



Government of the Republic of Malawi
SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM -1 (SVTP-1)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR
PHASE 1 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN CANAL FROM INTAKE TO LENGWE
NATIONAL PARK



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Government of Malawi (GoM) is implementing the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP), with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the African Water Facility/ African Development Bank (AWF/AfDB). The project is aimed at developing large-scale irrigated agriculture in the Lower Shire Valley (on the west bank of the Shire River) within the administrative districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. As part of the SVTP, main irrigation canals are planned to be constructed, to enable the conveyance of irrigation water, from the Shire River to targeted farming areas within the two districts.

Construction of the irrigation canals will affect some private land and property. Hence, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to outline steps and arrangements for compensating Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and ensuring restoration and enhancement of their livelihoods.

THE PROJECT

The Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP) will include the development of irrigation on an estimated 43,400 hectares (ha) of land, of which some 22,300ha will be utilised in the first phase and 21,100ha in the second phase of the project. The SVTP phase 1 will involve the construction of a main irrigation canal, for a distance of 33.7km and two branches of the main canal, covering 18.4km and 10.6km respectively. Construction of these main canals, together with other complementary infrastructure, will enable irrigation of the following areas in Chikwawa District:

- a. The existing 9,995ha Illovo's Nchalo Estate;
- b. The existing 2,180ha cane out-grower scheme at Kasinthula and Phata as well as Sande Ranch;
- c. 5,705ha of new land in the vicinity of Kasinthula and;
- d. 4,420ha of new land in the Mthumba Valley; and between Mwanza River and Lengwe National Park

The current plan is to commence with the construction of the main canals under the SVTP phase 1. The construction works will include the canals running from the intake at the right bank of the head-pond of the Kapichira hydro-power dam, all the way to Lengwe National Park. Areas to be affected by construction of the SVTP-1 main canals include 29 villages in Traditional Authorities of Chapananga, Kasisi, Katunga, Lundu, and Maseya in Chikwawa District. The proposed main canal construction will have impacts of resettlement and loss of livelihoods on the communities that are residing or doing their businesses within the 60m way leave of the proposed canals.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The relevant national legislation reviewed for this RAP includes the Constitution of the Republic of Malawi, the Lands Acquisition Act and the Land Act. The newly passed land-related Acts (the Land Act, Customary Land Act, the Physical Planning Act; and the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act) have also been reviewed. In addition, relevant national policies and documents (including The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III and the

Malawi National Land Policy) were reviewed. The development of this RAP has also considered the international best practice, notably the African Development Bank's (AfDB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the environmental and social policy and safeguards requirements of the World Bank (OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement). The national and international legislation and policies have been reconciled to ensure the PAPs are adequately compensated and that they are better off after compensation than before.

SCOPE AND AIM OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The construction activities for the proposed main canals under SVTP-1 are anticipated to cause some loss of land and immovable assets, as well as some physical displacement of residential and other structures in the project areas. Therefore, to minimise the social impacts, loss of property and loss of livelihoods associated with the project, the GoM through the SVTP has procured the services of Water, Waste and Environment Consultants (WWEC) to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which details steps for ensuring minimization of impacts of physical and economic displacement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the project locations.

The RAP presents a strategic and methodical process to ensure that there is appropriate compensation upon land acquisition, relocation, loss of assets and impact on livelihood in the project areas. The specific activities for the RAP include determination of the physical limits, relevant issues and time frame for the RAP, information on the existing environment and methods of survey/ data collection to establish number of PAPs; a list of PAPs and affected property; methods for the assessment and valuation of property; compensation amounts and analysis of the findings; and consultations with the affected communities and other interested stakeholders such as the Chikwawa District government offices.

This RAP also includes information on the PAPs in the proposed project sites for the main canal construction. It includes potential negative and positive impacts likely to be generated from the sub-project activities, options and alternatives to avoid, minimize or mitigate the negative impacts and an Entitlement Matrix to facilitate adequate and appropriate compensations to the PAPs. Implementing modalities for the RAP include guidance on activities that must be completed prior to commencement of compensation payments, prior to commencement of any civil works and before completion of all the project activities; to safeguard PAPs interests and livelihoods. A Grievance Redress Mechanism, that aims to use the existing traditional structures and that facilitates grievance resolution at higher levels (including the court of law, where necessary), has been drawn up.

The implementing agency for the project will be the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, through the Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP) Implementation Unit. The implementing agency will be responsible for the entire project; being in charge of all the activities, including those related to compensation payment and grievance redress.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY TO THE RAP PREPARATION

Field investigations, public consultations and household surveys, were carried out from 14th to 25th May 2018, to collect both primary and secondary data. Follow-up field investigations were also conducted to investigate and address specific issues identified during the initial field investigations.

The width of the main canal, for the SVIP, is based on the lined canal design, which, according to the interim report, is 23.10 meters for the actual canal and 40-45 meters overall, including the maintenance road.

The field investigations focused on the identification of parcels of land and property, to be affected by the project, within the 60-metre wayleave (which includes the maintenance road) of the irrigation canal. The affected land and property were identified and their positions and sizes established using cadastral maps, the GPS and measuring tapes. Data collected from the investigations includes:

- a) Property sizes, location, ownership, construction materials for structures, current use and condition etc.;
- b) Number and sizes of trees to be affected by the project, including types (whether indigenous or exotic; or fruit or not); and
- c) Type of crops likely to be affected by the project

Accompanying the field investigation exercise was the valuation of all the affected property within the canal corridor whereby various gazetted rates were used to determine estimates of the economic loss, in light of the affected property. The rates that are used were adapted from the Department of Horticulture for fruit trees; Forestry Department for other trees, Department of lands for land values; while those for structures were developed by the consultant, in consultation with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.

Public consultations and baseline household socio-economic surveys (targeting 366 households) were also conducted. Public consultations included Focus Group Discussions held with both PAPs and non PAPs, in locations across the 5 affected Traditional Authorities (T/As). In addition, interviews were held with government officers from Chikwawa District Council and community leaders, including those running irrigation schemes at and people at market centres among others. These activities were supplemented by continuous interactions with and involvement of the client's Project Management Team (PMT); and review of relevant literature including the Resettlement Policy Framework for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project, as well as the AfDB Safeguard Policies on involuntary resettlement.

Through the activities for preparing this RAP, a broad understanding of the proposed project (to construct the main canal) and its potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts was obtained. There has also been a broad understanding of the project area population, socio-economic and cultural profiles. All this understanding has enabled the development of this complete RAP.

BASELINE INVENTORY

The following information is based on a literature review and a socioeconomic/ household survey, focus group discussions with community members and consultations with district council officials:

- a) Chikwawa District, has a projected population of 566,283; of which 49.51% is hosted by the impacted Traditional Authorities areas;

- b) The proposed canal passes through a number of villages, with both burnt bricks and iron sheets roofed houses; and some made of mud bricks with grass thatch;
- c) The average household size is 5.1 persons and 77% are male headed households;
- d) The Mang'anja are the most dominant tribe, followed by the Sena. Chichewa, Chinyanja and Sena are the most common languages spoken in the district;
- e) About 88% of the households practice the matrilineal system of marriage (chikamwini) whereby land is acquired through marriage and a man resides in the wife's village; while the rest practice the patrilineal system (chitengwa) of marriage, where the woman follows the husband to his village;
- f) About 64% of total surveyed land is under customary ownership, 25% is under leasehold and 5% was rented. Most of the land is inherited from parents or clan;
- g) The main income/ livelihood support activity is crop production (97%) followed by livestock production at 55% of the surveyed households;
- h) Main crops grown in the project impact area are maize, sorghum, millet and beans. More than 50% of the households did not harvest enough to cover their food needs;
- i) All the households (100%) indicated that they owned at least a hoe and 20% said they owned a bicycle;
- j) There is limited access to credit and loan which affects businesses;
- k) Access to health and education services is constrained by poor and inadequate delivery systems, infrastructure and in some cases poor governance;
- l) About 95% of the households access water from a borehole, 3% get their water from communal taps and piped water, while 1 % use unprotected wells;
- m) There is a high prevalence rate of bilharzia (619 reported cases) in T/A Lundu area due to the fact that people take their baths in the sugarcane irrigation canals; less than the cases reported for the same period in T/A Maseya (30), Chapananga (188) and Kasisi (96);
- n) About 94% of the respondents use traditional pit latrines, 3% use improved pit latrines and the rest are using the ecosan toilets;
- o) The most common disease is malaria, with more than 60% saying they had been affected within the last 3 months, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhoea;
- p) About 56% of the respondents had primary education, 27% did not have any form of education and about 16% had secondary school education;
- q) Levels of education are very low, especially amongst the girls. This is attributed to the cost of education; as recorded from 56% of the respondents, distance from 9% and laziness from 12% of the respondents. Winter cropping was also reported to contribute to increased pupil absenteeism. Dropout of school girls, due to pregnancies, is common among schools close to the sugar plantations and estates; as the men there have some disposable cash to lure the girls with;
- r) Disability proportion for the surveyed households is low, with 4% of the members of the households being handicapped or chronically ill; of which 2% are blind;
- s) The main source of energy for cooking is firewood (as indicated by 98% of the households); and for lighting. Eighty-five (85) percent of the respondents of the household survey said they used torches.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

For this RAP, all PAPs including those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying are eligible for compensation or other assistance, commensurate with the

nature and extent of the impact. Identification documents (IDs), legally recognized are used to identify eligible PAPs. Alternatively, local chiefs were called to identify their subjects. This led to the development of the Entitlement Matrix for different categories of PAPs and impacts.

VALUATION AND ENTITLEMENTS

Valuation of assets in this project is based on the local laws and the African Development Bank, as well as the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policy. The Standards of the two banks on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement require that when host regulations differ from their guidelines, projects are expected to apply whichever legislation is more stringent. Where less stringent measures are appropriate, due to specific project circumstances, a detailed justification for any proposed alternatives is needed.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation and stakeholder engagement; using consultative and participatory meetings, interviews and discussions; and administration of questionnaires have been ongoing since the contract for the assignment was signed. During the socio-economic survey, census and asset inventory, over 90% of the PAPs were personally informed about the project. A detailed explanation of the project was presented and the anticipated positive and negative (adverse) impacts were extensively discussed. Generally, the communities are excited about the project as it will improve agricultural development and food security. The PAPs were informed about their rights and options. The grievance mechanism proposed to be instituted was also discussed and inputs were solicited from the stakeholders including the PAPs and it was emphasised that participation of local leaders, PAPs and the general public in disseminating information and resolving disputes will be of paramount importance.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS

The primary responsibility to address all complaints and grievances lies with project developer, the MoAIWD through the SVTP Implementation Unit. A Grievance Redress Unit (GRU), should be established within the SVTP Implementation Unit, to be responsible for operationalization of the following Grievance Redress Committees; and to provide them with specific terms of reference as well as appropriate training and resources:

- a) Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC) to operate at Group Village Headman level;
- b) Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC) to operate at Traditional Authority Level;
- c) District Grievance Redress Committee to operate at District Level; and
- d) MoAIWD (Project Management Team) to operate at National Level.

Complaints that are connected to the project shall be referred to the Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC). The GVGRC shall maintain a record/ register of all complaints/ grievances received so that these can be kept collectively in one place. At this step, all cases are to be heard by the GVGRC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner; and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. Where the matter is not resolved, the affected party will be referred to the AGRC, which will hear and provide feedback within 14 days. If the affected party is not satisfied with the ruling, they will be referred to another level of the grievance redress mechanism. If the complainant is not

satisfied with the decision made at any level, he/ she will be informed of his/ her rights to take the grievance to the court of law, which includes magistrate courts, the high and supreme courts of Malawi. However, the courts should be the last option, in view of the lengthy process that is usually involved.

RAP IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The project implementation will be coordinated by the SVTP Implementation Unit that will house experts for providing support and guidance, as well as monitor the progress and quality. The professional team will work closely with existing organizational structures at the District Council level, who are responsible for projects taking place within their jurisdiction. The RAP team will also work with the communities, local leaders, traditional authorities and government officials. It is recommended that a RAP Implementing Agency should be engaged to implement the Resettlement Action Plan. The RAP Implementation Agency would, among others, undertake the following: conducting awareness and outreach meetings, preparing monthly progress reports, identifying and appointing a RAP Payment Agent (e.g. a bank), confirming PAPs, valuation roll and compensation amounts, assisting in the Grievance Redress process and preparing the RAP completion report.

At the national and regional levels, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for provision of advice, to Chikwawa District Council and the SVTP Implementation Unit on resettlement matters; including planning, approval of sites; and providing legal advice on the same. It is recommended that at least two witness Non-Governmental Organisations should be retained to enhance transparency and trust from Project Affected Persons.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

Internal monitoring by the SVTP implementation unit will commence soon after the RAP approval. This will include recording project inputs, including readiness of the institutions such as the Grievance Committees and the Payment Agent. It would also include project outputs (e.g. number of persons affected and compensated); and the overall physical and financial progress on readiness to site handing over and commencement of construction. Internal monitoring shall be based on reviews of reports produced by the RAP Implementation Agency, supplemented by field visits to project areas, with regular updating of the RAP Database. Internal monitoring will facilitate production of fortnightly reports for use within the SVTP technical team, the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the technical design/ construction supervision consultant. The activity will continue across subsequent stages and until the end of the project or up to a desired period as necessary, based on review of progress and completion of activities.

It is essential that an independent external monitoring agency must be included to assist the SVTP technical monitoring team.

BUDGET FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The Budget estimate for the RAP Implementation is presented in total in chapter 8 of this report. Land costs are based on the provision of the entitlement matrix and the land values per hectare in the project area as well as on other recent similar projects. The quantum of affected land for each land parcel was multiplied by full (100%) value of the land per hectare

to reflect the idea that PAPs will no longer be allowed access to the way leave land and that any further access will be at their own risk, with no more compensation for any incidents that may occur. Details of the sizes of the quantum of land on the proposed canal corridor are given in the first table of chapter 8. The costs of structures represent the full replacement costs, without depreciation.

The value of natural and exotic trees was based on the rates of 2010 from the Forestry Gazette. The values of fruit trees were based on the 2010 table of values, sourced from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. The compensation rates (Annex 8) for fruit trees has considered the duration from tree transplanting to fruit bearing age. Seedlings shall be supplied besides the cash compensation for loss of fruit trees. The cost for purchase of the fruit seedlings has been included in the budget.

Disturbance allowance, levied on the total compensation amount, was taken as 20% of the value of the land lost, as provided for in the entitlement matrix in chapter 7 of this report. A shifting/ moving allowance was added to the budget to cater for those PAPs who are required to relocate from their current location due to loss of structures under the canal. A top-up of 20% on the base compensation amount payable is provided for livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable groups. A contingency of 5% of the total has been included, to accommodate cost escalations. An exchange rate of US\$ 1.00=MK 730.00 is used in the cost calculations for the total budget of MK1,219,237,102.62. (equivalent to (US1,670,187.81)

CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER MEASURES TO BE OBSERVED

The proposed canal route traverses five T/As of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya in Chikwawa District. It affects 815 households and 2 institutions. There are considerable impacts but these can be mitigated. Furthermore, there must be a prioritisation on community engagement in the RAP implementation phase, to ensure that the communities and especially the PAPs are supporting the project even during the construction phase. In general, there was no dissenting opinion about the proposed project from the affected communities. However, conducting effective engagement with the communities would inspire strong support from the people. It is also recommended that the Project should consider compensating the PAPs in a fair and timely manner, to avoid claims of undervaluation, due to delayed payment of compensation. PAPs will need to be prepared socially and economically (e.g. in financial literacy, skill and business development trainings livestock production, crop management and diversification and irrigation water management, for proper use of the compensation packages and improvement of livelihoods. It is also recommended that PAPs should be given enough time (at least a month) for relocation and operation phases.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
ADCs	Area Development Committees
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ADC	Area Development Committee
ADD	Agricultural Development Division
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGRC	Area Grievance Redress Committee Redress
AWF/AfDB	African Water Facility/ African Development Bank
BP	Bank Policy
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission in Malawi
CAVWOC	Centre for Alternatives for Victimised Women and Children
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCJP	Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace
COI	Corridor of impact
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Promotion
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DADO	District Agricultural Development Officer
DC	District Commissioner
DEC	District Executive Committee
DGRC	District Grievance Redress Committee
DoA	Director of Administration
DPD	Director of Planning and Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSIP	District Strategic Investment Plan
EPA	Extension Planning Areas
ESCOM	Electricity Supply Corporation of Malawi
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EAM	Evangelical Association of Malawi
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
FGD	Focus group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Malawi
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRMCs	Grievance Redress Mechanism Committees
GRU	Grievance Redress Unit
GVH	Group Village Head
GVGRC	Group Village Grievance Redress Committee
ha	Hectares
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ID	Identification

IVSC	International Valuation Standards Council
JCE	Junior Certificate of Education
km	Kilometres
LO	Lands Officer
m	Metres
MASEDA	Malawi Social Economic Database
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MoLHUD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate of Education
NAPHAM	National Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS in Malawi
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
OP	Operating Policy
PA	Payment Agency
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PHC	Population and Health Census
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMT	Project Management Team
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Socio-economic Profile
SIM	Surveyors Institute of Malawi
SVTP	Shire Valley Transformation Program
SVTP-1	Shire Valley Transformation Program Phase 1
SVIP	Shire Valley Irrigation Project
TA	Traditional Authority
ToR	Terms of Reference
UP	United Purpose
USD	United States Dollars
VDCs	Village Development Committees
GVGRC	Group Village Grievance Redress Committee
VH	Village Head
VSL	Village Savings Loan
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
WOLREC	Women's Legal Resource Centre
WVEC	Water Waste and Environment Consultants
YONECO	Youth Net and Counselling

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

This glossary of terms has been developed from different sources including the World Bank, the African Development Bank and some literature quoted in the reference section

- **Agriculture:** The practice of growing crops and raising of animals on land for human use
- **Agricultural land:** Any land under cultivation of crops and raising/rearing of animals
- **Annual crop:** crop that completes its life cycle, from germination to the production of seed, within one year, and then dies. Examples are Maize, ground nuts, soya beans, cotton, pigeon peas, etc.
- **Building or Structure:** refers to a dwelling unit/house or anything constructed for habitation or housing of a business enterprise or kitchen, toilet, kraal, etc.
- **Census:** A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation and for preparing and implementing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- **Compensation:** Money or payment in kind to which the people affected by the project are entitled, as decreed by government regulations or laws in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
- **Corridor of impact (COI) or way-leave:** Refers to the minimum land width required for the proposed main canals (measuring 30 metres each way from the canal centre line).
- **Customary Estate:** Under the Customary Land Act 2016, any customary land which is owned, held or occupied as private land within a traditional land management area and which is registered as private land under the Registered Land (Amendment) Act 2016.
- **Cut-off date:** According to World Bank's operational policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, this is the date that was established and on which the PAP or his asset must have been located within a direct impact zone of the Corridor/ way-leave when the census was starting. It is the date established as the deadline for entitlement to compensation for the PAP.
- **Dwelling unit:** It may be defined as any structure – permanent, semi-permanent or traditional where people live and sleep. This is irrespective of the size of the household and building. A household may contain one or several dwelling units.
 - **Permanent structure:** Dwelling units built with durable materials, a roof made of iron sheets, tiles, concrete or asbestos and walls made of burnt bricks, concrete or stones
 - **Semi-permanent structure:** Dwelling units lacking materials of a permanent structure for wall or roof. These are built with non-permanent walls such as sun-dried bricks or non-permanent roofing materials such as grass thatch
- **Dwelling (or Structure) owner:** The owner of a dwelling unit/ house or anything constructed for habitation or housing of a business enterprise
- **Eligibility:** The criteria for qualifying to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
- **Entitlement:** Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation, which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore and improve their economic and social base.
- **Expropriation:** The action of a government in taking or modifying property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty;

- **Fruit trees:** Any tree which is planted for fruit purposes are referred to as Fruit Trees
- **Perennial crops:** Any plants/ crops that live for more than two years;
- **Graveyard:** Any area designated and being used as a burial site in the community
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Complaint mechanism is a locally based formalized way through which project affected people and communities may raise their concern directly with the project when they believe the project has caused or may cause them harm. The Grievance Redress Mechanism ensures that complaints are being promptly received, assessed and resolved by those the responsible for the project, in this case the SVTP.
- **Host Community:** Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.
- **Household:** The term household refers to a group of people who reside together and share in the functions of production and consumption. It is also the smallest unit of consumption, and sometimes production.
- **Household Head:** For purposes of the census, the household head was considered to be that person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the household as the head and who is often the one who makes most decisions concerning the welfare of the members of the household. Hence the people presented in this report as household heads are those males or females who were reported as heads by members of their specific dwelling units.
- **Improvement:** In relation to any land, improvement means any work or product of work which materially adds value to the land and which is suitable to the land and consistent with the character thereof;
- **Income:** Income of the PAP shall mean the amount, prior to the cut-off date, from all occupations/ sources taken together calculated by an objective assessment;
- **Involuntary Resettlement:** Development projects result in unavoidable resettlement losses, that affected people have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere. Involuntary resettlers are thus people of all ages, outlooks and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets. African Development Bank and World Bank policies designates involuntary resettlers as requiring assistance;
- **Kraal:** a pen or other enclosure for livestock, especially cattle;
- **Land:** means the material of the earth, whatever may be the ingredients of which it is composed, whether soil, rock or other substance and includes the surface covered with water, all things growing on that surface, buildings, other things permanently affixed to the land and free or occupied space for an indefinite distance upwards as well as downwards, subject to limitations upon the airspace imposed, and rights in the use of airspace granted, by international law.
 - **Customary Land:** Land held in trust by the chief for the people
 - **Private Land:** All land which is owned, held or occupied under a freehold title, or a leasehold title and is registered as such under the Registered Land Act;"
 - **Freehold land:** Land held absolutely privately in perpetuity on which no ground rent is paid.
 - **Leasehold land:** land held privately for a term of years
 - **Public land:** land held in trust for the people of Malawi, managed by government, and includes any land held by the government or local authority and, land gazetted for national parks, forest reserves, and recreation areas, historic or cultural sites.

- **Land Acquisition:** The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of Malawi
- **Land owner:** Means holder of a parcel of land or a proprietor of land (whether private or public, according to the GoM Land Act of 2016), who is responsible for the payment of land revenue;
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Livelihood Restoration means the measures required to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. It requires that people are given the means and assistance necessary for them to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living conditions to pre-project levels. Inventory of Losses means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
- **Other trees:** natural trees and exotic trees as contained in the Forestry Gazette, Government of Malawi
- **Person:** Includes an individual, a firm, a company or an association or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not;
- **Project:** Refers to the Shire Valley Transformation Program being implemented by the Malawi Government through the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, with financial support from the African Development Bank and World Bank. It also refers to the sub-projects to be taken up under this project;
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any tenure holder, tenant, government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder (unauthorized occupant) who on account of the project has been affected from such land or other property in the affected area will be considered as a PAP;
- **Project Areas:** Areas in and adjacent to the construction areas and other areas to be modified by the project;
- **Rehabilitation:** In terms of matters of compensation for lost assets, it refers to the re-establishing of incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems.
- **Rent:** payment made in respect of use of someone' property;
- **Renter:** A person who has made payment in respect of use of someone' property
- **Replacement Cost:** Replacement cost, as a rate of compensation for lost assets, must be calculated as market value plus transaction costs. i.e. a replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/ value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/ purchase the same land or other asset;
- **Relocation:** Rebuilding housing, assets, including production land, and public infrastructure in another location;
- **Resettlement:** The entire process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by project related activities;
- **Resettlement Impacts:** The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the project and host areas;
- **Resettlement Plan:** A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation;
- **Shop:** Means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers;
- **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/ government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;

- **Temporary Impact:** Impact expected during implementation of the project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, etc. affecting land and structure or loss of access;
- **Tenant:** A person who: holds or occupies land or structure of another person (but for a special contract) and would be liable to pay rent for that land/ structure.
- **Unauthorized Occupant:** Person occupying land he does not own, for livelihood purposes, cultivation, shop or any other purposes
- **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date, with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment; in absence of formal agreement, identification through premises owner or neighbour communities would be undertaken.

Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project background and description

Agriculture is the main source of Malawi's economic activity, contributing to about 85 per cent of employment and over 80 per cent of the country's total export earnings. The Government of Malawi (GoM) is however concerned with the fact that Malawi has been heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture to achieve food security, increased income and to ensure sustainable socio-economic growth and development. This over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture has led to low agricultural production and productivity due to weather shocks and natural disasters.

In light of the negative outcomes stemming from this over reliance on rain-fed agriculture and the fact that agriculture is very vital to the nation's development, the GoM is embarking on small, medium and large-scale irrigation development, in line with the Government's overall development agenda, as stipulated in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). As part of the initiative, the GoM intends to develop irrigated agriculture in the Lower Shire Valley (on the west (right) bank of the Shire River) within the administrative districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje.

The development of irrigated agriculture in the two districts is being planned for implementation under the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP), with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the African Water Facility/ African Development Bank (AWF/AfDB).

1.2. Project objectives and components

The SVTP is being planned to lead to the development of irrigation on some 43,400 hectares(ha) of land and will be implemented in two phases, with the first phase covering 22,300ha of land, involving construction of a main irrigation canal for a distance of 33.7km and two branches of the main canal (main canal 2 covering 18.4km and main canal 3 covering 10.6km).

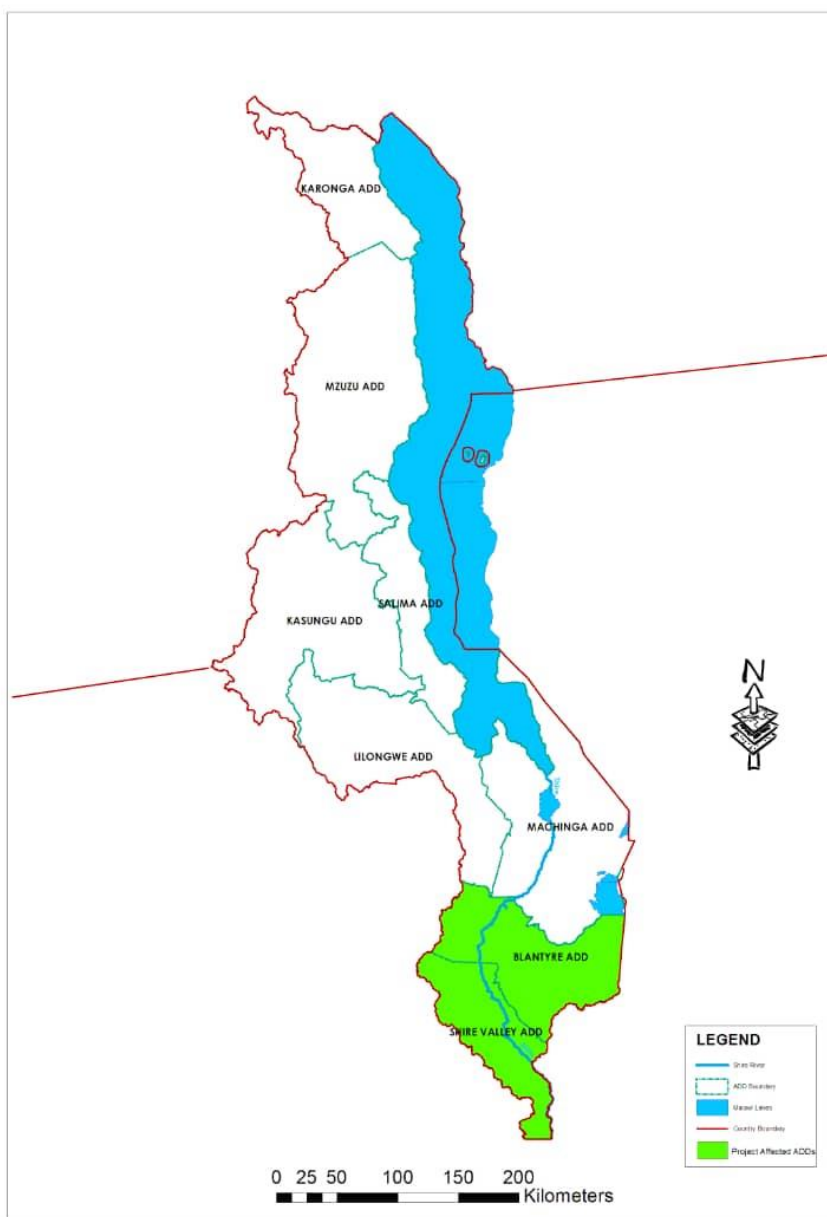
The first phase will also see the construction of other important structures which will include an intake structure, 16 lined secondary canals, 16 primary off-takes, some night storage reservoirs, siphon structures, aqueducts, dykes, drainage structures and access roads among others. It will target the district of Chikwawa and will enable irrigation of the following areas under gravity water supply system:

- a. The existing 9,995ha Illovo's Nchalo Estate;
- b. The existing 2,180ha cane out-grower scheme at Kasinthula and Patha as well as Sande Ranch;
- c. 5,705 ha of new land in the vicinity of Kasinthula to be commanded from the proposed Main Canal and;
- d. 4,420 ha of new land in the Mthumba Valley; and between the Mwanza River and Lengwe National Park, to be commanded by the first 18.4km of the proposed main canal.

The second phase of the SVTP will cover 21,100ha and will be commanded by main canal 2. Of the 21,100ha, approximately 3,580ha have already been developed by Illovo Sugar Company and Kaombe estates for irrigated sugar cane through existing pumped water supply which will be converted to a gravity supply. The remaining 17,520ha is currently under smallholder holdings and will be farmed by their organizations.

Figure 1.1 shows the location of the Shire Valley Agriculture Development Division (ADD), which will benefit from the SVTP; and figure 1.2 shows the areas that are to be impacted by the irrigation canal system, to be constructed under phase 1 of the SVTP in Chikwawa District. Construction of the main canals for phase 1 of the SVTP, from the intake to Lengwe National Park is anticipated to affect communities in 29 villages of Traditional Authorities Chapananga, Kasisi, Katunga, Lundu, and Maseya in Chikwawa District.

Figure 1.1: Map of Malawi showing location of districts to benefit from the SVTP



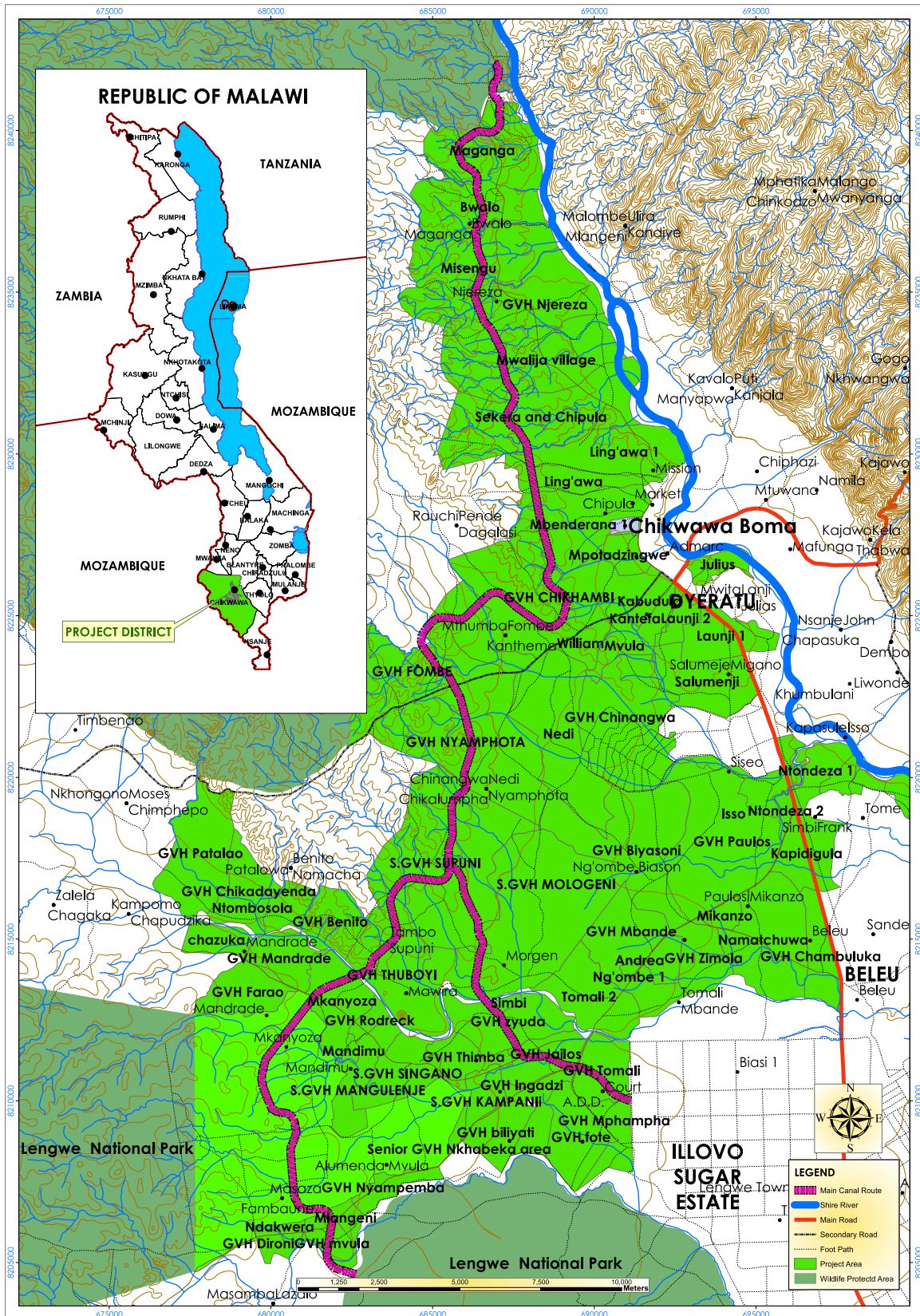


Figure 1.2: Topographical map of SVTP water canal development.

The intake structure, proposed to be located at the right bank of the head-pond of the current Kapichira hydropower dam, will have a 46.5 metres wide sill and 12 sluice gates, each of 3m width. For the main canal, main canal 1, main canal 2 and main canal 3 there will be variations in the width. This is mainly because the canal width depends on the slope that is needed for the earthworks on both sides of the canal. The width of the canals will also vary at different locations, based on the amount of water to flow in the different parts of the canals. The main canal, which will be 33.7 km long, is planned to have an actual width ranging between 40-45 metres, inclusive of the maintenance road for the canal. The main canal 2, which will start at Supuni and will run for a distance of 18.4km towards Bangula, will have a total width of 35-40 metres, inclusive of its maintenance road. The main canal 3, covering a distance of 10.6km and running from Supuni to Illovo Sugar Company's Nchalo Estate, will have a width ranging between 25-30 metres.

Apart from these permanent widths, the canals will also have an additional 10 metre width on each side, which will be temporarily required for construction. Table 1.1 depicts the width distribution for each of the proposed canals.

Table 1.1: Estimated average width of the SVTP main canal infrastructure for Phase 1

No.	Canal	Length (km)	Permanent width (m)	Temporary width for constructing canal	Total affected canal width
1	Feeder Canal (main canal)	33.7	40-45	20	60-65
2	Supuni - Bangula Canal (main canal 2)	18.4	35-40	20	55-60
3	Supuni - Illovo Canal (main canal 3)	10.6	25-30	20	45-50

For purposes of calculating compensation, an average total width of 60 meters is used for the total length of the main canals in phase 1 of the SVTP. This width of 60 meters includes 20 meters required temporarily during the construction period.

The total land area to be affected by the main infrastructure in Phase 1 of the SVTP consists of the area for the canal route plus the area required for the main branches to the irrigated areas and the night storage reservoirs. The total area to be affected by the main infrastructure of the SVTP phase 1 is 464 hectares of which 300 hectares will be required on a permanent basis and 164 ha on a temporary basis (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2: Estimated average width of the SVTP main canal infrastructure for Phase 1

No.		Feeder canal (main canal)	Supuni-Bangula Canal (main canal 2)	Supuni-Illovo Canal (main canal 3)	TOTAL
1	Length in km	33.7	18.4	10.6	62.7
2	Width required (m):				
	- permanently (m)	40	40	40	
	- temporarily (m)	20	20	20	

3	Land area required for main canal route:				376
	- permanently (ha)	135	74	42	251
	- temporarily (ha)	67	37	21	125
4	Land required for main branch canals and night storage:				88
	- permanently(ha)				49
	- temporarily(ha)				39
5	TOTAL land area affected (ha)				464 (100%)
	- permanently				300 (65%)
	- temporarily				164 (35%)

1.3. Objectives and scope of the Resettlement Action Plan

The construction activities for the proposed main canals under SVTP-1 are anticipated to cause some loss of land and immovable assets, as well as some physical displacement of residential and other structures in the project areas. Therefore, to minimise the social impacts, loss of property and loss of livelihoods associated with the project, the GoM through the SVTP Technical Team has procured the services of Water, Waste and Environment Consultants (WWEC) to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Resettlement Action Plan, for the Shire Valley Transformation Program Phase I is for the main canals section from the proposed intake to Lengwe National Park. In preparing this RAP, the consultant has considered the different tenure regimes (i.e. customary, leasehold or freehold tenures) in the area; and the different land uses (i.e. residential, business and ancillary structures such as access roads, borrow and material disposal pits, workers' camps; as well as equipment and materials staging areas etc.).

This RAP details steps to minimise impacts of physical and economic displacement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). It presents a strategic and methodical process to ensure that there is appropriate compensation upon land acquisition, relocation, loss of assets and impact on livelihood in the project areas. The RAP has been prepared by Water, Waste and Environmental Consultants (WWEC) on behalf of the project proponent; the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD); to be submitted to the African Development Bank and the World Bank; for an internal review process and approval; and to the Secretary for the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Planning, for final review and approval, before implementation of any land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, or livelihood restoration.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is consistent with the policies, laws and regulations of the Government of Malawi and the Involuntary Resettlement policies of the African Development Bank and the World Bank. The RAP identifies project affected persons (PAPs), affected assets, economic losses and displacement; and loss of access to resources. It provides for mitigation measures and compensation, in accordance with the Government of Malawi regulations, the African Development Bank (AfDB); and the World Bank (WB) policies and guidelines. Where the AfDB and WB standards establish a wider scope or higher compensation requirement than the relevant national provisions, the Banks' requirements have taken precedence and the RAP has provided accordingly.

The RAP has been prepared primarily based on the information and guidelines presented in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the SVTP. The scope of work in preparing the RAP included:

- a) Updating and expanding the socio-economic survey of the PAPs (broadly defining it to include persons, households and groups impacted by all types of physical and economic displacement or restriction of access to livelihood resources); and ensuring that baseline data are generated for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation during project implementation period;
- b) Updating the census survey to ensure that all (100%) potential PAPs are identified, captured and appropriate measures to remedy resettlement effects and safeguard livelihoods are recommended;
- c) Mapping out all (100%) of the affected properties (land, houses and other structures, crops, trees, fences, graves, businesses, resource use areas (communal land, water, public facilities, natural resources, etc.) using GPS with an appropriate accuracy;
- d) Updating and refining the asset inventory survey, to ensure that all (100%) potential assets that will be affected by the proposed project are enumerated, valued and costed; and related to the respective PAPs;
- e) Undertaking a stakeholder analysis and consultation process to ensure participation of PAPs in the RAP preparation process;
- f) Updating the eligibility matrix, identifying the compensation measures applicable to each type of impact and the criteria to determine the respective eligibility of each PAP, based on the matrix included in the RPF; and applying that matrix to the final census and asset inventory, specifying the compensation to be received by each PAP;
- g) Developing cost effective and sustainable measures to be implemented to restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons, including programs for the affected and host communities, as well as assistance measures required for vulnerable PAPs; and to complement compensation to ensure livelihood restoration;
- h) Designing a community public consultation, communication and participation strategy that will ensure participation of PAPs in the implementation and monitoring of the resettlement process;
- i) Updating the grievance redress mechanism for the resettlement process and aligning it to the already established project grievance mechanism.
- j) Updating the RAP implementation strategy, including organizational responsibilities, budget and schedule; and
- k) Updating the supervision, monitoring and evaluation program for the RAP;

1.4. Methodology for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan

A number of approaches were employed for the field investigations, public consultations and household surveys, which were carried out from 14th to 25th May 2018, to collect both primary and secondary data. These included continuous interactions with the client's Project Management Team (PMT), review of relevant literature and reconnaissance surveys, which involved visits to the proposed canal route corridors, to establish and ascertain the biophysical and socio-economic features of the project impact areas.

The review of relevant literature helped the consultant to obtain a broader understanding of the proposed project and its potential land acquisition impacts, as well as a broad understanding of the project areas, population, socio-economic and cultural profiles.

Field investigations were conducted to identify the parcels of land and property to be affected by the project, within the 60-metre wayleave of the irrigation canal. Qualitative data, for the biophysical setting and socio-economic activities of the area was collected through public consultations; transect walks, observations and measurement.

Public consultations and baseline socio-economic surveys (targeting 366 households) were conducted through Focus Group Discussions with the PAPs and non PAPs, in 10 locations across the 5 affected Traditional Authorities (T/As). Structured questionnaires, consultation guides and checklists were administered to effectively conduct these public consultations, census and baseline surveys and interviews with each of the PAP's household heads or proxies and government officers. A list of some of the people consulted is given in annex 3.

Property surveys and valuation (targeting 100% of the affected land and property) were also conducted within the 60-metre-wide canal corridor. GPS devices were used to establish the location and sizes of the land likely to be affected and property was measured using tapes.

Using cadastral maps, the GPS and measuring tapes, the affected land and property were identified and their positions and sizes established. Photographs for affected structures and their owners were also captured. The data collected included:

1. Property sizes, location, ownership, construction materials for structures, current use and condition etc.;
2. Number and sizes of trees to be affected by the project including types (whether indigenous or exotic; or fruit or not); and
3. Type of crops likely to be affected by the project.

The rates used in the valuation of structures were derived from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport and some comparable rates. Values for trees were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development's gazetted price list.

Detailed literature review, included a study of the following documents:

- The Land Tenure Diagnostic, Allocation and Consolidation Strategy Report for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP) (2017);
- Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project, 2016;
- Resettlement Policy Framework for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP), 2016;
- Gender and Youth Strategy Report for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP), (2016);
- Communication Strategy for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP) (2017);
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP) 2016;
- Socio-Economic Baseline Report 2017;
- Chikwawa District Socio-Economic Profile (SEP 2012-2017);
- Chikwawa District Development Plans;
- Relevant policies, Acts and regulations;

- Project area topographical and cadastral maps;
- The AfDB Safeguard Policies

1.5. Alternative re-routings considered during RAP to avoid or minimize resettlement

A change has been made in the routing of the proposed main canal between the intake point and Lengwe National Park. The routing has been done in Zyuda village, Traditional Authority Chapananga, where the canal was passing through a graveyard, over a stretch of about 60 metres. The proposed alteration involves shifting the canal route over the 60m stretch to about 30m south, to avoid the graveyard. Assessments have then been conducted in consideration of this deviation in the canal routing.

1.6. Cut-off-date

The Census and Asset Inventory Survey established 15 July 2018 as a cut-off date for the RAP preparation. Therefore, any assets created or improvements done to existing assets, change in use or ownership; and potential newcomers within the way leave, after this cut-off-date, will not be eligible for compensation. This was communicated to the Project Affected Persons and the communities in the project area of influence.

With assistance from the District Agriculture Development Office, meetings to sensitize the people on the cut-off date were organised and conducted from 4th to 6th July 2018 at the courts of the following Group Village Heads: Supuni, Chikhambi, Mbenderana, Njereza, Mandilande, Zyuda, Jailosi, Mlangeni and Ndakwera. Additionally, the Village Heads were given the cut-off date communiques, in Chichewa and English (Annex 4A and 4B), to display in their areas.

Chapter 2 : POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

Policy and legal framework on resettlement in Malawi is drawn from the Constitution of Republic of Malawi, Malawi National Land Policy and various pieces of legislation, which include the newly passed land Acts. The following paragraphs highlight the resettlement related policies and Acts, which should be adhered by the SVTP.

2.1. National Policies

2.1.1. Constitution of Malawi (1995)

The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi is the supreme law of the land. All other pieces of legislation or acts of government are valid to the extent of their consistency with the Constitution, according to section 5 of the Constitution. Several judgments of the High Court and even the Supreme Court confirm the position. It is therefore, imperative that the project complies with this and indeed any other relevant laws.

Under section 13 of the Constitution the State has the responsibility to ensure gender equality, responsible environmental management, enhance the quality of life in rural communities, among others. The Constitution uniquely provides for the right to development in section 30, which not only confers the right but also places responsibility on the State to take all necessary measures for the realisation of the right to development. To the extent that the SVTP project is no doubt a development project, it is welcome in this constitutional setting. It is nevertheless imperative to examine key legal rights accorded to potential PAPs under the project.

In terms of equality generally, section 20 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination of any form and on account of any status.

Women have special protection under section 24 of the Constitution in that *“Women have the right to full and equal protection by the law, and have the right not to be discriminated against on the basis of their gender or marital status which includes (a) to be accorded the same rights as men in civil law, including equal capacity to (i) enter into contracts, (ii) acquire and maintain rights in property, independently or in association with others, regardless of their marital status...and any law that discriminates against women on the basis of gender or marital status is invalid...”* Special recognition of women’s rights under the project is therefore necessary where applicable. Cultural practices that tend to discriminate against women need to be handled cautiously under the project.

In recognition of intergenerational equity, section 13(d) enjoins the state to manage the environment responsibly to prevent degradation of the environment, provide a healthy living and working environment for the people of Malawi and accord full recognition to the rights of future generations by means of environmental protection and sustainable development of natural resources.

Regarding protection of property rights, the Constitution has three key sections on the subject (section 28, 24 and 44). Section 24 concerns women's rights as discussed above. On the other hand, section 28 entrenches the right to property. It provides that *“every person shall be able to acquire property alone or in association with others, and that no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of property. According to section 44 (2) “expropriation of property shall be permissible only when done for public utility and only when there has been adequate notification and appropriate compensation, provided that there shall always be a right to appeal to a court of law”*. In Malawi, the courts have held that this constitutional protection of property rights avails to customary and registered land alike.

The same Constitution in section 44(1) says that no restriction or limitation may be placed on any constitutional rights unless such restriction is prescribed by law, is reasonable, is recognised by international human rights standards and is necessary in an open and democratic society. It needs to be noted that this criterion is cumulative.

In implementing the project, SVTP must therefore, exercise care and caution in all the project stages, given that activities of the project may be the subject of constitutional challenges, even if they passed the statutory steps.

2.1.2. Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2016 - 2020)

The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) is the overarching medium-term strategy for Malawi designed to attain long term development aspirations for the country. It is the reference document for all stakeholders on government's key priority areas, which are carefully selected to sustain and accelerate socio-economic growth within the available resources. The key priority areas are namely: agriculture, Water Development and climate change management; education and skills development; energy, industry and tourism development; transport and ICT infrastructure; and health and population. This RAP must therefore be implemented in line with the MGDS III, to maximise socioeconomic development in all the growth sectors.

2.1.3. The Malawi National Land Policy

The Malawi National Land Policy recognises land as a basic resource for social and economic development in Malawi. To achieve this, the policy guarantees full legal protection of customary land tenure to the people of Malawi. Malawians regard access to land as a fundamental right. In line with this, Section 4.11 of the policy affirms equitable access to land to all citizens of Malawi. In line with Section 28 of the Malawi Constitution, the policy provides for the right to property and prohibits arbitrary deprivation of any person's property whether by a public or private entity, the Malawi National Land Policy states that *“compensation valuation for customary land, at the time of acquisition by the Government, should be based on the open market value of the land and all improvements on the land”*¹. On relocation of displaced people, the policy advocates adequate consultations between the District Commissioner's office, Traditional Authority level and the affected people so that their interests are taken care of. Details on the consultation process are provided in subsequent sections and appendices of this RAP to illustrate consultations with the affected people and

¹ See Section 4.16.2

other key stakeholders in the process of preparing this RAP. This consultation process must continue so the PAP's and other people's interests are taken care of.

2.1.4. The National Gender Policy (2015)

The purpose of the policy is to strengthen gender mainstreaming and women empowerment at all levels in order to facilitate attainment of gender equality and equity in Malawi.

According to this Policy, the Government of Malawi is expected to implement a constitutional obligation of building a society where men, women, boys and girls equally and effectively participate in and benefit from the development process.

The Policy seeks to achieve the following broad objectives to:

- a) advocate for increased access, retention and completion to quality education for girls and boys;
- b) ensure women, men, boys and girls sexual and reproductive health rights, and HIV/AIDS status are improved;
- c) strengthen gender mainstreaming in all sectors of the economy;
- d) reduce poverty among women and other vulnerable groups (Orphans, widows, PLHA, persons with disabilities, the elderly) through economic empowerment;
- e) promote women's participation in decision-making positions in both politics and public life;
- f) reduce gender-based violence; and
- g) strengthen the capacity of the National Gender Machinery.

Therefore, implementation of this RAP must ensure protection of women from gender-based violence on land transactions and enhancement of women's decision-making in economic and livelihood opportunities.

2.2. Legal framework

Land-related laws are in the process of being changed. Land Act, 2016, Customary Land Act, 2016, Land Survey Act, 2016, the Lands Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 2016, Physical Planning Act, 2016, Land Survey Act, 2016, the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 2016, Malawi Housing Corporation (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2016, Registered Land (Amendment) Act, 2016, Public Roads (Amendment) Act, 2016 and Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2016 have been assented into law but are not yet operational. They shall come into operation on a date appointed by the Minister for Lands, Housing and Urban Development by notice in the Gazette.

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is currently preparing the regulations for the implementation of the new laws, which should adequately protect the PAP's and other stakeholders' interests.

2.2.1. The land related laws

a) The Land Act 2016

is the principal act with respect to land administration and management in Malawi and for all matters relating to land such as land tenure, land transfer, land use and compensation. The Act vests all land in the Republic in perpetuity, as opposed to the President as was the case with the repealed Land Act (Cap 57:01). Section 5 (1) gives powers to cooperatives to own land. The section states: "Land shall not be assured to or for the benefit of or acquired by or on behalf of a body corporate, unless the body corporate is authorized by a licence issued by the Minister in consultation with the President to hold land in Malawi, but this section shall not apply to a body corporate incorporated in Malawi in accordance with the Companies Act or a body corporate established by or under a written law which empowers it to hold land in Malawi". Section 9 of the Land Act, 2016 provides that freehold land shall not be allocated or granted to any person although persons with such land will maintain their status quo. The Act has two categories of land, which are public land and private land. Section 7(2) classifies Public land as Government land and unallocated customary land while Section 7(3) classifies private land as freehold, leasehold or customary estate.

Section 13 (1) provides powers to the minister or local government in whose Traditional Land Management Area the required land for acquisition is situated, to be served with notices on the same. It states that "Where it appears to the minister or local government authority that any unallocated customary land is needed for public utility, the minister or local government authority, as the case may be, shall serve notice on the Traditional Authority within whose Traditional Land Management Area, the customary land is situated..."

Section 13 (2) provides powers too, for the said authorities, to grant temporary use and occupation of customary land for a period in excess of 7 years while such land shall remain customary throughout the said period and upon expiry of such period the authorities may authorize such temporary use and occupation for a further 3 years. The section further requires the Minister or the local government authority to give notice, publishing in the Gazette, and invite any person to which the notice relates, to submit particulars of his claim to the minister or local government authority within two months of the date of publication of such notice in the gazette. While Section 13 provides the powers to minister or local government authority to acquire or authorize use and serve notice for such use, Section 14 provides that "any person who by reason of any acquisition made under section 13 (1) or Sections (2) and (3)), suffers any disturbance of or loss or damage to any interest which he may have or immediately prior to the occurrence of any of the events referred to in this section, may have had in such land shall be paid such compensation for such disturbance, loss or damage as is reasonable." The Bill has therefore maintained the provisions (of the Land Act 1965) for compensations to individuals for loss, damage, or disturbance because of permanent acquisition or temporary use of land.

Thus, the Act provides powers to Minister or local government within which the required land falls to acquire or authorize its use as long as appropriate compensation is paid. The Act however, does not stipulate factors to be considered in the compensation process. Section 18 of the Land Act, 2016 provides for reasonable compensation to individuals for loss, damage or disturbance.

Section 19 of the Land Act, 2016 provides that nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the registration of customary land under the Registered Land Act as private land.

As such the customary estates which will be created under the Customary Land Act, 2016 will be registered under the Registered Land (Amendment) Act, 2016. This will ensure tenure security and enhance investment on the land.

Another important provision in the Act is allocation of land for investment purposes to the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre Limited. It recognizes that every person has a natural dependency on land and that it is therefore important that Government provides for secure tenure and equitable access to land as a means of achieving socio-economic development.

Part II of the bill provides for the office of the Commissioner of Land, whose duties include: to administer land; to sign, seal execute, perfect, and accept grants, leases, or other dispositions of public land and surrenders; and sign and issue documents including documents of consent.

b) Customary Land Act (2016)

The Act has formalized the powers and duties of traditional leaders in land administration and management through creation of committees and tribunals to carry out allocations, adjudication and management of land and settlement of customary land disputes.

Section 20 (1) (c) stipulates that a customary estate shall be allocated to a partnership or corporate body, the majority of whose members or shareholders are citizens of Malawi. Thus, the irrigation project, which will be run on cooperative basis, may acquire customary estate by normal procedure of acquisition. Subsection 2) further states that a customary estate shall be (d) "liable, subject to adequate notification and prompt payment of full and appropriate compensation, to acquisition by government in the public interest, in accordance with the Lands Acquisition Act".

c) Land Acquisition and Compensation Act 2016

This will be a Principal Act dealing with land acquisition and compensation in Malawi once operational regulations are completed. The Act provides powers to Minister or local government authority to acquire land for public utility either compulsorily or by agreement and pay appropriate compensation thereof.

Section 4 provides powers to the acquiring authority to enter, dig, clear, set out and mark the boundaries of the proposed land, do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is or may be suitable, provided such entry is preceded by a notice to the occupier 7 days before and the acquiring authority is ready to pay for the damage done by the persons entering such land. Part IIA provides for compensation assessment and matters to be considered.

Section 9 states that the acquiring authority shall pay appropriate compensation and that shall be in one lump sum. Section 10 lists the grounds for compensation being: loss of occupational rights, loss of land, loss of structure, loss of business, relocation costs, loss of good will, costs of professional costs, injurious affection, nuisance, loss or reduction of tenure or disturbance. Section 10A lays down matters to be taken into consideration in assessing compensation for alienated land and matters to be disregarded when calculating compensation.

Section 11 brings in matters of injurious affection and the need to consider environmental impact of the Project and depreciation.

d) Physical Planning Act 2016

The Act seeks to provide, for all matters connected, physical planning. It makes provision for orderly and progressive development of land both in the urban and rural areas. Part VII (Sections 64 to 67) provides for the acquisition of land and compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition and Compensation Act to be where it is desirable to acquire land compulsorily.

e) The Forestry Act

The Act provides for the management of indigenous forests on public, customary, and private land. Section 46(a) states that no person shall cut, take, fell, destroy, uproot, collect and remove forest produce from a forest reserve, customary land, public land and protected forest area unless duly authorised to do so. In accordance with this section therefore, construction of infrastructure services in areas that are protected by the Forest Act will not be allowed without a permit.

f) The Monuments and Relics Act

The Act stipulates the proper management and conservation of monuments that are of importance both nationally and locally. It also provides for proper preservation of monuments in the event that there is a change in the use or development of land. This gives room for the authorities for monuments and relics to protect monuments under the provisions of the Land Act or the Lands Acquisition Act. The project will have to be implemented in such a way that any land acquisition, resettlement and compensation conform to section 18 of this Act.

The new Land related laws have been passed by parliament and assented into law by the President. Therefore, enforcement of these laws will facilitate effective implementation of this RAP to ensure protection of all parties in land related matters.

2.2.2. The Environment Management Act, Cap.60:02

The Environment Management Act (Cap.60:02) makes provision for the protection and management of the environment and the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of every person to take all necessary and appropriate measures to protect and manage the environment and to conserve natural resources and to promote sustainable utilization of natural resources in accordance with the Act and any other written law relating to the protection and management of the environment or the conservation and sustainable utilization of natural resources. The Act provides for matters relating to:

- a) Environmental planning, environmental impact assessment, audit and monitoring;
- b) Environmental Management;
- c) Pollution control;
- d) Environmental fund;
- e) Offences under the Act;
- f) Legal proceedings.

Implementation of the civil works activities for this RAP, in line with the environmental and social impact assessment report for this project, will ensure that the biophysical and social impacts are appropriately managed.

2.2.3. The Water Resources Act No.2 of 2013

Water Resources Act No. 2 of 2013 is the principal statute whose objective is to promote the rational management and use of the water resources of Malawi through, among others, the progressive introduction and application of appropriate standards and techniques for the investigation, use, control, protection, management and administration of water resources by government agents and the general public. The Act establishes a National Water Resources Authority, whose powers and functions include; (a) to develop principles, guidelines and procedures for the allocation of water resources; (b) to monitor, and from time to time reassess, the National Water Policy and the National Water Resources Master Plan; (c) to receive and determine applications for permits for water use; (d) to monitor and enforce conditions attached to permits for water use; (e) to regulate and protect water resources quality from adverse impacts and to manage and protect water catchments, among others. These powers, if used effectively during implementation of this RAP will ensure sustainable use of the water resources.

2.3. The African Development Bank's integrated Safeguards System (2013): Involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, population displacement and compensation

The policy relates to Bank-financed projects that cause the involuntary resettlement of people. It seeks to ensure that when people must be displaced; they are treated fairly, equitably and in a socially and culturally sensitive manner; that they receive compensation and resettlement assistance; so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are improved; and that they share in the benefits of the project that involve their resettlement. Specifically, the policy seeks to:

- a) avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts, where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable, after all alternative project designs have been explored;
- b) ensure that displaced people are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement;
- c) ensure that displaced people receive significant resettlement assistance under the project so that their standards of living, income-earning capacity, production levels and overall means of livelihood are sustained or improved beyond pre-project levels;
- d) provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that need to be met, regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy
- e) guard against poorly prepared and implemented resettlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise; and

- f) ensure that displaced people receive resettlement assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity and production levels are improved;

Furthermore, the policy states that there are three groups of displaced people entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for the project purposes. These groups are:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognised under the laws of the country concerned. This category generally includes people who are physically residing at the project site and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss in their livelihood as a result of project activities.
- Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ valuation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognised under the customary laws of the country. This category may include people who may not be physically residing at the project site or persons who may not have any assets or direct sources of livelihood derived from the project site, but who have spiritual and/or ancestral ties with the land and are locally recognised by communities as customary inheritors.
- Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months, prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank. These groups may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

The policy also provides procedures for consultations, resettlement planning, compensation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

2.4. Policies of the World Bank on resettlement

The World Bank has adopted several policy objectives in relation to involuntary resettlement:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized; exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation; whichever is higher.

According to the World Bank, a resettlement action may include: (i) the loss of land or physical structures on the land, including business; (ii) the physical movement; and (iii) the economic rehabilitation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in order to improve (or at least restore) the levels of income or life prevailing before the action causing the resettlement has taken place.

Where resettlement is unavoidable, the bank has provided the following guiding principles in order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives; and for preparation of a resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan that ensure that displaced people are:

- a) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- b) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives;
- c) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
- d) provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation;
- e) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site;
- f) offered support after displacement, for a transition period; based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and
- g) provided with development assistance, in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The policy also advocates that:

- a) particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation;
- b) implementation of resettlement activities should be linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place. These measures include provision of compensation and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement; and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.
- c) Displaced persons, their communities and any host communities receiving them, are timely provided with relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups.
- d) In new resettlement sites or host communities, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities. Alternative or similar resources are provided to compensate for the loss of access to community resources (such as fishing areas, grazing areas, fuel, or fodder).

- e) Patterns of community organization appropriate to the new circumstances are based on choices by the displaced persons. To the extent possible, the existing social and cultural institutions of resettled people and any host communities are preserved and the preferences of the resettled people with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups are honoured.

The policy also sets out the following guiding principles on which to base the criteria for determining eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures for PAPs:

- a) Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional; and religious rights recognized under the laws of Malawi.
- b) Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins; but have a recognized claim to such land or assets through the national and customary laws of Malawi. This class of people includes those that come from outside the country and have been given land by the local authorities to settle, and/or to occupy in matrimonial society.
- c) Persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from. This class of people includes those that settle at a place on semi-permanent basis, or those settling at a place without any formal grant or authority.

PAPs in a) and b) above shall be provided compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, buildings or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the project. The compensation shall be in accordance with the provisions of this project's RPF and if PAPs occupied the Project area prior to the cut-off date (date of commencement of the census). Persons in c) above are to be provided with compensation for improvements on the land. In addition, they have to be given the necessary assistance to satisfy the provisions set out in this Project if they occupy the Project area prior to the established cut-off date.

Communities including districts, towns, neighbourhoods and villages permanently losing land, resources and/or access to assets shall be eligible for compensation. Compensation to communities will include for example: public toilets, market places, car parks and health posts or other appropriate compensation chosen by the community. Compensation measures shall ensure that pre-resettlement socioeconomic status of the communities is restored or improved.

2.4.1. OP. 4.12 Involuntary resettlement

The main objectives of the WB Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) are to:

- a) avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement whenever feasible;
- b) develop resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits;
- c) meaningfully consult displaced persons and give them opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- d) assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher;

This policy is usually applied for projects that require international financing. The World Bank OP 4.12, Annex A (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance management procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets; and monitoring and evaluation.

The World Bank (WB) OP 4.12. (6a) requires that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation of full resettlement costs.

The WB OP 4.12 (8) requires that particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly, women and children, indigenous populations, ethnic minorities.

The WB. OP 4.12 (13a) stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities; and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information. They should also be consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring the resettlement.

The WB OP4.12 (12a) states that payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where livelihoods are land-based but only when the land taken for the project is a small fraction (less than 20%) of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable.

The WB OP4.12 (6b &c) state that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites and, if required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living. This development assistance comes in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

The WB OP4.12 (13a) requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms be established to sort out any issues arising from the project.

2.5. Comparison between the national legal and policy provisions, the World Bank and the African Development Bank Policies on involuntary resettlement

Table 2.1 compares the policies and analyses the gaps between the national legal policy provisions, the World Bank policies and the African Development Bank Policies on involuntary resettlement.

Table 2.1: Comparison and assessment of gaps in national legislation and World Bank as well as African Development Bank policies

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	OP 4.12 of the WB ¹ provisions	AfDB Policy ² provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
<p>Land</p> <p>Land Owner/ Occupier</p>	<p>Land for land compensation Preferred.</p> <p>Land owners can be compensated for land with money, if there is no alternative land or if the offered alternative land is not economically productive.</p> <p>Land owners are entitled to reasonable compensation, based on open market value (as provided for in the Land Act 2016 and Customary Land Act 2016); offered by government on customary land and agreed to by the parties</p> <p>Valuation of affected land can be done by government valuers or private valuers approved by the Commissioner for Lands</p> <p>Payment of cash compensation, based on loss or damage or destruction of buildings</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced).</p> <p>Cash compensation is possible if the affected lands account for less than 20% of the household's land.</p> <p>Replacement land should be of the same or better productive quality; or in monetary value at open market rate, if there is no alternative land, or if the alternative land is not of good quality.</p> <p>The policy stipulates that land owners are entitled to compensation for buildings at replacement cost; and for</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced).</p>	<p>Compensation of land for land of the same or better productive quality to PAPs will be first priority.</p> <p>For PAPs who may decide not to be part of the irrigation scheme, replacement land of equal or greater value than land lost to the project will be offered.</p> <p>Compensation with money for land at irrigated value to project affected persons in cases of lack of alternative suitable land.</p>

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	OP 4.12 of the WB ¹ provisions	AfDB Policy ² provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
		expenses on labour at current market rates.		
Buildings (houses, annexes and other affected property)	<p>Compensation in cash at depreciated replacement cost and market value in rural and urban areas respectively</p> <p>On customary land, compensation is for improvements on the land and not on the land itself, although customary land is, in practice, compensated for since the adoption of the Land Policy in 2002.</p> <p>On private land, compensation is both on the improvements and on the land itself</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended. Compensation should be based on the market value of depreciation, as well as all transaction costs (taxes, permits, etc.)- Full Replacement cost</p> <p>All structures and improvements should be compensated with replacement value plus labour and transport cost of materials</p> <p>PAPs with temporary structures or buildings are entitled to land compensation or cash compensation at full replacement costs including labour and relocation.</p> <p>PAPs with buildings built illegally are entitled to compensation at full replacement costs; including labour costs prior to displacement.</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended. Compensation should be based on the present value without depreciation</p>	<p>Compensation for all structures at full replacement costs prior to displacement, without taking into consideration the depreciation.</p> <p>Land for constructing dwelling houses and business structures will be provided in consultation with the chiefs within existing villages</p> <p>Privately owned land and structures will be compensated at replacement value plus; labour and transport cost for materials at current market rates.</p> <p>Compensation for labour costs to be based on</p>

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	OP 4.12 of the WB ¹ provisions	AfDB Policy ² provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
				gazetted government rates.
Crops, timber and fruit trees	<p>For perennial crops, consideration is given to the average productive period, price per kg, yield per year per tree or crop and establishment cost</p> <p>Or duration before production, price/kg, yield per plant/year plus establishment cost</p> <p>For annual crops, they are allowed to harvest or compensated based on the highest market price, land size, and yield per hectare</p> <p>Timber trees, if proven that they were planted by claimant can be compensated for</p>	<p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time.</p> <p>For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production</p> <p>Crops are compensated at market value</p> <p>Labour input to look after fruit trees and timber trees are also compensated for</p>	<p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time. For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production.</p>	<p>Compensation should be at market value</p> <p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time.</p> <p>For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production.</p> <p>Labour input to look after the trees should be compensated for</p>
Economic Impact	silent	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow.</p> <p>Compensation offered for the recovery cost of commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of</p>	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow.</p>	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow.</p> <p>Compensation for the recovery cost of</p>

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	OP 4.12 of the WB ¹ provisions	AfDB Policy ² provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
		<p>net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.</p> <p>Provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to persons with legal rights or right to claim on the land which are recognized or recognizable under national laws.</p>		<p>commercial activities elsewhere,</p> <p>The loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.</p> <p>Provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to persons with legal rights or right to claim on the land which are recognized or recognizable under national laws.</p>
Assistance to resettled PAPs	silent	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter to improve their standard of living on another suitable site.	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter.	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter to improve their standard of

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	OP 4.12 of the WB ¹ provisions	AfDB Policy ² provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
				living on another suitable site.
Legal or customary owners of land and titled land	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.
Illegal occupants	Not eligible	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land) and support for the resumption of activities, if any	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land).	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land),.
Tenants	Silent	They must be compensated, whatever the type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal).	They must be compensated, whatever the type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal).	Compensation whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any.
Squatters	No compensation to squatters unless they occupy the private land continuously for a period of more than 12 years	PAPs are entitled to compensation regardless of the legal status of their structures or occupation of the land		Compensation for all structures at full replacement costs prior to displacement

2.6. Measures for addressing the gaps in implementation of the RAP.

In addition to comparing the national and the Banks' policies, table 2.1 identifies the gaps between these policies and proposes measures to address the gaps. The approach in addressing the gaps is to focus on implementation of the policy aspects which positively favour the project affected persons (PAPs) and leave out those which negatively impact them. This approach is on the premise that the most stringent policy provisions will guarantee appropriate and adequate compensation and resettlement assistance for the PAPs. In this regard, some of the appropriate options to be adopted include the following:

- a) Compensations in form of land for land for those who have been displaced should be considered as top priority. This option is considered as suitable and effective to allow project-displaced persons acquire the replacement land; as the land acquisition process, which involves the project affected persons may be much cheaper compared to acquisition of the same land by the government
- b) Compensations related to customary land acquisition are to be made on real replacement values, as opposed to the previous practice of considering customary land as a free commodity. In this regard, wherever there is a conflict between the Bank and the Government of Malawi policies on land acquisition, the Bank's policy will prevail to safeguard the PAP's interests.
- c) Compensations should be paid to all categories of PAPs as long as they comply with the requirements of this RAP and the cut-off date. Some special project affected persons to be included are the squatters, vendors and stalls/hawkers owners.
- d) Provision of basic social services (such as potable water, graded access roads, sanitation facilities, subsidised fertilizer, income generating activities) to project affected persons in the new areas of relocation. Such support would enhance the restoration of standards of living of the PAPs.

Chapter 3 : RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. Objectives of resettlement

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is prepared to ensure that the involuntary resettlement is avoided where feasible or minimized through exploring project and design alternatives. It is also aimed at enhancing or at least restore the livelihoods of all affected persons in real terms, relative to pre-project levels and improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable

3.2. Principles of resettlement

The preparation of this RAP has been based on the following principles of resettlement:

- a) Screen the project early to identify its past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through survey/census of the affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- b) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities and concerned NGOs. Inform all affected persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially of those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support social and cultural institutions of affected persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a 'social preparation' phase.
- c) Improve, or at least restore, livelihoods of all affected households through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where feasible, or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets and access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) where feasible, additional revenues and services through project benefit sharing schemes.
- d) If land acquisition is through negotiated settlements, procedures will be developed in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner to ensure the persons who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- e) Displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance, and compensation for loss of non-land assets.

- f) Prepare a resettlement plan, or equivalent planning document(s), elaborating affected persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangement, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- g) Disclose draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process before the project appraisal and in a form, manner and language(s) accessible to affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plans and their updates will also be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders.
- h) Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of a development project or program. The full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the project. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand- alone operation.
- i) Pay compensation and provide other entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the project implementation
- j) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

Chapter 4 : BASELINE INVENTORY

4.1. Socio-economic baseline

The objective of the proposed SVTP is “to sustainably enhance incomes and hence food security of about 100,000 households in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts, through increased agricultural productivity and profitability, by establishing market-linked smallholder farming ventures and professionally operated irrigation services on 42,500ha of land. The first project under the program (SVTP-I) will initiate the process of transformation of the Shire Valley and pave the way for agricultural commercialization.

This section looks at the social terrain of the project area. It focuses on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of people in the project area, with a view to providing the baseline socio-economic situation, including access to services; and provides a basis for predicting socio-economic impacts as well as designing appropriate mitigation measures.

4.2. Population, migration and settlements

The population demographic data is obtained from the Population and Housing Census – National Statistical Office (2008) and the Chikwawa District Socio-economic Profile (2011-2016). The primary data, used to evaluate the socio-economic status of the project area, is generated from the assert surveys and household socio economic surveys conducted by WWEC in the project area, from May 14th to 25th in 2018. This RAP is also based on the socio-economic surveys conducted by the consultants COWI and Berl in 2016. COWI prepared the Communication, Community Participation, Land Tenure and Resettlement Policy Framework; as well as the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Pest Management Plan (PMP). Berl conducted a detailed household surveys within the Project area, between November 2016 and December 2017.

The population and housing census of 2008 registered the country’s population at 13,029,498. Chikwawa District had a total population of 434,648; of which 215,598 were males and 219,090 were females. The average annual population growth rate for the district is estimated at 2.1%, lower than the population growth rate for the country of 2.8%. According to the Socio-economic Profile (SEP²) for Chikwawa District, the projected population for 2017 was 566,283 (an increase of 3.3%). Data from the 2008 Household Census also shows that Malawi has a relatively larger population in the younger age groups. Almost 48 percent of the population is less than 15 years. More than 80% of the population in Malawi is rural and migration takes place towards the urban cities, mostly by males. The percentage distribution of the population by Traditional Authority (TA) in 2008 (table 4.1), showed that TA Ngabu had the highest population (34.39%). This population includes that of Masache and Ngowe, which are not in the NSO database. The least populated TA Katunga, which is one of the impacted areas, is 5.68% of the total population

² Chikwawa District Socio-Economic Profile 2011-2016

Table 4.1: Population by Traditional Authority in Chikwawa District

Traditional Authority	Population 2008	Percentage Distribution 2008
Ngabu	149,490	34.39%
Lundu	46,372	10.67%
Chapananga	86,495	19.90%
Maseya	26,639	6.13%
Katunga	24,680	5.68%
Kasisi	31,003	7.13%
Makhuwira	62,929	14.48%
Lengwe National Park	53	0.01%
Chikwawa Boma	6987	1.61%
DISTRICT	434,648	100%

The impacted T/As of Lundu, Chapananga, Maseya, Katunga and Kasisi host 49.51% of the total district population, with Chapananga being the most populated of the 5-impact area T/As. The Resettlement policy Framework (RPF), estimated that in 2016, the population in the SVTP Phase 1 project area was 95,000 people, residing in 21,000 households³. The population distribution by age group of Chikwawa District shows that about 46 % of the population are under the age of 15 years. The population decreases as the ages increase

4.3. Migration trend

People in the district tend to immigrate to the nearby cities of Blantyre, Lilongwe and South Africa to seek employment. Immigration is high from Mozambique, the neighbouring country to the West of the district. According to the 2008 Population and Health Census (PHC) Migration Report in-migrant are estimated at 42,974 and out-migrants at 46,450; and net migrants at -3,476. Those with a better education tend to move more than those with little education. Most seemingly female headed households have absentee husbands who have migrated in search of a better livelihood.

4.4. Settlement pattern

The project impact area is characterised by a number of settlement types. The canal passes through a number of villages with both burnt bricks and iron sheets roofed houses and also some made from mud bricks with grass thatch (**insert picture of settlements**). According to statistics from the Malawi Welfare Monitoring Report 2014, 56% of the houses in Chikwawa District are grass thatched and 43% have iron sheets roofing. However, the percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for walls differs variably; grass 2.9%, mud 0.3, compacted earth, 4.5, mud bricks 37.7% and, burnt bricks 50.7% and those made of other materials at 2.9 %.

At the market centres, the buildings comprise mainly of burnt bricks with iron sheets. Some dwellings are connected to the national power grid for the Electricity Supply Corporation (ESCOM), while others have solar panels, mainly used for lighting in the night. The area also

³ GoM Shire Valley Irrigation Project-Resettlement Policy Framework, 2017

has other buildings that include government offices, police units, secondary and primary schools, agricultural stations, courts, ADMARC depots, hotels and lodges and the main hospital and health centres.

4.5. Household types.

The Malawi Welfare Monitoring report of 2014, notes that the majority of households in Malawi (76%) is male headed. Figure 4.1 shows that of the total households surveyed in the SVTP phase-1 impact area, 77% are male headed households and the remainder (23%) is female headed. The figure is a little higher than the national figure of 76% and lower than the district female headed 24%.

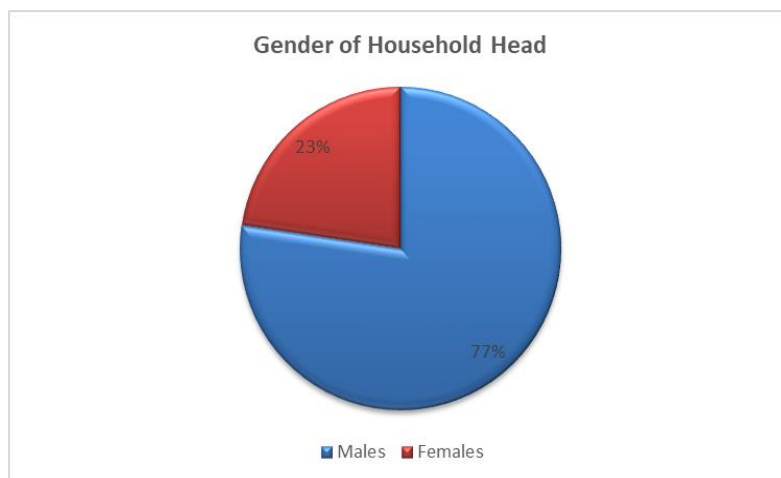


Figure 4.1: Gender of Head of Household

The proportion of household heads younger than 18 is higher in Southern Region (0.5%) compared to the national. It is higher in female headed households (0.9%) compared to male headed households (0.3%). Of the total number of household heads, 11% was 19-25 years old, 30% was 26-35 years old and 60% was older than 35. Of the female household heads, 2% was 19-25 years, 3% 26-35 years and 12% older than 35. Of the male household heads these percentages were respectively 9%, 27% and 48%.

The average household size in Malawi is 4.6 persons. Male headed households have an average of 4.9 persons and female headed households 3.8 persons according to the 2008 census; however, the project impact area had an average of 5.1 persons in a household. The average household size in Southern Region was a little lower than the national average, 4.3.

4.6. Ethnicity and cultural practises

The main ethnic groups found in the district are Sena, Mang'anja, Chewa, Yao and Lomwe. The Mang'anja were the most dominant tribe during the survey, with a presence in all TAs in the district and impact areas at 48%. The Sena were second at 35 % with the rest shared amongst the remaining tribes.

The major languages according to the SEP (2011-2016) spoken in the district are Chichewa, Chisena and Chinyanja and are spoken by more than 159,535, 96,865 and 80,028 people

respectively. The study (fig. 4.2) also found out that Chichewa, Chinyanja and Sena are the most common languages spoken in the district. The rest speak other minor languages and these are usually concentrated at the Boma where a number of migrants from other districts are. From the focus group discussions, the respondents reported that although they were originally manga'nja, some of their cultural practises like chikamwini (where the husband moves to the woman's home) were no longer being practised exclusively. Couples were also adopting the Sena patrilineal practises where the woman would move to the husband's homestead. This however also meant that there was also a lot of land ownership by the man, as many were in their own villages with their wives. This modification does not however mean that the chikamwini practise had been abandoned as across the communities, more than 60% of the respondents indicated that they were staying at their wife's residence.

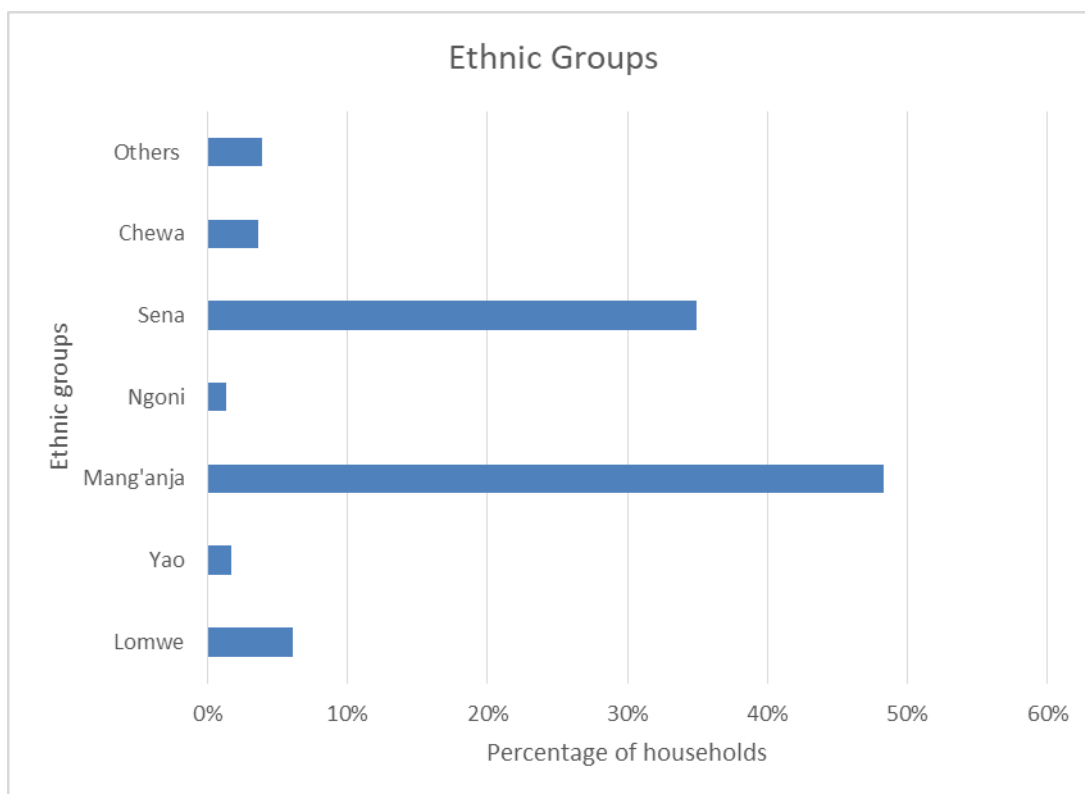


Figure 4.2: Ethnic groups in project impact areas (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

4.7. Religion

According to the 2008 Population and Housing Census, the majority of the people (83 percent) in Malawi are Christians; Muslim comprise 13%, others 1.9% and those that do not have any religious affiliation are 2.5%. In the project impact area, the survey revealed that Christianity (Protestant and Catholics) is the main religion, with approximately 93% of the total people surveyed. Moslems are at below 2% and the rest belong to other types of religion. During the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), respondents highlighted the importance they place on graveyards, where special permission is required from the village chief, for one to have access to them. Hence, they stressed the importance of avoiding these graveyards, unless if it was practically impossible to realign the canal.

4.8. Marriage systems and marital status of household respondents

The people of Chikwawa District have a diversified cultural background due to the influence of various tribes. Participants in the FGD however, mentioned that most families, originally followed the matrilineal system of marriage (chikamwini) whereby land is acquired through marriage and a man resides in the wife's village. The majority of the households have now adopted the Sena patrilineal system (chitengwa) of marriage. Of the total sampled households, 88% indicated that they were practising the Chitengwa system of marriage, which they had adopted over the years; and the rest (12 %) were in Chikamwini relationship. In some cases, a mix of the two cultures in the village could be found. This meant that during the land registration, both men and women would be claiming to have ownership of the land. It was important to establish the living arrangements and marriage systems as this would affect land registration processes in the future for the PAPs. Of the total surveyed, 77% indicated that they were married and of these, 68% were in monogamous relationships, 2% were in a polygamous marriage; 12% were widowed, 7% divorced and the rest were single. More female headed households were divorced as compared to male headed households.

4.9. Settlement pattern

The settlement pattern in Chikwawa District is influenced by factors such as topography, soil and climate, international boundary with Mozambique, population density, land use, land ownership, economy and infrastructure. The district is one of the flood prone areas and as such, some of the land is not used for cultivation during the floods. However, the communities in Chapananga and Tomali areas stated that there had been very little rainfall in the previous few years. Hence, some land had been left idle due to the erratic rainfall.

Areas surrounding the Illovo Estates are densely populated by smallholder farmers. The proposed irrigation project will thus change and enhance the land-use and settlement pattern. Households and structures will relocate, resulting in more land being accessible for irrigation and subsequently more food availability.

4.10. Gender perspective

Despite the developments Malawi has made, both in terms of laws and policies that seek to advance women empowerment, women remain in danger of losing out on the different development initiatives. Women continue to face constraints related to access to and control of resources such as land. As much as there are fewer female headed households (29.5%) in the project impact area, the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) conducted by WWEC revealed that most of these households had challenges in accessing key developmental components of their livelihoods.

The proposed SVTP, is one key projects where special consideration for women is critical, as it is affecting land, one of their key sources of livelihood. Women in Malawi and the impact area are traditionally responsible for nurturing families and the elderly; and finding food and fuel. However, they lack access to and control over productive resources. Evidence from the study area shows that men control virtually all household resources and income from the sale of agricultural produce. COWI A/S, 2017 reports that:

- a) Literacy and education rates of women are considerably lower than those of men, especially of the population above 35 years of age.
- b) Access to and control over land is dominated by adult males over 35
- c) The third integrated household survey showed that 94% of the cultivated plots used women to provide labour while a quarter of the cultivated plots reported to have used children in cultivating their plots. Only 23% reported to have hired their labour input.
- d) While a husband and wife may work equally on the farm, the man enjoys more benefits, especially income from the produce sold. The man takes control of all income from crop sales. This was confirmed by stakeholders interviewed in the SVIP impact area.
- e) Women are generally not able to irrigate at night, owing to security concerns; and during the day may face other time limitations. This reduces their productivity. It has been reported that when women are owners of the farm and have adequate resources to manage it, their productivity tends to be higher than or at least equal to that of men.
- f) Experience shows that women and youth often lose out in resettlement and reallocation processes, especially when they are poor because they do not have sufficient power to attain their rights.
- g) Fewer high value assets and lower value assets are owned by female headed compared to male headed households. Access to credit is problematic for the poor.
- h) Fewer female (8.0%) than male (15.9%) headed households had a bank account in the SVIP survey.
- i) Results of the household survey show that married women made fewer decisions on their own compared with female headed households, while children generally did not make decisions on most household activities. Generally, the man takes control of all income from crop sales. This was confirmed by stakeholders interviewed in the SVIP impact area.
- j) Participation of women and youths in institutions which govern the water sector is often limited. Because few women formally own land and their literacy levels are low, their participation and representation in Water Users Association (WUAs) are normally low.

To mitigate these effects, COWI A/S, 2017 recommends that for land redistribution & resettlement the project should:

- i. ensure that women and youth are involved so that they also benefit from the employment created, where feasible;
- ii. ensure gender sensitive practice in terms of targeting, compensation and provision of services to new locations;
- iii. include measures, such as specific indicators, approaches, empowerment, etc. to ensure that both genders, the youth and the poor benefit and are treated equally with all others in the land re-allocation and resettlement and are not deprived as is often the case;
- iv. provide social safeguards to protect women and girls from being sexually abused and, for irrigation scheme management;

- v. ensure gender, youth and poverty criteria apply in the compilation irrigation management bodies and that each group is empowered and capable to attain their rights.

Within the SVIP area, 35% of the household interviewed is not able to read or write and 20% never went to school. The illiteracy rate of 74% of the female household heads is far higher than the 27% of the male household heads. The illiteracy rate is slightly better among household heads of 35 years and younger, especially for men (60% illiterate) and less for men (27% illiterate). Very few attended junior and senior secondary school. Of the women, hardly anyone attained a higher education.

Women own very low percentages of registered land in Malawi. In the study area, the majority of women who provide about 70- 80 percent of the labour for agriculture lacks access to the benefits accruing from their efforts. Information from the FGD shows that most of the gender disparities are as a result of high poverty levels, low literacy rates, negative cultural practices and institutional weaknesses. Gender inequalities in resources, responsibilities and entitlements; as well as social vulnerabilities if not given proper attention in the project would lead to constraints in the SVTP development project.

There is need to address this marginality, or risk discriminating against the women/female headed households in the area. Out of the 815 Project Affected Persons (PAPs), 241 (30%) are females, while 574 (70%) are males. Because of the different roles men and women play in society, they will be affected differently by the land acquisition. Hence, it is important that the RAP process is gender sensitive. Clear understanding of gender aspects of the project will contribute to improved socio-economic status of the affected persons.

4.11. Land use and tenure

The Socio-economic Profile, SEP (2017-2022) indicates that most of the land in Chikwawa District is under customary ownership. Customary land is all land falling within the jurisdiction of a recognised Traditional Authority and this land, which can be given to a person or a group, is used under Customary Law; and is owned and controlled by Chiefs in trust. The primary use of this land, in the project area, is for settlement and agricultural activities for the households. Sixty-four percent (64 %) of total land surveyed is under customary ownership, as indicated in figure 4.3; Twenty-five (25%) was observed to be under leasehold and 5% was rented.

More than 80% of the land under customary ownership is used for agricultural activities, which are mainly subsistence farming. COWI A/S (2017) reports that participants in the Focus Group Discussions also mentioned that 97-100% of their land is used for agriculture; and 98-100% for buildings/ settlements. These figures are similar for adult men, adult women, young men, young women and the poor. Those who are better off also use their land for building shops, houses for rent, grazing animals and growing woodlots. A number of people indicated that they inherited land from their parents or clan. A few however bought the land from within the communities.

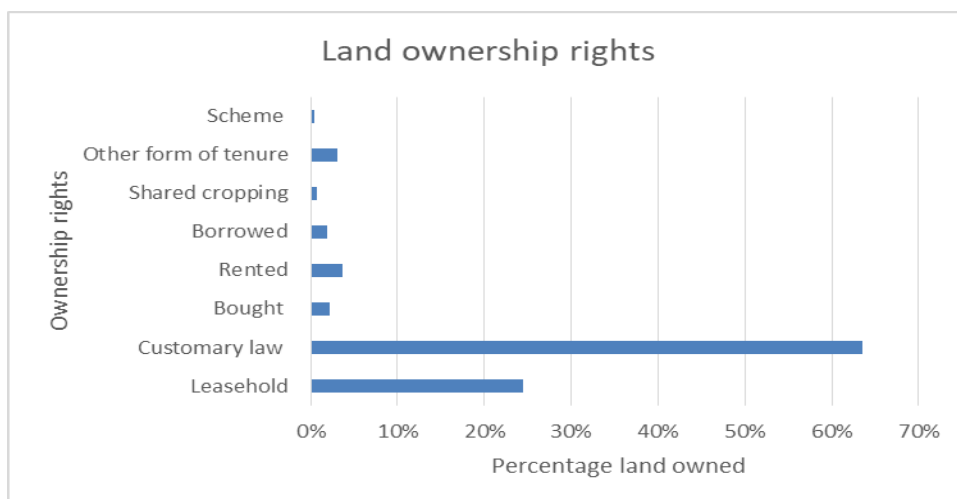


Figure 4.3: Land tenure types (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

According to the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), landholders in the customary land sector are varied and each type has specific rights to the land, which differ depending on membership category in the village. Land disputes are very high in Chikwawa district, particularly on customary land ownership. This is mainly attributed to inter-marriages between people who practice different systems of marriage (patrilineal and matrilineal) from one area to the other in the district. The other reason is the population density of the district, coupled with the high demand for farming land. Floods also contribute to making some land unsuitable for agriculture in the district and as a result, people are forced to search for new land.

Land conflicts in the communities are usually associated with boundaries, as the demarcations are not permanent and the land is not titled. These conflicts, however, can easily be resolved amongst the families or neighbours.

Access to land in Chikwawa District was described (during a FGD) as one of the key precursors for improved livelihood. However, the respondents also mentioned that land alone has failed, over the years, to guarantee the expected improvements to poverty levels. Access to farm inputs such as good seed, fertilisers or manure and extension services with good rainfall, or access to irrigation are anticipated, by the communities, to facilitate benefits and livelihood improvements from their parcels of land.

Land-size holdings are generally very small in the impact area. COWI A/S, from their study findings, indicate that the land parcel sizes range from less than 0.12ha to over 4ha, but the majority of the parcels sizes are small. 62.5% of the parcels are less than 0.4ha and 95.8% less than 0.8ha. More than half of all parcels in Phase 1 (55.2%) are smaller than 0.4ha and over three quarters less than 0.8ha (77.5%). Almost one third (32.5%) is more than 0.4ha and less than 0.8ha and the remaining 12.2% is more than 0.8ha

4.12. Household income and poverty levels

Chikwawa district has over the years been receiving a lot of relief and emergency items to support most of the vulnerable households. A number of disasters have affected the district

in form of floods and long dry spells that lead to reduction in food production, especially for families relying on rain-fed agricultural activities. Changes in climate and extreme weather patterns have led to decline in agricultural yields/hectare. A number of other new challenges from pests (Fall Army Worm) have added to the already fragile subsistence farming system. Chikwawa has a diverse number of poverty levels and household income. The National Statistical Office (NSO) reports that in 2005, the Southern region had 31.5% Ultra Poor and 64.4% are poor. Chikwawa had 31.9% of the ultra-poor and 65.8% were poor.

From the survey, it was found out that the main income/ livelihood support activity in the project impact area is crop production (97%) followed by livestock production at 55% of the households. Seven percent (7%) of the households depend on salaries, while 37% were engaged in piece work for a living. According to the Principal Social Welfare officer, also responsible for the district cash transfer programme, the district was only able to target 10% of the identified 49.3% ultra-poor (those who eat one meal per day, with no asset that can be turned into cash and with labour constraint),

During the FGD, it was reported that a number of families were failing to meet daily food requirements due to their inability to purchase the required food items. Most of the female headed households had challenges in managing household labour requirements. The respondents indicated that the cash transfer was inadvertently creating a lot of dependency, especially for young mothers. On average, households reported that they use MK12,000.00 per month for their household needs. Those that were spending little also incidentally had very little land size holdings at 0.1 acre. The district defines the most vulnerable as female headed household at any age, the elderly, girls, orphans and the destitute/ or those displaced by the natural disasters. The communities felt that the reasons why poverty levels were growing include the following:

- a. Over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and erratic and unreliable rainfall pattern, which mostly led to prolonged dry spells or flooding
- b. Reduction in land size holdings, as families subdivide the little land handed over from their families due to population increase
- c. High cost of inputs, hybrid seed and fertilisers, coupled with lack of proper extension service

The World Bank, in its report titled Vulnerability to Poverty in Rural Malawi dated August 2016 said risks, particularly rainfall and loss of off-farm employment, are contributing to the growing poverty levels; while at the same time dragging non-poor households to fall into the poverty trap in Malawi. Most households (more than 60%) expressed hope that the SVTP will be their only way out of entrenched hunger and poverty. The market committee at Tomali, hoped that the project would enhance the ability of the farm families to produce enough; and to sell the surplus for additional income.

4.13. Agriculture, food security and diversification

Information from Chikwawa Agricultural Division indicated that only 9% of the total population were food insecure. Mbewe EPA, which comprises of T/A Lundu and Ndakwera area had a total of 15% of their population food insecure, Kalambo EPA (T/A Chapananga and

Katunga) were at 8%, with Mitole EPA at 5% (T/A Kasisi, Maseya). Most of the households interviewed reported that many of the households did not harvest enough food to cover their food needs for the whole year. A total of 68% reported that there were days the families would have less than 3 meals per day. In most of the responses during the FGD, it was reported that usually the families would have 2 meals per day; and the main food item was maize porridge (nsima) with a vegetable relish. Most household heads, more than 50%, reported that they were not able to provide the food requirements of their families.

The main crops grown in the district are maize, sorghum, millet, cotton, beans and rice. In the project impact area, the households grow maize, sorghum, millet, and beans. During the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the majority mentioned that they had stopped growing cotton because of the poor and low market prices that were being offered for the cash crop. One of the reasons why some families still remain food insecure (according to the District Agricultural Development Officer, DADO) was the inability to adopt new high yielding seed varieties, which are expensive. During the FGD. Most of the respondents (85%) mentioned that they would be able to devote more time to farming if water was made available through irrigation. About 93% of business communities operating in the district are small-scale retailers operating groceries, bottle stores, maize mills, rest houses and restaurants. In total, there are 18 produce markets run by the district council and 30 markets operated by the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) in the district.

4.14. Community business opportunities

Agricultural processing business opportunities for are possible in the area, the main one being cotton processing. In GVH Chikhambi 2, the community has formed a cooperative (Minyali Cotton Producers) and was assisted with cotton ginnery equipment (fig 4.4), a factory building and some service buildings by the Government in 2014, under the One Village One Product initiative. In 2017, the cooperative ginned grade 2 cotton that was sold at very low prices, as the market demand was for a higher grade 1 cotton. Since that time, some of the equipment, especially the cotton press, has been rendered dysfunctional. However, the equipment, once operational, has the potential to gin cotton, produce cooking oil and cotton seed cake for livestock feed. Key problems currently being faced by the community include:

- Marketing constraints for cotton;
- The Cooperative requires capacity building and training;
- The machines require maintenance and the operators need training;
- The farmers of the cooperative need capital seed inputs; and
- Vendors continuously take advantage of the farmers by buying the cotton at very low prices.



Figure 4.4: Some of the equipment lying idle at the Minyali Cotton Producers facility

4.15. Mtadeya Tomato Processing and Marketing:

Mtadeya Tomato Processing and Marketing is a functional but not effectively and efficiently managed cooperative. Low production is the biggest problem as they have not secured steady markets. They currently do not have the Malawian Bureau of Standards certification and as such, their products (canned tomatoes, soy cooking oil, Baobab body oil and jam) are not accepted by the popular retail shops.

The factory building, constructed in 2013, needs some maintenance to meet the acceptable standards for food processing. Main concerns include dust; need for ceiling for the roof, fly screens for the windows and a borehole for water source

There are large quantities of tomatoes produced in in the area. The machines (fig 4.5) are capable of producing different types of cooking oils, including sun flour, ground nuts and cotton seed oils. The cooperative is hopeful that the SVIP Canal project will be very helpful as lack of irrigation water is currently a big concern in the cultivation of tomatoes and the other crops.

According to the estimates provided by the members of the cooperative, MK10,000,000 is required for improvements that include installation of a borehole fly screens and doors; purchasing fire extinguishers, first aid kits, appropriate uniforms and repairing the ceiling.



Figure 4.5: Mtadeya Tomato Processing and Marketing Facility

4.16. Access to economic assets, credit and finance

Currently there are a number of banks and credit institutions such as Blue Bank, Green Wing Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP). There are also other local financial institutions such as the Village Savings Loan (VSL) that provide credit and loans. Chikwawa District has branches of the National Bank of Malawi, Malawi Savings Bank, Financial Discount House (FDH) and the New Building Society Bank.

During the FGD, respondents were asked to indicate the assets they owned. All the people (100%) indicated that they owned at least a hoe and 20% said they owned a bicycle. Ownership of assets that can be exchanged for money or labour is very low in the project impact area. Males tended to own more durable assets than females. Ownership of durable assets is slightly lower than reported in the Integrated Household Survey 3 (IHS3) results for southern region, where 45% owned a radio, 35% a bed, 32% a table, 35% chairs, and 4% a TV.

Access to credit and loan has been recorded in many studies as one of the main challenges faced by the rural communities, especially women. During the FGD, members mentioned that lack of access to credit was one of the main reasons why some of their businesses were not growing. However, in all the groups, some credit schemes, including the COMSIP and VSL groups were said to be facilitating trainings and offering low interest loans for improvement of small businesses.

4.17. Social services

Social services including health, water and sanitation, education, transport and communication are provided in the district through the various government ministries, private institutions, churches and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Access to these services is however, constrained by poor and inadequate delivery systems, infrastructure and in some cases poor governance. Many of the government departments are understaffed, for example in education, the teacher to pupil ratio is lower than the recommended 60:1 and in hospitals, the doctor to patient ration is also extremely lower than the ratio recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of 1:200 to in some cases 1:720 in some government hospitals. There is no proper decentralization in some ministries and that delays development

processes which further affects delivery of key services at the district level. There are in some cases frequent transfers of key district officers which in some instances makes continuity and following up of issues difficult. Data management is a major challenge including even accessing relevant and up to date documents like the SEP.

4.18. Roads and transport services

People in the rural communities generally have to walk for long distances to access any social service in most cases. Chikwawa is not spared from most of these challenges facing the district councils and also Malawi as a whole. Movement of people is usually by walking or on bicycles and in rare cases, on vehicles that may periodically pass through the villages. Typical tracks that are used, also by oxcarts are shown in fig. 4.6



Figure 4.6: Track (left) and district road used for movement by the people of the area.

From maps (Annex 9), it has been estimated that the proposed irrigation canal will cross 33 rural roads and footpaths. This will create an inconvenience to those that must cross the canal to access services across the canal. The ESIA recommends that a bridge should be constructed on every kilometre of the canal.

4.19. Access to water and sanitation

The Integrated Household Survey IHS 4 reports that importance of access to safe drinking water is underlined by the fact that it is one of the SDGs and MGDS III indicators. A household is considered to have access to safe drinking water if the source of water is piped into the dwelling, piped into the yard or plot, a communal standpipe, a protected well in yard or plot, protected public well, borehole only in rural areas, tanker truck or bowser and bottled water⁴.

The report notes that the Southern Region has 88.2% of the households with access to an improved water source, where of these, 66.6% use a borehole. In Chikwawa IHS 4 reports that 86.5% have access to an improved water source and of these 73.9% access their water from a borehole and 10.2% get their water from an unprotected source.

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[http://10.150.35.18:6510/www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/economics/ihs/IHS4/IHS4%20REP
ORT.pdf](http://10.150.35.18:6510/www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/economics/ihs/IHS4/IHS4%20REP%20ORT.pdf)

As much as there is a high level of access to a protected water source, Chikwawa district has challenges with maintenance of the facilities. Most of the improved water sources are donor funded and once the projects come to an end, the communities sometimes fail to maintain the water sources. There are low investment levels in the water sector and low functionality of the improved community water points. Apart from the reason that there are few investors in the water sector, another contributing factor is lack of community-based management of the existing community water points, which have increased number of non-functioning water points. According to water point mapping report by Water for People, 2015, boreholes constitute 78% of all water facilities in Chikwawa, where there is a functionality of 80%; with a coverage rate of 71%. This implies that 71% of the district’s population accesses water from boreholes. Provision of safe water in the impact area is through boreholes, piped gravity fed water supply scheme, shallow wells and unprotected springs. From the household survey, 95% of the households access water from a borehole as indicated in figure 4.7. This is higher than the national figures from the IHS 4. The rest (3%) get their water from communal taps, piped water and unprotected well at 1% each. Access is from the same sources during wet and dry seasons.

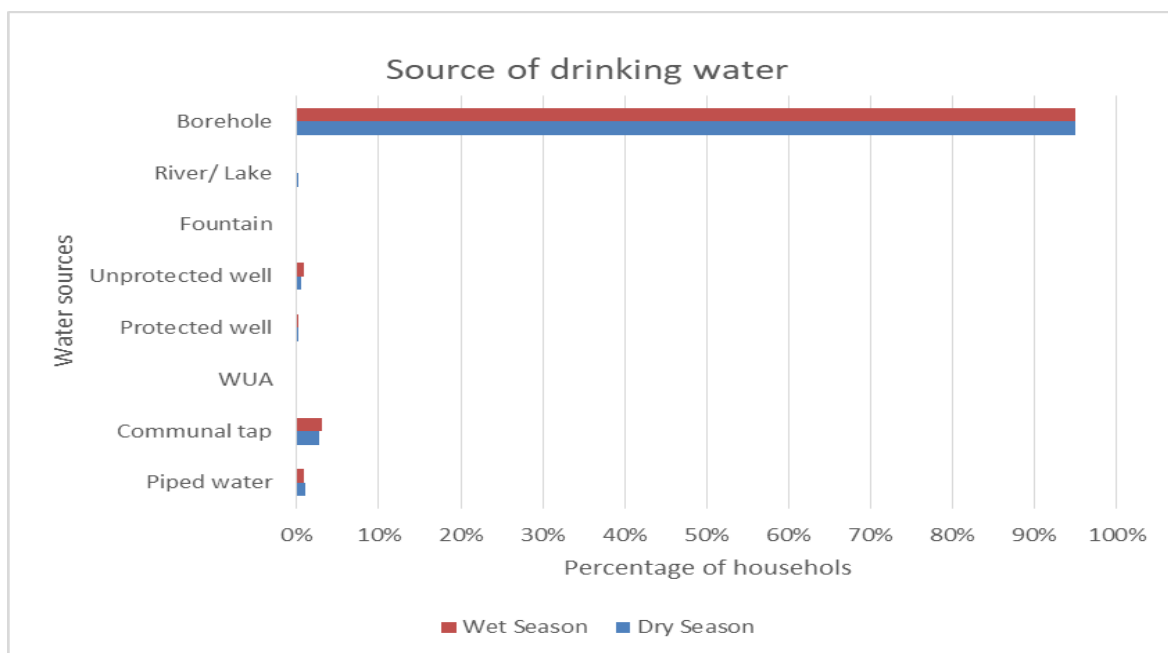


Figure 4.7: Sources of drinking water during wet and dry season

(Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

Although the information shows high access to water in the project impact areas, the respondents however, mentioned a number of challenges they face as they access the water. These are summarised in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Water challenges by population and Traditional Authority in Chikwawa district

	Dry season %	Wet season %
Water shortages	24	21
Remote access	8	9
Expensive	2	2
Difficult to access	19	16
Poor Water quality	43	51
Frequent breakdown of pump	2	1
Long queue at borehole	3	1

Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018

One of the major challenges (mentioned by 43% and 51% of the respondents for dry and wet seasons respectively) is the water quality. From the FGD at Tomali, it was mentioned that although borehole water is available, some of the boreholes had salty water, which could not be used for drinking or cooking. This meant that some households had to travel long distances to access portable water. Distance to access water was mentioned as one of the key challenges. Most villages mentioned that because of few water points, there were frequent breakdowns (2 to 3 times a month). Most households spent more than 30 minutes to go and fetch water on a round trip. Long times are spent waiting at the borehole. During the FGD, the respondents mentioned that there is a water point committee that is responsible for ensuring the borehole is well maintained and not vandalised. Some of the water point committee members are trained and are able to do minor repairs within a day.

4.20. Sanitation services

The Chikwawa District Strategic Investment Plan DSIP for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2017-2022 and the District Health Management Information System (HMIS)⁵ records that an estimated 61% (69,087 households) of 113,257 district households have and use pit latrines. On the other hand, only 10% of the households (11,326 households) have improved latrines leaving 39% of households without access to proper sanitation facilities. However, only 15,637 (23%) of the pit latrines have hand wash facilities fixed close to their doors and 318 (2%) of hand washing facilities have soap; (2%) of households wash their hands with soap⁶.

The revised DSIP 2017, noted that water and sanitation problems are very high in Paramount Chief Lundu whilst in TA Ndakwera, Kasisi, Katunga and Maseya the number of water points and latrines is higher. The district HMIS officers also indicated that there are very high cases of bilharzia (619 cases) around and in T/A Lundu area due to the fact that people take their baths in the sugarcane irrigation canals than it is for the same reported period in T/A Maseya (30), Chapananga (188) and Kasisi (96). In the impact area, figure 4.8 below shows that 94% of the respondents said they had and used traditional pit latrines, 3% used improved pit latrine and the rest are using the ecosan toilet.

⁵ Chikwawa District DSIP, 2017 revised

⁶ ibid

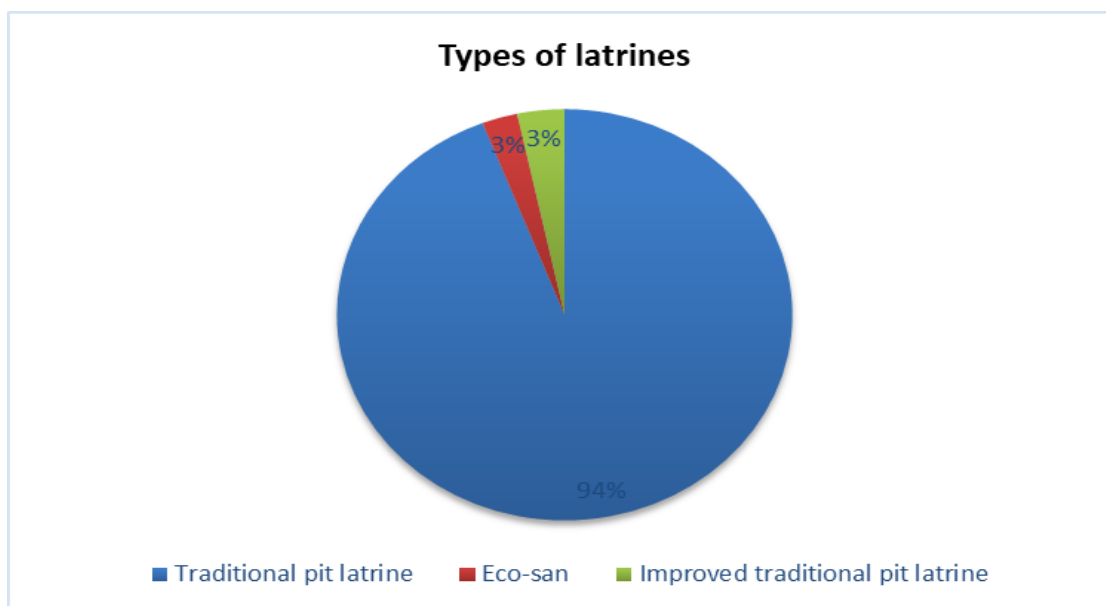


Figure 4.8: Types of latrines used by respondents (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

Access and use of sanitation facilities is one critical area of concern in the district, as indicated by the high prevalence of water borne diseases in the impact area. Table 4.3 shows that a number of people were treated at the various health facilities in the impact area. 6% of the respondents also indicated there had been cases of cholera in their families.

Table 4.3: Disease types in project impact area

2017									
OPD Attendance	Diarrhoea Non - Bloody - New Cases (under5)	Dysentery - New Cases	Acute Respiratory Infections - New Cases (U5)	Skin infections - New Cases	Malaria - New Case (under 5)	Malaria- New Cases (5 & Above)	Schistosomiasis - New Cases	Malnutrition - New Case (under 5)	
19024	864	117	2503	723	1944	1925	125	0	
12945	1225	59	3979	305	396	753	342	172	
8368	174	119	299	342	148	824	34	37	
10355	444	75	406	601	297	1136	118	22	
12910	540	186	1331	571	777	1863	30	343	
29007	679	39	685	794	4180	5389	34	0	
23469	577	53	1066	577	2659	3180	71	465	
6108	132	34	391	183	1206	1799	12	1	
12385	207	23	2740	248	1268	1063	5	109	
24816	669	114	1071	914	3497	4437	51	22	
8690	207	53	572	398	577	733	12	32	
91236	2016	549	1278	4600	7376	27942	84	675	
3203	24	67	72	203	186	471	12	190	
KEY:									
	Lundu								
	Maseya								
	Chapananga								
	Kasisi								

Source: Chikwawa District Hospital HMIS Data (Provided May 2018)

4.21. Health

The District has 27 Health Posts, 131 village Clinics and out of these 113 are active, 4 Dispensaries, 13 Health Centres and 3 Hospitals (Chikwawa District Hospital, Ngabu Rural Hospital and Montfort Hospital). According to the records at the central hospital, the leading causes of morbidity and the most common diseases in the impact area are Malaria, Skin conditions, Acute Respiratory Infections, and Diarrhoea. This was also the case during the survey as indicated in figure 4.9 where one of the commonest diseases was malaria, with more than 60% saying they had been affected within the last 3 months, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhoea. Mortality rates in the district vary from age to age, infant mortality rate in Chikwawa is 157/1,000, and Under 5 mortality rate is 205/1,000, while maternal mortality rate is 1200/100. The survey noted recorded that over 90% of the respondents used government owned health facilities, either at community level and at the Boma. More than 80% of the respondents however reported taking more than 1 hour to get to the nearest health facility in their area.

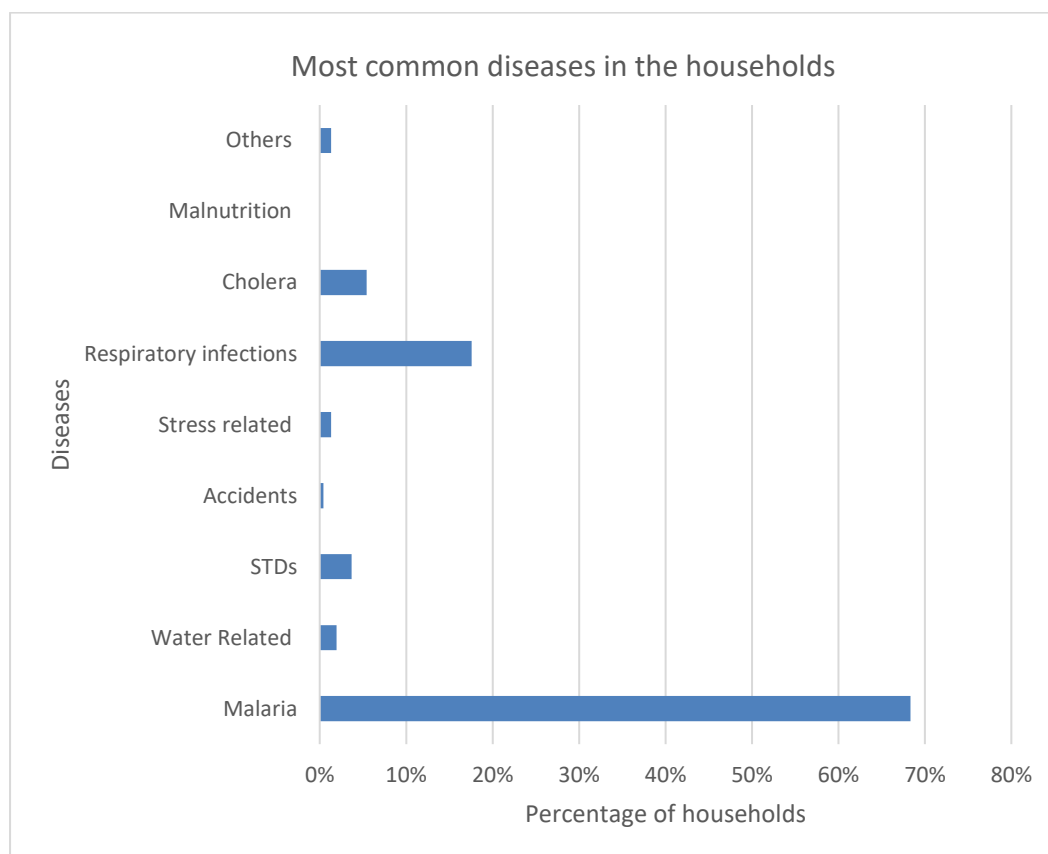


Figure 4.9: Common diseases in households (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

4.22. Education

The Integrated Household Survey 4 (2016-2017) indicates that the proportion of the population aged 15 years that is literate was at 73 percent, indicating an increase of 8 percent in literacy rate compared to 65 percent which was reported in 2010 to 2011 (IHS3). A higher share of males aged 15 years and above (81 percent) was literate, compared to their female counterparts (66 percent). Chikwawa District had a literacy rate of 59.9%. In regards to place

of residence, urban areas registered a higher literacy rate (90 percent) compared to rural areas (68 percent) Although women are the majority of the population (51%), they are marginalized in economic and social spheres. Literacy levels of women are considerably lower than for men. Nationally, 65.4% of the population aged 15 years and above are literate. However, there are gender differences, with 57.2% of women compared to 74.4% of men above 15 years old being literate. The national literacy level is 80% for male and 60% for female against district literacy level at 54.9% for males and 32.1% for females (NSO, 2008). Of the surveyed in the impact area, 56% of the respondents had a primary education, 27% did not have any form of education and about 16 % had a secondary school education. The education levels differed amongst men and women as indicated in figure 4.10. The levels of education are not that different in primary education. There were more men with no education than women and also more women had a secondary education than men.

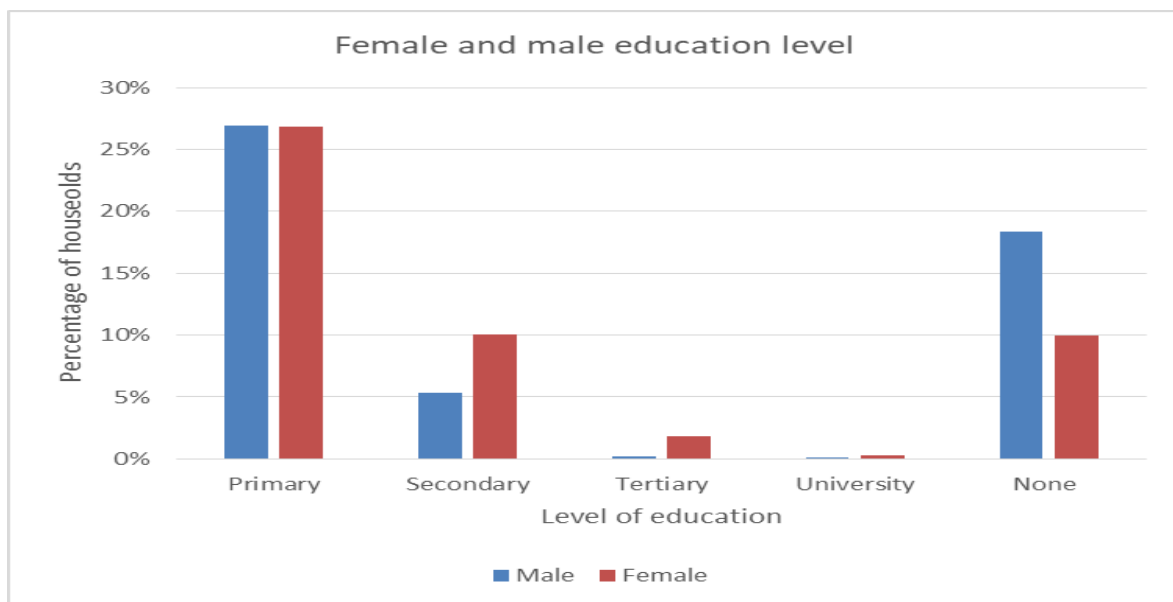


Figure 4.10: Education levels for men and women (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2018)

A number of challenges were presented during the FGD, regarding education in the district. Despite the availability of 40 schools in the impact area, levels of education remained very low, especially amongst the girls. The data shows that 56 % of the respondents mentioned that cost of education is one of the main challenges/barriers in relation to access to education in the impact areas, distance at 9% and laziness at 12% as second. The district education office during the consultations also mentioned that agricultural activities tended to have a huge impact on education in the district. Irrigation agriculture, especially winter cropping was resulting in increased pupil absenteeism. He mentioned that *“In winter, parents move to the banks to grow crops, taking with them children. This results in absenteeism, low performance and high repetitions in class, which in turn results in the said dropping out of school. The children accompany the parents because of the need for man power. The parents value the present economic situation more than the future of the children.”* This challenge was affecting most schools along the shire river.

The average district average teacher to pupil ratio is 1:80 and it can go up to 1:120 in some schools where there are few trained teachers. Most of the schools have water points but sanitation conditions are bad. Access to Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) facilities is

limited and this acts as a contributory factor to girl's absenteeism and usually dropping out of school. Chikwawa RC school has a total of 1386 pupils, of which 688 are girls who are sharing only 8 toilets, and 698 boys also with 8 toilets. Other extremes in the impact area are Kalima School in T /A Maseya, which has 520 students, with 54 drop outs in a year, with 567 girls using only 2 latrines and, 553 boys having access to 8 toilets. St Matthews in T/A Lundu has 1702 girls sharing only 9 toilets. During the FGD, it was mentioned that there is a very high girls dropout due to pregnancies. These are very common along schools close to the sugar plantations and estates as the older men there always have some money which they lure the girls with.

4.23. Vulnerable groups

The AfDB defines vulnerable groups as distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects⁷. According to the Principal Social Welfare Officer, in the district, vulnerable groups of people were identified as: women, children, child-headed households, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, orphans and the elderly. Data for the exact number of these groups is scarce. Orphans who are less than 15 years old make up 12.5% of the children in the Southern Region in which Chikwawa district is, compared to the national average of 10.2% (National Integrated Household Survey 2010-2011). These numbers highlight the need for sensitive resettlement actions in the affected areas. No data is available for migrants and refugees in the impact area.

While the overall rate of disability in Malawi is at approximately 20%, the rate in the households surveyed in the project sites is much lower with 4% of the members of the households being handicapped or chronically sick of which 2% are blind. Causes of these disabilities vary and include birth defects, diseases, as well as traffic accidents. Support service for people with disabilities is limited.

During the survey for property valuation, it was established that 28 PAPs (3.4%) belonged to the vulnerable group. This figure compares favourably with the 4% determined from the household survey. Vulnerable details of these are provided in the PAP list.

4.24. Energy sources

The district rate of economic growth is impacted by unsustainable use of natural resources. The Socio-economic Profile (SEP) reports that Chikwawa GDP would be higher were it not for unsustainable use of natural resources. There is gradual annual loss due to resource degradation. The main contributors are forestry and soil degradation. There is exploitation of firewood and charcoal for business in the district. During the survey the respondents indicated that their main source of energy for cooking is firewood (98% of the households); and for lighting, the respondents said they used the torch (85% of the households)

⁷ https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Safeguards_and_Sustainability_Series_-_Involuntary_Resettlement_-_En_web.pdf (downloaded on 10 July 2018)

Chapter 5 : ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

5.1. Eligibility criteria

All PAPs, including those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, are eligible for compensation or other assistance, commensurate with the nature and extent of the impact involved. Eligibility to entitlements requires that the PAP:

- a) be located within a direct impact zone of the canal before the cut-off date, established when the census is completed;
- b) suffers a loss that is quantifiable i.e. loses an asset partially or fully, either permanently or on a temporary basis or can be quantified in monetary terms (such as a tenant or a sharecropper who might be affected), etc.; and
- c) his/her ownership of the asset is either formally registered or at least recognized and his/her presence or association with the location is recognized or well known within the local community.

Based on the above, affected persons shall be considered eligible for compensation in cases where land, structures, trees and crops are present along proposed canal corridor.

5.2. Types of PAPs and impacts

A project affected person (PAP) is defined as a person who suffers from direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects and are caused by either the involuntary taking of land resulting in:

- a) relocation or loss of shelter;
- b) loss of assets or access to assets;
- c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location;

or by the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. (World Bank, 2004)

Based on the pre-construction impacts or loss identified from the asset inventory exercise the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and the Environmental and Social Management Plan, the types of PAPs according to the loss or impact are as follows:

- i. individual land users or owners (having crops, trees and structures within the 60m corridor of the canal);
- ii. community whose resources (land and structure of church, schools and boreholes) have been affected; and
- iii. institutional PAP (private leasehold land)

5.3. Entitlement framework

The Entitlement Matrix (**table 5.1**) presents the types of losses or impacts, entitled persons, legal entitlements and compensation for each type of loss for the PAPs.

Table 5.1: Type of losses, entitled persons, legal entitlements compensation measures for each type of loss for the PAPs

Type of loss	Category of PAP/ Eligibility	Entitlement	Entitlement details
<p>Agricultural, commercial and residential land</p> <p>Private (freehold/ leasehold) land</p> <p>Customary land</p>	<p>Land owner as PAP</p>	<p>Full replacement for the lost land (land for land),</p> <p>plus</p> <p>a lump-sum amount of 20% of the compensation as disturbance allowance (subject to stakeholders' approval, before disclosure).</p>	<p>a) Support should be provided in identification of the alternative land.</p> <p>b) The replacement land would be similar in quality to the land owned by PAPs and should be close to the PAPs' current communities.</p> <p>c) The cost of preparing the replacement agricultural land to be met by the project. Land preparation to include clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice and harvesting the crop, plus land registration and taxes as the case may be, to achieve a full replacement cost.</p>
		<p>Payment of cash for the lost land (cash for land), plus a lump-sum amount of 20% of the compensation as disturbance allowance (subject to stakeholders' approval, before disclosure).</p>	<p>OR</p> <p>a) Cash for land to include the value of labour invested in preparing the agricultural land, using the prevailing wage rates.</p> <p>b) The labour cost will be calculated as what it would cost a farmer to prepare the replacement land. This value will be determined by adding together the costs of clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice and harvesting the crop, plus registration and taxes as the case may be, to achieve a full replacement cost.</p>
<p>Residential property</p>	<p>Dwelling owner PAP/ Household</p>	<p>Replacement cost of the lost property (cash for house or structure), without depreciation, plus a lump-sum</p>	<p>Compensation in accordance with the Land Act, at full replacement value, aimed at enabling PAPs to build new structures. Transaction costs, including</p>

Type of loss	Category of PAP/ Eligibility	Entitlement	Entitlement details
		amount of 20% of the compensation as disturbance allowance (subject to stakeholders' approval, before disclosure).	transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the project within one year from the time compensation is paid. PAP has the right to salvage assets and materials from lost property.
		OR	
		Replacement property (structure for structure) as per chosen design, along with alternative land for sitting the replacement house, plus a lump-sum amount of 20% of the compensation as disturbance allowance (subject to stakeholders' approval, before disclosure).	a) Replacement house to be constructed only for those losing the main residential house. b) Cash compensation to be paid to those losing other structures such as toilet, kitchen, shed, perimeter fences etc.
		Lump-sum shifting allowance of: In Rural areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK10,000: up to 5km • MK20,000: 6 to 10km • MK50,000: Above 10km In the urban areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK20, 000: up to 5km • MK40,000: 6km to 10km • MK75,000: Above 10km 	Amount to cover inconveniences of transition.
Any other structure on affected plot	Structure Owner PAP/ Affected Entity	Replacement cost of structure without depreciation	a) Any other structure to include granaries, toilets, kraals, bathrooms, storages (including any irrigation structure)

Type of loss	Category of PAP/ Eligibility	Entitlement	Entitlement details
			b) Right to salvage assets and materials from the existing structure (except those identified as hazardous e.g. asbestos, etc.).
Loss of commercial or business structure	PAP/ owner	Business Replacement cost of structure without depreciation	<p>a) Compensation at full replacement value, in accordance to the Land Act, to enable PAPs build new structures, as and when necessary.</p> <p>b) Transaction costs, including transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the project within one year, from the time compensation is paid.</p> <p>c) Right to salvage materials from the existing structure (except those identified as hazardous e.g. asbestos, etc.)</p>
		<p>Allowance for loss of profit per month (between 1-3 months by type of structure and nature of business):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK90,000: Selling groceries • MK120,000: Selling farm produce • MK70,000: Fruit selling • MK80,000: Fish selling <p>Lumpsum shifting allowance of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MK10, 000: Up to 5km • MK20,000: 6km to 10km • MK50,000: Above 10km 	Amount to cover losses in profit and inconveniences of transition .

Type of loss	Category of PAP/ Eligibility	Entitlement	Entitlement details
Fruit trees and perennial crop	Crop owner PAP, Affected village (in case of natural trees)	Compensation based on the highest market price/kg and estimated loss of revenue from tree planting to fruit bearing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Valuation of perennial crops to be based on the product of their average yield for the period between planting and bearing of fruits and market price b) Input costs (kg/crop/year) c) Valuation of fruit trees to consider the time between planting and bearing of fruits
Other trees	Tree owners, affected village (in case of natural trees)	Compensation will be based on the provisions of the Forestry Gazette, Government of Malawi (2010).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size of trees being lost will be considered in the valuation. Larger trees will attract higher rates • Rates will be based on discussions with the Department of Forestry
Annual crops	Crop owner/PAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Full compensation, based on the average market unit price of the crop over the past three years, multiplied by the yield /kg and by the land size. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Notice to harvest standing crops shall be given. 	The yield shall be the highest yield of that particular crop, as determined by Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development.
Graveyards (individual private land or village common graveyard)	Grave owner/ Land owner PAP, Affected Village (in case of common graveyard)	Payment of cost for grave removal and relocation based on a cost approach and cost of additional religious ceremonies in line with existing customary practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The exercise of exhuming bodies and relocation of graves is to be undertaken in close consultation with affected individual or community and the Department of Antiquities.

Type of loss	Category of PAP/ Eligibility	Entitlement	Entitlement details
			<p>b) Individual or village authorities are responsible to allocate alternative burial plots.</p> <p>Note: This is only a provision in the event the graveyards are seriously affected.</p>
Additional support to vulnerable groups.	PAP or head of the household	An additional financial assistance of 20% of the compensation amount payable.	<p>This amount will be in addition to other compensation and assistance amounts given above per type of loss.</p> <p>If head of the household is not fit to avail himself or herself of the entitlement, then some other able-bodied member can be nominated.</p>
Loss of resources serving the community	Affected community or host community.	Replacement/ enhancement of such impacted assets as required	Replacement /restoration or augmentation of existing infrastructure (churches, schools, handpumps, dug wells, structures, etc.) based on identified need and to sustain pressure of PAPs.
Temporary and unforeseen impacts.	Affected person, household or village	Mitigation in line with principles in the RPF and ESIA	Unforeseen and temporary impacts during construction will be documented and dealt with on a case by case basis through the Village and District GRMCs.

5.4. Livelihood restoration

The main objective of this RAP is to ensure that livelihoods are improved or at minimum, restored to pre-displacement levels. Compensation for lost land and property will therefore seek to facilitate full and smooth recovery, without exposing the PAPs to vulnerability. This applies to people who are physically displaced as well as those that may be affected by loss of land, property and sources of income that directly affects their livelihood. Livelihood restoration can be enhanced by taking into consideration of the following:

- Payment of income, to those that may temporarily lose it during the transition period before their source of income is restored.
- Sensitisation of the PAPs, on the positive and negative impacts of resettlement and mitigation measures.
- Provision of ample time for displaced persons to put up structures prior to relocation.
- Implementation of a robust monitoring programme.
- Relocating as many PAPs as possible very close to the project area.
- Prioritising job opportunities to the PAPs as a way of quickly restoring their income streams.
- Supporting the PAPs to provide goods and services to the project construction teams so that they can earn some income.

Livelihood restoration projects will be implemented through the following process:

- a) Recruiting a livelihood restoration consultant (to be done by the Project Implementation Unit, PIU)
- b) Organising and conducting consultation meetings with Chikwawa District Council (DC) offices and local leaders on the proposed livelihood restoration projects;
- c) Setting up livelihood restoration committees at T/A level. These committees will comprise local leaders, PAPs' representative, one representative from village development committees (VDC) and other representatives from the DC's offices;
- d) Conducting capacity building for the committees;
- e) Introducing the livelihood restoration committee to the PAPs;
- f) The PIU, through the livelihood restoration consultant, should train the trainer of trainers (these people will be responsible for training the other PAPs at community level and will be selected from the PAPs);
- g) The PAPs will be grouped according to the approved livelihood restoration activities by the livelihood restoration committee;
- h) Implementation of the identified livelihood restoration activities.

Table 5.2 presents the livelihood restoration measures for the different types of losses or impacts for the PAPs.

Table 5.2: Livelihood restoration measures

PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE				
Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost	
Loss of land.	All PAPs	a) Provide support in identification of alternative land similar in quality to the land owned by PAPs. The land should be close to the PAPs' current communities.	Covered in compensation	
		b) Transferring of the replacement land ownership to be done within one year from the time compensation is paid.	N/A	
		c) Taxes and costs for land transactions, cadastral survey, new land titling and registration for the PAP's replacement land to be borne by the project.	MWK407,500,000 (\$558,219)	558,219
		d) Financial literacy, skill and business development trainings (e.g. Livestock Production, Crop Management and Diversification, and Irrigation Water Management for 50 people per session).	MWK8,000,000 (\$10,959)	10,959
Residential property.	Dwelling owner PAP/ Household	a) Transaction costs, including transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the project within one year from the time compensation is paid.	N/A	
		b) PAP has the right to salvage assets and materials from lost property.	N/A	
		c) Support should be provided in the identification of alternative land similar in quality to the land owned by PAPs and should be close to the PAPs' current communities.	Provided for above	

PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE				
Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost	
		d) Transferring of the replacement land ownership to be done within one year from the time compensation is paid.	N/A	
		e) Taxes and costs for land transactions, cadastral survey, new land titling and registration for the PAP's replacement land to be borne by the project.	Provided for above	
Loss of livelihood from Agriculture.	All PAPs including vulnerable groups.	a) Financial literacy training.	Provided for above	
		b) Skill and business development training.	Provided for above	
		c) Agricultural inputs including pesticides, high yielding and early maturing seeds and fertiliser to be provided to improve yields on owners' remaining lands (MWK70,000 x 815 PAPs).	MWK57,050,000 (\$78,151)	78,151
		d) Market linkages.		
		e) Labour costs to prepare replacement land (clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice and harvesting the crops) using the prevailing wage rates.	MWK12,011,440 (\$16,454)	16,454
		f) Provision of work opportunities by the contractor.	To be included in the Contractor's budget	
		g) Access to agricultural extension services (technical support for irrigation farming)	Ministry of Agriculture's budget	
		h) Access to social and financial services.	NGO' participation	

PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE				
Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost	
		i) Severance of cultivable land by access roads (10% shall be paid over and above the amount paid for acquisition.	To be included in the Contractor's budget	
Loss of work or business on affected land.	Wage earners (workers/ employees in shop/ business).	a) Priority for work opportunities in the project during construction and later if any available, commensurate to skill/ education levels.		
Loss of vehicular or pedestrian access to livelihood resources.	All PAPs including school children, that need to cross the canal.	Construction of bridges and guardrails in appropriate places. To facilitate crossings of the canal. A rural bridge in Malawi costs about MK850,000 to MK950,000 per square metre. Hence, for a bridge 3-metre-wide to span 10 metres, the cost will be MWK25,500,000 or US\$34,932; or MWK841,500,000 (S\$1,152,740) for 33 bridges.	MWK841,500,000 (S\$1,152,740) for 33 bridges	1,152,740
		a) b) Construction of two school blocks at MWK5,828,000 (\$7,984), outside the canals, where the two canals split at Supuni Village to prevent school children from crossing the canal. Also, a fence should be constructed for Mawila Primary School, at MWK20,000,000 (\$27,379) to contain the children	MWK5,828,000 (\$7,984)	7,984
Residential.	Dwelling owner.	a) Allow PAPs to salvage materials from the existing structure (except those identified as hazardous such as Asbestos).	N/A	
Fruit trees and perennial crop.	Crop and tree owner.	a) Three seedlings will be provided for each fruit tree lost (MWK1,886,400; \$2,584.11)	Covered in the budget	

PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE				
Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost	
		b) Perennial crops source of pasture for animals like goats and cows to be allowed to regenerate as part of the project area rehabilitation.		

Table 5.3: Summary of costs for livelihood Restorative Measures

	Cost	
Taxes and costs for land transactions, cadastral survey, new land titling and registration for the PAP's replacement land to be borne by the project	407,500,000	558,219
Financial literacy, skill and business development trainings (e.g. Livestock Production, Crop Management and Diversification, and Irrigation Water Management for 50 people per session).	8,000,000	10,959
Agricultural inputs including pesticides, high yielding and early maturing seeds and fertiliser to be provided to improve yields on owners' remaining lands (MWK70,000 x 815 PAPs)	57,050,000	78,151
Labour costs to prepare replacement land (clearing, ploughing, sowing, weeding twice and harvesting the crops) using the prevailing wage rates	12,011,440	16,454
3-metre-wide road to span 10 metres, the cost will be MWK25,500,000 or US\$34,932; or MWK841,500,000 (US\$1,152,740) for 33 bridges	841,500,000	1,152,740
Construction of two school blocks at MWK5,828,000 (\$7,984), outside the canals, where the two canals split at Supuni Village to prevent school children from crossing the canal. Also, a fence should be constructed for Mawila Primary School, at MWK20,000,000 (\$27,379) to contain the children	5,828,000	7,984
	490,389,440	671,766
	1,822,278,880.00	2,496,273.00

5.5. Other Impacts and mitigation measures

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Pest Management Plan (PMP), prepared by BRLi Consultants presents the impacts and mitigation measures during the construction and operation phases of the project. It further provides details on the role of each actor in the implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of impacts.

Impacts during the pre-construction phase include community reorganisation and relocation, which are presented in this Resettlement Action Plan. On the other hand, there are significant impacts on the physical environment or ecology during the pre- construction phase.

Construction contractors should be required to prepare and submit construction ESMP to the PIU for approval, prior to commencing any civil works. The construction ESMP should be based on the updated ESMP, to take incorporate any changes in the final design and the project site. It should also include management measures for borrow pits, quarry areas, disposal sites, construction camps, etc. A summary of some of the impact mitigation measures that relate to this RAP are summarised as follows:

- a) Reusable excavated soil shall be either provided free of charge to surrounding communities or flattened and the land revegetated;
- b) Burrow pits from blasting should be repurposed whenever possible and in consultation with communities
- c) The construction site will offer a number of job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled local workers in order to revitalise the local economy. Action will be necessary to minimize the negative impacts (e.g. increased human pressure on natural resources, gender-based violence, etc.) from the influx of foreign workers
- d) The development of a grievance redress mechanism, to allow the community to communicate with the construction contractor about their concerns and grievances
- e) To minimize the risk of sexual harassment and gender-based violence due to the influx of male workers in the Project area, it will be important to mobilize and reinforce the presence of the local law enforcement in the area.
- f) Chance Find Procedures for the civil works contractors to follow during irrigation canal construction
- g) Careful selection of the canal alignment with a view to minimising interference with physical cultural resources. No graveyards or shrines are affected by the project
- h) New infrastructure accompanying the construction (e.g. bridges) should be developed simultaneously in order to limit disruptions, health and safety risks, and facilitate reprise of activities by local communities. The ESMP has recommended that one cattle/pedestrian bridge be built every km of main canal.
- i) Due to the dynamic nature of this riverine landscape, poorly designed culverts and other infrastructure could lead to damming of tributary rivers and flooding of villages upstream. In order to avoid such occurrences, the culverts sizes should adhere strictly to the designs that are informed by highest flow data (super-sized culverts).
- j) The canal system will increase the risk of drowning and injuries, specifically for children, as they are at risk even in the shallowest channels. Hence, the ESIA recommends sensitisation campaigns to be implemented, notably in schools and also

addition of safety features such as bridges where the canal is crossing roads (Annex 9), ladders at every 500 meters in main canals (feeder, Bangula and Supuni). Large safety stairs shall be built at every villages along main canals

In accordance with the recommendations of the ESIA and ESMP, the tendering process for construction will need to be inclusive and closely monitored in order to ensure the adherence to the environmental management/mitigation recommendations determined in the ESIA and its ESMP. Some of the potential impacts the PAPs may experience and their mitigation measures are presented in table 5.4

Table 5.4: Some of the potential impacts the PAPs may experience and their mitigation measures

Type of risk / Impact	Management/Mitigating Measure
Drowning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize local communities, especially juveniles on safety measures to minimize the risk of drowning. • Install guard rails at foot path and road crossings. • Educate the communities regarding the potential for drowning in the canals
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement measures to minimize the potential for flooding, through irrigation water management • Implement or support catchment management activities
Potential injury or death of livestock.	Provide bridges and guard rails for livestock crossing in appropriate places
Increased travel distances, times and costs to circumvent the canal	Provide bridges at road and footpath crossings with Canal.
Temporary loss of access to some villagers due to construction of canal	Provide temporary bypasses in appropriate places to facilitate canal crossings during construction.
Potential separation of families for Increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate crossings along the canal • Educate not only locals but travelling workers as well regarding the risks of family separation, spread of diseases etc.
Exposure to sexually transmitted infectious due to the influx of visiting workers.	Employ as many locals as possible
Increased exposure to malaria due to standing water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize communities on malaria preventive measures • Provide anti-malaria drugs and mosquito nets through the clinics/ health posts • Provide education on preventative measures to minimize exposure to malaria

Chapter 6 : VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

6.1. Basis of valuation methods

The bases of valuation of assets in this project are the local laws and policies and the ADB/ World Bank Involuntary Resettlement policies.

Local Provisions: There are a number of legal provisions in Malawi which govern compensations in the event that one's assets are affected.

- Section 28 of the Constitution of Malawi provides that every person shall be able to acquire property and that having acquired that property, no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of the property. Section 44 (4) further states that expropriation of property shall be permissible only when done for public utility and only when there has been adequate notification and appropriate compensation, provided that there shall always be a right to appeal to a court of law.
- Section 14 of the Land Act 2016 provides that "any person who by reason of any acquisition made under section 13 (1) or Sections (2) and (3)), suffers any disturbance of or loss or damage to any interest which he may have or immediately prior to the occurrence of any of the events referred to in this section, may have had in such land shall be paid such compensation for such disturbance, loss or damage as is reasonable.
- Additionally, the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (2016) Sections 9 to 11 provides the procedure for the assessment of appropriate compensation and the grounds for the same.
- The approved 2002 Malawi National Land Policy (4:12,16) describes how valuations have to be conducted especially on customary lands. In part it says that "land values shall be determined by open market procedures for customary lands acquired by compulsory, by the government. The policy further notes that "the inadequacy of compensation is always the direct result of excluding certain items or qualities from the factors considered when determining values; and delays in payment of compensation"

On the other hand, the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy specifically requires that compensation should be done on full replacement basis without depreciation of the affected asset and the value of the salvage materials are not to be considered, nor is the value of the benefits derived from the project subtracted from the gross value of the assets.

Valuation practice in Malawi: Valuation in Malawi is undertaken by Real Estate professionals registered under the Land Economy Surveyors, Valuers, Estate Agents and Auctioneers' Act of 1989 (CAP:53.08) of the laws of Malawi; who are Members of the Surveyors Institute of Malawi (SIM). SIM subscribes to the International Valuation Standards of the International Valuation Standards Council as a member. As such valuation of assets is done in accordance with Practice Statements and Guidance Notes published by the International Valuation Standards Council (IVSC).

The IVSC (2011) defines Market Value as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation, between a willing buyer and a willing seller, in an arm's-

length transaction after proper marketing, wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.”

The chapter describes the valuation approach and methodology used in the valuation of project affected assets.

6.2. Valuation methods used

The method used in valuing the affected assets is dependent on the use, type and market conditions of the asset. Based on the knowledge of the asset impacted by the project, the appropriate methods used in the valuation are Cost, Profit and Comparison approaches. The categories of assets, which will be affected, are structures, land, crops, trees and fruit trees. Valuation of these structures has been done in the following manner:

Valuation for loss of structures: Considering that the area of impact of the project is generally rural (where no structure is sold or bought) the Cost Approach to valuation was used for this RAP. The first step in this approach was to identify the types and nature of structures along the canal route. This was followed by categorization of the structure types.

The next step involved the survey of the cost of materials. This was conducted in the trading centres of Dyeratu and Mchalo. It also involved meeting contractors in the areas of impact. Through such research, costs of materials, labour and transport for materials were obtained.

For ease of application, a hypothetical house of 7 metres long and 5 metres wide was considered. Hence, the quantity and cost of materials, labour and transport for the materials for construction of a house of 35 square metres were determined to provide the gross replacement cost of a new building. This gross replacement cost was divided by the total floor area of the house to obtain a unit cost of construction. Different types of houses with different finishing were considered. This resulted in several unit costs (Annex 7) which were used for structures of similar construction, to determine the gross replacement costs of the PAPs structures along the canal route.

Valuation for loss of land: Land values were derived by using two main methods of valuation –Comparison and Income/Investment Method. These are market-based valuation methods. The use of each one of these methods results in derivation of land market values. However, due to scarcity of market evidence on sales of customary land, the preferred method of valuation for the customary rural land has been the Profit method. Valuation of commercial, retail and industrial property is usually based on the primary method of valuation (income-based valuation method) rather than the direct comparison method (API, 1997).

A rural property value is based on its level of productivity, location, soil type, climate and topography. The better these physical attributes (combined with the management of the assets to produce income) the higher the value of the land (Eves, 1996, 2000, 2001). Although the location of the rural property will determine its general characteristics and therefore the potential productivity, individual farmers within specific rural property markets can actually have considerable variations in both the commodity yields achieved from year to year and

commodity prices received. These production variations also result in considerable differences in farm net profits across farms in any one location.

Since over 85% of Malawian land is under agriculture, it is reasonable to value rural unregistered customary but agricultural land using the Profit approach. This gives an objective approach in determining land value. The approach considers gross revenue less production costs, the result of which is capitalized at a market cap rate for a period of time. In deriving the values for this RAP, the crops grown in the project impact districts were identified through the district profile documents and other research articles, including the data from Chikwawa District Agricultural office. For simplicity purposes, the production of each crop was added to others, to find an average single value for the district. Market prices for the crops were obtained from the agricultural office and were used to calculate the gross and net revenues.

The averages facilitated the select three high yielding crops in each region. These selected crops were weighted. For the annual crops along the areas of impact, a two -year cyclic period was considered normal, as good agricultural practice demands a rotation of type of crops after that period, to avoid accumulation of pathogens. A Cap rate of 14% was therefore considered normal for the type of lands in question, climate and soil type.

Valuation for loss of business: The normal method for valuation of business is by using the profit method. This method requires that financial records be inspected for the past 3 to 5 years and a market multiplier be used to arrive at the value for the business. However, since the area is rural and the keeping of records is a challenge to many business owners. Hence, the use of the profit method would not be of help as there will be lack of evidence. Therefore, Replacement cost of the structure and allowances for the profit loss have been proposed. Profit losses are based on the type of business and projected profit levels.

Disturbance allowance: The national laws require that disturbance allowance should be paid to those affected in involuntary displacements (physically or otherwise). Therefore, a percentage of total compensable value has to be decided and applied accordingly. The principle is that monetary compensation has to be payable to reimburse the claimant for 'disturbance' or any other matter not directly based on the loss considered above. Therefore, disturbance allowance is the sum added to the purchase price of properties compulsorily acquired. Subject to stakeholders' approval, 20 percent of the loss value has been deemed appropriate as disturbance allowance.

Shifting allowance: Considering that the compensation packages are generally very small, even after the additional 20% disturbance allowance, the packages may not be enough to cater for shifting expenses. In addition, not everyone will be required to relocate. Therefore, a shifting allowance of MK10,000 is proposed for PAPs with affected dwelling houses on assumption that they will all be moving to areas within 5 kilometres. This would be applicable to those PAPs who are required to relocate from their current location due to loss of structures in the canal way leave. For cases where the distance is more than 5 kilometres, a lumpsum amount for various shifting allowances is proposed in table 6.1. These cases, which would be rare (as noted during the survey), should be determined by the RAP paying agent and could be covered in the contingencies budget allocation.

Table 6.1: Shifting allowances for the PAPs

In Rural areas	
Shifting distance	Shifting allowance
Up to 5km	MK10, 000
Greater than 5km but less than 10km	MK20,000
Above 10km	MK50,000
In the urban areas:	
Up to 5km	MK20, 000
Greater than 5km but less than 10km	MK40, 000
Above 10km	MK75,000

Additional support for vulnerable PAPs: As required by the World Bank and the African Development Bank, special attention has been given to the vulnerable PAPs who might be less capable of coping with the project induced impacts. Therefore, a top-up allowance of 20%, on the base compensation amount payable, is proposed as “additional financial assistance”.

Loss of crops: At the time of asset inventory, the gardens were not yet planted with crops. In the event that annual crops have been damaged during the construction period, calculation of the amount payable by the Contractor would be based on the average market unit price of the crop, over a period of the past three years, multiplied by the highest annual yield in kg and result multiplied by the land size on which it is grown. The market prices and yield per crop would be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development.

Loss of trees: For loss of trees along the canal route, the Government Forestry Gazette of 2010 offered a basis for calculation of the values.

Loss of fruit trees: In the construction of rates for fruit trees, it was recognized that most of these fruits are not only for consumption but also for commercial purposes. In practice, to find the rates for fruit trees, consideration is given to the average market price per kilogram of the fruit, the average yield per tree per year, expected productive lifespan and the number of fruit trees being considered. All these variables are multiplied together and to the product is added the average establishment (planting and caring) costs, to arrive at a final commercial value of the fruit. This approach is used by almost all institutions in Malawi for fruit tree compensation purposes.

The schedule of rates for fruit trees was first constructed by the Directorate of Agricultural Research Services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. This schedule has been in use for some years now by Local Councils. While this is the normal approach, there was a departure, however, in the approach to the calculation of the final value for fruit trees. Under this project, we propose the Project affected People to be given 3 seedlings for each fruit tree being lost. In view of this, the approach adopted in this case has considered only the lost years between planting or transplanting to the time a particular tree starts bearing fruits. Thus, instead of using the expected productive lifespan, the number of years between planting and bearing of fruits has been used. The only variable that has changed is the expected productive lifespan that has been replaced with the lost years from the time the fruit has just been planted, to the time it begins bearing fruits.

The source of information for all the variables has been the Agricultural Research Services through the local councils. Some fruits have however, been added and figures for their variables have been sourced from equally a reliable source. The prices adopted are the highest that could be obtained in the market at the time of the research.

Loss of community properties: Impacted properties that belonged to the Communities were valued as given below:

Table 6.2: Approach for valuation of community property

Type of Community Property	Valuation approach
Boreholes	to be replaced in kind
Public land	not valued as it is public (further there were no trees on it)
Church and church houses – option of cash or kind provided and	in this case, the communities expressed interest for in-kind compensation.

Chapter 7 : IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

7.1. Objectives of stakeholder engagements and community participation

According to the African Development Bank, active participation of beneficiaries is necessary throughout the various stages of planning, design, implementation and valuation in order for resettlement projects to be truly sustainable. Thus, community participation and stakeholder engagements have been ongoing since the project was conceptualised. Consultation activities with the PAPs included carrying out a census survey of all households affected by the proposed project along the 52 kilometre stretch of the canal. The aim of consulting the PAPs was to inform them of the proposed project and how they will be affected, to determine the size of land to be acquired and valuation of settlements and other resources that will be affected by the proposed project. The census survey, field identification of PAPs and affected land, structures and trees was carried out from 14th May and 25th May 2018. During the RAP preparation process, stakeholder engagements and community participation was conducted to accomplish the following:

- To enable stakeholders and the community to learn about the project, its impacts and how they will be mitigated.
- To inform them about the compensations and resettlement procedures and to secure their cooperation.
- To assist stakeholders and community to understand applicable laws and regulations governing compensation and to involve stakeholders in census, socio-economic surveys, and inventory of households and affected assets for RAP preparation.
- To assist in the identification or verification of PAPs and their association to type and magnitude of asset loss.

7.2. Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder engagements and community participation commenced with planning activities including the identification and analysis of key stakeholders. Table 7.1 below presents the identified stakeholders, their roles and the rationale for consultations

Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder type	Roles/contributions	Rationale for consultation
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	<p>The Ministry as the project developer will ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitation of the identification of PAPs and valuation exercise; 2. Provision of funds for compensation; and 3. Complementarity of development initiatives 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Continuation with consultations from the RFP preparation; b) Understanding the expectations of the developer in the RAP preparation process; and c) Reinforcing the need for availing resources for compensation to execute the RAP in time as planned.
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	<p>Among other areas, the ministry has to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Set guidelines on the resettlement process b) approve the RAP c) Monitor and evaluate implementation of the RAP 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To ensures compliance with Malawi’s policies and legal framework and development partners’ operational guidelines
District Council	<p>The District Council has to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) Participate in development of the RAP c) Help in land identification and acquisition d) Regularly update and maintain the database for the PAPs e) Pay or monitor payment of compensation money to PAPs f) Coordinate provision of social amenities g) Monitor and evaluate implementation of the RAP. <p>Technical officers of the District Council (responsible for land, social welfare, gender, environmental health, primary education and agriculture will have to assist in the implementation of the RAP and assist in payment of</p>	<p>The District Council is the highest administrative authority in a district. It is responsible for designing, interpreting, domesticating and implementing government policies at the district level. In liaison with the Regional Commissioner for Lands, the council is involved in resettlement, identifying alternative land for possible resettlement of PAPs. The District Council virtually manages all the projects in the district, including resettlement and conflicts.</p> <p>The council has lands officers who are responsible for administration of the land laws including land acquisition, registration and settling grievances. Since projects involving land acquisition and compensation</p>

Stakeholder type	Roles/contributions	Rationale for consultation
	<p>compensations. They will have to assist the District Commissioner and the Director of Planning and Development to interpret, domesticate and implement relevant government policies at the district level.</p>	<p>affect the welfare of the people, other disciplines under the council (such as gender and agriculture) are needed to establish the current conditions and ways to mitigate project effects through consulting them.</p>
<p>Local leaders (GVH and TA)</p>	<p>The local leaders and village heads have to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ascertain that claimants within the project area b) Facilitate and participate in the consultative process for development of the RAP c) Witness payment of compensation money to PAPs d) Identify land for resettlement or assimilation of PAPs within existing villages e) Help with the integration of resettled persons f) Help in conflict resolution g) Assist in monitoring implementation of the RAP h) For the RAPs for irrigation blocks, the communities will use a participatory process to identify which farmers will lose income in the process of preparing the irrigation blocks 	<p>Local leaders are at different levels: Village Heads (VH) are the lowest ranking but very critical because these are in control of people at the lowest structure of society. The Group Village Head (GVHs) are middle level-traditional leaders whose authority is above that of village heads. They act as referral authorities on village administration matters. The Traditional Authorities (TAs) are virtually the ultimate traditional leaders with powers to allocate land. They are only junior to paramount chiefs in some districts.</p> <p>It is to be noted however, that at the gazetting of the Customary Land Act 2016, the responsibility of allocating land was transferred into the hands of the Land Committees at every Group Village headman (GVH), chaired by the GVH himself. Chiefs exert a lot of authority in traditional communities and for the security of the ROW and the irrigation scheme assets, these were consulted. Some chiefs had experiences in resettlement and their expectations and fears were not different from those made by their people. It also became clear that the chiefs needed to be involved in the grievance management structures.</p>
<p>Project Affected People (PAPs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To participate in the development of the RAP; b) To understand the RAP process in order to avoid or reduce complaints and grievances in future; 	<p>These are the people that are directly involved, as they would have to be involuntarily resettled and/ or give up</p>

Stakeholder type	Roles/contributions	Rationale for consultation
	c) To agree with and endorse the level and nature of compensation d) To surrender land for the project and to participate in the project developmental initiatives	their land, since the irrigation canal corridor passes through their lands and homes.
NGO and CBOs	To play critical roles in conveying the feelings, expectations, requirements, demands and grievances of communities to the District Council and Project Developer. To influence well-informed decision-making for the PAPs and the communities.	NGOs and CBOs work with the communities to implement projects in various sectors. They have the experiences with resettlement and livelihoods pathways for the communities in which they work. As much as possible ideas from NGO/CBOs have been taken on board.

7.3. Consultations methods and outcome

Various approaches were employed during the stakeholder engagement and community participation process. These include consultative and participatory meetings, interviews, discussions and administering of questionnaires. In the meetings, the Consultant team explained what was entailed in the project proposal and envisioned social and environmental impacts. After presentations, questions and opinions were exchanged between the consultant and the participants.

During socio-economic survey, census and asset inventory, over 90% of the PAPs were personally informed about the project; a detailed explanation on the project and its impacts was sensitively made. Projects impacts were discussed in terms of positive and negative/adverse impacts. Also, PAPs were educated on the mitigation measures to control, minimize or avoid the negative impacts and enhancement measures for positive impacts of the project, including proper use and protection of the irrigation infrastructure.

In general, there was no dissenting opinion about the proposed project. At the end of meetings, it was confirmed that all participants in principle agreed with the proposed project. Consultation outcomes are provided in Annex 2.

7.4. Community participation during implementation phase

During implementation of the RAP, the Project Affected Person will be informed about their rights and options. This will be done mainly through community meetings and where possible, through one on one engagements with the PAPs. During these meetings the PAPs and other community members will be engaged in discussions and processes that will be followed to ensure compensation takes place and that on-going livelihoods restoration activities are carried out to benefit the PAPs. To ensure there is transparency and communication on any project related challenges, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be put in place. Care will be taken to ensure the system is aligned to the already existing redress mechanism in the communities. PAPs will be represented at all levels of the GRM. The grievance mechanism will be instituted and continue to operate and all grievances will be recorded. Participation of local leaders and PAPs in disseminating information and resolving disputes will be important once RAP implementation starts. A dynamic participatory approach involves PAPs in decision making about livelihood and community development programs.

Participation will also be fostered through use of local expertise. The contractor will be encouraged to use local skilled labour for the construction of the irrigation canal.

- a. Group formation: using existing groups or assisting PAPs to form groups provides institutional framework for participatory resettlement
- b. Involvement in resettlement committees and monitoring teams: participation in committees would be one of the key mechanisms for involving the PAPs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAPs.
- c. The role of traditional, political and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy will be important. The RAP team shall ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public

consultation procedures. Furthermore, the project will sensitize communities and the public at large on involuntary resettlement. In addition, village committees will continue to provide land for implementation of projects.

All stakeholders must be consulted and be effectively involved in a two-way communication with the Client and sponsors. Special effort was made to consult women and vulnerable PAPs (physically challenged persons, widowed and the terminally ill persons). There should be an explicit public information strategy. This will include the use of mass media, possibly through radio, to advise the dates and times of PAP and public meetings, availability of documents, selection criteria, cut-off dates, and compensation measures. Public consultation should be preceded by provision of relevant and accurate information to the PAPs.

Following disclosure of all relevant information, the Client will consult with and facilitate the informed participation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, in decision-making processes related to resettlement. Consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment. Supply of information and consultation with different stakeholders will be through a language and medium they are comfortable with.

7.5. Site selection for resettlement

The canal infrastructure affects land and structures. However, there will be no need for identifying a site for resettlement because land affected by the canal for a majority of PAPs is a small proportion (338 hectares) of the total land compared to the footprint. The majority of the PAPs will continue to use their lands and will be given cash compensations for the portions lost. For those PAPs who lose structures, these will be absorbed within the communities. The consultations with traditional leaders have confirmed the availability of land within the communities for construction of houses and ancillary structures.

7.6. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

7.6.1 Importance of grievance redress mechanisms

Mechanisms to redress grievances are a pre-requisite for large infrastructure interventions where people's key economic productive assets are acquired for a public purpose. This has a likelihood of leaving the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) vulnerable to multiple risks including change of occupation, lowering of income levels and lack of support systems. Hence, it is important to integrate a grievance redress mechanism that addresses concerns of the PAPs and provides for redressal effectively and in a time-bound manner within the legal framework to ensure:

- a) that the aggrieved person is satisfied; and
- b) such grievances do not become contentious issues, leading to opposition to the proposed development project.

Further, it is essential that grievance redressal mechanisms are devised, keeping in mind the socio-cultural setting and in accordance with the provisions of the legal system.

A grievance redress mechanism is critical to effectively addressing any issues arising during the project implementation; and for project monitoring and evaluation. Grievance Redress

mechanisms (see Grievance Mechanism Checklist in Annex 5), if included in the project design, planning and management; help to realize the project objectives effectively. This requires setting up appropriate channels to address individual or community concerns, prevent adverse consequences and risks, bring out project implementation related issues and corrupt practices if any. Such effective mechanism also brings out positive changes in people's lives as well as enhanced feeling of being important stakeholder in the project. Affordable and accessible procedures for settlement of disputes arising from resettlement should include the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms

7.6.2 The Aim of the grievance redress mechanism

The aim of the grievance redress mechanism is to facilitate quick and fair response, clarification and settlement; or redress to any grievances, complaints and queries; and to quickly and fairly clarify to complainants as well as stakeholders, in a manner that is acceptable to all parties. The general approach is to respond to issues and seek solutions to problems in the earliest stage and avoid taking complaints to courts for redress. In the implementation of the GRM for this project, the procedures shall ensure the following:

1. Simple, straightforward and accessible ways for raising concerns, making complaints or resolving any disputes that may arise due to the implementation of the project;
2. Identification and implementation of appropriate and mutually acceptable processes and actions to address complaints;
3. Feedback that is treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled in a transparent manner
4. Satisfaction of the complainants, with the outcomes of the corrective processes and actions;
5. Facilitate the complainants to report their grievances, queries and/or comments through the process; and
6. Avoidance of the tendency to resort to judicial proceedings.

7.6.3 Likely grievances

Even with adequate implementation of the RAP and appropriate compensation, involuntary resettlement inevitably gives rise to grievances among the affected population and with the developer. Usually, the grievances arise over issues ranging from rates of compensation and eligibility criteria, to disturbances and other issues during construction. The types of grievances that could occur during project planning and design, RAP implementation and construction stages are indicated in table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Types of grievances

Stage	Types of grievances (indicative)
<i>Planning/Pre-construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) lack of knowledge of the project corridor; ii) missing of parcel, error in identification and/ or incorrect measurement (or perceptions over incorrect measurement) of affected assets; iii) disagreement regarding property boundary, inheritance or ownership of assets and fearing loss of compensation; iv) lack of adequate communication on the project developments (i.e. not enough consultation/ sensitisation); v) disagreement over the rates utilized in valuation of affected assets; vi) mistakes in the formulation of compensation agreement documents.
<i>RAP Implementation followed by Construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) non-payment for improvements carried out to structures post survey and valuation but prior to compensation payments; ii) mode of payment of compensation and time delays; iii) not enough work during construction and dissatisfaction over wages given; iv) wrong identification of livelihood restoration schemes, their inadequacy, training support and lack of necessary assistances; v) increased cases of HIV/AIDS due to in-migration; vi) Noise and disturbance from construction activities vii) likelihood of increase in Gender Based Violence (GBV); viii) loss of access to services and sources of livelihoods; ix) restrictions or delays on access to irrigation water and farm inputs; x) loss of property due to theft allegedly by construction personnel; xi) loss or damage to crops and property by ongoing construction work; xii) inadequate support in relocating to resettlement sites/replacement structures

7.6.4 Composition of Grievance Redress Unit

A Grievance Redress Unit (GRU) will be established, within the SVTP Implementation Unit, for resolving grievances, resettlement and entitlements related to the project. The GRU will be headed by a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Manager, who will be supported by an Information Education and Communication Officer, among others in the PIU. At the community level, the GRU will have field officers; at least one per Traditional Authority, to facilitate implementation of the GRM at local level.

The main responsibilities of the GRM Manager will include overall management of the GRM, including but not limited to managing the grievance redress process and procedures; registration of complaints; capacity building of the grievance committee(s), outreach and external communications; tracking performance and monthly reporting. The GRM Manager will be the overall responsible person for implementation of the GRM, while the Information, Education and Communication Officer will be responsible for building community capacity on handling grievances, accessing the Shire Valley Transformation Programme Grievance Redress Mechanism and creating demand for the GRM through information, education and communication activities. Field officers will be responsible for mobilising and supporting communities (PAPs) to access and use the Grievance Redress Mechanism.

To ensure that PAPs have easy access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints, the GRU will operationalize Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC), Area Grievance Redress Committees, and District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC). As much as there will be different tiers of the redress mechanism, PAPs will be free to use any facility they deem approachable and efficient to them. The different levels would not mean that a PAP is prohibited from directly reporting to the DGRC. Direct contact with the responsible authorities will be facilitated through personal contact, a dedicated phone number, WhatsApp number and an email address. A PAP representative will sit in all the different grievance levels and measures will be taken to ensure that there is female, youth and the vulnerable representation. The proposed composition of the committees and their roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Proposed Composition of the Grievance Redress Committees

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC)	Group Village Headman/Woman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Village Head • Representative of associations or cooperatives • Representative of Village Chiefs • Representative of VDC Chairs • Representative of school teachers • Civil Society Organisation (CSO) extension worker/ representative • Religious leader representative • Representative of Community policing • GRU local representative • Community Development Assistant • Lands Clerk • PAP representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing local oversight for the other committees and the Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP) • Acting as the voice of the villagers and as a point of contact with the SVTP GRMC and the other committees. • Acts as the voice of SVTP GRMC in communicating messages to all community members, in particular women through a female committee representative. • Overall responsibility for reporting the project success and grievances to SVTP GRMC and ensuring that the grievances are addressed in a timely manner. • Overall responsibility for communicating with the complainant regarding progress of the grievance resolution. • Acts as SVTP GRMC local monitoring and oversight on grievance management. • Responsible for documenting community meeting minutes, where required; including taking a register of the participants. • Responsible for organising community meetings or meetings between SVTP GRMC and the complainant, where required. • Responsible for organising GVGRC meetings.

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC)	Traditional Authority level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Authority (Chair) • Chairpersons of GVGRC • CSO extension worker/ representative • Religious leader representative • Member from the Community • Assistant Irrigation Officer • Member from the Victim Support Unit • Lands Clerk • Community Development Assistant • PAP representative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receiving and redressing grievances that have been referred to the Area Grievance Redress Committee by the GVGRC • Providing direction and advice to the GVGMC committee on grievance redress procedures and practices • Referring grievances that the committee cannot redress to the DGRC • Acts as the voice of DGRC in communicating messages to the GVGRC, in particular women through a female, youth and the vulnerable committee representatives. • Overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting the project success and grievances to the DGRC and ensuring that the grievances are addressed in a timely manner. • Responsible for documenting community meeting minutes, where required; including taking a register of the participants. • Responsible for organising community meetings or meetings between DGRC and complainants, where required. • Responsible for organising AGRC meetings
District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC)	District level (Chikwawa)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Commissioner • Chairpersons of AGRC • PMT representative • Judiciary representative • Ministry of Lands representative • District Labour Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Commissioner's office acts as the main contact for SVTP GRMC in reporting and the coordination of grievances resolving. • Acts as the Secretariat for the DGRC and as the second point of contact for SVTP GRMC.

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Irrigation Officer • District Director of Planning and Development • District Youth Officer • Women’s Legal Resource Centre (WOLREC) representative • National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) representative • The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) representative • Representatives of all ADCs involved in the project • PAP representatives • District Community Development Officer • District Social Welfare Officer • District Director of Finance 	<p>Consolidates grievances and support the tracking of grievances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for reporting on land and compensation related community grievances and for tracking the resolution of grievances and communicating with the aggrieved person • Responsible for reporting and tracking any planning related grievances to the SVTP GRMC and providing support in establishing a resolution, where required • Responsible for reporting and tracking any grievances related to health, safety and security; in particular, related to sexual harassment, worker-community interaction, gender-based violence or other social welfare issues to the SVTP GRMC.
<p>Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) /Project Management Team Grievance Redress Committee</p>	<p>National level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Manager • PMT – Secretariat • Education and Communication Officer • Project Management Team Members • Representative of the (MoAIWD) • Representatives and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development • Representative of the Ministry of Local Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing policy and direction to the DGRC and monitoring grievance redress activities at national level. • Assisting in the resolution of grievances that cannot be addressed at the district level • Organising meetings and workshops for reporting and giving feedback on grievance resolution activities at national level. • Facilitating high level evaluation, monitoring and reporting on grievance management.

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative of Ministry of Gender 	

7.6.5 Grievance redress procedures

The success of the project will largely depend on the PAPs accepting the compensations and the successful redress of grievances. It is therefore necessary to provide an accessible and credible means for PAPs to pursue and report grievances. The institutions or persons where grievances can be reported to include the following:

- a) Local leaders and project staff;
- b) Group Village Grievance Redress Committee;
- c) Area Grievance Redress Committee;
- d) District Grievance Redress Committee;
- e) Central Grievance Redress Committee; and
- f) The Courts of Law

Channels (modes of communication) for reporting the complaints and grievances can be verbal (in person), by telephone (calling, sending an SMS or an email), letter, official webpage or social media.

The key steps for grievance redress are elaborated as follows:

Step 1 – Lodging of grievances.

As a first step, all complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the project are to be lodged to either the **local leader, contractor or project staff** receivers who will hear and try to resolve the grievance. Complaints that are not connected to the Project are filtered and referred to the relevant local committees; and the claimants informed accordingly within 5 days. Some cases may just require provision of required information or clarification and may therefore not need to be referred to Step 2.

Step 2 – Grievance redress at the Group Village Grievance Redress Committee Level

Complaints that are connected to the project are referred to the Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC) which shall record the message on a grievance record form (Annex 6), which feeds into the RAP database, to be managed centrally at the RAP Implementation Agency Office and shared with the SVTP Implementation Unit. The GVGRC shall maintain a record/ register of all complaints/ grievances received so that these can be kept collectively in one place. At this step, all cases are to be heard by the GVGRC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner; and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. To ensure transparency, all meetings for resolving such complaints are to be conducted in places specifically designated for this purpose. Minutes of such meetings shall be kept and if the resolution proposed by the GVGRC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance redress form (Annex 6) to show agreement. The grievance will subsequently be closed; otherwise, Step 3 will be followed in an appeal. A period of 14 days is provided to hear and redress the grievance.

The SVTP shall facilitate the formation of the Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC).

Obligations of the GVGRC

During the first meeting of the committee, the members shall be introduced to the chairman (TA) and elect a vice chairman and secretary from amongst themselves. The two shall serve in that capacity for one (1) year. The Committee must:

- Ensure representation of the youth, women and vulnerable groups at community meetings;
- Enforce transparency and accountability, in line with SVTP requirements at all times;
- Hold committee meetings, as follows;
 - Meet twice in a month for the first six months and ongoing during the construction phase (or more frequently if the situation so demands).
 - During construction, the committee must meet monthly, or as required and agreed.
- Attend a short training session, by the Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP) Grievance Redress Management Committee (GRMC), on the following;
 - Approach to the grievance process and response times;
 - Administrative framework governing the project, particularly the ADB and World Bank requirements;
 - Confirming the roles and responsibilities of representatives and meeting requirements.

Step 3 – Grievance redress at Area Grievance Redress Committee level

If the complainant does not receive any response from the GVGRC within 14 days of lodging the complaint, or that the complainant is not satisfied with the response, then the issue will be appealed to the Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC). This committee will work hand in hand with the Customary Land Tribunal which will investigate and rule within 14 days. During the appeal to the AGRC, all the necessary details will be attached and the Complainant will be accordingly notified of the venue, date and time set for hearing and a resolution must be made within 14 days' time. If the resolution proposed by the AGRC is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance form to confirm agreement; and the grievance will subsequently be closed.

Step 4 –Grievance redress at the District Grievance Redress Committee level

If the complainant does not receive any response from the AGRC within 14 days of lodging the complaint or if the complainant is not satisfied with the response, then the issue will be appealed to the District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC), which shall work hand in hand with the District Land Tribunal. The DGRC is to hear and pass a resolution within 14 days. If the resolution is accepted by the PAP, the PAP is to sign the grievance form to confirm agreement; and the case will subsequently be closed.

The DGRC will capture and track grievances related to land, environment, development and social welfare, when such issues are reported by project affected people or other stakeholders.

Obligations of the DGRC

The District Grievance Redress Committee must:

- Represent interests of affected communities and key stakeholders in the district and work together with the District Land Tribunal on land matters;

- Support SVTP in identification of affected persons, replacement land and land acquisition processes as and when required, in line with international requirements, with guidance from SVTP;
- Have representatives for reporting and tracking grievances arising from land acquisition and other project activities;
- Ensure transparency and accountability during property valuation surveys and compensation claims through public participation;
- Support SVTP with monitoring in relation to encroachment, health, safety and security issues;
- Prepare short monthly progress reports to SVTP and the District Executive Committee regarding grievances raised and resolutions.
- Hold meetings at least once a month for the first six months and throughout the construction period (or more frequently if the situation so demands);
- Decide on the frequency of meetings as deemed appropriate during operation.
- Attend a short training session that includes the following:
 - The approach to the grievance process and response times;
 - Administrative framework governing the project, particularly the IFC requirements;
 - Confirming the roles and responsibilities of representatives; and
 - Meeting requirements.

Step 5 – Grievance redress at the Central Grievance Redress Committee (Shire Valley Transformation Project Management Team or Ministry) level

If the resolution proposed by the DGRC is not accepted, the affected person will be allowed to appeal to the SVTP (GRMC) Technical Team or MoAIWD. Further, the appeal can also be made to the Regional Lands Commissioner and the Central Government (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, MoLHUD). The Central Grievance Redress Committee will work together with the Central Land Tribunal to hear the complaint and make a resolution within 14 days. If the resolution is accepted by the PAP, he/ she must sign the grievance form to confirm agreement; and the grievance will subsequently be closed.

The Shire Valley Transformation GRMC will primarily be responsible for capturing, logging, tracking and resolving grievances reported through the various mechanisms. It will also ultimately be responsible for ensuring that complainants and the Committees are fully informed and up-to-date with the resolution of such grievances.

Obligations of the SVTP GRMC

Obligations of the Grievance Redress Management Committee of the Shire Valley Transformation Programme include to:

- Work with the Central Land Tribunal on land matters;
- Ensure that project affected communities are fully informed of the grievance redress process and means by which they can report grievances;
- Hold and document monthly meetings with committee members to gather feedback on the grievance process;

- Ensure that grievances are documented in the grievance form and log and that there is a paper trail regarding the resolution and close-out process;
- Ensure that the grievance process is accessible to all community representatives; and
- Ensure that the committees are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities, and that they are formalised through letters of agreement.

Step 6 – Civil courts option

If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision made at any level, he/ she will be informed of his/ her rights to take the grievance to the courts of law, which include magistrate courts, the high and supreme courts of Malawi. While the complainants will be encouraged to do this as a last resort, right from the start; they will be informed of the right to take the grievances to court at any stage of grievance redress. The complainant will also be informed that they will do so at their own expense, unless the court awards damages to them. The decision of the court of law will be final.

7.7. Grievance reporting

All grievances shall initially be documented in a grievance form for the complainant to sign (by hand or thumb print). Additionally, details of the grievance should be populated into a grievance log (Annex 7) tracking for grievances. The Shire Valley Transformation Project is responsible for ensuring that the grievance reporting forms (Annex 6) are completed on receipt of a grievance and that the log (Annex 7) is always up-to-date to monitor progress of outstanding issues, in order to follow up as required.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism Process is graphically presented in figure 7.1



Figure 7.1: The Grievance Redress Mechanism Process

7.8. Implementing the grievance mechanism

Key actions for implementation of the grievance mechanism are as follows:

- Formalise the process by submitting a formal letter to the District Commissioner and the GVH regarding the committees and their associated roles and responsibilities;
- Translate the grievance form into Chichewa, so that it is available both in English and the local language;
- Train the grievance committees to provide guidance on the process of handling grievances, including logging grievances, following up resolutions with SVTP, disseminating information etc; and
- Hold a community meetings to communicate details of the grievance mechanism including:
 - The grievance and resolution process;
 - How to report grievances; and
 - Key contacts for reporting grievances.

Additionally, notices should be placed in all the project affected communities, with contact details of the key people responsible for capturing grievances, including SVTP and committee coordinators.

7.9. Timeframe

The total timeframe provided for the process, from the stage of recording of the grievances to their redress, should not be more than **28 days**, unless if the Project Management Team (Grievance Redress Management Committee, the Regional and Central Government Commissioner of Lands or the court of law have approved otherwise.

7.10. RAP organizational responsibilities

The implementation of the project will be coordinated by the SVTP Implementation Unit that will house experts for providing support and guidance, as well as monitor the progress and quality. The professional team will work closely with existing organizational structures at the District Council level, who are responsible for projects taking place within their jurisdiction. The RAP team will also work with the communities, local leaders, traditional authorities and government officials. The sections below provide guidance on the roles and responsibilities of institutions to be involved in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

7.10.1. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), as the developer, has the overall responsibility of ensuring that project the activities, including resettlement activities are implemented successfully. Therefore, the MoAIWD has to make sure that the SVTP Implementing Unit is set up to implement the project, has the appropriate legal mandate to implement resettlement activities and is well linked with other government agencies. The MoAIWD should have strong leadership to foster cooperation with other agencies.

7.10.2. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) - through the Regional Lands Office -South

At regional level the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for provision of advice, to Chikwawa District Council and the SVTP Implementation Unit, on resettlement matters, including planning, approval of sites and providing legal advice on the same.

7.10.3. Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance will facilitate mobilisation of the required funds to pay the PAPs and arrange for all the PAPs to receive their payment in accordance with this RAP.

7.10.4. Shire Valley Irrigation Project Implementation Unit

The Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP) Implementation Unit are the main implementing agency of the RAP and would be responsible for the success of the project. They will be responsible for the following in the RAP implementation:

- i) Ensuring that all RAP development processes are followed;
- ii) Ensuring the RAP report and compensation schedules are approved by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- iii) Ensuring compliance with Malawi's policies and legal framework and development partners' operational guidelines;
- iv) Ensuring complementarity of development initiatives are in place
- v) Monitoring and evaluating implementation of the resettlement plan
- vi) Sourcing funds for all the activities relating to the RAP (compensation payment and grievance redress), procurement, construction works, etc.
- vii) Ensuring timely procurement of all contracts, goods and services relating to RAP implementation and these include:
 - a. Documenting any issues or complaints that are being addressed by the Conflict Management Committees;
 - b. Participating in the grievance redress process by formally designating a specific official to represent it at the bi-monthly or monthly meetings;
 - c. Providing the necessary support to the designated official in resolution of the grievances as is necessary and within the prescribed timelines; and
 - d. Acting as the focal point on Internal Monitoring of the Project and the RAP

7.10.5. Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Agency

The RPF observes that implementation of a RAP by a professional team is faster and raises less complaints. Therefore, a consultant or a professional firm/ agency should be engaged to implement the Resettlement Action Plan. The RAP Implementation Agency would undertake the following activities:

- i) Conduct awareness and outreach meetings and report on lessons learnt and best practices;
- ii) Prepare monthly progress reports that include progress made against the scheduled timeframe for the RAP implementation, which shall include physical and financial progress for the RAP;

- iii) Report on the options made available for PAPs to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit;
- iv) Identify and appoint a RAP Payment Agent
- v) Assist in the Grievance Redress process;
- vi) Assist contractors of the project works with resettlement related issues; and
- vii) Prepare the assignment completion report

The RAP Implementation Agency will work closely together with the district officials, the T/As, the Communities and the PAPs to implement the RAP.

7.10.6. District Council

Chikwawa District Council will assist in the RAP implementation process through the provision of district staff to support field activities and later during grievance resolution. Specifically, their role would be to perform the following activities:

- i. Help the RAP implementation Agency and SVTP Implementation Unit in identification of alternative land for those PAPs displaced from the easement and in need of land;
- ii. Sign the compensation agreements prior to their issuing to the PAPs;
- iii. Support the project in facilitation of the construction activities when they commence;
- iv. Contribute to the Grievance Redress Management by designating members to the committees;
- v. Participate in district level events organized by SVTP Implementation Unit including the RAP launch workshop;
- vi. Support the Livelihood restoration/ enhancement programs.

Additionally, the district office, jointly with SVTP Implementation Unit, will be responsible for providing financial literacy awareness. The training modules will include:

- i. Managing compensation money to improve household well-being.;
- ii. Basics of planning and investing in business and productive activities;
- iii. Benefits of having a Bank Account (i.e. safety and protection against loss or theft, convenience of not physically carrying large amounts of money, etc.).
- iv. Different services the banks offer and the minimum requirements for different Bank Accounts.
- v. Knowing the rights and responsibilities in using financial products and services including bank charges for different services.
- vi. How to access their funds, make withdrawals and make deposits; how debit cards and ATMs operate and how to cash checks received as compensation.
- vii. Paying compensation money to PAPs

7.10.7. The community

The community (through the Village and Area Development Committees and the PAPs) will be participating in the RAP preparation, identifying land and hosting the resettled PAPs

7.10.8. Witness NGO

To enhance transparency and trust from PAPs, it is suggested that at least two witness NGOs be engaged, through a public proposal and selection process, to witness and provide independent advice; and to report on RAP implementation and management, focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities; treatment of vulnerable groups and grievances management.

There are currently a number of NGOs, as shown in table 7.6, working in the district; focusing on activities and thematic areas that include health, livelihoods, agriculture, civic education, good governance, women empowerment, gender, education and para-legal services. There are more than ten NGOs operating in the project impact area, covering key areas that influence livelihood activities, which would have to be restored under the RAP.

Some of the NGOs in the target T/As include Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM), National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE), Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP), Water for People, United Purpose, Centre for Alternatives for Victimized Women and Children (CAVWOC), AMREF, Eagles Relief and Development Project, NAPHAM and Goal Malawi. Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) and National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) were proposed to be the witness NGOs during the consultations. CCJP's vision is to promote awareness of human rights, justice and peace in the communities, while NICE is committed to deepening democracy and good governance among Malawians, through creating an informed and active citizenry.

The district offices for the NGOs are conversant with the land laws, RAP preparation and implementation processes and the project. Hence, the NGO's could be engaged to provide independent advice and report on the RAP implementation and management, focusing on consultation activities, compensation and resettlement related activities and grievances management. The NGOs will review the RAP implementation reports, meet with the PAPs, check implementation of the measures, construction etc., in the field and provide comments and recommendations. They would also be responsible for implementation of livelihood restoration activities, with the support of the district livelihood restoration experts, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), government authorities and other groups. Specifically, the NGOs will be responsible for the following:

1. Strengthening public consultation and raising people's awareness regarding their rights and entitlements under the RAP;
2. Strengthening participation of PAPs in livelihoods and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group-based income activities;
3. Enhancing transparency in the RAP implementation through social accountability measures such as display boards, community meetings, District Executive Committee (DEC) and Area Development Committees (ADC) meetings, information dissemination and regular consultations;
4. Assisting in identification and verification of PAPs for provisioning their entitlements;
5. Addressing gender and vulnerability issues in the RAP implementation process, including strengthening women participation in the livelihood activities;
6. Paying special attention to and enabling vulnerable households/ families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process;

7. Assisting in inter-agency coordination especially with mainstream organisations for RAP implementation; and
8. Monitoring and reporting on Safeguards compliance on associated social and environmental issues.

Table 7.6 summaries the areas of activity for the various key institutions mentioned above.

Table 7.4: Proposed Composition of the Grievance Redress Committees

Name of NGO	Programme Activities	Role under SVIP RAP	LOCATION	CONTACTS OF KEY PERSONS
Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)	Food security, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Capacity building, Advocacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen PAPs participation in livelihoods and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group-based income activities 2. Pay special attention to and enable vulnerable households/families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process 3. Assist in inter agency coordination especially with mainstream organisations for RAP implementation 4. Monitor and report regarding Safeguards compliance on associated social and environmental issues 	Lundu, Kasisi, Katunga Mlilima, Ndakwera, Makhuwira	Raymond Chimsale 0888504406 or 01420284
Catholic Commission for Justice and peace (CCJP)	Good governance	Strengthening public consultation and raising people’s awareness regarding their rights and entitlements under the RAP	All T/As	Lewis Msiyadungu 0888441990
United Purpose (UP)	Climate change, Water and Sanitation	Strengthen PAPs participation in livelihoods and income restoration through capacity building support for family and group-based income activities	Katunga, Maseya, Kasisi	Mr Tomoka 09991247821,
National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE) Trust	Good governance, Civic Education	Enhance transparency in the RAP through social accountability measures such as display boards, community meetings, DEC, ADC meetings information dissemination and regular consultations	All T/As	Mr Joseph Chamambala 0999343219

Name of NGO	Programme Activities	Role under SVIP RAP	LOCATION	CONTACTS OF KEY PERSONS
		Pay special attention to and enable vulnerable households/families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process		
Water for People	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Pay special attention to and enable vulnerable households/families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process	All T/As	Elizabeth Kwerepeta 0999704733
Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO)	HIV and AIDS, Sexual Reproductive Health , Child protection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address gender issues in the RAP implementation including strengthening women participation in the livelihood activities 2. Pay special attention to and enable vulnerable households/families to equitably benefit from the RAP implementation process 	TA Katunga, Kasisi, Mlilima, Maseya Ngowe, Chapananga and Ngabu.	MacBain Mkandawire, 0881388939, 0999609301
Centre for Alternatives for Victimized Women and Children (CAVWOC)	Women Empowerment and Gender	Address gender issues in the RAP implementation including strengthening women participation in the livelihood	All T/As	Ms Banda 0999243389
Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM)	DRR and Food Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist in inter agency coordination especially with mainstream organisations for RAP implementation 2. Monitor and report regarding Safeguards compliance on associated social and environmental issues 	All T/As	Mr Dumisani 0899718209

7.11. Organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements

Delivery of entitlements shall be done through a RAP Paying Agent (a bank or an approved agent), to be appointed by the RAP implementation Agency, with approval from the SVTP Implementation Unit. Key roles and responsibilities of the Paying Agent, in the execution of the RAP shall include to:

- i) provide training and information to PAPs on their financial services which the PAPs will need in the management of their compensation money;
- ii) ensure that PAPs receive compensation in accordance with the payment schedules provided by the developer;
- iii) provide cash transfer arrangements (vans and security) as needed to transfer funds to the designated PAP villages;
- iv) verify and confirm the identity of each beneficiary on the basis of his/ her national identity card, driving license or passport and confirm eligibility based on the compensation schedule provided by developer;
- v) make available to beneficiaries (from the PAs designated payment points or at the offices of a PA), compensation payments according to defined period and agreed terms and for the duration used;
- vi) provide proof of receipt of payment including photographs of PAPS who have received payments; and maintain accompanying receipts for filing at the developer's office;
- vii) verify that the amounts received are consistent with the compensation schedule provided by the developer;
- viii) under no circumstances, hand over compensation to a person other than the PAP as listed and clearly identified by the national identity card, biometric thumb print and signature;
- ix) notify the RAP implementation consultant when compensation funds have been transferred into bank accounts; and
- x) take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure that the compensation, provided by the developer, reaches the beneficiaries referred to without undue delay and in any event, within five (5) working days to the date of transfer of funds by developer to the PA Account.

Thus, entitlements shall be delivered to the PAPs through the Bank. However, the PAPs will be allowed to receive cash payment as all the payments (even the bank deposits) will be made right in the villages.

Prior to implementation of the delivery of payments, the compensation schedule shall be disclosed to stakeholders and the Project Affected Persons by the RAP implementation Agency. The RAP database, fully updated following disclosure (after the Department of Lands has given its approval of the RAP) and compensation agreement signing exercises have been completed, will be provided to SVTP Implementation Unit.

7.12. Delivery of monetary compensation

Once the PAPs have agreed with the compensation packages and the finalized RAP is approved by the SVTP Team, AfDB and Ministry of Lands; the SVTP or its fiscal representative

will transfer the compensation sums to the District Council Account and the Council will prepare notices of bank deposit and checks for the smaller sums for the PAPs. The SVTP will determine who will accompany the DC during delivery of checks and notices of bank payments and smaller cash compensations. The notices will be delivered through the Traditional Authorities in this role. Following advance notice to headmen and PAPs, payments will be made at one or more public meetings to be attended by the Implementation Agent, PAPs, designated representatives from the District Commissioner and local leaders. The officials and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) representatives will verify that the amount deposited or to be paid is the amount agreed to by the PAP and that the party named in the compensation agreement or a verified designee is present to receive the compensation. The DC will then deliver the payment to the PAP, who will sign a receipt acknowledging payment in full as agreed to in the accepted compensation package.

7.13. Delivery of in-kind compensation

To facilitate the handing over of the replacement structure (in-kind-compensation) to the PAPs, the PIU will request the District Commissioner to set up a meeting to be attended by designated representatives from the District Commissioner and Traditional Authority, the Agent and the contractor. At this meeting, the new (replacement) structure and a written title will be handed over to the PAP. The Implementation Agent will arrange for transport of belongings shortly thereafter for the movement of the PAPs to the new home.

7.14. Land titles and registration

After the PAPs have agreed with the compensation packages and the finalized RAP is approved, the PIU will arrange for replacement land identification to be conducted with the assistance of the local leaders, the officers of the District Council (including the District Lands Officer) and representatives of the Shire Valley Transformation PIU. The criteria for identifying replacement land will include:

- Distance from current land being used by PAPs;
- Quality of land for agriculture; and
- Size of land available

Steps in identification of replacement land will include:

- Initial assessment of size, location and quality of potential available land;
- Identification of customary land owners and a thorough assessment of land availability to ensure that the seller will not be worse off or displaced as a result of the transaction and to determine the price of the available land;
- Engagement with eligible persons on replacement land, including determining those that require support to negotiate and secure the land;
- Supporting individual negotiations between the buyer and the seller of available land
- Preparation of the customary land transfer agreement form
- Signing of the agreement form and transfer of customary land between the seller and buyer

The PIU and the District Council will assist in surveying the replacement parcels of land, preparation of cadastre maps and arrangement for delivery of registered land titles to the eligible PAPs.

7.15. Procurement and commencement of the civil works contractor services

After all the different types of compensations have been paid to the PAPs and after the RAP Implementation Agent, PAPs and PIU have been satisfied with the completion of compensation payments, the PIU will initiate preparations for construction. Contractors will not commence construction works before the PAPs have vacated the affected structures. This is to make sure that the PAPs are not left without shelter, after their structures are demolished. However, since the first six kilometres of the canal have no PAP displacement, construction works may start in this section while compensation is taking place in the rest of the canal section.

7.16. Communication and information

Communication between the project, the PAPs and organisations/ institutions responsible for delivery of the RAP shall be maintained throughout the RAP implementation period. The existing channels of communication, mainstreamed throughout the preparation of the SVTP including the development of the RPF and this RAP shall be maintained in the implementation of the RAP. The SVTP Implementation Unit will be overall responsible for communication. Therefore, the SVTP Implementation Unit will include communication expertise and will operate a SVTP Information Office.

In the RAP implementation phase, the PAPs will receive information on the RAP process and entitlements as well as the RAPs implementation structure, cut-off dates, the GRM and the contact persons within the communities. An Information Leaflet on the outline of the SVTP implementation process and general and the RAPs in particular will be prepared and widely distributed. The information leaflet will include names, contact details and location of the (crosscutting issues) contact persons, the GRMs, the SVTP Information Office and the SVTP Implementation Unit. The Information leaflet will be produced in English and Chichewa and will include images to make the content understood by the illiterate.

Information campaigns will be conducted in all RAP areas. As RAPs are implemented at different times, several information campaigns will be held, at least one in each of the areas covered by a specific RAP. An important message will be that land disputes have to be solved prior to valuing the land and setting the cut-off date for establishing compensation entitlements and addressing complaints related to resettlement. No construction will occur on land until the affected PAPs have been resettled.

7.17. Capacity building, training and awareness raising

Most Government Departments lack resources to implement resettlement activities effectively. This is also true for Chikwawa District Council whereby it was established during the RAP studies that, among others, it does not have a Lands Officer, adequate office and

storage space and financial resources to properly carry out its activities. Therefore, capacity building for the council should ensure that the lands offices has adequate resources to assist in the implementation of the RAP and the personnel have received appropriate training

The RAP Implementation Agency will be required to have advanced training and extensive experience in the implementation of RAPs, delivery of entitlements and Grievance Redress Mechanism. The SVTP Implementation Unit will however, be required to engage the RAP Implementation Agency in awareness meetings so that they understand the project, how the RAP was developed, the profiles of the communities and specific areas to pay attention to during implementation of the RAP.

The GRM implementers, drawn from different stakeholder groups (including government, NGOs, District Councils, Traditional Leaders, Contractors, Project implementation teams, GRM committee, etc.) may not have the specific and essential skills and capacity to engage in an effective grievance resolution process. Therefore, it is important that such GRM implementers be provided with adequate orientation and training on grievance resolution. Such capacity building training will start immediately after setting up the GRM. The subject matter for such training/ orientation programs will include the following:

- a) Procedures on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances;
- b) Conducting initial grievance assessments;
- c) Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills;
- d) Management of the grievance redress process;
- e) Roles, monitoring performance of staff dealing with complaints, and providing incentives;
- f) Creating awareness of the usefulness of a GRM as an important source of feedback;
- k) Gender and youth, especially on equitable sharing and use of compensation money, since generally the man takes control of all household income.
- g) Problem solving; dispute resolution; and decision making; and their respective parameters, standards, and techniques; and
- h) Documentation and reporting, including the use of "customer feedback" as part of an ongoing organizational learning process for the implementing agency.

Within each community, the RAP Implementation Agent will be required to identify a contact person, develop their capacity on the processes and procedures of the RAPs and GRM as well as communication and crosscutting issues. The community contact persons will also receive information on the SVTP, its objectives, the overall technical design and lay-out, the implementation plan and its organisation and management. After the formal training, the RAP Implementation Agent will conduct regular meetings with the contact persons to monitor their progress, provide information on the overall progress of the SVTP and the RAPs, share best practices, and address any issues arising. The latter will ensure that issues are addressed at an early stage before these become a major issue. The regular meetings will thus function as training whilst doing apart from sharing communication and information. District staff will participate in the meetings and thus be kept up to date of the progress.

Capacity development will be a combination of formal training with action training. The formal training will be conducted at the start of the process and whenever necessary. The

learning whilst doing will be conducted through group and individual meetings. Crosscutting issues including gender, youth, vulnerable groups and poverty will be included in the trainings.

The PIU will hold capacity-building workshops to disseminate the requirements for resettlement planning. Attendees will include District Commissioner staff (especially those expected to participate in implementation), local headmen as available and PIU staff. Training, delivered by PIU staff or Implementation Agent, will focus on the content of this RAP and the provisions of Resettlement Policy Framework, especially the following topics:

- a. The AfDB and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation
- b. Process of preparing resettlement plans and the role of participants in this process
- c. Grievance redress mechanisms.
- d. The PIU will also hold trainings for members of the GRM.
- e. It will also facilitate a financial literacy training for all PAPs to help them manage the cash compensation

Chapter 8 : BUDGET AND BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

8.1. Details Of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority

Table 8.1 provides details of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority. As can be noted from the table; the total number of affected people is 815, comprising of: 209 PAPs in TA Kasisi, 136 PAPs in TA Chapananga, 158 PAPs in TA Ndakwera, and 312 PAPs in TA Katunga. The budget that follows (table 8.2) is based on the information in this table.

Table 8.1: Details of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority

Summary of Impacts SVIP Canal: Preconstruction Stage						
		T.A Kasisi	TA Chapananga	TA Ndakwera	TA Katunga	TOTAL
Total PAPs	Nos.	209	136	158	312	815
		0	0	0	0	0
Ownership of land by type		0	0	0	0	0
Customary land holdings (Area Affected)	hectares	91.7	49.2	94.1	102.4	337.4
Leasehold	hectares	0	0	0	0	0
Public land	hectares	0	0	0	0	0
Freehold	hectares	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0
Structures	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
Dwelling Houses (Principal Structure Affected)		32	11		40	83
Shops		0	0	0	0	0
Others (Secondary Structure Affected)		30	26		65	121
Trees		0	0	0	0	0
Exotic Trees	Nos.	88	118	11	290	507
Fruit Trees	Nos.	103	174	201	258	736
Natural /Indigenous Trees	Nos.	7624	1466	567	6118	15775
Common Property Resources such as Church (Prayer room), playground, school land, Government office	Nos.	2			0	2

Table 8.2: SVTP -Phase 1: Summary of Budgets: Preconstruction Stage

SVIP -Phase 1: Summary of Budgets: Preconstruction Stage		
ITEMS	TOTAL MWK	US \$
A. COMPENSATION		
<i>Private Assets</i>		
<i>Land under Canal Corridor</i>	667,605,560.00	914,528.16
<i>Structures (Cash compensation)</i>	87,129,878.00	119,356.00
<i>Structures (To be replaced in kind)</i>	10,761,032.00	14,741.14
<i>Natural Trees</i>	162,162,970.10	222,141.05
<i>Exotic Trees</i>	5,775,232.52	7,911.28
<i>Fruit trees</i>	13,376,619.62	18,324.14
<i>Fruit Seedlings</i>	1,886,400.00	2,584.11
<i>Disturbance Allowance</i>	206,078,058.65	282,298.75
<i>Vulnerability Allowance</i>	17,038,447.08	23,401.98
<i>Moving Allowance</i>	80,000.00	109.59
B. TOTAL	1,161,178,192.97	1,590,655.06
<i>Contingency (to meet any unforeseen impacts or escalation in estimated costs) – 5% of total (A + B)</i>	57,578,262.35	78,874.33
Grand Total	1,219,237,102.62	1,670,187.81

Exchange. Rate: **1 US\$ = 730 MWK**

8.2. Budget assumptions

1. This budget does not include the livelihood restoration measures proposed in 5.4.
2. The budget is for losses at preconstruction stage only
3. Estimated losses are based on the detailed survey of the land in the canal area.
4. The unit value for land per hectare is based on values in other similar projects and the project area as well.
5. Crops have not been considered as it is assumed that the project will allow for time to harvest field crops
6. The exchange rate used is USD 1= MK730
7. In-kind compensation values for structures are replacement values in existing state.
8. The compensation rate for fruit trees has considered the duration from transplanting to fruit bearing age.
9. Three fruit seedlings have been supplied for every fruit tree being lost and the cost of these seedlings have been included in the budget.
10. A contingency of 5% has been considered on the total compensation amount.
11. Disturbance allowance of 20% is over and above the compensation values for each PAP

Chapter 9 : MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

9.1. Need for monitoring and evaluation

This RAP will be implemented to support a large number of Project Affected Persons and will require involvement of multiple stakeholders such as a RAP implementation agent, a RAP payment agent and the canal construction contractor, etc. Therefore, there is need for a robust mechanism for tracking progress, highlight bottlenecks and redressing the issues effectively and in a timely manner. It also requires that at the end of the RAP implementation period, an evaluation should be carried out, to ascertain that the planned activities have achievement the originally set objectives; i.e. whether livelihoods and living standards of the PAPs were restored to pre-project status or enhanced. For this reason, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) through the SVTP Technical Team will conduct Internal monitoring; and an End Evaluation for the RAP.

9.2. Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team

Internal monitoring will comprise Process and Performance Monitoring, to provide information on the progress of the RAP implementation on a regular basis. While Process monitoring will enable the project authority to assess whether the processes are being followed or not, Performance monitoring will mainly relate to achievement in measurable terms, against the set targets. The details of these two types of monitoring are as follows:

9.3. Performance monitoring

Performance Monitoring shall cover aspects such as continuity of staff involved in the RAP implementation and timeliness of implementation of the proposed activities. Key parameters and timelines for the first year of RAP implementation are as indicated in Table 9.1

Table 9.1: Performance indicators and timelines for RAP implementation

Indicator/Parameter	Month of monitoring	Number of times
Variation in final number of PAPs vis a vis the numbers given in the final RAP	November	Once
Listed RAP activities completed in comparison to the proposed schedule. i. Operationalizing of GRM, payment of compensation, provision of financial literacy ii. Opening of bank accounts iii. Construction of replacement housing and relocation	November and January	Once in each month
Variation in budget allocated in RAP estimate versus actual disbursed amount	November, December, January and February	Once in each month

Indicator/Parameter	Month of monitoring	Number of times
Payment of compensation prior to issuing notice for vacation of lands and commencement of construction works	December and January	Twice in each month
Continuity of Personnel in RAP as per institutional arrangement	November, December, January and February	Once in each month

Process Monitoring will involve the checking of implementation activities, to ascertain whether these are being implemented in accordance with the RAP and thereby enable the SVTP Technical Team to take appropriate action to address any gaps, deviations, etc. This will be a continuous and routine process of tracking and reporting on project staff and activities and outputs associated with use of project resources; and will include collection, analysis, reporting and use of information about the progress of relocation, against a time-bound implementation schedule indicated in the RAP. Quantitative indicators that focus on physical and financial targets and delivery of entitlements to PAPs will provide an efficient tool to supplement qualitative assessment that shall be carried out for socio-economic impacts.

9.4. Process monitoring indicators:

The following process monitoring indicators are intended to measure progress of various activities:

- a) Physical activities including movement of PAPs and their assets from one place to another
- b) Financial (payment of compensation establishment expenses)
- c) Resettlement and rehabilitation activities and challenges
- d) Social (education, health, water supply and sanitation etc.)
- e) Implementation processes
- f) Institutional involvement (including those pertaining to grievance redress)

The Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP) Technical Team will, among others) undertake the following activities:

- a) Monthly meetings on a specified date, with all stakeholders (RAP Payment Agent, RAP Implementation Agency, Replacement House Construction Contractor, Canal Construction Contractor, etc.) to review progress and other issues. The meeting shall be attended by the Team Leader and/or Senior Representative of the agency;
- b) Fortnightly meetings with the Chikwawa District Authorities on the issues to be addressed to enable timely completion of planned activities; and
- c) Joint visits to project sites to enable on-site assessment of progress achieved.

9.5. Composition of monitoring Team for the SVTP Technical Team

The monitoring activities, which are scheduled to take place at varying times within the project cycle (as shown in table 9.1) will be undertaken by the MoAIWD through the SVTP Technical Team comprising staff with expertise in the following areas:

- a) Environment and social performance
- b) Project planning & development
- c) Monitoring and evaluation
- d) Communication and outreach
- e) Land acquisition and resettlement

9.6. Independent external monitoring

In addition to the regular internal monitoring done by the SVTP Technical Team and other key stakeholders, there will be independent (third party) external monitoring at specified points of time of project implementation. Roles of the independent external monitor will be to:

- a) Assess the overall compliance of the RAP implementation;
- b) Verify that measures to restore or enhance project affected people's standard of living and livelihood are being implemented and to assess their effectiveness;
- c) Assess the extent to which livelihood restoration has been achieved;
- d) Recommend any corrective actions necessary to achieve compliance with the RAP and to improve RAP implementation

To ensure that the independent external monitor is granted proper freedom to effectively carry out the work, arrangements must be instituted by the SVTP Implementation Unit as well as the District Council authorities to allow the monitor to:

- a) Have access to relevant documents (such as the RAP documents, progress and internal monitoring reports, lists of grievances and their resolutions etc.) to facilitate their monitoring.
- b) Conduct independent consultations/ discussions with the SVTP implementation team, the district authorities, the various grievance redress committees, other agencies involved in RAP implementation (i.e. RAP Paying Agent) as well as the Project Affected People (in particular those households that will be relocated due to the project).

9.7. Reporting

Minutes of the meetings will be taken and kept as part of the project files. Any decisions taken will be communicated to the appropriate stakeholder such as the RAP Payment Agent in writing, with specified dates by which the actions need to be completed.

9.8. RAP implementation end evaluation

A RAP Implementation Evaluation will be carried out at the end, to identify any gaps or outstanding issues. If identified, a time bound Corrective Action Plan with Key Actions, dedicated Human Resources, proposed Timelines for closeout and Budget should be drawn up.

The RAP Implementation End Evaluation will draw upon information gathered from routine monitoring, supplemented by information from surveys/ studies, including baseline and

follow-up studies and other sources. The evaluation will facilitate a deeper understanding and perspective of the project outcomes and impacts. It should be carried out by an external agency, at the end of one year, from the start date of the RAP implementation. However, in case there are any outstanding issues that require attention and administering additional measures for resolution, the evaluation will continue until either the RAP objectives are fully achieved; or until they are deemed substantially achieved (with systems and processes in place) and are adequate to complete pending actions.

The evaluation exercise should be undertaken to coverage all (100%) of the PAPs. Other key considerations for the evaluation will include:

- a) Incorporation of the rate of annual inflation to be considered, to ascertain percentage of change (-ve+/ve) in absolute and real terms, in respect to income and expenditure figures.
- b) Conducting specific case studies to enable deeper appreciation of the mitigation measures
- c) Conducting of assessments on the levels of satisfaction towards implementation arrangements, grievances resolution and performance of stakeholder/partner institutions.
- d) The information and reporting linkages of the Implementation End Evaluation are provided in Figure 9.1.

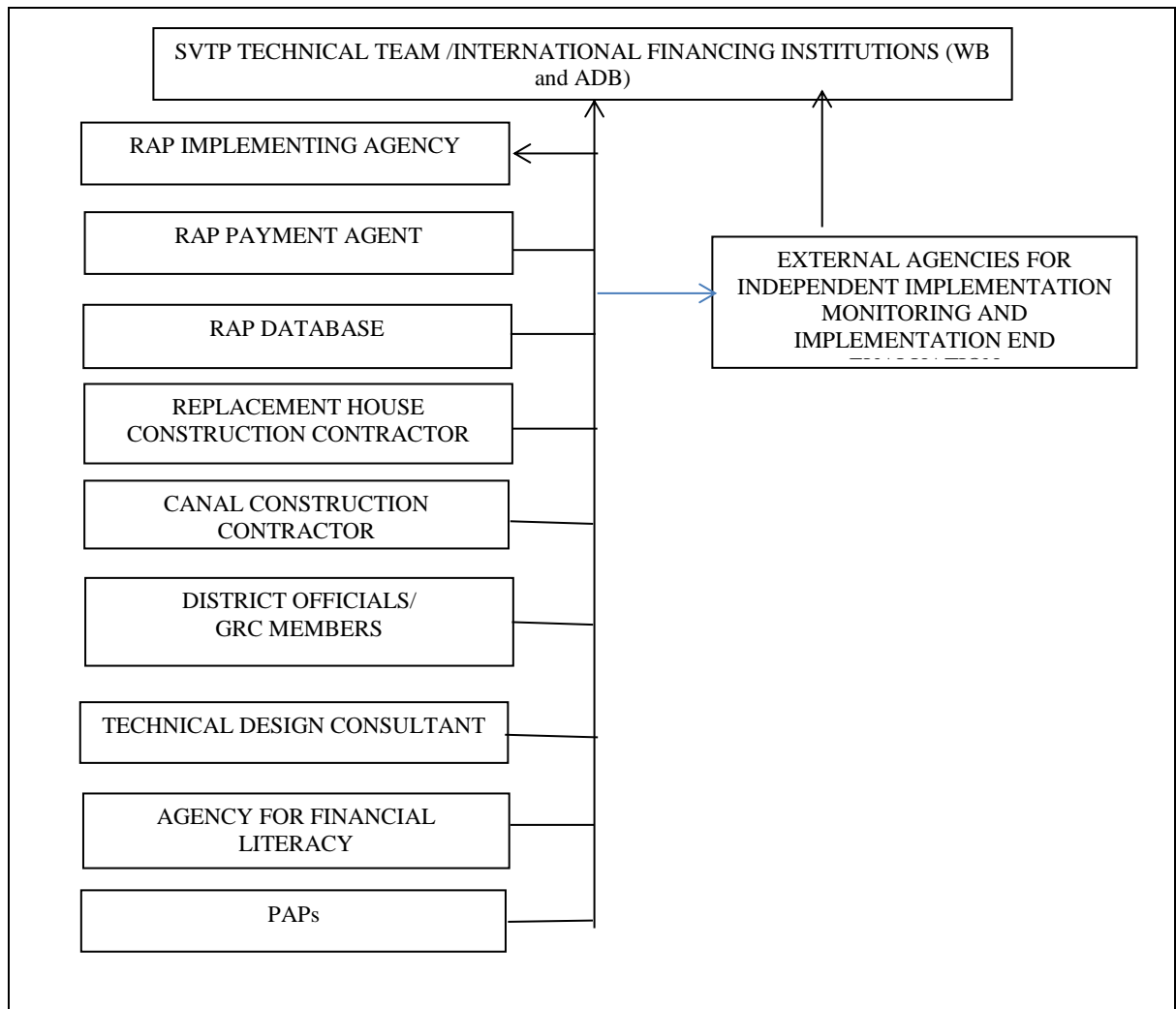


Figure 9.1: Information and Reporting linkages for implementation of the RAP completion audit

Chapter 10 : RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1. Key implementation activities

Key activities in the RAP implementation are categorized into activities that are to be completed at different stages as follows:

- a. prior to commencement of compensation and other payments;
- b. prior to commencement of civil works; and
- c. for all activities under RAP to be considered as complete.

10.1.1. Activities to be completed prior to commencement of compensation payment

i) Operationalization of the grievance redressal mechanisms

The proposed GRMs would be operationalized following provision of: a) TORs for the committee at each level and b) commensurate training and resources to enable effective functioning.

ii) Finalisation of contracts with support agencies for RAP implementation

Contracts with the following agencies would have to be finalized.

- a. RAP Payment Agent;
- b. Construction Contractor to construct replacement houses;
- c. RAP Implementation Agency; and
- d. Additional Outreach and Financial Literacy activities

iii) Disclosure of the RAP

Following approval of the Draft RAP by the African Development Bank and the Malawi Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the RAP would have to be disclosed by the client (MoAIWD) in the project areas for any feedback from key stakeholders.

A Public consultation-cum- disclosure workshop would be conducted at a location in the project area, to launch the RAP implementation. The workshop will have participation from the client, the consultant, representatives of the affected people (including the local leaders) other stakeholders/ partner agencies and district officials. The objective of the workshop will be to:

- a) Create awareness on the overall features of the Project
- b) Disclose contents of the RAP, particularly with respect to applicable entitlements and processes; and
- c) Provide information on mechanisms and processes for sensitization, participation and consultation; and grievance redress.

The following activities would be additionally undertaken:

- a) *Recording any changes to compensation options*: If any PAPs, losing main dwelling structures indicate change to their previous option (i.e. prefer cash now rather than replacement house) as chosen earlier, it shall be duly recorded and conveyed to MoAIWD. The Compensation Agreement Form will be revised and the PAP will

be required to duly sign the form, indicating the revised preferred option. The RAP Database would be updated to reflect the change.

- b) *Price check with the District Office and Department of Agri-economic survey and Forestry:* The RAP Implementation Agency will make one final check with:
- i. Chikwawa District Offices to ensure that the prices of essential commodities have not been revised significantly upwards, thereby necessitating any revision to compensation amounts
 - ii. Department of Forestry to verify if new prices of natural trees, as stated in the Gazette, have been issued.

If there are any significant changes to the rates, these will then be updated and the Compensation Agreements will be revised and re-issued to PAPs, prior to compensation disbursement.

iv) Undertaking financial literacy awareness programs

Financial literacy awareness trainings should be undertaken by the RAP Implementation Agency, with all the PAPs, prior to payment of compensation.

v) Opening of bank accounts for PAPs

The RAP Implementing Agency will counsel all PAPs due to receive compensation amounts above an agreed threshold and provide the necessary information to open bank accounts or provide account details if they already have bank accounts.

vi) Holding GVH level and area level meetings to counsel the PAPs

Group Village Head (GVH) level meetings will be held to inform PAPs about the processes and agencies involved in compensation payment, RAP implementation and civil works commencement. Such meetings will be organized by the RAP Implementation Agency.

vii) Updating and finalization of RAP database

All information regarding PAPs' asset details, household level details and changes to preferences will be updated for submission to MoAIWD; and thereafter to the Payment Agent and Construction Contractor for Replacement House Structures.

viii) Production of training report

The Public Relations office will produce a training report that will cover the number of PAPs that attended the specific training module.

10.1.2. Activities to be completed prior to commencement of civil works

i) Construction of replacement houses (if any)

As any replacement structures will need to be constructed prior to physical displacement of the PAPs from their current location, the activity will need to be completed within a given time frame. Since the project is linear in nature, the activity could be done at locations so as to free up the way leave for the construction contractor to commence activities in accordance with final construction schedule.

ii) Payment of compensation and vacating of land

The Payment Agency (PA) will make the compensation payments as per the amounts due to each PAP either in cash, or by cheque, or direct to the bank and upon the provision of PAP's identification (ID) card or government issued ID card. The PA will follow the following thresholds for payment of compensation:

Table 10.1: Payment Modes

Payment Modes by Threshold Amounts	
Amounts Payable (Malawi Kwacha)	Payment Mode/ Option
up to 50,000	Cash or cheque, or bank account
Over 50,000 to 100,000	Cheque or bank account
Above 100,000	Only bank

All handing over of the property such as land, building and payment of compensation will be made in the presence of the PAP, village head and RAP Implementation Agency.

iii) Dismantling of structures and relocation of PAPs to new location

Once construction of the replacement houses is completed, all PAPs will be informed to relocate to their new houses and dismantle their old dwelling structures; and salvage any material if they wish to. Further, once compensation payment is made to those who opted for cash, PAPs will have to dismantle their old dwellings and relocate.

iv) Handover of site for construction

Once all property on the affected land is vacated, the site will be considered free from encumbrances, to be handed over to the Canal Construction Contractor, for commencing construction related activities.

10.1.3. Activities to be completed, for finalisation of the RAP

- i) Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.
- ii) Implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement measures, including provision of employment opportunities by the Contractor; and implementation of some land and non-land-based livelihood training programs for PAPs
Although a linear project of this nature will have limited work opportunities, the Canal Construction Contractor would be required to give preference to all the capable local members of the community for labour and other associated services. The district administration will have to place notifications, indicating requirements of labour on their notice boards. The provision of employment opportunities to the project affected communities ought to be one of the necessary livelihood restoration and enhancement measures to be considered in the implementation of the RAP. The provision of the job opportunities ought to be accompanied with;
 - Promotion of compliance with the national employment and labour laws including ensuring safe and healthy working conditions, payment of

- appropriate wages and the avoidance of forced and child labour.
- Promotion of gender equality in the employment offers; and
- Promotion of fair treatment and non-discrimination of the workers.

Additionally, there should be implementation of some land and non-land-based livelihood programs, in order to promote livelihood restoration and enhancement for the PAPs. Land based livelihood programs should include training programs for PAPs in areas such as vegetable production, livestock production, crop diversification; and soil fertility improvement as well as management of irrigation schemes.

The following non-land-based program skills can be provided through 3 months informal apprenticeship: food processing enterprises, carpentry and joinery and tailoring. Further linkages to the market would be established by the livelihood support partner and the RAP IA. The cost of these trainings would be paid to the training provider.

iii) Internal monitoring

Internal monitoring by the MoAIWD, through the SVTP Technical Team, will commence soon after the RAP approval. This would specifically record:

- a) Project inputs, including readiness of institutions such as GRCs and Payment Agent,
- b) Project outputs, including number of persons affected and compensated as well as replacement housing provided; and
- c) Overall physical and financial progress report; assessing readiness with respect to site handing over and commencement of construction.

The above would be carried out, based on reviews of reports produced by the RAP Implementation Agency, supplemented with field visits to the project areas as deemed necessary, with regular updating of the RAP database. Internal monitoring will produce fortnightly reports for use within the SVTP technical team, the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the technical design/ construction supervision consultant. The activity will continue across subsequent stages and until the end of the project or up to a desired period as deemed necessary, based on review of progress/ completion of activities.

iv) Preparation of periodic internal monitoring reports

Internal Monitoring Reports will be produced periodically, shared internally and with external stakeholders.

v) Implementation end evaluation

If all the activities relating to the RAP implementation are expected to be completed in less than 1 year, an Implementation End Evaluation would be carried out at the end of Year 1. The evaluation will assess the activities conducted from the start date of RAP implementation, to assess whether the project has met the RAP objectives as a whole.

vi) Annual project review workshop

Review of the RAP implementation at an Annual Workshop would be carried out in the first quarter of the next year, soon after the findings of the RAP Implementation End Evaluation are available.

vii) **Submission of the RAP implementation completion report**

Upon completion of all the activities, the RAP Implementing Agency and the Payment Agent shall separately produce Implementation Completion Reports for submission to the SVTP Technical Team for review. The SVTP technical team will compile and collate the findings along with their own findings through internal monitoring and submit a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report to the AfDB.

10.2. Timelines for the implementation activities

The assumption made for these timelines is that the final RAP report is to be approved by the 23th of November 2018. All activities related to capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders including district staff for RAP implementation will be conducted prior to the commencement of any RAP activities. Sensitization and training of PAPs in financial literacy will be conducted before compensation payments. These training and capacity building activities will not be dependent on disbursement of the loan (for the implementation of the project) from the international financiers. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 detail the tentative timelines for implementing the RAP activities:

Table 10.2: Tentative dates and durations for implementing RAP activities

No	Activities under the implementation plan	Duration for activity implementation	Tentative dates for activity implementation
1.	RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-launch workshop	18 days	5/11/2018-23/11/2018
2.	Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.	4 Days	19/11/2018-23/11/2018
3.	Disclosure of the RAP	5 Days	26/11/2018-30/11/2018
4.	Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanisms	4 months	26/11/2018-22/03/2019
5.	Finalisation of Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation	5 Days	26/11/2018-30/11/2018
6.	Holding GVH level and Area level meetings to counsel/ train the PAPs	5 Days	03/12/2018-07/12/2018
7.	Undertaking Financial Literacy Awareness Programs and all the related additional activities under the programs, including opening of Bank Accounts for PAPs	2 weeks	03/12/2018-14/12/2018

No	Activities under the implementation plan	Duration for activity implementation	Tentative dates for activity implementation
8.	Updating and finalization of RAP database	3 weeks	03/12/2018-21/12/2018
9.	Preparation of PAP training Report (training to include community sensitizations on RAP implementation and financial literacy awareness programs)	5 Days	17/12/2018-21/12/2018
10.	Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team	4 months	26/12/2018-25/04/2019
11.	Implementing other Livelihood Restoration and enhancement measures (those focusing on skill development and creation of job opportunities)	3 months	17/12/2018-15/03/2019
12.	Construction of Replacement Houses	3 months	03/12/2018-02/03/2019
13.	Payment of Compensation and Vacation of Land	2 months	26/11/2018-25/01/2019
14.	Dismantling of structures and relocation of PAPs to new location	3 months	07/01/2018-05/04/2019
15.	Handover of site for construction	1 day	08/04/2019
16.	Implementation end evaluation	1 month	15/04/2019-10/05/2019
17.	Workshop for review of the RAP implementation	2 day	13/05/2019-14/05/2019
18.	Preparation of a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report	2 weeks	20/05/2019-03/06/2019

Table 10.3: Tentative dates and durations for implementing RAP Activities

S No	Activities under the implementation plan	Nov 18	Dec 18	Jan 19	Feb 19	Mar 19	Apr 19	May 19	Jun 19
1	RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-launch workshop								

2	Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.								
3	Disclosure of the RAP								
4	Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanisms								
5	Finalisation of Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation								
6	Holding GVH level and Area level meetings to counsel/ train the PAPs								
7	Undertaking Financial Literacy Awareness Programs and all the related additional activities under the programs, including opening of Bank Accounts for PAPs								
8	Updating and finalization of RAP database								

9	Preparation of PAP training Report (training to include community sensitizations on RAP implementation and financial literacy awareness programs)								
10	Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team								
11	Implementing other Livelihood Restoration and enhancement measures (those focusing on skill development and creation of job opportunities)								
12	Construction of Replacement Houses								
13	Payment of Compensation and Vacation of Land								
14	Dismantling of structures and relocation of PAPs to new location								
15	Handover of site for construction								
16	Implementation end evaluation								
17	Workshop for review of the RAP implementation								

18	Preparation of a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report								
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Chapter 11 : CONCLUSION AND FURTHER MEASURES TO BE OBSERVED

This chapter presents the key conclusions and further measures to be done relating to this Resettlement Action Plan

11.1. Conclusions

The following is a summary of the conclusions:

Population: The proposed canal route traverses five T/As of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya in Chikwawa District. The project is affecting 815 PAPs and 2 institutional lands which will have to be compensated for.

Public consultations: Comprehensive consultations with the PAPs and affected communities were conducted. In the consultations, the Consultant's team explained the proposed project and the envisioned social and environmental impacts. During discussions, questions and opinions were exchanged between the consultant and the participants and positive as well as negative (adverse) impacts of the project were discussed. Mitigation measures (including line re-routing where appropriate) to effectively control or minimize the severity of the negative impacts were also discussed with the PAPs and community members. Beneficial effects, including the local and national advantages to be derived from the irrigation project; and the consequential food security paybacks were also discussed. Through these discussions, both the PAPs and the community at large digested and understood the need for proper use and protection of the irrigation infrastructure to maximise the benefits. The compensation principles and guidelines (e.g. to ensure that the affected people are not left worse off than before) were also discussed; to the extent that some of the people felt the project was delaying and compensation should be effected without delay. In general, there were no dissenting views about the proposed project and at the end of consultations, it was confirmed that all the PAPs and the community members agreed in principle with the proposed project.

Project impacts: The project will traverse a long stretch of land with considerable levels of mitigable social economic impacts. These and others have been highlighted in the report and were also well covered in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report prepared separately for the project.

Monitoring and evaluation: For the RAP to be successful there will be need for continued monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the recommendations are followed. It is also important to monitor the Grievance Redress process to ensure that dissatisfaction with the RAP process for the PAPs and community members is minimised. This will ensure that arising issues are properly addressed to facilitate and continue to build the PAPs as well as the community's trust.

Budget: The RAP implementation budget has only considered the compensation for private assets and left all other expenses as internal costs to the SVTP implementation unit. A budget of **MK1,219,237,102.62 (US1,670,187.81)**.

11.2. Further measures to be observed

- i. Community engagement is strongly encouraged during RAP implementation phase. This will help the communities and especially the PAPs to support the project even during the construction phase. The SVTP implementation team and the District Commissioners' officers must provide the needed support in this regard.
- ii. The project should compensate all the affected persons in a timely manner to avoid claims of undervaluation, which come with delayed payment of compensation
- iii. Before relocation, the PAPs should be mobilized and counselled both socially and economically to avoid undue social and economic disruptions. Where applicable, health experts should be involved in counselling, to create awareness within the community on issues relating to HIV and Aids
- iv. Compensation to PAPs should be made before demolition commences. A minimum of one month's notice must be given to the PAPs to enable them salvage their assets
- v. There must be immediate full operationalization of the Grievance Management Committees by providing all requisite training to these committees. Specifically, the training should involve key topics such as:
 - Entitlement provisions to the various categories of PAPs;
 - Approach to mitigation of other construction impacts; and
 - Stakeholder involved in the RAP implementation process, along with their roles and responsibilities.
- vi. There must be effective coordination by the SVTP Implementation Unit, of all agencies involved, with their roles and responsibilities clearly defined and well understood.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary on the main issues concerning this RAP

A summary of the major issues concerning this RAP in bullet points are presented as follows:

- The RAP is for the proposed construction of main irrigation canals (which are to run for a total estimated 62.7km) from intake point at Kapichira hydro-power dam to Lengwe National Park, under the first Phase of the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP-1) in Chikwawa District.
- The RAP will be implemented by the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, through the SVTP Implementation Unit, with financial assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank.
- According to findings from Field investigations, public consultations and household surveys conducted in the project area from 14th to 25th May 2018 and intermittently during the project; the proposed construction of the main irrigation canals in the SVTP-1 will generate the following potential impacts of relocation and economic loss (within the 60m wayleave of the proposed canals) across 29 villages in the Traditional Authorities of Chapananga, Kasisi, Katunga, Lundu, and Maseya in Chikwawa District:
 - A total of 815 PAPs will be affected (through loss of land or property)
 - An estimated total of 337.4ha of customary land will be affected
 - A total of 136 physical structures will be affected, of which 81 are residential dwellings
 - 3,587 exotic trees; 479 fruit trees and 5,241 indigenous trees are estimated to be lost
- Implementation of this RAP offers an opportunity for adherence to the ordinances of the newly passed land-related Laws of Malawi. These Laws (together with other international best practice policies) have been reviewed and recommendations on how the project ought to adhere to them are made in this RAP report.
- The national and international legislation and policies have been reconciled to ensure that the PAPs are adequately compensated and that they are better off after compensation than before.
- For this RAP, all PAPs including those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, are eligible for compensation or other assistance, commensurate with the nature and extent of the impact. This conforms to the tenets of international best practice policies (specifically the African Development Bank's (AfDB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the environmental and social policy and performance requirements of the World Bank (OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement)).
- Community participation and stakeholder engagement; using consultative and participatory meetings, interviews and discussions; as well as administration of questionnaires have been largely carried out with over 90% of the PAPs being personally informed about the proposed project. The general feeling from the locals is that they are excited about this irrigation project, as they expect it to improve agricultural development and food security.

- Proposals for instituting a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) have been discussed with various stakeholders including the PAPs and the recommendation is to set up a Grievance Redress Unit (GRU) within the SVTP Implementation Unit, to be responsible for operationalization of the GRM through the following proposed Grievance Redress Committees:
 - Group Village Grievance Redress Committee (GVGRC) to operate at Group Village Headman level;
 - Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC) to operate at Traditional Authority Level;
 - District Grievance Redress Committee to operate at District Level; and
 - MoAIWD (Project Management Team) to operate at National Level

- This RAP calls for the engagement of a consultant or a professional firm/agency as a RAP Implementation Agency, to be monitored by the SVTP Implementation Unit, in close coordination with existing organizational structures at the District Council level. The SVTP Implementation Unit together with the Chikwawa District Council will be guided by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development on resettlement matters including planning, approval of sites; and providing legal advice on the same. At least two witness NGO's are proposed to be retained for the monitoring of the RAP implementation to enhance transparency and trust from the PAPs.
- A total budget of MK1,219,237,102.62 (US1,670,187.81) is estimated for compensations in the RAP which has considered the following: full/total acquisition of land within the canal way leave; full replacement costs, without depreciation for loss of structures; duration from tree transplanting to fruit bearing age as well as supply of seedlings in addition to cash compensation for loss of fruit trees; a top up disturbance allowance of 20% of the value of the land lost; a top-up of 20% on the base compensation amount payable for livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable groups; a shifting allowance for PAPs who must relocate and a contingency amount of 5% of the total compensation to accommodate cost escalations.
- Implementation of this RAP is planned from the month of October 2018 all the end of April 2019, culminating in an end evaluation, proposed to be conducted between the months of May and June 2019.
- It is strongly recommended that in the implementation of this RAP, there must be prioritisation of community engagement, to secure support for the project from the locals. Additionally, financial literacy awareness and appropriate and timely compensations to PAPs should be prioritised.

Annex 2: Consultations Outcomes

1.	Date	16/05/2018
	Place	Chikwawa District Council Office
	Participants	Mwawela L. Sapuwa (Ag. Lands Officer), Vincent Tembo (Lands Office); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to a) the proposed irrigation canal; and b) the compensation and resettlement process; • Discuss impacts of the project; and • Document recommendations related to the project.
<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The project, location and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant’s representative explained that the Government of Malawi (GoM) intends to construct an irrigation canal in the District, with an intake on the Shire River at Kapichira Hydropower Station. • Land has already been identified and the consultant was conducting a household survey in order to profile the villages for the project; and an asset inventory and census to establish Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and property for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan. <p>Issues, concerns and expectations related to the project and the compensation and resettlement process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officers from the lands office acknowledged that they have attended various meetings at the District Council on the project. • They were involved in the identification of land. • They have seen the project site and were involved in the preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report and the preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework for the project. • They indicated that the irrigation project is a welcome development as it will reduce hunger. However, there is a need to teach the affected people on the importance of the project. • They expressed concern that the project has taken long to implement. • There is need for proper documentation of the Project Affected Persons, affected property and compensation. • They are concerned that most of the local people are not aware of the land rights due to low literacy levels. Additionally, the local leaders do not relay information on new land laws after attending related meetings and trainings. This is because they perceive the new land laws as taking powers away from them. • The Lands Office does not have adequate resources including officers, office space and transport to fully get involved in the RAP process; keep records and monitor the implementation of the compensation and to handle grievances. • Average prices for land in the district are MWK450,000.00 per hectare in rural areas and MWK800,000.00 in urban centres. Average tree prices are MWK15,000.00 for natural trees depending on sizes. 		

	<p>Discussion of impacts of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main impact of the project is taking away land from the people. Nonetheless the project is designed to avoid some of the fields. • The impact could be mitigated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Including the people whose land is taken among the beneficiaries of the project; – Training the project affected persons on appropriate use of compensations; – Village heads should assist the PAPs in identification of replacement land; <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider enhancing the capacity of the District Lands Office in administration of land, through provision of necessary resources including human resource. • The RAP development and resettlement and compensation process should be implemented through local government structures. • The grievance redressal mechanism could include the Lands Clerk (responsible for registering all lands) at district level, the Lands Officer at district level, the land board act and the Regional Commissioner of Lands.
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2.	Date	16/05/2018
	Place	Chikwawa District Council Office – Social Welfare Office
	Participants	Isiah Funsani (Social Welfare Officer), Joseph Sululu (CPW Social Welfare); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing social condition of the project area; • Document recommendations related to the project.
	Summary of discussion	
	<p>Presentation of the project and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing through in Traditional Authority (TA) areas of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will take land from the local people; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting sensitisations, stakeholder consultations, household survey, census and asset inventory for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. <p>Reaction on the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project was discussed at full council meeting where they were present. Katungwe ADC was also briefed and they also attended the meeting. • The project is relevant as the project area is affected by water shortages during the dry season, while during the rainy season the areas are affected by floods and there is a lot of sand, making rain fed agriculture a challenge. At the same time the areas are very fertile; hence water availability during dry season would increase agriculture production. 	

- There are irrigation schemes in some of the areas which are using diesel generators to pump water, which is expensive. The project will reduce cost for pumping water as water will flow using gravity force.
- In some areas there are agriculture cooperatives which would also make the project a success.

Issues, concerns and expectations related to the project and the compensation and resettlement process:

- Looking at the recent annual water flows of Shire River, water may be a challenge. The project should consider constructing a dam.
- There is need for extensive sensitizations. A project at Mbendelana failed because people were refusing to give away rights to their land.
- There is also concern for corruption in terms of the use of the irrigation scheme. How will it be used? How will the users be identified?
- A lot of people will come to the area, which is also a source of concern.
- Child labour and environmental management issues should be checked.
- Livestock production is expected to be affected as the project will take away land which is also used for grazing livestock.
- Chiefs and people are likely to be moved which is also a concern.

Existing social condition of the project area

- The HIV/AIDS situation for the project area is not bad. However, during construction there may be increased sexual relationship due to influx of people, presence of construction workers and increased circulation of cash.
- School dropout rates are high in east bank. Due to high agricultural activities in the area and the related economic activities, school is not valued. This is also anticipated in the west bank, where the project will be implemented.
- Also, there are cases of child labour, whereby children assist parents in the gardens instead of going to school. Where they do not assist the parents, there is little care of the children, which also affects education.
- Women are vulnerable in terms of land ownership because of culture – land belongs to men. As such after working together with men (or alone) in the gardens, the women have little say in terms of how to sell the crops and how to use the money. The women do not benefit much.
- Interventions on the social problems are being implemented through Community Based Organisations and Non-Governmental Organisations. The interventions, among others, include child protection programmes, orphan care programmes caring for elderly and persons with disabilities, HIV/AIDS awareness and sensitisations. The district social welfare office provides policy direction.

Recommendations on the project

- Conduct adequate sensitization on the project and social impacts.
- Child protection committees should be formed as part of the project to protect children from child labour and sexual exploitation among others.
- Awareness campaigns should be done to ensure that the project is accepted and infrastructure is not vandalised.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should be implemented as planned and designed up to completion and not abandoning before completion. • An ESIA should be done for the project. 								
3.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>16/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Chikwawa District Education Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Parks Stesha (Coordinating Primary Education Advisor (CPEA)); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing social condition of the project area; </td> </tr> </table> <p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the project and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing in the Traditional Areas (TA) of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will take land away from the local people; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting sensitisations, stakeholder consultations, household survey, census and asset inventory for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. • The CPEA officer had heard about the project from the radio. <p>Issues, concerns and expectations related to the project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is good as it will reduce hunger as crops will be grown throughout the year and not in a specific season. • In turn, economic levels of the people will improve through sales of crops. This is also expected to result in good health of the people. <p>Status of education in relation to agriculture and conditions of schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant presented reports that in some areas, irrigation agriculture is resulting in school dropout. The CPEA officer explained that this may not be correct; rather it is resulting in increased absenteeism. • In winter, parents move to the banks to grow crops, taking with them children. This results in absenteeism, low performance and high repetitions in class, which in turn results in the said dropping out of school. The children accompany the parents because of the need for man power. The parents value the present economic situation more than the future of the children. • Some of the schools with high absenteeism are Mwanza, Hereu, Mchalo CCAP, Namicewu, Jombo, Malipppo and Linga Primary Schools. The schools are along the Shire River. • There are a number of projects being implemented to reduce absenteeism (e.g. by the World Without Hunger). The projects use awareness and sensitizations; however, there is inadequate monitoring and follow up. 	Date	16/05/2018	Place	Chikwawa District Education Office	Participants	Parks Stesha (Coordinating Primary Education Advisor (CPEA)); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing social condition of the project area;
Date	16/05/2018								
Place	Chikwawa District Education Office								
Participants	Parks Stesha (Coordinating Primary Education Advisor (CPEA)); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)								
Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing social condition of the project area; 								

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School infrastructure is generally depilated, e.g. Njereza Primary School in Njereza, TA Kasisi and Mthumba F.P. School. • Average teacher to pupil ratio is 1:80 and it can go up to 1:120 in some schools. • Most of the schools have water points but sanitation conditions are bad. • The schools have inadequate desks such that in some schools, standard 8 pupils are writing Primary School Leaving Certificate Examinations (PSLCE) while seating on the floor. • Enrolment for primary schools is 1000 plus, except for Gaga Primary School which is close to African Parks. This is because of low population in the catchment area. • Pass rate for PSLCE is above 70 percent. • Teenage pregnancy dropout rates are high because of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Poverty levels such that girls find sugar daddies e.g. men working at Nchalo Estates and Industries such as Cane Growers. – Lack of interest from the Parents – Lack of role models. <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project has more advantages than disadvantages; hence, it should be implemented. • Include follow up and monitoring in the interventions. 								
4.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>16/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Chikwawa District Health Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Veronica Mkukumire (DEHO); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing health condition of the project area; • Document recommendations related to the project. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the project and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal with an intake on the Shire River in Majete Wildlife Reserve and the canal will pass through the Traditional Authority (TA) areas of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will take land away from the local people, hence the need for compensations. The consultant is therefore conducting studies to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. <p>Reaction on the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DEHO is aware of the project through participating in the studies conducted by a Consultant who prepared the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report and Resettlement Policy Framework. However, she was not aware of any meetings being conducted recently about the project. • The project is welcome as it will increase agricultural productivity. However, the shifting of people can result in health problems such as stress, HIV/AIDS, 	Date	16/05/2018	Place	Chikwawa District Health Office	Participants	Veronica Mkukumire (DEHO); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing health condition of the project area; • Document recommendations related to the project.
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Place	Chikwawa District Health Office								
Participants	Veronica Mkukumire (DEHO); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)								
Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing health condition of the project area; • Document recommendations related to the project. 								

	<p>reduction in sanitation conditions etc. There is need for provision of psychosocial support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of water could result in increased incidences of water related diseases like Malaria and Diarrhoea. • Health posts may have to be relocated if there will be shifting of people as they are established basing on populations. • The project will reduce malnutrition cases through increased availability of food and improved income as farming will be taken as a business. <p>The health situation of the project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main diseases in the project area are Malaria, followed by diarrhoea. Acute respiratory and skin conditions are also prevalent in the project area. • HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the district is 8.4 percent. • Chikwawa District Hospital does not have the capacity to address health challenges. The hospital was opened in 1944 and has a capacity of 300 beds. Its infrastructure is old and inadequate; additionally, there are inadequate health personnel including nurses and doctors. • Sanitation related diseases are high in the district as only Chapananga area has achieved open defecation free (ODF) status. <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction, there will be risk of increased spread of HIV/AIDS because of the presences of migrant workers and the need for money among the local women. Hence, the project should include community sensitization. • The project should include sanitation interventions to reduce sanitation related diseases.
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5.	Date	16/05/2018
	Place	CCJP Office, Chikwawa District
	Participants	Lewis Msiyadungu (CCJP Coordinator); Precious Chaponda (WWEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the project; • Document the existing social condition of the project area; • Document recommendations related to the project.
	Summary of discussion	
	<p>Presentation of the project, the project affected area and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal, with an intake on Shire River in Majete Wildlife Reserve and the canal will pass through the Traditional Authority (TA) areas of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will take land away from the local people; hence the need for compensations. The consultant is therefore conducting studies to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. The coordinator for CCJP in the district was aware of the project, having attended several meetings on it. 	

Perception about the project:

- The approach taken by the project in the design phase, specifically conducting a lot of consultations is good.
- The consultations should however be thorough and should involve the local people (the project affected persons).
- The project should consider issues of sustainability – will there be user fees? There is need for training workshops to ensure that the people accept this.
- Negatives: land issues are sensitive and should be handled carefully.
- The project is well known to the people outside Chikwawa such that there are reports that people outside the project area are buying land in the irrigation corridor. There is need to sensitise the local people to not sell land so that they can benefit from the project.

Land related problems in the project area and how to handle them:

- Most of the local people do not know or understand the new land laws. This is because they were accompanied by controversies. More importantly sensitizations on the new land laws has not reached the local people as the chiefs who attend the meetings on the laws do not explain the laws to their subjects as they fear of reduced authority over land.
- Women are vulnerable as they do not have rights over land due to the Sena cultural influence. In many cases women grow crops, men sell the produce as the women do not have information on markets and also because of the culture.
- Families are losing land because of the inheritance act whereby men would marry into a family, control the land and inherit the land when the wife dies.
- There is polygamy in the area (locally called chipali) which does not favour the women. Instead of the men providing for the women, the women work on the land and the men just come to sell the produce and control the use of the money.

What should be done to ensure that the mentioned land related problems are reduced during project implementation?

- Sensitization is key to avoiding the problems in the short term. In the long-term education is key.
- Sensitization and education should be centred on reducing early marriages (most of the girls in the villages marry at the age of 14, 15 and 16 but lie that they are 18 years old).
- Sensitization and education should also include issues of rights over land, human rights in general and marketing of agricultural produce. The women should be equipped with knowledge to protect their land and access to markets.
- Grievance redress mechanism on land conflicts should use a mediatory approach as the judicial system brings in more conflicts. This is because the court judgement usually involves fines or arresting the wrong. Unfortunately, land conflicts are usually among family members. The people do not see eye to eye where they have to pay fines – there is no forgiving each other. Court cases bring more enormity.

Activities of CCJP in the district which are relevant for the project:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCJP is implementing a primary justice project whereby if a subject feels that chiefs have not given a fair judgment, they report to the NGO and it follows up and provides advice on the appropriate course of action. • The organisation is also involved in sensitisation of the masses on land issues including the new land laws. However, it lacks resources. In the district. It has a lean secretariat; 20 community-based educators for 20 Roman Catholic Churches in the district. Each church also has 20 animators who would act as focal person in the communities when there are problems. 								
6.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>16/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Bwalo Village GVH Njereza</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Refer to the annex 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> Focus group discussion with men of Bwalo village community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment. </td> </tr> </table>	Date	16/05/2018	Place	Bwalo Village GVH Njereza	Participants	Refer to the annex 3	Consultation objectives	Focus group discussion with men of Bwalo village community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment.
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Participants	Refer to the annex 3								
Consultation objectives	Focus group discussion with men of Bwalo village community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment. 								
<p>Summary of Discussion</p> <p>It was stated during the consultation that people in the area already know about the proposed project, as it has been discussed several times at various forums. The project is a welcome development to the people of Bwalo village group village headman Njereza T/A Kasisi in Chikwawa district.</p> <p>The area has been experiencing drought each and every year, and that affect their harvest as a result the area is hit by hunger almost each and every year. It was stated that the area has a problem in irrigating their crops since shire river is not accommodative for the community due to the presence of crocodiles in the river. The proposed project is expected to improve food security, economic empowerment among women, employment opportunity and social life.</p> <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The villagers rely on boreholes for some water supply, though some get their water from Shire river. The boreholes are placed at a distance of 300m, and they do supply water throughout the year. • Each borehole supply water for over 70 households, as such the number of boreholes are not enough for the community. The area has water problem because the number of boreholes do not much with the area's population. <p>Common water sources in the area Shire river, boreholes, rain water</p> <p>Uses of water in the area Drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, making bricks, irrigation</p> <p>Name of Rivers in the area Mombezi, Nankutha</p> <p>Sanitation Toilets</p>									

- Many people in the area have traditional latrines, those few who don't have use their neighbour's toilets and some go to the nearby bushes.

Waste disposal

- Rubbish pit are used for waste disposal in the village. When the pits are full they burn the waste.

Challenges

The area is Sunday; as such people find it difficult to dig toilets.

The immediate thoughts regarding the proposed shire Valley irrigation project

- Government will take people's land without any compensation. People thought government was planning to take peoples land and give it to the whites for them to do irrigation farming.
- The project is for Illovo Sugar plantation, rumours spread along the project area that Illovo is expanding its sugar plantation, and this project is part of its expansion.
- High level of prostitution within the community, the project will bring more economic activities in the area which will attract a lot of prostitutes in the area.
- The project will improve food security in the area. The proposed canal will give people a chance to do farming at any time of the season and that will increase food availability in the area.

Businesses

Businesses in the area will boost since there will be high demand of goods and services from people who will come to work for the project.

What the community would like to see for the project to go forward

- For the project to go forward people expect laborers to be recruited from the community and that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project.
- People in the community should be fully involved in the project, in such way that the committee that will be running the project should include some people from the village.
- The project must not be attached with politics.

The Positive Environmental, Economic and Social impacts of the project

- It will improve food security in the area since people will be growing their crops throughout the year.
- Poverty reduction amongst farmers due to increased income from sales of surplus crop yield
- The project will bring job opportunities in the community.
- There will be less stress on the environment since many people will find something to rely on instead of charcoal burning.
- It will increase water sources in the area.
- Many women will be economically empowered because they will be employed to work for the project and some their businesses will grow.
- There will be an improvement in an infrastructure.
- There will be an improvement in education since people will be able to pay fees for their children.

- Men in the community will be economically empowered. This is because of job opportunities that the project will bring not only that but also high agricultural production will make men in the area more dependent.

The Negative Environmental, Economic and social impacts of the project

- Men are afraid that the project will destroy their families, in a such way that those people coming to work for the project will snatch their wives from them
- More trees will be destroyed and many wild animals will be disturbed and migrate to the neighbouring areas.
- Land use conflicts due to loss of agricultural land as a result of reclaim of riverine buffer zone.
- Water use conflicts within the project area, due to increase demand for irrigation water.
- Accidents caused by drowning in drains and canals by both adults and children.
- There will be high level of prostitution in area, the economic activities that the project will bring more people are likely to have money. And that will attract more prostitutes in the area not only that but also some young girls will join for the search of money.
- The project will reduce grazing land for the community
- There will be an increase in crime rate
- For those that have only one piece of land and is where the canal is passing will have their cultivating land reduced hence reduction in harvest.

What should be done to mitigate the negative impacts

- The community will create bylaws for the project to be protected and these will be enforced by village head.
- The community will plant more trees along the canal banks to recover those destroyed during its construction.
- The community will make sure that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project, so that they will be able to manage the project. Reporting any vandalism of materials;
- Awareness and sensitization of the important of the canal in the area
- Reporting any vandalism of materials
- Community will take ownership of the project and promote transparency and accountability

Current Environmental and social Situation

- The area continues to face environmental degradation due to high population density and high population growth rate. the high population density and high dependence on the land put great pressure on the environment for more farmland and fuel wood.
- The area also continues experiencing high level of unemployment and this has put much pressure on the environment, and many people opt for charcoals burning for their survival which increases soil erosion in the area as it is the case now.
- People in the area also depend on agriculture, but due to the persistent drought they always hit my hunger. They used to have irrigation scheme

which was abandoned because of political interference and leaving people with no any other option but put much stress on the environment.

- The area has problems in accessing healthy services because the area does not have any clinic within the community, as a result people go to Chikwawa district hospital for the medical assistance. The hospital is at a walking distance of 3hours which is too far for the community.
- The area do not have Secondary school as such children from the community go to the Chikwawa secondary schools, of which many parents do not manage to raise both transport and fees for their children.

Environment

Environment in the area is in bad condition in such way that there is high level of

- Soil erosion
- Siltation of rivers
- Charcoal burning
- Dependency on existing forest for fuel and timber
- Overgrazing as such land in the area very compacted which made it not suitable for farming

Causes of the current environmental and Social situation

- Lack of alternative income generating activities in the area.
- High population which put much pressure on the environment.
- Climate change which has negatively affects the agricultural sector of the community.
- Lack of government commitment to the needs of the area in terms of education and healthy.

The social economic activities that people in the area are engaged in

- Farming
- Charcoal burning
- Petty trading
- Casual labour and piece work

Other issues to be addressed or be included in the project to make it more useful for the area

- There is a need for the project to consider building healthy centres since the population will still going to increase due those people coming to work for the project.
- People should be given loans for fertilizers, so that their crops will do well and increase food security in the area
- There is also a need to find markets for the crops that will be produced so that farmers do benefit
- This project should also renovate other irrigation schemes which stopped functioning some years back so that those not having access to canal will be using those schemes.

Any project that is currently taking place

Currently these area do not have any other project taking place, they have an irrigation scheme which was abandoned 13 years go. The scheme was brought by their member of parliament by then under rural development fund, but the

problem was that he took the project as his personal thing in such way that the scheme was allocated in his own farm. Then people had no ownership of the project as a result the project failed.

Comments and observations

- From the consultations, it was noted that agriculture is facing serious challenges in the community mainly because of the drought. It was also observed that people rely much on Nsima made from sorghum as their staple food because of lower maize harvest despite the fertile soils of the area. In addition, pests and diseases that destroy crops and lack of appropriate farm inputs among others contribute to low harvest and food insecurity.
- People in the village own land but do not use it for agricultural purposes because of increase of livestock like cattle and goats. Livestock especially cattle contribute to land soil compaction making the soil hard to till. These animals also eat crops when they are in the field.
- On health, it was observed that the majority of the people get health care services at Chikwawa District Hospital because of lack of nearby government Health Centre. Chikwawa District Hospital is very far from village as such some people die and women suffer on the way to the hospital. The people also complained about the poor quality of the services and lack of medicines at the hospital.
- On income sources and livelihood most people rely on, piece works, farming, charcoal burning and few are engaged in business (petty trading).

Access to Education is another challenge mainly because the area does not have a school blocks as such children walk long distances (about 3 kilometres from the village) to access education in the neighbouring villages. This is one of the contributing factors to most children skipping classes and dropping out of school.

7.	Date	16 th May, 2018
	Place	Chavalamusengu Village
	Participants	Refer to the Annex 3
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussion with different agricultural committees and lead farmers of Chavalamusengu village GVH Njereza • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment
	Summary of Discussion	

The area has been experiencing drought each and every year, and that affect their harvest as a result the area is hit by hunger almost each and every year. It was stated that the area has a problem in irrigating their crops since shire river is not accommodative for the community due to the presence of crocodiles in the river. The proposed project is expected to improve food security, economic empowerment among women, employment opportunity and social life.

Water

- The villagers rely on boreholes for water supply, though some get their water from Shire river besides the danger of crocodiles in the river. The boreholes are placed at a distance of 200m, and they do supply water throughout the year.
- Each borehole supply water for over 30 households, as such the number of boreholes are enough for the community. The area does not have water problem because the number of boreholes are just enough for the area's population

Common water sources in the area

Shire river, borehole, rain water

Uses of water in the area

Drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, making bricks, irrigation

Name of Rivers in the area

Masaka, Makuntha, Shire

Sanitation

Toilets

- Many people in the area have traditional latrines, those few who don't have use their neighbour's toilets

Waste disposal

- Rubbish pit are used for waste disposal in the village. When the pits are full they burn the waste.

Challenges

Some people still don't understand the use of pits

The immediate thoughts regarding the proposed shire Valley irrigation project

- The project will solve unemployment problems in the area
- Government will take people's land without any compensation
- The project is for Illovo Sugar plantation
- High level of prostitution within the community
- The project will improve food security in the area

Business

- Businesses in the area will boost since there will be high demand of goods and services from people who will come to work for the project.
- People in the area will have a chance to be involved in an international trade due high-quality produce .

What the community would like to see for the project to go forward

- For the project to go forward people expect laborers to be recruited from the community and that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project.
- The project has to accommodate people's views from the community.

The Positive Environmental, Economic and Social impacts of the project

- It will improve food security in the area since people will be growing their crops throughout the year.
- Poverty reduction amongst farmers due to increased income from sales of surplus crop yield
- The project will bring job opportunities in the community.
- There will be less stress on the environment since many people will find something to rely on instead of charcoal burning.
- It will increase water sources in the area.
- Many women will be economically empowered because they will be employed to work for the project and some their businesses will grow.
- There will be an improvement in an infrastructure.
- There will be an improvement in education since people will be able to pay fees for their children.
- Men in the community will be economically empowered.

The Negative Environmental, Economic and social impacts of the project

- Men are afraid that the project will destroy their families, in a such way that those people coming to work for the project will snatch their wives from them
- More trees will be destroyed and many wild animals will be disturbed and migrate to the neighbouring areas.
- Land use conflicts due to loss of agricultural land as a result of reclaim of riverine buffer zone.
- Water use conflicts within the project area, due to increase demand for irrigation water.
- Accidents caused by drowning in drains and canals by both adults and children.
- There will be high level of prostitution in area, the economic activities that the project will bring more people are likely to have money. And that will attract more prostitutes in the area not only that but also some young girls will join for the search of money.
- The project will reduce grazing land for the community
- There will be an increase in crime rate
- For those that have only one piece of land and is where the canal is passing will have their cultivating land reduced hence reduction in harvest.

What should be done to mitigate the negative impacts

- The community will create bylaws for the project to be protected and these will be enforced by village head.
- The community will plant more trees along the canal banks to recover those destroyed during its construction.
- The community will make sure that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project, so that they will be able to manage the project. Reporting any vandalism of materials;
- Awareness and sensitization of the important of the canal in the area
- Reporting any vandalism of materials
- Community will take ownership of the project and promote transparency and accountability

Current Environmental and social Situation

- The area continues to face environmental degradation due to high population density and high population growth rate. The high population density and high dependence on the land put great pressure on the environment for more farmland and fuel wood.
- The area also continues experiencing high level of unemployment and this has put much pressure on the environment, and many people opt for charcoals burning for their survival which increases soil erosion in the area as it is the case now.
- People in the area also depend on agriculture, but due to the persistent drought they always hit my hunger.
- The area has problems in accessing healthy services because the area does not have any clinic within the community, as a result people go to Chikwawa district hospital for the medical assistance. The hospital is at a walking distance of 3hours which is too far for the community.
- The area do not have Secondary school as such children from the community go to the Chikwawa secondary schools, of which many parents do not manage to raise both transport and fees for their children.

Environment

Environment in the area is in bad condition in such way that there is high level of

- Soil erosion
- Siltation of rivers
- Charcoal burning
- Dependency on existing forest for fuel and timber
- Overgrazing as such land in the area very compacted which made it not suitable for farming

Causes of the current environmental and Social situation

- Lack of alternative income generating activities in the area
- High population which put much pressure on the environment
- Climate change which has negatively affects the agricultural sector of the community
- Lack of government commitment to the needs of the area in terms of education and healthy.

On Land Consolidation

The community welcomed the idea and stated that there is a need for more elucidation on the same.

The social economic activities that people in the area are engaged in

Farming, Charcoal burning, petty trading, casual labour and piece work

Other issues to be addressed or be included in the project to make it more useful for the area

- There is a need for the project to consider building healthy centres since the population of will still going to increase due those people coming to work for the project.
- People should be given loans for fertilizers, so that their crops will do well and increase food security in the area
- There is also a need to find markets for the crops that will be produced so that farmers do benefit

<p>Any project that is currently taking place Currently these areas do not have any other project taking place</p> <p>Comments and observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the consultations, it was noted that agriculture is facing serious challenges in the community mainly because of the drought. It was also observed that people rely much on Nsima made from sorghum as their staple food because of lower maize harvest despite the fertile soils of the area. In addition, pests and diseases that destroy crops and lack of appropriate farm inputs among others contribute to low harvest and food insecurity. • People in the village own land but do not use it for agricultural purposes because of increase of livestock like cattle and goats. Livestock especially cattle contribute to land soil compaction making the soil hard to till. These animals also eat crops when they are in the field. • On health, it was observed that the majority of the people get health care services at Chikwawa District Hospital because of lack of nearby government Healthy Centre. Chikwawa District Hospital is very far from village as such some people die and women suffer on the way to the hospital. The people also complained about the poor quality of the services and lack of medicines at the hospital. • On income sources and livelihood most people rely on, piece works, farming, charcoal burning and few are engaged in business (petty trading). • Access to Education is another challenge mainly because the area does not have a school blocks as such children walk long distances (about 3 kilometres from the village) to access education in the neighbouring villages. This is one of the contributing factors to most children skipping classes and dropping out of school. 		
8.	Date	19 th May ,2018
	Place	Mwalija Village
	participants	Refer to Annex 3
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussion with Mwalija irrigation Scheme members and other members of the community • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment
Summary of Discussion		<p>The people in the village demonstrated knowledge about the project, its goals and objectives. However, the respondents were not sure as to when the project will commence. The project is a welcome development to the people of Mwalija village group senior Group Village Headman MbendelanaT/A Kasisi in Chikwawa district. The area has been experiencing drought each and every year, and that affect their harvest as a result the area is hit by hunger almost each and every year. It was stated that the area has a problem in irrigating their crops since shire river is not accommodative for the community due to the presence of crocodiles in the river.</p>

The proposed project is expected to improve food security, economic empowerment among women, employment opportunity and social life.

Water

- The villagers rely on boreholes for water supply, though some get their water from Shire river besides the danger of crocodiles in the river. The boreholes are placed at a distance of 400m, and they do supply water throughout the year.
- Each borehole supply water for over 75 households, as such the number of boreholes are not enough for the community. The area have water problem because the number of boreholes are just enough for the area's population which forced women to wait longer to fetch water.

Common water sources in the area:

Shire river, boreholes and rain water

Uses of water in the area

Drinking, bathing, washing, cooking, making bricks, irrigation, gardening, kuzilira m'nyumba, for livestock

Name of Rivers in the area

Kambadwe, Mtayadeya, Chiswambiya, Manyumwa, Shire

Sanitation

Toilets

- Many people in the area have traditional latrines; those few who don't have use their neighbour's toilets and bushes.

Waste disposal

- Rubbish pit are used for waste disposal in the village. When the pits are full they burn the waste.

Challenges

The soil in the village is too Sunday as such people find it so difficult to dig a latrine.

The immediate thoughts regarding the proposed shire Valley irrigation project

- Government will take people's land without any compensation
- The project is for Illovo Sugar plantation
- High level of prostitution within the community
- The project will improve food security in the area

Businesses

High demand of goods and services from people, who will come to work for the project, will boost businesses in the area.

What the community would like to see for the project to go forward

For the project to go forward people expect laborers to be recruited from the community and that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project.

The Positive Environmental, Economic and Social impacts of the project

- It will improve food security in the area since people will be growing their crops throughout the year.
- Poverty reduction amongst farmers due to increased income from sales of surplus crop yield
- The project will bring job opportunities in the community.
- There will be less stress on the environment since many people will find something to rely on instead of charcoal burning.
- It will increase water sources in the area.

- Many women will be economically empowered because they will be employed to work for the project and some their businesses will grow.
- There will be an improvement in an infrastructure.
- There will be an improvement in education since people will be able to pay fees for their children.
- Men in the community will be economically empowered.

The Negative Environmental, Economic and social impacts of the project

- Men are afraid that the project will destroy their families, in a such way that those people coming to work for the project will snatch their wives from them
- More trees will be destroyed and many wild animals will be disturbed and migrate to the neighbouring areas.
- Land use conflicts due to loss of agricultural land as a result of reclaim of riverine buffer zone.
- Water use conflicts within the project area, due to increase demand for irrigation water.
- Accidents caused by drowning in drains and canals by both adults and children.
- There will be high level of prostitution in area, the economic activities that the project will bring more people are likely to have money. And that will attract more prostitutes in the area not only that but also some young girls will join for the search of money.
- The project will reduce grazing land for the community
- There will be an increase in crime rate
- For those that have only one piece of land and is where the canal is passing will have their cultivating land reduced hence reduction in harvest.

What should be done to mitigate the negative impacts

- There must be transparency and accountability during project's implementation.
- There must be more extension workers to train people modern farming technologies for them to have large harvest.
- The community will create bylaws for the project to be protected and these will be enforced by village head.
- Growing crops that have an international demand.
- The community will make sure that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project, so that they will be able to manage the project. Reporting any vandalism of materials;
- Awareness and sensitization of the important of the canal in the area
- Reporting any vandalism of materials
- Community will take ownership of the project and promote transparency and accountability

Current Environmental and social Situation

- The area continues to face environmental degradation due to high population density and high population growth rate. the high population density and high dependence on the land put great pressure on the environment for more farmland and fuel wood.

- The area also continues experiencing high level of unemployment and this has put much pressure on the environment, and many people opt for charcoals burning for their survival which increases soil erosion in the area as it is the case now.
- People in the area also depend on agriculture, but due to the persistent drought they always hit my hunger.
- The area has problems in accessing healthy services because the area does not have any clinic within the community, as a result people go to Chikwawa district hospital for the medical assistance. The hospital is at a walking distance of 3hours which is too far for the community.
- The area do not have Secondary school as such children from the community go to the Chikwawa secondary schools, of which many parents do not manage to raise both transport and fees for their children.

Environment

Environment in the area is in bad condition in such way that there is high level of

- Soil erosion, siltation of rivers, charcoal burning, dependence on existing forest for fuel and timber
- Overgrazing as such land in the area very compacted which made it not suitable for farming

Causes of the current environmental and Social situation

- Lack of alternative income generating activities in the area
- High population which put much pressure on the environment
- Climate change which has negatively affects the agricultural sector of the community
- Lack of government commitment to the needs of the area in terms of education and healthy.

The social economic activities that people in the area are engaged in

- Farming, charcoal burning, petty trading, casual labour and piece work

On Land Consolidation

The community seems don't understand the procedure that will be used but welcoming the idea.

Other issues to be addressed or be included in the project to make it more useful for the area

- There is a need for the project to consider building healthy centres since the population of will still going to increase due those people coming to work for the project.
- People should be given loans for fertilizers, so that their crops will do well and increase food security in the area
- There is also a need to find markets for the crops that will be produced so that farmers do benefit

Projects currently taking place in the area

Currently the village has two projects taking place

<p>The first project is Mwalija irrigation scheme which is under operation now. This scheme was to benefit about 484 people but only 101 are the one having access to the water from the scheme, due to the following reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was poor designing of the scheme • There was no skill transfer, as community does not know how to operate some of the equipment. <p>Another scheme is also under construction, which is expected to cover over 98 hectares of land, over 500 people are expected to benefit from the project. Both of these projects receive funding from European Union</p> <p>Comments and observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the consultations, it was noted that agriculture is facing serious challenges in the community mainly because of the drought. It was also observed that people rely much on Nsima made from sorghum as their staple food because of lower maize harvest despite the fertile soils of the area. In addition, pests and diseases that destroy crops and lack of appropriate farm inputs among others contribute to low harvest and food insecurity. • People in the village own land but do not use it for agricultural purposes because of increase of livestock like cattle and goats. Livestock especially cattle contribute to land soil compaction making the soil hard to till. These animals also eat crops when they are in the field. • On health, it was observed that the majority of the people get health care services at Chikwawa District Hospital because of lack of nearby government Healthy Centre. Chikwawa District Hospital is very far from village as such some people die and women deliver on the way to the hospital. The people also complained about the poor quality of the services and lack of medicines at the hospital. • On income sources and livelihood most people rely on, piece works, farming, charcoal burning and few are engaged in businesses (petty trading). • Access to Education is another challenge mainly because the area does not have a school blocks as such children walk long distances (about 3 kilometres from the village) to access education in the neighbouring villages. This is one of the contributing factors to most children skipping classes and dropping out of school. 		
9.	Date	21 th May ,2018
	Place	Fombe GVH
	Participants	Refer to the Annex 3
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus group discussion with men and women of Fombe village together with leaders of Mthumba irrigation scheme. • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people’s life and environment
<p>Summary of Discussion</p> <p>The people in the village demonstrated knowledge about the project, its goals and objectives. However, the community was not sure as to when the project will commence. The project is a welcome development to the people of Fombe village GVH Fombe T/A Kasisi in Chikwawa district.</p> <p>The area has been experiencing drought each and every year, and that affect their harvest as a result the area is hit by hunger almost each and every year. It was stated that the area has a problem in irrigating their crops since shire river far from the village, which is not easy for them. The only way for them to be able to do irrigation is using wells and boreholes. The proposed project is expected to improve food security, economic empowerment among women, employment opportunity and social life.</p> <p>Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers rely only on boreholes for water supply. The boreholes are placed at a distance of 1km, and they do supply water throughout the year. Each borehole supply water for over 60 households, as such the number of boreholes are not enough for the community. The area has water problem because the number of boreholes are not enough for the area’s population. <p>Common water sources in the area</p> <p>Borehole, rain water</p> <p>Uses of water in the area</p> <p>Drinking, building houses, animals, bathing, washing, cooking, making bricks, irrigation</p> <p>Name of Rivers in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mthumba <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Toilets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people in the area have traditional latrines, those few who don’t have use their neighbour’s toilets and some go to the nearby bushes. <p>Waste disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rubbish pit are used for waste disposal in the village. When the pits are full they burn the waste. <p>Challenges</p> <p>Lack of trainings on use of modern latrines and pits, many people still use traditional latrines in the village.</p> <p>The immediate thoughts regarding the proposed shire Valley irrigation project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government will take people’s land without any compensation and give it to other rich people to do farming there. The project is for Illovo sugar plantations. The project will improve food security in the area, in a way that people will have a chance to grow crops throughout the year. <p>Businesses</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Those who will come to work in the area and high agricultural production will boost businesses in the area. • For the project to go forward people expect laborers to be recruited from the community and that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project. <p>The Positive Environmental, Economic and Social impacts of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will improve food security in the area since people will be growing their crops throughout the year. • Poverty reduction amongst farmers due to increased income from sales of surplus crop yield • The project will bring job opportunities in the community. • There will be less stress on the environment since many people will find something to rely on instead of charcoal burning. • It will increase water sources in the area. • Many women will be economically empowered because they will be employed to work for the project and some their businesses will grow. • There will be an improvement in an infrastructure. • There will be an improvement in education since people will be able to pay fees for their children. • Men in the community will be economically empowered. <p>The Negative Environmental, Economic and social impacts of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men are afraid that the project will destroy their families, in a such way that those people coming to work for the project will snatch their wives from them • More trees will be destroyed and many wild animals will be disturbed and migrate to the neighbouring areas. • Land use conflicts due to loss of agricultural land as a result of reclaim of riverine buffer zone. • Water use conflicts within the project area, due to increase demand for irrigation water. • Accidents caused by drowning in drains and canals by both adults and children. • There will be high level of prostitution in area, the economic activities that the project will bring more people are likely to have money. And that will attract more prostitutes in the area not only that but also some young girls will join for the search of money. • The project will reduce grazing land for the community because the land that the village depends on grazing their livestock will be taken up by the canal. • There will be an increase in crime rate; people will start having money as such rate of theft will increase in search of money. • For those that have only one piece of land and is where the canal is passing will have their cultivating land reduced hence reduction in harvest. <p>What should be done to mitigate the negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community will create bylaws for the project to be protected and these will be enforced by village head.
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- The community will plant more trees along the canal banks to recover those destroyed during its construction.
- The community will make sure that there will be skill transfer at the end of the project, so that they will be able to manage the project. Reporting any vandalism of materials;
- Awareness and sensitization of the important of the canal in the area
- Reporting any vandalism of materials
- Community will take ownership of the project and promote transparency and accountability

Current Environmental and social Situation

- The area continues to face environmental degradation due to high population density and high population growth rate. the high population density and high dependence on the land put great pressure on the environment for more farmland and fuel wood.
- The area also continues experiencing high level of unemployment and this has put much pressure on the environment, and many people opt for charcoals burning for their survival which increases soil erosion in the area as it is the case now.
- People in the area also depend on agriculture, but due to the persistent drought they always hit my hunger.
- The area does not have Secondary school as such children from the community go to the Chikwawa secondary schools, of which many parents do not manage to raise both transport and fees for their children.

Environment

Environment in the area is in bad condition in such way that there is high level of

- Soil erosion
- Siltation of rivers
- Dependency on existing forest for fuel and timber
- Overgrazing as such land in the area is very compacted which made it not suitable for farming

Causes of the current environmental and Social situation

- Lack of alternative income generating activities in the area
- High population which put much pressure on the environment
- Climate change which has negatively affects the agricultural sector of the community

The social economic activities that people in the area are engaged in

- Farming
- Petty trading
- Casual labour and piece work

On Land Consolidation

There is a need for more sensitization and clarification on this as people don't understand on how this will be handle, there is a fear that this will conflicts within villages.

Other issues to be addressed or be included in the project to make it more useful for the area

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People should be given loans for fertilizers, so that their crops will do well and increase food security in the area • There is also a need to find markets for the crops that will be produced so that farmers do benefit <p>Projects currently taking place in the project area</p> <p>There is Mthumba irrigation scheme, which was designed to accommodate about 250 people but due to a decrease in water table the scheme is supplying water to 150 people for irrigation. Besides change in water table, irrigation scheme also just has two pumps that are not enough for the demand of water by the scheme.</p> <p>Solar panels that are used to power two water pumps at the scheme.</p> <p>Comments and observations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the consultations, it was noted that agriculture is facing serious challenges in the community mainly because of the drought. It was also observed that people rely much on Nsima made from sorghum as their staple food because of lower maize harvest despite the fertile soils of the area. In addition, pests and diseases that destroy crops and lack of appropriate farm inputs among others contribute to low harvest and food insecurity. • It was also observed that the area does not have any river that supplies water for irrigation, as such people depends on boreholes for irrigating their crops. This proposed project will be a remedy for them since they will be able to grow crops at any time of the season. • On income sources and livelihood most people rely on, piece works, farming, and few are engaged in business (petty trading). • Access to Education is another challenge mainly because the area does not have a secondary school blocks as such children walk long distances (about 4 kilometres from the village) to access education at Chikwawa town. This is one of the contributing factors to most children skipping classes and dropping out of school. 								
10.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>17/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>GVH Supuni village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Tiyanjane Cotton Women Club (Refer to Annex 3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment • To know land acquisition and consolidation. </td> </tr> </table>	Date	17/05/2018	Place	GVH Supuni village	Participants	Tiyanjane Cotton Women Club (Refer to Annex 3)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment • To know land acquisition and consolidation.
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	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The Project was introduced to the women's group, the need to for Resettlement Action Plan and its current status.</p> <p>About the project</p>								

The people were very conversant of the project. The following issues came up during the discussion:

On benefits of the project to the community these issues came out;

- The women pointed out that there will be Increase in agricultural production as water for irrigation will be made available to them. The people said that the soils of the village are fertile but the major problem that make them harvest less is shortage of water. They added that during those years where there is no drought they harvest more and are able to sell the surplus
- The women also mentioned of Income generation as another benefit of the provision of water for irrigation. Farming throughout the year which will lead to increase in food production and sell the surplus.
- The people also stipulated there will be Increase in nutrition more especially to children as they will be no food shortages and that they will be able to diversify crops
- The people also talked of afforestation as the water canal will help in water supply for irrigation.

During the discussions the following negative impacts were also pointed out;

- Accidents- Drowning of children in the water canal, the people proposed that a fence be constructed in the areas where the canal will pass villages, so to prevent these accidents.
- Spread of diseases in the village – the people pointed out that the canal will be a breeding ground for mosquitos. The people proposed provision of health care services and mosquito nets.

Income sources

The people in the area depend on the following for income generation:

- Farming as the main source of income and livelihood; Nsima made from sorghum flour is the main staple food as maize doesn't grow well in the area because of drought.
- Businesses (selling grasses as animal feed, petty trading etc.) this is the second source of income and livelihood;
- Charcoal burning;
- Charcoal burner making;

Agriculture and irrigation

- The main sources of income, support and livelihood in the area. The women mentioned of sorghum, Mchewere, sweet potato, maize and cotton as the main crops that are grown in the community;
- On livestock farming, the people mentioned goats, cattle, poultry and pig as the common livestock in the community;
- The people added that Nsima made from sorghum is the staple food for people in community as maize does not do well because of lack of enough rainfall;
- The people do not practice any irrigation as they complained that the nearby rivers are annual, and that they dry up during the dry season which made them unable to do irrigation.
- The people also complained that increase in livestock in the community has led to soil compaction, which has forced people to stop cultivating in some areas. These livestock also eat leaves of plants which later affect the crop productivity.

Water supply in the project area

- Boreholes are source of water for both domestic and drinking in area;
- The people that reside far from the borehole walk a distance of 30 min to access the water; the waiting time to fetch water is long, people spend more than 2 hours at the borehole;
- Water supply by the borehole is throughout the year even during the dry season, problems come only when the borehole stops functioning.

Sanitation and hygiene

- Generally, the sanitation of the community is good because more households have toilets, bathrooms and rubbish pits. No one in the village uses the bush, those who do not have toilets use neighbour's toilet. The sanitation is improving because of WASH projects implemented by NGOs like Plan Malawi in the area.

Education

- Both primary schools and secondary schools are far from the area. The nearest primary schools is approximately 2 kilometres from the village and secondary schools 5 kilometres.
- Lack of enough learning resources like books, lack of school fees and distances to school among other are the major causes of increase school dropout rate.
- Between the village and the secondary school there is Mwanza River, when this river is full during the rainy season children do not go to school.

Health

- The community does not have a government health centre; hence people are forced to go to Chikhwawa District Hospital which is over 5 km to get health care services.
- The women also pointed out that lack of nearby health centres lead to women giving birth on the way, as it was observed on the day of the focus group discussion that a woman gave birth on the way to the hospital was carried by a motorcycle to the hospital.
- The women also stressed for the need for a community health centre as the coming of the canal will result to increase in diseases such as malaria as the canal will act as a breeding ground for mosquitos.

Current environmental status

- From the discussion it was learnt that the environment is changing for worse because of the increase cutting down of trees for charcoal and timber making.
- The people also mentioned of soil compaction which is caused by increase in number of animals in the community. This forced people to stop cultivating in some areas.

Gender based violence cases:

Gender based violence in the community include;

- psychological (men assaulting women)
- Girl child marriages, married men in the village impregnate school going girls, these girls later get married to these. This contribute to school increase in school drop-out rates in the community.

Land acquisition

- It was learnt during the consultations that land in the community is acquired through village chiefs and sometimes is passed from parents to children;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was also learnt that Chitengwa is the type of marriage that is very common in the village such that most land belong to household heads (either male or female); • They mentioned that generally, land conflicts in the villages are in small number because the people already have enough land; <p>They pointed that land consolidation is not a problem as long as measures are put in place to mitigate conflicts. They also stressed that working together brings a lot of benefits because responsibilities are shared.</p>								
11.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>17/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>GVH Tambo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Refer to Annex 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment • To know land acquisition and consolidation. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Summary of discussion The Project was introduced to the people, the need for the Resettlement Action Plan and its current status. The people were very conversant with the project. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Positive impacts to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the consultations people mentioned of income generation as one of the major benefit of the project as they will be producing more and selling the surplus. • They mentioned of Increase in agricultural production is also another benefit of the project. They pointed out that when rainfall is enough they harvest more, so with the availability of enough water they will be able to produce even more. • They mentioned of improvement in infrastructure development as people anticipate the coming of electricity and construction of good roads in their communities. • The people also anticipate that the water challenges facing the community will change as the water will also be used for other purposes and that the boreholes will only be providing water for domestic purposes. • Employment opportunities in a form of piece works was also mentioned during the consultations which will also lead to livelihood improvement for people. <p>Negative impacts to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in crime was mentioned as the project will lead to population influx in the area. This will later lead to increase in theft cases. • Environmental degradation was also mentioned, trees will be cut down as the construction works will commerce. • Breaking up of families issue is another thing that came up during the discussions. The villagers mentioned that whenever there is a development taking place in the 	Date	17/05/2018	Place	GVH Tambo	Participants	Refer to Annex 3	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know community's understanding on the project • To discuss and receive people's views on the project • To know people's understanding on the project • To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment • To know land acquisition and consolidation.
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community prostitutions start to flock in in search for money and some men start going around

- They also mentioned of increase in risk of diseases as the canal will also act as a bleeding ground for mosquitos.
- Accidents involving children and livestock drowning in the canal was also another negative impact that was mentioned during the consultation.
- Money contribution for using the water from the canal. They said that will be a barrier for them as some people will not be able to pay that amount because of poverty, such that they will not contribute in any way.

Agriculture and irrigation

- The main sources of income, support and livelihood in the area. They said that sorghum, Mchewere, sweet potato, maize, beans and cotton as the main crops that are grown in the community;
- On livestock farming, they mentioned of goats, cattle, poultry and pig as the common livestock that are reared in the community;
- The people added that Nsima made from sorghum is the staple food for people in community as maize does not do well because of lack of enough rainfall;
- The people do not practice any irrigation as they complained that the nearby rivers are annual, and that they dry up during the dry season which made them unable to do irrigation.
- The people also complained that increase in livestock in the community has led to soil compaction, which has forced people to stop cultivating in some areas. These livestock also eat plant leaves which later affect the crop productivity.

Income sources

People in the area depend more on the following for income generation:

- Farming is the main source of income, support and livelihood;
- Charcoal burning;
- Small businesses

Water supply in the project area

- Boreholes are source water for both consumption and drinking in area; there are 2 boreholes in the village supplying to more than 500 households.
- On average the people that reside far from the borehole walk a distance of 40 min to access the water;
- From September to November the community faces water shortages as the boreholes dry up.
- The time is takes to fetch water at the borehole is 20 but during the dry season the waiting time is almost 2 hours.

Sanitation and hygiene

- They also stated that generally, the sanitation of the community is good because more households have toilets, bathrooms and rubbish pits. It was stated that 2 out of 10 households do not have toilet. These people use neighbours such that no one uses the bush.

Education

- Both primary schools and secondary schools are far from the village. Primary schools are 3 kilometres and secondary schools 6 kilometres from the village.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distances to school and Lack of money to buy learning resources like books and school fees among other are the major causes of increase in school dropout rate in the community. <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The community does not have a government health centre; hence people are faced to go to Chikhwawa District Hospital which is over 6 km to get health care services. <p>Current environmental status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the discussion it was learnt that the environment is changing for worse. They elaborated that there is increase in deforestation because of increase in charcoal burning and timber making. This has also lead to change in climate of the area. Soil compaction because of increase in number of livestock. <p>Land consolidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land is passed from parents to children and some acquire it though the chief as he is in ownership of the land according to the community. Land should not be consolidated, people should not be cultivating together as some people don't do their roles and responsibilities given to them. This lead to increase in conflicts among groups of people. They also mentioned that land consolidation will increase land disputes in the community as not properly looked out. An arrangement should be made for the communities to be provided with loans, markets, seeds and extension service so that the project should benefit more people including the marginalised.
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12.	Date	18/05/2018
	Place	GVH Zyuda
	Participants	Refer to Annex 3
	Consultation objectives	<p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know community's understanding on the project To discuss and receive people's views on the project To know people's understanding on the project To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment To know land acquisition and consolidation..
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The Project was introduced to the people, the need for the Resettlement Action Plan and its current status. The people were conversant with the project. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Positive impacts to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They mentioned that agricultural production will increase which will reduce food shortages issues in the community. They added that this will lead to increase in income generation as surplus will be sold. They also mentioned of Improvement in literacy levels in the community as most children drop out of school because of lack of enough resources. 	

Negative impacts to the community

- Loss of land for cultivation is the major negative impact that was mentioned during the focus group discussion. This is the land that will be acquired from people for the construction of the canal. The people mentioned that most people in the village will not use the compensation to buy replacement land which will rate lead to reduction in agricultural produce.
- Breaking up of families will also increase as more women and girls will be involved in in prostitution. This will also lead to increase in rate of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV and AIDS.

Agriculture

- This is the main source of income, support and livelihood in the community. Sorghum, Mchewere, sweet potato, maize, and beans are the major food crop and cotton is the major cash crops grown in the community; their staple food is Nsima made from sorghum flour.
- Some people in the villages practice irrigation as the village is close to Mwanza river

How the project should be implemented

- The people suggested that civic education should be provided to the people on better means of using the compensation money for example buying replacement land, start small businesses etc;
- The people also mentioned of the need for providing cooperate social responsibilities works in the community for example constructing houses for people whose land will be used for the project.

Income sources

Most people in the area depend more on the following for income generation:

- Farming is the main source of income and livelihood;
- Piece works
- Mining of aggregates (quarrying) and sand.

Water supply in the project area

- Boreholes are main source water for both consumption and drinking in area. On average the people walk a distance of 15 min to access the water;
- There are no water supply problems in the village, apart from when the boreholes stop functioning.

Sanitation and hygiene

- 2 out of 10 households do not have toilet in the village. Some use their neighbour's toilet others use the bush to relieve themselves.

Education

- Both primary schools and secondary schools are far from the villages. The children walk more than 30 minutes to reach to school for both primary and secondary school learners.
- Lack of enough learning resources like books and school fees among other are the major causes of increase of school dropout rate.

Health

- The community does not have a government health centre; hence people are faced to go to Chikhwawa District Hospital which is over 7 km to get health care services.

	<p>Current environmental status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the discussion it was learnt that the environment is changing for worse because of the increase of deforestation because of increase in charcoal burning and timber making. • Soil compaction is increasing in the area because of the increase in number of livestock in the area. The people added that they stopped cultivating in some areas because the soils are hard to cultivate now. <p>Land consolidation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main type of marriage in the community is chitengwa were the woman stays at her husband's place. • Land is acquired through the chief. When people want to acquire land, the chief is responsible for sharing the land. The chief is given some money because he has moved from his home (chansapato). • Land is also passed from parents to children and sometimes parents share land to their children when they grow old. <p>They mentioned that land consolidation can bring land disputes in the community, on the other hand it is a good idea as it helps in working together which increases productivity. Working as a group also help in finding better markets for the agricultural produce.</p>								
13.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>16 May 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Tomali 1 Village</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Itayi Nkhono, Wiseman Kamwiyo –WWEC, Tomali Market Committee (names of participants refer to appendix 2.9)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get their input and observations regarding the proposed project • Understand market related activities and trading in the area. <p>To learn how best the project can be implemented so that it benefits the whole community</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Date	16 May 2018	Place	Tomali 1 Village	Participants	Itayi Nkhono, Wiseman Kamwiyo –WWEC, Tomali Market Committee (names of participants refer to appendix 2.9)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get their input and observations regarding the proposed project • Understand market related activities and trading in the area. <p>To learn how best the project can be implemented so that it benefits the whole community</p>
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	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The Project was introduced to the market committee, including data collection process that was taking place leading to a for Resettlement Action Plan.</p> <p>About the project</p> <p>The people were very conversant of the project and there had been a very high expectation as to when the consultations leading to the project starting was to take place. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>On benefits of the project to the community these issues came out;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As business people, there has and still is a very huge challenge in terms of money circulation. The people are not able to harvest enough due to the erratic rainfall, this in many ways has been leading to lack of money to then purchase their goods. • Even goods coming in from outside the district come in late because there is a very poor road network, and that also makes the goods to be very expensive for the ordinary people to purchase. The traders sometimes bring in produced from as far as Ntcheu (Irish potatoes) and Lilongwe (maize). • If the irrigation project materialises it will solve/ and help minimise the following current problems in the community 								

1. Long dry spells which lead to poor harvest
2. The irrigation will allow them to grow a variety of crops there by encouraging crop diversification which is a very important coping mechanism for the poor households
3. Money will be available to spend after selling their produce. They will be able to buy better seed, chemicals and send their children to school
4. Hunger will be reduced
5. Other traders will be able to buy our products, the markets is available but they are failing to meet the demand because of droughts.

Negative Impacts

- There will be need to purchase more land for farming and also find pasture for their livestock especially for those that are going to lose their land
- Illovo comes to get gravel from their villages are not doing anything to recover the open land. It is their hope that the project as they will most likely need to have access roads to the sight, they will not behave as Illovo is currently doing, not reclaiming the environment
- A lot of tree will be cut down and lost during the project construction phases. A lot of dust id going to be produced.
- Increase in bilharzia cases due to the water from the canal.

Positive Impacts

- There will be an increase in agricultural production as water for irrigation will be made available to them. The people said that the soils of the village are fertile but the major problem that makes them harvest less is shortage of water. They added that in a period of 10 years, there is usually just 1 good year.
- The women also mentioned of Income generation as another benefit of the provision of water for irrigation. Farming throughout the year which will lead to increase in food production and sell the surplus.
- Project will bring more business opportunities and more profits as the produce will be locally sources

Income sources

The people in the area depend on the following for income generation:

- Farming is the main source of income and livelihood; nsima made from sorghum flour is the main staple food as maize doesn't grow well in the area because of drought. The main crops grown include, sorghum, maize, rice and sweet potatoes.
- There is also livestock farming but done at a small scale.
- There is a lot of trading and small business. On a market day there is usually over 400 stations and the council is able to generate not less than Mk 60 000 in market fees. The main businesses are maize trading, general dealers, fish mongers, vegetable sellers and butcheries. These categories are organised into smaller committee whose representatives from the main market committee.
- Charcoal burning;

Agriculture and irrigation

- As much as there is farming taking place, much of it is rainfed and which usually fails due to either a long dry spell or flooding.

- Irrigation farming although could be key is a challenge as most of the river are perennial (Mwanza and Nana rivers) and are heavily silted.
- The people also complained that increase in livestock in the community has led to soil compaction, which has forced people to stop cultivating in some areas. These livestock also eat leaves of plants which later affect the crop productivity.
- Cotton farming used to be major income sources but most people have stopped growing it because of the pests and access to water, seed issues and unstable market and prices offered are too low.

Water supply in the project area

- Boreholes are source of water for both domestic and drinking in area; however, in the event of a breakdown people access water from unprotected wells. In some cases, the water is too saline and cannot be used for consumption thus people will resort to unsafe water sources.
- The people that reside far from the borehole walk a distance of 30 min to access the water; the waiting time to fetch water is long, people spend more than 45 minutes at the borehole;
- Water supply by the borehole is throughout the year even during the dry season, (from October to December some boreholes dry out) problems come only when the borehole stops functioning. The breakdowns can be 3 times a year and usually if its minor problems the water point committee is able to resolve in a few days

Sanitation and hygiene

- Generally, the sanitation of the community is good because more households have toilets, bathrooms and rubbish pits. No one in the village uses the bush, those who do not have toilets use neighbour's toilet. Goal Malawi was very key in ensuring the villages have access to toilets.
- Flooding seasons bring in a lot of challenges including cholera in most of the villages and more so at the market area.
- The sanitation at the markets is however very poor. There is no functioning latrine as the council is failing to construct one for them apart from paying the market fees every day and also on the busy market days. People resort to urinating anywhere and this is a huge challenge during the rainy season and expose them to cholera.

Education

- Both primary schools and secondary schools are far from the area. The nearest primary schools is approximately 3 kilometres from the village and secondary schools 8 kilometres.
- Lack of enough learning materials like books, lack of school fees and distances to school among other are the major causes of increase school dropout rate.

Health

- Access to healthcare is a major challenge in the area. The community does not have a government health centre; hence people are forced to go to Chikhwawa District Hospital which is over 8 km to get health care services.
- The women also stressed for the need for a community health centre as the coming of the canal will result to increase in diseases such as malaria as the canal will act as a breeding ground for mosquitos.

Current Environmental and Infrastructure status

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment is changing for worse because of the increase cutting down of trees for charcoal and timber making. There is no proper coordination of forest related activities as it is in the forest reserves like Majete. • The road network is also a major challenge and it makes their businesses very costly. There is need to upgrade the Kasinthula-Tomali road and this will make it much easier to access the area and carry out business active ties • There is need for a proper market place with a shelter and sanitary facilities. <p>Land acquisition and Marriage Types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was learnt during the consultations that land in the community is acquired through village chiefs and sometimes through inheritance from parents to children; • It was also learnt that Chitengwa is the type of marriage that is very common in the villages such that most land belong to household heads (either male or female); • They mentioned that generally, land conflicts in the villages are in small number because the people already have enough land; • They pointed that land consolidation is not a problem as long as measures are put in place to mitigate conflicts. They also stressed that working together brings a lot of benefits because responsibilities are shared. 								
14.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>17/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Chikwawa District Agriculture Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>James Chikoya (District Agriculture Division Officer) Itayi Nkhono (WVEC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to a) the proposed irrigation canal; and b) to the compensation and resettlement process; • Discuss impacts of the project; and • Document recommendations related to the project. </td> </tr> </table> <p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The project, location and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultant representative explained that the GoM intends to construct an irrigation canal in the District, at the Kapichira Intake. • Land has already been identified and the consultant was conducting a household survey in order to profile the villages for the project; and an asset inventory and census to establish Project Affected Persons and property for the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan. <p>Issues, concerns and expectations related to the project and the compensation and resettlement process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officer indicated that through the MoAIWD they have been involved in the initial process, which mainly included the various studies and the design of the irrigation canal. • The office has been involved and attended a number of key meetings related to the proposed project, both a district and national level. 	Date	17/05/2018	Place	Chikwawa District Agriculture Office	Participants	James Chikoya (District Agriculture Division Officer) Itayi Nkhono (WVEC)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present of the project, location and RAP development process; • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to a) the proposed irrigation canal; and b) to the compensation and resettlement process; • Discuss impacts of the project; and • Document recommendations related to the project.
Date	17/05/2018								
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DADO indicated that the irrigation project is a welcome development as it will increase production and thereby increase the harvest and reduce hunger. However, there is a need to engage the people in a mindset changing process for them to be willing to utilise the irrigation water. • The DADO furthermore pointed out that the recurrent floods and food shortages had led to a lot of dependency on handouts and in some cases, people would deliberately not engage in farming knowing that the many NGOS in the district would target them for their food distribution programmes. • He informed that food security issues were mainly to do with the climate related weather, which means there is not only need to have access to irrigation where farmers can farm throughout the year, but also access to good seed which is high yielding and matures early and is also able to be resistant to the many pests and diseases that were also attacking the crops. • A number of challenges in relation to food security also however were mainly to do unwillingness to adopt and practise new farming methods which included the use of hybrid seed which is early maturing and drought resistant. In the 5 targeted T/A with the Project Phase 1, on average only less than 15% of the total population was food secure. Most of the household did not have access to enough food and had to rely on food handouts. • Main crops grown are maize (not very popular although it takes the lion share in hectare), sorghum, millet, cotton, beans, and rice. Production levels for hybrid maize were very high at 2000kg/ha against local maize at 504/ha • Livestock was also prominent in the district, where 60% have livestock. These are goats, cattle, sheep and poultry <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More resources need to be made available for extension services to work with the communities to support in the adoption of new farming methods and techniques. • The fisheries section could also be key to improving livelihoods and this needs to be considered in the project if possible • There will be need to monitor food handouts and the too many sympathisers so that the canals will not end up being bathing and washing basins as people wait for handouts • Continuous irrigation is what the project will hopefully provide, including linkages to markets • The RAP development and resettlement and compensation process should be implemented through local government structures.
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15.	Date	18/05/2018
	Place	District Council Offices
	Participants	Itayi Nkhono (WWE), Paul Simfukwe (0888753798, District Principal Social Welfare Officer)
	Consultation objectives	This consultation meeting was to feed into the information already given to the team through Precious Chaponda who had spoken to the Social Welfare officers and had referred to this officer for more detailed and focused information on District

Vulnerability issues and programmes currently taking place through the Social Cash Transferee Programme (mtukula pakhomo project being implemented by WFP).

Summary of discussion

The Project was introduced to the officer and the need for the Resettlement Action Plan and its current status. The officer was aware of the project. The following issues came up during the discussion which mainly sought to understand Poverty and vulnerability issues in the district:

District Vulnerability Indicators were defined as follows

1. Type of Household
 - Female headed household between 19 to 64 years
 - Child/orphan headed household
 - Elderly
 - Disabled
 - Destitute/displaced by natural disasters
2. Number of dependents in the household (female, child, elderly)
 - Dependency ration, if she takes care of 4+ dependants
3. Labour constraint
 - Of the dependants they are aged between 19-25 and are school going

The officer also gave a definition of the Ultra poor and these were defined by the following indicators

1. Eats 1 meal per day
2. They do not have an asset that can be turned into cash or can be exchanged for cash
3. They do not have land/or have land below 0.2 ha

Of the total district 49.3% Ultra poor, the cash transfer programme is only able to target only 10%. The rest are either referred to other projects/organisation that might be carrying out various projects like food for work or food distribution. There are also enlisted for the government Fertiliser Input Subsidy Programme (FISD)

The officer mentioned that the Cash transfer programme is negatively creating dependency especially amongst young mother who can easily work on their fields if provided with inputs and the extension services, but however choose to just wait for handouts. There are a number of female headed households, some mainly due to the out migration of their husbands. This is very prominent in the Chapananga area which is in the project impact. In the project impacts areas, the following number of households are being targeted;

- Chapananga: 1943
- Kasisi: 753
- Katunga: 619
- Lundu: 555
- Maseya: 599
- Ndakwera: 439

Households that are labour constraint are also referred to programmes like COMSIP, VSL and Food for Work.

16.	Date	16/05/2018
	Place	District Council Offices
	Participants	Mr Kamalizeni (District Community Development Officer 0888554698), Itayi Nkhono (WWE)
	Consultation objectives	The meeting was meant to get more insight on the district status regarding programmes in the district that were helping the households access credit and loans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CDO indicated that there were a number of activities taking place in the district to enhance access to credit and loans especially for women and various groups. Access was through a number of facilities, some informal and now being registered for monitoring purposes and some already registered. • Village Savings and Loans (VSL) these were being implemented by a number of organisations in the district including Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM) Hunger project, COMSIP and LDF. In the impact area of Chapananga, the Hunger Project was working with various groups, Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP) working in all the T/As in the district and also the Local Development Fund (LDF) initiative. • T/A Maseya has 30 VSL groups, Chapananga 188 and Kasisi 96. • Access is also through Micro Loans and credit schemes, through Micro finance companies like, Blue Bank, Green Wing and FINCA which are situated at Nchalo. Women have access to soft loans for their small projects from Mk20 000 to a maximum of Mk 50 000. An extension officer working through FDH bank supports with their business development activities. • Resources from COMSIP come in as training grants through groups of at least 25 people. The group is provided with training in business management, financial literacy and environmental safeguards. • Support is also given under COMSIP under the Nutrition component where small livestock is provided to a group for a pass on system. • They are also involved in Sanitation marketing where as a group they get resources to construct slabs and sell to their colleagues • Value addition training is also encouraged and the various crops sold at a higher price • Access to credit has helped enhance business viability for most of the groups. • Women that have been using VSLs have seen and recorded a marked improvement to their small businesses. However, there are a number of challenges <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family dynamics and Socio-Values at household level. The husband sometimes takes away the money meant for the small businesses and this puts the family under debt and end up losing some household asserts to be able to pay back the loan • Marketing of their products is a challenge which usually leads to low returns • Over production of products from other various groups leading to profits • Lack of special business management skills 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mindset change where people believe it's their destiny to remain poor as they were born like that
17.	Date	20/05/2018
	Place	TA Ndakwera's Residence
	Participants	Prisca Malenga-WWEC, Gideon Kuleti Phiri-(STA Ndakwera)
	Consultation objectives	<p>Focus Group Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know community's understanding on the project To discuss and receive people's views on the project To know people's understanding on the project To learn how best the project can be implemented to minimize or avoid negative impacts on people's life and environment To know land acquisition and consolidation.
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The project was described, the need for the RAP and the current status. The following are the issues that came up during the discussion.</p> <p>Land acquisition issues</p> <p>Mostly land is acquired in 2 ways in the community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Passed from parents to children The chief as the owner of the land <p>The STA mentioned of reduction of food shortages in the community and increase in income generation as there will job opportunities more especially during the construction phase. The STA added that apart from provision of jobs people will also source income from selling surplus crops.</p> <p>On land issues the STA said that there will be no land disputes because of land consolidation in the community in as much as the project will be implemented in a way that will be able to benefit everyone.</p> <p>The STA also added that the people have hardworking spirit such that the project should be able to benefit everyone in the community.</p>	
18.	Date	15/03/2018
	Place	GVH Zyuda
	Participants	Prisca Malenga-WWEC, Peter Fungulani- (GVH Zyuda)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the current status of the Project and ESIA process; To get the general picture of the school in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene; Discussion on how the project will affect the school's performance.
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The project was described the need for the RAP and the current status. The following are the issues that came up during the discussion.</p>	

	<p>The GVH said that the community will benefit a lot from the project because of increase in food supply production.</p> <p>Land acquisition Land is acquired in 2 ways in the community.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passed from parents to children 2. The chief as the owner of the land <p>The GHV also said that there have been no disputes in the community, if there is any misunderstanding, they sort out the issue with the GVH.</p> <p>On land consolidation, he said that there will be any problem in the village concerning land issues. He added that land consolidation and working together as a group helps in increasing agricultural productivity as human labour is more than working individually.</p> <p>He also said that the project should be implemented in a way that everyone should be able to benefit.</p>
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19.	Date	22/05/2018
	Place	Chikwawa District Council Office
	Participants	Mr Newton Munthali (Acting DPD/Monitoring and Evaluation Officer) Mr D Nyang'wa (SVTP) and M. E Phula (WVEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document preparedness of the council to conduct monitoring and evaluation and implementation of the project; • Document grievance redress mechanisms availability at the district; • Document options either for fruit seedlings with cash compensation for loss of income from tree transplanting to fruit bearing age or full compensation
<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>On Grievance Redress Mechanism and capacity of the Council to help implement the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The officer explained that he expects the project to adopt the existing grievance redressal structures. These are the mechanisms at community level, then Traditional Authority level, District level and finally the Court. He said the expected number of days before grievance redress could be difficult to suggest as it depends on availability of evidence. • On capacity, the officer pointed out that the Council has enough capacity to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the project in the district. • He also stated that the Council is ready to work hand in hand to implement the project and that the Council has been involved in many projects before of similar nature. • The Council recommended partial compensation for nutrition and environmental purposes <p>Recommendations:</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider enhancing the capacity of the District Council through provision of necessary resources including human resource. The RAP GRM committees should be well trained and funded to function properly. The grievance redress mechanism could include the Lands Clerk (responsible for registering all lands) at district level, the Lands Officer at district level, the Lands Board and the Regional Commissioner of Lands. 										
20.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>23/05/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Chikwawa District Council Office – Agriculture Office</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Joseph Banda (Extension Officer- District Agricultural Officer), Mabvuto Phula (WVEC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> presentation of the process to arrive at land values for the project affected land </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the process to derive land values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing through the Traditional Authority (TA) areas of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. The project will take land from the local people; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting sensitisations, stakeholder consultations, household survey, census and asset inventory for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. It is a requirement that land values be derived for compensation purposes. The land values are derived from existing land transactions in the area; they are also derived from consideration of crop production costs and crop revenues. <p>On land values in the project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officer explained that he expects the land values to be around MK500, 000 per hectare. On crops grown in the project area, he stated that maize, sorghum and cotton are the main crops. On crop production, the officer promised to send details of crop productions in the area with production costs. <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct further surveys on land transactions in the area to appreciate prices charged for sale of land, if there are any sales at all. Consult the Shire valley ADD for farm gate prices Consult the Horticultural Department of Bvumbwe Research Station of fruit ages, yields and fruit bearing ages. Consult the forestry department on values of natural and exotic trees </td> </tr> </table>	Date	23/05/2018	Place	Chikwawa District Council Office – Agriculture Office	Participants	Joseph Banda (Extension Officer- District Agricultural Officer), Mabvuto Phula (WVEC)	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> presentation of the process to arrive at land values for the project affected land 	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the process to derive land values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing through the Traditional Authority (TA) areas of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. The project will take land from the local people; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting sensitisations, stakeholder consultations, household survey, census and asset inventory for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. It is a requirement that land values be derived for compensation purposes. The land values are derived from existing land transactions in the area; they are also derived from consideration of crop production costs and crop revenues. <p>On land values in the project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The officer explained that he expects the land values to be around MK500, 000 per hectare. On crops grown in the project area, he stated that maize, sorghum and cotton are the main crops. On crop production, the officer promised to send details of crop productions in the area with production costs. <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct further surveys on land transactions in the area to appreciate prices charged for sale of land, if there are any sales at all. Consult the Shire valley ADD for farm gate prices Consult the Horticultural Department of Bvumbwe Research Station of fruit ages, yields and fruit bearing ages. Consult the forestry department on values of natural and exotic trees 	
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	Place	Fombe Village, T A Kasisi
	Participants	Dr Khaila, Mr Sumani, Mr Nyang'wa (Project) and four women whose houses are affected and Mabvuto Phula (WWEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the valuation process for structures • Document options for in-kind or cash compensation • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the compensation.
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the project and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing in the Traditional Areas (TA) of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will affect structures of people along the canal route; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting sensitisations, stakeholder consultations for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan. • The project allows the PAPs to make a choice on the form of compensation- cash or in-kind for the dwelling structures while the other structures are only cash-compensated. • The project will construct houses for those who choose in-kind compensation regardless of the status of the previous house. The in-kind house will be a permanent modern house which will include toilet, bathroom and kitchen <p>Reactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs assembled at first opted for cash compensation- stating that they will build it on their own using the compensation money • More clarification was give and at the end they all opted for in-kind house <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More consultations and sensitizations are required on compensation across the project area. 	
22.	Date	23/05/2018
	Place	Supuni Village, TA Katunga
	Participants	Three PAPs, Mr D Nyang'wa and M. E Phula (WWEC)
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document options for in-kind or cash compensation • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to the compensation
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>Presentation of the project and RAP development process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will construct an irrigation canal from the intake in Majete Wildlife Reserve to the southern end of Chikwawa District in Ngabu, passing in the Traditional Areas (TA) of Kasisi, Chapananga, Lundu, Katunga and Maseya. • The project will affect structures of people along the canal route; hence the need for resettlement and compensation. The consultant is therefore conducting 	

	<p>sensitisations, stakeholder consultations for project affected persons in order to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project allows the PAPs to choose the form of compensation- cash or in-kind for the dwelling structures while the other structures are only cash-compensated. • The project will construct houses for those who choose in-kind compensation regardless of the status of the previous house. The in-kind house will be a permanent modern house which will include toilet, bathroom and kitchen <p>Reaction on the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs assembled at first opted for cash compensation- stating that they will build it on their own using the compensation money • More clarification was give and at the end they all opted for in-kind house <p>Recommendations on the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More consultations and sensitizations are required on compensation across the project area.
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Outcomes of the consultation and sensitization meetings on the cut of date

23.	Date	4 July 2018
	Place	Chikwawa District Council
	Participants	Newton Munthali, Chikwawa DPD; Khama Kam'mwamba, Extension Worker for Chikwawa EPA; Precious Chononda, WWEC
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get permission to conduct sensitization in the area; • To discuss the capacity of the District Council to implement the Resettlement Action Plan; and • To identify NGOs or CSOs which can be engaged as witnesses to the implementation of the RAP.
Summary of discussion		
<p>Permission to conduct sensitization in the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant representative indicated that they were in the district to conduct sensitization meetings on the cut-off date for assessments for compensations, for the Shire Valley Transformation Programme Irrigation Canal Construction Project. The cut-off date is 15 July 2018. • Cut-off date notices (Chichewa and English) were presented to the DPD. The consultant representative explained that after the cut-off date, the Project Affected Persons and the community in general should not do anything on the affected land and property that would enhance its value (e.g. growing trees on land, constructing houses) as they will not be compensated for anything done after the cut-off date. • The DPD indicated that the District Council was already aware that the Consultant was conducting sensitizations and said that they can continue. <p>Capacity of the District Council to implement the Resettlement Action Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The DPD indicated that currently the capacity is low; however, in light of the many projects planned in the lower shire, the Government of Malawi was establishing a central lands office in Chikwawa to serve Chikwawa and Nsanje 		

	<p>Districts. A Chief Lands officer has already been appointed to head the office. With this office, which will also have adequate resources, the District Council will have adequate capacity to implement the RAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The district does not have committees for handling grievances related to land acquisition, compensations and resettlement activities. • However, the council has vast experience in handling the grievances. For example, during the Vale, Malawi Railway Development Project, the district council was working with the Social Expert for the project to handle grievances related to compensations. <p>NGOs or CSOs which can be engaged as witnesses to the implementation of the RAP are CCJP and NICE</p> <p><i>After the meeting notices of the cut-off date were posted on the information board for the District Council offices</i></p>	
24.	Date	4 July 2018
	Place	National Initiative for Civic Education (NICE)
	Participants	Joseph Chamambala, NICE (District Civic Education Officer); Precious Chaponda, WWEC
	Consultation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present the project and discuss the status of resettlement activities; and • Document issues, concerns and expectations related to a) the proposed irrigation canal; and b) the compensation and resettlement process; • To discuss the capacity of the organization to be a witness to the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.
	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The project and the status of resettlement activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Consultant representative presented the project; its activities and the status of Resettlement Action Plan preparation, indicating that assessments of project affected persons and property were being conducted to determine compensations. It was also indicated that the Consultant representative was in the district to announce the cut-off date for the assessments. • District Civic Education Officer indicated that he was aware of the project having attended about 5 meetings and presentations of the project at the District Council. <p>Issues, concerns and expectations related to the project and compensations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is good if well implemented – it has the potential to improve the social economic status of the people though establishing cooperatives and identification of markets which it intends to do. • The project is also good as it is opposite to the ‘soft projects’ (e.g. distributing food and other needed materials to the people) which most organizations are implementing in the district. The project is asking the community to work and support themselves, which makes it sustainable. <p>Capacity of NICE</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NICE is an acronym for National Initiative for Civic Education. It is a government trust but autonomous. The organization seeks to ensure that (1) the community is empowered and (2) Duty bearers should be responsive to the needs of the people. The organization has 14 paid staff in the district including, 1 District Civic Education Officer, 1 Assistant District Civic Education Officer, 12 Area Civic Education Coordinators (one per TA except Chapananga Traditional Area where there are two Area Civic Education Coordinators. The Civil Society Organization also has a number of volunteers including Para civic Educators. Activities of the CSO in the district include (1) providing training, (1) Conducting awareness meetings and (3) conducting interface meetings whereby a duty bearer would be called to respond to issues. It conducts football bonanza tied to awareness and sensitizations on voter registrations. The CSO has no funding problems for implementing its activities as it implement activities in line with the Strategic Plan, which is already budgeted at National Level. The office presents planned monthly activities to the National Office for funding. Funding usually comes in full. The organization has three motor bikes which are used for transportation <p>Knowledge of new land laws and experience in resettlement and land issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Civic Education Officer has received orientation and training on the new land laws. The District Civic Education Officer attended a one-week training on the new land laws, facilitated by Landnet. The training was aimed at (1) orienting the CSO to the land laws, (2) to appreciate the laws so that the organization can deal with issues related to the laws and (3) to equip the organization with knowledge so that it can act as a paralegal. The District Civic Education Officer also attended an orientation meeting with the Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. The NICE office has experience in handling land disputes. For example, there was a case whereby the community had encroached land for Beleu Health Centre and NICE had to organize an interface meeting.
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Community sensitization meetings on the cut-off date

25.	Date and time	4 July 2018 at 9:30 Am
	Venue	Group Village Headman Supuni
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation
	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Community leaders: GVH Chikhomo, GVH Lumbe, Chief Sondolo, GVH Milinyo, GVH Biliati, Senior GVH Matiasi, Senior GVH Tizola, Senior GVH Thuboyi, GVH Hiwa (also representing GVH Supuni, and Chief Mofolo representative Khama Kam'mwamba, Maureen Mamba (Agriculture Extension Worker for the area) and Bertha Mindozo – from the Agriculture Office Mr Mponya - ADC Chair Village Development Committee Members: Kennedy Eliot

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • Village Heads and community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Makiyi Banda (facilitator of meeting) Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of community leaders present: Makiyi Banda Introduction of visitors: Maureen Mamba</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present (Maureen Mamba). <p>Maureen Mamba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the community to observe the cut-off date. <p>Questions from community members</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: Some land was not measured Precious: Surveyors will visit the project to measure land that was not measured 2. Question: There is a land that was entered as belonging to a family, but it actually belongs to several family members. The land should be registered divided among the family to avoid conflicts during compensation. Precious Chaponda: The Consultant is not in the project area to share/divide land but rather register land that will be taken by the project. However, if the family members strongly feel that the land should be entered in small plots, and if the chiefs agree that the plots belongs to the family members, the registered land will be entered in small plots. 3. Comment: Provide at least two days’ notice period to conduct meetings Precious Chaponda: Notes this and apologises for the short notices. 4. Question: Should we grow crops on the land for the project. Precious: The cut-off date means that they should not grow crops as well. If the project comes and there are crops, there will be no compensation for the crops. Maureen Mamba: Crops can be grown as the project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches Supuni. 	

	<p>Precious: Take what Mrs Mamba has said. Grow crops on advice from the Agriculture Office.</p> <p>5. Question: Won't there be a risks of water flooding or damaging property at the point where the canal is divided into two? Maureen Mamba: The canal has been designed and will be constructed to ensure that there are no floods.</p> <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark (GVH Hiwa): Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer 								
26.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date and time</td> <td>4 July 2018 at 11:30 Am</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venue</td> <td>Group Village Headman Chikhambi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agenda</td> <td>To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Chikhambi (Fabiano Paundeni, VH Esther Kanyezi, VH Adamson Petrol, VH Muchitenji Chagunda, VH and Councillor Alfred Chipangula • Khama Kam'mwamba, Moreen Mamba (Agriculture Extension Worker for the area) and Bertha Mindozo – from the Agriculture Office • VDC Secretary Liver Julius, • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list) </td> </tr> </table> <p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Yusufu Jackson (facilitator of meeting) Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of community leaders present: Yusufu Jackson Introduction of visitors: Maureen Mamba</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present (Maureen Mamba). <p>Maureen Mamba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the community to observe the cut-off date. 	Date and time	4 July 2018 at 11:30 Am	Venue	Group Village Headman Chikhambi	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Chikhambi (Fabiano Paundeni, VH Esther Kanyezi, VH Adamson Petrol, VH Muchitenji Chagunda, VH and Councillor Alfred Chipangula • Khama Kam'mwamba, Moreen Mamba (Agriculture Extension Worker for the area) and Bertha Mindozo – from the Agriculture Office • VDC Secretary Liver Julius, • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
Date and time	4 July 2018 at 11:30 Am								
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Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Chikhambi (Fabiano Paundeni, VH Esther Kanyezi, VH Adamson Petrol, VH Muchitenji Chagunda, VH and Councillor Alfred Chipangula • Khama Kam'mwamba, Moreen Mamba (Agriculture Extension Worker for the area) and Bertha Mindozo – from the Agriculture Office • VDC Secretary Liver Julius, • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list) 								

	<p>Questions from community members</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: How will people know what is due to them as compensation? Precious: There will be a disclosure exercise 2. Question: How many groups will be coming to discuss issues about the project and compensations? How many times will you come? Precious: Number not known. There are still a number of stages before compensations is paid e.g. verification, disclosure, setting of grievance redress mechanisms committees and so on. Obviously people will come for these activities. 3. Question: Should we plant maize? Maureen Mamba: Crops can be grown as the project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches the area. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark (GVH Chikhambi): Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer 								
27.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date and time</td> <td>4 July 2018 at 13:30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venue</td> <td>Group Village Headman Mbenderana</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agenda</td> <td>To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Mbenderana, VH Mpotadzinwe, and VH Ling'awa • Khama Kam'mwamba, Bertha Mindozo, Charles Singano, Gertrude Kuchelekana (Extension Worker for the area) – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list) </td> </tr> </table>	Date and time	4 July 2018 at 13:30	Venue	Group Village Headman Mbenderana	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Mbenderana, VH Mpotadzinwe, and VH Ling'awa • Khama Kam'mwamba, Bertha Mindozo, Charles Singano, Gertrude Kuchelekana (Extension Worker for the area) – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
Date and time	4 July 2018 at 13:30								
Venue	Group Village Headman Mbenderana								
Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation								
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	<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Gertrude Kuchelekana Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors: Khama Kam'mwamba</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. 								

	<p>Questions from community members</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: When will we get compensations? Precious Chaponda: Cannot say the exact date to avoid raising anticipation as the dates may change. 2. Question: Can we plant maize? Khama Kam'mwamba: Crops can be grown; the project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches the area. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark (GVH Chikhambi): Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer 								
28.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date and time</td> <td>5 July 2018 at 09:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Venue</td> <td>Group Village Headman Njereza</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agenda</td> <td>To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Njereza (Charles Kachiwaya), VH Davison David • Charles Singano (Extension Worker for the area) – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list) </td> </tr> </table>	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 09:00	Venue	Group Village Headman Njereza	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Njereza (Charles Kachiwaya), VH Davison David • Charles Singano (Extension Worker for the area) – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
Date and time	5 July 2018 at 09:00								
Venue	Group Village Headman Njereza								
Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation								
Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Njereza (Charles Kachiwaya), VH Davison David • Charles Singano (Extension Worker for the area) – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list) 								
	<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: GVH Njereza Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors: Charles Singano</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>No questions from community members</p> <p>GVH Njereza: There is a land just after Majete Game reserve which was not surveyed and the landowner visited me to complain.</p>								

	<p>Precious Chaponda: Records the name of the land owner (Hallman Dickson) for further inquiry by the verification team.</p> <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark (GVH Njereza): Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer 	
29.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 11:30
	Venue	Group Village Headman Mandilande
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation
	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Mandilande (Watson Chidawe), GVH Farao, and VH Sofina Rafael • Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Horace Mwangata Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors and community leaders: Horace Mwangata</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: Who will provide prices to be used for compensation? Precious Chaponda: The RAP Consultant in consultations with the District Council and the local leaders. 2. Issue: Some people under GVH Kanyoza registered the land as theirs. The issue is with the TA Chapananga and the people were led by their village headmen. Precious Chaponda: We are not interested in distributing land; make chahence we can only. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark: Let us observe the cut-of date. 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing prayer by a community member
30.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 12:30
	Venue	Group Village Headman Zyuda's court
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation
	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Zyuda, VH Ndasanyika • Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Horace Mwangata Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors and community leaders: Horace Mwangata</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: When will we get compensations? Precious Chponda: Cannot say the exact date to avoid raising anticipation as the dates may change. 2. Question: Can we plant maize? Horace Mwangata: Crops can be grown; the project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches the area <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark: Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer by a community member 		
31.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 13:30
	Venue	Group Village Headman Jailosi
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation
	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Jailosi, VH Joseph Gama

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Horace Mwangata Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors and community leaders: Horace Mwangata</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. 2. Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: When will we get compensations? Precious Chaponda: Cannot say the exact date, you will be communicated to. 2. Question: Can we plant maize? Horace Mwangata: Yes, you can. The project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches the area. 3. Issue: The chief received complaints that a woman registered a project affected house as hers, yet it belongs to a neighbour who was away when the surveyors were in the village. This resulted in a quarrel. The woman is Linley Thole while the owner of the house is Mayi Kasinja. Precious Chaponda: This is noted, the Project Team will look into it during the verification exercise. 4. Issue: Otis Magareta: The canal passes through my private school, some buildings which I feel will be affected by the project were left out. Also, with the presence of the canal, will I be able to operate the school? Precious Chaponda: I will report this to the Project Team so that they can look into it during the verification exercise. <p>Closing of the meeting Closing remark: Let us observe the cut-of date. Closing prayer by a community member</p>	

32.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 14:30
	Venue	Group Village Headman Mlangeni
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation
	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community leaders: GVH Mlangeni (Lenard Mlangeni) Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office Precious Chaponda – WWEC community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Horace Mwangata Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors and community leaders: Horace Mwangata</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Question: How will we know what is due to us? Precious Chaponda: There will be a disclosure exercise. Question: My land is in the boundary of the land earmarked for the canal. Will it not be affected? Precious Chaponda: No, it will not be affected. Construction activities will not be conducted on the whole 60 metre land earmarked for the project. Some of the land will left for roads such that there will be a space between the canal and your land. However, if your land is affected, you have the right to seek for compensation. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remark: Let us observe the cut-of date. Closing prayer by a community member 		
33.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 15:25
	Venue	Group Village Headman Ndakwera
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation

	Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Ndakwera, GVH Edward, GHV Janet • Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
	<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Horace Mwangata Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of visitors and community leaders: Horace Mwangata</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question: Land is scarce in the area, since we haven't yet received compensations, should we plant maize? Horace Mwangata: Yes, you can. The project will be implemented in phases. It may be a long time before construction of the canal reaches the area. 2. Questions: During the first survey, my land was measured and recorded for compensation. This changed in the second assessment, when your team was in the area. Precious Chaponda: We have been optimising the irrigation canal to irrigation canals to minimise project impacts. 3. Question: When will we receive compensations? It is taking a long time. Precious Chaponda: Cannot give the date, however it may be soon. You will be communicated in due course. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark: Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer by a community member 	
34.	Date and time	5 July 2018 at 17:55
	Venue	Group Village Headman Mologeni
	Agenda	To sensitize the community on the cut-off date for assessments for compensation

<p>Attendance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community leaders: GVH Mologeni (Jonathan Magalasi), GVH Siteliya Masitala, VH Edina Ngosi, VH Kennedy Eliyoti, VH Enifa Shoti, VH Samuel Lamposi, VH Elida Eliyoti, VH Khefasi Wilson, VH Steliya John • Charles Singano, Horace Mwangata (Extension Worker for the area) and Timothy Kasanta – from the Agriculture Office • Precious Chaponda – WWEC • community members (refer to the attendance list)
<p>Opening of Meeting Welcome: Makiyi Banda Opening Prayer: Community member Introduction of community leaders: Makiyi Banda Introduction of visitors: Charles Singano</p> <p>Record of Discussion Precious Chaponda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads the Chichewa cut-off date communique and explains that the cut-off date for the project is 15 July 2018, any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after the cut-off date will not be compensated for under the SVTP. • Encourages the people with queries related to the assessments for compensations to meet with the with the project team member who will be on site in the affected villages to finalise the survey. Presents the names of people to call if there are queries as indicated on the communique. Tells the community that they can also present their queries to the extension worker for the area present. <p>Questions, comments and issue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue: There is a land that was belonging to a family, but it belongs to several family members. The land should be registered divided among the family to avoid conflicts during compensation. Precious Chaponda: This will be considered when the surveyors come for verification. However, it should be noted that the RAP is not there dividing or sharing land. That is the duty of local leaders. 2. Questions: There is a borehole on the land for the irrigation canal. Will another borehole be constructed? Precious Chaponda: The project is not here to improve the lives of the people and not make it worse-off. There is no way it can remove a borehole without ensuring that the community has another source of water. 3. Comment: The Project Team should consider making Mologeni a permanent centre for meetings. Usually meetings are held at GVH Supuni Court which is over 7 km away. <p>Closing of the meeting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing remark, GVH Mologeni: Let us observe the cut-of date. • Closing prayer by a community member 	

1.	Date	17 September 2018
	Place	GVH Njereza's Court
	Participants	Precious Chaponda - WWEC, GVH Njeleza and Community Members from Mwalija Village
	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures
	Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present livelihood situation: almost all households are taking one meal, usually supper. This is due to erratic rains – the harvest was poor (most of the members harvested one bag of sorghum, the main food crop). A quarter of the households have a bicycle and houses have iron sheets. • There are a number of vulnerable people (widows, child headed families, handicapped); the people are assisted by family members and well-wishers. Government programmes such as Mtukula Pakhomo and Social Cash Transfer is also assisting some of the members. • The main livelihood support activity is Agriculture (crop and livestock farming, mainly cattle and goats and chickens); this is followed by piece work (usually in agriculture farms) and making charcoal. Very few people are engaged in small scale businesses such as grocery shops. Average income per month is MWK 15,000.00 • Impacts of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Planning and Design Phase: Inventory of land not done properly, food may be scarce as they have stopped using the land. (The members were encouraged to follow instructions from the Agriculture Office; Disclosure exercise to be conducted to clear land issues). – Construction Phase: Cattle thieves may come, Increased incidence of diseases including HIV/AIDS, Breakup of families, places of feeding cattle may be scarce. Give the construction workers rules to reduce sexual activities with the locals. – Operation Phase: Places for feeding cattle may be scarce, People outside the villages may come to buy land • To ensure the project is more beneficial, the project should construct a hospital, a school and should provide bursaries. • There are no impacts related with the irrigation canal crossing the roads as the roads being crossed are far from the community.
2.	Date	17 September 2018
	Place	GVH Chikhambi
	Participants	Precious Chaponda, Kent Kafatia Snr and Peter Kafatia - WWEC, GVH Chikhambi, Maureen and Community Members.
	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures
	Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present livelihood situation: almost all households are taking one meal, usually supper. This is due to drought which resulted in inadequate harvest. A quarter of the households have a bicycle and houses have iron sheets.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chikhambi 2 village has a a number of vulnerable people including a beggar, an old lady and a handicapped. The people are supported by family members. • The main livelihood support activity is Agriculture; this is followed by fetching and selling firewood, charcoal making, crushing quarry, and bicycle taxi. Average income per month is MWK 50,000.00 to MWK 100,000.00. • The present business environment is not good whereby, for example, women take over two days to sale doughnuts. • Impacts of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Planning and Design Phase: Uncertainties on whether to plant crops or not. (As a response the people were encouraged to start farming their land as the project is yet to pay compensation). – Construction Phase: Negative Impacts (i) In some cases the project has left about 1 metres land to a building, there may be noise and vibration impact, hence cracks. (ii) Increased incidence of diseases including HIV/AIDS, (iii) Breakup of families, (iv) accidents, especially kids being hit by tracks or falling in dug irrigation canal, (v) Dust generation, (v) Unplanned pregnancies Positive Impacts: Job creation, business opportunities – Operation Phase: Negative: (i) Accidents resulting from swimming or falling in the canal, (ii) Malaria due to increased mosquito bleeding (iii) Land being taken from the locals – Positive impacts (i) Crops grown three times a year, thereby ending hunger and improved health. • To ensure the project is more beneficial, the following measures should be put in place to mitigate the impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct HIV/AIDS sensitization, – Sensitize the community to avoid swimming in the canal and the parents to protect the children from swimming in the canal – Provide condoms during construction – Elect road signs and sensitize the children to safely use the roads during construction – Use grievance redress mechanism for issues related to land and cracks – Design in a way that the canal is underground in pipes in the areas where it passes through the community – Land to be held by the present owners, chiefs to be involved in any land sale – Bridges to be constructed where the canal crosses a road • The project can improve the business environment through the provision of loans, assisting the business persons to form groups for conducting business.
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3.	Date	18 September 2018
	Place	GVH Supuni’s Court
	Participants	Precious Chaponda (WVEC – Consultant), Principal Chief Supuni, and Community Members
	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures
	Issues	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present livelihood situation: households are taking two meals a day, usually lunch and supper. Six out of 10 people have bicycles while the dwelling house for 4/10 people has iron sheets. • There are a number of vulnerable people (widows, child headed families, handicapped); the people are assisted by family members and well-wishers. Government programmes such as Mtukula Pakhomo and Social Cash Transfer have registered a few vulnerable people. • The main livelihood support activity is Agriculture (crop and livestock farming, mainly cattle and goats); this is followed by charcoal making, piece work (usually in agriculture farms) and bicycle taxi. Very few people are engaged in small scale businesses such as grocery shops. Average income per month is MWK 50,000.00 • Impacts of the project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Planning and Design Phase: Delays in paying out compensations, Uncertainties on whether to use land or not or to repair houses whose roofs were blown away by wind, worries on whether there will be enough land to identify replacement land or construct new houses. – Construction Phase: Contractor may employ from outside the community, breakup of families, spread of HIV/AIDS, decline in security, Increased incidences of theft e.g. cement from the construction site – Operation Phase: Improved agricultural activities, improved businesses. • Conduct sensitization to reduce incidence of spread of HIV/AIDS and breakup of families. • The irrigation canal divides into two in this area and it also passes through the community. There may be accidents, children falling in the canal or drowning due to swimming in the lake. Construct a wire fence along the canal in this area. • To ensure that the project is more beneficial construct feeder pipes to the communities, provide livestock as a start-up park for the community to be keeping livestock, provide start-up seedlings, electrify the area and provide trainings in business and agricultural activities.
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4.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Date</td> <td>18 September 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>GVH Fombe's Court</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Precious Chponda, Prisca Malenga WWEC; GVH Fombe, Chief Fombe 2, Chief Jacob 1, Community Members</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Discussion</td> <td>Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Issues</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood activities include growing sorghum, piece work, Bicycle taxi, selling bwemba. Average income is MWK 15,000 to MWK 30,000.00 • Construction impacts include Spread of HIV/AIDS, Loss of assets i.e land, Displacement from a place of business and Spread of HIV/AIDS. Mitigate the impacts by conducting sensitizations, provide adequate time for people loosing land or houses to find replacement land or build a replacement house. Positive impacts include jobs (builders, guards, drivers, cement mixers) and increased business opportunities. </td> </tr> </table>	Date	18 September 2018	Place	GVH Fombe's Court	Participants	Precious Chponda, Prisca Malenga WWEC; GVH Fombe, Chief Fombe 2, Chief Jacob 1, Community Members	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures	Issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood activities include growing sorghum, piece work, Bicycle taxi, selling bwemba. Average income is MWK 15,000 to MWK 30,000.00 • Construction impacts include Spread of HIV/AIDS, Loss of assets i.e land, Displacement from a place of business and Spread of HIV/AIDS. Mitigate the impacts by conducting sensitizations, provide adequate time for people loosing land or houses to find replacement land or build a replacement house. Positive impacts include jobs (builders, guards, drivers, cement mixers) and increased business opportunities. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negative impacts during operation and maintenance phase include drowning accidents resulting from kids swimming in the canal or falling in the canal, crocodiles may swim down to the community, drunkards may fall in the canal where it passes through as a community, dividing the community into two. Mitigate the impacts by constructing a bridge where the canal crosses a road, conduct sensitization to protect people from falling or drowning in the canal, put a wire mesh with small holes at the intake to prevent crocodiles from swimming down the canal. Positive impacts include availability of water for agriculture activities, the people will be able to grow crops a number of times resulting in sufficient food. The community is near Unthumba River which floods, sensitization helps reduce accidents. To enhance the benefits of the project the project should include skills training e.g. carpentry, builders. Provision of starter packs including seedlings and fertilizer should also be considered.
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5.	Date	19 September 2018
	Place	GVH Jailosi Court
	Participants	Precious Chaponda, Prisca Malenga, WWEC; GVH Mkanyoza, GHV Ndagonera, Chief Nyangu, Mlangizi Laponzo, Charles Singano, Alinafe Mlendo and community members.
	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures
	Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming is the main livelihood activity, main crops grown include sorghum and mchewele for food and cotton for sale. Other economic activities include Village Savings and Loans Groups, Piece work at Illovo Sugar estate, firewood, very few make palm wine. Households spend an average of MWK 300.00 per day or MWK 20,000 per month. Impacts of the project include Job opportunities and piece works. Negative impacts include loss of farming land, family break ups, increased sexual activities and associated diseases, increased cases of theft and kid and livestock may fall in the canal i.e. accidents, flooding of the irrigation canal. Conduct awareness and sensitise, provide adequate compensation and in good time to mitigate the impacts. Enhance the benefits of the project by providing adequate compensation, start-up seedlings and fertilizer, loan fertilizer; provide trainings, treadle pumps. Construct bridges where the canal is crossing villages and control water flows to avoid flooding of the canal.

6.	Date	19 September 2018
	Place	GVH Jailosi's Court
	Participants	Precious Chaponda,
	Discussion	Focus group discussion to identify impacts of the project on the livelihoods and identify livelihood restoration measures

Issues		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was indicated that during the household and community survey, a similar meeting was conducted and the following concerns were discussed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Livestock and kids may fall in the irrigation canals; a wire fence should therefore be constructed. – Sanitation in the community is a big challenge, especially at the market. The project should include construction of sanitation facilities. – Quarrels may arise due to some people lacking access to the water. The project should come up with a mechanism that ensure that the whole community benefits. – There will be need for provision of fertilizer as the soils are not fertile. Fertilizer coupons and loans should be considered. • Impacts of the project: Increased theft, family breakups, school dropouts, spread of AIDS, people and livestock falling in the canal. Positive impacts include job opportunities, increased business activities; increased availability of food during the operation phase. • Mitigate the impacts by supporting the neighbourhood police group e.g. provide allowance and working materials, incorporate skills development programme (carpentry and builders), conduct sensitization and gender awareness, employ more locals. • There are about 52 vulnerable people in the community; family members and well wishers support them. Programs like social cash transfer and mtukula khomo have not fully started in the community. Goal Malawi was also supporting the vulnerable people through provision of money. • Livelihoods support activities include piece work at Illovo, farming, brick making, crushing quarry, bicycle taxi, sex trade, selling masawu. Average income is MWK 20,000.00 to MWK 80,000.00. • To ensure the project is more beneficial, the project should provide adequate compensation in good time. 		
7.	Date	16/09/2018
	Place	Bwalo Village GVH Njereza
	Participants	Community members of Bwalo village
	Consultation objectives	<p>Focus group discussion with PAPs from Bwalo village community and surrounding areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; <p>To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community.</p>
Summary of discussion		
<p>The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p>		

- Farming is the major livelihood activity in the community. Farming is done in terms of animal and crop production. The main crop that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant.
- Piece works (Ganyu) is another livelihood activity. This is done in from of farm labour and livestock rearing.
- Small scale businesses are another source of income and support in the area. Lack of enough capital is one of the main challenges that people have in improving their businesses.
- On average most households (8 out of 10) eat twice a day and still some only once a day especially the time approaching the farming season, as they run out of food that they harvested that year.
- The walling of most houses is made of burnt bricks and have iron sheets (almost 8 out of 10). In addition to houses, people also own livestock (cattle, goats, pigs etc), bicycles, motorcycles, oxcarts, and land.
- On average the household earn 35 000 per month for home support.
- Vulnerable PAPs in the community include orphans, the window, old people and the disabled. These people are helped by their relatives and some are in the cash transfer project (Mtukula pakhomo) which is implemented by the government.

Impacts of the project on livelihood situation

Construction phase

Positive impacts

- Job opportunities as some PAPs will be employed during the construction phase of the project.

Negative impacts

- Land as capital will be affected. The PAPs said that land is scarce in the area, so for those to be displaced will be affected more. This will later affect agriculture as an income source in the area. Animal production will also be affected as some of the land that is used as source of pasture will be affected by the project.
- The people pointed out that cutting down of trees that are used as source of income (in terms of selling firewood, fruits and timber and making charcoal) will affect their livelihood activities and situation.

Operation phase

The PAPs pointed out that;

Positive

- Agricultural produce will increase, such that people will have surplus to sell, that will increase their income.
- Improvement in health of people as food will be available; reduce malnutrition levels.

Negative

- The canal will act as a threat to life especially for children. As the canal will be a new development in the area, children will be curious, hence some of them will be flocking to see what's happening.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock production will also be affected, as livestock will not be supposed to be closer to the canal as it was communicated in one of the meeting with people from the government agricultural offices. <p>Enhancement measures The PAPs proposed that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor should make sure that PAPs in the villages are prioritised for unskilled labour during the construction of the canal. • Provide capital inform of loans for people to PAPs to improve their businesses as a corporate social responsibility. • Provide markets for the agricultural produce • Provide loans to beneficiaries for buying agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizer, seeds and labour. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay compensation money before the start of the project so that people buy replacement land before their land is taken by the project. • Provide fence where the canal is passing villages to control children. • Provide civic awareness to both parents and children. <p>Impacts where the canal is passing roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation for agricultural produce after harvesting will be affected; • Livestock movement in search for pasture will also be affected; • Transportation for construction of building materials; • Businesses will also be affected as raw materials are sourced from Chikwawa town and the same road is used for that. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a bridge so that transportation will not be affected <p>Provide caravat for footpaths.</p>
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8.	Date	16/09/2018
	Place	Chikhambi village GVH Chikhambi
	Participants	Community members of Chikhambi village
	Consultation objectives	Focus group discussion with PAPs from Chikhambi village community and surrounding areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; <p>To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community.</p>
<p>Summary of discussion The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PAPs depend more on agriculture and piece works (ganyu) for livelihood support. Agriculture is done for both food and cash production. The main crop 		

that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant.

- Other forms of livelihood activities include; brick making and burning, brick layering, charcoal production, firewood selling and kabaza (bicycle cycling for money). In this area people are not involved much in business activities because of lack of enough capital and low demand as most people in the village do not have money to buy the things the people sell.
- On average most households (8 out of 10) eat once day during the time when people are approaching the farming season, as they run out of food that they harvested that year.
- On average most household earn 40 000 per month for livelihood support.
- Vulnerable PAPs in the community include orphans, the window, old people and the disabled. These people are helped by their relatives and some are in the cash transfer project (Mtukula pakhomo) which is implemented by the government.

Impacts of the project on livelihood situation

Construction phase

Positive impacts

- Job opportunities as some PAPs will be employed during the construction phase of the project.

Negative impacts

- Food will not be available as land will be used for the project. Some PAPs will be homeless.
- It will lead to increase in cases of theft because of population influx in the community.
- HIV and AIDS cases will increase this will affect the productivity of people, which will later affect income levels.

Operation phase

The PAPs pointed out that;

Positive

- Agricultural produce will increase, such that people will have surplus to sell, that will increase their income.
- Improvement in nutrition for under 5 kids as food will be available all year round.

Negative

- The canal will act as a threat to life especially for children. As the canal will be a new development in the area, children will be curious, hence some of them will be flocking to see what's happening.
- Water related diseases like malaria will increase in the area.
- People also stressed that as the water will be coming with crocodiles that will also be a threat to people using the water.

Enhancement measures

The PAPs proposed that;

- Provide financial literacy training for the PAPs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor should make sure that PAPs in the villages are prioritised for unskilled labour during the construction of the canal. • Provide capital inform of loans for people to PAPs to improve their businesses as a corporate social responsibility. The interest for the loans should be low so that everyone is able to get the loan, benefit from it and pay back. • Provide markets for the agricultural produce • provide agricultural extension services and encourage the produces to sell their produce in groups; <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community should be responsible for taking care of the children, can form a committee. • Compensation money should be given before the implementation of the project. • Provide fence where the canal is passing villages to control children. • Provide civic awareness to both parents and children. <p>Impacts where the canal is passing roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health care services as the have to pass through the road to access health care services. • Other sources of income will be affected like those that use kabaza as a source of income. • Livestock movement in search for pasture will also be affected; • Businesses will also be affected as raw materials are sourced from Chikwawa town and the same road is used for that. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a bridge so that transportation will not be affected <p>Provide caravat for footpaths.</p>										
9.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>16/09/2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Place</td> <td>Supuni village GVH Supuni</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participants</td> <td>Community members from Thuboyi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consultation objectives</td> <td> Focus group discussion with PAPs from Thuboyi village community and surrounding areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community and splitting villages. </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and piece works are the main source of income for the PAPs in the area. Piece works are done mostly on agricultural labour. The main crop that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant. </td> </tr> </table>	Date	16/09/2018	Place	Supuni village GVH Supuni	Participants	Community members from Thuboyi	Consultation objectives	Focus group discussion with PAPs from Thuboyi village community and surrounding areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community and splitting villages.	<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and piece works are the main source of income for the PAPs in the area. Piece works are done mostly on agricultural labour. The main crop that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant. 	
Date	16/09/2018										
Place	Supuni village GVH Supuni										
Participants	Community members from Thuboyi										
Consultation objectives	Focus group discussion with PAPs from Thuboyi village community and surrounding areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community and splitting villages.										
<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and piece works are the main source of income for the PAPs in the area. Piece works are done mostly on agricultural labour. The main crop that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant. 											

- Charcoal burning, crafting, brick making, burning, and laying are other source of income in the area.
- On average, most household use more than 50, 000 per month for livelihood support.
- Asset ownership are in a form of houses, livestock, oxcarts, bicycles and motorcycles.
- Vulnerable PAPs in the community include orphans, the window, old people and the disabled. These people are helped by their relatives and some are in the cash transfer project (Mtukula pakhomo) which is implemented by the government.

Impacts of the project on livelihood situation

Construction phase

Positive impacts

- Job opportunities as some PAPs will be employed during the construction phase of the project;
- Increase in business opportunities because of population influx;
- Some women will find spouses which will act as a source of income for helping their families.

Negative impacts

- Food production will reduce as some parcels of land will be used for the project.
- Reduce income sources for those people whose shops and houses that were used for renting will be affected.
- Some household assets will be affected as people will be moving from one place to another.
- Livestock production will be affected as some of the land that the village use for getting pasture will be affected by the project, which will later affect the growth of livestock and income levels.

Operation phase

The PAPs pointed out that;

Positive

- Agricultural produce will increase, such that food will be enough all year round.
- People's lives will improve as income will increase from agricultural produce.
- Increase in productivity time for women, as they will not be spending much time in search for food.
- Improvement in nutrition for under 5 kids as food will be available all year round.

Negative

- The canal will act as a threat to life especially for children as the will be curious to know what's happening.
- Water related diseases like malaria and bilharzia will increase in the area.
- Increase in HIV and AIDs as more people in the community will be having more money.

Enhancement measures

	<p>The PAPs proposed that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial literacy training for the PAPs • The contractor should prioritise the employment of local people for unskilled labour • Provide loans with soft interest. • Provide markets for the agricultural produce <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation money should be given before the implementation of the project. For those whose houses will be affected they will have to be given more time so that they build other houses. • Provide fence where the canal is passing villages to control children. • Provide civic awareness to both parents and children. <p>Impacts where the canal is passing roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to health care services as they have to pass through the road to access health care services. This will force people to work long distances to access health care services as the shorter routes will be affected. • Other sources of income will be affected like those that use kabaza as a source of income. • Livestock movement in search for pasture will also be affected; • Businesses will also be affected as raw materials are sourced from Chikwawa town and the same road is used for that. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a bridge so that transportation will not be affected • Provide caravat for footpaths. • For footpaths provide small bridges made of timber; • Construct temporary bridges where the canal is passing through a road during construction of the canal so that there is no barrier in transportation. <p>Impacts where the canal is splitting villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat to the children • Flooding of water from the canal which can affect people's lives • The children in between the canals will be affected as they will have to cross the canal to access education which is a treat to parents in the community. • The canal will also pass very close to Mawila Primary school, of which is a primary school without fence, this poses a threat to parents. • Access to good quality water will be affected as one borehole in the village will be affected by the project <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementers should construct a fence around Mawila primary school • Provide fence around the canal where its passing villages • Construct a primary school from standard 1 to 5 in the area between the canal so that small children are able to access education. <p>Construct boreholes in the areas to replace the affected one and also as cooperate social responsibility projects.</p>
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10.	Date	19/09/2018
	Place	Mlangeni Village

	GVH Mkanyoza
Participants	Community members from Mlangeni
Consultation objectives	<p>Focus group discussion with PAPs from Mlangeni village community and surrounding areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know PAPs livelihood activities; • To discuss impacts of the project on PAPs livelihood activities; <p>To discuss impacts of canal crossing roads in the community.</p>
<p>Summary of discussion</p> <p>The objectives of the discussion were explained to the PAPs. The following issues came up during the discussion:</p> <p>Livelihood situations and activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming is the major livelihood activity in the community. The main crop that is grown is sorghum which has replaced maize, because it is drought tolerant. Other people in the area cultivate along the Shire river in search for water though it's far from the area. • Piece works, beer brewing, kabaza, and small businesses are the other sources of income and support in the area. • On average most households (8 out of 10) eat twice a day and still some only once a day especially the time approaching the farming season, as they run out of food that they harvested that year. • On average the household earn 35 000 per month for home support. • Vulnerable PAPs in the community include orphans, the window, old people and the disabled. These people are helped by their relatives and some are in the cash transfer project (Mtukula pakhomo) which is implemented by the government. <p>Impacts of the project on livelihood situation</p> <p>Construction phase</p> <p>Positive impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business opportunities will increase as the people who will be doing the construction will need to buy some food stuff from the people, some might also need to lent a house in the community. • Job opportunities as some PAPs will be employed during the construction phase of the project. • There will be skills development opportunities as some people will be employed during this phase. <p>Negative impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land loss will lead to reduced agricultural production. • Spread of diseases like HIV and AIDs <p>Operation phase</p> <p>The PAPs pointed out that;</p> <p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural produce will increase, such that people will have surplus to sell, that will increase their income. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in health of people as food will be available; reduce malnutrition levels. <p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives for both people and livestock because of the water; <p>Enhancement measures</p> <p>The PAPs proposed that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide agricultural extension services during the operation phase of the project. • Provide farm inputs for the PAPs during the first year of their resettlement. • Provide capital inform of loans for people to PAPs to improve their businesses as a corporate social responsibility. • Provide markets for the agricultural produce • Provide loans to beneficiaries for buying agricultural inputs e.g. fertilizer, seeds and labour. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pay compensation money before the start of the project so that people buy replacement land before their land is taken by the project. • Provide fence where the canal is passing villages to control children. • Provide civic awareness to both parents and children. <p>Impacts where the canal is passing roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation for agricultural produce after harvesting will be affected; • Businesses will also be affected as raw materials are sourced from Chikwawa town and the same road is used for that. <p>Mitigation measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a bridge so that transportation will not be affected • Provide caravat for footpaths. <p>Land availability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is not available in the area for people to buy to replace the affected land • People will need extra help the first year of cultivating in other land in form of inputs, agricultural extension services and market provision during the operation phase.
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Annex 3: List of people consulted

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
16/5/2018	Yin Cent Tembo (Lands office)	0881807248	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Mwawela L. Sapuna (Lands office)	0881814198	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Saiah Femi Sani (Social welfare)	0999632939	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Joseph Sululu (CPW Social welfare)	0884371718	[Signature]
16/5/2018	Parko Stesha (CPEA) Education	0884526262	[Signature]
16/5/2018	Veronica Nkukumila (Netto) Health	0999208433	[Signature]
16/5/2018	Lewis Msiyendanga (CCSP Coordinator)	0999026605	[Signature]

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION WITH KWALO VILLAGE MEN GVH - NJELEZA

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
16/05/2018	URISON Robert	0992084459	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Million Elias		[Signature]
16/05/2018	Hla Fuledi MEXI	0994553119	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Kelonea tchale	0993748199	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Stanford Misana	0993748199	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Hector Biko Guta	0885128683	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Syco Amass	0998308503	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Ni Mafoto Lonadi		[Signature]
16/05/2018	Jibisoni Divaisoni	0993306942	[Signature]
16/05/2018	mlka Lamaki	0993306942	[Signature]
16/05/2018	divaisoni davite	0993306942	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Moses BROWN	0997954729	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Mose BROWN CHAGWAMBALÉ	0997954729	[Signature]
16/05/2018	PILIANI JOZA		[Signature]
16/05/2018	MSIYO MASACHE		[Signature]
16/05/2018	ROBATHI MUYELE		[Signature]
16/05/2018	Mtomas Ni Bula	0888918014	[Signature]
16/05/2018	RAKAMISONI JALODI		[Signature]
16/05/2018	CHIZODE KAMIZA		[Signature]
16/05/2018	WAKI JESIMANI		[Signature]
16/05/2018	LAYINI MATIAS		[Signature]
16/05/2018	MATIAS KASIMA	0888275175	[Signature]
16/05/2018	Soviliano CHIMBAMBA		[Signature]

CHAVALAMUSENGU SCHEME COMMITTEE MEMBERS

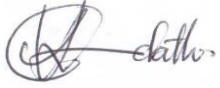

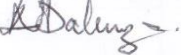





RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
16/05/2018	DIMDA ADAMSON	0882449507	
16/05/2018	E. GELE JACOB		
16/05/2018	HEADMAN CHIMBAMBA		
16/05/2018	LA ZARO		
19/05/2018	Tobias Msanganzado	0886058613	
19/05/2018	Stephano Galamala	0884830733	
19/05/2018	Jasiteri Gramzani	0997954967	
19/05/2018	Falesi Jabiano	0997886735	
19/05/2018	Moses Jhon	0778575567	
19/05/2018	Homan Dickson	0991978348	
19/05/2018	Joseph Kaire	0882902397	
	Eyobon Chaloty	"	
	Chimazim Nelesani	"	"
	Lomati Nelesani	"	"
	Sikero Nenadi	"	"
11	ALEX MUKANI	0884136328	
"	Joseph Simson	0888977626	
	GEORGE AMUS	0884788860	
	Gracious Lucias	0882011711	
	Chimani Makani	"	
	Emano Solobala	"	
	Allan Mlangali	"	
	Petrol Mello	"	

Mwaliya Village Agricultural Committee and other members of the scheme

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
19-05-2018	White Samy	-	
"	Robert Muzlye	-	
"	Henehy Bvunganzani	-	
"	Synodhe Misinga	-	
"	Francis Suno	-	
"	Keneth ndomweleno	-	
"	Jamaila mwaliya	-	
	DELIYA MERTSO SALI	-	
	DIIVA KAITSIRO	-	
	MEIE BINGA	-	
	CHITE CHAUMA	-	
	EOSITINA KANDIYE	-	
	ELEHI SIKOCHI	-	
	BITIMESI CHENYENGA	-	
	YODE CHIRICFA	0882477441	
	MAGRET SOLOBALA	0997711136	
	MARODI EGI	-	
	ALINEI WATI	-	
	SELEMANA HENELE	-	
	DUREEN EMANUEL	-	
	MONICA CHITIMBE	-	
	EUSTINA CHITIMBE	0880622703	
	YAPHEI BVUNZADANI	0881404414	
	EYEBON DAUSI	0997954603	
	LAMUSI TSEPELE	-	
	ZONDIWA SAMIGONI	-	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>CONTACT</u>	<u>SIGNATURE</u>
21/05/2018	MR. A.Y. Fobilika	_____	Fobilika
21/05/2018	LAMANGIRA CHAGUNDA	0997041598	
21/05/2018	ANDREU R. MAGALASI	08 (0884863422) (0996035250)	
21/05/2018	LABINA NDAUZA	_____	
21/05/2018	CHRISSEY CHAGUNDA	_____	
21/05/2018	Kemasoni Supanera	0885506717	
21/5/2018	Godfrey Dzikondimanya	0888472318	
21/5/2018	Naliyeta Dzikondimanya		
21/5/2018	Michael Fobilika		
21/5/2018	Laston Magalasi		
21/05/2018	Gracis Fombe	0999104995	

FOMBE VILLAGE SCHEME MEMBERS

TIYANJANE WOMEN CLUB

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
18/05/2018	NEMA NYAGANJI		N. Nyaganzi
"	AGNES NJANJI	0999942702	A. Njanchi
"	PILIPAN OBEDI		P. Obedi
"	MAGRETI DEZIMATA		M. J. Dezimata
"	ROMANIA MORESI		R. Moresi
"	GRACE SMART		G. Smart
"	Ruth Olani		R. Olani
"	R. Vukhanga Ofesi		V. Ofesi
"	Etirala Miliyasi		E. Miliyasi
"	Enelesi Zambasa		E. Zambasa

GVH TAMBO

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
18/05/2018	PUSCA MSLONGA	0884480380	P.M
18/05/2018	MAXON MPTON	0882922242	M.P
18/05/2018	PRIVATE BLACK	0992984535	P.B
18/05/2018	Leonard JEKE	0943840755	L.J
18/05/2018	Gilbert Mulin	0996901344	G.M
15/05/2018	Paul Eapton	0885213742	P.E
18/05/2018	ELIZA AKIRENI		ELIZA A
18/05/2018	AGNESI JOGI		AGNESI J
18/05/2018	SISILYA GEMU		SISILYA G
18/05/2018	MALITA ANOCK		M.A
18/05/2018	Victoria lusigo	0884114277	V.G

ZINDA VILLAGE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
15/05/2018	Pius Msleng	0992125015	P.M
19/05/2018	EDSON S.M.S.I	0886698116	Edson
"	Lolens Piffesen		
"	Masautso Tembo	0881425820	Masautso
"	Gift Beniford	09	
"	JIMMY BATHA	085193221	Jimmy
"	fainesi MPAZULA		fainesi
"	MPSE HRISI		MPSE
"	Lozi KMETO		Lozi
"	Friday IEMBO		F. IEMBO
"	mele DIVASANI		M. DIVASANI
"	NESI PHAUDE		N. NESI
"	ELIZABETH WATSON		E. WATSON
"	Petta Fungulani G.V.H	0997961067	P. Fungulani

Stakeholder Group:	Market Committee Tomali
Date:	18 May 2018
Location:	Tomali 1
Project Representative Names:	Itayi ; Wiseman

Date	Name	Sex (M/F)	Company/Organisation	Department	Position	Telephone No	Email address
1	Everasi Beyamu	F		Vegetables	Member	0884467425	
2	Angelina Sitima	F		Drinks	Member		
3	Alice Sweta	F		Marze Trader	Member	0991036300. 0882711210	
4	Stellah Dinyelo	F		Vegetable	member	0999601511	
5	Mr Saliva	m		Shop Owner	Chair	0992240770	
6	Patric Namukwa	M		Shop Owner	Member	0886563206.	
7	Patric Kampuzeni	M		Bread Seller	member		
8)	Emanuel Arunasa	M		Butchery	Member	0882566678	
*	Patrick Muzza	M		Butch ^{ing} oil	Secretary	0886618647.	
10	Kuyeri Hexere	m		Beans _x Seller	Treasurer	0881300074	

Stakeholder Group:	Client & DC Staff
Date:	15 May 2018
Location:	Chikhwawa DC Offices.
Project Representative Names:	Huyi Nkhono, Wseman Kamwiya, Kent Kafatich

Date	Name	Sex (M/F)	Company/Organisation	Department	Position	Telephone No	Email address
14/05/18	M-L. SAPULWA	M	Council	Planning/Lands	As DLO	0881814198	mwaswelas@yahoo.com
"	M. MAONI	M	SVTP		Procurement Spec	0994276975	manuelmasu@gn.com
"	S. C. KHAJLA	M	"		CRS	0999930235	sckhaila@gmail.com
"	D Nyangira	M	Immigration	Immigration	Asst	0993888888	danangira@gmail.com
"	BISUMANI	M	BISD	Immigration	CIO	0991316796	binsumani@gmail.com
"	Newton Muntali	M	CK-D-Council	Planning	Asst DPS	0999421964	newtonmuntali@gmail.com
"	James Chikoye	M	CK Agric	Agriculture	DADO	0997780284	jameschikoye@gmail.com
"	Bessings Makhrings	M	CK-Desimal Planning	Planning	P.I	0998798888	bmakhrings@gmail.com

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED PHASE 1 CONSTRUCTION OF AN IRRIGATION CANAL IN CHIKHWAWA

DATE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURE
20/05/2018	PURCS Malenga	0884480380	P.M
20/05/2018	GIBEON KULETI PITHI (STA Ndakwera)	088 14 22 989	G.Kuleti

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING:

SUPUNI

DATE OF THE MEETING:

18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
KULINSI SEMU		0998722583	U Semu
JOHN KENEDI	Member		J. Kenedi
ZENA CROSS	Member		Z. Cross
LENADI JEKE	Member		L. J.
Mavito Lole			M. L.
Fanuel Banda			F. B.
Mofala yauabe			M. F.
Gilbert Mulwt		0996901344	G. M.
Samison Billa		0994773439	S. B.
Kaipa Samu		0992011495	K. S.
Ahan Jeke			A. J.
OSiten Champion			O. C.
Josephy Antonyo			J. A.
Stivin Belio			S. B.
Mbewe Piseni			M. Piseni
Shward Makina			S. Makina
Lingsen YAKOBE		0881743507	L. Y.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING:

SUPUNI

DATE OF THE MEETING:

18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
FANNY BINDA			F. Binda
NDUZANI SEMU			N. S.
MALITA MAKIVI			M. M.
ALICE FAIDISI			A. Faidisi
MARY FAIDISI			M. Faidisi
BETHER CROSS		0991485305	B. C.
MERCY CHAIMA			M. C.
AGINESI BILLA			A. Billa
YAMIKANI VIZYALWA			Y. Vizyalwa
ESINA FRANK			E. F.
ALEFA SIMBUNEB			A. S.
OLIVA LAIFORD			O. Laiford
LONESI LAMISANI			L. L.
LANGITONI VIKANI			L. V.
AIDA MKEFASI			A. M.
ELIZA DANITE			E. D.
JOICE SEMU			J. Semu

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: SWPUNI DATE OF THE MEETING: 18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
MARY PETRO			M. PETRO
MARGRET LOJASI			M. LOJASI
SAMUELO LENO			M.L
THOMASI BONGA	Member	0997751812	TW
SIKEFA LASTONI			S. LASTONI
SOSTEM RASHIRA		0888308113	H.H.H
HELEMESI MUNI		0991054485	H.H
MOFOLD YAKOBE			M.Y
CHITSUNG CHISA			C. Chisa
JIMMY SAUD		0995586770	J. Saudo
MAVUTO LORY			M. Lory
JOSEPH CHIKHOMO			J.C
MADALISO NANKHUMWA		0888653116	M. Nankhumba
OVERSONI MOSSE			O. Mosse
LOVE GANIWA			L. Ganiwa
JASTINAWO CROSS			T. Cross
FRASES KAIPA		088677981	F. Kapesa

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mkangora DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Catherine Nello	member	-	Catherine
Veronica Chaleka	member	-	Veronica
Danie Nello	member	-	Danie
Tabia Rodreck	member	-	Tabia
Elizabeth Petulo	member	-	E. Petulo
Estrey Levson	member	-	Estrey
Monica Fomber	member	-	Monica
Julius Chelenge	pastor	0993662147	Julius
Keneson Semu	chief	-	Keneson
Patrick Ganga	Chief	-	Patrick
Emmanuel Chupatis	ADIC	0791910098	Emmanuel
Bitter Semu	Chief	-	Bitter
Aida Kaka	member	-	Aida
Aida Bovie	member	-	Aida
Medison Semu	Chief	0999600336	Medison
Robert Sadovak	member	-	Robert
Bonofacio Fomber	Chief	-	Bonofacio

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: ƆkantaƆa

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Catherine Mlungu	member	-	Catherine
Felia Timothy	member	-	Felia
Dolisa Dafa-el	member	-	Dolisa
Sautson Zacharia	member	-	Sautson
Alunase Saopu	member	-	Alunase
Belita Lawlece	member	-	Belita
Marta Rice	member	-	Marta Rice
Velina Harrison	member	-	Velina
Joyce Siman	member	-	Joyce
Hanna Mulengu	member	-	Hanna
ESpart Jellad	member	-	ESpart Jellad
Rodreck Nellio	member	-	Rodreck
Johani Rodreck	member	-	Johani
Kwina Nellio	member	-	Kwina
Blandu Rodreck	member	-	Blandu
Alfred Elias Kang	member	-	Alfred
Isack Comeson	member	-	Isack

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: ƆkantaƆa

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Luisia Bono	member	-	Luisia
Nelio Frank	member	-	Nelio
Valet Nave	member	-	Valet

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Nkanyoza G.V.H

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
ONOSIMA CHILEMBA	NKANYOZA		onosima
JEFULE MAFUNGA	NKANYOZA		JMa
GEORGE NSINBANO	NKANYOZA		GM
FALUMESI JUMA	NKANYOZA		ES
FRANKI NAMITHLELE	BONDECK		FN
SOFYA MALAMULO	BONDECK		SM
KAFILENI THOXUZENI	NKANYOZA		thoxuzeni
GRADESI MUYENDA	NBAGONGERA		GM
ROBATHI MISASI	NBAGONGERA		RM
RITCHIA ROLES	NKANYOZA		RR
TCHALOSI KWENZO	NKANYOZA		TK
YOHANI MACHOKORA	NKANYOZA		YM
DORICK KHELEZANI	NBAGONGERA		DK
YERENA ALFI	NKANYOZA		YA
RAVUNESI CHSONA	NKANYOZA		RC
EVELINI BENIFEDI	NKANYOZA		Evelini Benifedi
VICTORIA ROKHISI	NKANYOZA		VR

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: NKANYOZA G.V.H

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
18 PETERSON SUGAR	Nkanyoza		PS
19 DAVIDE MISASI	Nkanyoza		DumSasi
20 PAUL AUGASTINO	Nkanyoza		Paulo
21 GILIBATI DAYO	Nkanyoza		Dayo
22 BOSTON SOKO	Nkanyoza	0886602547	Bst
23 FRED DANI	Nkanyoza	0884816601	Fred D.
24 KONDESI GAVASONI	Nkanyoza		Kavasoni
25 JUMA SAMPANYA	Nkanyoza		J Sampanya
26 MIKA PAIMANI	Nkanyoza		J. Sampanya
27 KUMBUKANI FELO	Nkanyoza		Feleg
28 AREN BIKINAMBALA	Nkanyoza		A Aren
Jefuly Semeu			JSS
Stan Same			Stone Semeu

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: SKANYOZA G.V.H DATE OF THE MEETING: 19/09/2018

	Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
18	PETERSON SUGAR	Nkanyoza		PS
19	DAVIDE MISASI	Nkanyoza		DumSati
20	PAUL AUGASTINO	Nkanyoza		Paulo
21	GILIBATI DAYO	Nkanyoza		Dayo
22	BOSTON SOKO	Nkanyoza	0886602547	Bst
23	FRED DANI	Nkanyoza	0884816601	Fred
24	KONDESI GAVASONI	Nkanyoza		Kondevi
25	JUMA SAMPANYA	Nkanyoza		J Sampanya
26	MIKA PAIMANI	Nkanyoza		J. Sampanya
27	KUMBUKANI FELO	Nkanyoza		Felo
28	ARON BIKINAMBALA	Nkanyoza		Aron
	Jefuly Severu			J.S.
	Star Same			Star Same

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mkanyoza G.V.H DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

	Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
	Mery Mkanza	Ntanga	0888532111	Mery
	Mazinetu Lemu	Ndagomana	-	Mazinetu
	Proshensi Mkanza	Tsongiontho	-	Proshensi
	Hanny Kachya	Steven	-	Hanny
	EVASONI Chumbalame	Mkanyoza	-	Evasoni
	Genad ZIMUEKA	Tsongiontho	-	Genad
	Helebant Mafanga	Ntanga	-	Helebant
	Simiton Zimelo	Steven	08809977365	Simiton
	Selient mponya	Mkanyoza	-	Selient
	Paiman Matkhaya	Tsongiontho	09994230197	Paiman
	Jusaya Khembo	Steven	-	Jusaya
	Steven Hopuson	Steven	0991043693	Steven
	Landon Masego	Mkanyoza	-	Landon
	Robison Kweuse	Steven	-	Robison
	Lemison Mkanza	Mkanyoza	-	Lemison

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mkanyozu GUTH DATE OF THE MEETING: 19.09.18

	Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
1	Fanywelo Sanyonda	Nkanyozu	099 777 494 01	[Signature]
2	Marksteri Zanelo	Nkanyozu	0996539252	[Signature]
3	George Nande	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
4	Lusiano Chikamphosa	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
5	Grixinda Enock	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
6	Lusiano Lupenga	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
7	Mark Thandeni	Nkanyozu	0882493455	[Signature]
8	Felix Njazi	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
9	Mthalesi Damiwala	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
10	Jacob Manda	Nkanyozu	0881441829	[Signature]
11	Afuleli dhang	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
12	Jamson Bilati	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
13	LYANERO MAXTEN	Nkanyozu	0991099884	[Signature]
14	JAMBO GEORGE	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
15	PAUL GUTAH	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
16	MISHECK MATCHANGAN	Nkanyozu		[Signature]
17	LEMISON GUTAH	Nkanyozu		[Signature]

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: DALANGENI DATE OF THE MEETING: 19/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
BLAZIO RICHARD	0993330120 VH	0993280120	[Signature]
BODIMANI BORNFACE	NHANSATA G.V.H	088500160A	[Signature]
TONAH MLENGA			[Signature]
RAIDONI PANIA			[Signature]
IOBIASI ZAKHO			[Signature]
KELOPASI MAKANICO			[Signature]
ELECY SEMU			E. SEMU
MUGABE LINO			[Signature]
AMOSI WEIASONI		08810246672	[Signature]
ANDASONI OFFICE			A.O
WILSONI ICHAPO			[Signature]
FELESIA ANDASONI			F.A
MIDYA PHINIFOLO			M.P
WEIASONI ANTHONO			ANTHONIA
SIAMELE ENISHIO			
JUDIFI SELEMANI			
Timothy MATHSON			[Signature]

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: GVA Jaijosi

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19/9/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Emmanuel Saiva	Farmer	0992240770	C. Saiva
Henderson Kodobo	Farmer		HK
Group Jaijosi	Chief		
Joseph Gama	Farmer	0886996500	J. Gama
Ngile Jaijosi	Chief	0882954792	Ngile
Meson Elias	Farmer	0886454472	Meson
Xolane Mponda	Traditional Chief	0888993483	Xolane
Sakarami Katipo	Farmer	0883367210	Sakarami
Alianesi Fachu	Farmer		A.C
Valet Wilson	Farmer		V.W
Enekesi Katipo	Farmer		E.K
Stella Kaidoro	Farmer		S.K
Horace Mwangata	AEDO	0941569004	H.M

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: GVA Jaijosi

DATE OF THE MEETING: 19/9/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
OTIS MAGAZA	PASTOR	0884467678	O.M
Peter Rafael	Mulimi	0885403973	P. Rafael
BIZAN CHASAKA	Farmer		B.Ch
Gilda Hekasoni	Farmer		G.H
KAMAZI, BIZIMBEKI	Farmer		K.M
FESTON SALIVA	STUDENT	0888334589	F.S
Margret bungen	farmer	0880516769	M.B
Peterson Falakeza	Farmer		P.F
Elufe Chaimba	Farmer		E.C
Edes Chasakala	Farmer		E.C
Maria Tobias	Farmer		M.T
Laporo Guta	Farmer		L.G
Paulo Thonesi	Farmer		P.T
Serina Pwinifoto	Farmer		S.P
Nasiyatu Joun	Farmer		N.T
Agness Kampaniro	Farmer		A.K
Grosious Tembo	Farmer		G.T

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: CHIKHAMB I GYE DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Mmanuel Muopa	Farmer	—	M.M
Hapton Nangasale	Bricklayer	—	H.N
Jamas masika	Farmer	—	J.M
Aonerji Timbenao	Farmer	0881155501/0992459742	AT B.T
FRASESI YUSUFU	Farmer	0996460865	F.Y
Gribet Mtukuwa	Farmer	—	G.M
Rabson wonderford	farmer	0994337872	R.wonderford
Xamiani Sobepus Davie	farmer farmer	0995729273	Y.S.
Bayison	farmer farmer	0993460602	B.E
Davie Mtukuwa	Farmer	0997997300	D.M
Samsan wonderford	farmer	0996020207	S.W
Nelson Gubede	Farmer	0888311779	N.G
Charles Batchi	Farmer	—	C.B
Eletina muchwa	Farmer	—	Eletina muchwa
MELISE CHAGUMBA	Farmer	—	M.C
Mark Semu	Farmer	0885214417	M.S

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: GYH CHIKHAMB I DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Khama K. Gwaga	Immation officer	0995991197	K.K
MASAUTSO, MASTAB	Member	088	M.M
Alfred Chipangula	MEMBER	0888823304	A.C
HALISON SILVESTER	MEMBER	0881617246	H.S
KAMANGIRA CHAGUNDA	MEMBER	0997940828	KAMANGIRA
LIVER JULIUS	MEMBER	0882342699	L.J
YOHAN TEPELO	MEMBER	—	Y.T
BLESSINGS KAUTALE	MEMBER	0884473856	B.K
STAMFORD HENRY	MEMBER	—	S.H
DEWIS KALINDO	MEMBER	0884474681	D.K
Tauf Chikoko	MEMBER	0881703596	T.C
ALBERT LESTER	MEMBER	—	A.L
LENARD JOMBO	MEMBER	—	L.J
PATRICK KANA		0997751767	P.K
WILLISON FANTA	MEMBER	09948263702	FANTA
MARIA MCDONALD	MEMBER	—	M.M
GRACE KAMPANGO	MEMBER	—	G.K

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: GVH CHIKHAMBI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/02/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
ALIADESI JAMBO	MEMBER	—	A.J
ESTER CHIKWAMA	MEMBER	—	ESTER
ELENI TCHALOSI	MEMBER	—	ELENI
SILVESTER YOFAM	MEMBER	088617246	SILVESTER
AIBA VANA SIYO	MEMBER	—	A.V
FANNY CHIKHAMBI	MEMBER	—	FANNY
HILBER TCHALOSI	MEMBER	—	HILBER
STEFANO HAMBWOKU	MEMBER	—	S.H
JAMES CHATSAMA	MEMBER	—	J Chatsama
ESTER KANYENZE	MEMBER	—	ESTER
GIFT CHIPANGURA	MEMBER	—	GIFT
PETROS KHOLA	MEMBER	—	PETROS
ALEX CHIPANGURA	MEMBER	0885431792	A. Chipangura
AGATHA KAHYENBA	MEMBER	—	AGATHA
RUTH HETALA	MEMBER	—	RUTH
ROSE CHAGANDA	MEMBER	—	ROSE
MARY CHATSAMA	MEMBER	—	MARY
Woban Mabwera	MEMBER	0888651199	Woban
FANNY BANDERA	MEMBER	0994818291	FANNY

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: CHIKHAMBI VARI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
William adamson	farmer	—	WILLIAM
Mary manson	farmer	—	M.D
Yohann sukweya	farmer	—	Y.S
Eliza Luciano	Farmer	0888332203	E.L
Elena Tafarakaso	Farmer	—	E.T
H.G. LESATI PISANI	Farmer	—	H.P
Mastazia	farmer	—	M.F
Patricia Mabwera	farmer	—	P.mabwera
willison mabwera	Business	—	W.Mabwera
Alice mabwera	farmer	—	A.Mabwera
Jimmy J. Gonanda	Farmer	0993808227	J.G
JACKSON YUSUFU	Farmer	—	J.Y.
Linosi Gonanda	Farmer	—	L.G.
IPOSENTI BIPATI	farmer	—	I.B.
YAMIKANI FATA	Farmer	0883367709	Y.F
POLYA KOLETSI	Farmer	—	P.L.
PATILEKI BIPASANI	Farmer	—	P.B.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mwanza Bwalo

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Charles Kachawaya	G.V.H.NJEREZA	0884688444	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mwinyoni Sekera	V.H. Sekera	0885163216	<i>[Signature]</i>
Melike Chikwema	V.H. Njereza	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Paulo Kapito	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
SINOJEMUISAY	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Benadi tinta	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
manuwew jeremia	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rikisoni Kavira	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
MICHAEL TEOSAN	Mulimi	0997554200	<i>[Signature]</i>
Lucius ELLESON	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
AMOS Mphambelume	Mwalija farmer	0884758860	<i>[Signature]</i>
Obilo M. TENGANE	Mulimi	0994780230	<i>[Signature]</i>
ANE Boyadi	Mulimi	0882902397	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mwanza Bwalo

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
PHILIP DICKSON	CHAIR STAKEHOLDER	0999349128	<i>[Signature]</i>
Billy LIMISON	Chair	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Joseph Kavira	member STAKEHOLDER	0882902397	<i>[Signature]</i>
Eustina Chitimba	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Efile Dickson	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mwape Binali	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sisilia Aitchala	Mulimi	0997571233	<i>[Signature]</i>
Fostina Kandiye	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
FR EZER GAME	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Khirisitina Nkumba	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mese Konala	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
D liver GERRU	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Mere Bichya	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
CHITC CHILEMBWE	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
JOYCE PETER	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dami Yano Kavira	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
Aitasoni Simba	Mulimi	-	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mwalima CVH

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/2008

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Priscia Malunga	consultant	0884480380	P.M
Khama Quaza	irrigation officer CA	0991491197	Khama
Divaison David	Amfumu		D. David
Thandi mahiyama	Amfumu		T. mahiyama
Asa Chalumbira	Amfumu		A. Chalumbira
Patric Chikatyazi	Chairman		P. Chikatyazi
Bulawandi Chagwambale	Amfumu		B. Chagwambale
Telesyo Dickson	member	0999731737	T. Dickson
Maliko Hakileni	member	0882905105	M. Hakileni
Alferyo Chagwambale	member	0888202580	A. Chagwambale
John Laudon	member		J. Laudon
Mutaya hakileni	member		M. hakileni
Aida Lashid Dickson	Committee member		A. Dickson
Getudi Dickson	member		G. Dickson
Judith Richard	member	0999302155	J. Richard
Mabira Neliyo	member	0884149114	M. Neliyo
Mazaga mafulendi	member		M. mafulendi

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Mwalima CVH

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/2008

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Besira Besitola	member		B. Besitola
Austen Lofasi	member		A. Lofasi
Mery John	member		M. John
Winalage ekeson	member		W. ekeson
Elesina ekeson	member		E. ekeson
Ayana Fulayitoni	member		A. Fulayitoni
Nasitaruya kosima	member		N. kosima
Zandia Thandi	member	0999815860	Zandia
Khristophy Jeri	member		Khristophy
Deleza lebekani	member		Deleza
Samson Ziwawa	member		Samson Ziwawa
Blackson Thandi	member	0882480029	Blackson
Charles Simgano	TEED	0999182937	Charles

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: GUH CHUHAMBI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 17/09/18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
ELUBE MAWANSWA	MEMBER	—	E. M.
WHITE GAMA	MEMBER	—	W. S
DAMIEL MWANBO	MEMBER	0997476902	D. MWANBO
JANDECK CHIPANGWA	MEMBER	0881066768	J. Chipangwa
SAMSON PISENI	MEMBER	0994726374	S. P.
STEPHANO S. KAVAH	MEMBER	0995448573	S. K.
ERRANIE GOMANDE	MEMBER	09970450	E. G.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: THURBOYI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
LAVU MANUWERO	Member	0992122016	L. M.
YOSSE THEMPHEYA	Member	—	Y.
JOICE SEVI	Member	—	J.
LILYA MORA	Member	—	L.
KHEESI NBARONERA	Member	—	K.
GERESANI MUGOMARI	Member	—	G.
MELESIA WASHA	Member	0992121072	M.
ALESI BENABI	Member	—	A. Benabi
STAMERE SAUTE	Member	—	S.
ESNATH THENESI	Member	—	E.
LUNESI JOSAMU	Member	—	L.
ENELESI THENESI	Member	0995599200	E. NESI
ELIZA PEYURD	Member	—	E.
FELESTA WISTED	Member	0992121066	F.
JOICE SAMUELE	Member	—	J.
PETERSON SAMIYAND	Member	—	P.
EVERIN ALFREO	Member	—	E.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: THURBOYI DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Wahana K. Gwals	Imigation officer	0988491197	<i>[Signature]</i>
JOHANE PAULOSI	Member	0999 701 708	<i>[Signature]</i>
STEVEN SIPILANO	Member	099 700 6845	<i>[Signature]</i>
SAYINDSI GERANI	Member	088 28 851 97	<i>[Signature]</i>
JOSAMU KASUKARU	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
JOSEPH WIRIAMU	MEMBER	019 21 21 022	<i>[Signature]</i>
PATILEKI JOHN	Member	099 60 66 440	<i>[Signature]</i>
MANUKERO THAMISONI	Member	099 21 21 147	<i>[Signature]</i>
ENOCK DAYSONI	Member	099 4751617	<i>[Signature]</i>
JUTA BASIKORO	Member	099 20 11719	<i>[Signature]</i>
MARKO OLARIO	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
ISSAC MANITO	Member	099 2010219	<i>[Signature]</i>
ELIDA ELIYOTI	Member	099 2010199	<i>[Signature]</i>
PATILEKI TENISON	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
GEORGE TUD BUI	Member	088 49 33 161	<i>[Signature]</i>
SANBASON SUNERANA	Member	099 21 20 990	<i>[Signature]</i>
JOSEPH NYAGANSI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: THURBOYI DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
TATERO SUKWEYA	Member	— 099 2083567	<i>[Signature]</i>
SITERIA MASITALA	Member	099 20 112 99	<i>[Signature]</i>
STAR FORB KASIKASI	Member	099 2011421	<i>[Signature]</i>
RUIH KASIKASI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
RAYFORD TIZORA	Member	099 130 8811	<i>[Signature]</i>
NAYSONI FABRANNO	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
SANBASON MAGARASI	Member	0999 14 6131	<i>[Signature]</i>
PETURO ANDALANE	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
SELINA JOHN	Member	099 21 20814	<i>[Signature]</i>
EFEREMU MARKO	Member	099 21 20814	<i>[Signature]</i>
THAMISON AGIRAZI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
ANDARSON GENTI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
EOWEN SUMATI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
KELEMESI BILLA	Member	099 51 35 017	<i>[Signature]</i>
HAKISILE TUD BUI	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
LORESI MOBA	Member	088 28 851 97	<i>[Signature]</i>
TRENNITY WHITE	Member	—	<i>[Signature]</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: THURBOYI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
BONFACE FOSIZIA	Member	099 41 66 069	BFFOS
EDINA NEOZI	Member	—	DUGOS
MAGIRETI DEZIMATI	Member	099 2010557	DM
ELESINA ALUFANETI	Member	099 2121137	JLU
STEVEN MAGARASI	Member	099 5699711	MAGARASI
IREC.S. ANBARASE	Member	099 68 00538	IREC.S.
TENSONI MANGOMERO	Member	099 2120865	T. MANGOMERO
FAGE TENSON	Member	—	F. TENSON
MAYSON MAKEY	Member	088 66 98121	MAYSON
KENESEY ELOYOTI	Member	099 8345625	KENESEY
CHARLOS REVI	Member	099 2906597	CHARLOS
ANNE WATSONI	Member	—	ANNE
ELIZABETHI MATIKORO	Member	—	ELIZABETHI
KEPADI LAPONZO	Member	—	KEPADI
SAMU DEZIMATA	Member	—	SAMU
LEKESENI DARRIO	Member	—	LEKESENI
THAMISONI MANUWERO	Member	099 2121151	THAMISONI

099 2121151

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: FOMBE

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Betrice watson	member	—	B
Dina Fred	member	—	DF
Dina foloman	member	—	DF
Abinales mantambwe	member	—	AM
Lyfas Efelemu	member	—	Lyfas
Emily Mbonibo	member	—	EM
Mary foloman	member	—	Mary
Aliyata foloman	member	—	Aliyata
Godfrey Biko/mans	member	—	Godfrey
Mary Takows	member	—	Mary
Hilda Mzengeza	member	—	Hilda
Innocent mantambwe	member	—	Innocent
Isaac John	member	—	Isaac
Phimwenwe mariko	member	—	Phimwenwe
Andrew magalas	member	—	Andrew
Mafolo Slobala	member	—	Mafolo
Kenesi Sever	member	—	Kenesi

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: FOMBE

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Nasiyo Iron	member	-	NI
Kellias Julius	member	-	KJ
Ratson Solobala	member	-	RS
Austin Mgwira	member	0881702709	AM
Abridah Mlenga	member	-	AM
Patrick Banda	member	0882039693	PB
Amos Mark	member	-	AM
Mervis Chagunda	member	0886527106	cham
Judith Chagunda	member	0897936693	Judith
Stellia Tobias	member	-	Stellia
Judith Kusakala	member	-	Judith
Khelly Chagala	member	-	Khelly
Ester Jayfos	member	-	EL
Lucy Kaliso	member	-	Lucy
Christina Kusakala	member	-	ch
Eliza Kapalepale	member	-	Eliza
Peter Chitsekwa	member	-	Peter

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: FOMBE

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Khama K. Gwira	Imigation officer	0795491177	Khama
Isidore Kweiso	AEDO	0993757807	Isidore
Aline Mlendo	Intern	0880805622	AM
Margaret M. Makumbi	Intern	0884746952	MM
Felix Tompa	Intern	0881020190	Felix
Fred Chuganda	member		CF
Wilson Banda	member	0882860666	WB
Meson Jonh	member		MJ
Gift Layisi	member		GL
Masitar kongesi	member		Masitar
Saurosi yasiya	member		S
Mororo Sorakara	member		M
Ericha Layisi	member		E
Nevi Layisi	member		NL
Lusiyasi deyasi	member		LD
Eliyasi simayi	member		ES
Jasion megwira	member		JA

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: FOMBE

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18/09/2018

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
John KAMTISISI	member	0884691795	J.K.
Lucciano Biddy	member	0895592873	L. Biddy
GIFT ENASIYO	member	-	GIFT
Mark Fama	member	-	Mark
Kamangira Chagunda	member	-	Kamangira
Mercy Keres	member	-	M.K.
Betina Beyasi	member	-	Betina
Estry Fomber	member	-	Estry
Malpher Kampundi	member	-	Malpher
Elesina white	member	-	Elesina
Harry beyasi	member	-	Harry beyasi
Samalani beyasi	member	-	Samalani
Agnes Zuze	member	-	Agnes
Lomeson Bonifacio	member	0884204584	L. Bonifacio
Magret Sheketeni	member	-	Magret
Mark Nellio	member	0881916090	Mark
Alan Welloge	member	0996641650	Alan

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: SUPUNI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
PHILIMONI JOJI			P. Joji
SAMUEL SHAWA			S. Shawa
MOSE SEMU			M. Semu
SITELIA SEMU			S. Semu
AIDA SUPUNI		099 0884000830	A. SUPUNI
STINIVI TCHAMPIN		0991549857	ST. TCHAMPIN
NAISON TIYESELE			N. TIYESELE
KUTE NAMACHA			K. Namacha
DATUKEN FAKOSI			D. Fakosi
EMEAT JOMBO			E. Jombo
JOAN MAKOSI			J. M.
DFUTEM CHAINNA			D. Chainna
NAISON TIYESELE			Naison
OSASON NGULUME			O. Ngulume
BEN FANT BANKAPA			B. Bankapa
SHADRET MOZEN			S. MOZEN
MOZANI GOND			M.S

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: Supuni

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
SISLIA KANDIYERA	NBANYOZA	=	[Signature]
ZEE HARUENABA	NBANYOZA	=	[Signature]
FAGRES NYALOMISO	NBANYOZA	=	[Signature]
BONFESI CHIGONA	NIDAGONGRA	=	[Signature]
CHAROSI NBANYOZA	NBANYOZA	=	[Signature]
STAMORE SEMVA	RONERECK	=	[Signature]
DENZA MPINGA	NBANYOZA	0997401848	D.N.S
STELIA WIRISON	NIDAGONGRA	SK-	S.N.
AGINESI MOSES	NBANYOZA		A. MOSES
ALIENA BOKOSI	NIDAGONGRA	=	A.B.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PLACE OF THE MEETING: SUPUNI

DATE OF THE MEETING: 18.09.18

Name	Position/Occupation	Phone number	Signature
Rose Lewis			R.L.
Lester Supuni	G.V.H	0999942702	[Signature]
Master ASUKANI	G.V.H	0996001567	[Signature]
Layiton; Chonzi	G.V.H	0993863496	L. Chonzi

Annex 4A: Cut-off-date communique (English version)



Government of the Republic of Malawi

SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM -1 (SVTP-1) RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PHASE 1: PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN CANALS FROM INTAKE TO LENGWE NATIONAL PARK UNDER THE SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

**TO: ALL PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS), ALL GROUP VILLAGE HEADMEN AND
VILLAGE HEADMEN AND ALL COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHERE THE IRRIGATION CANAL IS
PASSING THROUGH**

NOTICE OF THE CUT-OFF DATE OF 15th JULY 2018, FOR LAND AND PROPERTY SURVEYS FOR LAND ACQUISITION

The Government of the Republic of Malawi intends to develop irrigated agriculture in the Shire Valley (on the west (right) bank of the Shire River) within the districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje. The project is under the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP) and will be implemented with financial support from the World Bank (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Government of Malawi and the Global Fund for Environment (GEF).

The SVTP will develop 43,370 hectares (ha) of land and will be implemented in three phases. The first phase will cover 22,280 ha of irrigable land and will be supplied with water by Main Canal 1 which is from the Intake to Chainage 33.7km (Supuni Village); Main Canal 2, which is from Chainage 33.7 to Lengwe National Park (18.4km) and Main Canal 3 of 10.6km long which branches at Supuni Village going towards Nchalo estate. The first phase will also include construction of other structures and access roads. It will enable irrigation under gravity water supply system.

This **communique** serves as a notice to all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs), local leaders, all community members and the general public that the last day for affected land and property surveys for the project will be on Sunday **15th July 2018**

All those with any land related queries, or anomalies are encouraged to meet with the project team members who will be on sight in the affected villages to finalise the survey between **4th to 6th July 2018**.

Please note that after the **Cut Off Date of 15th July 2018**, no permanent developments or improvements will be allowed within the demarcated area and way leave. Any new property constructed within the demarcated and surveyed area after **15th July 2018** will not be compensated for Land Acquisition for the SVTP Project. For more information, /queries please contact the following:

Mr. James Chikhungu: 0999 284 915 or 0884 355 925

Mr. Benson Sumani: 0991 316 790 or 0883 618 090

Chikwawa District irrigation office Mr Stewart Chibwana: 0888692733

Annex 4B: Cut-off-date communique (Chichewa version)



Government of the Republic of Malawi SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM -1 (SVTP-1)

NDONDOMEKO YA CHIPEPESO MU GAWO LOYAMBA (PHASE 1) LOMANGA NGALANDE YAMADZI YA MM'THIRIRA KUCHOKERA KU KAPICHIRA KUFIKA KU LENGWE NATIONAL PARK MU CHITUKUKO (PULOJEKITI) CHA SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

KWA ONSE OKHUDZIDWA, MA GULUPU, MAFUMU A M'MUDZI NDI ANTHU ONSE AMENE M'MALO MWAWO MUDZADUTSE NGALANDE YAM'THIRIRAYI

CHIDZIWITSO CHA TSIKU LOMALIZA KUYEZA MALO (15th JULY 2018), AMENE CHIPEPESO CHIYENERA KUPEREKEDWA

Boma la Malawi likufuna kubweretsa chitukuko cha ulimi wam'thirira ku chigwa cha mtsinje wa Shire (kumadzulo m'mbali mwa m'tsinjewu) m'maboma a Chikwawa and Nsanje. Chitukukochi akubwretsa ndi a Shire Valley Transformation Programme, ndi chithandizo cha chuma chochokera ku banki yadziko lonse lapansi (World Bank); Bank ya Chitukuko mu Africa (African Development Bank), Boma la Malawi ndi Bungwe la dziko la pansi la za Chilengedwe (Global Fund for Environment, GEF).

Chitukuko cha m'mthirirachi chidzafuna malo okwana mahekitala (hectares) 43,370 ndipo chagawidwa pawiri. Gawo loyamba ndi mahekitala 22,280, a ngalande nyaikulu yotalika ma kilomita 33.7; ndinso ngalande ziwiri zochepera zokwana makilomita 18.4 ndi 10.6. Mu gawo loyambali mudzakhalanso zomanga zina ndi miseu. Madzi a m'mthirira amenewa adzidzayenda okha osati kupopedwa.

Chidziwitsochi ndi cha onse amene malo awo adzatengedwe, mafumu, anthu onse amene malo awo ali pafupi ndi malo amene anayezedwa ndi anthu onse. Nonse mukudziwitsidwa kuti tsiku lomaliza kuyeza malo ndi **15 July 2018**.

Onse amene ali ndi mafunso akuuzidwa kuti aonane ndi amene akhala akuyeza malo. Anthu amenewa adzabwera m'midzi yokhudzidwa, kudzamaliza ndondomeko yoyeza malo pa **4th July 2018 kufikira pa 6th July 2018**.

Chonde dziwani kuti tsiku **lomaliza limeneli la 15 July 2018 likadutsa**, munthu aliyense womanga chirichonse m'malo oyezedwawa sadzalandira chipepeso chiri chonse. Chirichonse chimene chidzamangidwe m'malo oyezedwawa tsiku la **15 July 2018** litadutsa sichololedwa pa ndondomeko wa chipepeso pa pulojekitiyi. Ngati pali funso lililonse funsani kwa anthu awa:

Mr. James Chikhungu: 0999 284 915 or 0884 355 925

Mr. Benson Sumani: 0991 316 790 or 0883 618 090

Chikwawa District irrigation office Mr Stewart Chibwana: 0888692733

Annex 5: Grievance redress mechanism checklist

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is a set of structures, procedures and processes by which complaints, queries or clarifications about the project are responded to, problems that arise out of implementation are resolved and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. It's a formalized way to receive, assess, and resolve stakeholder complaints in order to improve project outcomes. The GRM provides government counterparts and project teams insights into whether social risk mitigation measures are working, and when and what kind of remedial actions are necessary.

The task team should consider the following to develop adequate GRMs:

1. Discuss the GRM with counterparts during project preparation.
2. Include the GRM in project consultations to identify target groups' preferred uptake channels.
3. The project GRM should be referenced in all relevant safeguard documents.
4. The project GRM must be accessible, expeditious, and effective.
5. The GRM should help resolve issues and concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation and problem solving
6. The GRM must have a clear timeline for each milestone (e.g. filing the complaint, getting a hearing, receiving a response/judgement, filing an appeal, receiving a response/judgement on the appeal)
7. The GRM should be included in the project budget
8. Costs at the various levels of the GRM implementation must be included/ itemized
9. Determine parts of the GRM that need to be included in the procurement plan (e.g. call centre, cell phones, hotline, internet, email etc.)
10. The project GRM must have defined and functional processes to receive and register grievances
11. The GRM processes must be detailed in the Project Operation Manual Uptake channels, timeframe for resolution, closing the feedback loop, assistance provided to excluded and marginalized groups to file a complaint, etc.

Building Blocks of GRMs

1. **Six Principles:** Fairness; objectiveness and independence; simplicity and accessibility; responsiveness and efficiency; speed and proportionality; and participation and social inclusion
2. **People:** Informed beneficiaries on the GRM procedures and dedicated GRM personnel; continuous training and learning
3. **Analysis:** Regularly review and act upon grievances data, trends and systemic issues

12. The roles and responsibilities must be clearly defined for the formal or informal institutions involved in the GRM processes.
13. Stakeholders (not only beneficiaries or PAP) must be aware of the GRM procedures in place. These procedures must be accessible in terms of location and language.
14. The project GRM should be clear in terms of acknowledge, assessing and resolving issues/concerns.
15. Roles and responsibilities for GRM processes should be clearly defined within the PIU.
16. Proposed responses should be communicated to complainants and the PIU or client should first seek agreement on the response.
17. Responses to complainants should documented.
18. Resolution should be implemented and follow up actions must be taken, to ensure effective closure of the grievance.
19. A process for handling confidential complaints should be include in the GRM, to protect complainants from retaliation (e.g. corruption, GBV/SEA cases).
20. The PIU should be regularly reporting on the GRM status, grievances received and resolved.
21. The report should include the typology of grievances. These should be Individual, specific and project implementation related.
22. The report should cover grievances received, resolved and communicated to the complainant.
23. The grievances are to be received at the local, regional or national level (wherever applicable)
24. Unresolved grievances should be documented, checked and monitored.
25. Recurring cases, increasingly frequent or escalating grievances should be flagged given priority

Common Characteristics of Effective GRMs	
4.	Multiple grievance uptake locations
5.	Multiple channels for receiving grievances
6.	Clear processing guidelines (including reviewing procedures and monitoring systems)
7.	Effective and timely grievance response system to inform complainants of the action taken

Annex 6: Grievance Reporting Form

Grievance Record			
Grievance Number:	Date Submitted:	Target Date for Resolution:	
Name:			
Address and Contact Details:			
Grievance Received By:			
Name of Grievance Officer:			
Description of Grievance:			
Assessment of Grievance Significance Level:		Signature and Role:	
Actions to Resolve Grievance			
Delegation to:			
Action	Who	When	Completed Y/N/Date
Response/Resolution:			
Strategy to Communicate Response:			
Sign-Off:			
Date:			
Conclusion			
Is complainant satisfied?	Y/N	Comments from Grievance Officer:	
Complainant comments regarding resolution:			
Grievance Closed?	Y/N	Grievance Resubmitted?	Y/N
Signature and Role:		Date:	
Date:		New Grievance Number:	

Annex 7: Example Grievance Log

Section 1 - Details						
Grievance record number	Date communicated	Time communicated	Name of complainant if not anonymous	Contact number of the complainant	Address of complainant	Name of staff member that received the complaint

Section 2 - Grievance Raised		Section 3 - Reporting and Acknowledgement			
Grievance subject (egg land acquisition, employment, health)	Description of issue/complaint	Communication channel used (e.g. face to face, telephone, email etc)	Has the issue been documented in a grievance record form? (Y/N)	Has an acknowledgement been submitted to the complainant with a redress date? (Y/N) if so what date?	Name of staff member that submitted the acknowledgement to the complainant

Section 4 - Grievance Management			Section 5 - Corrective Actions/Resolution								
Has the complaint been re-assigned to a different person/department?	Name of staff member managing the complaint	Expected resolution date	Description of resolution	Has the resolution been communicated to the complainant?	Method of communication to the complainant	Date resolution communicated to the complainant	Is the complainant satisfied with the resolution? (Y/N)	If not, what additional action is being taken?	Name of staff member assigned	Revised resolution, if applicable	Grievance status (not started/pending/resolved)

Annex 8: Compensation rates

Estimated replacement costs for permanent and semi-permanent structures

	NEW RATE/SQ.M. (MK)
MAIN BUILDING	
Type A - mud_wattle	12,000.00
Type B - Sundried brick -Grass thatched-Mud mortar/floor	18,000.00
Type C - Burnt brick -grass thatched- Mud mortar/floor	21,600.00
Type D - Sundried-Corrugated iron sheets-mud mortar/floor	26,400.00
Type E - Burnt brick- Corrugated Iron sheets- mud mortar/floor	36,000.00
Type F - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets	48,000.00
Type G - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets- Cement Plastered	57,600.00
Type H - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets- Cement Plastered- Painted	66,000.00
KITCHEN	
Reed/grass	3,600.00
Mud/ wattle	4,800.00
sun brick/ grass	7,800.00
Brick/ grass	9,600.00
Brick/ iron sheet	12,000.00
BATH SHELTER	
Reed/grass	2,400.00
sun brick	6,000.00
burnt brick	7,200.00
Brick/ iron sheet	9,600.00
CHICKEN PEN	
pole + barbed wire	3,600.00

	Brick/ grass	7,200.00
GRANARY		
	bamboo and grass thatched	4,800.00
PIGEONRY		
	bamboo and grass thatched	3,600.00
FENCE		
	Reed	3,000.00
	brick	30,000.00
LATRINE		
	Reed/Grass	8,400.00
	sun brick/ grass	12,000.00
	Burnt/ brick	18,000.00
	Brick/ iron sheet	24,000.00
KRAAL		
	pole	3,600.00
	Reed	3,000.00
	Trunks	5,400.00
	bricks	7,200.00
PIGSTY		
	Trunks	3,600.00
	sun brick/ grass	5,400.00

FRUIT TREES									
Fruit and nut trees	Number of Trees	Year to start bearing	Spacing (m)	Average yield (kg/tree/year)	Average Market Price/Kg	Expected Productive Life Span	Estimated loss	Average Establishment Cost/tree	Final Value

		after planting							
Apple	1	3	9	8	900	30	21,600.00	14,294.32	35,894.32
Avocado pear	1	5	81	30	300	30	45,000.00	12,890.36	57,890.36
Banana	1	2	36	20	1000	1	40,000.00	14,294.32	54,294.32
Cashew nuts	1	6	100	15	500	30	45,000.00	15,517.21	60,517.21
Citrus (orange, tangerine & lemon)	1	4		15	120	30	7,200.00	4,516.05	11,716.05
Grape vines	1	3	42.25	30	500	30	45,000.00	15,517.21	60,517.21
Guava	1	4	36	10	200	30	8,000.00	15,517.21	23,517.21
Loquat	1	3	9	20	150	30	9,000.00	4,516.05	13,516.05
Macadamia	1	6		20	250	30	30,000.00	10,708.87	40,708.87
Mango (Boloma)	1	5	7	15	120	30	9,000.00	2,923.27	11,923.27
Mango	1	4		15	120	30	7,200.00	2,923.27	10,123.27
Masuku	1	4		15	100	30	6,000.00	14,294.32	20,294.32
Pawpaw	1	3	9	10	500	10	15,000.00	10,708.87	25,708.87
Peach	1	3	9	10	200	30	6,000.00	10,619.99	16,619.99
Pineapple	1	2		4.5	500	1	4,500.00	500	5,000.00
Plum	1	3	9	5	200	30	3,000.00	10,397.76	13,397.76
Quince	1	5		150	40	10	30,000.00	10,397.76	40,397.76
Sugarcane	1	1		1	100	1	100.00	1,000.00	1,100.00

RATES FOR INDIGENOUS AND EXOTIC TREES (Forestry Gazette, 2010)				
1. INDIGENOUS TREES				
			RATES AS PER FORESTRY GAZETTEE OF 2010	
	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Price per cubic metre	
			K	t

Class I	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Mbawa, Muwawa, Bulamwiko	15,000	
	<i>Entandrophagma excelsum</i>	Mukarikari, Mululu	15,000	0
	<i>Adima microcephala</i>	Mwenya, Chonya, Mwina, Mungwina, Mung`ona, Mgwenya, Mluona	15,000	0
	<i>Chlorofhora excelsa</i>	Ngunda, Mvule	15,000	0
	<i>Combretum imberbe</i>	Msimbiti	15,000	0
	<i>Tricilia enetica</i>	Mzikidzi, Msynguti	15,000	0
	<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Tsanya, Sanya, Ntsano, Mopani,, Mpani	15,000	0
	<i>Dalbergia melanxylon</i>	Pingo, Kasalusalu, Nanyula, Kasarusaru	15,000	0
	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	Mlombwa, Mtumbati, Mtumbali, Mbira, Nawazi	15,000	0
	<i>Pericopsis angelensis</i>	Muwanga, Mubanga, Mabanga, Mwanga	15,000	0
Class II	<i>Ocotea usambarensis</i>	Bokoto	8,000	0
	<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Mvivi	8,000	0
	<i>Entandrophagram caudatum</i>	Nayalai, Naplalali, Gundang`oma	8,000	0
	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	Mzaza, Katole, Mchima, Msuwi, Mtibolo, Mnyembebe	8,000	0
	<i>Burttavya nyasica</i>	Mbule	8,000	0
	<i>Albizia gummifera</i>	Mtangatanga, Bua, Chikwani, Chicololo, Mpepe, Msenjere, Mkalankhanga, Skapya	8,000	0
	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Mkongomwa, Msambamfumu, Mpapa, Ipapa, Mpapadende, Msokosa, Chikunda, Mnangaliondo, Mkogwa	8,000	0
	<i>Newtonia buchannii</i>	Mkweranyani	8,000	0
	<i>Podocarpus species</i>	Nanjula, Mwenye, Mkachi, Mkanguni, Mkute	8,000	0
	<i>Burkea africana</i>	Mkalati, Kalinguti, Kawidzi, Kawidzu, Kapanga	8,000	0

	<i>Bombax stollzii</i>	Mtojeranga, Thonjemanga	8,000	0
	<i>Swartzia madagascarensis</i>	Chinyenye, Kampango	8,000	0
Classe III	<i>Chrysophyllum</i> species	Mutu, Chifira, Mufu, Njundo, Njale, Namazuwa, Mlombeya	8,000	0
	<i>Sterculia specias</i>	Msetanyani, Njale, Mgoza, Mucheska, Mpepe, Chitondo, Muyamba	8,000	0
	<i>Diospyros mesopiliforms</i>	Msumwa, Mchenje, Mchena, Njelenje	8,000	0
	<i>Dialiopsis africana</i>	Mtalala, Mlimbauta, Masakala, Mtutumuko, Chiwangalanya	8,000	0
	<i>Faurea species</i>	Musese, Chinsese, Chiere	8,000	0
	<i>Mitragyna rubrostipulata</i>	Mufwafwada	8,000	0
	<i>Cordyla africa</i>	Mtondo	8,000	0
	<i>Polyscias fulva</i>	Mpembati, Mukwajo, Mwaja, Mwaza	8,000	0
	<i>Terminalia, sericea</i>	Naphini, Mpululu, Njoyi, Nalinsi, Gonondo	8,000	0
	<i>Facolhoa larifolia</i>	Ndopa, Mlunganya Muuse	8,000	0
	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Mpasa, Msopa, Mlewezi, Mwisya, Chisopa, Msongamiso	8,000	0
	<i>mitragyna rubrostipulata</i>	Mkwerete, Mkhwale, Mthethe, Chingogolo	8,000	0
	<i>Acacia Polycantha</i>	Mgobe	8,000	0
	<i>Rauvolfia caffra</i>	Mwembi, Mvumbamvula, Nanyungu, Muimbi, Munyezani, Nyesani	8,000	0
Classe IV	<i>Parkia filicoida</i>	Mkundi, Musyepwa, Mgundi	8,000	0
	<i>Xymalos nomospora</i>	Mulaka, Mpelekeso, Mpekeso, Nakaswaga, Chikakalaka	8,000	0
	<i>Fargara species</i>	Pupwe, Mkurungu, Mlunguchulu	8,000	0
	<i>Vitex doniana</i>	Mpindimbi, Mfuru, Msimpysa, Mpyambya, Mpsyimpsya	8,000	0

Classe V	All other non-planted species		8,000	0
Classe VI	Widdringtonia cupressoides	Mkungudza, Mulanje Cedar	20,000	0
	Juniperus procera	Changalume	20,000	0
2.EXOTIC TREES				
	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Price per cubic metre	
			K	t
	Cypress species	Mkungudza	10,000	0
	Eucalyptus species	Bulugamu	10,000	0
	Gmelina arborea	Malayina	10,000	0
	Pinus species	Payini	10,000	0
3.POLES				
	Species	Butt diameter over bark	Price per cubic metre	
		(in centimetres)	K	t
	Eucalyptus and other exotic species not specified elsewhere in this Schedule	Less than 6	80	0
		6 but less than 8	100	0
		8 but less than 10	160	0
		10 but less than 12	200	0
		12 but less than 14	240	0
		14 but less than 16	300	0
		16 but less than 18	320	0
		18 but less than 20	340	0
			by volume	
	Indigenous species	Less than 6	100	0

		6 but less than 8	160	0
		8 but less than 10	200	0
		10 but less than 12	240	0
		12 but less than 14	320	0
		14 but less than 16	340	0
		16 but less than 18	360	0
		18 but less than 20	380	0
		20 and over	by volume	
4.FUELWOOD			Price per cubic metre	
	type		K	t
	Exotic fuelwood, cut and stacked by purchaser	(a) domestic use	700	0
		(b) industrial use	1,000	0
	indigenous fuelwood, cut and stacked by purchaser	(a) domestic use	700	0
		(b) industrial use	2,500	0
	Exotic fuelwood, per headload		20	0
	Indigenous fuelwood, per headload		150	
	Indigenous fuelwood, per bicycle load		200	
5. BAMBOO				
		Butt diameter (in centimetres)	Price per bamboo	
			K	t
		Less than 5	10	0
		5 but less than 10	30	0
		10 and over	50	0

6. PALMS				
	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Price per cubic metre	
			K	t
	Phoenix reclinata	Kanjedza, Kanchinga, Kanjesa	3,000	0
	Hyphanena crinata	Mgwalangwa, Makoma	3,000	0
	Borassus aethiopium	Mvumo, Makoma	3,000	0
7. PLANTS				
	Type		Price per cubic metre	
			K	t
	Wild Cycadas and succulents		3,000	0

Annex 9: Canal Road Crossing Table and Map

Village Name	Location of Road/Canal Crossing	Road Type	Is Canal Causing Village Split	Is Canal Causing Village enclosure	Crossing Numbering
Maganga GVH	North of Maganga GVH	Foot Path	Yes	No	1
Maganga GVH	North-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	2
Maganga GVH	North-Central part of Village	District Road	Yes	Yes	3
Bwalo GVH	Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	4
Misengu GVH	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	5
GVH Njereza	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	6
Mwalija Village	West-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	7
Ling'awa 1	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	8
Ling'awa	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	9
Mbenderana 1	West-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	10
GVH Chikhambi	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	11
GVH Chikhambi	West-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	12
GVH Fombe	North-Central part of Village	District Road	Yes	Yes	13
GVH Fombe	South-Central part of Village	Secondary Road	Yes	Yes	14
GVH Fombe	Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	15
S. GVH Supuni (LNP*)	North-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	16
S. GVH Supuni (LNP*)	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	17
S. GVH Supuni (LNP*)	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	18
S. GVH Supuni (LNP*)	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	19
Boarder between S. GVH Supuni (LNP) and GVH Thuboyi	Boarder between S. GVH Supuni (LNP) and GVH Thuboyi	Foot Path	Yes	No	20
GVH Thuboyi (LNP*)	West-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	21
Mkanyoza GVH (LNP*)	West-Central part of Village	District Road	Yes	No	22
Mkanyoza Village (LNP*)	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	Yes	23
Mkanyoza Village (LNP*)	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	24
Mkanyoza Village (LNP*)	South-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	25
GVH Mvula (LNP*)	North-Central part of Village	District Road	Yes	Yes	26
S.GVH Mologeni "(IE**)"	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	27
S.GVH Mologeni "(IE**)"	South-Western part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	28
GVH Zyuda	Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	29
GVH Jailos (IE**)	North-West part of Village	District Road	Yes	No	30
GVH Jailos (IE**)	Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	31
GVH Tomali (IE**)	West-Central part of Village	District Road	Yes	No	32
GVH Mphampha	East-Central part of Village	Foot Path	Yes	No	33

* LNP (Lengwe National Park), toward the South West of Map
 ** IE (Illovo Estate), toward the South East of Map

