

SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM

SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM - I

PROCESS FRAMEWORK

June 14 2017

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Process Framework has been prepared with the support and consultation of workers and communities in the Lower Shire River Valley where the proposed project activities will be implemented; in the districts of Chikhwawa and Nsanje.

Officials consulted during the preparation of this Process Framework included Directors of Planning and Development, District Forestry Officers, the Division Manager responsible for Majete Wildlife Reserve, Lengwe National Park, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, Matandwe Forest Reserve, Environmental District Officers, Chiefs and local communities. Also consulted were Technical Advisors to the Government of Malawi particularly responsible for Biodiversity and Protected Areas and Comanagement.

In addition, a number of senior officers in the, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Environmental Affairs Department, Department of Land Resources Conservation, Department of Forestry, Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Fisheries, and other key line ministries such as the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development were also consulted.

At local level, extensive consultations with local communities were undertaken as part of the design of the ongoing Shire River Basin Management Program (SRBMP). The implementation of the SRBMP then provided funding and technical support for an extensive program of field level consultations in and around Lengwe, Majete, Elephant Marshes. These are detailed in the community investment strategies for Lengwe National Park and Elephant Marsh and a detailed livelihoods analysis prepared for the Elephant marsh.¹This included support for the establishment of a network of upto 51 Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in and around the Elephant Marsh, and a network of 28 CBOs around and adjacent to Old and New Lengwe National Park and Majete Wildlife Reserve. The SRBMP provided a range of funding and livelihood support inputs to these CBOs in support of natural resources management strategies under implementation at these sites. The CBOs (including Zone Committees and Association Trusts) provide a mechanism for linking conservation area management authorities to local communities – at the village level, and provide an important mechanism for future participatory planning at local level.

At Matandwe Forest Reserve, the participatory forest co-management plan, implementation of which is a focus of forest support under this program, was developed initially by Department of Forestry, with support from the EC-funded Improved Forest Management and Sustainable Livelihood Program (IFMSLP). The plan is based on extensive consultations with traditional authorities at Group Village and Village level (see section on Community Engagements).

¹ See (i) GoM (2015). Community Investment Strategy Lengwe National Park. June 2015 and (ii) Climate resilient livelihoods and sustainable natural resource management in the Elephant marsh, Malawi. Sub study 1: Livelihoods study

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DC	District Council
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
DoF	Department of Forestry
DEC	District Executive Committee
EAD	Environmental Affairs Department
EDO	Environmental District Officer
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment
EMA	Environment Management Act
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoM	Government of Malawi
GWP	Global Wildlife Program
IDA	International Development Agency
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IFRM	Integrated Flood Risk Management Plan
IFMSLP	Improved Forest Management and Sustainable Livelihoods Program
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracker Tool
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLP	National Land Policy
OP	Operational Policy
PDO	Project Development Objective
PPA	Project Preparation Advance
PF	Process Framework
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SRB	Shire River Basin
SRBMP	Shire River Basin Management Project
SVIP	Shire Valley Irrigation Project
SVTP	Shire Valley Transformation Program
VNRMC	Village Natural Resources Management Committee
WWEC	Water, Waste and Environment Consultants

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of the Republic of Malawi has received a Project Preparation Advance (PPA), on the proceeds of a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank, to finance the preparation of the Shire Valley Transformation Program - I (SVTP-I) as first project of the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP). The World Bank plans to assist the Government of Malawi with the financing of this Project, as part of a series of three projects, the first phase of which will have a duration of 6 years).

The Program Development Objective (PDO) for the longer-term Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP) would be to improve the management and utilization of natural resources in a sustainable way to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization for targeted households in the Shire Valley. The SVTP-I PDO is to provide access to reliable gravity fed irrigation and drainage services, secure land tenure for smallholder farmers, and strengthen management of wetlands and protected areas (Figure 1) in the Shire Valley.

The SVTP is a 14-year program (2018-2032) structured around three coordinated pillars: (i) Providing reliable, professionally managed and sustainably financed irrigation service to a large number of irrigators in a phased construction of the Shire Valley Irrigation Project scheme and providing multiple services including water supply; (ii) Support farmer organization within a comprehensive land use plan; supporting land tenure strengthening and consolidation; as well as natural resources management; and (iii) Establishment of smallholder owned commercial farm enterprises transitioning into commercial agriculture from subsistence farming and integrating them into commercial value chains. These pillars all contribute to the overarching goals of the program, and build on each other in a phased approach. This programmatic approach, supported by the Bank and other development partners through a Series-of-Projects reflects: a) the size and complexity of the scheme and the time needed to develop irrigated and supporting infrastructure that would in turn allow for agricultural transformation; b) high overall development costs that require the development of the program in phases; and c) the recognition that investment requirements evolve during program lifetime with an initial focus on infrastructure and a gradual shift to agricultural production, value addition and investment support. The programmatic approach allows flexibility not only for catalytic investments in infrastructure early on in the program, but also for modifications in downstream agricultural development and the second phase of scheme development as agricultural and water challenges are progressively managed.

This project is the first of three sequential but partially overlapping phases (with different financiers entering at different times and in parallel financing arrangements). In general terms, SVTP-I initiates the process on all pillars with a major focus on irrigation service provision to the SVIP-I area, land tenure, farmer organization and natural resource management as these precede any downstream development. While not investing heavily yet in areas of agricultural commercialization and investment promotion, it incorporates the vision and principles of agricultural modernization and commercialization and prepares for downstream investments under SVTP-II, which shifts investment focus to agricultural investment, private sector and value chain support. Finally, SVTP-III is the massive scale up phase of investments to the SVIP-II area.

A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities (this is governed by World Bank OP 4.12). Specifically, the process framework describes participatory

processes by which the following activities will be accomplished: (a) Project components will be prepared and implemented; (b) Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined; (c) Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them; (d) Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.

The activities under sub-component 2.2 related to Natural Resources Management include activities to improve management of conservation areas and specifically protected areas. These activities may trigger involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, potentially resulting in adverse impacts on livelihoods of the affected persons. Project activities under this sub-component might require restricting access to natural resources within the designated National Parks, Wildlife and Forest Reserves, and the Elephant Marsh. The activities might also involve the temporary or permanent prohibition of affected persons to enter these areas.

Design of sub-component 2.2 was informed by an extensive program of consultations undertaken with the support of the SRBMP between 2013 and 2016. This included detailed consultations and analysis of livelihoods in the Elephant marsh over a 2-year period involving consultations with the 9 villages in an around the marsh and with 9 Group Village Heads. Around Lengwe/Majete and extensive program of consultations took place with 29 villages around the Park. Results from this work are summarized in the Community Investment Strategy for Lengwe National Park². This process was complemented by the establishment of a consultation and engagement structure (see below) which links village-based CBOs to zone committees to the wildlife association at Park level. The development of the forest co-management plan for Matandwe Forest Reserve is based on extensive consultations and engagement, supported first by IFSLMP and subsequently, during the 2013 to 2016 period, by SRBMP. Consultation outcomes from these exercises resulted in the identification of proposed resource management interventions (summarized in section 3) and a wide range of income generating activities for which communities sought the support of Park authorities.

In line with OP 4.12, the objective of the Process Framework (PF) is to ensure meaningful participation of any Project Affected Persons (PAPs), as a consequence of project-induced involuntary restriction of access to legally designated protected areas. This restriction could adversely affect the livelihoods of the PAPs.

The principle behind preparation of this PF is to ensure that PAPs affected by the project do not become worse off as a result of the project, but rather are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods, in a manner that maintains the environmental and social sustainability of the protected areas.

The PF is designed to guide the determination of project affected persons from involuntary restriction of access to legally designated protected areas and the Elephant Marsh. It will provide guidance in ensuring that project affected persons benefit from the natural resources found in these protected areas and that adequate resources are provided for alternative livelihoods. The potential impacts to be generated by (continued or increased) restriction of access to legally designated protected areas and gazettement of the Elephant Marsh, as identified during consultations with CBOs, Group Village Heads, Village Heads and other local stakeholders include:

The Positive Impacts:

² GoM (2015) *Community Investment Strategy Lengwe National Park*. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. June 2015.

- Increased Nature-based tourism to protected areas which will benefit park management but also local communities (e.g. guides, community lodges);
- Improvement in Sustainable Livelihoods in communities surrounding protected areas;
- Increase in animal numbers inside the protected areas due to improved law enforcement;
- Reduced human and wildlife conflicts especially for Lengwe NP and Elephant Marsh where buffalo and hippo have been in regular conflict with local communities around the protected area;
- Reduced crop damage by wildlife such as elephants, buffalos, baboons, and hippos outside the protected areas;
- Participatory and sustainable natural resources management through community initiatives such as community policing (e.g. reporting any community members that engage in illegal activities such as wildlife poaching or encroachment);
- Communities may also assist park management by reporting to them if any section of the security fence (Majete WR, Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR) is broken so that repairs can be effected quickly before wild animals come to destroy their crops and also threaten the lives of community members;
- Community investments such as community fisheries, conservation agriculture, IGAs, fuel efficient stoves, solar lighting, savings and loans schemes etc;
- Social accountability on the part of communities due to improved and sustainable availability of natural resources bamboos, reeds, thatch within the controlled/protected areas;
- Savings and Loans schemes to the local communities (especially in relation to comanagement).

The Negative Impacts:

- Restricted Use of Natural Resources from protected areas for domestic use and associated losses of income;
- Conflicts between communities adjacent to National Parks or Forest Reserves and the authorities of the protected area;
- Reduced income from illegal use of natural resources from the protected areas;
- Potential Human-Wildlife Conflicts as a result of increased wildlife populations in the protected areas.

As a safeguard document, the PF (supported by RPF) will be useful to several stakeholders who will be involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of the proposed project activities. Some of the key users of this PF are:

- Funding agencies/donors for the SVTP;
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife;
- Department of Forestry;
- Participating sectors in the implementation of the SVTP;
- Politicians and local traditional leaders;

- Senior central government officials responsible for policymaking and project planning;
- Central government officials responsible for resettlement planning and management; and
- Engineers and contractors to be involved in implementation of the project activities.

The PF recommends that the proposals made herein (and those made in the RPF) must be implemented adequately to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project activities; and to enhance the positive attributes. It is also recommended that the SVTP and District Councils ensure that income levels and standards of living for the affected persons should be restored through provision of alternative income generating activities.

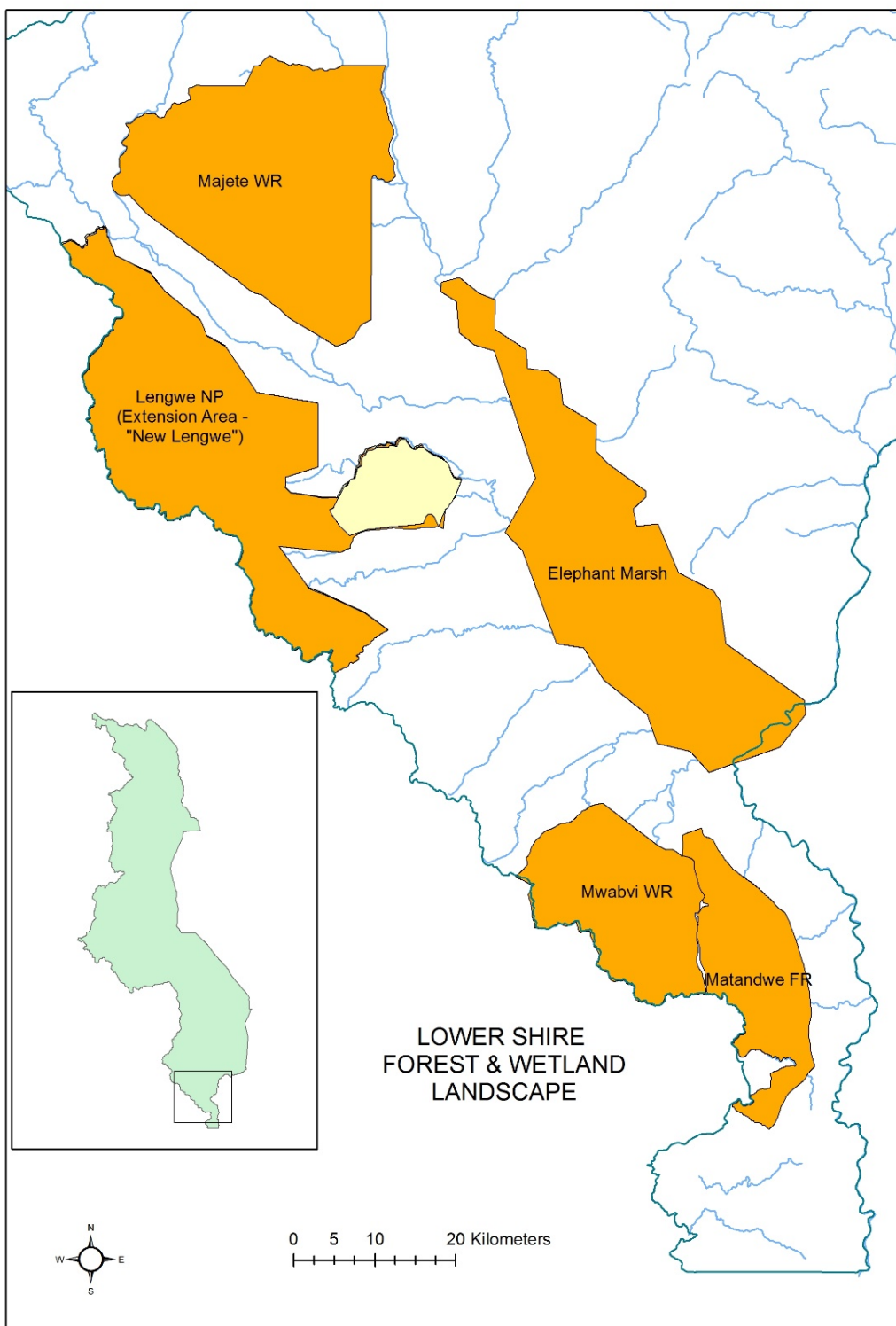


Figure 1. Map depicting the focal protected area sites that will be supported with GEF -6 funding.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Description*

The SVTP is a 14-year program (2018-2032) structured around three coordinated pillars: (i) Providing reliable, professionally managed and sustainably financed irrigation service to a large number of irrigators in a phased construction of the Shire Valley Irrigation Project scheme and providing multiple services including water supply; (ii) Support farmer organization within a comprehensive land use plan; supporting land tenure strengthening and consolidation; as well as natural resources management; and (iii) Establishment of smallholder owned commercial farm enterprises transitioning into commercial agriculture from subsistence farming and integrating them into commercial value chains. These pillars all contribute to the overarching goals of the program, and build on each other in a phased approach. This programmatic approach, supported by the Bank and other development partners through a Series-of-Projects reflects: a) the size and complexity of the scheme and the time needed to develop irrigated and supporting infrastructure that would in turn allow for agricultural transformation; b) high overall development costs that require the development of the program in phases; and c) the recognition that investment requirements evolve during program lifetime with an initial focus on infrastructure and a gradual shift to agricultural production, value addition and investment support. The programmatic approach allows flexibility not only for catalytic investments in infrastructure early on in the program, but also for modifications in downstream agricultural development and the second phase of scheme development as agricultural and water challenges are progressively managed.

This project is the first of three sequential but partially overlapping phases (with different financiers entering at different times and in parallel financing arrangements). In general terms, SVTP-I initiates the process on all pillars with a major focus on irrigation service provision to the SVIP-I area, land tenure, farmer organization and natural resource management as these precede any downstream development. While not investing heavily yet in areas of agricultural commercialization and investment promotion, it incorporates the vision and principles of agricultural modernization and commercialization and prepares for downstream investments under SVTP-II, which shifts investment focus to agricultural investment, private sector and value chain support. Finally, SVTP-III is the massive scale up phase of investments to the SVIP-II area.

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 and improved natural resource management at the landscape level. The indicative objectives for the second and third phases would be to increase agricultural productivity in targeted smallholder-owned commercial farm enterprises; support value chain and value addition; extend area supported with irrigation and farm development; and continue and expand efforts to address land degradation and sustainable management of forests, wetlands and protected areas.

1.2 Overview of Project Components

The SVTP is organized in four components, and this process framework is specifically targeting activities on conservation areas under component 2.2:

Component 1: Irrigation Service Provision

This component will finance the works, goods and services necessary to develop irrigation and drainage infrastructure in the SVIP-I area. This includes preparation of detailed designs, construction of the physical bulk water conveyance and main distribution system, major drainage and service and access roads. Provisions will be made for SVIP-II area in terms of canal dimensions, right of way, and preparatory studies. In parallel, the component will support spatial planning in the wider project area to ensure the irrigation scheme is well integrated with other land uses and natural resources. This Component is split into two sub-components: Subcomponent 1.1 (Infrastructure Development (US\$165 million, out of which US\$119.0 million IDA)) and Subcomponent 1.2 (Support to Effective and Sustainable Irrigation Management, Operation and Maintenance (US\$2.5 million, out of which US\$2.5 million IDA)). Subcomponent 1.2 will support the establishment of a professional management, operation and maintenance system for the scheme.

Component 2: Preparing land-based investments and natural resources management support

Sub-component 2.1 will finance the works, goods and services in support of addressing security of land tenure and organizing farmers for commercial production – as a first step in developing commercially oriented agriculture. This subcomponent supports coordinated pilot implementation of the new legal framework for land administration. Subcomponent 2.2 supports natural resources management in an effort to broaden the multisectoral benefits of the program and enhance environmental sustainability as part of the transformation program. The program will invest in protected areas, the Elephant Marshes and associated activities that will support improved natural resource management and the development of a broader land use plan for the Shire Valley.

Subcomponent 2.2: Natural Resources Management

Investments at field level will focus on addressing land degradation immediately upstream of the offtake in the Kapichira sub-catchment and targeted investments at Lengwe National Park, Mwabvi and Majete Wildlife Reserves, Matandwe Forest Reserve and the Elephant Marshes Proposed Sustainable Use Wetland Reserve. These conservation areas protect watersheds in the vicinity of areas targeted for irrigation development and, in the case of the Elephant marshes, sustain important fisheries and dry season agriculture and livestock grazing. The marshes will shortly be proposed to the Ramsar Convention as a Wetland on International Importance and as Malawi's first Sustainable Use Wetland Conservation Area. At landscape and park level, this component would: (i) Invest in community-level natural resource management in areas adjacent to the above conservation and irrigation areas and in wildlife corridors, (ii) Provide targeted support to these conservation areas to strengthen conservation and community

management and encourage private sector investments (e.g. by tourism concession investors) that could boost revenues for re-investment in local community development and conservation management, (iii) Invest in establishment of the Elephant Marsh Sustainable Use Wetland Community Conservation Area, with a strong emphasis on community-based natural resources management strategies, based on the wetland management plan currently being finalized with the support of the Shire River Basin Management Program (SRBMP). The above will be complemented by investments at national level, including technical assistance, measures to enable improved use of geospatial and mapping applications, actions to address illegal logging and combat wildlife crimes; and support for trans-frontier cooperation and operations (Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Majete WR and Elephant Marsh are aligned along national borders).

Component 3: Agriculture Development and Commercialization

Financial sustainability of the SVIP irrigation investment can only be achieved through profitable agricultural production. Farms will need to be linked to Commercial Value Chains for production and sale of their produce. Development of commercial value chains will be needed to enable farmers to gain access to markets and commercial services; this is essential to enable viable commercial agriculture. The process of capacitating farmers for commercial production will begin immediately after the project is commenced so that farmers will be ready for commercial operation when the irrigation infrastructure is completed. This component will pave the way for major scale up in SVTP-II. This Component is split into two Subcomponents: 3.1 (Farmer group formation and land consolidation (US\$7.2 million, out of which US\$7.2 million IDA)) and 3.2 (Farm and Commercial Value Chain Development (US\$68.9 million, out of which US\$12.9 million IDA)).

Component 4: Project Management and Coordination

This component will finance the multiple coordination and management needs of a project of this scale and focus on the roll out of the communications strategy and manage grievance redress mechanisms, as well as day-to-day management of the project. The sub-component will finance project management structures that have been established and in place throughout project preparation. Fiduciary management will be with the Program Technical Team (PTT), and procurement and Financial Management (FM) staff have been recruited and the positions need to be maintained. The project will provide funding for professional and support staff to strengthen the Technical Team and facilitate its operations, including procurement, financial management, environmental and social safeguards specialists, as well as a diverse range of short term expertise and annual external audits. There are also provisions for workshops, meetings and training courses. This component will also finance the implementation of all safeguards measures as described in the ESIA and RPF including compensation for resettlement. The component will be supporting the resettlement and compensation mechanisms at the early stage of the canal construction by supporting GoM in identifying the people affected by the project (PAPs), formulating a Resettlement Action Plans (RAP), and support RAP implementation. Different participatory mechanisms will also be developed in order to facilitate the voluntary inclusion of PAPs in the farming blocks. During the construction of the irrigated blocks, new mechanisms of compensation will be established to contribute to household food security for those who will not be able to grow their usual rainfed crops. Specialized firms in resettlement process will be hired to support the GoM in formulating and implementing the RAP. These are detailed in the RPF.

1.3 Objectives of this Process Framework

A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities (this is governed by World Bank OP 4.12). Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished: (a) Project components will be prepared and implemented; (b) Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined; (c) Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them; (d) Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.

The objective of the Process Framework (PF) is to ensure meaningful participation of any Project Affected People (PAPs), as a consequence of project-induced involuntary restriction of access to legally designated protected areas, which could adversely affect the livelihoods of the PAPs. The principle behind preparation of PF is to ensure that PAPs affected by the project do not become worse off as a result of the project, but rather are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods in a manner that maintains the environmental and social sustainability of the protected areas.

Specific objectives of the PF include:

- (a) describe activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of natural resources in the SRB;
- (b) describe the mitigation and compensation measures; and
- (c) describe the participatory monitoring and evaluation arrangements with communities in and around the project-supported protected areas.

The PF is an extension of the RPF, due to the integrated nature of the SVTP and to ensure coordinated efforts to enhance the livelihoods of project-affected persons. The PF is meant to address issues specifically related to the restriction of access to legally designated National Parks and other protected areas, as stipulated in the National Parks and Wildlife Act 2004 (amended in 2017) and the Forestry Act 1997.

Under the National Parks and Wildlife Act (2004) section 35 (Section 108 provides for penalties revised in the National Parks and Wildlife Act Amendment 2017), undertaking the following activities the person shall be guilty of an offence either within a national park or wildlife reserves, or immediately outside protected areas:

- (a) hunts, takes, kills, injures or disturbs any wild plant or animal, or any domestic animal or cultivated plant occurring lawfully therein;
- (b) takes, destroys, damages or defaces any object of geomorphological archaeological, historical, cultural, or scientific interest, or any structure lawfully placed or constructed therein;
- (c) prepares land for cultivation, prospects for minerals or mines or attempts any of these operations;

(d) drives, conveys or introduces any wild animal into a national park or wildlife reserve;

(e) drives, conveys or introduces any domestic animal into a national park or wildlife reserve or who permits any domestic animal, of which he is for the time being in charge, to stray into a national park or wildlife reserve, shall be guilty of an offence.

The new Forestry Policy (2016)³ introduces a marked shift towards an inclusive approach to forest management and the first objective of this new policy is to promote participation of local communities and civil society in forest management. Policy priority area 1 supports community based forest management that seeks to empower local communities to conserve and manage forests. By law protected tree species or sometimes called endangered tree species, no one is allowed to cut them without permit even when found to do so outside protected areas. These restrictions are not only imposed within the Shire River Basin but throughout the country. However, with the introduction of collaborative management in national parks such as Lengwe, and forest reserves such as Matandwe, surrounding communities are allowed to freely access these protected areas, just like any other protected areas in the country, to collect such resources as firewood, thatch grass and bamboos mushrooms when in season. Matandwe Forest Reserve is under comanagement agreement with the local communities and there are many activities allowed at this site.

Free access to enter and collect such natural resources from protected areas is however; on condition that the communities get a permit to enter the protected area. Although the Wildlife policy (2004) promotes collaborative management in national parks and wildlife reserves, there are problems that are affecting this otherwise good approach:

- a) There is inadequate capacity on the part of Government officials who are only deployed in a few localised places. For example, in case of Lengwe National Park (887 sq. km), all Park officers are currently housed at the parks head quarters in the “Old Lengwe” around Tomali Trading Centre.
- b) With limited Government financial resources, communities close to park administration tend to benefit more than those far away. For example, communities around Chapananga that may need entry into Lengwe National Park to collect thatch grass must travel all the way to Lengwe Park Administration offices to get a permit for free entry into the Park, covering an approximate distance of 70 km.; compared with communities living around Tomali, who are only about a 1 or 2 km from the Park. Guidelines for collaborative management have been developed, as required by Chapter 9 subsection 9.1 (c) of the Wildlife Policy (2004).

1.4 Organisation of the Process Framework

The PF builds on the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and is organised into the following sections:

- Section 1 gives the project description, overview of project components and activities; objectives and organization of the PF (see RPF for more details);

³ Government of Malawi (2016). National Forest Policy. June 2016

- Section 2 briefly describes the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. It also describes the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design and implementation. It also provides a comparative analysis of the legal framework between Malawi and the World Bank Safeguards policies;
- Section 3 describes methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them;
- Section 4 establishes criteria on how the potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts of, assessing the significance of impacts, establishing the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary, as well as in implementing the core recommendations of the PF;
- Section 5 describes the process for resolving and managing disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures or implementation trend;
- Section 6 reviews agreements reached regarding the process to be followed with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project);
- Section 7 reviews arrangements for participatory monitoring and evaluation of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards;
- Section 8 provides an estimated budget for the proposed activities.
- Section 9 provides conclusions and recommendations.

2.0 PROJECT ACTIVITIES THAT COULD RESTRICT ACCESS TO RESOURCES WITHIN CONSERVATION AREAS.

Subcomponent 2.2 Natural Resource Management may trigger the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, potentially resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons. Project activities in these components might require the restriction of access to natural resources within the designated National Parks and other protected areas within the project areas. The activities might also involve the temporary or permanent prohibition of persons to enter these areas.

More specifically, activities under sub-component 2.2 (described in section 1) could restrict access to resources or movement of affected persons to the Lengwe National Park, Mwabvi and Majete Wildlife Reserves, Matandwe Forest Reserve, and proposed Elephant Marsh Community Conservation Area.

It should be noted that the control of consumptive uses is quite limited in reality, with a considerable amount of illegal harvesting, particularly in areas that are relatively accessible by the villages. There are serious limitations in ensuring adequate control over use in these protected areas, mainly due to inadequate capacity by those with authority to issue permits and monitor collection of the permitted resources from protected areas. Examples of illegal harvesting of natural resources in protected areas include the cutting of Mopane Trees in Lengwe National Park and Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve. In Lengwe National Park, DNPW has been recently locked in a long a protracted court case involving 35 peoples arrested deep inside the Extension Area (New Lengwe). They were found guilty of timber theft of large areas of Mopane woodlands and it seems that this problem is extensive within this park of the park.

It would appear that the Departments Forestry and Fisheries are less able than the Department of National Parks and Wildlife in terms of lack of human and financial resources to adequately manage the protected resources. As a result of inadequate capacity, there is an increase in unsustainable harvesting of the resources by the communities surrounding these protected areas. To mitigate against these problems, there is need to ensure that the Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs), established around the protected areas within the Shire River Basin, assist in the management of these protected areas. These committees must be properly trained and given the necessary resources to enable them perform their duties effectively. In addition to training and provision of the necessary resources, VNRMCs need to be closely supervised.

Under the co-management of Matandwe Forest Reserve support would be provided for the implementation of forest rehabilitation and forest management activities in the forest reserves involving local communities following prescriptions stipulated in the forest management plans and agreements: including tree seedling production and tree planting; natural regeneration initiatives; bamboo afforestation and bamboo charcoal production; forest boundary maintenance; law enforcement to curb illegal activities in the reserves such as charcoal production, forest product harvest, encroachment and poaching. The other activity would be the undertaking of a comprehensive forest resource survey/inventory to monitor progress in forest rehabilitation/recovery as well as forest utilisation potential. Capacity building initiatives would also be undertaken at community, front line staff and local governance levels in areas such as forest management, seedling production, forest product value addition and marketing, financial management, the development of program sustainability strategies and conflict resolution. In order to improve community livelihoods, support would be provided to communities for IGAs

establishment and/or effective management in areas such as: beekeeping; livestock production; timber/firewood harvest and sale; tree seedling production and sale; woodlot establishment on customary land; and the establishment/management of Village Savings and Loan Schemes in the impact area. The above would be supplemented by the organisation/facilitation of stakeholder and other ad hoc meetings, as well as, the undertaking of a comprehensive M&E process involving the Web-based Co-management Database system currently being developed; Process Monitoring, METT Scoring and Consultant Deliverables for the effective monitoring of the program especially at grass-root/field level.

One mechanism that has been employed in other NPs in Malawi by DNPW is the implementation of a National Wildlife Conservation Fund Order in 2013. This divides the revenue taken at regional divisional level (northern, central, and southern) by National Parks and Wildlife Reserves into 50% for park management, 25% for local communities, and 25% for Government Account No. 1. This revenue sharing is administered through the DNPW headquarters based in Lilongwe.

In summary, based on consultations in and around the Matandwe Forest Reserve, Mwabvi and Lengwe, the following issues were identified by stakeholders as potential positive and negative impacts of project support for these conservation areas.

The Potential Positive Impacts:

- Increased Nature-based tourism to protected areas which will benefit park management but also local communities (e.g. guides, community lodges);
- Improvement in Sustainable Livelihoods in communities surrounding protected areas;
- Increase in animal numbers inside the protected areas due to improved law enforcement;
- Reduced human and wildlife conflicts especially for Lengwe NP and Elephant Marsh where buffalo and hippo have been in regular conflict with local communities around the protected area;
- Reduced crop damage by wildlife such as elephants, buffalos, baboons, and hippos outside the protected areas;
- Participatory and sustainable natural resources management through community initiatives such as community policing (e.g. reporting any community members that engage in illegal activities such as wildlife poaching or encroachment);
- Communities may also assist park management by reporting to them if any section of the security fence (Majete WR, Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR) is broken so that repairs can be effected quickly before wild animals come to destroy their crops and also threaten the lives of community members;
- Community investments such as community fisheries, conservation agriculture, IGAs, fuel efficient stoves, solar lighting, savings and loans schemes etc;
- Social accountability on the part of communities due to improved and sustainable availability of natural resources bamboos, reeds, thatch within the controlled/protected areas;
- Savings and Loans schemes to the local communities (especially in relation to co-management).

The Potential Negative Impacts:

- Restricted Use of Natural Resources from protected areas for domestic use and associated losses of income;
- Reduced income from illegal use of natural resources from the protected areas;
- Potential Human-Wildlife Conflicts as a result of increased wildlife populations in the protected areas.

Activities for establishment of participatory management for the 600km² Elephant Marshes, and pilot community resource management could result in restrictions of access to natural resources for some people around the Marsh. When the RAMSAR management plan is implemented portions of the Marsh will be gazetted as Usage and Non-Usage Zones, both positive and negative impacts would be expected. Positive impacts of RAMSAR designation of the Elephant Marsh will include the following:

- Increase in the populations of hippos, crocodiles, fisheries resources and other biological resources such as bird species which currently are declining rapidly due to unsustainable harvesting;
- Promotion of tourism, which will in turn contribute to the increased availability of the much-needed foreign currency;
- Through collaborative and sustainable management, make available natural resources for the benefit of local communities around and inside the Elephant Marsh;
- Reduction of human-wildlife conflicts as a result of improved wildlife management (hippo fences), and also more game scouts to protect the biodiversity and the people;
- A form of co-management control will provide a sense of responsibility and control to the local communities.

The negative impacts of gazetting the Elephant Marsh as a RAMSAR site may result in the following:

- Limited access to the biological resources by the communities in some zoned areas of the marsh, which are freely accessed at the moment;
- Increased human-wildlife conflicts, resulting from increased population of hippos and crocodiles.

3.0 MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS MITIGATE RESTRICTIONS IN ACCESS

A fundamental objective of this Process Framework is to ensure that populations affected by restrictions to natural resource use themselves define and undertake activities that at least restore their income to the levels they would have enjoyed, had there been no restrictions. This objective ensures that the extent of compensatory measures is commensurate with the extent of loss of access to resources due to restrictions. This also ensures that those who are affected more severely are assisted to a greater extent than those who incur smaller losses. Further, this PF advocates that no restrictions to resource use can be implemented in the local area until compensatory measures have been defined and accepted and are also being implemented for the affected population.

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the SVIP project has identified various measures that will be implemented to assist the affected communities, in improving or at least maintaining their standards of living. The ESMF as well as the PF are designed to respond to the principal considerations of the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) as they pertain to the project.

Equitable and mutually acceptable mitigation and compensatory measures for PAPs losses have to be determined and to be adopted in tandem with application of the ESMP along with the RPF during project implementation. The Project ESMP, and to a certain extent the RPF, present the detailed list of mitigation measures proposed to address each of the potential impacts. Specific measures to mitigate adverse impacts on beneficiary local communities will take place at the planning and intervention level.

3.1 Measures at the Planning Level

Planning level support will focus on ensuring that management plans are revised and developed in a way that ensures that local communities and project affected persons are engaged in field level planning for implementation. Specifically, the management plan for Old Lengwe will be updated as a first task of implementation to include New Lengwe. This will include assessment and analytical work to identify existing local resources use and access and consultations down to village level using the network of CBOs to discuss and agree management arrangements that could be included in the revised management plan. DNPW has practical experience and capacity at Park level of working with local communities and supported the establishment of village-based CBOs around the conservation areas concerned. For Mwabvi, support will start by revising a long-outdated management plan in a similar manner as above to provide a basis to guide engagement with local communities and to guide future management interventions.

For the Elephant Marsh, the project will support the development of the Elephant Marsh management plan, based on recent analytical work and consultations supported over a 3 year period supported by the SRBMP. Annex 1 provides background information based on consultations and livelihood analysis at Group Village and Village Level. The plan will be developed in a participatory manner, working with the network of 51 village-based CBOs in the Elephant marsh. The plan will be the first example in Malawi for a 'Community-based Conservation Area' and will be submitted as part of the nomination file for Ramsar Designation.

For Matandwe Forest Reserve, the participatory forest co-management plan is already in place, based on consultations undertaken with traditional authorities at Group Village and village level. Implementation of the forest level, GVP level and village forest co-management plans, development of which were supported initially by SRBMP, is highly participatory and involves a partnership approach between district forest officials, traditional leaders and local villages.

3.2 Measures at the Implementation Level

Examples of on-the-ground interventions are drawn from the consultation and participatory planning approaches described above, and will be included in the support provided by the project. Note that additional consultations will be undertaken as part of the management planning exercises for New Lengwe, Mwabvi and Elephant marsh and these will provide a further opportunity to identify any additional concerns over potential resource access restrictions and to identify additional measures to address any such concerns. Indicatively, mitigation activities might include:

- Prioritizing local community members for employment opportunities such as tour guiding and park ranging;
- Expanding reserve village user zones for sustainable harvesting of forest products;
- Provide capacity building and trainings to Village Natural Resources Management Committees and Community Based Organisations, in sustainable use and monitoring of natural resources, including conservation agriculture and community fisheries;
- Agreement with CBOs and traditional authorities on access arrangements to different management zones at conservation area level;
- Pilot and increase use of problem wildlife deterrents to reduce Human Wildlife Conflicts such as bespoke fences, chilli briquettes and bee hive fences to deter human-wildlife conflicts (particularly with hippos and elephants);
- Consultations through CBOs on boundary demarcation of conservation areas and management zones within these areas.;
- Support for the establishment of sustainable village woodlots, to progressively reduce pressure on resources from forest reserve;
- Provide alternative livelihood support such as collection of non-forest products including mushrooms, medicinal plants, wild fruits and bee-keeping to local communities around Forest Reserves;
- Establish and promote Community Development Funds (building on the benefit sharing mechanisms developed and introduced for Lengwe) ;
- Value chain development for crops, non-timber forest resources, local tourism and development and handicrafts;
- Awareness-raising campaigns, to local communities, on the importance of sustainable natural resources management.

Table 1 summarises the planned co-management mitigation measures related to restrictions of natural resource use from National Parks and Forest Reserves.

TABLE1.: Potential Mitigation Measures for Natural Resource Use Restrictions	
Resource Use Restriction	Potential Co-management Mitigation Measure
Forest use for grazing	Improved forage production and rearing conditions to encourage and enable farmers to shift to fodder-based systems.
Fuel wood and timber	Support for community-based reforestation and management of degraded forest land. Demonstrations and support for local production of fuel-efficient stoves, and of alternative energy sources. Department of Forestry to sell harvested wood to locals.
Non-timber forest products (mushrooms, berries, medicinal herbs and other fruits)	Accommodating controlled harvesting by locals to the extent possible, in protected area management plans. Provide support for increasing value of the products through processing (jams and jellies, juices, etc.) and marketing, within the

TABLE1.: Potential Mitigation Measures for Natural Resource Use Restrictions	
Resource Use Restriction	Potential Co-management Mitigation Measure
	context of a managed and monitored harvesting system. Provide support for enterprises based on cultivation of valuable species (mushrooms, medicinal plants, etc.).
Hunting	Income-Generating Activities (e.g. tourism, beekeeping, livestock rearing, handicrafts, bakery, maize milling etc.) supported by the project will help to compensate for economic losses.

The wetland conservation and management activities planned around the Elephant Marsh are expected to be highly positive from an environmental and social standpoint. The Elephant Marsh Livelihoods Analysis has identified broad measures and consultations to be undertaken as part of the participatory wetland management plan will identify if there are specific concerns and measures to mitigate such concerns.

4. Description of Community Engagement and Consultation

An extensive program of consultations was undertaken with the support of the SRBMP between 2013 and 2016 and these have shaped the design of this operation. This included detailed consultations and analysis of livelihoods in the Elephant marsh over a 2 year period involving consultations with the 9 villages in an around the marsh and with 9 Group Village Heads. Around Lengwe/Majete and extensive program of consultations took place with 29 villages around the Park. Results from this work are summarized in the Community Investment Strategy for Lengwe National Park⁴. This process was complemented by the establishment of a consultation and engagement structure (see below) which links village-based CBOs to zone committees to the wildlife association at Park level. The development of the forest co-management plan for Matandwe Forest Reserve is based on extensive consultations and engagement, supported first by IFSLMP and subsequently, during the 2013 to 2016 period, by SRBMP. Consultation outcomes from these exercises resulted in the identification of proposed resource management interventions (summarized above in section 3) and a wide range of income generating activities for which communities sought the support of Park authorities. The SRBMP is providing support for the implementation and development of IGA proposals.

During the first year of implementation, the project will use the management planning exercises for New Lengwe, Mwabvi and Elephant marshes to fully-explore with further participatory consultations and surveys any stakeholder concerns about restricting community access to park resources and to identify measures, additional to those identified already in section 3, to mitigate these restrictions.

Lengwe National Park (See Annex 1 for further information). Lengwe NP is surrounded by 28 CBOs (Figure 4) through which DNPW staff have been engaging in Extension and Environmental Education work for many years. Since the start of the SRBMP a specific focus has been on developing a greater understanding and agreement between the local communities and the park management. Such engagement has included investments in Income Generating Activities (such as maize mills, bee keeping, livestock rearing etc) and also on empowering the local communities to be able to have a legal 'voice' through the development of four Zone Committees and one community Wildlife

⁴ GoM (2015) *Community Investment Strategy Lengwe National Park*. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development. June 2015.

Association Trust. The current community structure around Lengwe NP is best presented through the schematic in Figure 2.

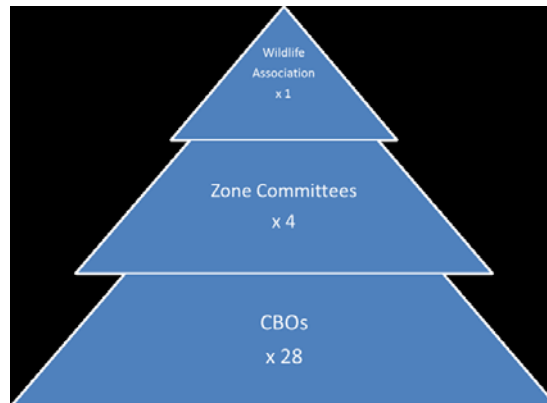


Figure 2. Community engagement structure surrounding Lengwe/Majete NP

The registration of the community Wildlife Association Trust is an important milestone in Community Engagement and representation as it provides the legal entity for the community to raise any grievances (or any other issues) that they might have in the management of the protected area (Figure 3). It has a constitution and a communal bank account and meets on a regular basis to discuss matters arising from the 28 CBOs through the 4 Zone Committees for the communities surrounding Lengwe NP. For example, for the fiscal year July 2015 to June 2016 a total of 75 visits were made to communities and these meetings were attended by a total of 1838 community members. Topics such as Resource Extraction and Income Generating Activities were discussed at these meetings. Further to these activities the Lengwe Outreach program assisted 859 students from 30 local schools to visit the park. Community engagement, and the mechanism through which the local communities are able to voice their wishes and grievances, is therefore already well established at Lengwe NP. This model can now be replicated at other sites within the study area, such as Elephant Marsh and Mwabvi WR

FORM C
TR/INC 6707




THE TRUSTEES INCORPORATION RULES
(CAP. 5:03)

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT *THE REGISTERED TRUSTEES OF LENGWE WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION (LWA)* is this day incorporated under the Trustees Incorporation Act and that the device affixed hereto on the common seal is approved.

GIVEN under my hand at **LILONGWE**

This 31 day of October two thousand and Fifteen.


SAMUEL BATSON-TEMBENU
 Minister of Justice & Constitutional Affairs

R.G. 20754/1M/5.2005

Figure 3. Certificate of Incorporation of the Lengwe community Wildlife Association Trust

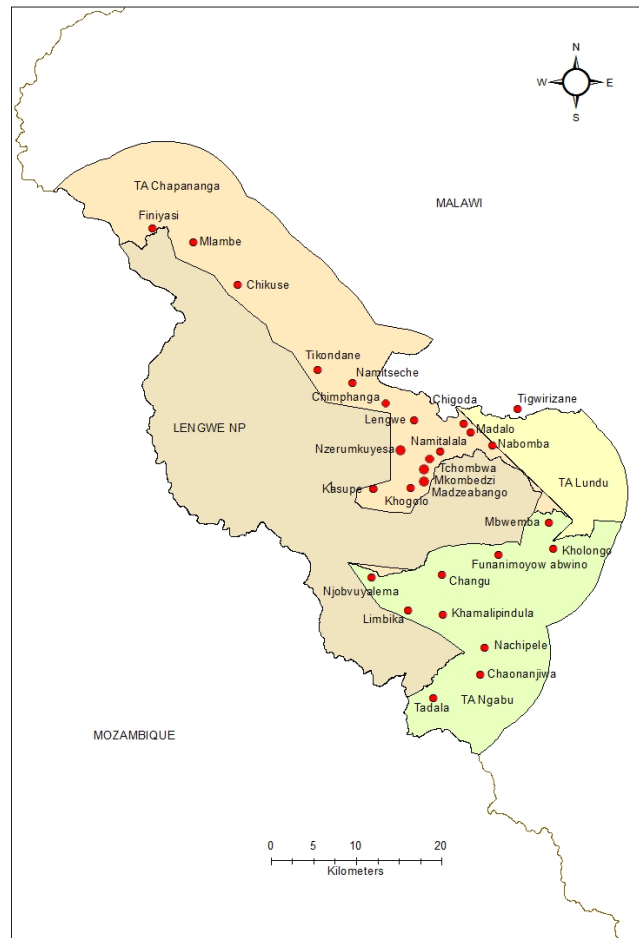


Figure 4. Map depicting the distribution of the 28 CBOs and Traditional Authorities surrounding Lengwe NP

Elephant Marsh (See Annex 4 for further information). Community Engagement and consultation at the Elephant Marsh has also been occurring for the last couple of years as a result of the community development grants from the SRBMP. As a result, community surveys were undertaken around the Elephant Marsh in preparation for this program. In January 2016, a survey was conducted to establish the actual number of beneficiary communities. 51 CBOs were potentially identified and a program to formalise these was commissioned. During the 2015 to 2016 fiscal year, a total of 37 CBOs out of the possible 51 were formed in the communities surrounding the Elephant Marsh, and following the formation of these CBOs a comprehensive survey of proposals for co-management and IGA development was undertaken in these 37 CBOs in preparation for livelihood investments.

In addition, two District Assembly Steering Committee meetings were also organised in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts respectively at which District Commissioners and high-ranking government and community members were involved. All of these meetings are part of the ongoing consultation process in creating a community engagement structure similar to Lengwe NP. After all of the CBOs

have been established the Zone Committees will also be created (according to the number of Traditional Authorities that the CBOs fall under) after which an Association Trust will be registered similar to that at Lengwe NP. This will create the legal entity necessary for the communities in and around the Elephant Marsh to have fair representation. The Climate Resilience Livelihoods and Sustainable Natural Resource Management study (MRAG 2017) also gave a detailed overview of the community structure and how the communities within the Elephant Marsh interact with the environment. This study was commissioned by the SRBMP as part of the designation of the area as a Community Conservation Area and RAMSAR nomination site.

Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve has been neglected for many years and has not been one of the focal protected areas under the SRBMP. However, community engagement meetings have started in recognising the community structures around the reserve resulting in the formation of 5 CBOs, although the formation of many more are expected as the community engagements continue. The primary project engagement supported by this project will be to first support the development of a revised management plan for Mwabvi WR. This will require extensive consultations with local villages and CBOs. Community engagement at Mwabvi WR is only just beginning although the consultation process has begun over the last year. It is envisaged that a similar model to that established at Lengwe NP will be followed.

Matandwe FR (See Annex 3 for further information) adjoins Mwabvi WR, and the surrounding communities overlap between the two sites. Matandwe FR is a site which has been under forest co-management since 2012/2013 with EU funded IFMSLP support when 12 blocks and management plans were developed. Currently, the whole reserve (26,381 ha) is under full co-management (Figure 6). After the phasing out of IFMSLP support, the co-management program started receiving support from SRBMP in 2014/15. This was used to support forest management activities in the reserve and support to newly established IGAs. By 2015/16, a total area of 3,449 ha was put under natural regeneration and 69 seedling nurseries established to supply seedlings for forest rehabilitation and the establishment of woodlots on customary land in the impact area. Support also went to IGAs and to-date, 73 IGA groups have been established (of the 202 for the entire program in the five districts and these are in the categories of: beekeeping (3), goat pass on program (25), timber/firewood harvest and sale (12); tree seedling production (9); Janeemo production (3); fruit tree/seedling production and sale (5), and Village Savings and Loan Scheme (16). Meetings are held on a regular basis between the co-management committees and the Department of Forestry to make sure the process is harmonised. Matandwe is considered as a successful working example of co-management of a state forest reserve (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Community Engagement meeting – Matandwe FR

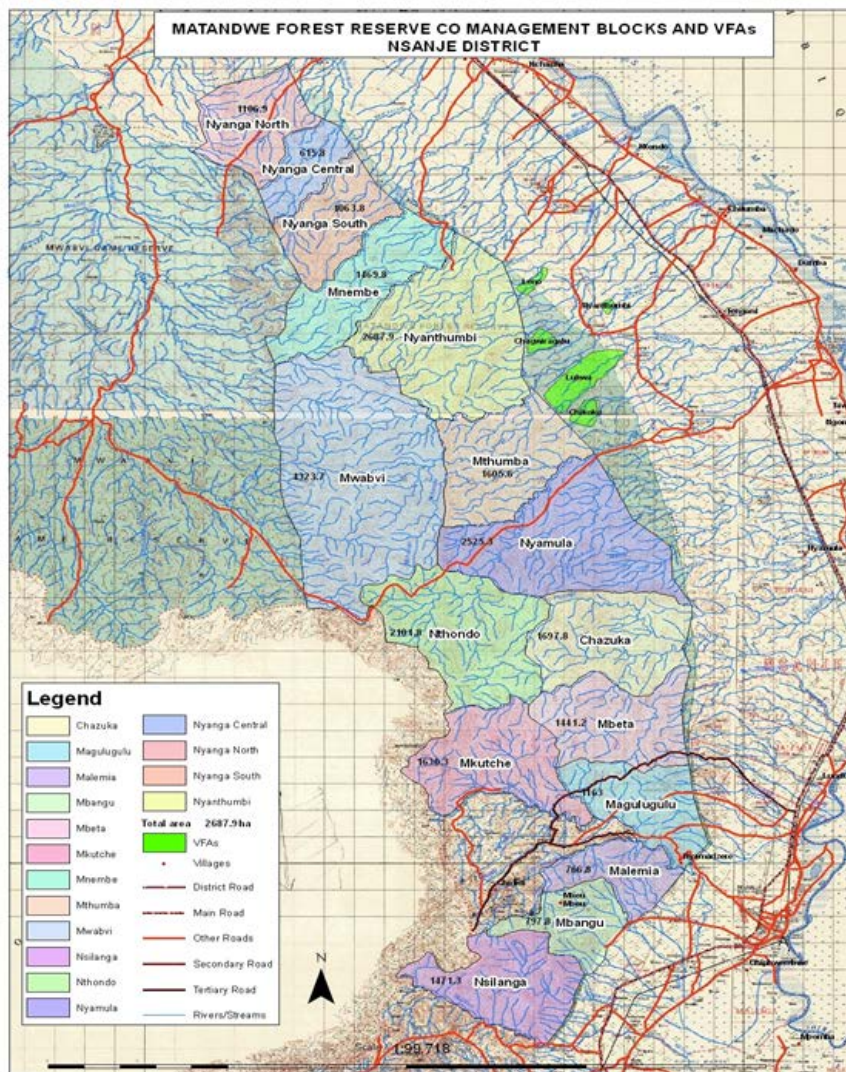


Figure 6. Matandwe FR Comanagement Zones

Majete WR (See Annex 2 for further information). Majete WR is under the management of the private sector through the African Parks Network. However a community engagement and sustainable livelihood process is also actively supported. Annex 2 gives the results of the annual report of community engagement of this site.

5.0 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PAPs

Selection of villages to participate in the ecological management sub-component would not be made until the end of the first year of project implementation and eligibility discussions will be an outcome of the participatory planning work at site level, working with VLMCs, CBOs and zone committees.

Participating villages would be identified, based on their level of dependence on the natural resources within the protected areas, the degree of threat that these uses pose to the National Parks and Forest Reserves, and the anticipated severity of adverse impact to livelihoods from imposition of any proposed use restrictions.

The results of consultations over recent years and those to be undertaken during year 1 of the project will be used (i) to ensure that the project provides various benefits to eligible natural resource-dependent households, whose livelihoods could be adversely affected by the project, in the project areas and (ii) to help define project activities that will assist them in improving their livelihoods, both by enhancing and improving the sustainability of the natural resource base and by identifying alternative sources of income (e.g., skills training, small grants, technical extension, etc.).

Consultations and/or census surveys conducted within potentially affected communities will need to identify those households or individuals who may be especially vulnerable to the impacts of changes in their habitual access to natural resources occurring as a result of the project. These vulnerable groups, households, or individuals (which may include widows, women heads of households, and other women, children, the elderly, individuals with physical or mental disabilities, etc.) may need special mitigation measures or additional support to ensure their livelihoods are not adversely affected by the project and to enable them to participate in discussion about project mitigation measures and potential benefits.

Based on the results of consultations, the CBOs will be used as a mechanism for engaging local communities at village level to determine the eligibility of villages and households within the eligible villages. Additional mechanisms may be needed to ensure active participation by women and vulnerable groups in village decision-making processes linked to the project.

Considerable progress has already been made at Lengwe NP in community engagement and collaborative management. Through the 28 CBOs that currently surround the park, 4 Zone Committees have recently been created according to the Traditional Authorities that the CBOs fall under, and both the CBOs and the Zone Committees are represented by the Community Association Trust. This is newly established entity (see Figure 3) that provides a legal basis of representation to the CBOs and the Zone Committees, and also has a community bank account that administers funds to be distributed evenly when appropriate. This model will be repeated for Mwabvi WR and also the Elephant Marsh.

5.1 Cut-Off Date

PAPs, community leaders and their community members shall be widely consulted and be well informed of the cut-off date, after which any new settlements or encroachment within the project impact area will not be tolerated or compensated for. Compensatory assistance will be provided only to those people who are established in the area, would be affected by the project, and have assets determined and recorded during a census.

When setting the cut-off date, all measures shall be taken to avoid a “rush” into the area or other potential areas that may come into the list of subprojects at a later date. Opportunistic invasions of possible subproject sites constitute a major potential risk to the project, especially where subprojects may be chosen from a very limited set of alternatives that become publicly known before setting the cut-off-date.

Depending on the number, sequence, and magnitude of subprojects, one or several rolling cut-off-dates may be advisable. This may be accomplished, with minimum risk to the project, by extensive public consultation to create mutual awareness of the existing PAPs and assets in the proposed subprojects areas, as well as setting limitations on the extent of immigration. The Area Executive Committees and the Local Leaders shall assist in disseminating information about the dangers, consequences, and legal implications of opportunistic invasions.

Where there are clearly no identified owners or users of land or assets, the respective District Council will notify the Community Leaders or their representatives to help identify and locate the land users. Neighbourhood or village committees, including outside experts knowledgeable of the people and assets in the affected area, may assist to identify property owners by clearly identifying themselves to the Community Leaders or by taking an oath.

The Local Leaders and representatives will be charged with the responsibility of notifying their members about the established cut-off-date and its significance. The land user(s) will be informed through both formal notifications in writing and by notification through existing local channels, including community radios, and newspapers delivered in the presence of the Local Leaders or their representatives. Additional culturally appropriate communications mechanisms will be used for those PAPs who are not literate or who do not have access to radio or television.

6.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Conflicts or grievances may arise from the implementation of project activities or may already exist (e.g. conflicts between people and the parks management). Conflicts generally arise from poor communication, inadequate or lack of consultation, inadequate flow of relevant up-to-date information, lack of trust (on both sides), or restrictions that may be imposed on PAPs. The following paragraphs describe PF specific elements of the GRM, which will be integrated during implementation into overall project GRM design. The overall GRM covers all project activities and has processes related to resettlement, construction and other project related grievances.

6.1 Preventive Measures

For preventive measures, implementation of a good communications strategy is an absolute requirement to reduce misunderstanding and grievances. Project awareness-raising activities and

consultations will be conducted throughout the life of the project, as good practice and as a preemptive measure to address project affected communities' and individuals' concerns and minimize potential conflicts. Since monetary issues are often a source of grievance, another important preventive measure is to provide clear information on the project's policy concerning allowances or entitlements for community members, chiefs and government employees participating in project activities. The same applies for guidelines and procedures for micro-credits or other community funds opportunities likely to be available for the PAPs.

6.2 Consensus, Negotiation and Conflict Resolution

Grievance redress mechanisms would be grounded on existing local models that involve the local community leaders in providing a first level of listening and informal resolution. These leaders, e.g. a local VNRMC/CBO member, will be involved in project consultation. These forums are a natural channel for informal resolution at the village level, as the people are already involved in awareness-raising. Some land- and resource use-related conflicts may also be resolved by a Traditional Authority.

Consensus and negotiations are central to addressing grievances. In general, people are aware of their rights, their commitments to the country as citizens and their allegiance to village and family issues. For this reason, many Government funded community projects have been implemented without obstacles from PAPs. However, some projects have been known to stall due to delays in disbursement of compensation. Prior negotiations between Government representatives and project beneficiaries are therefore crucial to the success of the project.

As a final step, grievances could be taken to the local courts as a last resort for settling the conflicts. It is expected, however (as stated above), that grievances should be resolved by working within existing community structures, so as to ensure peaceful settlement of disputes or conflicts.

If conflicts or complaints are outside the capacity of the community or local authorities to resolve, depending on the issues, they could be presented to:

- Meetings of the District Development Committee or District Executive Committees
- Forest Reserve Manager
- National Park Managers
- Wildlife Reserve Manager

If issues are concerned with project management or implementation of project activities, they should first be presented to the manager for the nearest protected or forest reserve area. However where distance and potential travel costs pose obstacles to affected communities and PAPs accessing the reserve offices, other measures may be needed, such as periodic visits to communities by reserve or project officials, or the keeping of local grievance logs which are periodically shared with reserve or project officials. DNPW's community extension work regularly visit villages around the Mwabvi and Lengwe and it is expected that this engagement will increase in the Elephant marsh, starting with the management planning process. When the results are not satisfactory with the complainant, the case can be referred to the SVTP Project Manager. In summary, as a guiding principle, emphasis shall be placed on simplicity and proximity of the conflict resolution mechanisms to the affected persons and the following shall be noted:

- (a) Negotiation and agreement by consensus will provide the best avenue to resolving any grievances expressed by the individual landowners or households affected by development projects. These grievances shall be channelled through the Local Chiefs.
- (b) SVTP shall ensure that the main parties involved achieve consensus freely. SVTP or the relevant government representative shall clearly advise the general public as to who is responsible for handling grievances or compensation claims.
- (c) Grievances shall be addressed during the sub-project review and approval process. SVTP shall defer implementation of project activities with unresolved grievances until a suitable solution is found.
- (d) Grievances for which solutions have not been found shall be referred back to the community for discussion where the Local Leader and District Council will address the matter of concern to assist the claimants. The mediation process will be implemented according to traditional methods of mediation and conflict resolution. The resolution will then be documented on the relevant consent forms and verified.
- (e) If an agreement cannot be reached at community level, the aggrieved party or parties shall raise their concerns to SVTP who shall refer them to the respective District Councils, within 20 days of the verification meeting. Grievances that cannot be resolved at the Local and District level shall be officially communicated the SVTP with copies to the District Council. Should grievances remain unresolved at this level, they can be referred to a court of law.

In all cases, PAPs and communities will be encouraged to resolve conflicts harmoniously. Decisions on how to solve the issue and communication of procedures and decisions will be made in a timely manner (e.g. within 1-2 months). This will promote greater trust in the communication system and improve attitudes towards the project within the community. Information should ideally be returned to the community using the same channels as for the original message. The results will be communicated to all levels and other relevant organizations at the same time to promote transparency and coordination. This reporting may need to be anonymized or aggregated by type and number of complaints so as to protect individuals who do not wish to have their names and issues publicized. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the Project Authority, then as an ultimate step s/he may submit the complaint to the District Development Committee or the District Commissioner.

The overall project GRM will have a grievance log for intake of complaints and record keeping to track complaints from initial logging to resolution. This is monitored at project level and reported in the overall project results framework.

6.3 Objections

The golden rule is that all attempts shall be made to settle grievances amicably. Those seeking redress and wishing to state grievances will do so by notifying their Local Leader. The Local Leader will inform and consult with the District Council to determine validity of claims. If valid, the Local Leader will notify the complainant and s/he will be assisted. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter shall be brought before the District Council for settlement. All such decisions must be reached within a full growing season after the complaint is lodged.

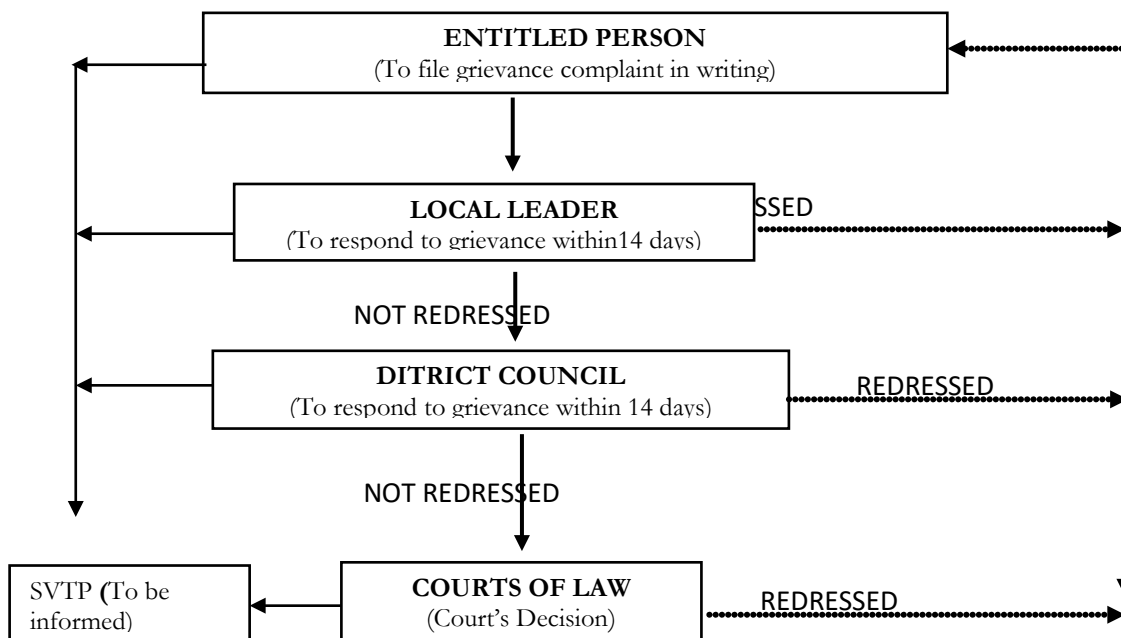
The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time, which will be in the interest of all parties concerned and therefore, it implicitly discourages referring such matters to the Tribunal for resolution.

All objections to land acquisition shall be made in writing, in the language that the PAPs understand and are familiar with, to the Local Leader. Copies of the objections shall be sent to SVTP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development within 20 days after lodging the complaint. Channelling complaints through the Local Leader is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAPs may have to incur.

Local Leaders shall maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. The procedure for handling grievances should be as follows:

- a) The affected person should file his/her grievance in writing (in English or the local language that s/he is conversant with), to the Local Leader. The grievance note should be signed and dated by the aggrieved person. Where the PAP is unable to write, s/he should obtain assistance to write the note and emboss the letter with his or her thumb print.
- b) The Local Leader should respond within 14 days, during which any meetings and discussions to be held with the aggrieved person should be conducted. If the grievance relates to valuation of assets, experts may be requested to revalue the assets, and this may necessitate a longer period of time. In this case, the aggrieved person must be notified by the Local Leader that his/her complaint is being considered. The Local Leader should try, as much as possible, to use established mechanisms of grievance redress, which may include the presence of peers of the PAP and other local leaders.
- c) If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome within the agreed time s/he must lodge his/her grievance to the District Councils and the District Councils must inform the SVTP of the complaint
- d) The Council will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 14 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is taken to the Courts of Law.

The following chart illustrates the sequential steps for the grievance redress mechanism:



In summary, the grievances and conflict resolution procedure has three levels: Informal local resolution, administrative resolution, and finally judicial resolution. Ideally, issues will be resolved at the local level as quickly and as informally as possible. If local resolution of a grievance is not possible informally at the local level, the issue may be referred to administrative authorities for consideration. If it is still not possible to resolve the issue, the complainant, whether an individual or a group, has the right to take the matter to court, although this is admittedly a long and costly that is only used as a last resort.

7.0 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

7.1 Administrative Procedures:

Establishing institutional roles and responsibilities related to implementation of the PF is important to ensure that activities are carried out. A number of government departments and local governments, local communities and stakeholders will be called to participate in the appropriate planning and implementation of the activities identified in the PF. Table 2 presents institutional responsibilities for implementation of the PF.

Table 2: Proposed Roles and Responsibilities for implementation of the PF

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
SVTP UNIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the preparation (by the consultants) of census, socio-economic survey, and environmental management plan. • Participate in the district level meetings to facilitate land acquisition. • Coordinate with other Government Line Departments for ensuring effective delivery of mitigation and rehabilitation support. • Make budgetary provisions for implementation of community natural resources management activities. • Provide technical support for implementation of the project activities.
DISTRICT COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitizing communities on the PF. • Participating in grievance and conflict resolution. • Supporting communities in preparation of project activities. • Participating in monitoring activities.
VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and maintain records for the PAPs. • Prepare plans on physical and financial needs on a monthly basis. • Prepare monthly progress reports. • Monitor the progress of project activities. • Monitor compliance with applicable environmental and social management clauses in the construction contracts. • Coordinating baseline assessments. • Keep financial records for all the project activities and coordinate with the SVTP unit.
INDIVIDUAL OR AFFECTED PERSONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in consultations and communication related to the PF. • Identifying project impacts and alternative livelihood options. • Participating in monitoring activities • Implementation of project activities.
NGOS AND CBOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be engaged to participate in the process as witness or observers to grievance and redress mechanisms.

7.2 Legal Procedures

In line with OP 4.12, the objective of the Process Framework (PF) is to ensure meaningful participation of any project affected persons (PAPs) in any project-induced involuntary restriction of access to legally designated protected areas, where such restrictions could adversely affect the livelihoods of the PAPs.

The principle behind preparation of this PF is to ensure that PAPs affected by the project do not become worse off as a result of the project, but rather are assisted in their efforts to restore or improve their livelihoods, in a manner that maintains the environmental and social sustainability of the protected areas. OP4.12 requires that projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas, the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during design and implementation.

While the national laws and policies cited below do provide some provisions for communities to have access to natural resources, the key distinction between GOM policies and those of the World Bank is the extent to which OP 4.12's provisions regarding involuntary restriction of access to natural resources require this active participation of affected communities in the formulation and monitoring of natural resource management plans or other mitigation schemes where access to resources is constrained as a result of a Bank-supported project. The PF is designed to ensure that this policy is complied with and to bridge any possible gaps between requirements under OP4.12 and those defined in national policy and legal frameworks, described below.

Activities under the PF will be conducted in accordance with the legal procedures related to management of National Parks and Forest Reserves, which are further developed under the RPF. Nevertheless, for the purpose of the PF, some of the relevant policies and laws include:

7.2.1 National Parks and Wildlife Policy

This policy aims at ensuring proper conservation and management of wildlife resources in order to provide for sustainable utilization and equitable access to the resources and fair sharing of benefits from the resources, both for present and future generations. The policy underscores the importance of actively engaging communities living around the wildlife areas in promoting proper management of National Parks and wildlife. The National Parks and Wildlife Act underwent an Amendment in 2017 which provides mostly on revised penalties for wildlife crimes (DNPW 2017). However, there are provisions made in the policy to allow for resource utilisation by local communities to collect resources (such as thatch and dead wood) from inside National Parks and Wildlife Reserves. Just very recently, in May 2017, a Resource Extraction Agreement has been signed with local communities which allows access to the local communities to collect the natural resources from inside Lengwe NP

7.2.2 Forest Policy

This policy aims at promoting sustainable contribution of national forests, woodlands and trees towards the improvements of the quality of life in the country. This is to be achieved by

conserving the resources for the benefit of the nation and to the satisfaction of diverse and changing needs of the Malawi population, particularly local communities. The main goal of the forest policy is therefore to reduce the degenerative impact of development on the environment, associated with poverty. It also aims at creating an enabling environment for promoting participation of the private sector in forest conservation and management, eliminating restrictions on sustainable harvesting of essential forest products by local communities, and promotion of planned harvesting and regeneration of the forest resources by village forest authorities. A revision of the Forest Policy has recently been completed (DoF 2016) and has been endorsed. The forest policy provides for resource utilisation of forest reserves by local communities (e.g. collecting firewood and NTFPs). Also through the Forest Policy a programme of forestry co-management is actively pursued, where local communities take responsibility for sustainable management of the resources within a forest reserve under strict guidelines and supervision. This lists Community Based Forest Management as a policy priority, to ensure that local communities are provided with appropriate incentives to manage forest resources based on clear mechanisms of ownership and control; and also that local communities are empowered to effectively lead and participate in forest conservation and management (DoF 2016).

7.2.3 National Environmental Policy

The overall policy goal is to promote sustainable social and economic development through sound management of the environment. This policy calls for the integration of environmental concerns into national, district and community level planning processes. Some of the high priority areas of this policy include efficient utilization and management of natural resources, promotion of public participation, enhancement of public awareness, and cooperation with other institutions. The National Environment Policy (2004) provides for the involvement of local communities in environmental planning and actions at all levels and their empowerment to protect, conserve and sustainably manage and utilize the nation's natural resources. It also encourages collaboration and equitable benefit sharing with the local communities from sustainable utilization of natural resources on public and customary lands.

7.2.4 Forest Act

The Forestry Act (1997) guides the management of indigenous forests on customary and private land; Forest Reserves and other protected forest areas; woodlots and plantation forestry and it also deals with crosscutting issues including law enforcement and fire management. The Act provides guidelines for utilising forest land and forest products in protected forest areas. Harvesting of all forest products in forest reserves can only be undertaken under licence issued by the DoF. Also "protected" tree species, including those on customary land, can be cut/utilised under a permit issued by the DoF. A preparatory process has currently commenced to revise the Forest Act - but currently the 1997 version is still stands.

7.2.5 World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

As noted earlier, the measures outlined in this Process Framework are designed to address issues related to restrictions in access to natural resources, in order to ensure full consistency with the World Bank's OP4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement Policy) specifically OP 4.12 paragraph

31, and OP 4.12 Annex A paragraphs 26 and 27, which delineate the requirements and content for a Process Framework. The objective of OP 4.12 is to avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement where feasible by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where resettlement is unavoidable, OP 4.12 is intended to assist displaced persons in maintaining or improving their living standards. It encourages community participation in planning and implementing resettlement and in providing assistance to affected people. This policy is triggered not only if physical relocation occurs, but also by any taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; and (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected people must move to another location. For the SVIP, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is currently being prepared to guide land acquisition, reorganization and involuntary resettlement if required. IFC Performance Standards may be triggered in case of a PPP, however the construction of the Project is funded by the World Bank, and the PPP only applies to the operation phase, where no resettlement will take place.

7.2.6 Comparative Analysis

According to OP 4.12 in projects involving involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas (see para. 3(b)), the nature of restrictions, as well as the type of measures necessary to mitigate adverse impacts, is determined with the participation of the displaced persons during the design and implementation of the project. In such cases, the borrower prepares a process framework acceptable to the Bank, describing the participatory process by which:

- (a) specific components of the project will be prepared and implemented;
- (b) the criteria for eligibility of displaced persons will be determined;
- (c) measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore them, in real terms, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area, will be identified; and
- (d) potential conflicts involving local communities and the park

If the various government Acts and Policies that govern (and restrict) the access of movement in and out of protected areas are compared we can see that there are slight differences between these legislative documents. These differences generally refer to the severity of the punishment that can be applied, the nature of resources that can be sustainably harvested from within the protected area, and the various procedures for applying for a licence to facilitate these. However, it should be noted that there is no planned movement of local people out of a protected area as a result of the funding for this project. All of the sites in question were established many years ago (some as early as 1920s) and therefore already do not allow for people to reside within the long established boundaries. The newly revised Forest Policy (2016) actively promotes the sustainable management of forest reserves through co-management with local communities and see this approach as the future for ensuring these sites remain in good condition.

One site which is not currently under any form of protected area legislation is the Elephant Marsh. At this site the project will proceed by developing a collaborative management plan through stakeholder engagement. This process has already started in earnest and many community meetings have been held to start this process (See section 3.1 and Annex 4). The process of community engagement for the Elephant Marsh is following that of Lengwe NP in the

creation of community representation (CBOs, Zone Committees, and Association Trust) but differing in the end result of establishing an area designated as land for 'Community and Conservation' (unlike the National Park status of Lengwe). As such it will have usage and non-usage zones which will be created through mutual agreement with the local communities and also based on intrinsic biodiversity values. There will be no relocation of local peoples involved. The Elephant Marsh will be Malawi's first sustainable use Community Conservation Wetland Area.

7.2.7 Indicative Plan of Action – mitigation measures

The project will support existing protected area designations such the National Parks, Wildlife Reserves, and Forest Reserves through existing government legislation (National Parks and Wildlife Act 2004, Amendment 2017; and the Forestry Act 1997 and Forest Policy 2016), and will involve participatory forest management and management planning. If access is restricted as a result of implementing government legislation then mitigation measures will be applied to address these restrictions and also to foster an increase in sustainable natural resources yields from these sites. Therefore, a plan of action will be developed during year 1 of the project to bridge the gap between requirements set-out in the GoM legal framework and the requirements of OP 4.12. These will take the form of the following mitigations measures (Table 3):

Table 3. Mitigation measures to address community representation in management planning.

Mitigation Measures	Responsibility	Site
Consultations around the revision of the Lengwe NP management plan to ensure full participation of CBOs around the Park.	DNPW	Lengwe NP
Consultations around the revision of the Mwabvi WR management plan to ensure full participation of CBOs around the Reserve.	DNPW	Mwabvi WR
Consultations in the ongoing monitoring (and evaluation) of the Matandwe FR Strategic Forest Area (Comanagement) Plan to ensure full participation of local communities around the Forest Reserve.	DoF	Matandwe FR
Consultations around the development of the Elephant Marsh Management Plan to ensure full participation of CBOs around the Marsh.	DNPW, DoFish	Elephant Marsh
Site (PA) Employment	DNPW APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Majete WR
Comanagement	DNPW, DoF, DoFish	Elephant Marsh, Matandwe FR
Participatory Boundary demarcation	DNPW, DoF	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Matandwe FR

Human Wildlife Conflict	DNPW, APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Majete WR
Participatory Management Planning	DNPW, DoF, DoFish, APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Majete WR, Matandwe FR
Benefit sharing	DNPW, DoF, DoFish, APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Majete WR, Matandwe FR
Community Fisheries	DNPW, DoFish	Elephant Marsh
Development of Resource Extraction Agreements with the local communities	DNPW, DoF, DoFish, APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Majete WR, Matandwe FR
Monitoring & Evaluation	DNPW, DoF, DoFish, APN	Lengwe NP, Mwabvi WR, Elephant Marsh, Majete WR, Matandwe FR

Lengwe NP Resource Extraction Agreement

An example of close community engagement in park management has recently been achieved at Lengwe NP. As a result of the formation of the 28 CBOs, the 4 Zone Committees, and the Wildlife Association Trust it has been possible to formulate a legal agreement with the local communities to allow access to the National Park to extract mutually agreed and beneficial natural resources - namely Thatch grass, Wild fruit, Palm leaves, Honey (beekeeping), medicinal plants, and any other resource which can be agreed with park management.

The resource agreement consists of a series of Articles that outline 1. 'Interpretation'; 2. 'Rights and Obligations of the Association', 3. 'Rights and Obligations of DNPW'; 4. 'Duration of the agreement'; 5. 'Conflict Resolution, 6. Termination of the Agreement; 7. Amendment of the Agreement; and 8. 'General Indemnity'.

Specifically in relation to Article 5 'Conflict Resolution', it states that :

"A dispute between the Parties arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled amicably through consultation or negotiation, Where the Parties are unable to reach an agreement through such negotiation, the dispute shall be settled through arbitration using a third party. In the event of any dispute arising under this agreement, which cannot be resolved by parties through steps above the aggrieved party shall refer the matter to the Minister. If the matter is not resolved by the Minister within a reasonable time, the parties may consider dissolution of the Agreement through a High Court order."



The Division Manager
National Parks and Wildlife
Lower Shire Division
Lengwe National Park
P.O Box 18
Nchalo
Tel.' 0111 947 058/0 888 634 806



RESOURCE HARVESTING PERMIT

NAME OF CBO..... PERMIT NO.....

.....

RESOURCE PERMITTED.....LOCATION.....

PERIOD..... FROM..... TO.....

GROUP LEADER..... NUMBER OF PEOPLE.....

NAMES OF RESOURCE USERS

No	NAMES	Quantity	NO	NAMES	Quantity	Remarks
1			6			
2			7			
3			8			
4			9			
5			10			

INDEMNITY

Resource collectors enter the Park at their own risk. No action shall be taken against the government for any damage, injury or death caused to any person or property whilst in the Park. The Director or any other DNPW officer shall not be liable in damages or otherwise to any person of his/ her exercise in his good faith of the power vested in him under the National Parks.

.....
Signature.....Date.....
Signature.....Date.....
Quantity harvested.....
Accompanying DNPW Officer.....
Issuing Officer.....
CBO

Figure 7. Community Resource Harvest Permit for Lengwe NP.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENTS

The project will utilise a participatory monitoring and evaluation process which will monitor the effectiveness of mitigation measures to improve (or at least maintain) PAPs' standards of living.

Monitoring will involve the local populations, so that they have first-hand understanding of the ecological process set in motion and have the ability and opportunity to express their views on the positive and negative impacts. Villagers around these National Parks and Forest Reserves will participate in the baseline studies to be undertaken during the first year of the project, including the baseline for monitoring of socio-economic impacts.

The SVTP will support affected communities so that they are able to monitor:

- The status of adverse social impacts (e.g., limited access to different types of natural resources inside the project-supported National Parks, Wildlife Reserves, and Forest Reserves; construction-phase impacts such as noise, debris, and waste disposal, etc.) and the effectiveness of mitigation measures outlined in the ESMF and PF. The SVTP will ensure that communities are aware of the potential adverse impacts to monitor; also, specific indicators will be developed with the communities to ensure effective monitoring of each impact;
- The implementation of agreed activities; and
- The effectiveness of the conflict resolution and grievance settlement mechanisms.

SVTP will institute three interrelated monitoring systems:

- i) Project administrative reporting,
- ii) GEF Global Wildlife Program (GWP) Management Effective Tracker Tool (METT),
- iii) Socio-economic monitoring to ensure that compensatory economic measures in fact replace income lost due to restrictions on natural resource use.

8.1 Project Administrative Reporting

Under this monitoring, the standard record of activities undertaken in each reporting period, along with cost information will be provided. This will cover staffing in each area and staff activities, equipment needs, and other administrative concerns (e.g., additional studies needed). For this PF, the annual project progress reports will include a section that details the number and type of local meetings held (e.g., on restrictions on parks and forest reserves, on compensatory measures for forest land and for grazing pastures lost), the number and types of grievances registered and their resolution, and the nature of compensatory measures implemented, as well as the findings of the socio-economic monitoring program (Item 7.3, below).

8.2 Management Effective Tracking Tool (METT)

A specific tracking tool has been developed for the GWP projects, to measure their performance and contributions; this tool will be used during project implementation. Management effectiveness baselines are already in place for the protected areas included in the lower Shire

landscape (Table 4). These indicators will be tracked and measured (Figure 8) in parallel to the M&E results framework of the overall SVTP; these indicators cover in part the use of the GEF funds but are not focused on the GEF-funded components. Based on the METT assessment an indicator for management effectiveness of conservation areas supported with GEF funds has been included as a high-level indicator in the SVTP.

Table 4. Baseline (2017) and target (2019, 2021) METT scores for the Lower Shire Protected Areas.

	Project Baseline - 2017	Midterm Projection - 2019	Completion Projection - 2021
Elephant Marsh	14	46	68
New Lengwe	13	40	65
Majete WR	87	89	93
Matandwe FR	35	53	63
Mwabvi WR	26	52	67
TOTAL	175	280	356

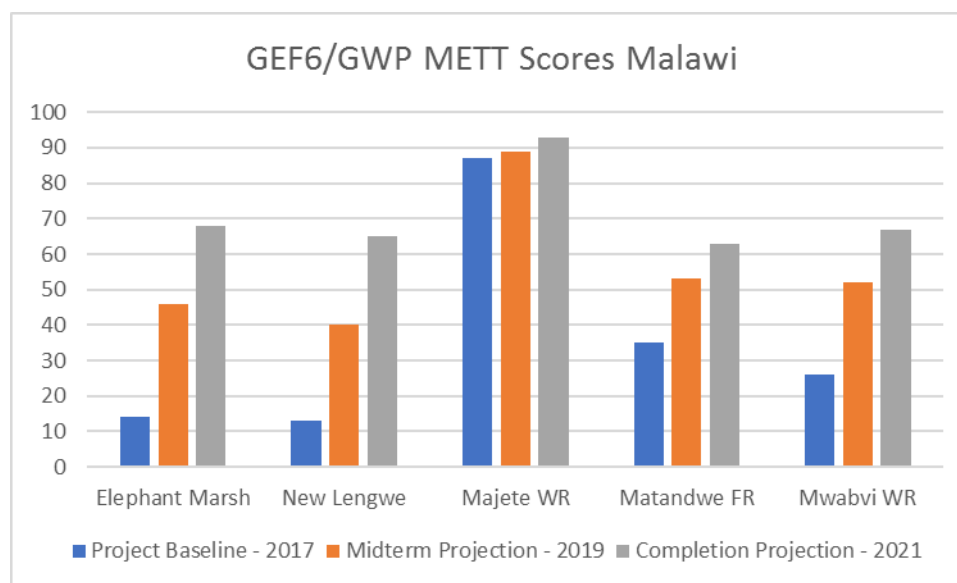


Figure 8. METT Scores from Project start, projected Mid-term, and projected End for the selected PAs.

8.3 Socio-economic monitoring

This will focus on the maintenance or restoration of income levels and standards of living when restrictions on natural resource use impinge on the local populations' production and therefore on family incomes or nutrition. For areas in the vicinity of project-supported National Parks and Forest Reserves, a baseline socio-economic assessment will be conducted early during the project. The data obtained will be used as the basis for determining the eligibility of villages and households for assistance under the Process Framework, as well as designing measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve or restore their livelihoods. The baseline assessment will include detailed information on demographic characteristics and income sources. With this baseline, the SVTP Technical Team, or consultant contracted, will monitor the success of compensatory measures in maintaining or restoring families' incomes over time. The Project Implementation Plan will include the baseline survey, a midterm assessment at the end of Year 2, and an end of project assessment in the second half of Year 5. Such information is fundamentally important, for in those instances where economic compensatory measures fail to maintain incomes, project management will need to direct additional attention and resources in order to redress the situation.

Follow-up PRAs, conducted at the mid-term review and the close of Project, will update these data for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impacts of the protected area management plans, community forest co-management agreements, and other site-specific Action Plans. The specific monitoring indicators will be outlined in the Action Plan. Possible indicators include: numbers of eligible villages and households; the potential livelihood impacts to these villages and households of new or more strictly enforced restrictions on use of resources in the protected areas; livelihood benefits of measures to assist the affected persons; numbers of villages and households participating in Community Conservation Funds (CCFs); and funds provided by CCFs to eligible villages and households.

In order to assess whether the goals of the plan are met, a monitoring plan will be required. This monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions, necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

Independent monitoring of the compensation and resettlement activities can be done by NGOs, private consultants or the Lands Department. Carrying out such independent monitoring will enhance the openness and transparency of the compensation and resettlement programme. The SVTP would have to approve participation of NGOs in independent monitoring activities, depending on their requirements. The NGOs' participation would be funded by the NGOs themselves, using their own resources unless special funding and participation arrangements are approved by the SVTP.

9 BUDGET FOR PF IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed costs are just an estimate for project budgeting purposes (Table 5). They will be revised and made available prior to project launching. Costs relate to consultations, communications and monitoring activities as identified in this PF and will be fully integrated within the overall GRM costing.

Table 5. Estimated Implementation Budget for the PF:

ACTIVITIES	COST SCHEDULE (USD)					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total
Component 2: Preparing land-based investments and natural resources management support						
<i>2.2: Natural Resource Management - Community Engagement</i>						
Community Livelihoods Support (National Parks/Wildlife Reserves)	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	750000
Co-management Planning (Forest Reserves)	150000	150000	150000	150000	150000	750000
Community Management & Livelihoods Support (Elephant Marsh)	100000	150000	100000	100000	100000	550000
Grand Total						2050000

10 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Process Framework, which is a companion document to the Resettlement Policy Framework, has been prepared to ensure meaningful participation of PAPs, as a consequence of project-induced involuntary restriction of access to legally designated protected areas such as Lengwe National Parks, Majete and Mwabvi Wildlife Reserves, and Matandwe Forest Reserve, and gazettement of Elephant Marsh, which could adversely affect the livelihoods of the PAPs.

This PF is designed to guide the determination of PAPs affected by involuntary restriction to access legally designated protected areas and the Elephant Marsh. The PF will provide guidance in ensuring that PAPs benefit from the natural resources found in these protected areas and that adequate resources are provide for alternative livelihoods. The PF has identified the positive impacts from the proposed activities of the SVTP, some of which might lead to restriction of access to legally designated protected areas:

Successful implementation of the PF will depend to a large extent on the involvement and participation of stakeholders involved, host communities and local institutions. SVTP, DNPW, DoF, Department of Fisheries, and respective district councils must use the recommendations in this PF to ensure that PAPs are relocated and assisted with Sustainable Income Generating Activities to maintain or improve PAPs livelihoods. It is therefore recommended that these stakeholders should be involved in the implementation of the project and the PF. The stakeholders should be involved throughout the project (during project planning and throughout implementation). It is further recommended that the PF and RPF should be referred to, prior to any project activity of the SVTP.

Specifically, it is recommended that:

- Income levels and standards of living for the affected persons should be restored where possible through provision of Sustainable Income Generating Activities, which can also help build mutual trust with the affected communities;
- Grievance redress mechanisms, in line with this PF and the RPF, should be established prior to project implementation;
- The SVTP must support the VNRMCs and local communities and consult them in the monitoring of the project activities and implementation of the PF and RPF; and
- Adequate sensitization meetings should be conducted before implementation of project activities, to ensure that PAPs are accorded with opportunities to understand the implications of the project, their roles and responsibilities in implementing the project activities, the PF and the RPF.

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Annex 1:

Further Details of Community Representation at Lengwe NP.

LENGWE WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION (LWA) Committee Members

No	Name	Position	Phone
1	Sifoliano Gweta	Chair	0993747032,0111645570
2	Richard Gwada	Vice	0996053733
3	Peter Simau	Secretary	0881130228
4	Juliet Therere	Vice	
5	George Thomson	Treasure	0881036666
6	Manesi Tembenu	Member	0111579849
7	Enock Njanji	Member	
8	Lazarus Sinoya	Member	0882155367
9	Davison Zyuda	Member	0882470161
10	Stonard Malunga	Member	0996429089
11	Margret Nsona	Member	
12	Neckie Botomani	Member	

LENGWE ZONE Committee members:

NDAKWERA ZONE

No	Name	Position
1	Donnex Kampeni	Chair
2	Manezgo Banda	Vice
3	Botoman Bornface	Secretary
4	Elalio Shuga	Vice
5	Saulo Gande	Treasure
6	Lemison Mkanyoza	Member
7	Patrick Manja	Member
8	Support Jeke	Member
9	Tonex Gavanala	Member
10	Chimalizeni Belio	Member
11		Member
12		Member

CHAPANANGA ZONE

No	Name	Position
1	Kitty Michael	Chair
2	Connex Thengoliweta	Vice
3	Judith Mkuluzado	Secretary

4	Marko Doga	Vice
5	Yohane Kamphata	Treasure
6	Robert Kharimu	Member
7	Patrick Khundire	Member
8	Wilfred Kagona mwake	Member
9	Fly Moyo	Member
10	Patricia Wisterd	Member
11	Eliza Sadram	Member
12		Member

MBEWE ZONE

No	Name	Position
1	Solomon James	Chair
2	Francis Mphadza	Vice
3	Gloria Pite	Secretary
4	Patrick Banda	Vice
5	Rose Umali	Treasure
6	Ross Chiwambo	Member
7	Henry Sinagu	Member
8	Jane Manyowa	Member
9	Mary Gadama	Member
10	Gift Malemia	Member
11	Anne Amoni	Member
12	Victoria Hassan	Member

NGABU ZONE COMMITTEE

No	Name	Position
1	Lenford Stopy	Chair
2	Ruth Vera	Vice
3	Amon Sauti	Secretary
4	Montfort Nkaipilana	Vice
5	Lucky Jekete	Treasure
6	Seleman Khuleya	Member
7	Harrison Utumbe	Member
8	David Fransikhu	Member
9	Sara Marko	Member
10	Elizabeth Zambezi	Member
11	Newton Mageza	Member
12	Bertha Mchesa	Member

Annex 2: Further Details of Community Representation at Majete WR

ANNUAL REPORT 2016: COMMUNITY EXTENSION AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM:

- 20 form 1 and 2 university students were selected for scholarship program. K2,501,950.00 for school fees of 1 University and 100 Secondary school students was processed and paid.
- only 2 out of 20 students who wrote MSCE have strong points which have made them potential university prospective candidates
- EO attended Chikwawa District Development Committee meeting involved all stakeholders running scholarship programs, aimed at reminding sponsors the significance of regular meetings with beneficiaries.
- EO also visited Mulanje District where he acquired management skills and techniques of other organizations on scholarship program. The visit was sponsored by Campaign for Girls Education (CAMFED) and it targeted institutions that offers scholarships within the district

REAFFORESTRATION PROGRAM:

- Nurseries were established in the extension zones where Polythene tubes, water canes and seeds were distributed.
- 7180 trees seedlings have been produced from 4 nurseries (Mathithi- 1586, Kakoma-3000, Chapananga-1690 and Mwanza-904); 250 seedlings which were distributed and planted at Pende School died due to dry spell. 200 tree seedlings were planted at Gaga School and 180 tree survived. 1000 neem tree seedlings were purchased and planted in 5 schools by chiefs, parents and students which symbolised the importance of planting trees and the need for community members to embrace the initiative.
- 350 Bamboo hybrid seedlings were planted by 93 villagers (21 men & 72 women) at Fombe communal forest, 150 at Maganga 1 village in degraded areas. Only 40 of the

seedlings survived at Fombe village whereby at Maganga 1 none of the seedlings survived due to prolonged dry spell and termite's infestation.

REVENUE SHARING PROGRAM

- K5 027 698.00 (gross) was generated from the Community Campsite (accommodation & Tuckshop) from 371 guests who spent 144 nights.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

- 25 Museum posters on 5 different themes particularly Majete Wildlife Reserve, Deforestation, Clay extraction, Dr. David Livingstone and Agriculture were printed.
- Copies were displayed at the Education Center and the Museum.
- Designed and printed 100 copies of Majete Wildlife Club .
- 100 posters of 3 different types (The big 5 of Majete, The large mammals of Majete and Dangers of fire) were re - printed and used as learning support materials.
- Produced a video documentary on successes of African Parks Majete
- Conducted Environmental Education (EE) outreach programs to 61 schools where 1683 students (741 girls & 701 boys) were reached with wildlife conservation messages
- Organized and facilitated 59 village sensitization meetings and attended by 3465 people (1317 males, 2148 females). The meetings high lightened importance of reporting illegal matters, preparation of tree nurseries.
- 8 Primary School Wildlife Patrons, 2 from each extension zone, attended a Workshop in Environmental education,
- 81 students / members of wildlife clubs attended the Leadership workshop and acquired skills to effectively manage their clubs.

- Conducted essay competition and the best 3 candidates with good essays received prizes from African parks Majete.
- Organized HIV/AIDS awareness meetings in 3 law enforcement camps where scouts and their spouses as well as fence attendants attended and had an opportunity to go for HIV testing.
- Conduct a mass community sensitization campaigns (Kasisi, Chapananga and Kakoma) on three themes: animal translocation to Nkhotakota, Dangers of fence vandalism, and Dangers of bush fires

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM

- 4 community based trainings on the role of chiefs and CBOs were organized and facilitated by extension assistant whereby 80 people (53 men, 27 females).
- 4 Extension Assistants and 4 MWRA members were trained as trainers of tree nursery establishment in order to facilitate the establishment of tree nurseries in their Zones.
- Briefed newly recruited Community Extension Team from Nkhotakota about the APM community engagement operations by focusing on how Extension Assistants have contributed towards the success story of the Reserve.
- The Park also hosted 10 members of USACOL from Liwonde National Park. During their visit, they visited Mbwemba CBO to learn how the CBOs assist in the management of the electric fence. The park also hosted 37 Zone Committee members from Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve and were briefed about the APM community engagement structures by focusing on the roles of Zone and CBO board committees and also the direct benefits communities are getting from Majete
- Majete Wildlife Reserve Association (MWRA) approved 25 micro projects for 19 CBO. Some of the projects approved were: construction of CBCCs, Construction of clinics, Construction of Teachers houses and purchase of school uniforms for needy primary school students.

CULTURAL PRESERVATION PROGRAM.

- Identified 3 cultural visit sites at Maganga Chavala and Bwalo village.
 - Mrs Zuze, Maganga village resident was identified to be briefing guests about Thornton and his grave.
 - Mrs Pepena from Chavala village was identified to be preparing traditional food and giving talks to guest about traditional life of the people of the village..
- Maganga historical sites - the site has been incorporated into the Community Visit Product where guests visit Richard Thornton graveyard and appreciate the traditional customs, beliefs and practices of the Mang'anja/Chewa tribe
- 5 community cultural visits were organized in conjunction with Mbwemba CBO. Guests from Thawale, Mkulumadzi, Kenyan delegates, Zone Committee from Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve and Earth watch volunteers visited the communities at Maganga, Tsekera, Chipula and Mwalija village.

EDUCATION VISITS.

- JLC members, 5 chiefs and MWRA chairperson visited Nkhotakota and Liwonde where among other things encouraged local leaders and communities around the 2 parks to partner with African Parks in order to protect the translocated animals from poachers.
- 2 village forest block committees were visited in liwonde by MWRA members where they appreciated how other committees are taking a leading role in the establishment of tree nurseries, woodlots and how they are managing the protected areas which is not fenced at all.
- 78 chiefs (58 men and 20 females) from Mwanza, Kakoma, Chapananga and Kasisi extension zones and 461 people (286 men, 371 women) from Chapananga had education visit to Majete Wildlife Reserve and went home satisfied with how the park is being managed and developed.

- In reach Program: The extension unit organised educational visit for Primary Schools and secondary schools -210 (91 boys and 119 girls) to Majete wildlife Reserve. students privileged to watch a wildlife film focused on ways of minimizing wildlife crime.

INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

- IGA's through the CBO's generated MK2, 410,199 from sales of baskets, hats, honey, brooms, and traditional dance performances during community cultural visit.
- 45 IGA meetings were conducted and attended by 651 people (379 women & 273 men), Members discussed handcrafts product improvement, managed their apiary sites, members agreed to source other markets for palm leaves products in order to maximize their financial base and to form new beekeeping clubs. IGA meeting at Kadumba CBO was aimed at upscaling vegetable garden
- A project proposal was developed to mobilize local financial resources for the up scaling of beekeeping in Mwanza district and submitted to USA Embassy - Self-Help. It was expected that 40 new beekeepers be trained, equipped and adopt beekeeping as a business however on the training conducted only 20 farmers (15 men and 5 females) attended.

OTHERS

- Hosted Kenyan delegates and were briefed on direct benefits communities gain from the park.
- Organized Majete Wildlife Reserve Association (MWRA) meeting on 15th March, 2016 at Matechanga Motel. The meeting discussed on RUP and agreed to deal with charcoal selling along the Majete road, recommended the planting of vetiver grass in reserve boundary with an intention of combating soil erosion, encroachment and farming closer to the fence line, Majete Extension staff, 19 CBOs chairpersons, Malaria Project staff and The Hunger Project Staff attended MWRA the meeting

- Mbwemba CBO donated K200, 000 to Njereza school committee for the construction of the administration block at the school. The construction of the administration block is a brain child of the CBO
- Organised a meeting with OVOP official on the promotion of honey and thatch grass by local communities and inspection of Makhaza apiary site, - 2522 people (1067 men, 1455 women) harvested 3725 bundles of thatch grass from Kakoma, Matanki Malesi and Namitsempha resource use gates worthy K2,473 640.
- One muzzle loading gun was surrender to Malungwi CBO by a poacher who has been arrested for several times by our law enforcers. Meanwhile the gun is in the hands of Namitsempha camp.
- Organized the African Parks Malawi annual general stakeholders meeting which took place in Blantyre at Sunbird Mount Soche Hotel graced by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife; government officials, NGOs, local leaders and officials from Majete, Liwonde and Nkhotakota national Parks attended.
- Funded Chikwawa District Council with MK350,000 for commemoration of African Child day which took place at TA Makhuwira headquarters

Annex 3: Further Details of Community Representation at Matandwe FR.

A: Overview of the process of the plan review

The Matandwe Local Forest Management Board met in November, 2013 to review Matandwe strategic Forest Area plan. The initial period of the plan expired in 2012 hence it was important to scrutinize the plan and incorporate new issues that have just cropped in. The total area for Matandwe forest reserve is 26,381ha with a total of 12 Forest co-management blocks with signed forest management agreements. The team facilitated the process as follows:-

- i. Presentation of initial SFAP plan
 - Social economic profile
 - Strategic issues
 - Hot spots in relation to model and maps
 - Vision
 - Objectives
 - Strategies, justification and implementation guide
 - Prioritization

The people who were involved in the review of the plan are as follows

NO	NAME	ORG/INSITUTION	POSITION	CONTACT
1	E.R. Nema	Nsanje DC	DOA	0888899622
2	Late P.O. Zaina	LFMB	Chairperson	-
3	Kennedy Adamson	Forestry	DFO/Ag.DPD	0888599050
4	J.K. Banda	Forestry	ADFO –Reserves	0888891619
5	Montfort Somanje	Forestry		0881211242
6	Chief Ngabu	Nsanje DC	TA	
7	SGVH Nyamula	Nsanje DC	Acting STA	0888853817
8	SGVH Nyanthumbi	Nsanje DC	Acting STA	0888174628
9	Chief Mbenje	Nsanje DC	T/A	0888732166
10	STA Malemia	Nsanje DC	STC	0888761155
11	H.s. Alufazema	LFMB	Member	0888797341
12	D. Molishu	LFMB	Vice Secretary	0881216887
13	A.H. Masanjala	Judiciary	Magistrate	0884175756
14	M. Mwafumu	Forestry	F/A	0888566822
15	L. Nyamatchelenga	LFMB	V. Chairlady	0884440248
16	N. Maluwa	LFMB	Member	0995397802
17	M. Ching'oma	LFMB	Member	0881410456
18	A Guta	ZBS	Reporter	0995955805
19	Mr. Suzumile	LFMB	Secretary	0994490141
20	E. Chatayika	LFMB	Treasure	

B: Summary tables of objectives and strategies

Objectives	Strategies
1. To increase and improve forest cover productivity and value to ensure continuous provision of local and national services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote co- management ❖ Establishment of woodlots and Village Forest Area (VFA) ❖ Protection of fragile area e.g water source ❖ Increase income generating opportunity and food security ❖ Promote regulation and licensing of forest/tree products ❖ Promote fire as a management tool ❖ Promote and support effective marketing ❖ Diversify range of Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs) ❖ Promote coordinated participatory extension services ❖ Participatory demarcation of boundary through multi sectorial approach
2. To improve income levels of local communities through sustainable utilisation of forest resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote co-management ❖ Establishment of woodlots and Village Forest Area (VFA) ❖ Protection of fragile area e.g. water sources ❖ Increase income generating opportunity and food security ❖ Promote regulation and licensing of forest/tree products ❖ Promote fire as a management tool ❖ Promote and support effective marketing ❖ Selective felling cutting of trees ❖ Establishment of FB clubs/association at area level ❖ Diversify range of Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs) ❖ Promote coordinated participatory extension services ❖ Participatory demarcation of boundary through multi sectorial approach
3.To build capacity of local management and governance of reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote co-management ❖ Establishment of woodlots and Village Forest Area (VFA) ❖ Protection of fragile area e.g. water sources ❖ Increase income generating opportunity and food security ❖ Promote regulation and licensing of forest/tree products ❖ Promote fire as a management tool ❖ Promote and support effective marketing ❖ Selective felling cutting of trees ❖ Establishment of FB clubs/association at area level ❖ Diversify range of Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs) ❖ Promote coordinated participatory extension services ❖ Participatory demarcation of boundary through multi sectorial approach
4. To ensure continuous and quality of water supply to Nsanje and the surrounding area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promote co-management ❖ Establishment of woodlots and Village Forest Area (VFA) ❖ Protection of fragile area e.g. water ❖ Promote fire as a management tool ❖ Promote coordinated participatory extension services ❖ Participatory demarcation of boundary through multi sectorial approach

C: Hot spots

Name of Hot Spot	Location	Issues
Cultivation in the F/Reserve	Mpokonyola, Chididi in TA Malemia, Nthondo In TA Tengani, Phokera and Mzondola in TA Mbenje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ownership and unclear boundaries between forest reserve and customary land • Land pressure hence encroachment
Settlements in F/reserve	Nthondo in TA Tengani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encroachment
Burnt area	In most parts of the reserve especially at Kalingandale in TA Tengani and Saini in TA Malemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of ownership and custodianship of state forest resources • Weak regulation and forest law enforcement
Dried rivers and streams	All rivers and streams in the impact area in TA Malemia, Tengani and Mbenje	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land clearance for agriculture resulting in siltation and flooding • No written regulations pertaining riverbank cultivation
Illegal road construction	Saini in TA Malemia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A village customary land within the forest reserve with no access to other areas
Very steep slope cultivated land	Chididi and Mpokonyola in TA Malemia, Nthondo in TA Tengani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land pressure hence encroachment in steep slopes
Villages in forest reserve	Nthondo in TA Tengani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers allocated land by Traditional Authority to guide over encroaching from Mozambique. The population has grown up in the area and there is expansion in cultivation leading to encroachment into the reserve.

D: Strategies

1	Promote co-management	H	1,2,3,4	No combined effort by both communities and government staff in forest management. Promote ownership.	Communities within 2 Km. Develop co-management blocks with identified communities. DF (Hg)/DFO	Number of co-management agreements signed
2	Establishing both individual forest areas (IFAs) and Village forest areas (VFAs)	H	1,2,3,4	Increased pressure/dependency on forest resources. Increased income levels/livelihoods. Low diversity of tree species	Customary land (Located and unallocated). Encroached areas within the reserve and Village Forest Areas. Traditional Authority	Number of woodlots and VFAs established. (ha)
3	Protection of fragile areas e.g. Water sources	H	1,2,3,4	High level of floods. Reduction of soil erosion/siltation. Depleted tree species and water resources	All water sources to be planted with appropriate species. Chididi not to be cultivated because it is a water source for many rivers. To have guided selective felling in fragile areas. DADO/DFO	Number and hectares' of fragile areas protected
4	Increased income generating opportunity and food security	H	1,2,3	Avoiding over dependency on forest products	Impact area (Program area). DADO/DFO	Percentage increased of income per household
5	Promote regulation and licensing of forest/tree products	H	1,2,3	Increased income of communities' management authority (VNRMC, Block committee). Increased protection of forest resources. Illegal cutting down of trees	VFA communal woodlots. Co-management blocks. LFO/DFO	Number of local forest institutions issuing licenses
6	Promote fire as management tool	M	1,2,3,4	Reduce incidence of wild bush fires Reduce hazards and promoting natural regeneration	Co-management block Village Forest Area Woodlots DFO	Number of hectares regenerated
7	Selective felling (cutting) of trees	L	2,3	Maintain diversity Promote natural regeneration Improve productivity	In the reserve and impact area LFO/DFO	Number of blocks/VFA practicing selective felling
8	Promote and support effective marketing	M	1,2,3	Improve income and livelihoods	In the whole district DFO and Associations	Number of quality products marketed

9	Diversity range of Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs)	M	1,2,3	Improve income and livelihoods status of people	In the impact area DFO/DCDO	Number of FBEs
10	Establishment of FBEs, Clubs/ associations at area level	M	2,3	Improve livelihoods Improve productivity Improve sense of ownership/belonging	The whole impact area DFO/TA/DCDO	Number of functional associations established
11	Promote coordinated participatory extension services	H	1,2,3,4,	Easy adoption of regulations/massages Sharing of skills and experiences Increased people's awareness in new developments	The whole impact area (Customary land, Forest reserves) District Assembly	Number of jointly implemented activities
12	Participatory demarcation of boundary through multispectral approach	H	1,2,3,4,	Reduce land ownership conflicts	Around the Forest reserve DFO/TA/District Assembly	Number of conflicts of boundaries

Annex 4. Further Details of Community Representation at Elephant Marsh.

THE ELEPHANT MARSH ASSOCIATION

VENUE: MIT DATE FORMED: 13/04/2017

No.	Name	Position	Zone	Cell phone
1	Edwin Nkhoma	Chairperson	Chikwawa East	0884688735
2	Abraham Kambewa	Vice-Chair	Chikwawa West	0883557737
3	Patrick James	Secretary	Nsanje	0880311410
4	Hindi Limpu	Vice Secretary	Chikwawa West	0881174021/0997452572
5	Magret Jaifi	Treasurer	Chikwawa West	0992710320
6	Cecilia Nyakhuwa	Member	Nsanje	0888524898
7	Tobias Thonje	Member	Nsanje	0995776526/088256148
8	Wiston Julius	Member	Chikwawa East	0995886489
9	Peter Chilanga	Member	Nsanje	0996799969/088413780
10	Majorson Saizi	Member	Chikwawa East	0881613039

NSANJE ZONE COMMITTEE

DATE FORMED: 4th AUGUST, 2016 VENUE: BANGULA PRIMARY SCHOOL

NO.	NAME	POSITION	PHONE	GVH
1	Cecilia Nyakhuwa	Chair	0888524898	Chapinga
2	Enock Madeira	Vice	0996460444	Sambani
3	Patrick James	Secretary	0881609337	Gooke
4	Peter Chilanga	Vice	0888413780/0996799969	Kalenso
5	Tobias Thonje	Treasure	0882561481/0995776526	Chitseko
6	Buba Madani	Member	0882429406	Chipondeni
7	Samson House	Member	0884507757	Nyang'a
8	Japhet Chiswipa	Member	0881697570/0995918801	Mnembe
9	Julius Katema	Member	0888472460	Kalonga
10	Christina Isaac	Member	0888380765	Mchacha James

CHIKWAWA EAST ZONE COMMITTEE**DATE FORMED: 5th AUGUST, 2016 VENUE: LIVUNZU EPA**

NO.	NAME	POSITION	PHONE	GVH
1	Bendulo Scova	Chair	0888342652	Mpokonyola
2	Edwin Nkhoma	Vice	0884688735	Nantusi
3	Majorson Saizi	Secretary	0995799358	Joseph
4	Patrick Bibasi	Vice	0993755702	Nyambalo
5	Wistern Julius	Treasure	0995886489	Nyambalo
6	Estere Ebele	Member	0992084351	Mmodzi
7	Lloyd Batisoni	Member	0881738117	Kanyimbili
8	Fanuel Chizuzu	Member	0884197677	Jana
9	Dorica Kalinde	Member	0882438790	Savala
10	Masalina Chimphine	Member	0884989065	Chimoto

CHIKWAWA WEST ZONE COMMITTEE**DATE FORMED: 6th AUGUST, 2016 VENUE: NZANGAYA HALL**

NO.	NAME	POSITION	PHONE	GVH
1	Abraham Kambewa	Chair	0883557737	Nkhwazi
2	Hassan Fatchi	Vice	0884437081/0999 111234	Malemia
3	Hind Limpu	Secretary	0881174021/0997 452572	
4	Mc Pherson Bwanakaya	Vice	0999052487	Misili
5	Lucy Chilumba	Treasure	0992424557	Misili
6	Kennedy Mphakati	Member		Khungubwe
7	Tina Chakwamba	Member	0888604851	Kumwembe
8	Petro Charlie	Member	0999880224	
9	Rose Usseni	Member	0881769275	
10	Margret Jaiti	Member	0992710320	Frank

Background information on consultations and livelihood analysis in the Elephant Marsh. ⁵

Group village and village level consultations – Elephant marshes

Name	Position and Organisation
TA Ngabu	Traditional Authority
TA Mlolo	Traditional Authority
TA Maseya	Traditional Authority
TA Mlilima	Traditional Authority
Newton Munthali	M & E Officer, Chikwawa
Kelvin Harawa	Director of Planning and Development, Chikwawa
Peter Magombo	Environmental Officer, Chikwawa
Ms Chilongozi	Director of Administration, Chikwawa
Betterson Tito	District Council Chairman, Chikwawa
	Nsanje Agriculture Officer
	Nsanje DC's Office
Dr. F. Njaya	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries
Patrick Zakeyo	District Fisheries Officer, Chikwawa
L. Mang'anda	Fisheries Extension officer, NE Elephant Marsh
F. Kimu	Fisheries Extension officer, NW Elephant Marsh
Laban Silli	District Fisheries Officer, Nsanje
Amos Malowera	STO, Bangula Fisheries
H. Kachale	Fisheries Assistant, Bangula Fisheries
D. Binga	Fisheries Assistant, Bangula Fisheries
Charles Beka	Fisheries Extension officer (SW Elephant Marsh)
Foster Kuloweka	Fisheries Extension officer (SE Elephant Marsh)
Duncan Magwira	District Agriculture Development Officer (DADO), Chikwawa
Bastien. S. Chilembwe	CTO, Mbewe EPA, Chikwawa

⁵ Excerpts from: GoM (2017): *Climate resilient livelihoods and sustainable natural resource management in the Elephant marsh, Malawi. Livelihoods Report*. Shire River Basin Management Program Phase 1.

G. Chilumpha	CTO, Mikalongo EPA, Chikwawa
M.B. Nakhumwa	CTO, Dolo EPA, Chikwawa
Laston. N. Gama	CTO, Livuzu EPA, Chikwawa
Mr. Muna	CTO, Makhanga EPA
Nakwanje	CTO, Magoti EPA
Biswick Chabwera	STO, Somo Section, Mikalongo EPA
Maknight Sakhulani	STO, Lalanje section, Dolo EPA
Esnat Longwe	STO, Masanduko Section, Dolo EPA
Lorita Kantchewa	TO, Tizola 2, Mbewe EPA
M. Songwe	TO, Lalanje section, Magoti EPA
Alfred Mwale	TO, Livuzu section
Chindebvu	TO, Mlambe section, Makhanga EPA
Ruth. Mwenye	TO, Mitole EPA
Felix Chokha	Veterinary Officer, Makhanga EPA
Patrick Makombola	Veterinary Officer, Magoti EPA
M. Mitawa	(acting for Programme Manager), Shire Valley ADD
Mangadzuka	Livestock, Shire Valley ADD
R. Taibu	Crops, Shire Valley ADD
M. Nyamuka	Planning, Shire Valley ADD
Mark Allan	Commodity Supervisor, World Vision, Chikwawa
Jester Nyirenda	D. Director, Parks & Wildlife (project coordinator)
Ramjee Nyirenda	Consultant,
Alick Makanjira	Parks and Wildlife Officer (EE)
	Parks and Wildlife Officer (Extension) and staff at the Lengwe National Park
Dr. A. Majidu	District Health Officer, Chikwawa District Hospital

I. Mtambalika	Environmetal Health Officer, Chikwawa District Hospital
D. Madeya	District Health Management Information System Officer, Chikwawa District Hospital
H. Kaufa	S District Health Management Information System Officer, Nsanje District Hospital
Ms. Ndasowa	Matron, Montfort Hospital (private, Catholic)

Focus group discussions

village	GVH	EPA
Thomu 1	Chipakuza	Mbewe
Tizola 2	Tizola 1	Mbewe
Mitondo Market	Sabvala	Livuzu
Sabvala	Sabvala	Livuzu
Mmodzi	Mmodzi	Livuzu
Mwanawanjovu	Mwanawanjovu	Dolo
Champhanda	Champhanda	Livuzu
Faniza	Kalonga	Makhanga
Chisamba 1	Chisamba	Magoti

Conclusions from Elephant Marsh Livelihoods Study and Consultations

An overall contribution of the Elephant Marsh is that it provides the possibility of pursuing a variety of livelihood strategies and combinations of these. The importance of a particular livelihood activity in practice varies according to location around the Marsh (the local agro-ecology), a household's social and economic position, season and the nature of the climatic conditions. An important contribution of the study is to highlight that people are capable of adapting and of managing in this dynamic environment. However, because of the dynamic nature of the Elephant Marsh, and the different ways that people respond to changing conditions, it is difficult to predict the exact nature and scale of services and livelihood functions the Marsh will provide at any given point.

The study has identified that there is significant human pressure on the wetlands of the Elephant Marsh. People in and around the Elephant Marsh are dependent upon a combination of farming/fishing as well as labour and market-based exchange and this is likely to continue. Pressure on the Elephant Marsh is, and has been, exacerbated by upstream and upland livelihood activities and development as well as the legacy of additional pressures that were placed on the wetlands during the conflict in Mozambique. Climate change, especially if it leads to longer and drier dry seasons, may result in increased permanent migration and seasonal movement into the wetland. It is therefore likely that the pressure on the Elephant Marsh, and potentially on the more central area that has been less affected by human activity, will increase with population increases, continuing upstream and upland development and improved access to markets.

A critical challenge for the management of the Elephant Marsh is maintaining and enhancing system resilience and ensure that the wetland is utilised in a manner that does not undermine or compromise the resource base that underpins the livelihoods benefits and ecosystem services. Furthermore, this needs also to account for the inter- and intra-annual variation that characterises the area. Given that decisions taken at the local level have an important impact on aggregate outcomes, this will require investment to identify a combination of low-cost individual and collective strategies for agriculture and natural resources that represent adaptive and coping strategies and to enhance local capabilities to innovate and adapt to future shocks and stresses. These aspects are considered in more detail in the scenario analysis (Brown et al., 2016) and management plan report (Arthur 2016).

Summary of meetings held in the creation of Elephant Marsh Community Representation.

NO.	DATE	ACTIVITY	VENUE
1	March 2017	37 CBOs formed in the elephant marsh	At each GVHs
2	4 th August 2016	Nsanje zone formed	Bangula primary
3	5 th August 2016	Chikwawa east zone formed	Livunzu EPA
4	6 th August 2016	Chikwawa west zone formed	Nzangaya hall
5	September 2016	10 Additional CBOs formed in the marsh	At each GVH
6	25 th Nov. 2016	Mass rally in the elephant marsh	Maseya headquarters
7	26 th Nov. 2016	Mass rally in the elephant marsh	Mbenje headquarters
8	1 st Dec. 2017	Lengwe joint zone meeting (zone Reports)	MIT in Blantyre
9	8-11 Dec. 2016	Discussions of actions to include in management plan issues	Tomali TDC, Nzerunkuyesa hall, Mkanyoza hall, Chipwaila hall, Kalambo EPA, There Primary
10	27-30 Dec. 2017	Association Trust visit to Nyika/Vwaza Marsh in the north	
11	2 nd Feb. 2017	World wetland day commemorated under theme "wetlands for disaster risk reduction"	Ngabu sports club
12	13 th March 2017	Elephant Marsh Community Association Trust formed	MIT Blantyre
13	22-25 March 2017	Management Planning Awareness meetings	Chipwaila, Kalambo EPA, Nzerunkuyesa, Tomali TDC
14	29/5/17-1/6/17	Capacity building for Elephant Marsh Community Association Trust	MIT in Blantyre