



Irrigate Malawi

Magazine of the Shire Valley Transformation Programme: Issue 3, August, 2020

Construction of SVTP takes shape



Chikwawa Physical Development Plan displayed



CK communities sensitized on agriculture commercialization



SVTP promotes gender and social inclusion



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Remarks from the SVTP Project Coordinator Mr. Sandram Maweru



Welcome to the third edition of the Shire Valley Transformation Programme-1 newsletter!

This newsletter provides some highlights from the Shire Valley Transformation Programme-1 (SVTP-1).

The Shire Valley Transformation Programme was launched in March, 2020 and construction works commenced in April with the contractor, Conduril Engenharia, constructing a camp and mobilizing equipment. The canal route was cleared by the contractor and excavation is in progress. Construction of the coffer dam, a bridge on the canal route and draining works is currently underway.

The Programme paid out compensation to 1,267 registered project affected persons to the tune of K1.3 Billion. All property to be compensated in kind for example, schools and churches, has been assessed and compensation will be paid out once all processes have been finalized. The Chikwawa Physical Development Plan was verified with communities and disclosed for a period of one month in 31 Group Village Headmen in Chikwawa. The Plan has been adopted by the District Council.

Despite registering progress, the Programme has faced some challenges due to restrictions from the novel coronavirus pandemic. This has delayed the mobilization of special equipment by the Contractor from Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. The Programme has however, put in place remedies to ensure that work is not affected and that all agreed outputs are delivered on time.

I am hopeful that you will find this newsletter informative!

Contractor and GBV Service Provider introduced to Chikwawa District

Story by: Alice Kaunda

With the commencement of construction works in Chikwawa, the SVTP considered it key to introduce the contractor Conduril Engenharia and the Gender Based Violence (GBV) Service Provider Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace Chikwawa (CCJP Chikwawa) to the District Stakeholder Consultative Committee as one way of garnering support for operations in case of any issues that may arise with the coming in of the project in the area. The Stakeholder Consultative Committee comprises of section heads including District Commissioners for both Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts, Chikwawa District Police Officer in Charge, Chiefs, Councilors, private sector representatives, NGOs in the area and other key government officials. Nsanje District was represented by the District Commissioner, Mr Douglas Moffat.



Project Coordinator introducing Conduril officials



Snr Chief Chapananga speaking during the meeting

Speaking during the meeting, the Officer in Charge of Chikwawa Police Ms. Jane Mandala made a commitment to provide security to the contractor and support CCJP Chikwawa in addressing issues of GBV when they arise. Mandala said,

“I understand that with a project of this magnitude issues of theft and GBV may rise in this area. We commit to provide all the necessary security that maybe needed. We will intensify more patrols to improve security and ensure that order is maintained in the District. All GBV related issues will be addressed amicably as they come to ensure smooth implementation of the project.”

Representing the Chairperson of the District Stakeholder Consultative Committee, Senior Chief Chapananga emphasized the need for all stakeholders to work together to ensure that construction works should be completed in time.

“I would like to advise my fellow chiefs to support this project and ensure that all issues that need our attention are addressed. This project will benefit our people once completed hence we need to safeguard it by addressing all issues that may arise,” Senior Chief Chapananga said.

Nsanje District Commissioner, Douglas Moffat, reiterated the need for all stakeholders to work together and provide support to both the Contractor and the GBV Service Provider in mitigating issues of GBV to ensure smooth implementation of the Project.

Construction of the SVTP canal commences in Chikwawa

Story by: Alice Kaunda

The long-awaited Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP) was launched in March, 2020 raising excitement among smallholder farmers in the targeted Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. It has always been a dream for the country to have a large irrigation scheme in the Shire Valley since the 1940s.

Several studies have been undertaken over the years to ascertain feasibility of having an irrigation scheme in the Shire Valley. The project was part of the Shire Valley Development Plan which included hydropower development. The more recent studies conducted included the National and Shire Irrigation Study (1980), Lower Shire Valley Irrigation Study (1997) and Water Availability on the Shire River at Kapichira (2011) among others.

The construction of the canal has started with the construction of the Intake and the first six kilometers of the Main Canal by Conduril Engenharia. The work will take 30 months to be completed, while procurement of the contractor for the construction of the remaining 46kms (i.e. from 6kms to Lengwe National Park) is at an advanced stage.

The intake is the starting point of the irrigation scheme. It is located at the Kapichira Dam and is designed to serve both Phase 1 and 2 of the SVTP. It has been designed to abstract the maximum water demand of 50 cumecs which is enough for both phases. An estimated 43,370 hectares of land is expected to be irrigated; benefitting 48,400 households.

Construction of the Intake and first 6kms of the Main Canal has taken into consideration some key structures like a fish barrier and siphons. The fish barrier structure will

prevent invasive fish species like Tiger Fish which is found at the downstream of Kapichira Falls from migrating to Lake Malawi through a network of drains, tertiary, secondary and Main Canals.

This barrier will be a drop structure which is high enough to prevent fish from jumping over. The structure will be made of concrete and will have a total vertical drop of 6.10 meters. In order to exceed the leaping abilities of the tiger fish, the required height shall be 3 meters from the upstream bottom level of the canal up to the maximum top water level of the downstream canal.

A major portion of the canal route has been cleared. Excavation has started at different portions of the canal route and construction of the coffer dam at the Intake is in progress.

Implementation of construction works has somehow been affected by COVID-19 as the contractor has challenges bringing some necessary equipment and personnel from outside Malawi.

“COVID-19 has affected our plan of bringing into the country necessary equipment from Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and even Portugal as borders are closed. We are working tirelessly to engage the governments to provide permits to enable us to import the equipment into Malawi as soon as possible,” said Engineer Aires Enosse, Conduril Project Manager.

The Project in collaboration with the contractor has put in place all the necessary plans and measures to ensure timely implementation of construction works following COVID-19 restrictions. “We are working tirelessly to ensure that not much time is lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic because any delays in the process would be costly,” said Mr. Sandram Maweru, Project Coordinator for the SVTP.

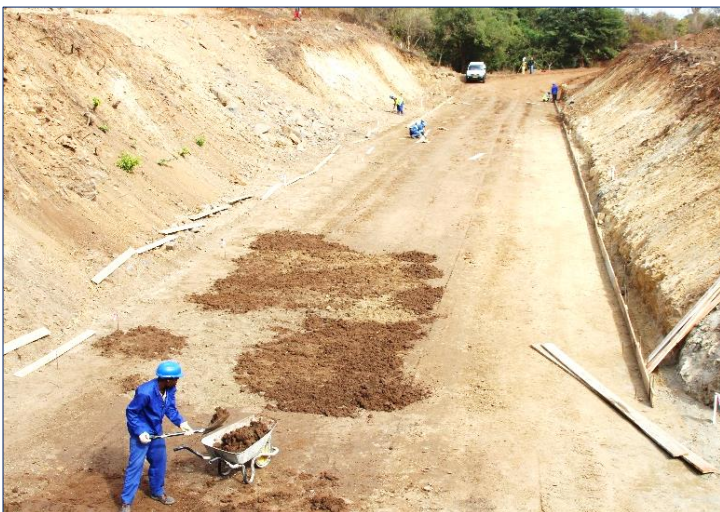
Construction in pictures

Excavation of the Canal Route in Progress



Drainage works across the canal

Coffer dam construction at the Intake



The SVTP from the Sky



Construction of the coffer dam in progress



Draining water from the coffer dam



The cleared canal route

The SVTP from the Sky

Some pictures on excavation of the canal route



Chikwawa communities drilled in financial management, compensated

Story by: Alice Kaunda

According to the World Bank and Malawi Government policies, all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), needed to be compensated for their losses to ensure that their livelihoods improve and that they are not turned into destitutes by the loss of their land.



A training session in progress at Tomali

The SVTP organized two-day training sessions focusing on financial management and gender-based violence for the PAPs and their spouses to ensure that compensation received was properly utilised and did not result in increased gender-based violence. The training was conducted prior to payment of compensations. PAPs were trained in financial management considering that most of them were to handle huge sums of money for the first time. Spouses were encouraged to participate as a way of encouraging joint budgeting and also to enlighten them on issues of gender-based violence and how this can be prevented.

After the training, all PAPs that did not have bank accounts were advised to open bank accounts at a bank of their choice. PAPs received compensations through these bank accounts. Paying out compensation money through bank accounts helped to reduce the red tape that, from experience, clogs the system ending up with delayed payments and

other challenges. Payment using bank accounts also avoided giving PAPs large amounts of cash which is risky and is prone to abuse.

The success of the compensation process can also be attributed to the open-door policy during the processing of the funds. PAPs and all concerned stakeholders were informed of progress at every level of the funds processing and every PAP had the liberty to call the SVTP office to follow up on progress. This created trust between the Project Management Team (PMT) and the PAPs and also quelled off any insinuations of corruption in the processing of the funds.

SVTP Social Safeguards Specialist Mr. Arthur Kambombe expressed optimism that the compensation resources will help in boosting people's livelihoods in the area.

"There is hope that the livelihoods of most of these PAPs will be sustained with the investments made using the compensation money. Most of the PAPs have used the funds to strengthen their businesses and for buying pieces of land for construction of houses and other buildings. What is pleasing is that there have not been major incidents of gender-based violence, which is a clear sign that the training prior to the payment of compensations is paying off," Kambombe said.

The SVTP provided compensations to 1,259 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in all the villages to be affected by the construction of the Irrigation Scheme in Phase 1. Government is in the process of assessing all property to be compensated in kind (schools, churches, boreholes) and working on modalities to support livelihood restoration.

The Government of Malawi has so far paid out K1.3 billion in compensations.

Compensations boosts livelihoods

Increased economic activity and financial resources often lead to a new lease of life. While some people may use compensation money for self-gratification, a majority of the SVTP Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are using the resources to improve their livelihoods. Here are their stories:

Striving to set a good example:

Meet Traditional Authority Ndakwera. TA Ndakwera is one of the people in his area to surrender a field towards the construction of the canal. Using his compensation money, TA Ndakwera has started poultry farming and has bought bags of sorghum (mapila) for sale in preparation for a large-scale goat farming.

“I decided to invest my compensation money into poultry farming with plans to venture into goat farming later. My plan is to buy land at Dyeratu to construct houses for rentals. I made a decision to use these resources wisely as one way of setting a good example to my people on how they can benefit from these resources. I championed some sensitization meetings in my area to ensure that my people utilize these resources effectively. This sensitization and the financial literacy training conducted by the Project greatly assisted to enlighten my people on how to put the resources to good use.



T/A Ndakwera supervising one of his chicken kraals (L), feeding his chickens (R)

Almost robbed of new found glory



Watasoni outside one of his new houses

As soon as 55-year-old Jasi Watasoni received his compensation money, it was time to hit the ground running with projects. Watasoni started constructing three houses however, some unscrupulous individuals within the village duped him of K1 million. With the intervention of Tomali Grievance Redress Committee, Watasoni has been able to recover K760, 000 which he has since re-invested in his building project. The GRC together with the chiefs are in the process of recovering the remaining amount.

Leaving an inheritance for my children:

Samson Kasukusa Billa is a 67-year father of 10 from Supuni Village. Billa and his family have relocated as the canal will pass through their land.

“I bought a huge piece of land where I have constructed my modern house and three other houses for my children. Using the same money, I have managed to buy 5 cattle, a motorcycle and two plots at Dyeratu which I plan to construct houses for rent. I am also looking forward to joining the Scheme as I have some land in the irrigation area. My advice to other PAPs is that they can achieve so much with the compensations if they have a vision,” Billa said.



Billa at his new house (L), showing his three houses under construction (R)

Young and ambitious

Prisca White, a 19-year-old young woman from Tomali, is one of the female PAPs to receive compensation money. Having lived all her life in poverty, Prisca and her 23-year-old husband Paulo Junisi, took a bold step to invest their compensation money in different initiatives as a means of moving from poverty to prosperity.

“I encouraged my husband to join me during the financial literacy training so that we both learn how to effectively manage our finances. We sat down and planned what we needed to do as a family. As a young couple, we saw this as the only opportunity to develop ourselves. In the past we used to suffer a lot. We could survive on my husband’s piece work which earns him K1, 500 per day. Using the compensation money, we have bought land and constructed a house, we also bought an oxcart and a motorcycle for our transport business, and three cattle. We are now planning to build other houses for rent. We have also invested in our local village bank as future investment,” said White.



White explaining her story to SVTP Social Safeguards Specialist, Arthur Kambombe

Fulfilling life's ambitions

Joseph Piseni, 29, is a small scale farmer in Chikwawa. He made his mind to use his compensation money wisely. Using his compensation, Piseni has managed to upgrade his living standards from a grass thatched house to a corrugated iron sheet and painted house.

“At first we used to be so uncomfortable with the issue of relocation. Through sensitizations, we learnt that the government was going to compensate us. The financial literacy and gender training opened our eyes to the opportunities ahead once we receive the compensation. My wife and I saw the compensation as an opportunity for us to develop ourselves. We decided that the priority was to immediately buy land and construct a house. We have used the rest of the money to buy a motorcycle for our transport business. The compensation money has really transformed the way we live our day to day lives,” Piseni said.



Piseni sitting outside his new house (Left, Right)

Protect yourself and others
from
COVID-19

- ✓ Wear a mask
- ✓ Wash your hands frequently
- ✓ Observe social distance
- ✓ Educate others about COVID 19
- ✓ Stay at home if feeling sick

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Abey Karandige/SVTProgramme

Chikwawa District Physical Development Plan verified and adopted by the Council

Story by: Alice Kaunda



The Shire Valley Transformation Programme through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MOLHUD) embarked on the verification and disclosure of the Chikwawa District Physical Development Plan and local land use plans for 31 Group Village Headmen areas in Chikwawa District.

The plans were prepared using a participatory approach and the process was guided by existing policies,

legislations and regulations. The Chikwawa Physical Development Plan is in response to the SVTP requirements and is in line with the Physical Planning Act 2016 which seeks to provide for all matters connected to physical planning in Malawi and makes provision for orderly and progressive development of land both in urban and rural areas.

In line with requirements of SVTP, the Chikwawa Physical Development Plan has been prepared to guide spatial development of Chikwawa District in line with the Physical Planning Act 2016 while taking into consideration social and economic development aspects of all sector activities and projects. The local land use plans have been prepared as part of the Shire Valley Transformation Programme which is focusing on making available land for irrigation and other Chikwawa District projects.

The Ministry engaged community members in the District to verify the information in the draft local land use plans. This was aimed at ensuring that information presented was a true reflection of what was on the ground and to note any changes to be made where necessary. All proposed changes were reviewed and incorporated in the final plans.

The local land use plans provide a spatial framework for the sustainable development and utilization of land and land-based resources with provisions for the following major land uses: agriculture, settlements, forestry, water supply provision, rehabilitation of early childhood development centres, access roads, school blocks, and health posts among others. These plans will be implemented by several stakeholders through the Chikwawa District Council but Village Development Committees will play a key role in ensuring that its provisions are complied with.

The District Physical Development Plan and Land Use Maps were displayed in the District for a period of one month (30 days) to ensure that the general public provide feedback on the Plan before presentation to the Physical Planning Committee for endorsement and adoption by the District Council then approval by the Commissioner of Physical Planning for implementation. The Plan was displayed for 15 days in April then another 15 days in June because the process had to be postponed in adherence to COVID-19 restrictions. The Plan is the first comprehensive physical development plan to be prepared for Chikwawa District under the land reform programme activities of which among others is to assist in piloting the implementation of new land laws before rolling out nation-wide.

SVTP pilots the new legal framework to secure land tenure

Story Contributor: Dr. Stanley Khaila, SVTP Community Development Specialist

Subcomponent 2.1 of the SVTP supports the piloting of the new land legal framework in a development setting, formation of consolidated farm blocks by smallholders with secure land tenure, for commercial agriculture, based on a flexible approach modeled on successful regional examples. In order to secure land, there is a need for the land parcels to be adjudicated, demarcated and registered in the names of people claiming to be the owners of pieces of land being adjudicated. The adjudication, demarcation and registration exercise cannot commence until appropriate land governance structures are in place.

In accordance with the Customary Land Act (CLA), SVTP with assistance from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) have initiated the establishment of land governance structures which are the Customary Land Committees (CLCs), the Customary Land Tribunals (CLTs), the District Land Tribunals (DLTs) and the Central Land Board.

The CLCs are supposed to be at the Group Village Headman (GVH) level and, for the time being, 24 GVHs have been identified. The CLTs are at Traditional Area (TA) level and in the Phase 1 of SVTP there are 5 TAs and 5 CLTs have to be established. Phase-1 is only in one district (Chikwawa) and there will be one DLT established in Chikwawa. The Committees and the Tribunals will have a membership of seven including the Chairperson. According to the CLA, the Chairpersons of the CLCs and CLTs are the GVHs and TAs, respectively. The DLT is supposed to be chaired by the District Commissioner. In terms of the other six members, these will be elected officials at the CLCs level but they are appointed officials at the CLT, DLT and Central Land Board levels. According to the CLA, in appointing or electing members to the committees and tribunals, it shall be required that 3 are females and 3 are males.

Training sessions for the 24 GVHs on the functions and responsibilities of the CLCs and how the elections should be conducted; including who can be elected and who cannot have been done. The law requires a 30-day notice for nominations to office bearers and the notices were issued and the 30 days have elapsed. Elections of office bearers to the 24 CLCs are currently underway and will be completed on 24th July 2020. The Traditional Authorities as well as the District Commissioner have been trained on the requirements of the law when appointing members and qualifications of persons to be appointed. The TAs and the DC are expected to submit their appointed members by 24th July 2020 to the Regional Commissioner for Lands for his clearance.

The Chairperson for the Central Land Board has already been appointed in accordance with the CLA. It is expected that the Central Land Board members will have been appointed by 30th July 2020.

SVTP promotes gender and social inclusion

Story by: Alice Kaunda



CCJP Chikwawa officials presenting on GBV during a meeting

Large projects like the construction of the canal can expose communities to the risk of Gender Based Violence (GBV), Violence against Children (VAC) including child labour practices and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) as there is usually an influx of migrant workers and increase in economic activities in the impact area.

In recognition of these risks and the quest to address these potential challenges, the Shire Valley Transformation Programme engaged services of a GBV service provider, Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace Chikwawa (CCJP Chikwawa) to assist with mitigation of negative effects the project might bring into the impact area. The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP) of Chikwawa is a faith-based organization and an arm of the Catholic Church established by the Episcopal Conference of Malawi but operating within the jurisdiction of Chikwawa diocese- which covers Chikwawa and Nsanje districts.

CCJP Chikwawa is responsible for enhancing mechanisms to prevent and respond to GBV, VAC and SEA due to labour influx. The service provider is working hand in hand with the District Stakeholder Consultative Committee on issues of GBV/SEA/VAC. The District Stakeholder Consultative Committee is comprised of officials from Ministry of Gender (District Gender Officer and District Social Welfare Officer), Ministries of Irrigation and Water and Agriculture/ Agriculture Gender Roles Extension Support Services Office (AGRESSO), District Health Office, Police, Labour Officer, NGOs represented in the area, the Judiciary and the private sector. The service provider is also working with GBV Champions and the Grievance Redress Committees.

GBV Champions are selected members of the Grievance Redress Committees at village level who are the first point of contact with victims of abuse. The role of the Champions is to report on issues of abuse to One Stop Centres so that victims receive necessary assistance such as medical attention in case of injury, an opportunity to report abuse and to receive psychosocial support/counselling.

Women thriving in the male-dominated construction industry

Stories written by: Alice Kaunda

Construction is one sector where many women and girls are not usually confident to get involved. Some women and girls attribute the use of heavy machinery and lifting of heavy goods as part of the challenges that scare them away from getting involved in the sector. The emphasis on gender inclusion in the work place encouraged the SVTP contractor, Conduril Engenheria, to employ two young women as Irrigation Engineer and Plant Operator respectively.

34-year-old Mercy Nangoma is a female Irrigation Engineer working with Conduril. She considers her job as a great learning field. “I enjoy working on this huge construction project. I am so grateful to work on the construction of one of the biggest irrigation schemes in Southern Africa. My male counterparts treat me with respect and trust my capabilities to do the right things. This is a great learning ground. I would like to implore other young women to never underestimate their capabilities,” said Nangoma.



Nangoma on duty

Meet 24-year-old Ethel Kalolokesya. Kalolokesya is a Plant Operator working for Conduril Engenheria, the contractor constructing the Intake and first 6kms of the Main Canal. She is the only female dumper truck driver on site and one of three in Malawi. Kalolokesya was taught how to drive heavy duty vehicles by her father when she was only 15 years old. She has fallen in love with driving heavy duty vehicles ever since.



Kalolokesya says working in a male-dominated industry needs one to have a high level of confidence. She is given the same amount of work like her male counterparts and she delivers. “I work with men on site as a team, they do not treat me differently. My colleagues do not make any sexual advances at me but treat me with respect. I am given the same amount of work as my male counterparts, and I deliver with confidence. People are so fascinated when they look at me driving heavy trucks, it boosts my confidence. I would like to advise other young women who are struggling to find jobs. Challenge yourself, expand your scope of thinking and you will succeed. Never doubt your abilities, there is a huge world out there for you to explore,” said Kalolokesya.



SVTP engages farmers on agriculture commercialization

Story by: Alice Kaunda



As the construction of the Shire Valley Irrigation Scheme is taking shape, the SVTP has embarked on engaging different stakeholders to share the vision of how agriculture will be commercialized in the Shire Valley.

The Programme conducted sensitization meetings to farmers in 26 villages along the canal route. The meetings were aimed at sensitizing farmers on the business models/pathways, and value chains to be chosen and marketing approaches.

Some selected farmers from Phata Cooperative who are currently practicing large scale commercial farming using Agribusiness Managers Model/Pathway were invited to make presentations as part of mentorship and to provide a clear picture of the modalities and benefits of the Model. Farmer groups under the SVTP will be free to choose from four business models/pathways.

The four proposed business models/pathways for the SVTP include the Agribusiness Model. This involves farmers contributing capital in form of land and labour and employing a commercial agribusiness management company (or individual agribusiness experts) to farm and manage the estate as a single enterprise (this includes water management). A good example of farmers using this Model is Phata Cooperative in Chikwawa which employed AGRICANE. Farmers are paid dividends based on their respective land shareholding.

The other model is the Smallholder Agribusiness which farmers devolve individual land ownership/use rights to specific plots based on percentage shareholding. Here, individuals do not rent but farm their own plots with the specific expectation that a natural process of farm consolidation into larger business units will follow, as less-interested or less-successful farmers exit voluntarily (through rental or transfer). However, only new farmers from within the area are allowed for rentals and transfers.

Farmers will also be free to choose the Leased Farms Model where the farmer group acts as a facilitator/enabler leasing portions of the customary estate to members, outside individuals and/or agri-business companies to generate revenue. The farmer group administers land and irrigation water service provision in the block. Farmers would receive payment of net revenue according to their shareholding. For individuals farming on their own, profit will be based on the quantity of produce sold.

Finally, farmers will also choose the Joint Venture (JV) Model. This is where the group of farmers establish a contract-partnership arrangement/joint venture (JV) with an agribusiness entity that covers all farm production for the supply of commodity or industrial crops. The farmers will contribute land while the company provides capital for operations and markets for the commodities. When there is a financial gap, the venture decides to obtain loans or apply for grants from Development Partners. The farmers would receive payment of net revenue from the JV according to their land shareholding.

Communities intensify fight against poaching, 2 arrested

Story Contributors: Wisely Kawaye-Division Manager, Lower Shire and Nashon Jere-Reserve Manager, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve

According to Nashoni Jere, Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve Manager, Ngabu Police informed the Manager of two people arrested at Kawa Village in TA Tengani in connection with selling of buffalo meat. The arrest was made by two members of Kawa Community Policing Forum at around 22:00hrs.

The forum members received information that some people were selling meat. The members made an investigation to establish if the meat was buffalo meat and not meat from a stolen cow. Upon arrival at the house where the meat was being sold, the two forum members posed as meat buyers. The meat sellers confirmed that the meat was indeed buffalo. The forum members introduced themselves as members of the community policing forum and immediately arrested two out of the three meat sellers. The third suspect is still at large.



Left-centre: suspects at the police station. Far right: the buffalo meat

The suspects were taken to Thendo Police Unit and the incident was reported to Ngabu Police Station. After further investigation by the Police and African Parks, it was established that the buffalo was killed at Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve and the case was handed over to Mwabvi and Chiromo Police for prosecution on 21st June 2020. African Parks had been involved because at first the meat sellers had indicated that the buffalo was killed at Majete Wildlife Reserve but after further interrogation revealed that the animal came from Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve.

This incident is one example of a well empowered community which is able to deal with issues of wildlife conservation seriously. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is working with bordering communities to establish community structures, Natural Resources Committees, for protection of wildlife resources and implementing interventions to support community livelihoods.

Since Kawa Community Policing Forum is about 15 kms away from Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve, the DNPW will continue to engage the communities on protection of wildlife resources through awareness meetings and capacity building programs for Natural Resources Committees around the Mwabvi Wildlife Reserve to ensure proper coordination with community policing structures in their respective villages.

Pictorial Highlights from the SVTP Natural Resources Sub-Component

The SVTP through the Natural Resource Management sub-component handed over assorted field equipment and uniforms to Lengwe National Park to the tune of MK 70 million. Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture, Dr. Micheal Usi received the items on behalf of the Park. Here are the pictorial highlights of the event:



Row 1: (From left-right)- Dr. Usi addressing delegates; inspecting a bridge within the Park
Row 2: (From left-right)- Some items on display; SVTP Community Development Specialist Dr. Stanley Khaila (in blue shirt) making a symbolic presentation of the items to the Minister
Row 3: (From left-right)- Director of Parks and Wildlife Mr. Brighton Kumchedwa providing more information on some of the displayed items to the Minister

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