (thematic focus: cultural infrastructure).
- **Talca, Chile** (thematic focus: food festivals).
- **Multiple cities** (thematic focus: gender).
- **Hannover, Germany** (thematic focus: city twinning partnerships).
- **Athens, Greece** (thematic focus: reporting and policy framings).

For a direct application of knowledge acquired from the development of the sessions, participants were tasked to select a group that best represented their professional mandate and strategic interests. The four options were cluster categories of: (i) health, social affairs, and education; (ii) finance and economic development; (iii) infrastructure and utilities, (iv) governance. Each group had at least one representative from the City Council. In an exploration of cultural policies and actions that can be adopted at the local level to achieve the SDGs, each group designed 2 actions which then were presented to the broader collective for discussion, merging where possible, and adoption. Seven Keys / local actions for the City of Lilongwe were then mapped.

In closing, a post-workshop roadmap was considered. It was agreed that the City's Seven Keys Report (this report) will be presented to full council, for feedback and adoption, as guided by the City's Acting Chief Executive Officer and with the assistance of selected non-council workshop participants. Subsequent to this presentation would be the identification / creation of specialised committees that can be tasked with the implementation of the Seven keys as well as the establishment of strategic partnerships.



# THE SEVEN KEYS IN LILONGWE

The following actions were developed by participants of the Seven Keys workshop in the City of Lilongwe, Malawi. Approaches taken in the development of the seven keys were:

- **NEW** idea development
- **INNOVATING** around an already existing initiative
- **RE-ENERGIZING** already approved concepts, for accelerated implementation



## 1 INNOVATING

### FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES

INTRODUCE A BY-LAW THAT WILL REGULATE THE COMMERCIAL FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED IN MALAWI, TO SUPPORT PRODUCTION, TRADE, AND DISTRIBUTION (AS A MEASURE OF LOCALISING THE NATIONAL BUY MALAWI STRATEGY)

- THE BY-LAW WILL HAVE A PROVISION OF A % MANDATORY QUOTA SYSTEM FOR LOCAL GOODS THAT SHOULD BE SOLD OR TRADED IN BY BUSINESSES OPERATING IN LILONGWE

[SDGS 1, 8, 9, 11, 17]



## 4 INNOVATING

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

IN PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES THAT INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO TOWN HALL MEETINGS:

- USE CREATIVES AND CREATIVE EXPRESSIONS TO PROMOTE AND ENHANCE CIVIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE CITY ASSEMBLY, AS A MEANS OF DECONSTRUCTING THE ELITE PACKAGING AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON POLICIES, DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND SERVICE DELIVERY ACTIONS
- PROVIDE INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR ARTISTS, CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS, AND CREATIVE CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS BY EMPLOYING THEM TO PACKAGE AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION THROUGH CREATIVE MEANS.

[SDGS 8, 11]



## 2 RE-ENERGIZING

### ECOLOGICAL PRESERVATION

ENHANCE THE CITY'S ECOLOGICAL CORRIDOR PLAN AND ACCELERATE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- CORE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE PLAN SHOULD BE THE PLANTING OF TREES ALONG RIVERBANKS, SUSTAINABLE IRRIGATION, THE FORMULATION OF A CITY POLICY ON RIVER PROTECTION, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SMALL BUSINESSES, THE AVAILING OF COMMERCIAL TRADE SPACE ALONG THE CORRIDOR TO ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS BUSINESSES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CITY COMMEMORATIVE EVENT TO BE NAMED "GREEN LIFE AND CLIMATE DAY"

[SDGS 8, 11, 12, 13, 17]



## 5 NEW

### HEALTH AND WELLNESS

FORMULATE A HEALTH AND WELLNESS POLICY FOR THE CITY OF LILONGWE TO ASSERT HEALTH AND WELLNESS AS A TRANSVERSAL PRIORITY THAT SHOULD FIND APPLICATION IN ALL CITY PROGRAMMING AND STRATEGIES

- CORE FEATURES OF THE POLICY: PROMOTION OF SPORTING AND FITNESS PROGRAMMES, MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS, DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ADVOCACY, AND THE CREATION OF A WELLNESS DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CITY

[SDGS 3, 11, 16, 17]



## 3 INNOVATING

### PUBLIC SPACES

DEVELOP A PUBLIC SPACES CITY STRATEGY FOCUSING EXCLUSIVELY ON THE CONSTRUCTION, DEVELOPMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC SPACES THAT CAN BE UTILISED FOR THE PRODUCTION, PACKAGING AND COMMERCIAL FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES

- GIVE CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES (INCLUDING CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS) A COMPETITIVE COMMERCIAL EDGE BY PROVIDING INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES
- CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND EMPLOYABILITY OF CITIZENS THROUGH INFRASTRUCTURAL FACILITIES

[SDGS 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17]



## 6 NEW

### CULTURAL ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

CREATE OR PROMOTE CITY FESTIVALS THAT WILL UTILISE THE CITY'S PUBLIC SPACES IN THE PROMOTION, SHOWCASING AND CELEBRATION OF THE CITY'S CULTURAL DIVERSITY THAT IS REFLECTED IN CUISINES, MUSIC, DANCE, AND TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE.

[SDGS 8, 11, 12, 16, 17]



## 7 INNOVATING

### CULTURAL DIVERSITY

HAVE A CULTURAL DIVERSITY DAY IN THE CITY AS A MEANS OF DE-PRIVATISING CULTURE DAY OBSERVANCE AND CELEBRATIONS

- INCLUDE THE PUBLIC IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE CITY'S CULTURE THROUGH SPORTS (WITH AN EMPHASIS ON INDIGENOUS GAMES), ARTISTIC EXPRESSIONS, LOCAL LANGUAGES AND LOCAL CUISINES
- PROVIDE INCOME GENERATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROFESSIONALS AND SMALL BUSINESSES THROUGH CULTURE PROMOTION

[SDGS 4, 8, 11, 12, 17]

# CREDITS

## THE ORGANISERS

**United Cities and Local Governments - UCLG: United Cities and Local Governments** – **UCLG** is the global network which represents and defends the interests of local governments on the world stage. Headquartered in Barcelona, the mission of UCLG is “to be the united voice and world advocate of democratic local self- government, promoting its values, objectives and interests, through cooperation between local governments, and within the wider international community”. Since its creation in May 2004 as an inheritor of the century-old International Municipal Movement, more than 240,000 towns, cities, regions and metropolises, and more than 175 local and regional government associations have joined this global network.

**UCLG Committee on Culture:** The **UCLG Committee on Culture** is a unique global platform of more than 830 cities, organisations, and networks to cooperate and promote the role of “Culture in Sustainable Cities”. The mission of the UCLG Committee on Culture is “to promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development through the international dissemination and the local implementation of Agenda 21 for Culture”.

**Lilongwe City Council:** Lilongwe, which derives its name from the river that dissects the city from west to east, is the capital city of Malawi and has been the seat of government since 1975, following the move of the Capital from Zomba. Lilongwe has developed from a small settlement on the banks of the Lilongwe River to become Malawi’s largest city with over 1 million residents. It is a cosmopolitan city with inhabitants from all over Malawi, Africa and the rest of the world who have made Lilongwe their home. In addition to being the centre of Government administration, Lilongwe is important for industry, distribution, services, and trade. It is also the gateway to Malawi at the intersection of road, rail and air connections to the region.

**Nhimbe Trust** is a non-profit non-governmental organisation working at the intersection of culture and development to foster political, social, and economic justice. Through research and advocacy that engages regional and international human rights instruments, the organisation advocates for the establishment, implementation and review of policies, administrative measures, constitutional provisions and legislative frameworks that implicitly or explicitly have a bearing on the exercise and enjoyment of cultural rights and their concomitant leverage rights. Nhimbe also plays an active role in the implementation and monitoring of the implementation of SDGs, through thought leadership, policy advocacy, legislation review, formulation of research methodologies, data gathering, trainings and participation in consultative policy making processes.

**Music Crossroads Malawi (MCM)** is a registered non-profit Non - Governmental Organization (NGO) since 2007 under the Trustees Incorporation Act. Music Crossroads (MC) is a unique youth empowerment initiative through music and other creative arts. The MC Programme, through the music academy, festivals, competitions, outreach, research, and daily training sessions now reaches over 5,000 musicians aged 6-35 and over 2,000,000 audiences both directly and indirectly throughout the country and beyond. The organisation's strategy encompasses annual festivals/workshops/competitions at local, national, and international levels plus daily music and dance training and practices at its Training Centre in Lilongwe, promoting musical creation and performance in all music styles, traditional to contemporary, as well as life skills training where gender issues, sex and HIV/AIDS are discussed in an open ambience. Arts entrepreneurship through the Music Business school has also been entrenched within its programmes. Music Crossroads enrolls over 200 students annually for its various courses and reaches out directly to over 1000 participants and students for its special outreach courses annually at its base in Lilongwe.

**The facilitator:** Lisa Sidambe is a researcher, policy advocate and development practitioner with an interest in areas that include artistic freedom, democratisation practices, decent work, armed conflict patterns and fair international cooperation. She is a Mandela Rhodes Scholar, a Canon Collins Scholar, a Beit Scholar, and an international Sir John Monash Medallist who holds an Honours in Philosophy and International Studies from Monash University, an MA in Conflict, Development and Security from the University of Leeds and a European Diploma in Cultural Project Management from Association Marcel Hicter. She currently is studying towards a PhD in Political Studies at the University of Johannesburg, exploring armed non-state actor consciousness in preparation for conflict.





# ANNEX 1: CITY OF LILONGWE DIRECTORATES

## **ADMINISTRATION**

- Overall administration support
- Procurement
- ICT
- Public relations

## **COMMERCE AND TRADE**

- Trade and industry
- Business licencing

## **ENGINEERING**

- Engineering services
- Buildings, roads, street lighting
- Mechanical and sewage services

## **PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

- Orderly and sustainable physical urban development
- Town planning and urban development

## **EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

- Primary schools management
- Education quality and relevance
- Education access and equity
- Management and governance

## **PARKS AND CREATION**

- City beautification
- Landscaping
- Parks development and management
- Nursery production
- Environmental protection and enhancement

## **HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**

- Preventive health
- Waste management
- Public health promotion

## **FINANCE**

- Financial management

## ANNEX 2: LOCAL CHALLENGES

Participants identified and mapped the following challenges, as per their relationship to SDGs.

Imbalanced power dynamics leading to agenda setting by donors and external development partners: **SDG 17**

Lack of political will to implement development strategies: **SDG 16**

Limited to no cooperation among departments and within departments and among all the structures of the City Assembly: **SDG 17**

Individual ownership of development projects: **SDGs 16, 17**

Ineffective public engagement and citizen participation in development strategies, project implementation and policy making processes: **SDGs 16, 17**

Inefficiencies in service delivery (sanitation, hygiene): **SDGs 3, 6**

Uncontrolled population growth and rapid urbanisation: **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11**

Absence of development monitoring mechanisms that ensure quality and efficiency control: **SDG 16**

Inadequate, under-utilised and inaccessible public spaces: **SDGs 9, 11, 17**

Structural, governance and administrative support for SDGs implementation: **SDG 16, 17**

Lack of youth-focused development (leading mainly to drug abuse): **SDGs 3, 4, 5, 8, 10**

Deforestation due to uncontrolled charcoal usage: **SDGs 7, 12, 13**

Limited capacity to enforce by-laws: **SDG 16**

# ANNEX 3: CULTURAL MAPPING

The workshop participants identified the following elements and aspects considered as “cultural” (in a broad sense) in the territory of Lilongwe:

**INDIGENOUS GAMES:** BAWO, NTCHUWA

**TOURISM ATTRACTIONS:** KAMUZU  
MAUSOLEUM, NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK,  
MARTYRS TOWER

**TRADITIONAL DANCES:** GULE WANKULU,  
PERFORMANCE GROUPS

**PUBLIC SPACES:** SHOPPING MALLS,  
BOTANIC GARDENS, MALAWI SQUARE, EDEN  
PARK, COMMUNITY GROUNDS

**CULTURAL SPACES:** LILONGWE SANCTUARY,  
CURIOS MARKET, KUMBALI VILLAGE,  
CHINGALIRE VILLAGE, FOUR SEASONS,  
WILDLIFE CENTRE

**CULTURAL ICONS / INDIVIDUAL ARTISTS:**  
ALPHONSO, MANKHAMBA, LAWI, DR.  
MPOTA NDEVU, FAITH MUSSAH, JAUTA,  
KELL KAY, SKEFFA CHIMOTA, BEU MICHAEL,  
SIMOULAND KEADALL

**LOCAL CUISINES:** ZITUMBUWA, THOBWA,  
ZIGEGE, CHIMANGA CHOOTCHA

**LANGUAGE:** CHICHEWA

**GOVERNANCE:** TOWN HALL MEETINGS,  
POLICY CONSULTATIONS

**REGIONAL STATURE:** HOSTING OF THE  
REGIONAL 5 YOUTH GAMES (A COMPETITIVE  
REGIONAL SPORTING EVENT FOR 10  
SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES)

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHITECTURAL  
DESIGNS:** LILONGWE TOWN HALL, LILONGWE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL, RESERVE BANK,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDING

**SPACES OF LEARNING AND INFORMATION  
EXCHANGE:** SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES

# ANNEX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

## LILONGWE CITY COUNCIL

**Councillor Richard Banda**, His Worship, the Mayor of the City of Lilongwe  
**Vitto Mulula**, Acting Chief Executive Officer  
**Mussa Mwale**, Director of Administration  
**Julius Tsogolani**, Director of Engineering  
**Gensher M'bwabwa**, Director of Commerce and Trade  
**Alick Chirombo**, Director of Human Resource Management  
**Allan Kwanjana**, Director of Parks and Creation  
**Jane Mtawali**, Deputy Director of Finance  
**Wilson Banda**, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer  
**Juliana Chipeta**, Principal National Aids Coordinator  
**Tamara Chafunya**, Public Relations Officer  
**Chrissy Fodife**, Desk Officer, Primary Education  
**Winnie Msusa**, Administration support  
**Linda Luhanga**, Administration support, Office of the CEO

## MALAWI LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION

**Elizabeth Banda**, Gender portfolio  
**Ruth Matumbi**, Climate portfolio  
**Jacqueline Maele**, Decentralisation portfolio

## UNESCO

**Christopher Magomela**, Assistant Executive Secretary (Culture), Malawi UNESCO  
National Commission

## MEDIA (NATIONAL AND PRIVATE)

**Chifundo Phiri**, Multimedia producer  
**Charles Wahara**, Senior Producer, Malawi Broadcasting Corporation  
**Steven Pembamoyo**, Media reporter  
**Jecina Chikwelete**, Media reporter  
**Deogratas M'mana**, Head of Editorial, Times Group



## **CIVIL SOCIETY REPRESENTATIVES**

**Gayighayi Mathews Mfuné**, Director, Music Crossroads Malawi

**Azaius Mkandawire**, Copyright Society of Malawi

## **MINISTRY OF TOURISM**

**Morton Sibale**, Director of Tourism

## **ADMINISTRATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT**

**Gift Kumdana**

**William Sibale**

**Angella Zulanga**

## **FACILITATORS**

**Lisa Sidambe**

**Melody Zambuko (Co-Facilitator)**



# SEVEN KEYS WORKSHOP



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**Lilongwe City Council**  
**Vitto Mulula**, City Council  
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