



Government of Malawi

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAM (SVTP-2)

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR PHASE 2 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF MAIN  
CANAL FROM LENGWE NATIONAL PARK TO BANGULA



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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

MASEDA	Malawi Social Economic Database
MIP-1	The Malawi 2063 first 10-year Implementation Plan
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLHUD	Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate of Education
NAPHAM	National Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS in Malawi
NICE	National Initiative for Civic Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
OP	Operating Policy
PA	Payment Agency
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PIU	Programme Implementation Unit
PMT	Project Management Team
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Socio-economic Profile
SIM	Surveyors Institute of Malawi
SVTP	Shire Valley Transformation Program
SVTP-1	Shire Valley Transformation Program Phase 1
SVIP	Shire Valley Irrigation Project
TA	Traditional Authority
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollars
VDCs	Village Development Committees
VGRC	Village Grievance Redress Committee
VH	Village Head
VSL	Village Savings Loan
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
WOLREC	Women's Legal Resource Centre



## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

- **Agriculture:** The practice of growing crops and raising of animals on land for human use
- **Agricultural land:** Any land under cultivation of crops and raising/rearing of animals
- **Annual crop:** crop that completes its life cycle, from germination to the production of seed, within one year, and then dies. Examples are Maize, ground nuts, soya beans, cotton, pigeon peas, etc.
- **Building or Structure:** refers to a dwelling unit/house or anything constructed for habitation or housing of a business enterprise or kitchen, toilet, kraal, etc.
- **Census:** A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation and for preparing and implementing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- **Chronically Ill:** means people who suffers from the following HIV/ AIDS Asthma, Stomach Disorder, Epilepsy, Chronic Malaria/ Fever, Arthritis/ Rheumatism Mental Illness, Diabetes, TB and Other according to IHS 5 (2019 -2020).
- **Compensation:** Money or payment in kind to which the people affected by the Project are entitled, as decreed by government regulations or laws in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income
- **Corridor of impact (COI) or way-leave:** Refers to the minimum land width required for the proposed main canals (measuring 30 metres each way from the canal centre line).
- **Customary Estate:** Under the Customary Land Act 2016, any customary land which is owned, held or occupied as private land within a traditional land management area and which is registered as private land under the Registered Land (Amendment) Act 2016.
- **Cut-off date:** According to World Bank's operational policy OP/BP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx.
- **Dwelling unit:** It may be defined as any structure – permanent, semi-permanent or traditional where people live and sleep. This is irrespective of the size of the household and building. A household may contain one or several dwelling units.
  - **Permanent structure:** Dwelling units built with durable materials, a roof made of iron sheets, tiles, concrete or asbestos and walls made of burnt bricks, concrete or stones
  - **Semi-permanent structure:** Dwelling units lacking materials of a permanent structure for wall or roof. These are built with non-permanent walls such as sun-dried bricks or non-permanent roofing materials such as grass thatch
- **Dwelling (or Structure) owner:** The owner of a dwelling unit/house or anything constructed for habitation or housing of a business enterprise
- **Eligibility:** The criteria for qualifying to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
- **Entitlement:** Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation, which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore and improve their economic and social base.
- **Expropriation:** The action of a government in taking or modifying property rights of an individual in the exercise of its sovereignty;
- **Fruit trees:** Any tree which is planted for fruit purposes are referred to as Fruit Trees

- **Perennial crops:** Any plants/crops that live for more than two years;
- **Graveyard:** Any area designated and being used as a burial site in the community
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Complaint mechanism is a locally based formalized way through which Project affected people and communities may raise their concern directly with the Programme when they believe the Programme has caused or may cause them harm. The Grievance Redress Mechanism ensures that complaints are being promptly received, assessed and resolved by those the responsible for the Programme, in this case the SVTP.
- **Host Community:** Community residing in or near the area to which affected people are to be relocated.
- **Household:** The term household refers to a group of people who reside together and share in the functions of production and consumption. It is also the smallest unit of consumption, and sometimes production.
- **Household Head:** For purposes of the census, the household head was considered to be that person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the household as the head and who is often the one who makes most decisions concerning the welfare of the members of the household. Hence the people presented in this report as household heads are those males or females who were reported as heads by members of their specific dwelling units.
- **Improvement:** In relation to any land, improvement means any work or product of work which materially adds value to the land and which is suitable to the land and consistent with the character thereof;
- **Income:** Income of the PAP shall mean the amount, prior to the cut-off date, from all occupations/ sources taken together calculated by an objective assessment;
- **Involuntary Resettlement:** Development Projects result in unavoidable resettlement losses, that affected people have no option but to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere. Involuntary resettlers are thus people of all ages, outlooks and capabilities, many of whom have no option but to give up their assets. African Development Bank and World Bank policies designates involuntary resettlers as requiring assistance;
- **Kraal:** a pen or other enclosure for livestock, especially cattle;
- **Land:** means the material of the earth, whatever may be the ingredients of which it is composed, whether soil, rock or other substance and includes the surface covered with water, all things growing on that surface, buildings, other things permanently affixed to the land and free or occupied space for an indefinite distance upwards as well as downwards, subject to limitations upon the airspace imposed, and rights in the use of airspace granted, by international law.
  - **Customary Land:** Land held in trust by the chief for the people
  - **Private Land:** All land which is owned, held or occupied under a freehold title, or a leasehold title and is registered as such under the Registered Land Act;”
    - **Freehold land:** Land held absolutely privately in perpetuity on which no ground rent is paid.
    - **Leasehold land:** land held privately for a term of years
  - **Public land:** land held in trust for the people of Malawi, managed by government, and includes any land held by the government or local authority and, land gazetted for national parks, forest reserves, and recreation areas, historic or cultural sites.
- **Land Acquisition:** The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of Malawi
- **Land owner:** Means holder of a parcel of land or a proprietor of land (whether private or public, according to the GoM Land Act of 2016);
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Livelihood Restoration means the measures required to ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) have the resources to at least restore, if not improve, their livelihoods. It requires that people are given the means and assistance necessary for them to improve, or at least restore, their livelihood and living conditions to pre-Project

levels. Inventory of Losses means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.

- **Other trees:** natural trees and exotic trees as contained in the Forestry Gazette, Government of Malawi
- **Person:** Includes an individual, a firm, a company or an association or a body of individuals whether incorporated or not;
- **Programme:** Refers to the Shire Valley Transformation Program being implemented by the Malawi Government through the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development, with financial support from the African Development Bank and World Bank. It also refers to the sub-Programmes to be taken up under this Programme;
- **Project Affected Person (PAP):** Any person, tenant, government lessee or owner of other property, or non-titleholder (unauthorized occupant) who on account of the Project has been affected from such land or other property in the affected area will be considered as a PAP;
- **Project Areas:** Areas in and adjacent to the construction areas and other areas to be modified by the Project;
- **Rehabilitation:** In terms of matters of compensation for lost assets, it refers to the re-establishing of incomes, livelihoods, living and social systems.
- **Rent:** payment made in respect of use of someone's property;
- **Renter:** A person who has made payment in respect of use of someone's property
- **Replacement Cost:** Replacement cost, as a rate of compensation for lost assets, must be calculated as market value plus transaction costs. i.e. a replacement cost/value of any land or other asset is the cost/ value equivalent to or sufficient to replace/ purchase the same land or other asset;
- **Relocation:** Rebuilding housing, assets, including production land, and public infrastructure in another location;
- **Resettlement:** The entire process of relocation and rehabilitation caused by Project related activities;
- **Resettlement Impacts:** The direct physical and socio-economic impacts of resettlement activities in the Programme and host areas;
- **Resettlement Plan:** A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation;
- **Shop:** Means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and where services are rendered to customers;
- **Squatter:** A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority;
- **Temporary Impact:** Impact expected during implementation of the Project in the form of earth spoil, tremors and vibrations, etc. affecting land and structure or loss of access;
- **Tenant:** A person who: holds or occupies land or structure of another person (but for a special contract) and would be liable to pay rent for that land/structure.
- **Unauthorized Occupant:** Person occupying land he does not own, for livelihood purposes, cultivation, shop or any other purposes;
- **Vulnerable groups:** Vulnerable groups, also called marginalized groups or groups at risk of social exclusion are people that experience deep exclusion that negatively affects their quality of life, well-being and future life opportunities. These include women, children, child-headed households, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, orphans and the elderly.
- **Wage earner:** Wage earners are those whose livelihood would be affected due to the displacement of the employer. The person must be in continuous employment for at least six months prior to the cut-off date, with the said employer and must have reliable documentary evidence to prove his/her employment; in absence of formal agreement, identification through premises owner or neighbour communities would be undertaken.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

### The Programme

The Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP) will include the development of irrigation on an estimated 43,370 (ha) of land, of which some 22,280ha will be utilised in the first phase and 21,090ha in the second phase of the Programme.

Main Canal 2 (MC2) has a total length of 75.6 km, the first 18 km lies in the Phase I area, and the remaining 57.6 km is in the Phase II area. MC2 in the Phase II area starts at Lengwe Park and runs all the way to Bangula. The total length of Lengwe to Bangula Section is 47.6KM and 10km is within Lengwe National Park.

A total of 22 Secondary Canals (SC) have been designed for Phase II area. The irrigation area covered by each SC (pipeline) is different, and if it covers a large area, it is divided into smaller sizes. In this case, the maximum area was adjusted less than 500 ha in consideration of the composition of Smallholder Owned Farm Enterprises (SOCFEs).

Every SC(Pipeline) was designed in such a way that it will discharge at the highest point of each irrigation sector, while at the same time making sure that it is abstracting water at the point closest to the MC. Night storage reservoir are placed at the end of each SC, and its size is determined according to the area of the irrigation area.

The development of the irrigation system in each irrigation sector shall be carried out by the respective SOCFEs. Each SOCFE will determine the crop pattern and the appropriate irrigation method according to their decision.

## II. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE RAP

Malawi has enacted 10 land related laws including; Land Act, 2016; Customary Land Act, 2016; Land Survey Act, 2016; the Lands Acquisition and Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2016; Physical Planning Act, 2016; the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 2016; Malawi Housing Corporation (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2016; Registered Land (Amendment) Act, 2016; Public Roads (Amendment) Act, 2016; and Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2016 have also been reviewed. In addition, relevant national policies and documents (including The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III and the Malawi National Land Policy) were reviewed. The development of this RAP has also considered the international best practice, notably the African Development Bank's (AfDB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the environmental



and social policy and safeguards requirements of the World Bank (OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement). The national and international legislation and policies have been reconciled to ensure the PAPs are appropriately compensated and that they are better off after compensation than before.

### III. RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

The construction activities for the proposed main canals under SVTP-2 are anticipated to cause some loss of land and immovable assets, as well as some physical displacement of residential and other structures in the Project areas. Therefore, to minimise the social impacts, loss of property and loss of livelihoods associated with the Project, the GoM through the SVTP has procured the services of Community Action for Environmental Management (CAEM) to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), which details steps for ensuring minimization of impacts of physical and economic displacement of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) in the Project locations.

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

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

The implementing agency for the Programme will be the Ministry of Agriculture through the Shire Valley Transformation Project Management Team (PMT). The implementing agency will be responsible for the entire Programme; being in charge of all the activities, including those related to compensation payment and grievance redress.

### IV. BASELINE INVENTORY

Field investigations, public consultations and household surveys, were carried out from 29th November 2022 to 7th April 2023, to collect both primary and secondary data. Follow-up field investigations were also conducted to investigate and address specific issues identified during the initial field investigations.

The width of the main canal, for the SVTP, is based on the lined canal design, which, according to the detailed design report, the upper reach of the Main Canal is 21.6 meters for the actual canal and 40-45 meters overall, including the maintenance road.

The field investigations focused on the identification of parcels of land and property, to be affected by the Project, within the 60-metre wayleave (which includes the maintenance road)

of the irrigation canal. The affected land and property were identified and their positions and sizes established using cadastral maps, the GPS and measuring tapes. Data collected from the investigations includes:

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

The methodology for the RAP involved four phases. The first activity was to determine the sample size for socio-economic survey which was all affected households. The second phase included preliminary interactions with stakeholders, desk review of the relevant literature and reconnaissance surveys that involved visits to the proposed canal route. The third phase included field surveys as the main activity. These field surveys involved community sensitization meetings, census, asset inventory survey and socio-economic surveys. The consultant assembled a team of 18 enumerators, which was divided into two groups. The first group consisted of 10 members who conducted an asset inventory, while the second group of 8 members conducted a socio-economic survey of the affected population. The asset inventory team was subdivided into 5 teams, who worked alongside government surveyors and valuers. Sensitization and mobilization of affected individuals were handled by the district officers.

As part of the field activities, community leaders, Chikwawa and Nsanje District Council officials and the PAPs themselves were consulted and engaged in the search for sites in the immediate vicinity and other parts of the project area to identify suitable alternative land for PAPs to move to, and to continue their farming, small-scale businesses and other economic activities. The last phase was the compilation and analysis of all data collected for report preparation.

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

- a) Chikwawa District has a population of 564,684 of which 49.51% reside in the impacted Traditional Authority areas. Nsanje has a population of 299,168, with 18% living in the impacted Traditional Authority of Mbenje
- b) The proposed canal passes through a number of villages, with both burnt bricks and iron sheets roofed houses; and some made of mud bricks with grass thatch;
- c) The average household size is 5.1 persons and 77% are male headed households;
- d) The Sena are the most dominant tribe, followed by the Mang'anja. Chichewa, Chinyanja and Sena are the most common languages spoken in the two districts;
- e) About 88% of households in project area practice the patrilineal system of marriage, also known as chitengwa. Under this system, land is acquired through marriage and the woman typically resides in her husband's village. The remaining households, roughly 12%, practice the matrilineal system of marriage, known as chikamwini. Under this system, the man follows the wife to her village. Both systems are deeply rooted in the culture of the region and have significant social and economic implications for families and communities.
- f) Customary ownership accounts for about 99% of the total surveyed land, while leasehold, public land, and freehold land make up the remaining portion. This vast majority of land is typically inherited from parents or clan members.
- g) The main income/ livelihood support activity is crop production (71.81%) % followed by Ganyu at 12% of the surveyed households;
- h) Main crops grown in the Project impact area are Sesame, sorghum, millet and Cotton.

- i) All the households (100%) indicated that they owned at least a hoe and 20% said they owned a bicycle;
- j) There is limited access to credit and loan which affects businesses;
- k) Access to health and education services is constrained by poor and inadequate delivery systems, infrastructure and in some cases poor governance;
- l) There is a high prevalence rate of bilharzia (619 reported cases) in T/A Lundu area due to the fact that people take their baths in the sugarcane irrigation canals; less than the cases reported for the same period in T/A Maseya (30), Chapananga (188) and Kasisi (96);
- m) About 99% of the respondents own a pit latrine; majority being traditional pit latrine.
- n) The most common disease is malaria, with more than 60% saying they had been affected within the last 3 months, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhoea;
- o) In the survey, it was found that 56% of the respondents had completed primary education, while 24% had completed secondary school education. Only 2% of the respondents had tertiary education, while 18% did not have any formal education.;
- p) Levels of education are very low, especially amongst the girls. This is attributed to the cost of education; as recorded from 56% of the respondents, distance from 9% and laziness from 12% of the respondents. Winter cropping was also reported to contribute to increased pupil absenteeism. Drop out of school girls, due to pregnancies, is common among schools close to the sugar plantations and estates; as the men there have some disposable cash to lure the girls with;
- q) Based on the survey results, it appears that the proportion of disabled individuals among the surveyed households is low, with only one household head reported as being disabled (blind). However, it is worth noting that a significant number of households (629) indicated that they are chronically ill, which could include individuals with disabilities. Therefore, although the number of reported disabilities may be low, it is important to consider the potential overlap between chronic illness and disability, and to ensure that any interventions or support programs are inclusive and accessible to all members of the community, regardless of their health status;
- r) The number of Project Affected Households that will lose land but will not be physically relocated is 2,867. While 467 will be relocated and the location to which these PAPs will be relocated will be determined during the disclosure process.
- s) Out of 3334 total PAPs, 679 are female-headed households, 2637 are male-headed households, 17 are child-headed households and one child-headed household is an orphan (under the age of 18 years). Among these, 1284 are vulnerable, including the elderly (680), people with disabilities (1), the chronically ill (629), female heads (359), and child heads (18).

## V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

For this RAP, all PAPs including those who have no legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying are eligible for compensation or other assistance, commensurate with the nature and extent of the impact. Identification documents (IDs), legally recognized were used to identify eligible PAPs. Alternatively, local chiefs were called to identify their subjects. This led to the development of the Entitlement Matrix for different categories of PAPs and impacts.

## VI. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

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

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

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

### *Grievance Redress*

The primary responsibility to address all complaints and grievances lies with Project developer, the Ministry of Agriculture through the PMT. The PMT to be responsible for operationalization of the following Grievance Redress Committees; and to provide them with specific terms of reference as well as appropriate training and resources:

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

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for resolving all types of grievances, relocations and entitlements related to the Programme has been established. It is part of the SVTP Programme Management Team (PMT). The GRM is headed by the Social Safeguard Specialist and supported by a Communication Officer, Environmental Safeguard Specialist and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist under the supervision of the Project Coordinator

Complaints that are connected to the Project shall be referred to the Group Grievance Redress Committee (GGRC). The GGRC shall maintain a record/ register of all complaints/ grievances received so that these can be kept collectively in one place. At this step, all cases are to be heard by the GGRC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner; and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. Where the matter is not resolved, the affected party will have recourse to appeal to the AGRC, which will hear and provide feedback within 14 days. If the affected party is not satisfied with the ruling, they will be referred to another level of the grievance redress mechanism. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision made at any level, he/ she will be informed of his/ her rights to take the grievance to the court of law, which includes magistrate courts, the high and supreme courts of Malawi. However, the courts should be the last option, in view of the lengthy process that is usually involved.

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

The PMT has operationalized the GRM structures at GVH, TA and District level to ensure that PAPs have easy access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. As much as there are different tiers of the redress mechanism, PAPs will be free to use any facility they deem approachable and efficient to them. However, the design of the GRM is to ensure that grievances are resolved at the lowest tier and, as much as possible, avoid escalating cases to higher levels. But the decision to appeal to higher levels will solely lie in the hands of the aggrieved person. A PAP representative will sit in all the different grievance levels and where necessary the system will ensure that there is female, youth and the vulnerable representation by co-option. The proposed composition of the committees and their roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 7.3.

#### *RAP Implementation Responsibilities*

The RAP implementation will be in collaboration with the District Commissioner's Office. The RAP Implementation Team will work with the communities, local leaders and Traditional Authorities. The RAP Implementation Team will among others undertake the following:

- Conduct awareness and outreach meetings
- Prepare monthly progress reports
- Making payments
- Confirming PAPs valuation schedule and compensation
- Assisting in grievance redress process
- Preparing the RAP Completion report

At the national level, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for provision of advice, to Chikwawa, Nsanje District Councils and the PMT. In terms of livelihoods restoration, the PMT will facilitate the process.

#### *Monitoring Arrangements*

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

## VIII. BUDGET AND BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

The Budget estimate for the RAP Implementation is **MK5,362,602,812.26 (US\$5,219,078.16)** and details are presented in Chapter 8 of this report. This cover the total number of Project Affected Persons is 3334. The number of Project Affected Households that will be physically relocated is 460. Where the canal passes through villages, the number of households that will have their dwelling units physically relocated to other sites within the same villages is 467. The number of vulnerable PAPs is 1284. These include the elderly (680), people with disabilities (1), the chronically ill (629), female heads (359), and child heads (18).



Description	Number of PAPs
People affected by the project (PAP)	3825
Households losing their shelters	460
Households losing their shelters and supporting structures	250
Households losing their supporting structure only	49
Households losing Agricultural Land	2625
Community-level service infrastructures	14

Land costs are based on the provision of the entitlement matrix and the land values per hectare in the Project area as well as on other recent similar Projects. The quantum of affected land for each land parcel was multiplied by full (100%) value of the land per hectare to reflect the idea that PAPs will no longer be allowed access to the way leave land and that any further access will be at their own risk, with no more compensation for any incidents that may occur. Details of the sizes of the quantum of land on the proposed canal corridor are given in the first table of chapter 8. The costs of structures represent the full replacement costs, without depreciation.

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

Disturbance allowance, levied on the total compensation amount, was taken as 20% of the value of the property loss, based on the Central Bank Lending Rate of 17.3 percent with a 4% allowance. A shifting/moving allowance was added to the budget to cater for those PAPs who are required to relocate from their current location due to loss of structures under the canal. A top-up of 10% on the base compensation amount payable is provided for livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable groups. A contingency of 5% of the total has been included, to accommodate cost escalations. An exchange rate of US\$ 1.00=MK1036.25 is used in the cost calculations for the total budget of MK **MK5,362,602,812.26** (equivalent to **(US\$5,219,078.16)**).

## IX. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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

The Chapter includes performance indicators, a description of process monitoring, the timelines for the RAP implementation, evaluation and follow-up of RAP implementation, the composition of the team that will implement the monitoring as well as the reporting frequencies.

## X. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Construction of the main canal and preparation for construction of secondary pipes under phase 1 of the programme is already underway. The implementation of this resettlement plan will therefore start immediately after approvals have been granted. To mitigate for the unforeseen challenges including failure to surrender land or the land being occupied by other people not included under the RAP, a number of measures have been put in place as follows:

- i. All structures shall be removed from the canal alignment once compensation has been made.
- ii. PAPs/PAHs shall sign an agreement to requirement (i) and also sign to acknowledge receipt of compensation;
- iii. The project shall ensure that all structures have been removed from the canal alignment and that government takes 'possession' of the alignment upon PAPs receipt of compensation;
- iv. The project shall undertake comprehensive publicity and awareness creation on the ownership of alignment by government;
- v. The RAP cut-off date of 7<sup>th</sup> April 2023, while widely publicized in the project area, still requires an official gazetting. The gazetting process has taken quite long but it is now nearing its conclusion. During RAP preparation, PAPs have been informed about their options and rights. In this case PAPs have chosen to receive cash compensation for the loss of land and assets. In line with World Bank OP 4.12 and AfDB Operational safeguard 2 i) the project has put in place a mechanism to ensure that compensation is paid to individual PAPs and spouses; ii) the moving allowance should not be dispensed to PAPs unless there is evidence of location and structures to be erected; and iii) the project should put in place a mechanism for follow up on the reconstruction of structures by PAPs.

The activities that need to be completed prior to commencement of compensation payment are:

- Operationalisation of the GRM – this has been completed already;
- Clearance of the RAP by the World Bank and AfDB before approval by the Client;
- Disclosure of the RAP;
- Finalisation of the RAP database;
- Financial literacy training of the PAPs;
- GVH and TA level meetings to counsel the PAPs; and
- Opening of Bank accounts. The payment modes have been detailed.

All the activities are planned to take place from June to July so that payments of compensation can start in August 2023.

## XI. CONCLUSIONS AND FURTHER MEASURES TO BE OBSERVED

Phase 2 of the canal will pass through two districts and several Traditional Authorities, including TA Ngabu, TA Masache, TA Ngowe, and TA Mbenje. The project is expected to affect a total of 3334 PAPs, out of which 467 have primary structures and 311 have secondary structures. There are considerable impacts but these can be mitigated. Furthermore, there must be a prioritisation on community engagement in the RAP implementation phase, to ensure that the communities and especially the PAPs are supporting the Programme even during the construction phase. In general, there was no dissenting opinion about the proposed Programme from the affected communities. However, conducting effective engagement with the communities would inspire strong support from the people. It is also recommended that the Programme should consider compensating the PAPs in a fair and timely manner, to avoid

claims of undervaluation, due to delayed payment of compensation. PAPs will need to be prepared socially and economically (e.g. in financial literacy, skill and business development trainings livestock production, crop management and diversification and irrigation water management, for proper use of the compensation packages and improvement of livelihoods. It is also recommended that PAPs should be given enough time (at least a month) for relocation and operation phases.

# Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Programme background and description

Agriculture plays a crucial role in Malawi's economy, employing approximately 85 percent of the population and contributing over 80 percent of the country's total export earnings. However, the heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture has led to challenges in achieving food security, increased income, and sustainable socio-economic growth. Low agricultural production and productivity due to weather shocks and natural disasters have been significant obstacles.

Recognizing the negative impacts of over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and the importance of agriculture for national development, the Government of Malawi (GoM) is undertaking a comprehensive approach to irrigation development. This aligns with the government's overall development agenda outlined in the Malawi 2063 first 10-year implementation plan (MIP-1). The GoM aims to develop small, medium, and large-scale irrigation in the Shire Valley, specifically in the districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje.

To address the challenges faced in the region, the Government of Malawi, in collaboration with development partners, launched the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP). The SVTP aims to leverage the agricultural potential of the Shire Valley, improve water resource management, and enhance social and economic infrastructure. It encompasses a multi-sectoral approach to improve the livelihoods of the local population and promote sustainable economic development.

The development of irrigated agriculture in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts is part of the SVTP and is being planned with financial assistance from the World Bank, the African Development Fund, and the Global Environment Facility. This support will enable the implementation of irrigation projects, fostering increased agricultural productivity, food security, and socio-economic development in the Shire Valley.

## 1.2 Programme objectives and components

The SVTP is planned to develop 43,370 hectares (ha) of irrigated land and will be implemented in two phases, with the first phase covering 22,280ha of land, involving construction of a main irrigation canal for a distance of 33km and two branches of the main canal (main canal 2 covering 18.4km and main canal 3 covering 10.6km).

The program development objective (PDO) for the Shire Valley Transformation Program is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization for targeted households in the Shire Valley, and to improve the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources. The SVTP-I Project Development Objective 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 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 Scheme and providing multiple services, including water supply; (ii) supporting farmer organizations within

a comprehensive land use plan, supporting land tenure strengthening and consolidation, as well as natural resources management; and (iii) establishing 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.

There are three sequential, but partially overlapping phases, with different donor and private financiers expected to enter the programme at different times, either under co-financing or parallel financing arrangements.

SVTP-I will initiate the process on all pillars with a major focus on irrigation services provision to the SVIP-I area, including on-farm developments in part of the area, land tenure, farmer organization, and natural resource management. 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.

SVTP-II will shift focus to agricultural investment, private sector and value chain support, particularly in the SVIP-I area, as well as investments in bulk irrigation water supply and other infrastructure for the SVIP-II area and remaining on-farm developments in SVIP-I area.

Finally, SVTP-III will be the scale-up phase of investments to the SVIP-II area and ensuring that developments in both areas are sustainable. These phases will be overlapping. Subsequent phases will depend on the satisfactory progress of the previous phase, including achievement of interim results, and shall incorporate lessons learnt from earlier phases.

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

- a. The existing 9,995ha Illovo's Nchalo Estate;
- b. The existing 2,180ha cane out-grower scheme at Kasinthula and Phata as well as Sande Ranch;
- c. 5,705 ha of new land in the vicinity of Kasinthula to be commanded from the proposed Main Canal and;
- d. 4,420 ha of new land in the Mthumba Valley; and between the Mwanza River and Lengwe National Park, to be commanded by Main Canal 2 and 3.

The second phase of the SVTP will cover 21,090ha and will be commanded by Bangula Canal which is the continuation of main canal 2. Of the 21,090ha, approximately 3,580ha have already been developed by Illovo Sugar Company and Kaombe estates for irrigated sugar cane through existing irrigation system that abstracts water from the Shire River by pumping. It is expected that this system will be converted to a gravity water supply once the canal is completed. The remaining 17,520ha is currently under smallholder holdings. This area is targeted for land consolidation to transform the smallholdings into consolidated smallholder farms; managed professionally and producing largely commercial crops.

Figure 1.1 shows the location of the Shire Valley Agriculture Development Division (ADD), which will benefit from the SVTP; and figure 1.2 shows the areas that are to be impacted by the irrigation canal system, to be constructed under phase 2 of the SVTP in Chikwawa and Nsanje District. Construction of the main canals and secondary for phase 2 of the SVTP, from Lengwe National Park to Bangula is anticipated to affect communities in 54 villages of



Traditional Authorities Ngabu, Ngowe and Masache in Chikwawa District and Traditional Authority Mbenje in Nsanje District.

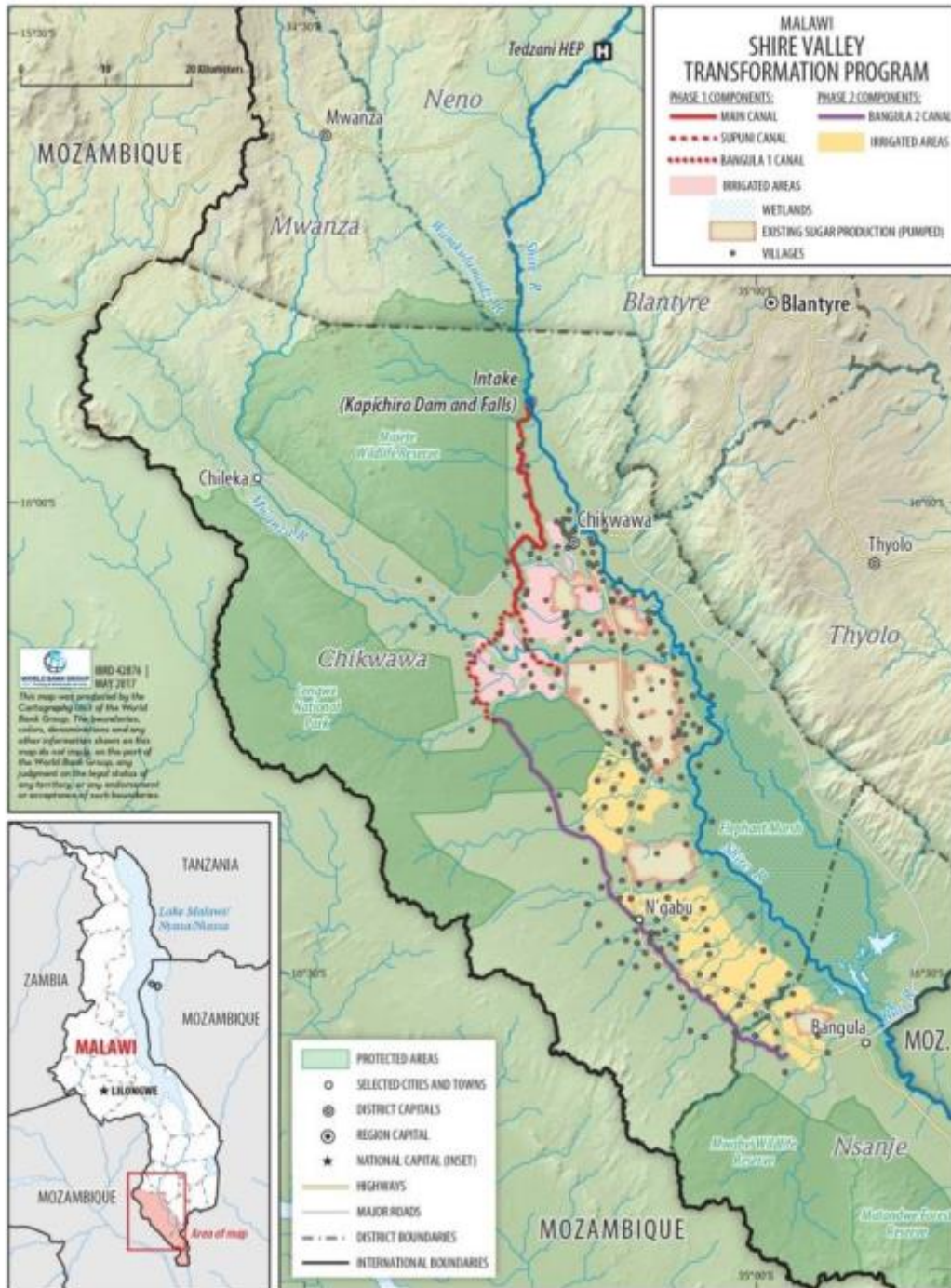


Figure 1-1: Map showing the Programme area within the targeted districts



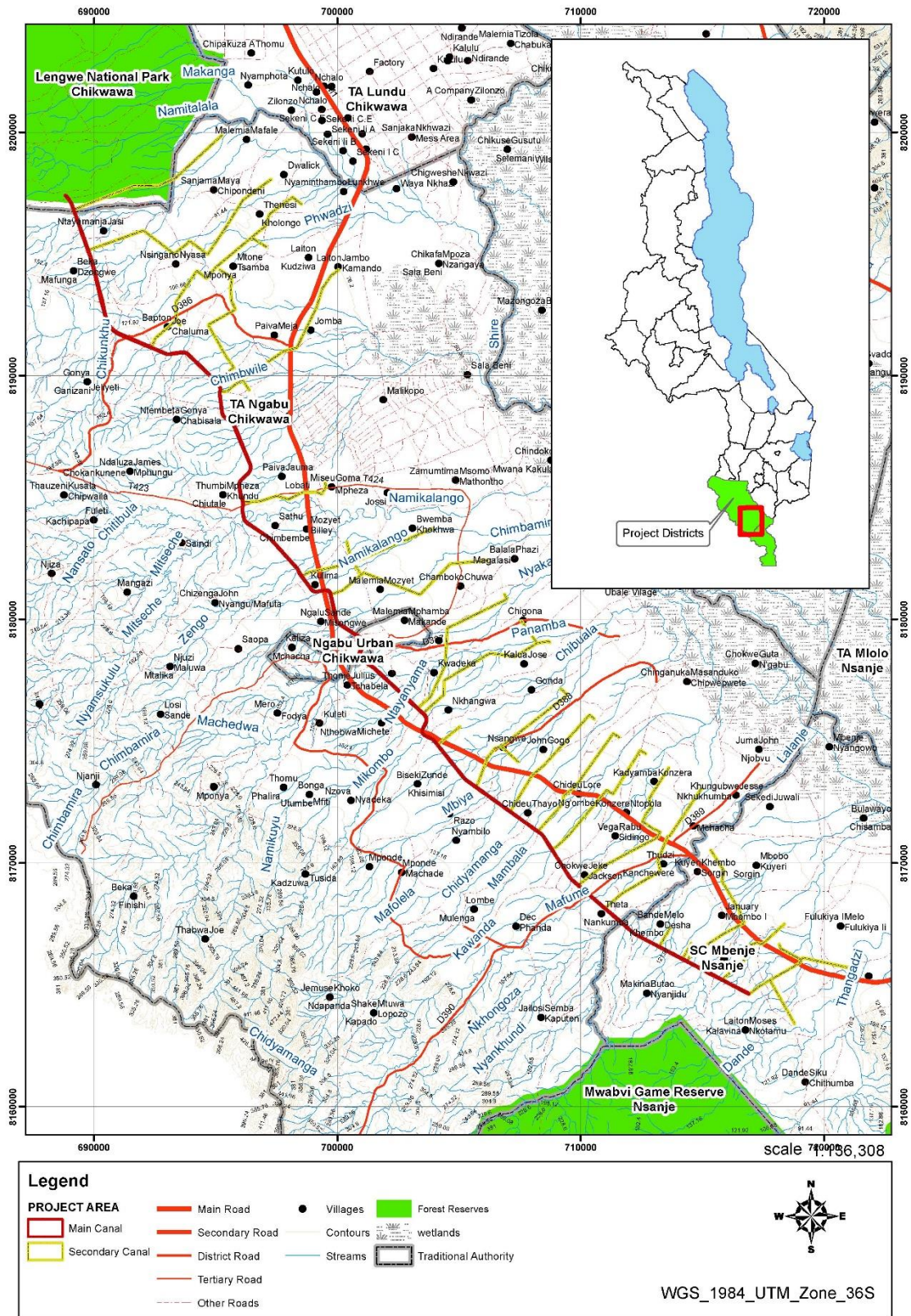


Figure 1-2: Topographical map of SVTP canal development (Phase 2)

The Phase 2 main canal, which will begin at Lengwe National Park to Bangula, will have a maximum width of 45m. Additionally, all secondary canals will have a uniform width of 20m. Apart from these permanent widths, the canals will also have an additional 10 metre width on each side, which will be temporarily required for construction. Table 1.1 depicts the width distribution for each of the proposed canals.

Table 1.1: Estimated average width of the SVTP main canal infrastructure for Phase 2

No.	Canal	Length (km)	Permanent width (m)	Temporary width for constructing canal	Total affected canal width
1	Lengwe to Bangula Main Canal	45	40-45	20	60-65
2	Secondary Canal	135	35-40	20	55-60

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

The total land area to be affected by the main infrastructure in Phase 2 of the SVTP consists of the area for the canal route plus the area required for the main branches to the irrigated areas and the night storage reservoirs. The total area to be affected by the main infrastructure of the SVTP phase 2 is 780.91 hectares of which 422.06 hectares will be required on a permanent basis and 358.85 ha on a temporary basis. Table 1.2 shows the estimated average width of the SVTP main canal infrastructures for phase 2. This width has been broken down according to areas (Secondary canals and Main canal Lengwe National Park to Bangula).

Table 1.2: Estimated average width of the SVTP main canal infrastructure for Phase 2

No.	Description	Lengwe -Bangula Canal (main canal)	22 Secondary Canals (Canal 21 to 43)	TOTAL
1	Length in km	48	132	180
2	Width required (m):			
	- permanently (m)	45	20	65 (max)
	- temporarily (m)	20	20	40
3	Land area required for main canal and Secondary route:			
	- permanently (ha)	157.28	264.78	422.06
	- temporarily (ha)	94.42	264.43	358.85
4	TOTAL			780.91

### 1.3 Objectives and scope of the Resettlement Action Plan

The construction activities for the proposed main canals under SVTP-2 are anticipated to cause some loss of land and immovable assets, as well as some physical displacement of residential and other structures in the Project areas. Therefore, to minimise the social impacts, loss of property and loss of livelihoods associated with the Project, the GoM through the SVTP Project Management Team has procured the services of CAEM Consultants to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Resettlement Action Plan, for the Shire Valley Transformation Project Phase 2 is for the main canals section from Lengwe National Park to Bangula. In preparing this RAP, the consultant has considered the different tenure regimes (i.e. customary, leasehold or freehold tenures) in the area; and the different land uses (i.e. residential, business and ancillary structures such as access roads, borrow and material disposal pits, workers' camps; as well as equipment and materials staging areas etc.).

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

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

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

- a) Updating and expanding the socio-economic survey of the PAPs (broadly defining it to include persons, households and groups impacted by all types of physical and economic displacement or restriction of access to livelihood resources); and ensuring that baseline data are generated for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation during Programme implementation period;
- b) Updating the census survey to ensure that all (100%) potential PAPs are identified, captured and appropriate measures to remedy resettlement effects and safeguard livelihoods are recommended;
- c) Mapping out all (100%) of the affected properties (land, houses and other structures, crops, trees, fences, graves, businesses, resource use areas (communal land, water, public facilities, natural resources, etc.) using GPS with an appropriate accuracy;
- d) Updating and refining the asset inventory survey, to ensure that all (100%) potential assets that will be affected by the proposed Project are enumerated, valued and costed; and related to the respective PAPs;

- e) Undertaking a stakeholder analysis and consultation process to ensure participation of PAPs in the RAP preparation process;
- f) Updating the eligibility matrix, identifying the compensation measures applicable to each type of impact and the criteria to determine the respective eligibility of each PAP, based on the matrix included in the RPF; and applying that matrix to the final census and asset inventory, specifying the compensation to be received by each PAP;
- g) Developing cost effective and sustainable measures to be implemented to restore and enhance the livelihoods of affected persons, including programs for the affected and host communities, as well as assistance measures required for vulnerable PAPs; and to complement compensation to ensure livelihood restoration;
- h) Designing a community public consultation, communication and participation strategy that will ensure participation of PAPs in the implementation and monitoring of the resettlement process;
- i) Updating the grievance redress mechanism for the resettlement process and aligning it to the already established Programme grievance mechanism.
- j) Updating the RAP implementation strategy, including organizational responsibilities, budget and schedule; and
- k) Updating the supervision, monitoring and evaluation program for the RAP;

#### **1.4 Methodology for preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan**

A number of approaches were employed for the field investigations, public consultations and household surveys, which were carried out from 29th November 2022 to 7th April 2023, to collect both primary and secondary data. These included continuous consultative meetings and interactions with the client's Project Management Team (PMT), review of relevant literature, public consultations with community members and reconnaissance surveys, which involved visits to the proposed canal route corridors, to establish and ascertain the biophysical and socio-economic features of the Programme impact areas.

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

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

The project team conducted thorough public community consultations and baseline socio-economic surveys to gather information from the 3334 households that will be affected by the canal. This was done through Focus Group Discussions with both PAPs and non-PAPs in all four affected Traditional Authorities. To ensure the effectiveness of these consultations, structured questionnaires, consultation guides, and checklists were administered, and interviews were conducted with each household head or proxy and government officials. Annex 3 contains a list of some of the individuals consulted during the process.





**Figure 1-3 Public consultations at Tizola VDC**

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

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

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

The rates for fruit, exotic, and indigenous trees are determined based on the market research conducted by the Valuation Section of the MoLHUD. The rates for land values, which include structures, were developed through a market survey conducted in the Program area in consultation with the District Lands Office for Chikwawa and Nsanje District.

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

- The Land Tenure Diagnostic, Allocation and Consolidation Strategy Report for the Shire Valley Irrigation Programme (SVIP) (2017);
- Grievance Redress Mechanism for the Shire Valley Irrigation Programme, 2016;
- Resettlement Policy Framework for the Shire Valley Irrigation Programme (SVIP), 2016;
- Gender and Youth Strategy Report for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP), (2016);
- Communication Strategy for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP) (2017);
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Shire Valley Irrigation Project (SVIP) 2016;
- Socio-Economic Baseline Report 2017;
- Chikwawa District Socio-Economic Profile (SEP 2012-2017 and SEP 2022-2030);
- Nsanje District Socio-Economic Profile (SEP 2017-2022)

- Chikwawa District Development Plans;
- Relevant policies, Acts and regulations;
- Project area topographical and cadastral maps;
- The AfDB and World Bank Safeguard Policies

After conducting the survey, census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and identification and assessment of affected assets and properties, the Project Management Team (PMT) organized comprehensive public consultations and sensitization meetings with all PAPs from 20th December 2022 to 7th April 2023. These meetings were held in all 54 Group Village Head (GVHs) under which the PAPs were situated. The consultations aimed to reach all PAPs, including men, women, and vulnerable groups in each GVH along the canal.

The PAPs were informed about the meeting 2-3 days in advance. We used the field staff at the District Commissioner's office to inform the PAPs about the meetings. The messages focused on explain the RAP process from the initial identification and assessment of affected assets and properties to the disclosure and payment of compensations. It was emphasised that no compensation payments would be made to PAPs until all disputes were resolved and compensation amounts have been disclosed to them and they have agreed to the amounts. Further, PAPs were informed that no construction works would start until all compensations were paid to all PAPs.

PAPs were informed of the options of receiving compensations in-kind and in cash including the disadvantages and advantages of each option. PAPs were informed that in case of opting for cash compensation, cash will be paid through banks. The project will arrange opening of Bank Accounts for those who do not have Bank Accounts. PAPs (spouses) were encouraged to open joint bank accounts where applicable.

The whole consultation process was meant to provide sufficient information to PAPs to safeguard them against risks of receiving and keeping large amounts of cash in their homes. PAPs were informed of the dangers of receiving compensations in cash with examples from the nearby Vale Railway Construction project from Moatize in Tete Province in Mozambique to Liwonde township in Malawi which was recently completed. The PAPs were informed to make wise decisions based on the information provided.

During the consultations frequently asked questions were the following:

- Whether they are going to cultivate on their land this year?
- When are they going to receive their compensation?
- Why some PAPs names are not landowners and strangers.
- If they are going to be allowed to use existing bank accounts
- What will be the procedure for compensation?
- In case of in-kind type of land compensation, will the government be responsible for finding the new land.
- Is the government going to facilitate bank account opening process?
- How is the government going to help those who were absent during registration, but they are legitimate landowners and are affected?
- How is the government going to help them in cases where some chiefs are claiming back customary land just because the canal is passing through it?
- What will happen if a PAP dies before receiving compensation?

All concerns and queries raised by the PAPs are being duly addressed and clarified. In case of any disputes, grievances, or queries, the PAPs have been assured that they will be resolved or clarified during the RAP verification exercise, before they receive any compensations. The MoLHUD staff will conduct the RAP verification exercise in accordance with the agreed-upon procedures. The first phase of the exercise is scheduled to take place in May 2023, which will

produce the final list of PAPs with their assessed properties. The second phase, which is the RAP report compilation, will be conducted from June to July 2023, upon the PMT's completion of the review of this report.

In addition to the RAP verification exercise, the PMT will conduct follow-up visits to ensure that complainants are satisfied with the outcomes of the corrective processes and actions. During these visits, the PMT found that many grievances were still being raised by PAPs, particularly regarding misunderstandings between family members on who should be compensated for family land. This issue was observed in all the affected GVHs. However, these misunderstandings were resolved during the verification exercise, which is a positive step towards ensuring that all parties involved are satisfied with the outcomes of the compensation process.

Below are examples of types of grievances that were observed and resolved:

- a. Boundary issues.
- b. Registering land belonging to others.

### **1.5 Cut-off-date**

The RAP field work commenced on 29th November and lasted for approximately 60 days, ending on 7th April 2023. The Census and Asset Inventory Survey determined 7th April 2023 as the cut-off date for RAP preparation. Therefore, any assets created or improvements made to existing assets, changes in use or ownership, or potential newcomers within the way leave after this date will not be eligible for compensation. The Project Affected Persons and communities in the Programme area of influence were informed that the project will only pay for property that has been assessed, and the PMT will soon make an official announcement via the media.



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

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

### 2.1 Policy Framework

#### 2.1.1 *Malawi 2063*

The Malawi 2063 (MW2063) seeks to transform Malawi into a wealthy and self-reliant industrialized “upper middle-income country” by the year 2063. Pillar 1 advocates agricultural productivity and commercialization and spells out the vision of Malawians having an optimally productive and commercialized agriculture sector. Nonetheless, production and productivity of the agricultural sector has remained below the country’s potential and is insufficient to match the increasing demand from domestic and export markets. Some of the factors that have contributed to the low production and productivity of the sector include high environmental degradation; increasing adverse climatic conditions; and low adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies (GoM, 2020). In this regard, MW2063 advocates investments in sustainable irrigation systems to optimally harness the productivity and commercialization drive while averting adverse climatic variability.

The MIP-1 aligns with the overall objectives of the STVP project by advocating for several key measures to be accomplished by 2030. These measures include improving land tenure, expanding the area under irrigation, enhancing agricultural diversification, strengthening institutional capacities, improving agricultural marketing (including pricing of agricultural products), and ensuring improved access to farm inputs. These objectives are crucial in promoting sustainable agricultural practices and fostering long-term agricultural development, in line with the broader goals of the STVP project.

In line with MW2063, the implementation of the RAP should prioritize the realization of community benefits through investments in sustainable irrigation systems, and integration of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in capacity building and resilience interventions to optimally harness the productivity and commercialization drive while averting adverse climatic variability.

#### 2.1.2 *The Malawi National Land Policy (2002)*

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

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<sup>1</sup>See Section 4.16.2

The Ministry Details on the consultation process are provided in subsequent sections and appendices of this RAP to illustrate consultations with the affected people and other key stakeholders in the process of preparing this RAP.

### **2.1.3 The National Gender Policy (2015)**

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

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

The Policy seeks to achieve the following broad objectives to:

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

It was established during consultations that women are vulnerable in terms of land ownership because of culture – land belongs to men. Therefore, implementation of this RAP must ensure protection of women from gender-based violence on land transactions and enhancement of women's decision-making in economic and livelihood opportunities.

### **2.1.4 National HIV AND AIDS Policy, 2012**

The national HIV and AIDS policy highlights that HIV and AIDS impact on the country is quite significant and affects a range of socio-economic activities be it in agriculture, fisheries, public sector, private sector and tourism in urban and rural areas among others. HIV and AIDS prevalence in the country varies from one region to the other and from rural to urban areas. The highest rate is in the Southern Region and the lowest in the Northern Region.

National HIV and AIDS Policy identifies migrant workers and women among highly vulnerable people to transmission of HIV and AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. An application of migrant workers is that some single male migrant workers would be at an increased likelihood of contracting HIV and AIDS. The reason is that some migrant workers may approach and indulge in casual sex with infected local female partners in the surrounding local communities or some sex workers within the Project site. In addition, increased disposal of income from migrant workers may enhance some workers to indulge in extra-marital affairs with either local girls or married women or men within the surrounding villages. These sexual activities would enhance the spread of HIV and AIDS among workers.

Despite that HIV/AIDS issues have been addressed in the ESIA report, implementation of resettlement activities should take due regard of the need to address HIV and AIDS issues in the project areas. The Ministry of Agriculture should collaborate with stakeholders in raising awareness to PAPs and the communities on the dangers of, and prevention and management measures for HIV and AIDS. This should include sharing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on HIV and AIDS during resettlement processes, among other interventions.

## **2.2 Legal framework**

### **2.2.1 Constitution of the Republic of Malawi (1995)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.2.2 The Land Related Laws**

Malawi has enacted 10 land related laws including; Land (amendment) Act, 2022; Customary Land (amendment) Act, 2022; Land Survey (amendment) Act, 2022; the Lands Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 2022; Physical Planning (amendment) Act, 2022; the Forestry (Amendment) Act, 2016; Malawi Housing Corporation (Amendment) (No.2) Act, 2016; Registered Land (Amendment) Act, 2022; Public Roads (Amendment) Act, 2016; and Local Government (Amendment) Act, 2016. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is currently preparing the regulations for the implementation of these laws, which should adequately protect the PAP's and other stakeholders' interests. The following are the Laws that has significant impact on this RAP implementation:

#### **a) The Land (amendment) Act, 2022**

Under SVTP the provisions of the Land Act shall be applicable. This is the principal Act with respect to land administration and management in Malawi and for all matters relating to land such as land tenure, land transfer, land use and compensation. The Act vests all land in the Republic in perpetuity, as opposed to the President as was the case with the repealed Land Act (Cap 57:01).

Section 5 (1) gives powers to cooperatives to own land. The section states: "Land shall not be assured to or for the benefit of or acquired by or on behalf of a body corporate, unless the body corporate is authorized by a license issued by the Minister in consultation with the President to hold land in Malawi, but this section shall not apply to a body corporate incorporated in Malawi in accordance with the Companies Act or a body corporate established by or under a written law which empowers it to hold land in Malawi".

Section 9 (A) of the Land (amendment) Act, 2022 provide that every person shall have right to land for shelter and livelihood. The section also provides that government will ensure that there is no concentration of land to few individuals to the disadvantage of other deserving individuals. Section 9(B) provides that no person shall sell vacant leasehold or freehold land. Section 7 categories land as public land, customary land and private land.

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

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

Thus, the Act provides powers to Minister or local government within which the required land falls to acquire or authorize its use as long as appropriate compensation is paid.

Section 19 of the Land Act provides that nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the registration of customary land under the Registered Land Act as private land. As such the customary estates which will be created under the Customary Land (amendment) Act, 2022 will be registered under the Registered Land (Amendment) Act, 2022. This will ensure tenure security and enhance investment on the land.

Another important provision in the Act is allocation of land for investment purposes to the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre. Section 11 (3) and (4) land shall be withdrawn if not developed within two years and underdeveloped land shall be subdivided accordance to Physical Planning Act and maybe reallocated.

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

Land parcels in the SVTP Area shall, therefore, be registered under such provisions.

#### **b) Customary Land (amendment) Act, 2016**

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

Section 20 (1) of the Land (Amendment) Act, 2022 specifies that a customary estate shall be allocated by a land committee to indigenous Malawians, including family members or groups of two or more indigenous Malawians, irrespective of their legal association. Section 20 (2) further establishes that a customary estate cannot be allocated to a partnership or corporate body whose members or shareholders are not indigenous Malawians. Therefore, in accordance with this law, an irrigation program operated on a cooperative basis by indigenous Malawians would be eligible to acquire a customary estate through the normal procedure of acquisition.

#### **c) Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 2022**

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

Section 3 (A) states that, in accordance with the written law, if a private developer acquires customary land or customary estate, the private developer is required to provide compensation. The compensation amount will be determined by a valuer appointed by the Minister, and the private developer shall be responsible for covering the valuer's expenses.

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

Section 9 states that the acquiring authority shall pay appropriate compensation and that shall be in one lump sum. Section 10 lists the grounds for compensation being: loss of occupational rights, loss of land, loss of structure, loss of business, relocation costs, loss of good will, costs of professional costs, injurious affection, nuisance, loss or reduction of tenure or disturbance.

Section 10A lays down matters to be taken into consideration in assessing compensation for alienated land and matters to be disregarded when calculating compensation.

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

All these provisions shall apply accordingly in SVTP.

**d) Physical Planning Act, 2016**

The Act seeks to provide, for all matters connected to physical planning. It makes provision for orderly and progressive development of land both in the urban and rural areas. Section 67 (2) provides for the acquisition of land and compensation in accordance with the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, to be where it is desirable to acquire land compulsorily. Section 43 (A) of the Act mandates that in Malawi, no person shall engage in any development activities without obtaining the requisite planning permission as per the provisions of this act. Customary estate adjudication, demarcation, and registration in the SVTP Programme Area shall be done subject to compliance to land use planning in accordance with this Act.

**e) Land Survey (Amendment) Act, 2022**

The Land Survey Act outlines the legal requirements and procedures related to surveying land in Malawi. Section 42 stipulates procedures of conducting surveys in Malawi. The program will comply with the law in its operation.

**f) Registered Land (amendment) Act, 2022**

The Registered Land Act serves as the primary legislation governing the registration of land, land rights, and interests in Malawi. Section 45 (2) of the Act provides guidance to the project in cases where land needs to be appropriated after the termination of the lessee's rights, but the owner continues to occupy the land. Section 79 of the Act addresses the transfer of land from the lessee holder to the proprietor. It sets out the procedures and requirements for transferring the rights and interests in land from the lessee to the proprietor. This section provides the legal framework and guidelines for conducting such transfers in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The project will ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act.

**2.2.3 Local Government (Amendment Act), 2016**

This Act is a principal Act on local governance in Malawi. In the context of the new land related laws, several functions have been devolved from central government to local authorities. Under SVTP, the respective local authorities shall make available land clerks for each TLMA, district land registrar and land tribunals at various levels this will ensure smooth operations of the Programme with respect to land matters at local authority.

**2.2.4 The Forestry (Amendment) Act, 2016**

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

**2.2.5 The Monuments and Relics Act. 1991**

The Act stipulates the proper management and conservation of monuments that are of importance both nationally and locally. It also provides for proper preservation of monuments

in the event that there is a change in the use or development of land. This gives room for the authorities for monuments and relics to protect monuments under the provisions of the Land Act or the Lands Acquisition Act. The Programme will have to be implemented in such a way that any land acquisition, resettlement and compensation conform to Section 18 of this Act.

### **2.2.6 The Environment Management Act (Cap.60:02)**

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

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

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

### **2.2.7 The Water Resources Act, 2013**

This Act is the principal statute whose objective is to promote the rational management and use of the water resources of Malawi through, among others, the progressive introduction and application of appropriate standards and techniques for the investigation, use, control, protection, management and administration of water resources by government agents and the general public. The Act establishes a National Water Resources Authority, whose powers and functions include; (a) to develop principles, guidelines and procedures for the allocation of water resources; (b) to monitor, and from time to time reassess, the National Water Policy and the National Water Resources Master Plan; (c) to receive and determine applications for permits for water use; (d) to monitor and enforce conditions attached to permits for water use; (e) to regulate and protect water resources quality from adverse impacts and to manage and protect water catchments, among others. These powers, if used effectively during implementation of this RAP will ensure sustainable use of the water resources.

### **2.3 Other related Acts**

The review of legal framework may not include all related laws. In case there are specific resettlement issues that may trigger application of some provisions of sectoral or specific pieces of legislation. The authorities under this program shall ensure that there is compliance in that regard. Such issues will therefore be handled in accordance to that specific law of

Malawi such as The Gender Equality Act, Marriage, Divorce and Family Relations Act, Wills and Inheritance Act.

### **2.3.1 The African Development Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (2013): Involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, population displacement and compensation**

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

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

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

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



may be entitled to resettlement assistance other than compensation for land to improve their former living standards (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common property resources, structures and crops, etc.).

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

### **2.3.2 Policies of the World Bank on resettlement**

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

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

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

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

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

The policy also advocates that:

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

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

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

PAPs in a) and b) above shall be provided compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance for the land, buildings or fixed assets on the land and buildings taken by the Project.

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

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

### **ESS 5 Involuntary resettlement**

The main objectives of the WB Resettlement Policy (ESS 5) are to:

- a) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- b) To avoid forced eviction.
- c) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher
- d) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- e) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- f) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include

situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;

- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation;<sup>10</sup> and
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

ESS 5, Annex A (Paragraphs 17-31), describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include. These include objectives, potential impacts, socioeconomic studies, legal and institutional framework, eligibility, valuation and compensation of losses, resettlement measures, relocation planning, community participation, grievance management procedures, implementation schedule, costs and budgets; and monitoring and evaluation.

The World Bank (ESS 5 requires that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted and offered choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation of full resettlement costs.

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

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

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

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

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

## ***2.2 Comparison between the National Legal and Policy Provisions, the World Bank and the African Development Bank Policies on Involuntary Resettlement***

Table 2.1 compares the policies and assesses the gaps between the national legal policy provisions, the World Bank and African Development Bank Policies on involuntary resettlement. It also proposes measures to bridge the identified gaps.

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

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	ESS 5 of the WB <sup>1</sup> provisions	AfDB Policy <sup>2</sup> provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
Land  Land Owner/ Occupier	<p>Land for land compensation Preferred.</p> <p>Land owners can be compensated for land with money, if there is no alternative land or if the offered alternative land is not economically productive.</p> <p>Land owners are entitled to reasonable compensation, based on open market value (as provided for in the Land Act 2016 and Customary Land Act 2016); offered by government on customary land and agreed to by the parties</p> <p>Valuation of affected land can be done by government valuers or private valuers approved by the Commissioner for Lands</p> <p>Payment of cash compensation, based on loss or damage or destruction of buildings</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced).</p> <p>Cash compensation is possible if the affected lands account for less than 20% of the household's land.</p> <p>Replacement land should be of the same or better productive quality; or in monetary value at open market rate, if there is no alternative land, or if the alternative land is not of good quality.</p> <p>The policy stipulates that land owners are entitled to compensation for buildings at replacement cost; and for expenses on labour at current market rates.</p>	<p>Compensations in kind are recommended.</p> <p>Assistance should be provided for the restoration of productivity and achieving production levels (at least equivalent to the land replaced).</p>	<p>Compensation of land for land of the same or better productive quality to PAPs will be first option.</p> <p>For PAPs who may decide not to be part of the irrigation scheme, replacement land of equal or greater value than land lost to the Programme will be offered.</p> <p>Compensation with money for land to Project Affected Persons in cases of lack of alternative suitable land.</p>
Buildings (houses, annexes and	Compensation in cash at depreciated replacement cost	Compensations in kind are recommended. Compensation should be based on the market	Compensations in kind are recommended.	Compensation for all structures at full replacement costs prior to

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	ESS 5 of the WB <sup>1</sup> provisions	AfDB Policy <sup>2</sup> provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
other affected property)	<p>and market value in rural and urban areas respectively</p> <p>On private land, compensation is both on the improvements and on the land itself</p>	<p>value of depreciation, as well as all transaction costs (taxes, permits, etc.)- Full Replacement cost</p> <p>All structures and improvements should be compensated with replacement value plus labour and transport cost of materials</p> <p>PAPs with temporary structures or buildings are entitled to land compensation or cash compensation at full replacement costs including labour and relocation.</p> <p>PAPs with buildings built illegally are entitled to compensation at full replacement costs; including labour costs prior to displacement.</p>	<p>Compensation should be based on the present value without depreciation</p>	<p>displacement, without taking into consideration the depreciation.</p> <p>Land for constructing dwelling houses and business structures will be provided in consultation with the chiefs within existing villages.</p> <p>Privately owned land and structures will be compensated at replacement value plus; labour and transport cost for materials at current market rates.</p> <p>Compensation for labour costs to be based on gazetted government rates.</p>
Crops, timber and fruit trees	<p>For perennial crops, consideration is given to the average productive period, price per kg, yield per year per tree or crop and establishment cost</p> <p>Or duration before production, price/kg, yield per plant/year plus establishment cost</p>	<p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time.</p> <p>For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the restoration of production</p> <p>Crops are compensated at market value</p>	<p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time. For annual crops, the land offered as compensation allows the</p>	<p>Compensation should be at market value</p> <p>For perennial crops, compensation shall consider the production delivery time.</p> <p>For annual crops, the land offered as compensation</p>

Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	ESS 5 of the WB <sup>1</sup> provisions	AfDB Policy <sup>2</sup> provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
	<p>For annual crops, they are allowed to harvest or compensated based on the highest market price, land size, and yield per hectare</p> <p>Timber trees, if proven that they were planted by claimant can be compensated for</p>	<p>Labour input to look after fruit trees and timber trees are also compensated for</p>	<p>restoration of production.</p>	<p>allows the restoration of production.</p> <p>Labour input to look after the trees should be compensated for</p>
Economic Impact	<p>Section 10 (2) D and (J) provides for assessment for the loss of business and disturbance.</p>	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow. Compensation offered for the recovery cost of commercial activities elsewhere, the loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable. Provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to persons with legal rights or right to claim on the land which are recognized or recognizable under national laws.</p>	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow.</p>	<p>Resettlement program that allows the owner to gain full trade income flow. Compensation for the recovery cost of commercial activities elsewhere,</p> <p>The loss of net income during the transition period; and transfer fees and relocation of the plant, machinery or other equipment, as applicable.</p> <p>Provide replacement property of equal or greater value, or cash compensation at full replacement cost to persons with legal rights or right to claim on the land which are recognized or</p>



Type of property/PAP	National legislation provisions	ESS 5 of the WB <sup>1</sup> provisions	AfDB Policy <sup>2</sup> provisions	Proposal to bridge the gap
				recognizable under national laws.
Assistance to resettled PAPs	Silent	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter to improve their standard of living on another suitable site.	PAPs should, in addition to the relocation allowance, receive assistance in their resettlement and monitoring thereafter.	PAPs should, in addition to compensation receive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relocation allowance where appropriate and</li> <li>• livelihood restoration.</li> </ul>
Legal or customary owners of land and titled land	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.	Eligible for compensation.
Illegal occupants	Not eligible	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land) and support for the resumption of activities, if any	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land).	Relocation assistance and compensation for loss of assets (other than land),.
Tenants	Silent	They must be compensated, whatever the type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal).	They must be compensated, whatever the type of legal recognition of their land tenure (formal or informal).	Compensation whatever the type of legal recognition of the land tenure, and support for the resumption of activities, if any.
Squatters	No compensation to squatters unless they occupy the private land continuously for a period of more than 12 years	PAPs are entitled to compensation regardless of the legal status of their structures or occupation of the land		Squatters will receive livelihood restoration prior to displacement.

### **2.3 Measures for addressing the gaps in implementation of the RAP**

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

- a) Compensations in form of land for land for those who have been displaced should be considered as the preferred option. This option is considered as suitable and effective to allow Programme-displaced persons acquire the replacement land.
- b) Compensations related to customary land acquisition are to be made on real replacement values in accordance to new land related laws.
- c) Compensations should be paid to all categories of PAPs as long as they comply with the requirements of this RAP and the cut-off date. Some special Project Affected Persons to be included are the squatters, vendors and stalls/hawkers owners.
- d) Provision of basic social services to Project Affected Persons in the new areas of relocation. Such support would enhance the restoration of standards of living of the PAPs.

## Chapter 3 : RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1. Objectives of resettlement

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

### 3.2. Principles of resettlement

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

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

affected persons and other stakeholders. The final resettlement plans and their updates will also be disclosed to the affected persons and other stakeholders.

- i) Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as part of a development Project or program. The full costs of resettlement will be included in the presentation of the costs and benefits of the Programme. For a Programme with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the Programme as a stand- alone operation.
- j) Pay compensation and provide other entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout the Programme implementation.
- k) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

## Chapter 4 : BASELINE INVENTORY

### 4.1 Socio-economic baseline

The program development objective for the shire valley transformation program is to increase agricultural productivity and commercialisation for targeted households in the shire valley; and to improve the sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources. The second phase of the Project under the program (SVTP-2) will initiate the process of transformation of the Shire Valley and pave the way for agricultural commercialization.

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

### 4.2 Population, migration and settlements

This RAP is the second of several RAPs that will be prepared for this project and is limited to communities along Lengwe National Park to Bangula Main Canal and Secondary canal of phase 2 of the project. The COWI report of 2016 is used for certain population characteristics in the Project area, while the 2018 Population and Housing Census provides the population figures for the project area. The primary data for evaluating the socio-economic status of the Project area is generated from assert surveys and household socio-economic surveys conducted by CAEM in Phase 2 Project area from 29th November 2022 to 7th April 2023.

Chikwawa District's total population was 564,684, of which 276,890 were males and 287,794 were females. Nsanje had a population of 299,168, with 143,578 males and 155,590 females, according to the 2018 Population and Housing Census. The average annual population growth rate for the districts is estimated at 2.5% for Chikwawa and 2.1% for Nsanje, lower than the population growth rate for the country of 2.9%. The population for 2017 in Chikwawa was 566,283, according to the Socio-economic Profile (SEP). Data from the 2018 Household Census indicates that Malawi has a larger population in the younger age groups, with almost 44 percent of the population being less than 15 years old. Approximately 84% of Malawi's population is rural, and migration mostly takes place towards urban cities, primarily by males.

In 2018, TA Ngabu had the highest population (28%) in Chikwawa, while TA Mlolo had the highest population (23%) in Nsanje. TA Mbenje in the project area in Nsanje is the second highest populated Traditional Authority in Nsanje. The total population for Nsanje was estimated at 295,900 in 2017, according to Nsanje SEP (2017 -2022), and the total population for Chikwawa was estimated at 615,685 according to SEP (2022 – 2030).

**Table 4.1: Population by Traditional Authority in Chikwawa District**

Traditional Authority	Population 2018	Percentage Distribution 2018
Ngabu	157,742	28%
Lundu	62,176	11%
Masache	22,207	4%
Ngowe	10,435	2%
Mlilima	11,947	2%
Chapananga	88,641	7%

Traditional Authority	Population 2018	Percentage Distribution 2018
Maseya	37,796	7%
Katunga	32,943	6%
Kasisi (including Majete Wildlife Reserve)	23,487	4%
Makhuwira	79,933	14%
Ndakwera (including Lengwe National Park)	24,234	4%
Chikwawa Boma	6,111	1%
Ngabu urban	7,032	1%
DISTRICT	564,684	100%

**Table 4.2 Population by Traditional Authority in Nsanje District**

Traditional Authority	Population 2018	Percentage Distribution 2018
TA Ndamera	33,679	11%
TA Chimombo	12,334	4%
TA Nyachikadza	7,643	3%
TA Mlolo	69,110	23%
TA Tengani	41,100	14%
TA Malemia	22,437	7%
TA Mbenje	53,559	18%
TA Ngabu	13,381	4%
TA Makoko	10,335	3%
Mwabvi Game Reserve	8,746	3%
Nsanje Boma	26,844	9%
DISTRICT	299,168	100%

The affected Traditional Authorities (T/As) of Ngabu, Ngowe, Lundu, Ndakwera, Maseya, Katunga, and Kasisi, collectively host 66% of the population in Chikwawa district. Among the impacted T/As, Ngabu is the most populated in Chikwawa. In Nsanje District, only TA Mbenje is affected by the project.

COWI interviewed a total of 1,057 households, 574 in Phase 1, 406 in Phase 2, 52 in the control area of Phase 1 and 25 in the control area of Phase 2. The household survey covered all TAs within the area.

#### **4.3 Migration trend**

People in the project often choose to migrate to the nearby cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe, as well as South Africa, in search of employment opportunities. Immigration is high from Mozambique. According to the 2018 Population and Housing Census (PHC) Migration Report, in-migrants were estimated at 54,787 and out-migrants at 66,811 for Chikwawa and in-migrants were 22,576 and out-migrants 67,576. Those with a better education tend to migrate more than those with little education. Most female headed households appear to husbands who have migrated in search of a better livelihood.

#### **4.4 Settlement pattern**

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

At the market centres, the buildings comprise mainly of burnt bricks with iron sheets. Some dwelling houses are connected to the national power grid for the Electricity Supply Corporation (ESCOM), while others have solar panels, mainly used for lighting in the night. The area also has other buildings that include government offices, police units, secondary and primary schools, agricultural stations, courts, ADMARC depots, hotels and lodges and the main hospital and health centres.

The settlement pattern in Chikwawa and Nsanje District is influenced by several factors such as topography, soil and climate, international boundary with Mozambique, population density, land use, land ownership, economy and infrastructure. Similar to other areas in Malawi, residential areas are separated from cultivation areas. It is common to find graveyards situated next to villages; however, sources of water and firewood are often located at a distance, particularly in areas without boreholes. The district is prone to floods, which renders some land unsuitable for cultivation. The heavy rains during asset inventory and socio-economic surveys disrupted the team's mobility. The settlement pattern presents an opportunity for a more organized physical land use plan that could convert currently settled areas into irrigable areas for land consolidation.

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

#### **4.5 Household types**

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

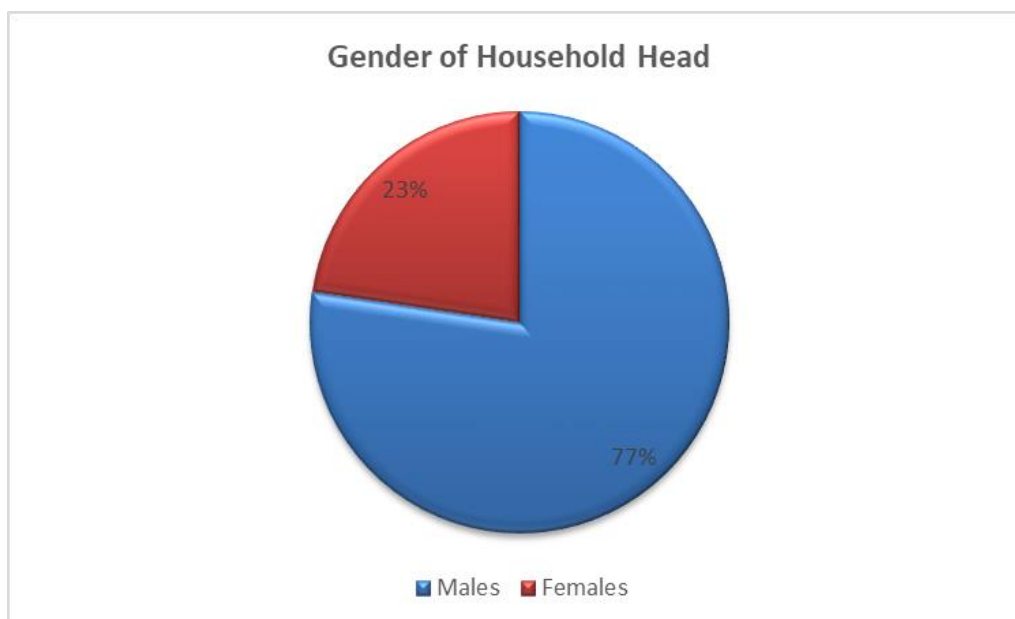


Figure 4-1 Gender of Head of Household

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

The average household size in Malawi is 4.4 persons. The Northern Region had the biggest average household size of 4.8, followed by the Central Region with household size of 4.4 and Southern Region with household size of 4.3 persons per household. Male headed households have an average of 3.0 persons and female headed households 8.1 persons according to the 2018 census; however, the Programme impact area had an average of 5.1 persons in a household.

#### 4.6 Ethnicity and cultural practices

The Chikwawa and Nsanje districts are home to several ethnic groups, including the Sena, Mang'anja, Tonga, Lhomwe, Ngoni, Tumbuka, and Yao. The Sena are the most dominant in the area with 60.9% of the population followed by the Mang'anja at 21.7% of the population. The remaining ethnic groups each had less than 10% representation of the total population.

Table 4.3 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census for Chikwawa and Nsanje District (2018 Population and Housing Census)

Tribe	Chikwawa Population	Percentage	Nsanje Population	Percentage
Chewa	41,664	7.39%	2,830	0.95%
Tumbuka	2,281	0.40%	509	0.17%
Lomwe	41,207	7.30%	21,777	7.29%
Tonga	1,863	0.33%	1,254	0.42%
Yao	6,291	1.12%	2,191	0.73%



Tribe	Chikwawa Population	Percentage	Nsanje Population	Percentage
Sena	274,356	48.64%	250,855	84.01%
Nkhonde	415	0.07%	140	0.05%
Ngoni	8,173	1.45%	1,488	0.50%
Lambya	99	0.02%	25	0.01%
Sukwa	133	0.02%	15	0.01%
Mang'anja	172,409	30.56%	14,978	5.02%
Nyanja	688	0.12%	80	0.03%
Others	14,520	2.57%	2,457	0.82%
Total	564,099	100.00%	298,599	100.00%

The Sena and Mang'anja were the most dominated in all the TA's that the survey was conducted where 81.40% were Sena seconded by Mang'anja with 15.07%, Tonga with 0.81%, 0.90% Lhomwe, 0.42% Ngoni, 0.33% Yao, 0.18% of other local languages and 0.06 Tumbuka.

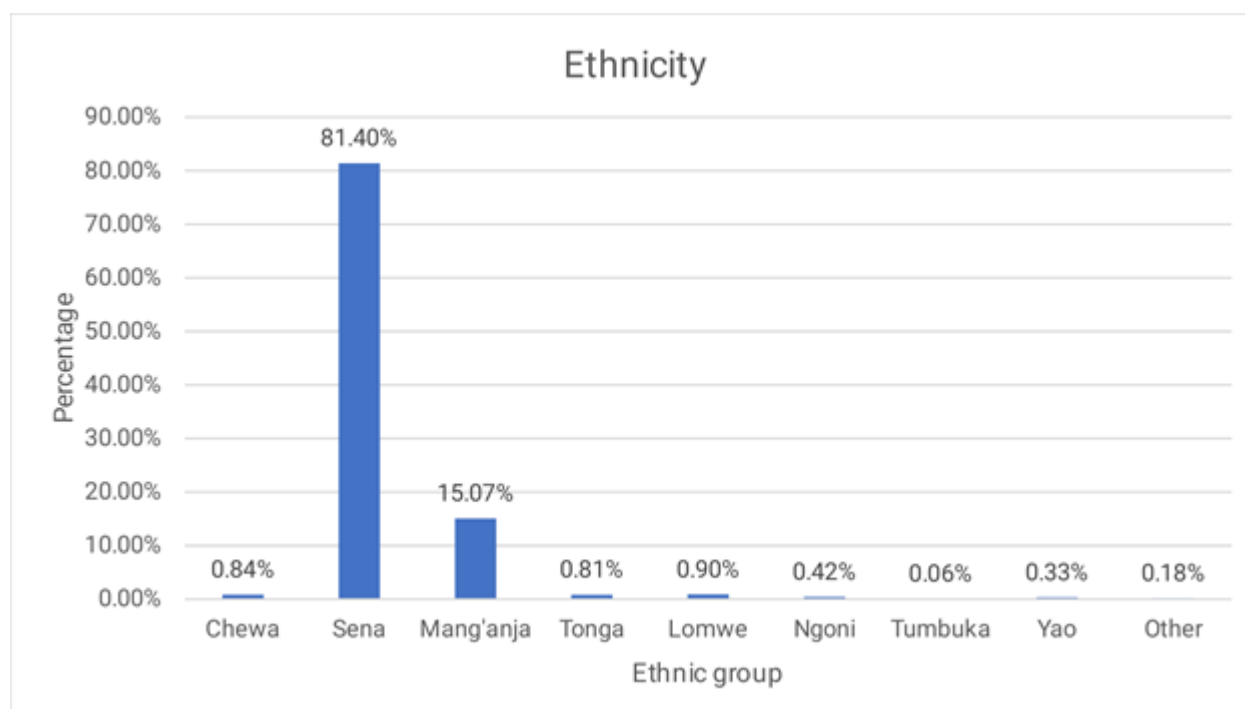


Figure 4-2: Ethnic groups in Programme impact areas (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2023)

#### 4.7 Religion

According to the 2018 Population and Housing Census, the majority of the people (77.4 percent) in Malawi are Christians; Muslim comprise 13.8%, others 6.7% and those that do not have any religious affiliation are 2.1%. In the Programme impact area, the survey revealed that Christianity (Protestant and Catholics) is the main religion, with approximately 93% of the total people surveyed. Moslems are at below 2% and the rest belong to other types of religion. During the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), respondents highlighted the importance they place on graveyards, where special permission is required from the village chief, for one to have

access to them. Hence, they stressed the importance of avoiding these graveyards, unless if it was practically impossible to realign the canal.

#### **4.8 Marriage systems and marital status of household respondents**

The people of Chikwawa District have a diversified cultural background due to the influence of various tribes. Participants in the FGD however, mentioned that most families, originally followed the matrilineal system of marriage (chikamwini) whereby land is acquired through marriage and a man resides in the wife's village. The majority of the households have now adopted the Sena patrilineal system (chitengwa) of marriage. Of the total sampled households, 88% indicated that they were practicing the Chitengwa system of marriage, which they had adopted over the years; and the rest (12 %) were in Chikamwini relationship. In some cases, a mix of the two cultures in the village could be found. This meant that during the land registration, both men and women would be claiming to have ownership of the land. It was important to establish the living arrangements and marriage systems as this would affect land registration processes in the future for the PAPs. Of the total surveyed, 77.23% were in monogamous relationships, 3.86% were in a polygamous marriage; 10.99% were widowed, 3.06% divorced, separated 2.31% and 2.55% were single. More female-headed households were divorced as compared to male headed households.

#### **4.9 Gender perspective**

Despite the developments Malawi has made, both in terms of laws and policies that seek to advance women empowerment, women remain in danger of losing out on the different development initiatives. Women continue to face constraints related to access to and control of resources such as land. The survey conducted by CAEM revealed that female-headed households accounted for only 20.76% of the total, while male-headed households dominated with 79.24%.

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

- a) Literacy and education rates of women are considerably lower than those of men, especially of the population above 35 years of age.
- b) Access to and control over land is dominated by adult males over 35
- c) The third integrated household survey showed that 94% of the cultivated plots used women to provide labour while a quarter of the cultivated plots reported to have used children in cultivating their plots. Only 23% reported to have hired their labour input.
- d) While a husband and wife may work equally on the farm, the man enjoys more benefits, especially income from the produce sold. The man takes control of all income from crop sales. This was confirmed by stakeholders interviewed in the SVIP impact area.
- e) Women are generally not able to irrigate at night, owing to security concerns; and during the day may face other time limitations. This reduces their productivity. It has been reported that when women are owners of the farm and have adequate resources to manage it, their productivity tends to be higher than or at least equal to that of men.
- f) Experience shows that women and youth often lose out in resettlement and reallocation processes, especially when they are poor because they do not have sufficient power to attain their rights.
- g) Fewer high value assets and lower value assets are owned by female headed compared to male headed households. Access to credit is problematic for the poor.

- h) Fewer female (8.0%) than male (15.9%) headed households had a bank account in the SVIP survey.
- i) Results of the household survey show that married women made fewer decisions on their own compared with female headed households, while children generally did not make decisions on most household activities. Generally, the man takes control of all income from crop sales. This was confirmed by stakeholders interviewed in the SVIP impact area.
- j) Participation of women and youths in institutions which govern the water sector is often limited. Because few women formally own land and their literacy levels are low, their participation and representation in Water Users Association (WUAs) are normally low.

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

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

The SVIP phase 2 area is facing high illiteracy rates, particularly among female household heads. According to a survey, 35% of households interviewed were not able to read or write, and 20% never attended school. The illiteracy rate among female household heads is alarmingly high at 74%, in contrast to only 27% for male household heads. However, the younger generation shows a slightly better trend, with 60% of men and 27% of women household heads under 35 years being illiterate. The survey also revealed that 33.81% of affected people in phase 2 cannot read and write, while only 66.19% can. The education system needs to address this problem for the sustainable development of the region.

**Table 4.4: Table of educational levels of the affected people (SVTP 2023 survey)**

Type of head of the house	Household Head can read or write		
	No	Yes	Total
Child headed	3	14	17
Female-headed	457	222	679
Male headed	667	1970	2637
Orphan headed	1		1
Grand Total	1128	2206	3334

Women own very low percentages of registered land in Malawi. In the study area, the majority of women who provide about 70- 80 percent of the labour for agriculture lacks access to the benefits accruing from their efforts. Information from the FGD shows that most of the gender disparities are as a result of high poverty levels, low literacy rates, negative cultural practices and institutional weaknesses. Gender inequalities in resources, responsibilities and

entitlements; as well as social vulnerabilities if not given proper attention in the Programme would lead to constraints in the SVTP development Programme.

To avoid discriminating against women or female-headed households in the area, it is crucial to address their marginality. Out of 3334 total PAPs, 679 are female-headed households, 2637 are male-headed households, 17 are child-headed households (not under the age of 18 but are considered as such based on the community definition), and one child-headed household is an orphan (under the age of 18 years). Among these, 1285 are vulnerable, including the elderly (680), people with disabilities (1), the chronically ill (629), female heads (359), and child heads (18). As men and women have different roles in society, the land acquisition will affect them differently, making it essential to have a gender-sensitive RAP process. By having a clear understanding of the gender aspects of the programme, the socio-economic status of the affected persons can be improved.

#### 4.10 Land use and tenure

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

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

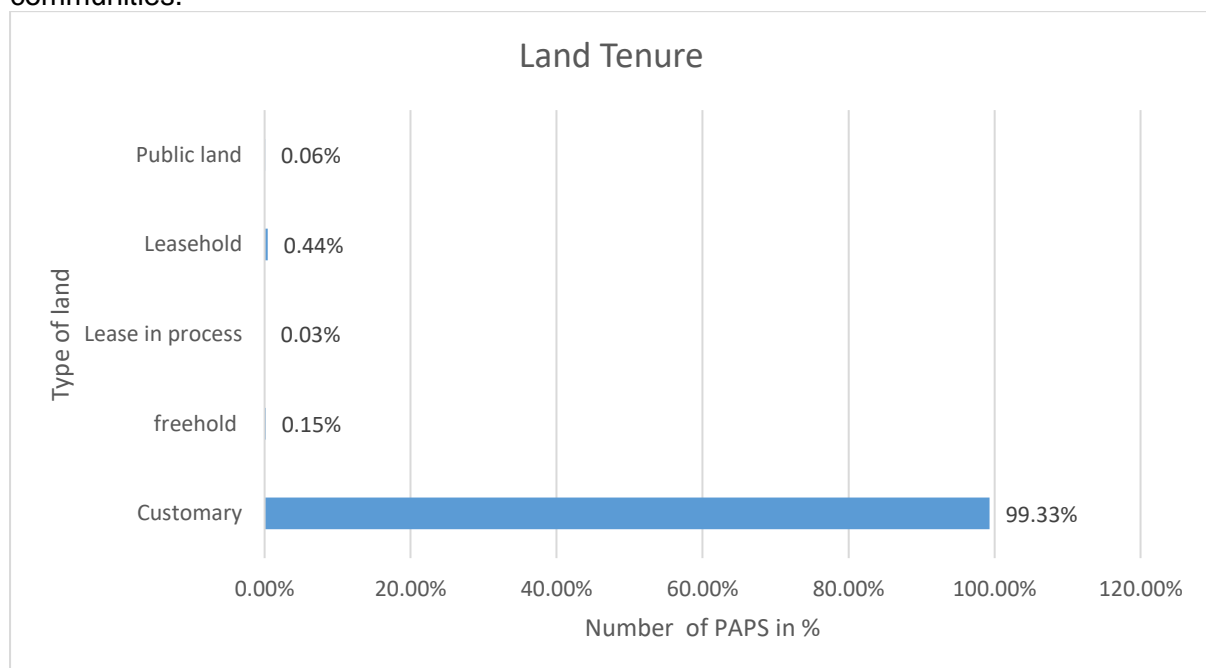


Figure 4-3: Land tenure types (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2023)

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

Land conflicts in communities are often linked to boundary disputes, as permanent demarcations are lacking and land titling is not established. Typically, these disputes can be resolved through discussions between families or neighbors. In the project area, however, the majority of the land has been registered through a land adjudication process that is currently ongoing. Nevertheless, in some areas such as GVH Jasi and in the TA Mbenje, there have been numerous challenges regarding ownership and boundary issues because their land is yet to be registered.

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

The SVTP 2 survey reveals that the majority (99.33%) of the land affected by the project in Chikwawa and Nsanje is under customary ownership. Leasehold ownership accounts for only 0.44% of the land affected, with the remaining percentage being shared among land under lease in process, public land, and freehold.

According to the findings of COWI A/S study, land-size holdings in the impact area are generally very small. The study reveals that the majority of land parcels are less than 0.8ha, with 62.5% of parcels being less than 0.4ha. In Phase 1, over three-quarters of parcels are less than 0.8ha, with more than half being smaller than 0.4ha. The SVTP 2 Asset survey further corroborates these findings, with over 93% of surveyed and digitized land being less than 0.5ha. Only 5.71% of the land surveyed falls between 0.5ha and 1ha, with less than 1% being more than 1ha. These figures illustrate the small land sizes in the area (see Table 4.5 below).

**Table 4.5: Land sizes of the affected property**

Land Sizes (Ha)	Count	Percentage
0-0.5	3492	93.12%
0.5-1	214	5.71%
1-1.5	25	0.67%
1.5-2	8	0.21%
2-2.5	4	0.11%
2.5-3	1	0.03%
3-3.5	1	0.03%
3.5-4	1	0.03%
5-5.5	1	0.03%
6-6.5	1	0.03%
18.5-19	2	0.05%

Grand Total	3750	100.00%
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#### 4.11 Household income and poverty levels

Chikwawa and Nsanje district has over the years been receiving a lot of relief and emergency items to support most of the vulnerable households. A number of disasters have affected the district in form of floods and long dry spells that lead to reduction in food production, especially for families relying on rain-fed agricultural activities. Changes in climate and extreme weather patterns have led to decline in agricultural yields/hectare. A number of other new challenges from pests (Fall Army Worm) have added to the already fragile subsistence farming system. Chikwawa has a diverse number of poverty levels and household income. In 2023, Cyclone Freddy struck the districts, resulting in significant devastation. The National Statistical Office (NSO) reported that in 2005, the Southern region had an ultra-poor rate of 31.5% and a poverty rate of 64.4%. In Chikwawa, the ultra-poor rate was 31.9%, and 65.8% of the population were poor. More recent data from IHS 5 (2019-2020) shows that in Chikwawa, the ultra-poor rate has increased to 44.5%, and 44.3% of the population are poor. In Nsanje, the ultra-poor rate is 44.2%, and 40.5% of the population are poor.

Based on the survey conducted during phase 2 for the main canal and secondary canals, crop farming emerged as the primary source of income support, with 71.81% of respondents reporting it as their main activity. Ganyu/piece work came in second at 12.22%, followed by business at 9.59%, salaried employment/job at 2.67%, and livestock farming at 2.22%. A small fraction (0.48%) of the affected population reported not engaging in any activity, while an equal percentage relied on remittances. Additionally, 0.30% of respondents were part of VSL groups, and only 0.03% depended on donations.

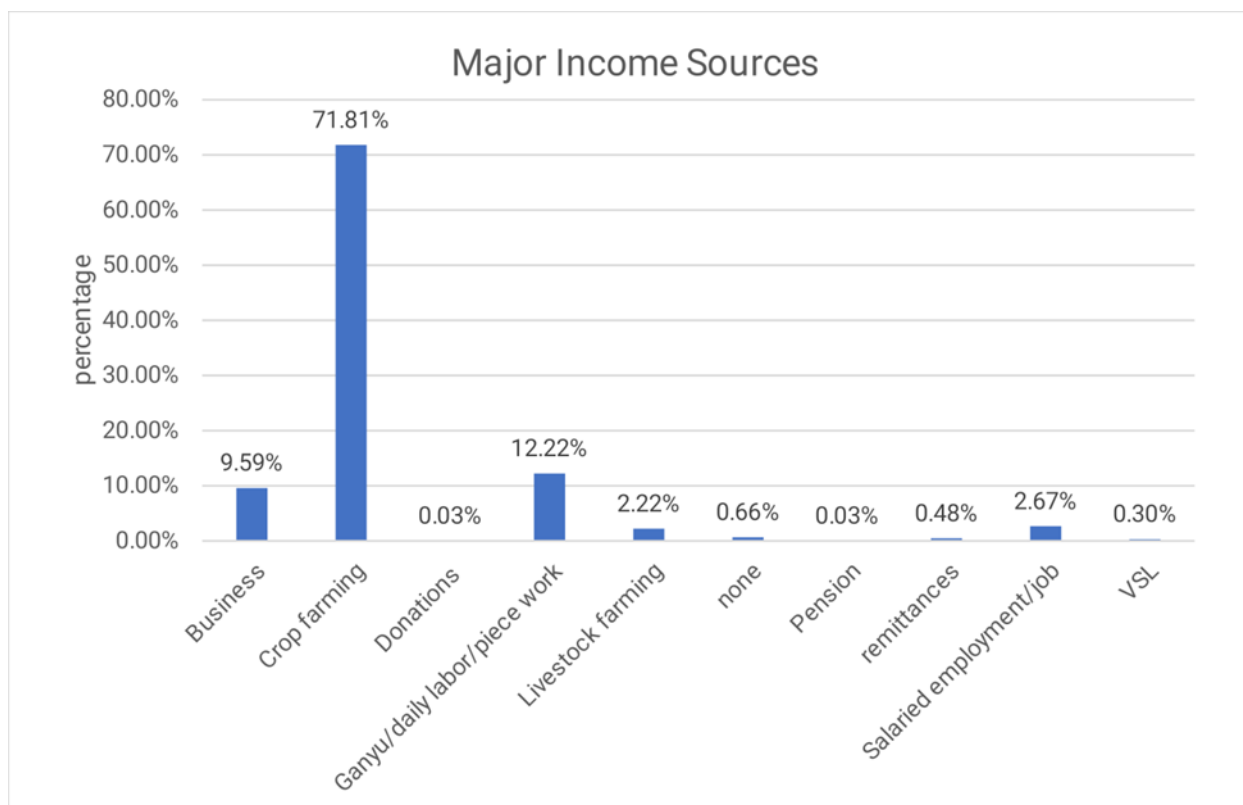


Figure 4-4: Major household source of income

The settlement pattern in Chikwawa and Nsanje District is influenced by several factors such as topography, soil and climate, international boundary with Mozambique, population density, land use, land ownership, economy and infrastructure. The SVIP area is facing high illiteracy rates, particularly among female household heads. Land-size holdings in the impact area are generally very small, with the majority of land parcels being less than 0.8ha. The FGD revealed that some families were struggling to meet daily food requirements, and female-headed households had issues managing household labor requirements. Cash transfer was also inadvertently creating dependency, especially for young mothers. On average, households use MK12,000.00 per month, and those spending less typically had very little land. Over 55% of households surveyed during STVP 2 reported an annual income of less than MK500,000 with some reporting less than MK10,000, and the district defined the most vulnerable as female-headed households, the elderly, girls, orphans, and those displaced by natural disasters. The communities felt that the reasons why poverty levels were growing include the following:

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

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

#### **4.12 Agriculture, food security and diversification**

Information from Chikwawa District Agricultural Office indicated that only 9% of the total population were food insecure. Mbewe EPA, which comprises of T/A Lundu and Ndakwera area had a total of 15% of their population food insecure, Kalambo EPA (T/A Chapananga and Katunga) were at 8%, with Mitole EPA at 5% (T/A Kasisi, Maseya). Most of the households interviewed reported that many of the households did not harvest enough food to cover their food needs for the whole year. A total of 68% reported that there were days the families would have less than 3 meals per day. In most of the responses during the FGD, it was reported that usually the families would have 2 meals per day; and the main food item was maize porridge (nsima) with a vegetable relish. Most household heads, more than 50%, reported that they were not able to provide the food requirements of their families.

The main crops grown in the district are maize, sorghum, millet, cotton, beans and rice. In the Programme impact area, the households grow maize, sorghum, millet, and beans. During the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the majority mentioned that they had stopped growing cotton because of the poor and low market prices that were being offered for the cash crop. One of the reasons why some families still remain food insecure (according to the District Agricultural Development Officer, DADO) was the inability to adopt new high yielding seed varieties, which are expensive. Most of the respondents (85%) mentioned that they would be able to devote more time to farming if water was made available through irrigation.

About 93% of business communities operating in the district are small-scale retailers operating groceries, bottle stores, maize mills, rest houses and restaurants. In total, there are 18 produce markets run by the district council and 30 markets operated by the Agricultural Development

and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) in the district. However, the ADMARC markets in most cases are non-functional.

**Table 4.6: Choice of seed to grow in the project area**

Crops	Percentage
Ground nuts	1.15%
Maize hybrid	10.49%
Maize Local	3.22%
Millet	17.92%
Sorghum	24.46%
Chitowe/Cotton	41.57%
Tobacco	1.19%
Grand Total	100.00%

Based on the socio-economic survey conducted under SVTP 2, it was found that 42% of the respondents mentioned crops other than the ones listed when asked about the most commonly grown seed in the area. Interestingly, almost all of these respondents (100%) mentioned cotton and Chitowe (Sesame) as their preferred crops. Among the remaining options, sorghum and millet were the most popular choices. Respondents mentioned that they are compelled to grow millet and sorghum as these crops require less rainfall when compared to maize, which is their preferred choice. They also mentioned that the rains often end prematurely, making it difficult to have a good harvest of maize.

#### **4.13 Access to economic assets, credit and finance**

The Chikwawa and Nsanje Districts in Malawi have several banks and credit institutions that cater to the financial needs of individuals and businesses. These include Blue Bank, Green Wing Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Community Savings and Investment Promotion (COMSIP), the Village Savings Loan (VSL), National Bank of Malawi, Standard Bank, Financial Discount House (FDH), and NBS Bank. These banks have branches in various locations within the two districts, such as Bangula and Nchalo. In addition, mobile money services like Airtel Money by Airtel, Mo626 by National Bank, Unayo and 247 by Standard Bank, and Mpamba by TNM have made it easier for people in the area to access financial institutions.

Ownership of assets that can be exchanged for money or labour is very low in the Programme impact area. Males tended to own more durable assets than females. Ownership of durable assets is slightly lower than reported in the Integrated Household Survey 5 (IHS5) results for southern region, where 22.4% owned a radio, 30.7% a bed, 25.8% a table, 38.9% chairs, and 10.9% a TV. According to the SVTP 2023 survey, 1,595 households in the project area own bicycles, 1,143 own cell phones, 910 own radios, 572 own solar lamps, 425 own beds, 240 own motorbikes, 156 own sofa sets, 138 own televisions, 77 own ox carts, and 44 affected households' own vehicles.

According to the SVTP 2 survey, only 7.55% of the affected people responded that they have access to VSLs in the project area.



#### 4.14 Social services

Social services including health, water and sanitation, education, transport and communication are provided in the district through the various government ministries, private institutions, churches and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Access to these services is however, constrained by poor and inadequate delivery systems, infrastructure and in some cases poor governance. Many of the government departments are understaffed, for example in education, the teacher to pupil ratio is lower than the recommended 60:1 and in hospitals, the doctor to patient ration is also extremely lower than the ratio recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) of 1:200 to in some cases 1:720 in some government hospitals. There is no proper decentralization in some ministries and that delays development processes which further affects delivery of key services at the district level. There are in some cases frequent transfers of key district officers which in some instances makes continuity and following up of issues difficult. Data management is a major challenge including even accessing relevant and up to date documents like the SEP. There is also high level of data inconsistency between districts.

As an example, at the Sorgin Health Centre in the project area, the ratio of clinicians to the population is 1 to 6,806, while the ratio of nurses to the population is also 1 to 6,806. The ratio of Health Surveillance Assistants (HSAs) to the population is 1 to 1,360, according to the Nsanje SEP 2017-2022 report. According to the Chikwawa SEP report, in T/A Masache, the ratio of primary school teachers to students is 1 to 69.9, while in TA Ngowe, the ratio is 1 to 84.8, and in TA Ngabu, the ratio is 1 to 72.5. The report only indicates the ratio for TA Ngabu for secondary schools, which is 27.4 students to a teacher.

#### 4.15 Roads and transport services

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



#### **Figure 4-5: one of the seasonal rural road in GVH Konzere in Chikwawa**

It has been estimated that the proposed irrigation canal will cross 33 rural roads and footpaths. This will create an inconvenience to those that must cross the canal to access services across the canal.

#### **4.16 Access to water and sanitation**

The Integrated Household Survey IHS 5 reports that importance of access to safe drinking water is underlined by the fact that it is one of the SDGs indicators. A household is considered to have access to safe drinking water if the source of water potable, can be fetched within 500 metres radius or a return time of thirty minute.

According to the IHS 5 report, the Southern Region has 90.8% of households with access to an improved water source, of which 67.8% use a borehole. In Chikwawa, 94.2% of households have access to an improved water source, with 82.1% accessing water from a borehole and 5.6% using an unprotected source. Chikwawa SEP 74% access through borehole 23% from gravity fed tap systems with 3% using unprotect sources. In Nsanje, 95.1% of households have access to an improved water source, with 83.5% using a borehole and 4.9% utilizing an unprotected source.

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

According to observations made by the socio-economic team, good quality water was found in Nchalo and Jombo. However, in most areas, water from boreholes was noted to be salty. It is worth noting that despite this, community members did not complain of the salty water during discussions with the team.

#### **4.17 Sanitation services**

According to the 2018 Census District Report, in Chikwawa, access to toilets is as follows: flush 1.6%, VIP latrine 0.9%, pit latrine with concrete slab 3.7%, pit latrine with earth/sand slab 46.8%, pit latrine without slab or open pit 27.8%, compost toilets 5.4%, and others 3.0%. 10.7% of the population have no facility and practice open defecation.

In Nsanje, according to the 2018 Census District Report, access to toilets is as follows: flush 0.8%, VIP latrine 1.5%, pit latrine with concrete slab 3.4%, pit latrine with earth/sand slab 42.3%, pit latrine without slab or open pit 27.5%, compost toilets 5.7%, and others 3.0%. 15.8% of the population have no facility and practice open defecation.

Based on the SVTP 2023 survey, it appears that pit latrines are the most common type of sanitation facility in the project-affected area, with the vast majority of respondents owning at least one. The majority of respondents construct their pit latrines using mud, with a smaller percentage using cement and an even smaller percentage using bricks. It's encouraging to note that a high percentage of people who do not currently have pit latrines still have access to them. The SVTP 2023 survey indicates that 87.64% of the respondents have pit latrines, with 97.29% owning 1 pit latrine, 2.57% owning 2, 0.07% owning 3, and 0.07% owning 4 pit latrines. 12.36% of the respondents do not have pit latrines in the project-affected area for phase 2. It was also reported that 95.35% of the people who do not have pit latrines have access to them, while 4.65% do not have access to any. For the construction of pit latrines, 90.10% of the respondents use mud, 9.77% use cement, and 0.14% use bricks.

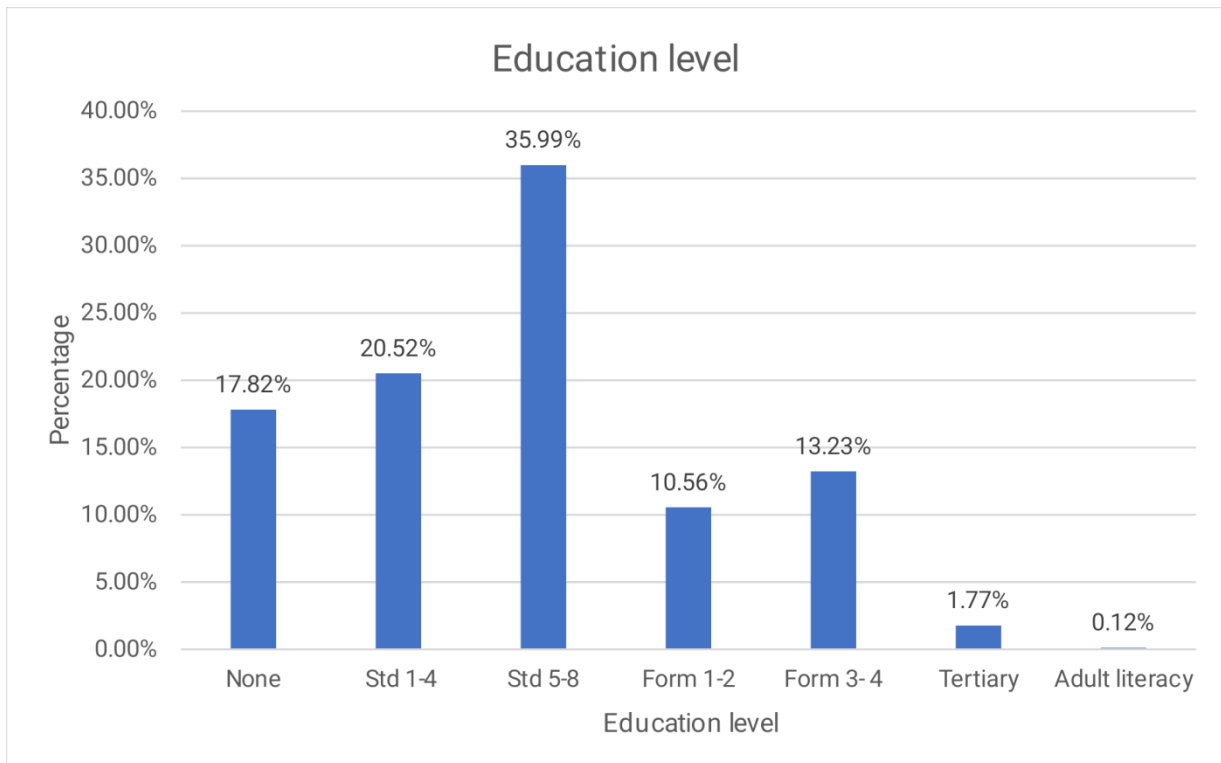
#### **4.18 Health**

The Chikwawa District has a total of 27 Health Posts, 131 village Clinics, and 4 Dispensaries. There are also 13 Health Centres and 3 Hospitals, namely Chikwawa District Hospital, Ngabu Rural Hospital, and Montfort Hospital. The leading causes of morbidity and common diseases in the area include Malaria, Skin conditions, Acute Respiratory Infections, and Diarrhoea, as recorded at the central hospital. A survey conducted in the area found that Malaria was the most common disease, affecting over 60% of respondents within the last 3 months, followed by respiratory infections and diarrhoea. Mortality rates in the district vary by age, with an infant mortality rate of 157/1,000 and an under-5 mortality rate of 205/1,000. The maternal mortality rate is 1200/100. Over 90% of respondents in the survey reported using government-owned health facilities, but more than 80% said it takes them over an hour to get to the nearest health facility.

Nsanje District, on the other hand, has 16 health centres, 3 clinics, 1 dispensary, and 3 hospitals, including Kalemba Community Hospital and Trinity hospital under CHAM and Nsanje District Hospital under Malawi government. According to Nsanje SEP 2017-2022, 15.3% of the population is affected, with fever and malaria affecting 46.8%, diarrhoea 8.2%, respiratory infection 3.7%, headache 15.6%, sore throat and flu 3.3%, and others 22.4%. The IHS 5 survey conducted between 2019-2020 indicates that 23.3% of the population suffered from fever and malaria, 32.6%, cough 3.8%, sore throat and flu 5.1%, headache 12.5%, stomach-ache 12.2%, body and joint pains 7.1%, diarrhoea 4.2%, and others 22.5%. Nsanje SEP estimates the mortality rate in 2022 at infant 83/1000, under five mortality 7/1000, and maternal mortality rate 96/1000.

#### **4.19 Education**

The Integrated Household Survey 5 (2019-2020) revealed that the literacy rate among the population aged 15 years and above was 75.5%, which represents an increase of 2.7% compared to the previous IHS4 report that indicated a literacy rate of 72.8%. Among the literate population, a higher percentage of males aged 15 years and above (83.0%) were identified, compared to females (68.8%). In terms of district literacy rates, Chikwawa had a literacy rate of 66.9%, while Nsanje had a literacy rate of 65.5%. The survey also reported that the literacy rates varied by gender and district, with Nsanje females at 52.8%, Chikwawa females at 55.7%, Nsanje males at 80.7%, and Chikwawa males at 79.3%. The survey conducted in phase 2 of the impacted area revealed that 66.19% of household heads were able to read and write, while 33.81% were unable to do so. The following graph illustrates the educational level of household heads: 35.99% had completed standard 5-8, 20.52% had completed standard 1-4, 13.23% had completed Form 3-4, 10.56% had completed Form 1-2, 1.77% had tertiary education, 0.12% had completed adult literacy, and 17.82% had never attended school.



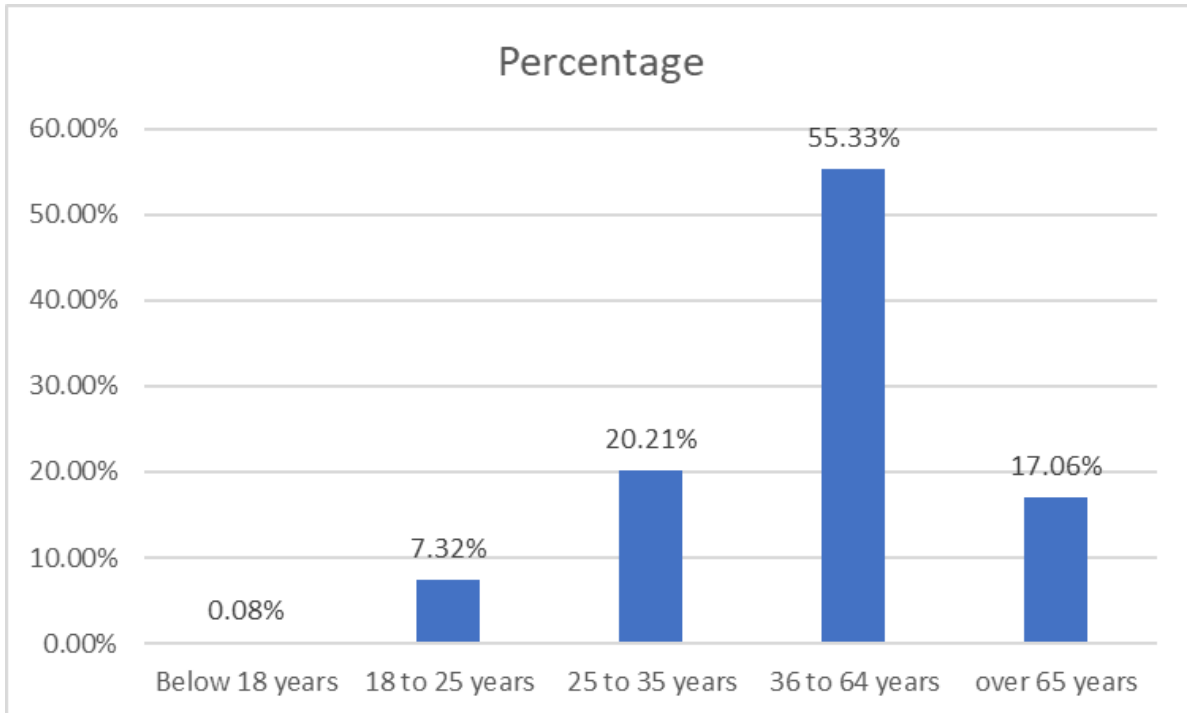
**Figure 4-6: Education levels for men and women (Source: SVIP Household Survey 2023)**

#### 4.20 Vulnerable groups

The AfDB defines vulnerable groups as distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects<sup>2</sup>. Some World Bank documents define vulnerable groups as people who lack capacity to cope with uncertainty and risks and are often characterised by low levels of assets and at risk of chronic poverty e.g. widows, orphans, disabled and chronically ill. According to the Principal Social Welfare Officer, in the district, vulnerable groups of people were identified as: women, children, child-headed households, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, orphans and the elderly. Data for the exact number of these groups is scarce. Orphans who are less than 15 years old make up 12.5% of the children in the Southern Region in which Chikwawa district is, compared to the national average of 10.2% (National Integrated Household Survey 2010-2011). These numbers highlight the need for sensitive resettlement actions in the affected areas. No data is available for migrants and refugees in the impact area.

During the property valuation survey, it was determined that there were 1,282 vulnerable PAPs (Project Affected Persons). This group included 679 elderly individuals, 628 chronically ill individuals, 358 widows, and 1 child-headed household. The survey reveals that 17% of the affected population are elderly (see figure below). The survey also revealed that female constitute 20.76% of all affected households. Additionally, it was found that 31 elderly who were also widowed family heads were caring for a chronically ill dependent in their households and 157 elderly household heads were caring chronically ill members. This make these households more vulnerable. The survey also revealed that 701 households do not have alternative land after losing their current land to the project.

<sup>2</sup>[https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Safeguards\\_and\\_Sustainability\\_Series\\_-\\_Involuntary\\_Resettlement\\_-\\_En\\_web.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Safeguards_and_Sustainability_Series_-_Involuntary_Resettlement_-_En_web.pdf) (downloaded on 10 July 2018)



**Figure 4-7: Age group of the affected people**

Based on the survey results, it appears that the proportion of disabled individuals among the surveyed households is low, with only one household head reported as being disabled (blind). However, it is worth noting that a significant number of households (629) indicated that they are chronically ill, which could include individuals with disabilities. Therefore, although the number of reported disabilities may be low, it is important to consider the potential overlap between chronic illness and disability, and to ensure that any interventions or support programs are inclusive and accessible to all members of the community, regardless of their health status.

#### **4.21 Energy sources**

According to the 2018 Census District Report for Chikwawa and Nsanje, in Nsanje, 5.5% of households used electricity as a source of lighting, while 5.7% used solar power, 50.6% used batteries, 0.6% used paraffin, 3.2% used candles, 14.4% used firewood, 2.3% used gas/straw, and 18.7% used other sources. In Chikwawa, 6.6% used electricity, 6.9% used solar power, 50.4% used batteries, 1.2% used paraffin, 4.7% used candles, 9.4% used firewood, 0.8% used gas/straw, and 19.9% used other sources as their source of lighting.

In the project survey, it was found that 66.71% of the households affected by the project used electricity, charcoal, firewood, candles and paraffin, while 34.29% used solar power as their source of lighting. This indicate a significant shift towards solar lighting in the project area.

For cooking, the 2018 Census District Report for Chikwawa and Nsanje showed that in Chikwawa, 1.1% of households used electricity for cooking, 0.4% used solar power, 0.2% used paraffin, 13.6% used charcoal, 82.7% used firewood, 0.6% used straw/scrubs/grass, 0% used gas, and 1.4% used other sources. In Nsanje, 1.3% used electricity, 0.8% used solar power, 0.1% used paraffin, 11.8% used charcoal, 85.2% used firewood, 1.2% used straw/scrubs/grass, 0% used gas, and 0.6% used other sources for cooking.

## 4.22 Summary of Methodology

The methodology for the RAP involved four phases as laid out below. This methodology was observed during the assignment.

### *Phase 1: Sample method and size*

The first activity was to determine the sample size for socio-economic survey. To determine the sample size for the socio-economic survey, calculations for random sampling size were made from the basis that the COWI socio-economic baseline report estimated 660 PAPs for Main canal1 and 2. This figure 660 was extracted from the preliminary list of PAPs provided in the RPF produced by COWI. To obtain the best true reflection of the characteristics of the project area, an additional 660 people, who are heads of non-affected households (non PAPs) was included to be the population of PAPs. This produced a total of 1,320 people (PAPs plus non PAPs) as the size of the population of PAPs. Applying a 22.5% random sample fraction to this total number of people yielded a figure of 297 people, which was further adjusted to 350 persons (household heads) to be targeted in order to cover for any possibilities of non-responses during the surveys.

### *Phase 2 - Inception Stage*

Activities for this Phase 2 included preliminary interactions with the client's Project Management Team (PMT), desk review of the relevant literature and reconnaissance surveys that involved visits to the proposed canal route corridors to ascertain features en-route. These activities culminated into the production of an inception report which outlined the consultant's updated work plan, time table, and methodology for this assignment.

### *Phase 3- Main Field Activities Stage*

The third phase included field surveys as the main activity. These field surveys involved community sensitization meetings, census, asset inventory survey and socio-economic surveys. The consultant deployed a team of 27 field workers sub-divided into 3 smaller teams. Each smaller team consisted of two Research Assistants for socio-economic surveys, one GIS technician for preparation of maps and collection of information for geo-referencing and two property valuers for assessment of values for land parcels, structures, crops, and of all other details of the property owners and the assets to be affected by the project. Two land surveyors for measurement of land and definition of the way-leave was also be part of each team. The main team consisted of one team leader and three supervisors for the property assessment teams; and one team leader and two supervisors for socio-economic survey team.

The surveyors used differential GPS to define and stake out the position of the wayleave. The wayleave is determined to have average width of 60 meters in the main canal and 40 meters for the secondary canal and the land surveyors delineated the width and measured the areas of all land parcels affected in the wayleave. The property valuers assessed all the properties in the wayleave and all the data was collected using questionnaires. Measuring tapes were used to measure the areas for affected buildings and physical counting of affected trees and crops was done. The surveyors were also responsible for collecting coordinates used for georeferencing spatial data using handheld GPS.

On a normal day, the teams covered an average distance of 12km for sensitization meetings and 4km per day for the socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys. Land surveying encountered a number of challenges including heavy rains, cloud covers, social cash transfer, uncooperative local leaders and land disputes in areas where land ownership is not registered. The field work teams took 12 days to conduct the community sensitizations and to carry out the socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys. The community sensitizations, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys all begun on the same day; but the team conducting community sensitizations started earlier and were ahead of the teams for

socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys. This was done to ensure that the work is completed in a short period of time and to allow for the people to be well aware of the upcoming project in general and the surveys in particular, as well as for the people to understand the importance of correctly identifying the affected people and assets, prior to any proceedings concerning the project and compensations.

#### *Phase 4 - Consultations with other stakeholders*

Consultations were also made with different stakeholders in addition to the PAPs.

- **At the lower level:** the communities in the project areas, including the PAPs were consulted through meetings, to solicit their views on the project and to engage them on the land acquisition and compensation activities and process.
- **At the middle level:** consultations with the officials of Chikwawa District Council and traditional leaders in the project district of Chikwawa were held to discuss their experience in similar projects and to appreciate how projects involving land acquisition and compensation have been carried out and basically learn from their experiences.

During all these meetings, project objectives were explained and expectations of the stakeholders discussed and documented. In all the project areas, community sensitization/engagement meetings were held with the assistance of the traditional leaders who provided support in mobilizing the communities. The community meetings were attended by key community stakeholders that included the Project Affected Persons, members of the Area Development Committees (ADCs), Customary Land Committees (CLCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), Councillors, MoA staff and the consultant's team.

As part of the field activities, community leaders, Chikwawa District Council officials and the PAPs themselves were consulted and engaged in the search for sites in the immediate vicinity and other parts of the project area to identify suitable alternative land for PAPs to move to, and to continue their farming, small-scale businesses and other economic activities.

#### Phase 5 – RAP preparation stage

Phase 5 involved compilation and analysis of all data collected for report preparation. The report preparation exercise involved the following main activities:

- Analysis of data from the census and asset inventories, socio-economic survey as well as desktop review;
- Preparation of the entitlement matrix for PAPs;
- Preparation of photobooks;
- Compilation of compensation list;
- Preparation of the budget; and
- Documentation of the RAP chapters.



## Chapter 5 : ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

### 5.1 Eligibility criteria

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

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

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

### 5.2 Types of PAPs and impacts

A Project Affected Person (PAP) refers to any individual, whether a tenant, government lessee, property owner, or non-titleholder (unauthorized occupant), who has been impacted by the project resulting in the loss of their land or other property within the affected area. As per the World Bank's definition, a PAP is a person who experiences direct economic and social impacts caused by both the involuntary acquisition of land, which can result in:

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

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

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

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

### 5.3 Entitlement framework

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



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

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
1.	Agricultural land	Loss of agricultural land	Eligible landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for lost land at market replacement cost.</li> <li>• Eligible for economic rehabilitation assistance and other allowances, as applicable.</li> </ul>
			Non-titled but possessory landholder/Agriculture laborer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land but additional assistance given so that they are not worse off due to the Project and to enable them to replace loss of assets other than land (fixed immoveable assets and crop and agricultural produce lost in land acquired as a result of the Project).</li> </ul>
			Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation.</li> </ul>
		Temporary Acquisition and easement	Eligible landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation based on opportunity lost during the period.</li> <li>• No compensation for land will be provided but all affected assets on the land will be compensated.</li> <li>• If the contractor damages the land, it will be rehabilitated to its original state. In cases where the damage is severe, cash compensation at the replacement value will be provided to the landowner.</li> </ul>
2	Residential land	Loss of residential land	Eligible landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation in cash at replacement cost or, if applicable, replacement land of minimum plot of acceptable size or a plot of equivalent size, whichever is larger, in a nearby resettlement area with adequate physical and social infrastructure.</li> </ul>
			Non-titled but possessory landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land but additional assistance given so that they are not worse off due to the Project and to enable them to replace loss of assets other than land (fixed immoveable assets and crop</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
				and agricultural produce lost in land acquired as a result of the Project).
			Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligible for relocation assistance and other allowances, as applicable.</li> </ul>
3	Commercial land	Plots used for business affected	Eligible landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation in cash at replacement cost for the affected portion.</li> <li>• Eligible for relocation assistance and other allowances, as applicable.</li> <li>• Eligible for economic rehabilitation assistance.</li> </ul>
			Non-titled but possessory landholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land but additional assistance given so that they are not worse off due to the Project and to enable them to replace loss of assets other than land (fixed immoveable assets and crop and agricultural produce lost in land acquired as a result of the Project).</li> </ul>
			Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation in cash at replacement cost for the affected portion.</li> <li>• Eligible for relocation assistance and other allowances, as applicable.</li> <li>• Eligible for economic rehabilitation assistance</li> </ul>
4	Structure	Structures affected	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for the affected portion of structures and other fixed assets will be provided in cash, based on the replacement cost, without factoring in depreciation or deductions for salvaged material. In the case of public infrastructure, compensation will be provided in the form of in-kind compensation, which involves the replacement of the affected assets.</li> <li>• Assistance in restoration of any remaining structure, if applicable.</li> </ul>

No	Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	Compensation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eligible for relocation assistance of MK80,000 and other allowances as applicable.</li> </ul>
5	Loss of business/incomes/employment	Loss of business/incomes/employment	Affected PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for the loss of business, incomes and wages.</li> <li>Assistance during the transition period.</li> <li>Eligible for rehabilitation assistance and other allowances, as applicable.</li> </ul>
6	Standing crops, trees	Crops or trees affected by land acquisition or temporary acquisition/easement	Owner of crops or trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project will not have any impact on standing crops. However, to acknowledge the effort and investment made by the Project Affected Persons (PAP) on the land, a compensation amount of Mk250,000 per hectare will be provided.</li> <li>Compensation in cash will be provided to the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) based on the market value of the trees.</li> <li>Other allowances as applicable.</li> </ul>
7	Common resources	Loss of access	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrangement for new resource or rehabilitation assistance.</li> </ul>
8	Public facilities	Loss of, or damage to, public infrastructure.	Concerned agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All public facilities will be compensated in kind.</li> </ul>
		Graveyard	Concerned community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efforts will be made to avoid any impact on the graveyard.</li> <li>Payment of cost for grave removal and relocation based on a cost approach and cost of additional religious ceremonies in line with existing customary practices</li> </ul>

#### 5.4 Livelihood restoration

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

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

Livelihood restoration programmes will be implemented through the following process:

- a) Recruiting a livelihood restoration consultant (to be done by the Programme Management Team, PMT)
- b) Organising and conducting consultation meetings with Chikwawa and Nsanje District Council (DC) offices and local leaders on the proposed livelihood restoration programmes;
- c) Setting up livelihood restoration committees at T/A level. These committees will comprise local leaders, PAPs' representative, one representative from village development committees (VDC) and other representatives from the DC's offices;
- d) Conducting capacity building for the committees;
- e) Providing training to PAPs related to livelihood restoration activities such as financial literacy, starting small business, life skills, operating income generating activities, etc.
- f) Introducing the livelihood restoration committee to the PAPs;
- g) The PMT, through the livelihood restoration consultant, should train the trainer of trainers (these people will be responsible for training the other PAPs at community level and will be selected from the PAPs);
- h) The PAPs will be grouped according to the approved livelihood restoration activities by the livelihood restoration committee;
- i) Implementation of the identified livelihood restoration activities.

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

**Table 5.2: Livelihood restoration measures**

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost (Malawi Kwacha)	Cost (US\$)
<b>PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE</b>				
Loss of land.	All PAPs	a) Provide support in identification of alternative land similar in quality to the land owned by PAPs. The land should be close to the PAPs' current communities.	Covered in compensation	
		b) For freehold title land, transferring of the replacement land ownership to be done within one year from the time compensation is paid.	N/AN No freehold land in the area	
		c) Taxes and costs for land transactions, cadastral survey, new land titling and registration for the PAP's replacement land to be borne by the Programme. This is part of the compensation	Covered in compensation	
		d) Financial literacy, skill and business development trainings (e.g. Livestock Production, Crop Management and Diversification, and Irrigation Water Management for 50 people per session).	MWK8,000,000 (\$10,959)	10,959
Residential property.	Dwelling owner PAP/ Household	a) Transaction costs, including transfer or registration of titles and taxes to be borne by the Programme within one year from the time compensation is paid.	There is no freehold land in the area	
		b) PAP has the right to salvage assets and materials from lost property.	Salvaged assets	
		c) Support should be provided in the identification of alternative land similar in quality to the land owned by PAPs and should be close to the PAPs' current communities.	All PAPs opted for cash compensation	
		d) For freehold land only, transferring of the replacement land ownership to be done within one year from the time compensation is paid.	There is no freehold land in the area	

Type of loss	Category of PAP	Livelihood Restorative Measures	Cost (Malawi Kwacha)	Cost (US\$)
<b>PRE-CONSTRUCTION STAGE</b>				
		e) Taxes and costs for land transactions, cadastral survey, new land titling and registration for the PAP's replacement land to be borne by the Programme.	All PAPs opted for cash	
Loss of livelihood from Agriculture.	All PAPs including vulnerable groups.	a) Financial literacy training.	Provided for above	
		b) Skill and business development training.	Provided for above	
		c) Market linkages.		
		d) Provision of work opportunities by the contractor.	To be included in the Contractor's budget	
		e) Access by farmers to agricultural extension services(technical support for irrigation farming) by farmers	Ministry of Agriculture Irrigating and water Development's budget	
		f) Access to social and financial services such as life skills and financial literacy.	NGO' participation	
		g) Severance of cultivable land by access roads, 10% shall be paid to those affected over and above the amount paid for acquisition.	To be included in the Contractor's budget	
Loss of work or business on affected land.	Wage earners (workers/ employees in shop/ business).	a) Priority for work opportunities in the Programme during construction and later if any available, commensurate to skill/ education levels.	In addition to employment opportunities in the project, these are the main beneficiaries of the livelihoods restoration programme	
Residential.	Dwelling owner.	a) Allow PAPs to salvage materials from the existing structure (except those identified as hazardous such as Asbestos).	N/A	
Fruit trees and perennial crop.	Crop and tree owner.	a) Three seedlings will be provided for each fruit tree lost (MWK 12,675,000.00; \$ 12,335.77) b) Set aside land for pastures	Covered in the budget	

Table 5.3 is a summary of costs for livelihood restoration measures. The livelihood restoration exercise will be a long process and will be implemented in stages.

**Table 5.3: Summary of costs for livelihood Restorative Measures**

Activity	Cost (Malawi Kwacha)	Cost (US\$)
Financial literacy, skill and business development trainings (e.g. Livestock Production, Crop Management and Diversification, and Irrigation Water Management for 50 people per session and cost for each participant being MK30,000).	100,020,000	97,343.07
Agricultural inputs including pesticides, high yielding and early maturing seeds and fertiliser to be provided to improve yields on owners' remaining lands (MKW140,000 x 3,334 PAPs)	466,760,000.00	454,267.64
Agricultural input support for the vulnerable PAPs (MKW140,000 x 1284PAPS x4years)	702,240,000.00	683,445.26
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,269,020,000</i>	<i>1,235,056</i>

## 5.5 Other Impacts and mitigation measures

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Pest Management Plan (PMP), prepared by BRLi Consultants

presents the impacts and mitigation measures during the construction and operation phases of the Programme. It further provides details on the role of each actor in the implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring of impacts.

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

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

- a) Reusable excavated soil shall be either provided free of charge to surrounding communities or flattened and the land revegetated.
- b) Management of the Borrow pits from blasting should be repurposed whenever possible and in consultation with council
- c) The construction site will offer a number of job opportunities for both skilled and unskilled local workers in order to revitalise the local economy. Action will be necessary to minimize the negative impacts (e.g. increased human pressure on natural resources, gender-based violence, etc.) from the influx of foreign workers
- d) The development of a grievance redress mechanism, to allow the community to communicate with the construction contractor about their concerns and grievances
- e) To minimize the risk of sexual harassment and gender-based violence due to the influx of male workers in the Programme area, it will be important to mobilize and reinforce the presence of the local law enforcement in the area.

- f) Chance Find Procedures for the civil works contractors to follow during irrigation canal construction
- g) Careful selection of the canal alignment with a view to minimising interference with physical cultural resources. No graveyards or shrines are affected by the Project
- h) New infrastructure accompanying the construction (e.g. bridges) should be developed simultaneously in order to limit disruptions, health and safety risks, and facilitate reprise of activities by local communities. The ESMP has recommended that one cattle/pedestrian bridge be built every km of main canal.
- i) Due to the dynamic nature of this riverine landscape, poorly designed culverts and other infrastructure could lead to damming of tributary rivers and flooding of villages upstream. In order to avoid such occurrences, the culverts sizes should adhere strictly to the designs that are informed by highest flow data (super-sized culverts).
- j) The canal system will increase the risk of drowning and injuries, specifically for children, as they are at risk even in the shallowest channels. Hence, the ESIA recommends sensitisation campaigns to be implemented, notably in schools and also addition of safety features such as bridges where the canal is crossing roads, ladders at every 500 meters in main canals (feeder, Bangula and Supuni). Large safety stairs shall be built at every village along main canals

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

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

Type of risk / Impact	Management/Mitigating Measure
<b>Drowning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize local communities, especially juveniles on safety measures to minimize the risk of drowning.</li> <li>• Install guard rails at foot path and road crossings.</li> <li>• Build fences along the canal</li> <li>• Provide escape ladders/stairs and alternate them on each side of the canal</li> <li>• Educate the communities regarding the potential for drowning in the canals</li> </ul>
<b>Flooding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement measures to minimize the potential for flooding, through irrigation water management</li> <li>• Implement or support catchment management activities</li> </ul>
<b>Potential injury or death of livestock.</b>	Provide bridges and guard rails for livestock crossing in appropriate places
<b>Increased travel distances, times and costs to circumvent the canal</b>	Provide bridges at road and footpath crossings with Canal.
<b>Temporary loss of access to some villagers due to construction of canal</b>	Provide temporary bypasses in appropriate places to facilitate canal crossings during construction.
<b>Potential separation of families for Increased</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide appropriate crossings along the canal</li> <li>• Educate not only locals but travelling workers as well regarding the risks of family separation, spread of diseases etc.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Exposure to sexually transmitted infectious due to the influx of visiting workers.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employ as many locals as possible</li> <li>• Awareness on the dangers of unsafe sex through civic education and provision of condoms will be carried out;</li> <li>• Sensitization of workers and communities on HIV and AIDs during daily and weekly meetings and</li> <li>• Employment of local people to reduce the number of workers coming from outside who may come without their spouses will be practiced.</li> <li>• Formation of peer groups to discuss issues of HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases</li> </ul>
<b>Increased exposure to malaria due to standing water</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize communities on malaria preventive measures</li> <li>• Provide anti-malaria drugs and mosquito nets through the clinics/ health posts</li> <li>• Provide education on preventative measures to minimize exposure to malaria</li> </ul>

## 5.6 Gender Aspects and Vulnerable Groups

### 5.6.1 Impact Description

During pre-construction phase (the RAP preparation process) attention was paid to the treatment of women in the surveying of propriety/land titles and their registration. In the project area, there are mixed marriages with different inheritance systems. The RAP has ensured that women are not sidetracked from the process. This was particularly important for the attribution of compensation packages for agricultural losses.

During construction phase, impacts of the project on gender aspects are mostly related to employment opportunities, land use by women and misconduct by the workers involved in construction works leading to sexual assaults, physical assaults on women at work and surrounding communities as well as on young girls from surrounding communities. Loss of land and subsequent loss of crops (annual and perennial) due to the project could affect women more than men. This is the case because women are usually in charge of subsistence activities and struggle to provide for the households when crops are limited. Proper consideration of this dynamic, in terms of consideration for livelihoods restoration for the vulnerable and in the attributions and distribution of compensation packages has been made. To reduce this inequality, women have been provided with adequate information at all phases of the compensation process. The DC's office should ensure implementation of the scaling formula of payment and joint bank accounts during payments of compensation to reduce misuse of funds by husbands or capture by relatives.

In addition to women, the compensation distribution should avoid making some people more vulnerable (for example, disabled or elderly persons) due to social and family pressure that would reduce their ability to use the funds. The negative impacts can be mitigated by assuring the collaboration of legitimate leaders and an adequate follow-up with the PAPs regarding compensation distribution and management. Moreover, the impacts on livelihoods benefits can be more severe as these groups generally have fewer resources and have trouble using services available for their condition. It is essential to prioritize vulnerable households and people in terms of access to various social measures and programs that are offered, especially in the RAP.

During project operation/ construction phase, close interaction between workers (construction workers and project workers) and communities may result in cases where some workers commit sexual abuse or have sexual intercourse with underage community members. This impact might emanate from impacts of labour influx and presence of foreign workers in the project site.

Main sources of the impacts

- Land acquisition
- Resettlement
- Presence of workers
- Construction activities
- Maintenance and repairs (operation phase)

### **5.6.2 Mitigation Measures**

- a) Prioritize the employment of local workers to minimize the risk of sexual harassment and violence caused by foreign workers.
- b) Ensure that the workers' camp is located at a sufficient distance from towns and villages to limit interactions between workers and community members.
- c) Collaborate with the Chikwawa and Nsanje District Health Officer to design and implement an STD, HIV, and AIDS prevention program, which includes a strict prohibition of sexual abuse and intercourse with partners under the age of 18.
- d) Hold the Lead Contractor and sub-contractors accountable for preventing acts of sexual abuse and underage sex by their employees.
- e) Conduct awareness-raising sessions on the STD, HIV, and AIDS prevention program for all contractors, workers, and community members, explaining the risks of STDs and the sanctions in place, as well as the mechanism for addressing grievances.
- f) Instruct all supervisors to report any suspected cases of sexual abuse or underage sex immediately.
- g) In the event that a complaint of sexual abuse or underage sex is filed with a grievance committee and found to be valid, all construction work will be immediately suspended. The World Bank inspection panel will be notified to conduct an investigation and provide guidance on the next steps.
- h) Encourage the hiring of female workers and ensure equal payment for both male and female workers.
- i) Provide income-generating opportunities for women during construction, such as catering services or selling local products.
- j) Ensure that gender issues are taken into account in the decision-making process and in the distribution of compensation packages.
- k) Compensate PAPs for any damages to crops or other assets.
- l) I. Offer business skills training and other gender-related training for all PAPs, including both women and men.

## Chapter 6 : VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

### 6.1. Basis of valuation methods

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

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

- Section 28 of the Constitution of Malawi provides that every person shall be able to acquire property and that having acquired that property, no person shall be arbitrarily deprived of the property. Section 44 (4) further states that expropriation of property shall be permissible only when done for public utility and only when there has been adequate notification and appropriate compensation, provided that there shall always be a right to appeal to a court of law.
- Section 14 of the principal Land Act, 2016 provides that "any person who by reason of any acquisition made under section 13 (1) or Sections (2) and (3)), suffers any disturbance of or loss or damage to any interest which he may have or immediately prior to the occurrence of any of the events referred to in this section, may have had in such land shall be paid such compensation for such disturbance, loss or damage as is reasonable.
- Additionally, the Land Acquisition and Compensation (amendment) Act (2022) Sections 10 provides the procedure for the assessment of appropriate compensation and the grounds for the same.
- The approved 2002 Malawi National Land Policy (4:12,16) and Land Acquisition and Compensation (amendment) Act 2022 describes how valuations have to be conducted especially on customary lands. In part it says that "land values shall be determined by open market procedures for customary lands acquired by compulsory, by the government. The policy further notes that "the inadequacy of compensation is always the direct result of excluding certain items or qualities from the factors considered when determining values; and delays in payment of compensation".

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

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

The IVSC (2011) defines Market Value as "the estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation, between a willing buyer and a willing seller, in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing, wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion."

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

## 6.2. Valuation methods used

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

**Valuation for loss of structures:** Different types of houses with different finishing were surveyed. This resulted in matching several unit costs (Annex 8) to the types of structures of similar construction, to determine the gross replacement costs of the PAPs structures along the canal route. Government rates for cost of buildings per square metre, as provide by Chikwawa and Nsanje District, depending on the type of the structure range from MK3, 000 – MK250,000.

**Valuation for loss of land:** The land values for the Phase 2 Main canal and its secondary canals were determined using government-approved comparable methods. The affected area's government rates were used to establish the rates, with fallow/uncultivated land valued at MK 3,500,000.00 per hectare, and land located near trading centers valued at MK 4,000,000.00 per hectare. In addition to compensating for the cultivated land, an extra MK 250,000.00 per hectare was given to the affected PAPs to acknowledge their efforts in establishing new farms. These efforts included labor-intensive tasks such as felling trees and removing stumps.

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

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

**Shifting allowance:** A shifting allowance of MK80,000.00 has been adopted for PAPs with affected dwelling houses on assumption that they will all be moving to areas within 5 kilometres. This would be applicable to those PAPs who are required to relocate their residential units from their current location due to loss of structures in the canal way leave. For cases where the distance is more than 5 kilometres. These cases, which would be rare (as noted during the survey), should be determined by the RAP payment agent who is the District Commissioner's office for Chikwawa and Nsanje is covered in the budget allocation.

**Additional support for vulnerable PAPs:** As required by the World Bank and the African Development Bank, special attention has been given to the vulnerable PAPs who might be less capable of coping with the Project induced impacts. Therefore, a top-up allowance of 10%, on the base compensation amount payable, is proposed as "additional financial assistance".

**Loss of crops:** The valuation of affected assets for the Phase 2 Main canal project will only consider the land use, as it is not expected to impact any standing crops. It is important to note that compensation will only be provided for any damages caused by the contractor to standing crops. Additionally, the government has conducted thorough consultations and surveys to determine land values for compensation, using approved methods and meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Any crops planted after the government has acquired the land and compensated the affected parties will not be eligible for compensation.

**Loss of trees:** The Government Forestry Gazette of 2010 provides the basis for calculating the value of lost trees along the canal route. However, for this project, we have decided to adopt the market research conducted by the Regional Commissioner of Lands South to determine the value of lost trees along the canal route in Chikwawa and Nsanje. The adoption of the market research conducted by the Regional Commissioner of Lands South guarantees that the values are tailored to the local area and accurately reflect the present market conditions.

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

The schedule of rates for fruit trees was first constructed by the Directorate of Agricultural Research Services of the Ministry of Agriculture. This schedule has been in use for some years now by Local Councils. While this is the normal approach, there was a departure, however, in the approach to the calculation of the final value for fruit trees. Under this Project, we propose the Project affected People to be given 3 seedlings for each fruit tree being lost. In view of this, the approach adopted in this case has considered only the lost years between planting or transplanting to the time a particular tree starts bearing fruits. Thus, instead of using the expected productive lifespan, the number of years between planting and bearing of fruits has been used. The only variable that has changed is the expected productive lifespan that has been replaced with the lost years from the time the fruit has just been planted, to the time it begins bearing fruits. The source of information for all the variables has been the Agricultural Research Services through the local councils. Some fruits have however, been added and figures for their variables have been sourced from equally a reliable source. The prices adopted are the highest that could be obtained in the market at the time of the research.

**Loss of community properties:** Impacted properties that belonged to the Communities were valued as shown in table 6.1 below.



**Figure 6-1: Picture of one of the affected boreholes**

**Table 6.1 Community affected property**

Type of Community Property	Valuation approach
Boreholes	The contractor to place boreholes in consultation with the concerned community leaders. There are 6 boreholes directly affected by the project.
Public land	Public land falling under the Traditional Authorities is valued but Government public land is not valued as it is public (further there were no trees on it)
Church and church houses – option of cash or kind provided	During disclosure the affected church will be requested to make a choice between compensation in-kind or cash. The project is in favour of in-kind compensation.



## Chapter 7 : IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

### 7.1 Objectives of stakeholder engagements and community participation

According to the African Development Bank, active participation of beneficiaries is necessary throughout the various stages of planning, design, implementation and valuation in order for resettlement Projects to be truly sustainable. Thus, community participation and stakeholder engagements have been ongoing since the Project was conceptualised. Prior to the work, all communities affected by the canal were informed of the RAP through field staff from the District Commissioner's office.

The activities of the RAP i.e. census survey, field identification of PAPs and affected land, structures and trees were carried out from 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022 and 7<sup>th</sup> April 2023. Consultation activities with the PAPs included carrying out a census survey of all households affected by the proposed Project along the 51 kilometre stretch of the canal. The aim of consulting the PAPs was to inform them of the proposed Project and how they will be affected, to determine the size of land to be acquired and valuation of settlements and other resources that will be affected by the proposed Project. During the RAP preparation process, stakeholder engagements and community participation was conducted to accomplish the following:

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

Thorough public consultations and socio-economic surveys were conducted across all affected households in the four Traditional Authorities. The consultations involved both Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and non-PAPs and utilized various methods such as Focus Group Discussions, questionnaires, and interviews with household heads or proxies as well as government officials. Annex 3 provides a list of the people consulted.

After the survey, census of PAPs and identification and assessment of affected assets and properties, the PMT held extensive consultations and sensitization meetings with all the PAPs. These meetings were held in 54 GVHs where the PAPs are. The meetings targeted all PAPs per GVH along the Canal. The messages focused on explain the RAP process from the initial identification and assessment of affected assets and properties to the disclosure and payment of compensations. It was emphasised that no compensation payments would be made to PAPs until all disputes were resolved and compensation amounts have been disclosed to them and they have agreed to the amounts. Further, PAPs were informed that no construction works would start until all compensations were paid to all PAPs.

PAPs will be informed of the options of receiving compensations in-kind and in cash including the disadvantages and advantages of each option during disclosure. PAPs were informed that in case of opting for cash compensation, cash will be paid only where the compensation amount is K50,000 or less. For compensations of more than K50,000 to K100,000, PAPs would be paid using cheques cashable at local banks. For all compensations whose values exceed K100,000, the PAPs would be required to open bank accounts and the DC's office

would facilitate PAPs to open the accounts. PAPs were encouraged to open joint bank accounts where applicable.

The whole consultation process was meant to provide sufficient information to PAPs to safeguard them against risks of receiving and keeping large amounts of cash in their homes. PAPs were informed of the dangers of receiving compensations in cash with examples from the nearby Vale Railway Construction project from Moatize in Tete Province in Mozambique to Liwonde township in Malawi which was recently completed. The PAPs were informed to make wise decisions based on the information provided.

During the consultations frequently asked questions were the following:

- Whether they are going to cultivate on their land this year?
- When they are going to receive their compensation?
- Why some PAPs names are not land owners and strangers
- If they are going to be allowed to use existing bank accounts
- What will be the procedure for compensation?
- In case of in-kind type of land compensation, will the government be responsible for finding the new land
- Is the government going to facilitate bank account opening process?
- How is the government going to help those who were absent during registration but they are legitimate land owners and are affected?
- How is the government going to help them in cases where some chiefs are claiming back customary land just because the canal is passing through it?
- What will happen if a PAP dies before receiving compensation?

All questions raised by PAPs were addressed and clarified. Where there were disputes/grievances, PAPs were told that the Consultant would come back to resolve and clarify all the disputes and grievances as well address questions relating to verification of PAPs and compensations.

Furthermore, the PMT made follow up visits to the areas where disputes and concerns were raised to ensure that complainants are satisfied with outcomes of the corrective processes and actions. Further grievances were raised by PAPs during PMT field visits. Many of the grievances involved misunderstanding between family members on who to be compensated for family land. This was observed in all the affected GVHs. During the verification exercise, these misunderstandings were cleared. All land was demarcated and registered equally between all family members by MOLHUD staff. Compensations will be given equally to each family member for all family land.

Below are examples of types of grievances that were observed and resolved:

- a. Mtayamanja Village, GHV Jasi- Mateyu Peterson land dispute case:  
It was reported that Rose Fombe registered land in her name, but the true owner is Mateyu Peterson, an orphan. After consulting with the chief in the area, they agreed to transfer ownership to Mateyu Peterson.
- b. Kulima Case:  
It has been reported that Maria Chilongwa, Maganizo Chilongwa, Chrissy Matias, Mary Tembenuka Lucias, and Mulela Chilongwa sold their land to the Malawi Cotton Company but later registered the land in their own names. The case has been resolved, and it has been determined that the rightful owner of the land is the Malawi Cotton Company. Those who registered the land in their own names were deregistered, and the ownership was transferred to the rightful owner.



## **7.2 Stakeholder analysis**

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

**Table 7.1: Stakeholder Analysis**

Stakeholder type	Roles/contributions	Rationale for consultation
Ministry of Agriculture	<p>The Ministry as the Programme developer will ensure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitation of the identification of PAPs and valuation exercise;</li> <li>2. Provision of funds for compensation; and</li> <li>3. Complementarity of development initiatives</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Continuation with consultations from the RFP preparation;</li> <li>b) Understanding the expectations of the developer in the RAP preparation process; and</li> <li>c) Reinforcing the need for availing resources for compensation to execute the RAP in time as planned.</li> </ol>
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	<p>Among other areas, the ministry has to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Set guidelines on the resettlement process</li> <li>b) approve the RAP</li> <li>c) Monitor and evaluate implementation of the RAP</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To ensure compliance with Malawi's policies and legal framework and development partners' operational guidelines</li> </ol>
District Council	<p>The District Council has to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Participate in development of the RAP</li> <li>c) Help in land identification and acquisition</li> <li>d) Regularly update and maintain the database for the PAPs</li> <li>e) Pay or monitor payment of compensation money to PAPs</li> <li>f) Coordinate provision of social amenities</li> <li>g) Monitor and evaluate implementation of the RAP.</li> </ol> <p>Technical officers of the District Council (responsible for land, social welfare, gender, environmental health, primary education and agriculture will have to assist in the implementation of the RAP and assist in payment of compensations. They will have to assist the District Commissioner and the Director of Planning and Development to interpret, domesticate and implement relevant government policies at the district level.</p>	<p>The District Council is the highest administrative authority in a district. It is responsible for designing, interpreting, domesticating and implementing government policies at the district level. In liaison with the Regional Commissioner for Lands, the council is involved in resettlement, identifying alternative land for possible resettlement of PAPs. The District Council virtually manages all the Programmes in the district, including resettlement and conflicts.</p> <p>The council has lands officers who are responsible for administration of the land laws including land acquisition, registration and settling grievances. Since Programmes involving land acquisition and compensation affect the welfare of the people, other disciplines under the council (such as gender and agriculture) are needed to establish the current conditions and ways to mitigate Programme effects through consulting them.</p>
Local leaders (GVH and TA)	<p>The local leaders and village heads have to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ascertain that claimants within the Programme area</li> </ol>	<p>Local leaders are at different levels: Village Heads (VH) are the lowest ranking but very critical because these are in</p>

Stakeholder type	Roles/contributions	Rationale for consultation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b) Facilitate and participate in the consultative process for development of the RAP</li> <li>c) Witness payment of compensation money to PAPs</li> <li>d) Identify land for resettlement or assimilation of PAPs within existing villages</li> <li>e) Help with the integration of resettled persons</li> <li>f) Help in conflict resolution</li> <li>g) Assist in monitoring implementation of the RAP</li> <li>h) For the RAPs for irrigation blocks, the communities will use a participatory process to identify which farmers will lose income in the process of preparing the irrigation blocks</li> </ul>	<p>control of people at the lowest structure of society. The Group Village Head (GVHs) are middle level-traditional leaders whose authority is above that of village heads. They act as referral authorities on village administration matters. The Traditional Authorities (TAs) are virtually the ultimate traditional leaders with powers to allocate land. They are only junior to paramount chiefs in some districts. It is to be noted however, that at the gazetting of the Customary Land Act 2016, the responsibility of allocating land was transferred into the hands of the Land Committees at every Group Village headman (GVH), chaired by the GVH himself. Chiefs exert a lot of authority in traditional communities and for the security of the ROW and the irrigation scheme assets, these were consulted. Some chiefs had experiences in resettlement and their expectations and fears were not different from those made by their people. It also became clear that the chiefs needed to be involved in the grievance management structures.</p>
Project Affected People (PAPs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To participate in the development of the RAP;</li> <li>b) To understand the RAP process in order to avoid or reduce complaints and grievances in future;</li> <li>c) To agree with and endorse the level and nature of compensation</li> <li>d) To surrender land for the Programme and to participate in the Programme developmental initiatives</li> </ul>	<p>These are the people that are directly involved, as they would have to be involuntarily resettled and/ or give up their land, since the irrigation canal corridor passes through their lands and homes.</p>
NGO and CBOs	<p>To play critical roles in conveying the feelings, expectations, requirements, demands and grievances of communities to the District Council and Programme Developer. To influence well-informed decision-making for the PAPs and the communities.</p>	<p>NGOs and CBOs work with the communities to implement Programmes in various sectors.</p> <p>They have the experiences with resettlement and livelihoods pathways for the communities in which they work. As much as possible ideas from NGO/CBOs have been taken on board.</p>

### **7.3 Consultations methods and outcome**

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

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

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

### **7.4 Community participation during implementation phase**

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

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

- Group formation: using existing groups or assisting PAPs to form groups provides institutional framework for participatory resettlement
- Involvement in resettlement committees and monitoring teams: participation in committees would be one of the key mechanisms for involving the PAPs in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAPs.
- The role of traditional, political and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy will be important. The RAP team shall ensure that these leaders and local representatives of PAPs are fully involved in designing the public consultation procedures. Furthermore, the Programme will sensitize communities and the public at large on involuntary resettlement. In addition, village committees will continue to provide land for implementation of Programmes.

All stakeholders must be consulted and be effectively involved in a two-way communication with the Client and sponsors. Special effort was made to consult women and vulnerable PAPs (physically challenged persons, widowed and the terminally ill persons). There should be an explicit public information strategy. This will include the use of mass media, possibly through radio, to advise the dates and times of PAP and public meetings, availability of documents, selection criteria, cut-off dates, and compensation measures. Public consultation should be preceded by provision of relevant and accurate information to the PAPs. An abridged version of the RAP report (containing the essential information) shall be translated into Chichewa and copies deposited with all the GVHs, District Commissioner and the GR Committees.

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

### **7.5 Site selection for resettlement**

The canal infrastructure affects land and structures. However, there will be no need for identifying a site for resettlement because land affected by the canal for a majority of PAPs is a small proportion (422.06 hectares) of the total land compared to the footprint. The majority of the PAPs will continue to use their lands and will be given cash compensations for the portions lost. For those PAPs who lose structures, these will be absorbed within the communities. The consultations with traditional leaders have confirmed the availability of land within the communities for construction of houses and ancillary structures.

### **7.6 RAP organizational responsibilities**

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

#### **7.6.1 Ministry of Agriculture**

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

#### **7.6.2 Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) - through the Regional Lands Office -South**

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

### **7.6.3 Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development**

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

### **7.6.4 Shire Valley Transformation Programme Management Team**

The Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP) Project Management Team (PMT) are the main implementing agency of the RAP through the District Commissioner's Office. The PMT would be responsible for the success of the Programme. They will be responsible for the following in the RAP implementation:

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

### **7.6.5 Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Agency**

It is noted that the RPF observed that implementation of a RAP by a professional team is faster and raises less complaints. However, this RAP will be implemented by the District Commissioner's Office. This is because the resources for the RAP are from Part II (Government Contribution) of Project Budget and Government practice is to use the DC's Office for implementation of RAPs. The DC's Office will undertake the following activities:

- i) Conduct awareness and outreach meetings and report on lessons learnt and best practices;
- ii) Prepare monthly progress reports that include progress made against the scheduled timeframe for the RAP implementation, which shall include physical and financial progress for the RAP;
- iii) Report on the options made available for PAPs to access economic opportunities, marketing and credit;
- iv) Identify and appoint a RAP Payment Agent
- v) Assist in the Grievance Redress process;
- vi) Assist contractors of the Project works with resettlement related issues; and
- vii) Prepare the assignment completion report

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

### **7.6.6 District Council**

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

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

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

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

### **7.6.7 The community**

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

## **7.7 Organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements**

Delivery of entitlements shall be done through the District Commissioner's office for Chikwawa. Key roles and responsibilities of the District Commissioner's office, in the execution of the RAP shall include to:

- i) provide training and information to PAPs on their financial services which the PAPs will need in the management of their compensation money;
- ii) ensure that PAPs receive compensation in accordance with the payment schedules provided by the developer;
- iii) provide cash transfer arrangements (vans and security) as needed to transfer funds to the designated PAP villages;
- iv) verify and confirm the identity of each beneficiary on the basis of his/ her national identity card, driving license or passport and confirm eligibility based on the compensation schedule provided by developer;
- v) make available to beneficiaries (from the PAs designated payment points or at the offices of a PA), compensation payments according to defined period and agreed terms and for the duration used;

- vi) provide proof of receipt of payment including photographs of PAPS who have received payments; and maintain accompanying receipts for filing at the developer's office;
- vii) verify that the amounts received are consistent with the compensation schedule provided by the developer;
- viii) under no circumstances, hand over compensation to a person other than the PAP as listed and clearly identified by the national identity card, biometric thumb print and signature;
- ix) notify the RAP implementation consultant when compensation funds have been transferred into bank accounts; and
- x) take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure that the compensation, provided by the developer, reaches the beneficiaries referred to without undue delay and in any event, within five (5) working days to the date of transfer of funds by developer to the PA Account.

PAPs have been informed that in case of opting for cash compensation, cash will be paid only where the compensation amount is K50,000 or less. For compensations of more than K50,000 to K100,000, PAPs would be paid using cheques cashable at local banks. For all compensations whose values exceed K100,000, the PAPs would be required to open bank accounts and the DC's office would facilitate PAPs to open the accounts. PAPs were encouraged to open joint bank accounts where applicable.

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

### **7.8 Delivery of monetary compensation**

Once the PAPs have agreed with the compensation packages and the finalized RAP is approved by the SVTP Team, AfDB and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development; the SVTP or its fiscal representative will transfer the compensation sums to the District Council Account and the Council will prepare notices of bank deposit and checks for the smaller sums for the PAPs. The SVTP will determine who will accompany the DC during delivery of checks and notices of bank payments and smaller cash compensations. The notices will be delivered through the Traditional Authorities in this role. Following advance notice to headmen and PAPs, payments will be made at one or more public meetings to be attended by the Implementation Agent, PAPs, designated representatives from the District Commissioner and local leaders. The officials and the Programme Management Team (PMT) representatives will verify that the amount deposited or to be paid is the amount agreed to by the PAP and that the party named in the compensation agreement or a verified designee is present to receive the compensation. The DC will then deliver the payment to the PAP, who will sign a receipt acknowledging payment in full as agreed to in the accepted compensation package.

### **7.9 Delivery of in-kind compensation**

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



### **7.10 Land titles and registration**

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

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

Steps in identification of replacement land will include:

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

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

### **7.11 Procurement and commencement of the civil works contractor services**

After all the different types of compensations have been paid to the PAPs and after the District Commissioner, PAPs and PMT have been satisfied with the completion of compensation payments, the PMT will initiate preparations for construction. Compensations from the Intake plus the first 6 km of the Main Canal shall be done by the contractors as stated in the Bidding Documents. Contractors will not commence construction works before the PAPs have vacated the affected structures. This is to make sure that the PAPs are not left without shelter after their structures are demolished.

### **7.12 Communication and information**

Communication between the Programme, the PAPs and organisations/ institutions responsible for delivery of the RAP shall be maintained throughout the RAP implementation period. The existing channels of communication, mainstreamed throughout the preparation of the SVTP including the development of the RPF and this RAP shall be maintained in the implementation of the RAP. The PMT will be overall responsible for communication. Therefore, the staff has included communication expertise that operate the SVTP Information Office.

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

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

*Contact details for the GRM are as follows:*

Project Coordinator,  
Shire Valley Transformation Programme,  
Department of Irrigation,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
16 Chilembwe Road,  
P/Bag 379,  
Blantyre.

Telephone (mobile): +265 999922015 or +265 888 763 575 or  
+265991316790 or +265999284915  
Email: [projectcoordinator@svtp.mw](mailto:projectcoordinator@svtp.mw)

### **7.13 Capacity building, training and awareness raising**

Most Government Departments lack resources to implement resettlement activities effectively. This is also true for Chikwawa District Council whereby it was established during the RAP studies that, among others, it does not have a Lands Officer, adequate office and storage space and financial resources to properly carry out its activities. Therefore, capacity building for the council should ensure that the lands offices has adequate resources to assist in the implementation of the RAP and the personnel have received appropriate training

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

The GRM implementers, drawn from different stakeholder groups (including government, NGOs, District Councils, Traditional Leaders, Contractors, Programme implementation teams, GRM committee, etc.) may not have the specific and essential skills and capacity to engage in an effective grievance resolution process. The GRM implementers have been provided with adequate orientation and training on grievance resolution. Such capacity building training started immediately after setting up the GRCs.

The PMT has established 64 GRCs, trained 20 trainers, trained the 64 GRCs with average membership of 10 members per GRC. The GRM database has been developed and is functional. PMT has carried out sensitisations on GRM using theatre for development in six GVHs. The subject matter for such training/ orientation programs included the following:

- a) Procedures on receiving, registering, and sorting grievances;
- b) Conducting initial grievance assessments;
- c) Effective communication, negotiation, and facilitation skills;

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

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

Capacity development will be a combination of formal training with action training. The formal training will be conducted at the start of the process and whenever necessary. The learning whilst doing will be conducted through group and individual meetings. Crosscutting issues including gender, youth, vulnerable groups and poverty will be included in the trainings.

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

- a. The AfDB Operational safeguard 2 – Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation and World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation
- b. Process of preparing resettlement plans and the role of participants in this process
- c. Grievance redress mechanisms.
- d. The PMT will also hold trainings for members of the GRM.
- e. It will also facilitate a financial literacy training for all PAPs to help them manage the cash compensation.

## Chapter 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 8.1 *Importance of grievance redress mechanisms*

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

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

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

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

### 8.2 *The Aim of the grievance redress mechanism*

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

The key objectives of a grievance redress mechanism in a resettlement action plan typically include:

1. Ensuring that affected individuals or communities have easy access to the mechanism and are aware of their rights to raise grievances or complaints.
2. Establishing a transparent and accountable process that provides clear information on how grievances can be submitted, processed, and resolved.
3. Ensuring that the mechanism operates in a fair and impartial manner, treating all parties involved with respect and without bias.
4. Promoting a timely resolution of grievances, with clear timelines for acknowledgement, investigation, and response to complaints.
5. Providing appropriate remedies and compensation to address the harm or losses suffered by affected individuals or communities, in line with relevant laws, regulations, and project commitments.

6. Utilizing the mechanism to gather feedback, monitor trends, and identify systemic issues to improve future project planning and implementation.

In the implementation of the GRM for this Programme, the procedures shall ensure the following:

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

### 8.3 Likely grievances

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

**Table 8.1: Types of grievances**

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

#### **8.4 Composition of Grievance Redress Mechanism**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for resolving all types of grievances, relocations and entitlements related to the Programme has been established. It is part of the SVTP Programme Management Team (PMT). The GRM is headed by the Social Safeguard Specialist and supported by a Communication Officer, Environmental Safeguard Specialist and the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

In an effort to promote conflict resolution, Chikwawa and Nsanje have established Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) at the community level. In Chikwawa, there are a total of 45 committees, with 42 located at the Group Village Headperson (GVH) level, 3 at the Traditional Authority level, and one at the District level. Similarly, in Nsanje, there are 18 committees, with 16 located at the GVH level, 1 at the Traditional Authority level, and one at the District level. On average, each committee has eight members. It is worth noting that most of these committees were pre-existing in the community, and the project adopted them, but in some cases, new committees were elected.

To ensure effective functioning of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs), a member of staff from the District Commissioner's (DC's) Office is assigned to each committee as the secretary. The secretary is responsible for record-keeping and follow-up on cases for timely resolution. This support ensures that the committees run smoothly, and grievances are resolved in a timely and efficient manner. As of April 2023, training had already been conducted for the GRCs in Chikwawa. In Nsanje, training is still ongoing and is expected to last until the second week of May 2023. This training will further equip the committees with the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out their duties effectively.

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

The PMT has operationalized the GRM structures at GVH, TA and District level to ensure that PAPs have easy access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. As much as there are different tiers of the redress mechanism, PAPs will be free to use any facility they deem approachable and efficient to them. However, the design of the GRM is to ensure that grievances are resolved at the lowest tier and, as much as possible, avoid escalating cases to higher levels. But the decision to appeal to higher levels will solely lie in the hands of the aggrieved person. A PAP representative will sit in all the different grievance levels and where necessary the system will ensure that there is female, youth and the vulnerable representation by co-option. The proposed composition of the committees and their roles and responsibilities are presented in Table 7.3.

Table 8.2: Proposed Composition and roles and responsibilities of the Grievance Redress Committees

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
Community Grievance Redress Management Committee (CGRMC)	Group Village Headman/Woman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative from Village Development Committee (VDC)</li> <li>• Representative from Child Protection</li> <li>• Representative from Women's Forum</li> <li>• Representative from Community Based Organisation (CBO)</li> <li>• Representative from Government – Extension worker (Secretary)</li> <li>• Representative from Customary Land Committee (CLC)</li> <li>• Representative from Community Policing Forum</li> <li>• Representative from Youth Network</li> <li>• Representative from Pastors Fraternal</li> <li>• Group Village Head/ Traditional Authority</li> <li>• Cooperative member Representative</li> <li>• One influential person who is development oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing local oversight for the other committees and the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP)</li> <li>• Acting as the voice of the villagers and as a point of contact with the SVTP GRMC and the other committees.</li> <li>• Acts as the voice of SVTP CGRMC in communicating messages to all community members, in particular women through a female committee representative.</li> <li>• Overall responsibility for reporting the Programme success and grievances to SVTP CGRMC and ensuring that the grievances are addressed in a timely manner.</li> <li>• Recording grievances in GRM project logbooks.</li> <li>• Overall responsibility for communicating with the complainant regarding progress of the grievance resolution.</li> <li>• Acts as SVTP CGRMC local monitoring and oversight on grievance management.</li> <li>• Responsible for documenting community meeting minutes, where required; including taking a register of the participants.</li> <li>• Responsible for organising community meetings or meetings between SVTP CGRMC and the complainant, where required.</li> <li>• Responsible for organising VGRC meetings.</li> </ul>
Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC)	Traditional Authority Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative from Area Development Committee (ADC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receiving and redressing grievances that have been referred to the Area Grievance Redress Committee by the CGRC</li> </ul>

Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representative from Child Protection</li> <li>• Representative from Women's Forum</li> <li>• Representative from Community Based Organisation (CBO)</li> <li>• Representative from Government - Agriculture Extension Development Coordinator (Secretary)</li> <li>• Representative from Customary Land Tribunal (CLT)</li> <li>• Representative from Community Policing Forum</li> <li>• Representative from Youth Network</li> <li>• Representative from Pastors Fraternal</li> <li>• Traditional Authority/Paramount Chief</li> <li>• Cooperative member Representative</li> <li>• One influential person who is development oriented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing direction and advice to the CGMC committee on grievance redress procedures and practices</li> <li>• Referring grievances that the committee cannot redress to the DGRC</li> <li>• Acts as the voice of DGRC in communicating messages to the CGRC, in particular women through a female, youth and the vulnerable committee representatives.</li> <li>• Overall responsibility for monitoring and reporting the Programme success and grievances to the DGRC and ensuring that the grievances are addressed in a timely manner.</li> <li>• Responsible for documenting community meeting minutes, where required; including taking a register of the participants.</li> <li>• Responsible for organising community meetings or meetings between DGRC and complainants, where required.</li> <li>• Responsible for organising AGRC meetings</li> </ul>
District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC)	District level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair – Director of Planning and Development</li> <li>• Co-Chair – Director of Administration</li> <li>• Secretary – District Environmental officer</li> <li>• District Gender officer</li> <li>• Police representative</li> <li>• Judiciary representative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The District Commissioner's office acts as the main contact for SVTP GRMC in reporting and the coordination of grievances resolving.</li> <li>• Acts as the Secretariat for the DGRC and as the second point of contact for SVTP GRMC.</li> <li>• Consolidates grievances and support the tracking of grievances</li> <li>• Responsible for reporting on land and compensation related community grievances and for tracking the</li> </ul>



Grievance Redress Committee	Operational level	Members	Roles and Responsibilities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Lands Officer</li> <li>• Civil Society Organisation representative</li> <li>• District Labour Officer</li> <li>• District Social Welfare Officer</li> <li>• District Community Development Officer</li> <li>• Non-Governmental Organisation representative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resolution of grievances and communicating with the aggrieved person</li> <li>• Responsible for reporting and tracking any planning related grievances to the SVTP GRMC and providing support in establishing a resolution, where required</li> <li>• Responsible for reporting and tracking any grievances related to health, safety and security; in particular, related to sexual harassment, worker-community interaction, gender-based violence or other social welfare issues to the SVTP GRMC.</li> </ul>
Central Grievance Redress Committee	National level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMT – Secretariat</li> <li>• Representative of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change.</li> <li>• Representative of Ministry of Civic Education and National Unity.</li> <li>• Representative of Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare</li> <li>• Representative of the MoA</li> <li>• Representatives and Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development</li> <li>• Representative of the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing policy and direction to the DGRC and monitoring grievance redress activities at national level.</li> <li>• Assisting in the resolution of grievances that cannot be addressed at the district level</li> <li>• Organising meetings and workshops for reporting and giving feedback on grievance resolution activities at national level.</li> <li>• Facilitating high level evaluation, monitoring and reporting on grievance management.</li> </ul>

## **8.5 Grievance redress procedures**

It is important to recognise that this GRM will cover grievances beyond land conflicts. At the same time, stakeholders and the GRM Committee members at all levels need to understand that, under the Customary Land Act (CLA), there is a structure established to handle land conflicts. These are the Customary Land Committees, Customary Land Tribunals, District Land Tribunals and Central Land Board which are at Group Village Head level, Traditional Authority, District, and national levels. Field officer and all the committees have been trained on this matter and have been made aware that it is crucial to ensure that these structures are recognised and used for grievances relating to land matters.

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

- a) Community Grievance Redress Committee;
- b) Area Grievance Redress Committee;
- c) District Grievance Redress Committee;
- d) Central Grievance Redress Committee; and
- e) The Courts of Law

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

The key steps for grievance redress are elaborated as follows:

### **Step 1: Contact and Dialogue between the Aggrieved Party and the 'Respondent'.**

Where possible, the first step in the GRM should be contact and dialogue to reach an amicable position before it is formally lodged with a GRC.

### **Step 2 – Lodging of grievances.**

As a second step, all complaints and grievances relating to any aspect of the Programme are to be lodged to either the secretary of CGRC as receivers who will hear and try to resolve the grievance. The secretary analyse the grievance and advise the complainant on the way forward. If the grievance is addressed, there will be no further action. If the complaint is not addressed and it has been analysed that it is project related, it will be referred to the Community Grievance Redress Committee or Customary Land committee (Step 3).

### **Step 3 – Grievance redress at the Group Grievance Redress Committee Level**

Complaints that are not resolve at Step 2 are referred to the Community Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC) which shall investigate and rule within 14 days. The CGRC shall record and maintain register of all complaints/ grievances received so that these can be kept collectively in one place. The register will be fed into the RAP Database. At this step, all cases (except land disputes, which must be referred to the Customary Land Tribunal) are to be heard by the CGRC and addressed through consultations conducted in a transparent manner; and aimed at resolving matters through consensus. Minutes of the CGRC meetings shall be kept and if the resolution proposed by the CGRC or the Customary Land Tribunal is accepted by the PAP, the PAP will sign the grievance redress form (Annex 6) to show agreement. The grievance will subsequently be closed; otherwise, Step 4 will be followed in an appeal. A period of 14 days is provided to hear and redress the grievance. The SVTP shall facilitate the formation of the Community Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC).

### *Obligations of the CGRC*

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

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

#### Step 4 – Grievance redress at Area Grievance Redress Committee level

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

#### Step 5 –Grievance redress at the District Grievance Redress Committee level

If the complainant does not receive any response from the AGRC within 14 days of lodging the complaint or if the complainant is not satisfied with the response, then the issue will be appealed to the District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC), which shall work hand in hand with the District Land Tribunal. The DGRC is to hear and pass a resolution within 14 days. If the resolution is accepted by the PAP, the PAP is to sign the grievance form to confirm agreement; and the case will subsequently be closed; otherwise, the complaint will be referred to the Central Grievance Redress Committee (Step 6).

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

#### **Obligations of the DGRC**

The District Grievance Redress Committee must:

- Represent interests of affected communities and key stakeholders in the district and work together with the District Land Tribunal on land matters;
- Support SVTP in identification of affected persons, replacement land and land acquisition processes as and when required, in line with international requirements, with guidance from SVTP;
- Have representatives for reporting and tracking grievances arising from land acquisition and other Programme activities.

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

Step 6 – Grievance redress at the Central Grievance Redress Committee (Shire Valley Transformation Project Management Team or Ministry) level

If the resolution proposed by the DGRC is not accepted, the affected person will be allowed to appeal to the SVTP (GRMC) Technical Team or MoA. Further, the appeal can also be made to the Regional Lands Commissioner and the Central Government (Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, MoLHUD). The Central Grievance Redress Committee will work together with the Central Land Tribunal to hear the complaint and make a resolution within 14 days. If the resolution is accepted by the PAP, he/ she must sign the grievance form to confirm agreement; and the grievance will subsequently be closed; otherwise, legal action (Step 7) may be pursued.

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

#### Obligations of the SVTP GRMC

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

- Work with the Central Land Tribunal on land matters;
- Ensure that Project affected communities are fully informed of the grievance redress process and means by which they can report grievances;
- Hold and document monthly meetings with committee members to gather feedback on the grievance process;
- Ensure that grievances are documented in the grievance form and log and that there is a paper trail regarding the resolution and close-out process;
- Ensure that the grievance process is accessible to all community representatives; and
- Ensure that the committees are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities, and that they are formalised through letters of agreement.

Step 7 – Civil courts option

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

## **8.6 Grievance reporting**

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

The Grievance Redress Mechanism Process is graphically presented in figure 8.1

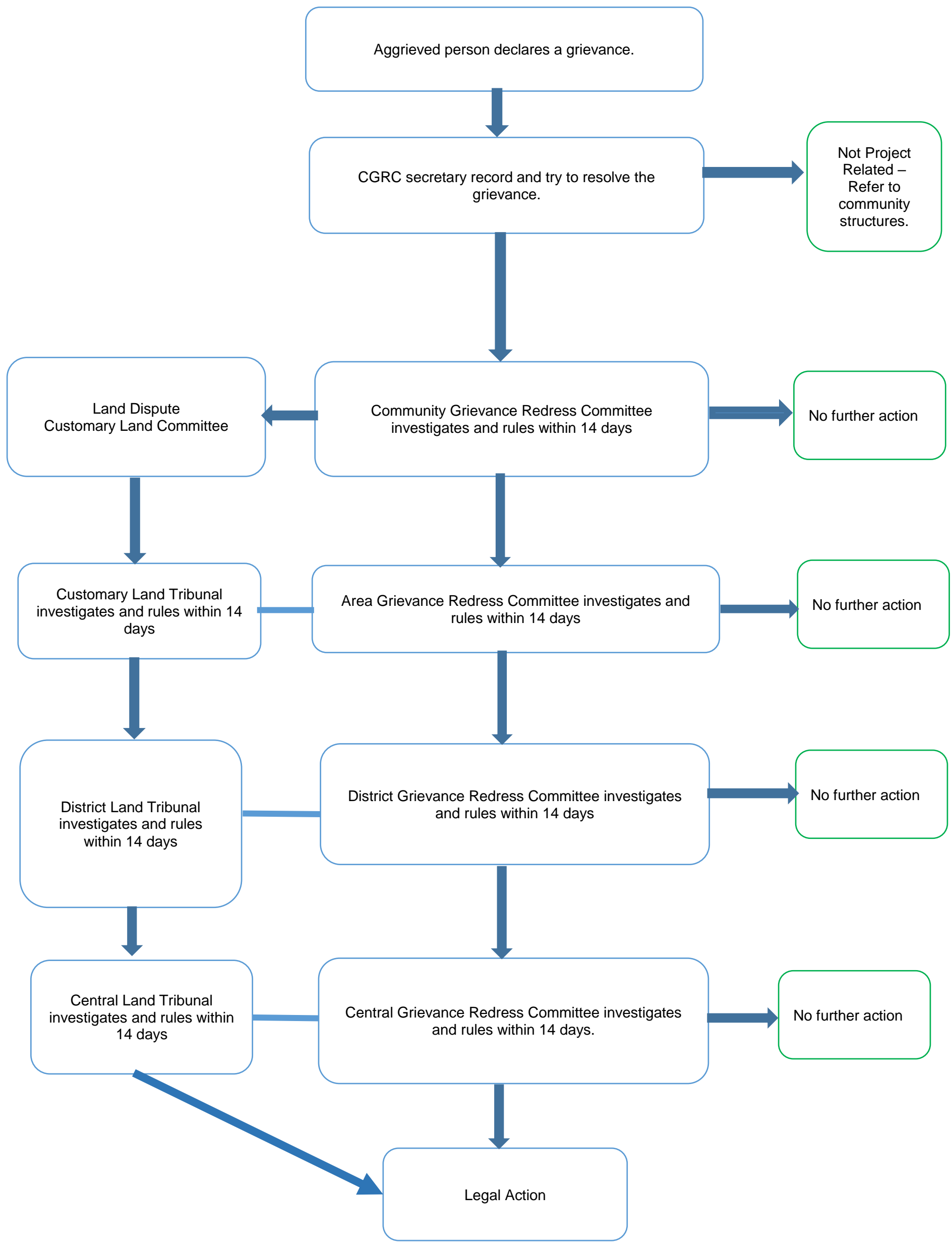


Figure 8.8-1: The Grievance Redress Mechanism Process

### **8.7 Timeframe**

The total timeframe provided for the process, from the stage of recording of the grievances to their redress **14 days** per each stage. This entails that, if a grievance goes all the way to the Central Level before resolution, it will take a **maximum of 56 days**.

## Chapter 9 BUDGET AND BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS

### 9.1 Details of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority

Table 8.1 provides details of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority. As can be noted from the table; the total number of Project Affected Persons is 3,334. It is expected the number of affected people will increase due to grievance subdivisions. To a small extent, it is also a result of pieces of land identified during the verification which were missed the initial assessment.

The distribution of affected properties across the Traditional Authorities is as follows: TA Mbenje has 434 parcels of land, TA Ngabu (including TA Masache and TA Ngowe) has 3417 parcels of land, and TA Ngowe has 113 parcels of land. It is worth noting that there are 9 farmlands within the affected area that are still under negotiation with private owners.

The number of Project Affected Households that will lose land but will not be physically relocated is 873. Where the canal passes through villages, the number of households that will have their dwelling units physically relocated to other sites within the same villages is 467. The number of households that will be affected by non-land economic displacement (i.e. loss of structures, businesses, livelihoods, etc.) is 311.

Out of 3334 total PAPs, 679 are female-headed households, 2637 are male-headed households, 17 are child-headed households (not under the age of 18 but are considered as such based on the community definition), and one child-headed household is an orphan (under the age of 18 years). Among these, 1284 are vulnerable, including the elderly (680), people with disabilities (1), the chronically ill (629), female heads (359), and child heads (18).

As can be noted from table 8.1, there is only one leasehold private property affected by this Programme. In addition, the canal was affecting only 2 grave yard in Dimba Uffe Graveyard and Nthese / Kulima Graveyard. The Client will negotiate with the design team to divert the design of the canal to avoid these locations. Annex 10 is the detailed report on graveyards. The budget that follows (table 8.2) is based on the information in this table.

Table 9.1: Details of the PAPs by type of loss and Traditional Authority

Summary of impacts SVIP Canal: Preconstruction Stage					
Description	Unit	T.A Ngabu	TA Ngowe	TA Mbenje	TOTAL
Total affected land parcels	Nos.	3,426	113	434	3,973
Ownership of land by type		278.96	6.64	39.23	324.83
Customary land holdings (Area Affected)	Hectares	273.63	6.64	35.39	315.65
Leasehold	Hectares	5.20	0	3.84	9.04
Public land	Hectares	0.13	0	2.5	4.2
Freehold	Hectares	0	0	0	0



Summary of impacts SVIP Canal: Preconstruction Stage					
Description	Unit	T.A Ngabu	TA Ngowe	TA Mbenje	TOTAL
No of PAPs with Structures					
PAPs with Dwelling Houses (Principal Structure Affected)		334	23	98	455
Others (Secondary Structure Affected)		218	19	61	298
Trees					
Fruit Trees	Nos.	767	13	55	835
Natural /Indigenous Trees and exotic	Nos.	67,753	881	22,221	90,855
Common Property (2 schools)					
Church blocks	Nos.	7	0	1	8
Forest	Nos.	0	0	1	1
Borehole	Nos.	3	0	2	5

It should be noted that certain affected individuals from TA Ngabu belong to the neighboring areas of TA Ngowe and TA Masache since they are new TAs.

Table 8.2 is a summary of budgets for the different assets assessed during the survey. However, it should be noted that this budget only covers compensation of PAPs. Costs of livelihood restoration, capacity building/training, consultations, GRM, and disclosure are covered in the various components of the project and the Project Management Team has budgeted for these costs accordingly.

Table 9.2: SVTP -Phase 2: Summary of Budgets: Preconstruction Stage

Project	Number affected Property	of	Amount (MK)	Amount (US\$)
Main Canal	1251		1,634,161,496.05	1,590,424.81
Secondary Canals	2722		2,645,780,753.76	2,574,969.10
S01	147		76,569,057.58	74,519.76
S02	188		159,826,483.51	155,548.89
S03	201		227,080,262.83	221,002.69
S04	139		107,572,393.32	104,693.33
S05	129		200,271,484.16	194,911.42
S06	117		118,349,052.39	115,181.56
S07	106		53,542,318.10	52,109.31
S08	159		90,179,287.80	87,765.73
S09	145		137,273,727.01	133,599.73
S10	152		102,401,390.62	99,660.72
S11	29		13,266,352.31	12,911.29

Project	Number of affected Property	Amount (MK)	Amount (US\$)
S12	184	193,446,800.95	188,269.39
S13	120	63,907,693.89	62,197.27
S14	115	84,125,191.57	81,873.67
S15	96	77,258,819.50	75,191.07
S16	174	78,298,551.90	76,202.97
S17	175	170,301,729.52	165,743.78
S18	21	11,932,519.24	11,613.16
S19	8	8,698,682.31	8,465.87
S20	186	486,310,722.39	473,295.11
S21	32	57,747,572.10	56,202.02
S22	99	127,420,660.79	124,010.38
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>4,279,942,249.81</b>	<b>4,165,393.92</b>
Fruit trees replacement (845x3) x 5000		12,675,000.00	12,335.77
25% Contingency		1,069,985,562.45	1,041,348.48
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>5,362,602,812.26</b>	<b>5,219,078.16</b>

Exchange. Rate: 1 US\$ = MK1036.25 of May 2023 based on Reserve Bank of Malawi Selling rate (available on <https://www.rbm.mw/Statistics/MajorRates/> accessed on 27<sup>th</sup> May 2023).

## 8.2 Budget assumptions and Limitations

The budget has the following limitations:

1. This budget does not include the livelihood restoration measures proposed in section 5.4. The budget for livelihood restoration measures is included in the SVTP budget.
2. The budget is for losses at preconstruction stage only.
3. The estimate of losses is derived from a comprehensive land survey conducted in the canal area. The total land claimed for permanent acquisition amounts to 324.83ha, which is 76.97% of the 422.06Ha required.
4. The unit value for land per hectare is based on values in other similar projects and the project area as well.
5. Crops have not been considered as it is assumed that the project will allow for time to harvest field crops.
6. The exchange rate used is USD 1= MK1036.25
7. In-kind compensation values for structures are replacement values in existing state.
8. The compensation rate for fruit trees has considered the duration from transplanting to fruit bearing age.
9. Three fruit seedlings have been supplied for every fruit tree being lost and the cost of these seedlings have been included in the budget.
10. A contingency of 25% has been included in the total compensation amount to account for the risk of grievances from individuals claiming ownership of the 23% of unclaimed land.
11. Disturbance allowance of 20% is over and above the compensation values for each PAP.

## Chapter 10 : MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

### 10.1 Need for monitoring and evaluation

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

### 10.2 Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team

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

#### 10.2.1 Performance monitoring

Performance Monitoring shall cover aspects such as continuity of staff involved in the RAP implementation and timeliness of implementation of the proposed activities.

#### Monitoring Indicators

Indicators and targets will be established for the project as a whole, in consultation with representatives of the affected communities and other key stakeholders. Indicators are usually grouped into the following categories:

- **Input indicators** – measure the resources (financial, physical and human) allocated for the attainment of the resettlement objectives, such as livelihood restoration goals.
- **Output indicators** – measure the services/goods and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include compensation disbursements for acquired assets.
- **Outcome indicators** – measure the extent to which the outputs are accessible and used, as well as how they are used. They also measure levels of satisfaction with services and activities produced by the inputs. Examples include the ways in which recipients use compensation. Although not measures of livelihood restoration in themselves, they are key determinants of well-being.
- **Impact indicators** – measure the key dimensions of impacts to establish whether the goals of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved. Examples are restoration and diversification of income levels and the sustainability of income-generating activities, as dimensions of livelihood restoration and well-being.
- **Process indicators** – measure and assess implementation processes. Examples are the functioning of liaison/participation structures, the levels of representation of different social categories/interest groups, and the processes by which conflicts, and disputes are resolved.

Table 10.1: Indicators and Variables to be monitored and timelines.

Indicator	Variables	Month monitoring	of	Number of times
Resettlement Action planning	Update of PAP census after final engineering design			
	RAP updating (Updating database of affected PAPs)			
	Disclosure of RAP to PAPs and other stakeholders			
	Receive African Development Bank clearance for updated RAP			
Land acquisitions	Approval of RAP by minister of Lands, housing and Urban development			
Compensation	Compensation for PAPs' relocation cost paid prior to displacement			
	Special allowances for vulnerable PAPs provided prior to displacement			
	Other assistance to PAPs provided prior to displacement (Transport allowances)			
	Training PAPs on site selection and building back better technics.			
	Host Area identification and assessment if they are suitable for relocation.			
	Relations with host communities established			
Entitlements	Entitlement matrix (EM) included in the RAP approved by the minister and required funds allocated.			
Grievance Redress	Grievance Redress Mechanism established and functional			
	Level of awareness among APs and other stakeholders on GRM, its location, reporting procedures, timeframe for grievance resolution			
Livelihood Restoration	A comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) developed based on a comprehensive assessment of PAPs' needs			
	Identification of implementing agent			
	Livelihood grants for PAPs provided in time (e.g. farm inputs are provided in time prior to cultivation)			
	Implementation of LRP commenced prior to displacement of APs			

Indicator	Variables	Month monitoring	of	Number of times
	APs are assisted in the process of shifting to their new business premises			
Impact Mitigation	Environmental & Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared and included in contractors' work agreement.			
	Social and environmental safeguards officers are appointed by the contractor and Project Managers.			
	Fruit seedlings are procured and distributed in good time.			
	Number of seedlings that survived first rains.	April 2024		Once
	Implementation of ESMP is regularly monitored by District Environmental Officer.	During Construction		Monthly
	Unforeseen impacts are effectively addressed	During Construction		
	Assessment of social services in the host areas.	August		Once
Institutional arrangements	Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation and monitoring are established.			
Management	Number of implementing agencies by function			
	Number of GOM ministry officials available by function			
	Effectiveness of compensation delivery system			
	Number of land transfers effected			

### 10.2.2 Composition of monitoring Team for the SVTP Technical Team

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

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

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

- a) Monthly meetings on a specified date, with all stakeholders (DC's Office, Replacement House Construction Contractor, Canal Construction Contractor, etc.) to review

- progress and other issues. The meeting shall be attended by the Team Leader and/or Senior Representative of the agency;
- b) Fortnightly meetings with the Chikwawa and Nsanje District Authorities on the issues to be addressed to enable timely completion of planned activities; and
  - c) Joint visits to Programme sites to enable on-site assessment of progress achieved.

### **10.2.3 Reporting**

Minutes of the monthly and fortnightly meetings for internal monitoring will be taken by the monitoring team and will be kept as part of the Programme files. Any decisions taken will be communicated to the appropriate stakeholder such as the RAP Payment Agent (the District Commissioner's office for Chikwawa and Nsanje) in writing, with specified dates by which the actions need to be completed.

### **10.2.4 RAP implementation end evaluation**

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

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

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

- a) Incorporation of the rate of annual inflation to be considered, to ascertain percentage of change (-ve/+ve) in absolute and real terms, in respect to income and expenditure figures.
- b) Conducting specific case studies to enable deeper appreciation of the mitigation measures.
- c) Conducting of assessments on the levels of satisfaction towards implementation arrangements, grievances resolution and performance of stakeholder/partner institutions.
- d) The information and reporting linkages of the Implementation End Evaluation are provided in Figure 10.1.

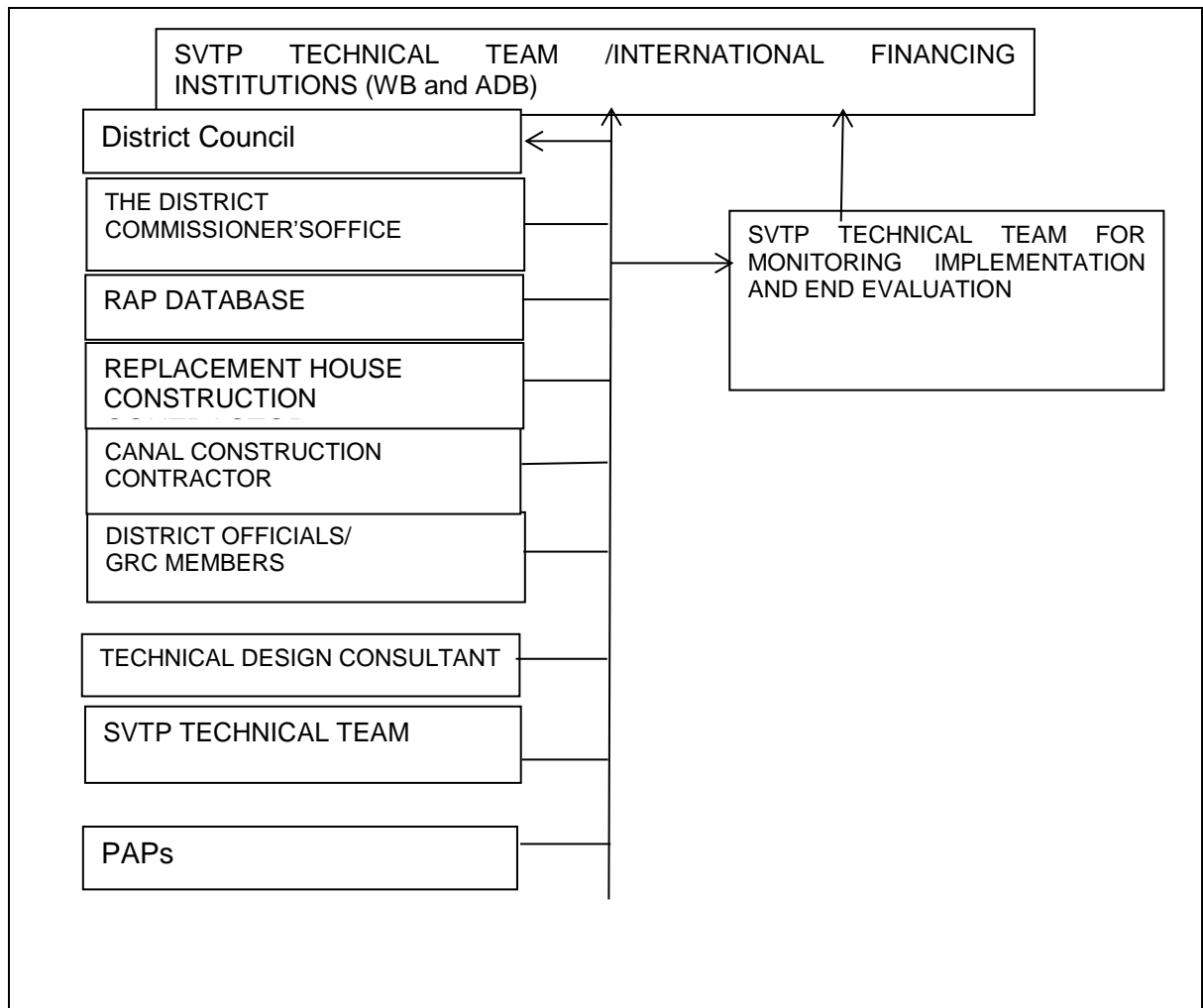


Figure 10-1. Information and Reporting linkages for implementation of the RAP completion audit

### 10.3 External Monitoring

External monitoring during a resettlement action plan involves the involvement of independent third-party entities or individuals to oversee and assess the implementation of the plan. The purpose of external monitoring is to ensure transparency, accountability, and compliance with the agreed-upon standards, regulations, and safeguards throughout the resettlement process. The key aspects of external monitoring during a resettlement action plan may include:

- **Independent oversight:** external monitors are independent from the project and have no vested interest in the outcomes. They are appointed to provide unbiased assessments and evaluations of the resettlement activities.
- **Compliance verification:** external monitors verify whether the resettlement action plan is being implemented according to the agreed-upon guidelines, legal requirements, and project commitments. They assess if the actions taken are in line with the principles of fairness, equity, and the protection of human rights.
- **Impact assessment:** monitors assess the actual impacts of the resettlement on affected individuals or communities, including their social, economic, and cultural well-being. They evaluate whether the planned mitigation measures are effectively addressing the negative consequences of the resettlement.
- **Grievance redress mechanism:** external monitors ensure that an effective grievance redress mechanism is in place and accessible to affected individuals or communities.

They review the process and outcomes of grievance handling, ensuring that grievances are adequately addressed and resolved in a fair and timely manner.

- **Reporting and recommendations:** monitors provide regular reports on their findings, observations, and recommendations to the relevant stakeholders, including project authorities, funding agencies, and affected communities. These reports contribute to transparency, accountability, and improvement of future resettlement processes.

The SVTP should engage the services of an external monitoring entity for the implementation of phase 2 of the resettlement action plan. This step aims to bolster the credibility and integrity of the process, protect the rights and well-being of affected individuals or communities, and ensure adherence to established standards and regulations. By involving an independent monitoring entity, the SVTP can enhance transparency, accountability, and the overall effectiveness of the resettlement efforts.



## Chapter 11 : RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The programme is ready to implement the resettlement plan for the main canals this year but the actual construction at the lower reaches of the canals may take place 2 to 3 years after compensation. To mitigate for the unforeseen challenges including failure to surrender land or the land being occupied by other people not included the RAP, a number of measures have been put in place as follows:

- i. All structures shall be removed from the canal alignment once compensation has been made.
- ii. PAPs/PAHs shall sign an agreement to requirement (i) and also sign to acknowledge receipt of compensation;
- iii. The project shall ensure that all structures have been removed from the canal alignment and that government takes 'possession' of the alignment upon PAPs receipt of compensation;
- iv. The project shall undertake comprehensive publicity and awareness creation on the ownership of alignment by government.
- v. The RAP cut-off date of 7<sup>th</sup> April 2023 (as the end of inventory date) still requires an official gazetting. The gazetting process has taken quite long but it is now nearing its conclusion. During RAP preparation, PAPs have been informed about their options and rights. In this case PAPs have chosen to receive cash compensation for the loss of land and assets. In line with World Bank OP 4.12 and AfDB Operational safeguard 2, i) the project has put in place a mechanism to ensure that compensation is paid to individual PAPs and spouses; ii) the moving allowance should not be dispensed to PAPs unless there is evidence of location and structures to be erected; and iii) the project should put in place a mechanism for follow up on the reconstruction of structures by PAPs.

### 11.1 Key implementation activities

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

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

#### 11.1.1 Activities to be completed prior to commencement of compensation payment

- i) Operationalization of the grievance redress mechanisms

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

- ii) The Client will provide additional outreach and Financial Literacy activities.

- iii) Disclosure of the RAP

Following the clearance of the Draft RAP by the African Development Bank and the World Bank and approval by the Malawi Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, the RAP will be disclosed by the client (MoA) in the Programme areas for any feedback from key stakeholders.

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

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

Additionally, recording of any changes to compensation options e.g. if any PAPs, losing main dwelling structures indicate change to their previous option; i.e. prefer cash now rather than replacement house as chosen earlier, it shall be duly recorded and conveyed to MoA. The Compensation Agreement Form will be revised and the PAP will be required to duly sign the form, indicating the revised preferred option. The RAP Database would be updated to reflect the change.

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

**iv) Undertaking financial literacy awareness programs**

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

**v) Opening of bank accounts for PAPs**

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

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

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

**vii) Updating and finalization of RAP database**

All information regarding PAPs' asset details, household level details and changes to preferences will be updated for submission to MoA; and thereafter to the DC's Office and Construction Contractor for Replacement House Structures where that will be applicable.

**viii) Production of training report**

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

**11.1.2 Activities to be completed prior to commencement of civil works**

**i) Construction of replacement houses**

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

**ii) Payment of compensation and vacating of land**

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

**Table 11.1: Payment Modes**

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

The Client, in consultation with the District Commissioner's office will conduct the financial literacy training before payment of compensations. They will also determine whether services of the mobile banks will be required. Payment of compensation directly through the main bank or through a mobile bank are viable options that must be explored during the financial literacy training.

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

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

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

iv) Handover of site for construction

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

**11.1.3 Activities to be completed for finalisation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

- i) Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.
- ii) Implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement measures, including provision of employment opportunities by the Contractor; and implementation of some land and non-land-based livelihood training programs for PAPs

Although a linear Programme of this nature will have limited work opportunities, the Canal Construction Contractor would be required to give preference to all the capable local members of the community for labour and other associated services. The district administration will have to place notifications, indicating requirements of labour on their notice boards. The provision of employment opportunities to the Programme affected communities ought to be one of the necessary livelihood restoration and enhancement measures to be considered in the implementation of the RAP. The provision of the job opportunities ought to be accompanied with;

- Promotion of compliance with the national employment and labour laws including ensuring safe and healthy working conditions, payment of appropriate wages and the avoidance of forced and child labour.
- Promotion of gender equality in the employment offers; and
- Promotion of fair treatment and non-discrimination of the workers.

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

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

iii) Internal monitoring

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

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

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

iv) Preparation of periodic internal monitoring reports

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

v) Implementation end evaluation

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

vi) Annual Programme review workshop

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

vii) Submission of the RAP implementation completion report

Upon completion of all the activities, the Chikwawa District Commissioner's Office and Nsanje District Commissioners' office shall separately produce Implementation Completion Reports for submission to the PMT for review. The PMT will compile and collate the findings along with their own findings through internal monitoring and submit a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report to the World Bank and AfDB.

## **11.2 Timelines for the implementation activities**

The assumption made for these timelines is that the final RAP report is to be approved by the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 2023. All activities related to capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders including district staff for RAP implementation will be conducted prior to the commencement of any RAP activities. Sensitization and training of PAPs in financial literacy will be conducted before compensation payments. These training and capacity building activities will not be dependent on disbursement of the loan (for the implementation of the

Programme) from the international financiers. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 detail the tentative timelines for implementing the RAP activities.

The construction of the canal at the lower reaches may not take place for another 2 to 3 years, but it's important to consider the impact of inflation on compensation values. Therefore, it's crucial to implement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) from July to October this year. Each affected district will have its own compensation schedule. The affected Traditional Authorities include Mbenje with 434 parcels of land, Ngabu (including Masache and Ngowe as these are new TAs) with 3417 parcels of land, and Ngowe with 113 parcels of land. It's important to note that there might be an overlap between the start of civil works and completion of compensation. However, no civil works should commence in any section of the canal before payment of compensation.

**Table 11.2: Tentative dates and durations for implementing RAP activities**

No	Activities under the implementation plan	Duration for activity implementation	Tentative dates for activity implementation
1.	RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-launch workshop	15 days	12/06/2023-30/06/2023
2.	Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.	4 Days	13/06/2023-16/06/2023
3.	Disclosure of the RAP to PAPs	5 Days	19/06/2023-23/06/2023
4.	Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Continuous	Continuous
5.	Finalisation of Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation	5 Days	03/07/2023-07/07/2023
6.	Holding GVH level and Area level meetings to counsel/ train the PAPs	5 Days	03/07/2023-07/07/2023
7.	Undertaking Financial Literacy Awareness Programs and all the related additional activities under the programs, including opening of Bank Accounts for PAPs	2 weeks	10/07/2023-21/07/2023
8.	Updating and finalization of RAP database	3 weeks	22/05/2023-09/05/2023
9.	Preparation of PAP training Report (training to include community sensitizations on RAP implementation and financial literacy awareness programs)	5 Days	12/06/2023-16/06/2023
10.	Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team	4 months	01/08/2023-01/11/2023
11.	Implementing other Livelihood Restoration and enhancement measures (those focusing on skill development, creation of job opportunities as well as support for income generating activities)	3 months	14/08/2023- 14/10/2023

No	Activities under the implementation plan	Duration for activity implementation	Tentative dates for activity implementation
12.	Payment of Compensation and Vacation of Land	2 months	17/07/2023-15/09/2023
13.	Handover of site for construction	1 day	01/10/2023
14.	Start of civil work for Main Canal and secondary from Lengwe National Park to Bangula		To be confirmed
15.	Dismantling of structures and relocation of PAPs to new location	3 months	01/09/2023-30/11/2023
16.	Implementation end evaluation	1 month	16/01/2024-16/02/2024
17.	Workshop for review of the RAP implementation	2 days	18/02/2024-19/02/2024
18.	Preparation of a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report	2 weeks	11/03/2024-22/03/2024

**Table 11.3: Tentative dates and durations for implementing RAP Activities**

S No	Activities under the implementation plan	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2024
1	RAP approval and public disclosure-cum-launch workshop										
2	Capacity building, training and awareness raising for key stakeholders, including district staff.										
3	Disclosure of the RAP										
4	Operationalization of Grievance Redress Mechanisms										
5	Finalisation of Contracts with Support Agencies for RAP Implementation										
6	Holding GVH level and Area level meetings to counsel/ train the PAPs										
7	Undertaking Financial Literacy Awareness Programs and all the related additional activities under the programs, including opening of Bank Accounts for PAPs										
8	Updating and finalization of RAP database										
9	Preparation of PAP training Report (training to include community sensitizations on RAP implementation and financial literacy awareness programs)										
10	Internal monitoring by the SVTP Technical Team										

S No	Activities under the implementation plan	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sep 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023	Jan 2024	Feb 2024	Mar 2024
11	Implementing other Livelihood Restoration and enhancement measures (those focusing on skill development and creation of job opportunities)										
12	Payment of Compensation and Vacation of Land										
13	Handover of site for construction										
14	Start of civil work for Main Canal and Secondary from Lengwe National Park to Bangula										
13	Dismantling of structures and relocation of PAPs to new location										
15	Implementation end evaluation										
16	Workshop for review of the RAP implementation										
17	Preparation of a Consolidated Implementation Completion Report										



## Chapter 12 : CONCLUSIONS

This chapter presents the key conclusions of this Resettlement Action Plan. The following is a summary of the conclusions:

- The RAP is for the proposed construction of main irrigation canals (which are to run for a total estimated 48km) from Lengwe National Park to Bangula and 22 Secondary Canals, under the second Phase of the Shire Valley Transformation Program (SVTP-2) in Chikwawa and Nsanje District. The Programme will be implemented in the four Traditional Authorities of the district (Ngabu, Masache, Ngowe and Mbenje) affecting 54 villages (GVHs).
- The RAP will be implemented and financed by the Malawi Government through the Ministry of Local Government.
- According to findings from field investigations, public consultations and household surveys conducted in the Programme area from 29th November 2022 to 7th April 2023 and intermittently during the Programme; the proposed construction of the main irrigation canals for the SVTP-2 phase will generate the following potential impacts of relocation and economic loss (within the 60m wayleave of the proposed canals).
  - - A total of 3334 PAPs will be affected (through loss of land or property)
    - Twenty-five common properties (eleven church property, two school infrastructures, a community forest, four boreholes and two graveyards.)
    - An estimated total of 422 ha of customary land will be permanently acquired for the project but 806 ha will be affected when including the temporary acquisition.
    - Based on the information provided, it seems that 579 main structures will be affected by the project, along with several supporting structures. These include 96 kitchens, 181 baths, 16 chicken pens, 4 granaries, 36 pigeon pens, 37 fences, 62 kraals, 187 pit latrines, and 12 pigsties. It is important to ensure that all affected structures are properly documented and included in the valuation process for compensation.
    - 9,996 exotic trees; 834 fruit trees and 80,859 indigenous trees are estimated to be lost
- Implementation of this RAP offers an opportunity for adherence to the ordinances of the newly passed land-related Laws of Malawi. These Laws (together with other international best practice policies) have been reviewed and recommendations on how the Programme ought to adhere to them are made in this RAP report.
- The national and international legislation and policies have been reconciled to ensure that the PAPs are adequately compensated and that they are better-off after compensation than before.
- For this RAP, all PAPs including those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, are eligible for compensation or other assistance, commensurate with the nature and extent of the impact. This aligns with the principles of international best practice policies, specifically adhering to the African Development Bank's (AfDB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement and the environmental and social policy as well as the performance requirements outlined in the World Bank's ESS5/OP4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement.
- Community participation and stakeholder engagement; using consultative and participatory meetings, interviews and discussions; as well as administration of questionnaires have been carried out, with over 90% of the PAPs being personally informed about the proposed Programme. The general feeling from the locals is that

they are excited about this irrigation Project, as they expect it to improve agricultural development and food security.

- Proposals for instituting a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) have been discussed with various stakeholders including the PAPs and the decision was place the GRM under the Social Safeguard Specialist in the PMT, to be responsible for operationalization of the GRM through the following proposed Grievance Redress Committees:
  - Village Grievance Redress Committee (VGRC) to operate at Group Village Headman level;
  - Area Grievance Redress Committee (AGRC) to operate at Traditional Authority Level;
  - District Grievance Redress Committee to operate at District Level; and
  - MoA (Project ManagementTeam) to operate at National Level
- This RAP calls for the engagement of a consultant or a professional firm/agency as a RAP Implementation Agency, to be monitored by the SVTP Implementation Unit, in close coordination with existing organizational structures at the District Council level. The PMT together with the Chikwawa and Nsanje District Council will be guided by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development on resettlement matters including planning, approval of sites; and providing legal advice on the same.
- A total budget of **MK5,362,602,812.26 (US\$5,219,078.16)** is estimated for compensations in the RAP which has considered the following: full/total acquisition of land within the canal way leave; full replacement costs without depreciation for loss of structures; and appropriate compensation and supply of seedlings, in addition to cash compensation for loss of fruit trees; a top up disturbance allowance of 20% of the value of the land lost; a top-up of 20% on the base compensation amount payable for livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable groups; a shifting allowance for PAPs who must relocate and a contingency amount of 5% of the total compensation to accommodate cost escalations.
- It is strongly recommended that in the implementation of this RAP, there must be prioritisation of community engagement to secure support for the Programme from the local communities. Additionally, financial literacy awareness and appropriate and timely compensations to PAPs should be prioritised.

The Programme will traverse a long stretch of land, with considerable levels of mitigable socio-economic impacts. Loss of land, spread of diseases in the areas, creation of unskilled labour employment and accidents (mainly to children) among others were the potential significant impacts, according to the people in the Programme areas. These and others impacts have been highlighted in the report and were also well covered in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment report prepared separately for the Programme.

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

## Chapter 13 REFERENCES

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## Chapter 14 ANNEXURES

### **Annex 1: Picture Books of affected Assets, Disclosure sheets and Compensation Agreement Forms**

- a. Disclosure Sheets
- b. Picture Book
- c. Compensation Agreement forms

## Annex 2: List of attendance Sheets and everything related.

### List of Officers Involved in Asset Inventory, Census, and Socioeconomic Survey

Name	Office
F. Nkhoma RSGS	Department of Surveys
C.Mwenechanya	Department of Surveys
A. Nahipa	Department of Surveys
Andrew Chimangeni	Department of Surveys
C. Khumbanyiwa	Department of Surveys
Chipo Chiluzi	Department of Surveys
Paul Mwenelupembe	Department of Surveys
Richard Kalala	Department of Surveys
Enalla Kanthiti	Department of Surveys
Gift Chigona	Department of Surveys
Haji Mandoya	Department of Surveys
Janet Tembo	Department of Surveys
Ranken Jere	Department of Surveys
Vinncet Manjolo	Department of Surveys
Chimwemwe Dauya	Department of Surveys
Mike Hamuza	Department of Surveys
Emmanuel Kaomba	Department of Surveys
Titus Malunga	Department of Surveys
Mc Ennock Kalata	Department of Surveys
Mr Khaya	Department of Surveys
Dumidani nkhoma	Department of Surveys
Lewis Maseko	Department of Surveys
Hastings Jolotie	Consultant
Elizabeth Uzanda	Consultant
Elizah Simbeye	Consultant
Felicia Chifundo	Consultant
John Wizzilachi Munthali	Consultant
Mariana Misi	Consultant
Martin Makaika	Consultant
Raymond Nakulenga	Consultant
Phillip Manze	Regional Lands Office South
Greyson Silweya	Regional Lands Office South
Andrew Mahuka	Regional Lands Office South
Elizabeth Tizola	Regional Lands Office South
Esnart Chigona	Regional Lands Office South
Esnart Ching'oma	Regional Lands Office South
H.R. Banda	Regional Lands Office South
Idah Chigona	Regional Lands Office South
Linda Ndhlovu	Regional Lands Office South
A Singini	Regional Lands Office South
Chrispin Mkandawire	Regional Lands Office South
Isaac Banda	Regional Lands Office South

Name	Office
Tionge Phiri	Regional Lands Office South
Blessings Chiwaya	Consultant
Catherine Gundampanda	Consultant
Chikumbutso Geoffrey Phiri	Consultant
Emmie Nkoloma	Consultant
Vanessa Bwanthi	Consultant
William Rozario	Consultant
Racheal Kalitera	Consultant
Esinter Gideon	Consultant
Wilson Chiunjiza	Consultant
Eunice Favour Siyani	Consultant
Tinashe Mumba	Consultant
Peter Jali	Chikwawa District
Shammah Mlenga	Chikwawa District
Daniel Nyang'wa	Chikwawa District
Benedetti Sikweya	Chikwawa District
Dominic Mwandira	Nsanje District
Victor Nyamuka	Nsanje District
Jacob Moyo	Nsanje District
James Banda	Nsanje District
Mwawera Sapuwa	Chikwawa District
Vincent Tembo	Chikwawa District
Smith Mnenula	Nsanje District
Mirriam Lipenga Mlenga	Nsanje District
Kent Mkango	Nsanje District
Silly Labani	Nsanje District
Weston Mfunya	Nsanje District
Patrick Sipuni	Nsanje District

## Annex 3: consultations reports

### *Chikwawa District Report*

#### INTRODUCTION

The SVTP is a 14-year Programme (2018-2031) 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 programme, and build on each other in a phased approach. As the phase one approaches the end, the preparations phase two implementation should also start. As one way of kick starting the implementation of phase two, community sensitization meetings on main and secondary canal assessment and Resettlement Action Plan formulation were conducted in the project area. The first meeting targeted local leaders, Agriculture staff and Customary Land Committees and in turn these were assigned to conduct the similar meetings in their communities. The series of these meetings were conducted from 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.

#### OBJECTIVE OF THE MEETING

The main objective of the meeting was to sensitise the local leaders and their communities on incoming assessment of main and secondary canal and formulation of Resettlement Action Plan in SVTP-2.

The specific objectives included:

- Highlighting project impacts and affected populations including their assets;
- Elaborating legal framework for land acquisition and compensation;
- Describing resettlement assistance and restoration of livelihood activities;
- Describing organizational responsibilities and
- Describing the provisions for redress of grievances.

#### PARTICIPANTS OF THE MEETINGS

##### FACILITATORS

ID NO	OFFICER	ORGANISATION
1	Khama Kammwamba	Irrigation
2	Daniel Nyang'wa	Irrigation
3	Benadetta Sikweya	Lands
4	Felix Tukula	Lands
5	Raphael Mtembo	Lands
6	Wangisa Jere	Lands
7	Hastings Jolotie	Consultant
8	George Chilumpha	Agriculture
9	Hanna Mwalukomo	Agriculture
10	M Sankhulani	Agriculture
11	J Maduka	Agriculture

12	E Malunga	Agriculture
13	T K Banda	Agriculture
14	P Dankeni	Agriculture
15	H Chabwera	Agriculture
16	R Guta	Agriculture
17	F Chasweka	Agriculture
18	K Kadamanja	Lands
19	Leonard Chimbali	Agriculture
20	Cobbe Kabango	Lands

#### LOCAL LEADERS

ID NO	GVH
1	Kozere
2	Masache
3	Mphamba
4	Balala
5	Mchacha
6	Chapomoka
7	Nkhwangwa
8	Mpheza
9	Jassi
10	Mafale
11	Khorongo
12	Msomo
13	Paiva
14	Khungubwe
15	Mwananjobvu
16	Malemia
17	Ngowe

#### CUSTOMARY LAND COMMITTEES (CLC)

ID NO	CLC	NUMBER OF MEMBERS
1	Kozere	6
2	Masache	6
3	Mphamba	6
4	Balala	6
5	Mchacha	6
6	Chapomoka	6
7	Nkhwangwa	6
8	Mpheza	6
9	Jassi	6
10	Mafale	6
11	Khorongo	6
12	Msomo	6
13	Paiva	6
14	Khungubwe	6
15	Mwananjobvu	6
16	Malemia	6
17	Ngowe	6



## DISCUSSIONS

ISSUES AND COMMENTS	
ISSUE/QUESTION	RESPONSE
If a PAP is a minor, is he/she eligible to receive compensation?	According to Malawi Laws, a minor is not eligible to receive compensation, however a relative/representative from his family can receive on his/her behalf.
How long will take for the PAPs to get paid after assessment	PAPs to receive their compensation soon after disclosure and agreement on compensation amount for the particular affected asset
What happens when a PAP dies before getting his/her compensation?	Next of kin will receive the compensation
What happens when a canal passes through the graveyard/play ground or church?	For the church or playground, compensation is paid in kind while on graveyard, the department of antiquities is consulted for guidance.
Between a PAP and the project who will determine amount of compensation to be paid?	The project will involve experts to determine the amount of compensation
What will start first between payment of compensation to PAPs and construction works	In normal case, compensation comes first before construction
Is the project going to protect the communities from land grabbers during the assessment	Chiefs and Customary Land Committees will help and protect the communities
Who will receive compensation on public land	No compensation is given out on public land.
What will happen if one doesn't want to let his land for the canal development?	Local leaders will negotiate with her/him to consider his or her decision
Are Chiefs entitled to compensation as custodians of land?	No one is entitled to compensation unless affected
What are the assets worth compensation?	Land, trees, dwelling houses and other personal structures

## CONCLUSION

After through discussions, the meeting was called to end and the local leaders were geared to conduct the similar meetings in their respective areas. GVH Mphamba gave a closing remark and thereafter a volunteer closed with a prayer.

The appendix below highlights attendance of the community meetings conducted by local leaders and Customary Land committees (CLC).

ID NO	GVH/CLC	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
1	Kozere	157	98	255
2	Masache	78	74	152
3	Mphamba	211	147	358
4	Balala	56	47	103
5	Mchacha	82	65	147
6	Chapomoka	45	73	118
7	Nkhwangwa	134	144	278

ID NO	GVH/CLC	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
8	Mpheza	87	69	156
9	Jassi	172	133	305
10	Mafale	61	48	109
11	Khorongo	74	63	137
12	Msomo	92	71	163
13	Paiva	40	33	73
14	Khungubwe	57	41	98
15	Mwananjobvu	66	46	112
16	Malemia	102	77	179
17	Ngowe	79	52	131

## **Nsanje District Report**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Nsanje District is one of the districts in the lower shire to benefit from the Shire Valley Transformation Project which is currently being implemented by Malawi Government financed by the World Bank. The first phase of the project has just been completed which focused much of its implementation in Chikwawa District. The second phase of the project is about to commence which targets Nsanje District particularly an area in T/A Mbenje. The district council in collaboration with the SVTP technical team lined up a number of activities to be carried out before the actual implementation of the project starts and one of them being the sensitization of the project to VDCs and wider communities..

<b>GVH ANNE PETRO (27th February 2023)</b>	
<b>Attendance (108)</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
59	49
<b>Facilitators</b>	
DCDO, Lands officer and the DFO	
<b>Attended Groups</b>	
VDC members, extension worker and community members	
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What employment opportunities are there to benefit the people of the area?</li> <li>2. What mechanism has been put in place to ensure that the canal shall not contribute to flooding?</li> <li>3. What strategies have been put in place to address complaints that community members might have or raise.</li> <li>4. Since the canal is big, how are people going to access the other side of the area</li> <li>5. What strategies shall be put in place to avoid incidences of drowning by both people and animals?</li> <li>6. Considering that shire river is full of crocodiles, what mechanism shall be put in place to protect people of the area from being attacked by them</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The community members who shall meet the job requirements shall be employed. People are aware that every job vacancy has its own requirements as such it's not an automatic thing that all jobs shall be filled by people of their area some needs technical expertise and experience.</li> <li>2. Adequate studies have been conducted to ensure that the canal should not pose any flood risk to the people of the area</li> <li>3. The project shall always work hand in hand with the GRMC which shall be responsible of resolving project related complaints raised by the communities</li> <li>4. The project shall construct some bridges in strategic places to ensure that people have access to the other side of the area.</li> <li>5. In some areas, the canal shall be covered to avoid incidences of drowning by people and animals, but not the whole canal.</li> <li>6. There is a barrier at the water intake which prevents both crocodiles and other water inhabitants from entering the canal hence no risks and threats</li> </ol>
<b>Observations</b>	
The people of the areas were very happy with the project and eager to see it being implemented and extended gratitude to the government for considering Mbenje as the beneficiary of the project	

Annie Petelo Committee	Name of Representative	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management	Eklezio Chaleka	M	0999382084
Women Forum	Nastanzia Livinala	F	0994470959 / 0886804842
Child Protection Worker	Alice Kamwanza	F	0884022744
Community Police Forum	Dan Jowani	M	0881545446
Youth Forum	Evason Bonzo	M	0991129956
Religious leader or CBO	Love Staford	M	0884090327
TA representative	Ganizani Hardwell	M	0996218487
Extension Worker	Walasi	M	0881103850
VDC	Andrew Dinyero	M	0882038355
Lead Farmer	Paul Mafambisa	M	0882550400

#### GVH Bande (27th February 2023)

Attendance (86)

Male

34

Female

52

Facilitators

District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist

Attended Groups

The chiefs, and VDC participants

Issues

Responses

1. What is the procedure to be followed in case a graveyard is affected?
2. What is the compensation mechanism put in place to safeguard their renowned forests?
3. Approximately, how long will it take for the affected individuals to receive their compensation?

1. In the case of a graveyard, the re-allocation of the graveyard is an alternative. However, the process will involve consultations with the village heads, families of the deceased, and technocrats on issues to do with cultural heritage. All the costs involved during the process will be taken on board by the government.
2. The compensation will be directed towards the forest committee in liaison with the village chiefs.
3. The communities will be requested to reallocate after compensation.

Observations

The community extended their gratitude and expect the project to materialise.

CHITHUMBA VDC (21st February 2023)	
Attendance (63)	
Male	Female
25	38
Facilitators	District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist
Attended Groups	The chiefs, and VDC participants
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will the programme consider employing locals during the construction of the canals.</li> <li>• Will those that will do irrigation farming not compensated.</li> <li>• Don't you think Government is planning to grab our land and give it to ILLOVO?</li> <li>• At what point will the canal empty its waters in Thangadzi river?</li> <li>• The project may affect livestock production in the area.</li> <li>• Wanted to know the actual direction of the canal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes, depending on the availability of skilled and none skilled ones.</li> <li>• No, only those that their land will be used for the construction of main and Secondary canals will be compensated.</li> <li>• No, Government has no such plans and it will never be done. The programme is meant to give farmers an opportunity to do irrigation.</li> <li>• A team of surveyors are yet to determine where the waters will be emptied.</li> <li>• The programme will promote appropriate farming systems that enhances integration.</li> <li>• The canal will go through Bande village and a team of surveyors will establish the exact points where the canal will pass through.</li> </ul>
Observations	
The exercise was successful as people were able to ask questions during the interaction.	

Committee	Name of Representative	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management	Marita Kondwani	F	0889549982
Women Forum	Kathren Chilenje	F	
Child Protection Worker	Yosefe Zayenda	M	0881133765
Community Police Forum	Lucius Anavu	M	0885748781
Youth Forum	Nawumi Mateyu	M	0880683265
Religious leader or CBO	Ruth Nelesoni	F	
TA representative	Hekesi Khundi	M	
Extension Worker	Walesi	M	
VDC	Blantyre Manson	M	0883641477
Lead Farmer	Keniasi Msamange	M	0881989117 / 0999225323

GVH Mbenje (29th April 2023)	
Attendance (146)	
Male	Female
Facilitators	
District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist	
Attended Groups	
The chiefs, and VDC participants	
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<p>1. Why did you call the wider communities in election of harmonized GRMC office bearers while the structure for putting up office bearers are through established committees? It was just as good as to call for the concerned committees to identify their representatives from their committees.</p> <p>2. Why are the guidelines of election of office bearers such as those with disability not considered in the position?</p>	<p>1. The process of putting people in different positions are through democratic election. As such each person has a stake to ensure the people that have been put in different positions are have a backing of the wider communities. So it was important to call for the wider communities for election of office bearers. The approach allows a democratic principle on the committee member selection however according to government policy, existing structures are the entry point for the committees.</p> <p>2. The process is open for all those that have capacity to compete at different positions regardless of their disability. Hence communities are encouraged to put in position people with good character and competency without looking at somebody's physical appearance.</p>
Observations	
There exists community politics within the different group village heads. Instances that can affect community entry and implementation.	

GVH Mbenje			
Committee	Name of Representative	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management	Belita Petro Thole	F	0881358156
Women Forum	Lidia Custom	F	0880738060
Child Protection Worker	Maibeck Master	M	0884240691
Community Police Forum	Charles James	M	0882902058 / 0992496859
Youth Forum	Mercy Fobilika	F	0994616409
Religious leader or CBO	Modester Aaron	F	0884797086
TA representative	Albert Dozo	M	
Extension Worker	Magrete Mofolo	F	
VDC	Francis Maxwell	M	0994471854 / 088793407
Lead Farmer	Daniel Mpindilire	M	0995812232 / 088170544

GVH Mello (28th April 2023)	
Attendance (183)	
Male	Female
76	107
Facilitators	
District Gender Officer; and Economist.	
Attended Groups	The chiefs, Community and VDC participants
Issues	Responses
No issues were raised	
Observations	
Lack of coordination between the village heads and their community members.	

Committee	Name of Representative	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management	Wandafodi Meki	M	0888654085
Women Forum	Lioiya Sengasenga	F	0888411680
Child Protection Worker	Patrick Kamdiwa	M	0993756828
Community Police Forum	Josi Pitasoni	M	0888604725
Youth Forum	Abigail Sitafodi	M	0994846605
Religious leader or CBO	Maliko Daison	M	09914829943
TA representative	Maxwell Solomon	M	0996046094
Extension Worker	Josephy Katungwe	M	
VDC	Madano Meki	M	0884537391
Lead Farmer	Christina Kusowa	F	0980337273

GVH Mnembe (26th April 2023)	
Attendance (more than 500)	
Male	Female
Facilitators	
District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist	
Attended Groups	
The chiefs, and VDC participants	
Issues	
Responses	
1. Mixed thoughts on awareness and knowledge of SVTP. Knowledge is not fully trickling down from the sensitization campaigns.	1. The introductory remarks included a brief overview of the project for informatorily purposes.
2. Resistance to the use of already existing structures in the design of GRMC. Preference towards new members in the committees.	2. The approach allows a democratic principle on the committee member selection however according to government policy; existing structures are the entry point for the committees.
Observations	
There exists community politics within the different group village heads. Instances that can affect community entry and implementation.	

Committee	Name Representative	of	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management				
Women Forum	Cicilia Ngwali		F	0994405815
Child Protection Worker	Clement khembo		M	0998267640
Community Police Forum	Jeckson Navaya		M	0985826402
Youth Forum	Antony Paul		M	0996463252
Religious leader or CBO	Marko Nthamangila		M	
TA representative	Stella Luciano		F	
Extension Worker	Masauso Chiomba		M	0994573904
VDC	Jescs Bizeck		F	0886209381
Lead Farmer	Ganizani Scotch		M	0995542829



GVH GVH Nguluwe (27th April 2023)			
Attendance (151)			
Male		Female	
55		89	
Facilitators		District Environmental Officer; District Gender Officer; District Lands Officer, and Economist	
Attended Groups		The chiefs, and VDC participants	
Issues		Responses	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the minimum education qualifications to contest for the committee?</li> <li>2. Are individuals outside the buffer zone of the canal eligible for the committees?</li> <li>3. How long will the GRMC last with the understanding that some of the committees used for sampling have a time frame?</li> <li>4. If an individual in the GRMC is not committed, is there a mechanism for queries?</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The committee is flexible towards any qualifications but with emphasis on capacity.</li> <li>2. Issues of grievances goes beyond individuals directly affected by the canal. For example; gender-related incidents.</li> <li>3. The GRMC will be oriented on the committee expectations and time-determination.</li> <li>4. At each level, from GVH- District upto National level there is a GRMC and the new approach is harmonization of the committees regardless of the projects.</li> </ol>	
Observations			
The community extended their gratitude and expect the project to materialise.			
Committee	Name Representative	of	Gender Phone Number
Land Management	Malita Desha		F
Women Forum	Malita Sikedi		F
Child Protection Worker	Radick Semba		M 0991277890 / 0881277890
Community Police Forum	Dekha Fole		M
Youth Forum	Moreen Saizi		F 0885112717
Religious leader or CBO	Stenala Nyamithambo		F
TA representative	Mary Misheki		M 0984843772
Extension Worker	Ane Chagoma		F
VDC	Loydi Hawadi		M 0993164220
Lead Farmer	Patrick kawa		M 0998359023/ 0881726740

GVH Nyamijidu (28th April 2023)	
Attendance (102)	
Male	Female
34	A total of 102 community members from GVH Nyamijidu attended the GRMC election of office bearers' sensitization meeting of which 68 were women, which lasted for 2 hours.
Facilitators	District Environmental Officer; District Social Welfare Officer; Chief Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources, and Economist,
Attended Groups	The chiefs, and VDC participants
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<p>1. Is it not possible to elect office bearers to the GRMC committee through identification of representatives from each village within GVH Namijidu in order to be representative of the whole village to avoid biasness.</p> <p>2. What will be the duration of the time for the GRM Committee?</p>	<p>1. The approach allows a democratic principle on the committee member selection however according to government policy, existing structures are the entry point for the committees. Hence identification of representatives from each village will against principle of natural justice and democratic principles of putting people on different positions.</p> <p>2. The GRMC term of office will be 3 years and upon expiry of 3 years another committee will be instituted as provided by GRM guiding principles under Shire Valley Transformation Programme.</p>
Observations	
The existence of community politics within the different group village heads cannot be over emphasised. Such Instances that can affect community entry and implementation.	

GVH Nyamijidu			
Committee	Name of Representative	Gender	Phone Number
Land Management	Mission Jester	M	
Women Forum	Judith Alufandika	F	0995359791
Child Protection Worker	Ethel Bauleni	F	0883365548
Community Police Forum	Maki Moses	M	0882702566
Youth Forum	Yohane Alufandika	M	0884712992 / 0991278091
Religious leader or CBO	Chisomo Nkali	M	0991311016 / 0888669818
TA representative	Wandaford Klaiton	M	
Extension Worker	Joseph Katungwe	M	0997811787
VDC	Zatha June	M	0880376632
Lead Farmer	Thomasi Fello	M	

GVH Sorgin (27th February 2023)	
Attendance (127)	
Male	Female
56	71
Facilitators	
District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist	
Attended Groups	
The chiefs, and VDC participants	
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What employment opportunities are there to benefit the people of the area?</li> <li>2. What mechanism has been put in place to ensure that the canal shall not contribute to flooding?</li> <li>3. Since the canal is big, how are people going to access the other side of the area?</li> <li>4. What strategies shall be put in place to avoid incidences of drowning by both people and animals?</li> <li>5. Considering that shire river is full of crocodiles, what mechanism shall be put in place to protect people of the area from being attacked by them?</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The community members who shall meet the job requirements shall be employed. People are aware that every job vacancy has its own requirements as such it's not an automatic thing that all jobs shall be filled by people of their area some needs technical expertise and experience.</li> <li>2. Adequate studies have been conducted to ensure that the canal should not pose any flood risk to the people of the area</li> <li>3. The project shall construct some bridges in strategic places to ensure that people have access to the other side of the area.</li> <li>4. In some areas, the canal shall be covered to avoid incidences of drowning by people and animals, but not the whole canal.</li> <li>5. There is a barrier at the water intake which prevents both crocodiles and other water inhabitants from entering the canal hence no risks and threats</li> </ol>
Observations	
The people of the areas were very happy with the project and eager to see it being implemented and extended gratitude to the government for considering Mbenje as the beneficiary of the project	

GVH Tambo (25th February 2023)	
Attendance (86)	
Male	Female
52	34
Facilitators	District Environmental Officer, M&E officer, and Economist
Attended Groups	The chiefs, and VDC participants
<b>Issues</b>	<b>Responses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will those that will do irrigation farming not be compensated.</li> <li>• Will those that their land will be used for Irrigation not lose their land considering that there will be the company that will be tasked to manage water in the irrigation scheme?</li> <li>• Won't the water from irrigation canals cause Thangadzi river to have water all year round which will make people suffer to cross the river since there is no bridge downstream or wont the water from irrigation scheme influence flooding of Thangadzi river?</li> <li>• The project may affect livestock production in the area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants in irrigation farming are not losing land but are contributing land as own investment. Only those that their land will be used for the construction of main and Secondary canal will be compensated since they are the ones that will lose land ownership.</li> <li>• No, the land will still belong to the community and everyone his or her land will be registered in his or her name and the company that will manage water in the irrigation scheme will not have powers over land in the irrigation scheme.</li> <li>• The design of the canal will provide space for both people and animals to interact on either side of the canal. In case of accidental fall into the canal, the project will provide structures that will assist both people and animals to safely get out of the canal. In addition, mitigation measures will be put to reduce risks to flooding in line with environmental impact assessment.</li> <li>• Appropriate farming systems that promotes integration will be taken on board. For instance, the project will provide water points for livestock</li> </ul>
Observations	
The exercise was successful as people were able to ask questions and got clarity of some of the sticky issues during the plenary session.	

## **Annex 4: Cut-off date**

## Annex 5: Check list of grievance mechanism

Project District & Canal (Secondary or main Canal)		
Main Canal (Y/N)		Secondary Canal (No)
	Date	
No	Grievance No.	
1	GRM level (select as appropriate)	1. Community Grievance Redress Committee 2. Area Grievance Redress Committee 3. District Grievance Redress Committee 4. National Grievance Redress Committee
2	Name of the GRC (Name as appropriate)	
3	Person Recording Grievance/Feedback	
3.1	Name of Person	
3.2	Position in GRC	
3.3	Phone Number	
4	Person reporting grievance/feedback	
4.1	Name of Person	
4.2	Aggrieved or Representative?	
4.3	Role in the project Activities	
4.4	Phone Number	
5.	Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance	What is your concern/grievance/what happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
6	Initial Assessment of the Case	1. Accepted and to be handled by GRC 2. Referred to police/Court, others 3. Rejected, lacks credibility/substance

**Annex 6: Check list of grievance dress form**

Reference No:	
Name of GRC	
TA	
District	
Main Canal (Y/N)	
If Secondary Canal (No)	
Full Name	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance:	
Description of Actions Taken to Resolve the Grievance	
Date of Submission of Grievance	
Date of Communication of Solution to Grievance	
Has the grievance been resolved (Yes/No)	
Name of a person Handling the grievance	
Date:	
Signature	



**Annex 7: Check list of grievance log**

Ref No.	
How Was grievance submitted	
Date of Submission of Grievance	
Name and Contact Information	
Description of Grievance	
Actions Taken to Resolve the Grievance	
Date of Communication of Solution	
Has grievance been resolved (Y/N) if not explain why	

## Annex 8: Compensation rates

### Compensation rate for fruit trees

FRUIT TREE	Rate
Mango	60,000.00
Citrus (Orange tangerine & Lemon)	25,000.00
Bananas	5,000.00
Mexican apple(Masuku)	20,000.00
Peach	20,000.00
Plum	40,000.00
Apples	50,000.00
Guava	20,000.00
Grape vines	60,000.00
Granadilla	12,000.00
Tree tomato	2,000.00
Loquat	60,000.00
Pawpaw	15,000.00
Avocado pear	60,000.00
Macadamia nuts	350,000.00
Cashew nuts	900,000.00

### Compensation rates for natural and Trees

Class	small	medium	Large
Class I	4000	6000	8,000.00
Class II	5000	7500	15,000.00
Classe III	5000	7500	15,000.00
Classe IV	5000	7500	15,000.00
Classe V	5000	7500	15,000.00
Classe VI	10000	15000	20000
Exotic	10000	15000	20,000.00
Palm	5000	10000	15,000.00
Plant	5000	10000	15,000.00
Bamboo	500	800	1,000.00

### Compensation rates for structures

MAIN BUILDING	RATES
Type A - mud_wattle,glass	20,000.00
Type B - Sundried brick -Grass thatched-Mud mortar/floor	35,000.00
Type C - Burnt brick -grass thatched- Mud mortar/floor	45,000.00
Type D - Sundried-Corrugated iron sheets-mud mortar/floor	50,000.00
Type E - Burnt brick- Corrugated Iron sheets- mud mortar/floor	60,000.00

Type F - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets	80,000.00
Type G - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets-Cement Plastered	100,000.00
Type H - Burnt brick+cement mortar/floor-Corrugated iron sheets-Cement Plastered- Painted	120,000.00
KITCHEN KRA	
Reed/grass	7,000.00
Mud/ wattle,glass	8,000.00
sun brick/ grass	15,000.00
Brick/ grass	30,000.00
Brick/ iron sheet	35,000.00
BATH SHELTER	
Reed/grass	7,000.00
sun brick	15,000.00
burnt brick/glass	20,000.00
Brick/ iron sheet	25,000.00
CHICKEN PEN	
pole + barbed wire	8,000.00
Brick/ grass	15,000.00
GRANARY	
bamboo and grass thatched	7,000.00
PIGEONRY	
bamboo and grass thatched	5,000.00
FENCE	
Reed	7,000.00
brick	40,000.00
LATRINE	
Reed/Grass	15,000.00
sun brick/ grass	20,000.00
Burnt/ brick	35,000.00
Brick/ iron sheet	45,000.00
KRAAL	
Pole	8,000.00
Reed	6,000.00
Trunks	12,000.00
Bricks	15,000.00
PIGSTY	
Trunks	12,000.00
sun brick/ grass	10,000.00
LAND	
Main canal	3,500,000.00

Secondary, 5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22	4,000,000.00
Secondary, 1,2,3,4	3,500,000.00
Additional amount for cultivated land	250,000.000

## **Annex 9: Maps**

## Annex 10: Grave yards Report by DEPARTMENT OF MUSEUMS AND MONUMENTS

### INTRODUCTION

A team from the Department of Museums and Monuments has been carrying out field surveys to assess the impact the Shire Valley Irrigation Project is having on cultural and archaeological heritage resources along the ongoing canal alignment. The aim of this field surveys is to identify and document archaeological and other sites of cultural importance in the proposed main and secondary canals alignments.

The field surveys carried out has shown that the proposed Canal alignments is passing through a number of cultural heritage resources, in form of archaeological and historical sites, sacred shrines and groves and other public spaces of cultural importance to the local communities, including Graveyards. This was further confirmed through local community stakeholder consultations and evaluation of aerial photography and satellite images, and topographical maps of the study area.

An evaluation of the targeted survey areas of the Phase II proposed canal alignment has recorded some graveyards within the project impact zone that maybe sensitive to change due to construction activities.

A total number of 2 graveyards were recorded in the Phase II proposed canal. These include:

1. Dimba Graveyard in situated in Group Village Headman Mpheza.
2. Nthese / Kulima Graveyard in Group Village Headman Kulima.

There are graveyards mitigating procedures and government-specific laws and policies that regulate the management of graveyards, i.e the Monuments and Relics Act of 1990, and the Antiquities Policy, which specifies conditions that lead to relocation of graves, such as if "...If a grave site is threatened by natural forces such as flooding...." And, "If a grave site is threatened by building and/or construction projects; the remains may be moved to preserve and protect them".

The technical team from the Department of Museums and Monuments has therefore carried out detailed graveyard impact assessment as a preliminary measure of discussing mitigation options with affected communities. This was part of the general Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the SVIP project area, to enable the Department propose a clear graveyard management plan.

The following specific activities were carried from 17-30<sup>th</sup> April, 2023:

Located some family members or descendants of the deceased.

Conducted detailed consultation meetings with the family members and descendants of the deceased.

Carried out community engager meetings on grave mitigation options.

There are graveyards mitigating procedures and government-specific laws and policies that regulate the management of graveyards during construction, i.e the Monuments and Relics Act of 1990, and the Antiquities Policy, which specifies conditions that lead to relocation of graves, such as "...If a grave site is threatened by natural forces such as flooding...." And, "If a grave site is threatened by building and/or construction projects; the remains may be moved to preserve and protect them".

This report therefore presents the preliminary findings of the graveyard impact assessment and the community stakeholder views on the management and mitigation options to manage the any cumulative impacts on the two graveyards.

### 2.0. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Graveyards are well understood in the context of their sacredness, uniqueness and socio-cultural values. Consistent with national and international heritage laws, it is the mandate of Malawi through the Department of Museums and Monuments to protect the graveyards and guide the developer to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts on the affected graves in the course

of their development activities. The cultural heritage impact assessment is required in respect of the laws of Malawi as provided for in the Monuments and Relics Act of 1990.

The Act provides statutory protection against the threat of development on declared monuments, historical buildings and archaeological, paleontological, geological, anthropological, ethnological, and other heritage sites to enable their preservation for posterity and socio-economic development.

This Act and the Antiquities policy define cultural heritage in its tangible and intangible forms. The tangible cultural heritage comprises the physical cultural heritage resources both movable and immovable including: *Graves and burial grounds, including ancestral graves, royal graves and graves of traditional leaders, graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette, historical graves and cemeteries; and other human remains.*

Section 29 of the Monuments & Relics Act of 1990 (Cap. 29:01 Laws of Malawi) reads:

(1) A person in charge of any survey, excavation, exploration, construction or new development shall, at the earliest stages of planning for such activities, give notice to the Minister to enable, where necessary, rescue archaeology to be carried out (...)

(2) (...) the cost of such work shall ... be borne by the person in charge of any survey, excavation, exploration, construction or other development.

The Malawi Cultural Policy (2014) and the Antiquities Policy (2012) also provides statutory and legal mandate of ensuring that grave impact assessment is conducted where large-scale development projects are affecting the community graveyards.

Besides these national legal and policy requirements, project donors have their own safeguarding policies to adhere to. For instance, this World Bank funded hydropower dam project have to go by their safeguarding operational policy 4.11 on physical cultural resources and operational policy 4.10 on indigenous people. The latter is particularly relevant with regard to intangible cultural heritage such as shrines, and other spiritual places within the flooding zone.

The European Union has acknowledged the value of archaeology and the critical role of the archaeologist in development projects in its Malta Convention (1992) which followed the ICOMOS charter on Archaeological Heritage Management (1990).

Malawi is further signatory to the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, and the project area falls generally on the Malawi's Slave Trade Route and Dr David Livingstone Trail, a UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List site.

Malawi is also a signatory of the 2003 UNESCO Convention on Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage with international obligation to safeguard the intangible cultural heritage manifested in the local community's social practices, rituals and festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe, and traditional craftsmanship and skills. Malawi thus has an international obligation to preserve its heritage.

## 2.0. Assessment Approaches

### 2.1 Community Consultations

Community consultation meetings with the family members and descendants of the deceased were carried out. This also involved some investigation in order to establish the history of the grave sites. Community engager meetings were also carried out on grave mitigation options.



Figure 1: Consultations meeting with Group Village Headman Mpheza on Dimba Uffe Graves.



Figure 2: Community consultation meeting with affected people of Mpheza Village.

## 2.2 Interviews

Interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, such as local communities (mainly chiefs), traditional leaders and group village headmen regarding other graves and sacred sites that falls within the propose canal alignment. This was done to get their views on mitigation options and relocation procedures of such sites. Again, these local stakeholders were also consulted about any archaeological and cultural sites and remains that are found in their areas which have never been recorded before.

## 2.3. Grave Head-Count

The assessment team in liaison with the local communities carried out a detailed grave recording survey in the identified affected two graveyards. A standardized survey recording form was used to do the recording and the head-counting of the deceased.

The graveyard recording focused on the following aspects: General information of the graveyard - (name, district, Traditional Authority, Village, Group village headman, Area and assigning of unique identification numbers for each grave). Details of the graveyard - Type of memorial, the material the memorial is made from, the shape of the top of the memorial, Measurement of the memorial in terms of its height, width, thickness and length; number of components that make up the memorial, the availability of the inscriptions, their style, symbols present on the memorial, orientation of the graves; Details of the deceased in terms of name,



gender, address, occupation, birth, death, cause of death and age at death. Also recorded were the conditions of the inscriptions and the memorials. Photographs were taken for each memorial and the photo numbers were also recorded on the survey forms.

### 3.0. ACTIVITY PROGRESS

#### 3.1. Documented Graveyards

Graves are regarded as protected monuments under the laws of Malawi as provided for in the Monuments and Relics Act of 1990. Part 1 section 2(c) of the Act, defines “Monument” as ‘...any grave, tumulus, cairn, place of interment, pit, dwelling, trench, excavation, working, rock, rock-shelter, madden, mound, cave, grotto, rock sculpture, rock painting and wall painting’.

The assessment has discovered that the canal construction may lead to the destruction of at least 2 graves/cemeteries which are lying within the project area. The affected graveyards include Dimba Uffe and Kulima Graveyard which is situated in Group Village Headmen Mphenza and Kulima  
Dimba Uffe Graveyard

This graveyard is situated within Traditional Authority Mphenza, along Namikalango River on the southern side of the graveyard. It is used both by the Sena’s and Mang’anja people. Four villages use this graveyard, these include Goma Village, Mphenza Village, Paiva Village and Santu Village.

This grave is very old, possibly it was first used before the colonial period. All people are buried in this graveyard, regardless of religious beliefs, only children are buried separately, while the rest follows lines depending on the family clan. Few graves have marked tombstones. There is a graveyard village committee in place responsible for the management of the graveyard welfare. The erosion processes of Namikalango River are eating part of the graveyard.



Figure 3: Part of Dimba Uffe Graveyard along Namikalongp River  
Nthese / Kulima Graveyard

This graveyard is situated within Group Village Headman Kulima. The graveyard is large with large unused extension for future use. Twelve villages use this graveyard. These include Kulima Village, Labango Village, Josati Village, Sate Village, Jekison Village, Kulima II Village, Ofesi Village, Zondiwe Village, Mponya Village, Kaswindo Village, Patisho Village and Monjenti Village. This grave is very old, possibly it was first used before the colonial period. All people are buried in this graveyard, regardless of religious beliefs, only children are buried separately, while the rest follows the line depending on the family. Few graves have marked



tombstones. There is a graveyard village committee in place responsible for the management of the graveyard welfare. Currently the grave yard is still in use.



Figure 4: Entrance of Nthese / Kulima graveyard and markings.

### 3.3. Mapping and boundary Demarcation

The graveyards were also mapped in relation to the impact zone and the distance from the proposed canal route and the graveyard boundary.

Satellite Maps 1-2 below shows the position of Dimba Ufe Graveyard in relation to the proposed canal stretch.



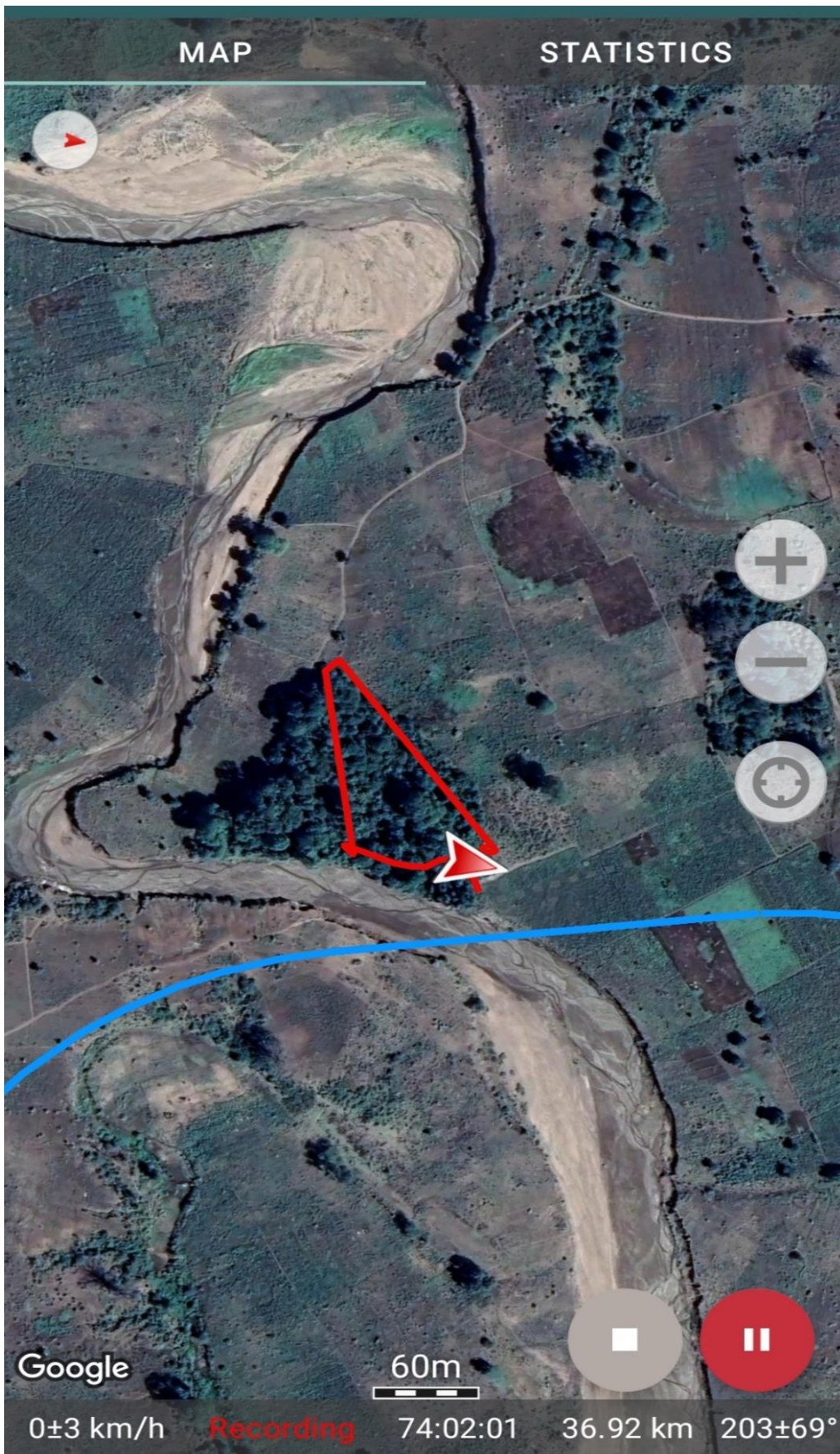


Figure 5: Satellite Image showing the position of Dimba Ufe Graveyard in relation to the proposed canal alignment and along Namikango river.



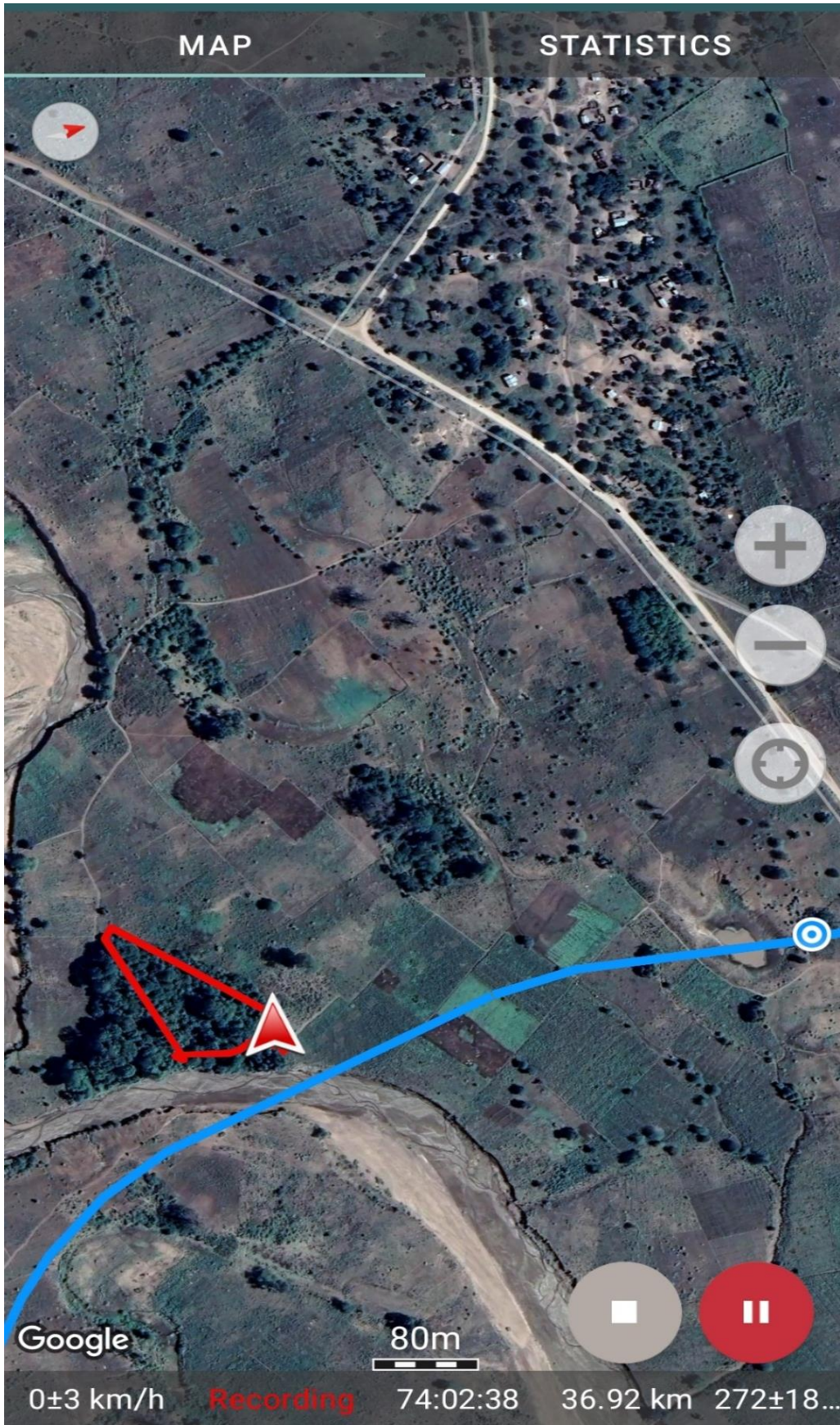


Figure 6: Aerial View of Dimba Ufe Graveyard in relation to the proposed canal alignment and along Namikango river.



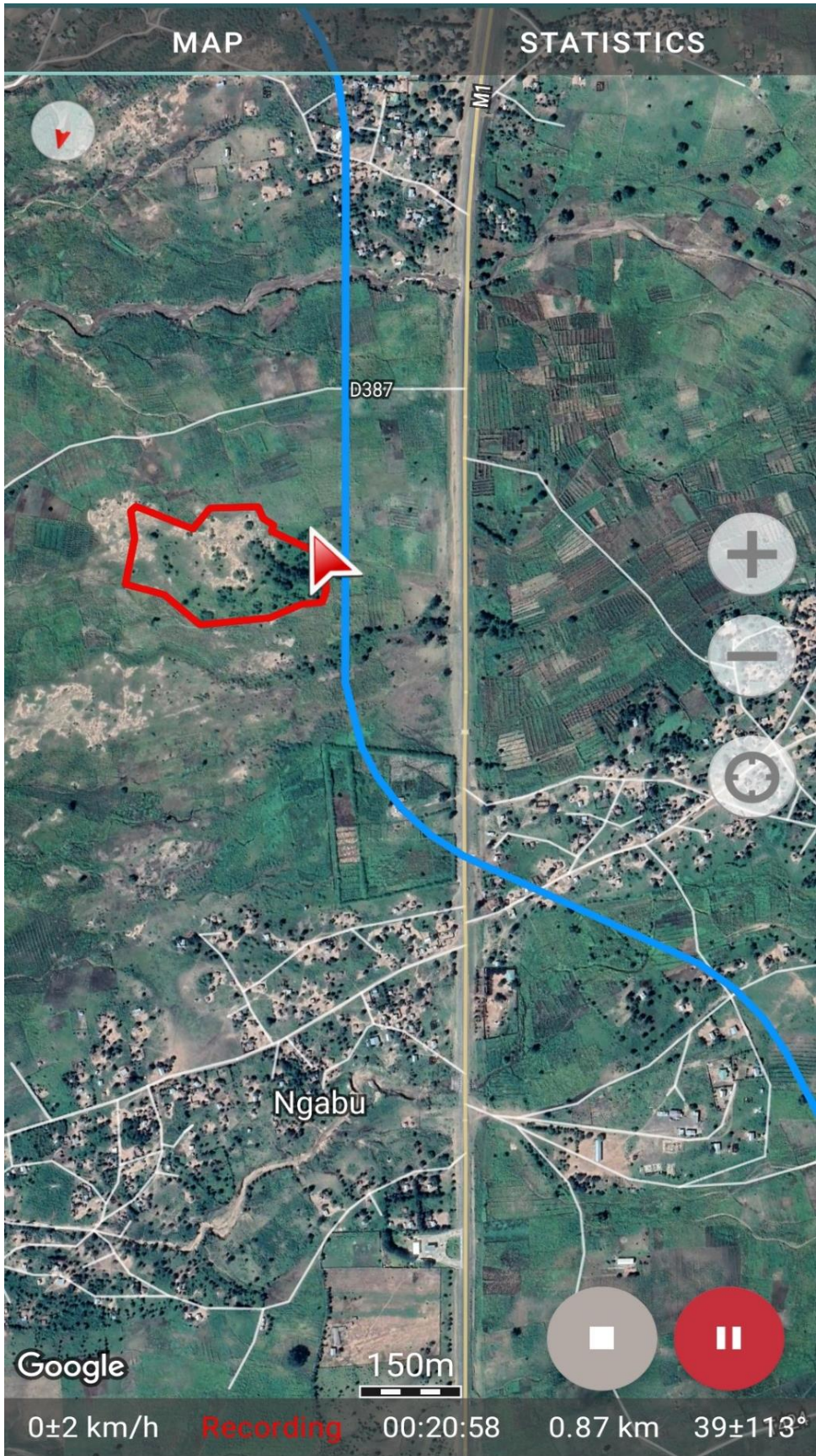


Figure 7: Aerial View of Nthese / Kulima Graveyard in relation to the proposed canal alignment and along M1 Road.



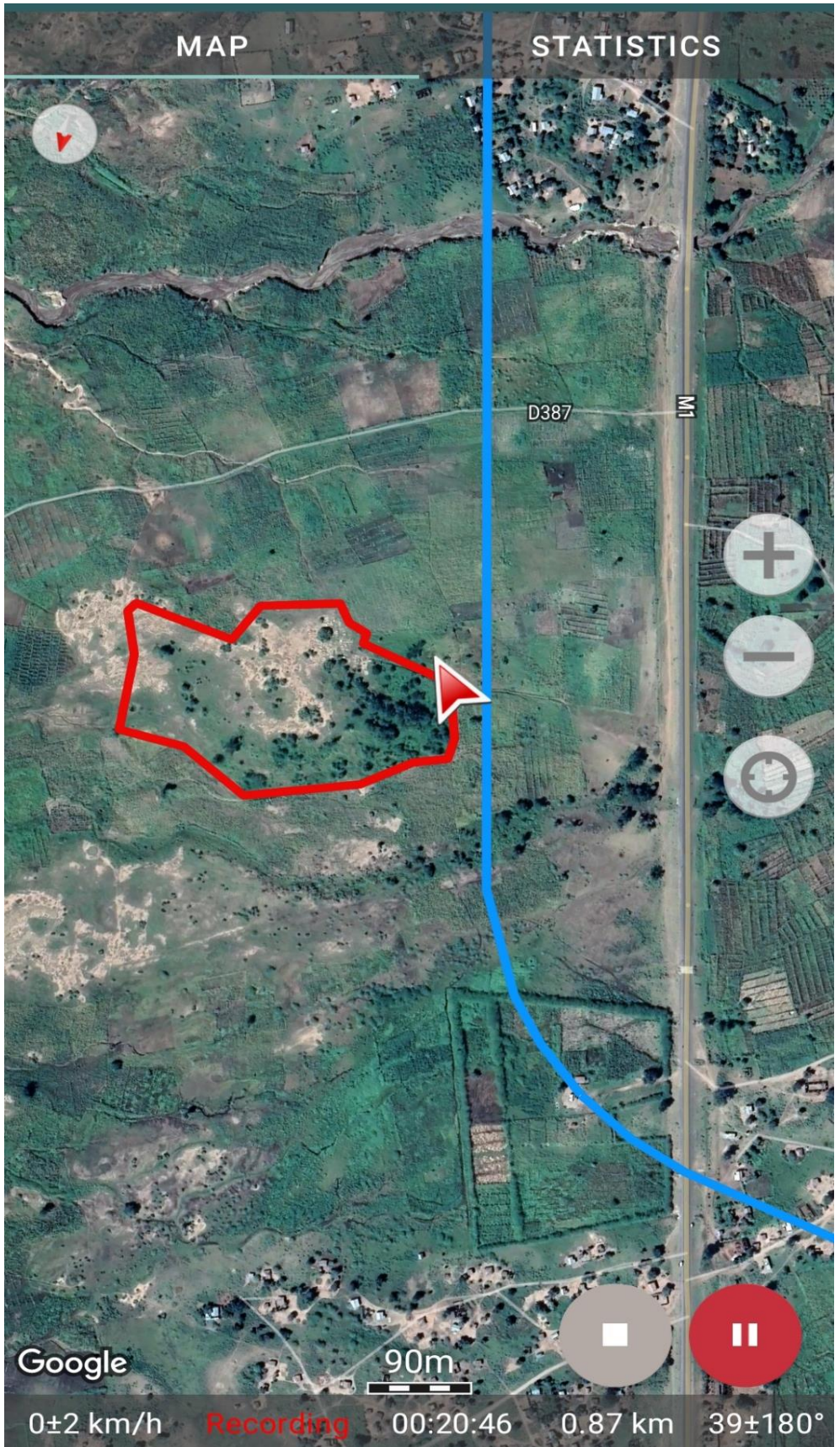


Figure 7: Satellite Image showing the position of Nthese / Kulima Graveyard in relation to the proposed canal alignment and along M1 Road.

#### 4. MITIGATION PLAN FOR BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

As part of the resettlement action plan a negotiated and mutually agreed upon access protocol needs to be negotiated, that will enable communities to have open access to their forests and burial grounds for cultural ceremonies.

In the event that burial grounds or graves cannot be avoided the following procedures and processes for the relocation of such graves must be followed.

##### 4.1. Procedures and Processes for Grave Relocation

In the event that individual graves need to be relocated, there are specific laws in Malawi that regulate the exhumation and relocation of graves that would need to be adhered to. These include the Public Health Act (1968) and Monuments and Relics Act (1991).

Exhumation and relocation of graves are done by the Department of Museums and Monuments. The Antiquities Policy (2012) provides guidelines and procedures that need to be followed when relocating graves. The following are the step-by-step process that needs to be followed:

- Obtain authority / permit to have the grave exhumed and relocated.
- Locate family members or next of kin of the deceased. If family members and or next of kin cannot be located, a notice of intent must be submitted to the Traditional Authority with copies to District Commissioner where the grave is located.
- Conduct detailed research and surveys in order to establish the history of the graves, detailed head-count of the graves (date of birth, religion and cause of and death), and family background.

Give adequate notice before the exhumation and reburial of the remains.

Establish new grave site before exhuming the remains.

Provision to compensate for disturbances to graves and or sacred meeting places should be in form of assistance in relocation, in-kind compensation, and/or cash, as appropriate in accordance with international standards and national laws. Payment of compensation, if necessary, will also include purchase of items needed for ceremonies and to relocate graves and sacred items, where this need is substantiated.

In planning for relocation, it is important to consult with community members as well as regulatory bodies over issues such as:

- how the material should be handled;
- who should be involved or present during the relocation processes;
- what, if any, ceremonies should be performed and who should perform these;
- where should the features be relocated to; and
- how they should be managed in their new location.

##### 5.0. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATION

Re-route the canal to avoid disturbance of the graveyards along the pipeline alignment.

Alternatively, exhume the remains on the affected part and reburial them in unaffected part.

Need for constant monitoring during the dam construction phases by qualified cultural heritage specialists to record the archaeological objects recovered as chance finds.

## APPENDIX

## Affected Individual Graves at Dimba Ufe and Kulima Graveyard

## GRAVEYARD NAME: DIMBAUFE, GROUP VILLAGE MPHENZA

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Bona Benjala	1955	1989	F	Yes	Dozen
Patrick thala	1980	1999	M	Yes	Mello k gwebe
Welford thala	2001	2009	M	Yes	Mello gwede
Paul thala	1940	2012	M	Yes	Mello gwede
Enifa madalitso	1941	2011	F	Yes	Bendasi khinglosi
James khinglos	1949	2009	M	Yes	Bendasi khinglosi
Fatima khinglos	1999	2006	F	Yes	Bendasi khinglosi
Nasiwati Lyton	1960	2000	F	Yes	Peter lytoni
Lyton mailos	1940	1998	M	Yes	Peter lyton
Zyitiminta james	1935	1989	F	Yes	Peter lyton
Yohane samu	1940	2001	M	Yes	Monica ngalu
Mercy yohane	1996	2008	F	yes	Monica ngalu
Pungatete Dumbe	1930	2009	F	yes	Monica ngalu
Fasitoni chibisa			M	Yes	Elufe kadendelez
Paul chibisa			M	yes	Elufe kadendele
Jatisomi chibisa			M	yes	Elufe kadendele
Joyce chibisa			F	yes	Elufe kadendele
Merifa boys			F	Yes	Patrick donsa
Donsa changomuba			M	Yes	Patrick donsa
Samu donsa			M	yes	Patrick donsa
Elufe donsa			F	yes	Patrick donsa
Synos thamusani			M	yes	Francisco sinos
Nelifa synos			F	yes	Francisco sinos
Alefa synos			M	Yes	Francisco sinos
Mavuto synos			F	Yes	Francisco sinos
Staford masamba			M	Yes	Limited masamba
Evelesi mazongozo			F	Yes	Limited masamba
Madalitso masamba			M	Yes	Limited masamba
Esinart bendasi			F	Yes	John bendasi
King bendasi			M	Yes	Malita Bendasi
Petrol bendasi			M	Yes	Chiku Bendasi
George kabu			F	Yes	Malizan kabu
Yona kabu George			M	Yes	Joseph kabu
Joyce george kabu			F	No	David kabu
John George kabu			M	Yes	Eliya kabu
Mercy maya			F	NO	Lose maya
Alabati mainato			M	NO	Staford khodolo
Wyford mikuta			M		Magret batson
Fatima Mikuta			F		Dave wyford
Zyame wyford			M		John wyford
Masanduko wyford			M		Chikondi wyford



DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Thyolo chomanira			M		Marita chomanira
Robert Frank			M		Mafress starford
Winalessi fred			F		Catherine benedicto
Benedicto elenimo			M		Tiyamike elenimo
Abraham Nsunja			M		Mary fombe
Magret Nsunja			F		Mary fombe
John Limpu			M		Mercy Limpu
Veronica Limpu			F		Paul limp
Mary Limpu			F		Mercy Limpu
Smoko Limpu			M		Paul Limpu
Limpu John			M		Mercy Limpu
Dyson London			M		Marita Dyson
Migressi bebary			F		Joseph mikota
Jane kaswada			F		Marita Dyson
Peter labson mulenje			M		Anastazia sadya
Senki			M		Alikness senki
Dicki senki			M		Mercy senki
Betina basko			F		Linly senki
Moses senki			M		Levison senki
Limited senki			M		Ndauma senki
Frenza luwisi			M		Nasiuma mikuta
Effie mikuta			F		Wyson mikuta
London mikuta			M		Emma smart
Esimery mikuta			F		Willy mikuta
Nthanganyika mikuta			M		Wyson mikuta
Fargi stephen			F		Willy mikuta
Stephen london			M		Willy mikuta
Osiyana mikuta			M		Phinia mikuta
Bizeki mikuta			M		Phinia mikuta
Akene mikuta			F		Phinia mikuta
Hegeson mikuta			M		Phinia mikuta
Edina mikuta			F		Phinia mikuta
MiLian mikuta			F		Phinia mikuta
STelia mikuta			F		Phinia mikuta
Simaisi Failos			M		Wisted FaiLosi
Ophawi failos			M		Wisted Failosi
Petro benjala			M		Wisted petro
Demales benjala			F		Wisted petro
Elefa benjala			F		Wisted petro
Abwino benjala			F		Wisted petro
MwaLiza benjala			F		Wisted petro
Mele Thala			F		Mello k Gwebe
Anthewera Gauti			F		Gribati sitali
Kasenga Gauti			M		Gribati sitali
Nsiyawina Gauti			F		Gribati sitali

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Alise Gauti			F		Gribati sitali
ALise Gauti			F		Gribati sitali
Abine Dozen			F		Edwin size
Sinedi dozen			M		Edwin size
Driver dozen			M		Edwin size
Ovasoni dozen			M		Edwin size
NGujala dozen			M		Edwin size
Daniel felo			M		Langston danielo
Labson chintakwa			M		Langston danielo
Divason changadyaya			M		Wilodi makina
Dakumbira changadyaya			F		Wilodi makina
Awine changadyaya			F		Wilodo makina
Hafosi mainato			M		Jenifaer bendasi
Maria mainato			F		Jenifer bendasi
Juwanes khingilos			M		Jenifer bendasi
Mahadi Daluza	1980	2009	M		Jenifer bendasi
Ruth Daluza	2000	2006	F		Jenifer bendasi
Kalosi kandaufitsi	1920	1980	M		Magetsi kalosi
Edisent Bayela	1950	2008	M		Love bayela
Jeke mikuta	1918	1984	M		Wyson mikuta
Jenifer mikuta			F		Wyson mikuta
Mary steven			F		Wyson mikuta
Mathias chamanga			M		Chamanga phiri
Arnold chamanga			M		Chamanga phiri
William chamanga			M		Chamanga phiri
Melvis chamanga			F		Annie chamanga
Patrick sadya			M		Fred kamtefa
Dali Sadya			F		Fred kamtefa
Delita Sadya			F		Fred kamtefa
Petro kunyangala			M		Jenet kunyangala
Moffat kunyangala			M		Jenet kunyangala
Motokola chikoti			M		Wiston chikoti
April chikoti			M		Wiston chikoti

## GRAVE YARD NAME: NTCHEZI G.V.H KULIMA

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Medala Nsande	1952	2020	F		Kenneth Fred
Nyatwa bwiam	1993	1990	F		Bram zayina
Meliya offman	1942	2001	F		July khwimo
Pililan tchalosi	2010	2020	F		Tchalos chabuka
Alefa mkampila	1992	2010	F		Lenard jenala
Nabiyen katemba	1981	2006	F		Wilson kambalame
Stephen jenala	1992	2023	M		Jenala mbande
Ex nyamithambo	1930	2019	M		Patrick nyamithambo
Namagausi tchalos	2012	2001	F		Layson chabuka
Jenara mbande	1930	2020	F		Tiyese jenala
Oliva jenala	1941	2011	F		Kasam jenala
Falesi khonga	1925	2015	F		Macswel khonga
Kasitera atonyo	1920	2015	M		Mishek macswelo
Tunika tembenuka	1942	2021	F		Patuman munsa
Whilisitina laford	1982	2020	F		Layford wiziman
Eleni sungeni	2019	2018	F		Mack loyld
Mazali wiziman	2002	2020	F		Mavuto wiziman
Eleck matungo	1980	2023	M		Sofuliyano mafunga
Layison pole	1996	2023	M		Zonda fole
Jesitala tembenuka	1977	2022	M		Omega jesitala
James zeka	1956	2022	M		Bule lenzo
Felesita khongo	2015	2018	F		Lester khonga
Velena william	1950	2001	F		Enelesi nsande
Macdonald beniford	1930	2001	M		Chifundo tayamanja
Jenet chidewa	1940	2022	F		Fatima nyaunde
Chabuka sitokeni	1942	2022	M		Bobo tchalos

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Loxidi manyozo	1942	2010	M		Chimombo loyid
Fulackson monse	1980	2019	M		Elina monse
Mwayi Jones			F		Joyce nyamitambo
Pilirani zondiwa			F		Dolofe zondiwa
Mayamiko peter			M		Peter devison
Delifa Laisan			F		Rodi chalongwa
Manuel peter			M		Luka peter
Misheck khonde			M		Misheck peter
Awine bonjesi			F		Isaac tsakala
Ephy fraction			F		Frackson kanje
Mphambe january			M		Frank mphamba
Black sokosi			M		Christopher sokosi
Matembo fole			F		Kusala fole
Richard P. kutabasa			M		stesho mozalandi
Bashitiana kasulo			F		Watson jimmy
Mifinu nkutabasa			F		Tchalosi mozalandi
Kingston kafukiza			M		Jenala mose
Dan mose			M		Praise dan
Stelia stonken			F		Chikondi mose
Synos khofat			F		Evasi khofat
Chrisy lapozo			F		Jane Abraham
George mikhyoni			M		Jasten Joege
Dolin mkampira			F		Mavuto potipher
Tchuma kuleti			M		Lenzo Timoti
Hanania Friday			F		Dorothy Friday
Lita malosi			F		Alisineti patricia
Patrick January			M		Innocent January
Tchalos tinason			M		Mponya tchalos
Sapesa sabe			M		Matiana sapesa
Maxwel Led			M		Maria mponya
Gweko jandisen			M		Esther gwero
Alusi white			F		Lenard gwero
Hanania Richard			F		Dolika Lenard
Thomas chasauka			M		Mele kanzawa
Khefasi nkhungo			M		Henry nkhungwa

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Stonken kenard			M		George chabuka
Eliza tchalos			F		Beatrice chabuka
Pelera boman			M		Malita pelera
Gift pelera			M		Dyson pelera
Danken wyson			M		Wilson
Mofolo shanelo			M		Shanelo sevi
Soljen muleken			M		Peter soljen
Timothy soljen			M		Patrick soljen
Wyson luker			M		Precious thethe
Mwayiwawo luke			F		Alice fombe
Chrissy luke			F		Edith fombe
Fyness labson			F		Chrissy martias
Mboyi fraction			F		Sofia fraction
Maria fraction			F		Idah John
John fraction			M		Yohane fraction
Yohane luke			M		Koren segeledon
Chisomo masauko			M		Masauko segeledo
Bakali zondolo			M		Gadafi bakali
Petro Sunday			M		Thomas Sunday
Malita mofolo			F		Tiyanjane mofolo
Nthanda mindozo			F		Tobias mindozo
Zione kamasho			F		Lucias John
Alinafe kamasho			F		Kamasho kandiyelo
Watson kamasho			M		Wilson kamasho
Cecilia thayamanja			M		Mathews tinaso
Dena henry			F		Henry bakali
Savimbi allan			M		Francis kusowa
Fortunes henry			M		Henry kampira
Mercy lolence			F		Lorence simbi
Tembo Samson			M		Samson Tembo
Serve tobias			F		Tobias mindozo
Mabvuto lanken			M		Nelio kuseka
Kuseka lanken			M		Lusia masopo
Makwasa kusakala			M		Chembekezo makwasa
Nyamiti laiford			F		Kondwani laiford
Melisa nyamithando			F		Richard nyamithando
Kichichi kwapula			M		Lafuten
Mary siva			F		Siva
Petrol staford			M		Staford iron
Mune nyamithando			M		Mary manani
Tadala benarto			M		Frenza benarto
Mofati Luka			M		Esther

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Matembo samu			F		Mercy fucedu
Leta wonderford			M		Masauko davido
Petrol kamiza			M		Bandina staford
Malita Dausi			F		Andrew Richard
Wiziman themba			M		Macdonad khumo
Aken Gango			F		Jonas gango
Mishen yomas			M		Thomas mahala
Mphatso themba			F		Lyson sailosi
Elufe shampion			F		Christina champion
Fagesi Mataya			F		Salikuchera bee
Binalesi Antonyo			F		Magret George
Aeme chitsotso			F		Elufe petro
Magret zaina			F		Samuel George
Stephen chipongwe			M		Samu Stephen
Joyce Edison			F		Edison chimbuto
Pemphero ntukumira			F		Ntukumila Edward
Grace thethe			F		Richard kabokho
Lita Thole			F		Friday Thole
Doida bakali			F		Gadafi bakali
Andrew simbi			M		Chrisent simbi
Frank mbalame			M		wilson kambalame
Mose sengeledo			M		John sengeledon
Mulera Samson			M		Samson tchelen
Beatrice aman			F		Aman katemba
Fagesi pinanji			F		Mavuto fled
Benford bingala			M		Smart beniford
Lyson Gango			M		Kampaundi gango
Njema Lawrence			M		Lawrene simbi
Richard simbi			M		Alinafe Richard
Madalitso fraction			M		Samson fraction
Magret kampiano			F		Befa Stefano
Damalesi sozinyu			F		Devison kulima
Nabanda dzwako			F		Thom Sorgan
Aliya Patrick			F		Rose Patrick
Frank thole			M		Esther thole
Manuel Mozyenti			M		Owen manuel
Delifa lyson			F		Petro luka
Magetsi dzwako			F		Efelo sorgin
Christina Jolam			F		Jolam bee
Grace mackson			F		Mackson devison
Garrison kulima			M		Unice kwalabango

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Alufenes nyasopo	1994	2019	F		Wilson divason
Anita chatayika	2018	2018	F		Chatayika vinti
Esther alom	2009	2014	F		Aloni masauko
Alesi Gada	1956	2018	F		Levison gada
Lenadi katemba	1976	2023	M		Patrick katemba
Moninja mofolo	1977	2020	F		Felos mofolo
Cecilia zayina	1983	2019	F		Mwayi zayina
Agnes wilifodi	1980	2019	M		Wilson madikisi
Chrissy fraction			F		Mercy fred
Falesi maduwo			F		Aubrey timothy
Patricia mafungo			F		Janet mafunga
Harold wilson			F		Nenesi harold
Ndazona Harold			M		Harold wilson
Nenesi Harold			F		Hestings harodi
Christian kalosi			F		Austin layford
Eliza wiziman			F		Chikondi wiziman
Seleman Grayton			M		Eliza grayton
Mboyi devison			F		Violin devison
Pilirani zondiwa			F		Dondiwa devison
Msambo devison			M		Golden
Eleson semu			M		Emily elesoni
Agnes piason			F		Kafilan piason
Doyana five			F		Limited five
Obido lodreck			M		Mada lodreck
Tune lodreck			M		Masauko lodreck
Mose soji			M		josikula ekison
Heliza fuledi			F		Fred tembenuka
Dofe kasakala			F		Aubrey kichi
Chrisy nyamithamba			F		Jefule Richard
Eliza kampiono			F		Jefule Patrick
Jerald nyalide			F		Thomas mahala
Fenason Robert			M		Masauko mussa
Natembo Akison			F		R.phandira
Kusakula mikason			M		Marko Isaac
Alida bello			F		Innocent mikason
Alida Diyala			F		Bello diyala
Muzonzo kafaale			M		Chimwemwe belo
Benato mindozo			M		Akene kafaalo
Eliza kusowa			F		Belo mindoza
Nashuwa francis			F		Magi kusowa
starford tayamanja			M		Richard tayamanja
Nelia Paulo			M		Nachuma katchala
Ng'onga wanda			M		Wandason kachala
Nazalio saveli			M		Eline million
Alinafe maxison			F		Maxison devison
Fanizo devi			M		Fanizo devi
Limbani devi			M		isaac devi
Falesi Timoti			F		Isaac devi
Mirriam Isaac			F		Bena allan

Khefasi potifala			M		Isaac simbi
Samson fosta			M		Simon fosta
Doko kanje			M		Samson khonje
Modesta heleniko			F		Samson sate
Fletcha kanje			F		Richard kanje
Mindoza simoni			M		Belita simon
Manuel kaphesi			M		Yawo manuel
Evelesi sabwelera			F		Yonasi phandira
Gift tembenuka			M		Kiyason tembenuka

#### DIMBAUFE (G.V.H KHUNDU)

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	Marked	NEXT KIN
Nachisale khama	1950	2019	F	Yes	Robert kachingwe
Kumwembe khaman	1955	2021	M	Yes	Foster kachingwe
Alex kimu	1988	2013	M	yes	Foster kachingwe
Maxwel khaman	1923	1996	F		Alice Maxwell
Namaseko maxwel	1963	2016	F		Alice Maxwell
Zefa wisikesi	1942	1977	F		Mary jasi
Finias challey	2001	2009	M		Aluvanes ngirazi
Makhonde sande	1943	2023	F		Aluvanes ngirazi
Ester chimpote	2009	2018	F		Joseph mpambusa
Alinafe mpambusa	1993	2019	F		Joseph mpambusa

Jamson kalulu	1957	1992	M		Elana mpambusa
Naliyeti kalulu	1979	2008	F		Enala mpambusa
Mushitisha magalas	1969	2008	M		Moses magalasi
Mary magalas	1978	2022	F		Moses magalasi
Benford sande	1940	2002	M		William sande
Dofe sande	1976	2020	F		William sande
Nasilina mpatula	1980	2013	F		Rejison mpatula
Nabiyen rejison	1986	2022	F		Rejison mpatula
Wilson magalasi	1961	2009	M		Manes Friday
Chisomo magalasi	1972	1993	F		Manes firday
Filimon square	1953	2021	M		Cecilia square
Memory square	1994	2014	F		Cecilia square
Jeke square	2004	2009	M		Cecilia square
Abina kuyela	1982	1993	F		Martin kuyela
Kadankowa kuyela	1989	2002	M		Martin kuyela
Nazunga yesaya	1941	1993	F		Janet lapozo
Nabiyen yesaya	1945	1972	F		Janet lapozo
Winiford chibisa	1978	2000	M		Mabvuto chibisa
Bendison chibisa	1929	1980	M		Mabvuto chibisa



Aluvane thala	1994	1999	F		Mary thala
Macdonolo thala	1939	2004	M		Mary thala
Efines stonard	1982	1985	F		Stonard mikuta
Stelia jose	1985	2007	F		stonard mikuta
Edina jose	1940	2001	F		Stonard mikuta
Jese joseph	1959	1986	F		Hamilton mickson
Mtuwa mickson	2004	2008	F		Hamilton mickson
Samson fraction	2005	2009	M		Emily harris
Gracium fraction	1983	1990	M		Emily harris
Nasimango chida	1969	2010	F		Malko stephano
Divason felemu	1914	1993	F		Mackenzie William
Kaphanyota felemu	1921	1972	M		Mackenzie william
Chofuma mbalame	1942	1997	F		Mackenzie william
Ndowa Oscar	2003	2015	M		Lucy chiputu
Nabiyen maxwell	1949	2000	F		Shadreck khaman
Khama shadreck	1922	1983	M		Shadreck khaman
Malita phiri	1960	1985	F		Feston mweseyan
Saban phiri	1930	1970	F		Feston mweseyan
Nelifa greyston	1992	2008	F		Feston mweseyan
Sevelia master	1914	1985	F		Patrick mweseyan
Jonathan master	1946	1960	M		Patrick mweseyan
David phiri	1998	2006	M	Yes	Patrick Mweseya
Sumbala chilonga	2001	2009	M		Leya Chibisa
Kingsley chilonga	1976	1999	M	Yes	Leya Chibisa
Maison Eliot	1932	1997	M	Yes	Wellington Skova
Esther Skova	1943	1987	F	Yes	Wellingtot Skova
David Skova	1945	1973	M	Yes	Wellington Skova
Elizabeth phazi	1965	2018	M		Alfred Skova
Nelio Skova	1937	1980	M		Hestings Skova
Hilda kamilion	1938	1985	M		Kamilion Chinkango
Leges James	2003	2008	M	Yes	James Harold
Bandason mikuta	1945	2003	M		John Bandason
Harold mejala	1951	2001	M	Yes	Jemes Harold
Phaniwa bandson	1923	1987	M		John bandason
Namaela phaniwa	1920	1963	F		John Bandason
Nadimba sande	1960	1997	F	Yes	Patrick Sande
Patrick ngilazi	2007	2014	M		Patrick Sande
Betason sande	1953	2001	M		Konex Sande
Roda sande	1930	2009	M		Konex Sande
Miliyon mesa	1921	1987	M		Elesi Mejala
Lunia fobilika	1928	1991	F		Elesi Mejala
Mpando mejala	1963	1999	M		Madalitso mejala
Jaba mejala	1960	2002	M		Madalitso mejala

Agnes thenesi	1948	1972	F		Thenesi mejala
Peter thenesi	1979	1996	M		Thenesi mejala
Khafali thenesi	1970	1990	M		Thenesi mejala
Lineri galimoto	1928	2002	F		Elufe mukota
Makhande galimoto	1932	1998	F		Elufe mukota
Dorica kennedy	1991	2021	F		Petro khundu
Nabiyen kennedy	1972	2021	F		Petro khundu
Ogalasi mdzwiseya	1970	2022	M		Kennedy Levison
Maliyesi chaima	1978	2006	F		Harris bwaluzi
Ezaya square	1965	2006	M	Yes	Peter square
Mphatso square	1994	2006	M		Peter square
Manuel square	1979	2022	F		Peter square
Natalia square	1983	1985	F		Musa square
Joyce square	1968	1975	F		Musa square
Kalota thumba	1870	1984	M		Willy sikova
Naneti mthumbi	1895	2000	M		Willy sikova
George Thumba	1960	1986	F		Haziwel sikova
Dzawo Thumba	1930	1996	F		Haziwel sikova
Rachel harry	1999	2015	F		Harry chief
Natasha harry	2001	2008	F		Harry chief
Symon harry	1990	2010	M		Harry chief
Grace kalulu	1929	1999	F		Albert kalulu
Enala kalulu	1930	1994	F		Albert kalulu
Shadreck kalulu	1993	2022	M		Albert kalulu
Enelesi thala	1960	2001	F		Bonzo thala
Falesi Thala	1967	1991	F		Bonzo thala
Mofati thala	1970	2023	M		Bonzo thala
Nesi sikova	1928	2010	F		Tenson scova
Kennedy scova	1949	2001	M		Tenson scova
Nelson scova	1969	2022	M		Tenson scova
Bester kalulu	1972	2018	M		Mary kalulu
Naphiri kalulu	1994	1997	F		Mary kalulu
Abnes kalulu	1990	2001	F		Mary kalulu
Teleza chinkango	1996	2009	F		wikistala chikango
Delifa chinkango	1939	1975	F		Wikistala chikango
Malita scova	1999	1981	F		Eladi scova
Esther Gomesi	2001	1997	F		Christina gomesi
Alise scova	1960	2004	F		Mary scova
Trifonia scova	1973	1999	F		Mele scova
Hilda tomasi	1974	1994	F		Friday bwanali
Tadala khundu	1999	2022	F		Levison khunda
Matulo khundu	1967	2001	M		Levison khundu
Tenson khundu	2009	1991	M		Levison khundu
Tilitonse ogalasi	2010	2023	F		Austin ogalasi
Thokoza ogalasi	1972	2010	M		Austin ogalasi
Mazunzo ogalasi	1983	2001	M		Austin ogalasi

Lomosi magalasi	1924	2022	M		Patrick magalasi
Falesi magalasi	1939	2018	F		Patrick magalasi
Chikho magalasi	1989	2022	M		Patrick magalasi
Ngulume Faindi	1963	2023	M		Nalesi mejala
Senzan Faindi	1966	2018	M		Nalesi mejala
Alesi chimtakwa	1920	1997	F		Jekapu jonasi
Kafiyosi jonasi	1933	2001	M		Jekapu jonasi
Abitanes David	1938	2009	F		Fatines David
David john	1927	1975	M		Fatines david
Aukines moshitishu	1940	1981	F		Falumesi moshitishu
Watson moshitishu	1944	1997	M		Falumes moshitishu
Akimu tenson	1984	2004	M		Tenson mikuta
Annie tenson	1923	2018	F		Tenso mikuta
Milliana tenson	2013	1970	F		Tenson mikuta
Aidanes chagonyela	2000	2021	F		Mbumba chagonyela byson
Dickson mikuta	1940	2019	M		Enifa mikuta
Nasingon mikuta	1930	2021	F		Enifa mikuta
Fred mikuta	1937	1981	M		Osiyana fred
Sande Diko	1940	2021	M		Steven sande
Wakison nkawu	1930	2012	M		Kennedy Levison
Awinalesi Levison	1938	2015	F		Kennedy levison

DIMBAUFE (G.V.H.KHUNDU)

Nelson mwesiyan	1999	2020	M		Masita mwesiyan
Dickson nelson	1985	2015	M		Masita mwesiyan
Charles mwesiyan	1961	1996	M		treva jimu
Akimu Charles	2000	2007	M		Treva jimu
Chimwemwe jiya	1993	1997	M		esther jiya
John kuimbilima			M		Hilda kuimbilima
Athekison kuimbilima			M		Fuleza kuimbilima
Siliyana kuimbilima			F		Valet kuimbilima

DECEASED NAME	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT KIN
Petro mwesiyan	1985	2022	M		Jimu mwesiyan
Mese Nelson	1992	2014	F		Jimu mwesiyan
Lotafino cheketa	1932	1980	F		Aluvanes sande
Tambo Dickson	1998	2000	M		Aluvanes sande
Ngilazi tchekeleza	1935	1976	M		Aluvanes sande
Fruide masita	1993	2005	M		Eliza jimu
Standard alufanet	1943	1999	M		Wondeford staford
Liveson standard	1980	2002	M		Wondeford staford
Noman standard	1964	1978	M		Wondeford staford
Lucius standard	1980	2018	M		Staford standard

Welford standard	1979	2001	M		Staford standard
Wilson standard	1974	2005	M		Staford standard
Naluwan bima	1946	1991	F		Harris bwaluri
Banet chaima	1998	2009	F		Harris bwaluri
Jamba john	1970	1974	M		Lucia standard
Adinale John	1978	1981	M		Lucia standard
Nyamkonjela john	1983	1985	M		Lucia standard
Hamilton mtuwa	1938	1993	M		Laison harry
Kennedy harry	1940	1993	M		Laison harry
petro harry	1946	1980	F		Laison harry
Bosco chikondano	1957	1987	M		Khundu chikondano
Eneles john	1923	2018	F		Lucious paul
Patrick john	1981	1981	M		Lucious paul
Jass john	1976	2002	M		Samson kalamba
John Samson	1943	1980	M		Samson kalamba
Amalesi harry	1930	1984	F		Laison harry
Animvele mejala	1910	1976	F		Laison harry

Esnart harry	1935	2016	F		Laison harry
Manes mejala	1906	1996	F		Mickson bektala
Harry chief	1903	1970	F		Mickson bektala
Kingsley chikondano	1973	1996	M		Lucious paul
Melisa mickson			F		Mickson bektala
Mowe chief			F		Bekta mickson
Joseph chikondano			M		Malita chikondano
Gonyo josephy			M		Malita chikondano
Maines nando			F		Malita chikondano
Asinale chilonga			F		Efines chilonga
Felia Gauti			F		Victoria limpu
stelia limpu			F		Victoria limpu
Fanny limpu			F		Victoria limpu
Enefant masamba			M		Akes enefant
Taelo guta			M		Unita Taelo
Manes guta			F		Unita Taelo
Christopher guta			M		Unita Taelo
Grecium guta			M		Nolifa mtuwa
Malita ofesi			F		Nolifa mtuwa
Abines patrishu			F		Nolifa mtuwa
Nolia ofesi			F		Hamilton mtuwa
Chida lampiyano			M		Lucia chida
Stelia khalanime			F		Lucia chida
bessie mweseyan			F		Kingsley mweseyan
Namasina mwereyan			F		Kingsley mweseyan
Nenere phiri			F		Kingsley mweseyan
Naphiri zakunja			F		Kingsley mweseyan
Tomas mistala			M		Greyston kingsley
Ndazima mweseyan			F		Greyston kingsley
John mistala			M		Greyston kingsley
Mary mweseyan			F		Greyston kingsley
Nolia chida			F		Greyston kingsley
Maria mtayamanja			F		Lucia chida
Lenard chida			M		Tobias midiya
Isaac lernard			M		Edson chida
Dorica Lenard			F		Malita betchan

Thokozan Lenard			F		Malita betchan
Phalafinu melo			F		Malita betchan
Makhonde melo			F		Fredson sande
Nolia pharafin			F		Fredson sande
Waiti greyston			M		Fredson sande
Magret greyston			F		Blessing bwaliri
Ntchonchi phalafinu			F		Oscar sande

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Tiyanjane Mailoni	-	-	F	No	Mailoni Mulumphu
Ruth Mailoni	-	-	F	No	John Mailoni
Wisted Guta Snr	1980	2020	M	Yes	Wisted Guta
Ferista Guta	1950	2009	F	Yes	Wisted Guta
Paul Guta	1966	2017	M	No	Wisted Guta
Guta Guta	2006	2017	M	No	Jeffrey Guta
Disineya Sayeni	-	-	F	No	Loveness Lapison
Magetsi Lapison	-	-	F	No	Loveness Lapison
Nyoko Lapison	-	-	F	No	Loveness Lapison
Violet Lapison	-	-	F	No	Lasten Bowa
Kutama Lapison	-	-	M	No	Lasten Bowa
Moses Genti	-	-	M	No	Lasten Bowa
Joseph Moses	-	-	M	No	Brenda Shaibu
Sanenje Lapison	-	-	F	No	Brenda Shaibu
Nasimango Bowa	-	-	F	No	Brenda Shaibu
Lameck Bowa	-	-	M	No	Nasuluma Bowa
Dala Charles	2005	-	M	No	Moses Charles
Geleya Vasco	-	-	M	No	Smart Vasco
Kennedy Geleya	-	-	M	No	Smart Vasco
Emelesi Tito	-	-	F	No	Smart Vasco
Basalau Shadreck	1960	2000	M	No	Aida Basalau
Eneless Kalulu	1964	2007	F	No	Aida Basalau
Henry Basalau	1978	2004	M	No	Aida Basalau
Mary Patrick	1978	2019	F	No	Peter Patrick
Judith Chikankabe	2003	2012	F	No	Martha Window
Layines Chokha	1954	2015	F	No	Zuze William
Window Khasi	1950	2013	M	No	Rodney Window
Manuel Window	1962	2010	M	No	Petulo Window
Master Window	2014	2022	F	No	Ruth Lampiyawo
Friday Kauzingo	1965	2017	M	No	Martha Friday
Dorica Mulamusa	-	2006	F	No	Felesi Mathias
Bitiya Tchingwa	-	2019	F	No	Felesi Mathias
Lloyd Tchingwa	-	2019	M	Yes	Mwaiwawo Bayineta
Balanji Tchingwa	-	2008	M	No	Madalitso Bayineta
Kanyoza Tchingwa	-	2023	M	No	Madalitso Bayineta
Lufisha Tchingwa	-	2004	M	No	Mwaiwawo Bayineta
Mercy Tchingwa	-	2005	F	No	Mwaiwawo Bayineta

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Wilson Paiva	-	-	M	No	Charles Aaron
Sabudu Hanock	-	-	M	No	Charles Aaron
Aggie Milliard	1988	1991	F	No	Milliard Semu
Mafuta Milliard	1998	1999	F	No	Milliard Semu
Naphiri Milliard	2008	2011	F	No	Milliard Semu
Nickson Vize	1971	2006	M	No	Patrick Vize
Najere Vize	1971	2004	F	No	Patrick Vize
Frackshon Vize	1935	2020	M	No	Patrick Vize
Eneya Vize	2013	2013	F	No	Richard Vize
Enifa Vize	1940	1986	F	No	Richard Vize
Fraiton Jasi	-	-	M	No	Joseph Jasi
Esnart Jasi	-	-	F	No	Joseph Jasi
Esther Jasi	-	-	F	No	Joseph Jasi
Namaziya Jasi	-	-	F	No	Lucy Jasi
Dafuleni Jasi	-	-	M	No	Lucy Jasi
Dave Jasi	-	-	M	No	Lucy Jasi
Jasi Mafambisa	-	-	M	No	Teresa Jasi
Mary Jasi	-	-	F	No	Teresa Jasi
Chintoheya Arnold	-	-	F	No	Arnold Kavalo
White Nyalugwe	-	-	M	Yes	Moses White
Janet White	-	-	F	No	Moses White
David White	-	-	M	No	Moses White
Yohane White	-	-	M	No	Patrick Moses
Yona White	-	-	M	No	Patrick Moses
Custom Makhla	1918	1996	M	Yes	Joseph Makhaza
Timothy I. Makhaza	1989	2011	M	Yes	Joseph Makhaza
Dve T Makhaza	2007	2009	M	No	Joseph Makhaza
Teresa Makhaza	1925	2020	F	No	Patrick Makhaza
Lenard Kavalo	-	-	M	Yes	Jason Kavalo
Falumesi Kavalo	-	-	F	Yes	Jason Kavalo
Edward Kavalo	-	-	M	No	Jason Kavalo
Maria Kavalo	-	-	F	No	Lisa Kavalo
Lucius Kavalo	-	-	M	No	Lisa Kavalo
Benjamin Kavalo		-	M	No	Lisa Kavalo
Elina Kavalo	-	-	F	No	Liza Kavalo
Mailoni Balamonji	-	-	M	No	Mailoni Mulumpha
Briton Mailoni	1970	-	M	No	Mailoni Mulumpha



DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Bonjesi Nzondo	-	2003	M	No	Hannah Nzondo
Kadammanja Nzondo	1954	2005	M	No	Winston Nzondo
Gezani Size	1949	1997	M	No	Rhoda Gezani
Jofina Gezani	1918	1988	F	No	Rhoda Gezani
Ajita Gezani	1962	2010	F	No	Rhoda Gezani
Chavi Edward	-	2010	M	Yes	Paul Chavi
John Chavi	-	2007	M	Yes	Paul Chavi
Jam Chavi	-	2003	M	Yes	Yohane Chavi
Anderson Chavi	-	2021	M	No	Yohane Chavi
Kennedy Chavi	-	2014	M	No	Damiyano Gezani
Alice Size	1965	2020	F	No	Dorica Chilungamo
Henry Nerio	1970	1990	M	No	Dorica Chilungamo
Mary Maliko	1978	2021	F	No	Arnold Maliko
Rachel Edward	2018	2019	F	No	Rhoda Kaphesa
Maness Kavalo	-	-	F	No	Elizabeth Kavalo
Aaron Alibeletu	2017	-	M	Yes	Elizabeth Kavalo
Sofia Chavi	-	-	F	No	Joflesi Kanfosi
Disineya Alibeletu	-	-	F	No	Blessings Alibeletu
Konja Feleki	-	-	M	No	Enifa Willy
Elida Kameloni	1996	2006	F	Yes	Elizabeth Manasoni
Frackshon Feleki	-	-	M	No	Enifa Willy
Hamila Kameloni	1993	1995	F	No	Elizabeth Manasoni
Esnart Andisen	-	2020	F	No	Joyce Andisen
Alick Gulupira	1977	2022	F	No	George Chilumpha
Mackson Gulupira	1951	2002	M	Yes	George Chilumpha
Watson Ndicho	2020	2002	M	Yes	Peter Ndicho
Ben Sempulo	1934	2004	M	Yes	Mary Sempulo
Jukina Sempulo	1964	2010	F	Yes	Sempulo Ben
Piton Ben	1987	2010	M	Yes	Joyce Sempulo
Charles Watson	1978	2001	M	No	Hastings Peter
Davison Nzondo	1968	1991	M	Yes	Fatsani Nzondo
George Geleya	1951	2011	M	No	Sofia Joseph
Fashikla Benjamin	1930	-	F	No	Sofia Joseph
Steward Skova	-	-	M	Yes	Serina Stafford
Makulata Skova	-	-	F	No	Serina Stafford
Namangoya Wisted	-	-	F	No	Christina Standard
Maliko Chiombe	-	-	M	No	Christina Standard

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	M/F	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Jonason Bright	1937	1996	M	No	Bright Chilombo
Dianess Chibisa	1945	1998	F	No	Frackshon Chilombo
Malungisi Chilombo	1966	1998	M	No	Andreya Chilombo
Alesi Chilombo	1984	1986	F	No	Mathias Chilombo
Alinafe Chilombo	2004	2009	F	No	Pilirani Bright
Abilines Esaya	1930	2012		No	Eneless Chibisa
Stella Chibisa	1976	2012	F	No	Alinafe Lapozo
Kelita Mazika	1959	2017	F	No	Neri Lapozo
Naswiti Chibisa	1962	2002	F	Yes	Bija John Sadya
Suwelo Sadya	1984	1999	M	No	Evance Ntalika
Malita Sadya	1989	2013	F	Tes	Ganford Ntuwa
Naneti Tchika	1980	2023	F	Yes	Meti Gasten
Dotinya Tchika	1979	1990	F	Yes	Gasten Tchuka
Chitukwa Tchika	1975	1987	M	Yes	Eladi Tchika
Amos Stanford	1984	1994	M	No	Stanford Chibisa
Estelle Stanford	-	-	F	No	Simon Stanford
Alefa Stanford	-	-	F	No	Edward Stanford
Sofia Stanford	-	-	F	No	Ruth Stanford
Gauti Stanford	-	-	M	No	Stanford Chibisa
Sundasi Kumbilima	-	1998	M	No	Robert Kumbukani
Abite Sundasi	-	2000	F	No	Violet Kumbilima
Alagiya Failosi	-	-	F	Yes	Kainesi Labani
Emilesi Robert	-	-	F	No	Mose Timoti
Chrissy Robert	-	-	F	No	Lingi Timoti
Jerald Robert	-	-	M	No	Wiseman Timoti
Samson Robert	-	-	M	Yes	Mose Timoti
Patrick Robert	-	-	M	Yes	Lingi Timoti
Nasingoni Robert	-	-	F	Yes	Mose Timoti
Jerald Micheka	-	2012	M	Yes	Reginna Sadya
Mpheza Sadya	1991	1997	M	No	Malita Sawelenga
Fedson Sadya	1978	2003	M	No	Violet Kumbilima
Mary Jasi	1961	2002	F	Yes	Emele Gamulani
Jimmy Yesaya	1996	1997	M	No	Christopher Yesaya
Molesi Micheka	-	1999	M	No	Love Sadya
Agnes Chilombo	1977	1983	F	No	Samson Chilombo
Chisalika Dilodo	1977	1998	M	No	Susan Chilombo
Molesi Skova	1971	2020	M	No	Aludiya Chibisa
Simon Thepeya	1918	1983	M	Yes	Robert Simon
Rose Fote	1993	1994	F	No	Robert Simon

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	M/F	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Jonason Bright	1937	1996	M	No	Bright Chilombo
Dianess Chibisa	1945	1998	F	No	Frackshon Chilombo
Malungisi Chilombo	1966	1998	M	No	Andreya Chilombo
Alesi Chilombo	1984	1986	F	No	Mathias Chilombo
Alinafe Chilombo	2004	2009	F	No	Pilirani Bright
Abilines Esaya	1930	2012		No	Eneless Chibisa
Stella Chibisa	1976	2012	F	No	Alinafe Lapozo
Kelita Mazika	1959	2017	F	No	Neri Lapozo
Naswiti Chibisa	1962	2002	F	Yes	Bija John Sadya
Suwelo Sadya	1984	1999	M	No	Evance Ntalika
Malita Sadya	1989	2013	F	Tes	Ganford Ntuwa
Naneti Tchika	1980	2023	F	Yes	Meti Gasten
Dotinya Tchika	1979	1990	F	Yes	Gasten Tchuka
Chitukwa Tchika	1975	1987	M	Yes	Eladi Tchika
Amos Stanford	1984	1994	M	No	Stanford Chibisa
Estelle Stanford	-	-	F	No	Simon Stanford
Alefa Stanford	-	-	F	No	Edward Stanford
Sofia Stanford	-	-	F	No	Ruth Stanford
Gauti Stanford	-	-	M	No	Stanford Chibisa
Sundasi Kumbilima	-	1998	M	No	Robert Kumbukani
Abite Sundasi	-	2000	F	No	Violet Kumbilima
Alagiya Failosi	-	-	F	Yes	Kainesi Labani
Emilesi Robert	-	-	F	No	Mose Timoti
Chrissy Robert	-	-	F	No	Lingi Timoti
Jerald Robert	-	-	M	No	Wiseman Timoti
Samson Robert	-	-	M	Yes	Mose Timoti
Patrick Robert	-	-	M	Yes	Lingi Timoti
Nasingoni Robert	-	-	F	Yes	Mose Timoti
Jerald Micheka	-	2012	M	Yes	Reginna Sadya
Mpheza Sadya	1991	1997	M	No	Malita Sawelenga
Fedson Sadya	1978	2003	M	No	Violet Kumbilima
Mary Jasi	1961	2002	F	Yes	Emele Gamulani
Jimmy Yesaya	1996	1997	M	No	Christopher Yesaya
Molesi Micheka	-	1999	M	No	Love Sadya
Agnes Chilombo	1977	1983	F	No	Samson Chilombo
Chisalika Dilodo	1977	1998	M	No	Susan Chilombo
Molesi Skova	1971	2020	M	No	Aludiya Chibisa
Simon Thepeya	1918	1983	M	Yes	Robert Simon
Rose Fote	1993	1994	F	No	Robert Simon

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Ntchimika Ntchola	1917	1992	F	No	Grace Zimora
Pempero Charles	2011	2015	M	No	Ruth Charels
Grace Paulo	2002	2022	F	No	Fatima Makhaza
Stella Bamde	1947	2006	F	No	Meves Fanuel
Talandila Fanuel	2019	2023	F	No	Meves Fanuel
Mathias Chikumba	1965	2010	M	No	Baston Chikumba
Julius Moda	1912	1993	M	Yes	Davison Julius
Agnes Paiva	1931	2012	F	Yes	Davison Julius
Finess Julius	1970	1981	F	Yes	Davison Julius
Boy Davison	1991	1997	M	No	Enifa Zimora
Agnes Davison	1983	1992	F	No	Enifa Zimora
Sabola Davison	1985	1990	M	No	Enifa Zimora
Mary Sozinyu	1974	2007	F	No	Cosmas Sozinyu
Baebina Alibeletu	1946	1994	F	Yes	Joe Jofilis
Katilitu Jofilis	1974	2007	M	Yes	Joe Jofilis
Diya Jofilis	1971	1999	F	No	Joe Jofilis
Medson Nsamba	1968	2016	M	Yes	McDonald Jofilis
Yamikani Medson	2006	2017	M	Yes	McDonald Jofilis
Mabvuto McDonald	2008	2019	M	Yes	McDonald Jofilis
Margret Mvize	1948	1999	F	No	Nsamba Jofilis
Miriam Dolizi	1944	1981	F	No	Agnes Dolizi
Nyamazao Dolizi	1944	1955	F	No	Richard Dolizi
Zefa Dolizi	1946	1990	F	No	Richard Dolizi
Limited Dolizi	1971	1994	M	No	Richard Dolizi
Nkhonde Dolizi	1964	1976	M	No	Agnes Dolizi
Finias Chalunda	1921	1983	F	No	Agnes Dolizi
Shawa Buno	-	1991	M	No	Fatima Ntchentche
Isaac Shawa	-	-	M	No	Fatima Ntchentche
David Shawa	-	-	M	No	Fatima Ntchentche
Kingston Khembo	1942	1998	M	Yes	Paiva Khembo
Biton Khembo	1947	1992	M	Yes	Paiva Khembo
Edward Chavi	1957	2009	M	Yes	Maria Thoko
Stocken John	2019	2022	M	No	John Bingolo
Maria Richard	2009	2022	F	No	Richard Konto
Nyamazao Mvize	-	-	F	No	Foshtina Meki
Mataka Mvize	-	-	F	No	Foshtina Meki
Mafuta Wati	-	-	F	No	Wati Kativu

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Boy Wati	-	-	M	No	Wati Kativu
Matines Kativu	-	-	F	No	Petulo Stafford
Richard Ndicho	1981	2001	M	No	Mary Sempulo
Steria Albento	1930	1978	F	Yes	Sankhulani Kambewa
Philip Kambewa	-	-	M	No	Sankhulani Kambewa
Luka Mwanje	1970	2012	M	No	Richard Laiton
Mamache Luka	1960	2014	F	No	Richard Laiton
Philip Bonjesi	1948	2018	M	Yes	Peter Feston
Lenford Bonjesi	1958	2002	M	Yes	Peter Feston
Alice Jason	1942	1999	F	Yes	Charles Khembo
Mathias James	1932	2005	M	Yes	Charles Khembo
Chanazi Wilson	1965	1995	F	Yes	Charles Khembo
Ntcholo White	1990	2005	M	Yes	White Katikio
Patrick Jason	1956	1997	M	No	Kennedy Phiri
Liales Patrick	1966	1993	F	No	Kennedy Phiri
Laison Patrick	1984	1989	M	No	Kennedy Phiri
Absalom Patrick	1990	1992	M	Yes	Kennedy Phiri
Mafuno Patrick	1993	1994	M	No	Kennedy Phiri
Rose Seveliano	1988	2020	F	No	Elina Charles
Ntchonjolo Jemu	1981	1985	M	No	Namiranzi Landson
Mataka Jemu	1982	1984	M	No	Namiranzi Landson
Jambo Jemu	1973	1980	M	No	Namiranzi Landson
Wisted Jemu	1979	1984	M	No	Chitsanzo Mvize
Wilson Jemu	1979	1985	M	No	Chitsanzo Mvize
Namousa Luwizi	-	-	F	No	Delifa Luwizi
Serena Khangala	-	-	F	No	Mvize Medison
Tombi Simpa	-	-	F	No	Grace Stampa
Jeke Stampa	-	-	M	No	Charles Stampa
Violet Mvize	-	-	F	No	Nasiyan Medson Mzive
Louis Majuwe	-	-	M	No	Belefa Mzive
Banando Kampira	-	2015	M	No	Flora Banando
Isaac Banando	-	1991	M	No	Paulo Kampira
Naomi Steven	-	-	F	No	Jenifer Steven
Christina Baela	1973	2021	F	Yes	Maria Failosi
Ediseti Baela	1987	2020	M	No	Zakeyo Baela
Nyazao Baela	1988	2010	F	Yes	Chriton Baela
Mules Baela	1934	1999	M	No	Tineti Baela

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Jackson Katandika	-	-	M	No	Dorothy Katandika
Semu Nyakombo	-	-	M	No	Dorothy Katandika
Lucy Katandika	-	-	F	No	Patrick Katandika
Konja Katandika	-	-	F	No	Peterson Katandika
Sangiza Katandika	-	-	M	No	Wilson Katandika
Teresa Katandika	-	-	F	No	Wilson Katandika
Tembo Katandika	-	-	M	No	Christina Katandika
Maliko Kativu	2020	2021	M	No	Kativa Wati
William Pensulo	1942	2022	M	Yes	Grace William
Nema Thadzi	1954	2000	F	Yes	Mercy William
Simiton Stoken	1934	2000	M	Yes	Kesita Simiton
Bewa Simiton	1990	2001	M	No	Levason Simiton
Liva Simiton	2022	2023	F	No	Madalitso gande
Limited Simiton	1945	2020	M	No	Mary Gande
Chond Baela	-	-	M	No	Felesiya Jere
Lackson Simiton	1987	2020	M	No	Noliya Simiton
Dalitso Simiton	1994	2020	F	No	Elena Simiton
Nelson Kampaundi	1934	-	M	No	Ernest Kampaundi
Mataya fambaune	2010	2013	F	No	Ernest Kampaundi
Rita Nelson	-	-	F	No	Felesi Kampaundi
Pinakumwa Nelson	-	-	M	No	Maria Kampaundi
Zwana Nelson	-	-	F	No	Yamikani Thoyala
Ruth Simiton	1997	2022	F	No	Elena Simiton
Sumpu Simiton	1999	2000	F	No	Simon Simiton
Fambaune Chiku	-	-	M	No	Eriza Kampaundi
Cremence Jofilis	1920	2000	M	No	Jerald Jofilis
Menala Fortinal	1930	2001	F	No	Jerald Jofilis
Watson Jofilis	1979	1999	M	No	Mary Pasten
Joseph Gulupira	1947	2017	M	Yes	Paul Gulupira
Macson Gulupira	1949	2002	M	Yes	George Gulupira
Judith Lenard	2019	2020	F	No	Judith Lenard
Adifa Siliva	1952	2006	F	Yes	Mercy Gulupira
Alex Gulupira	1979	2022	M	No	Deborah Gresham
Grace Gulupira	2016	2018	F	No	Eveles Gulupira
Yamikani Khembo	2006	2009	M	No	Getrud Khembo
Jesse Betcheleni	-	1994	F	Yes	Marita Tsakala
Eriza Betcheleni	-	-	F	No	Marita Tsakala

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Nafiela Tsakala	-	-	F	No	Gracica William
Fortinala Tsakala	-	-	M	Yes	Felix Tsakala
Elina Tsakala	-	-	F	Yes	Mercy Limpu
Lick Tsakala	-	-	M	Yes	Estelle Miliward
Ken Tsakala	-	-	M	Yes	Felix Tsakala
Alefa Filipo	-	1997	F	No	Martin Laison
Daniyo Gracis	2016	2017	M	No	Graciol Miliward
Chisomo Gracis	2018	2022	M	No	Esther Chembekezo
Olivia Nota	2018	2019	F	No	Maria Peterson
Tiyamike Nota	2020	2022	F	No	Anderson Nota
Semu Khembo	1978	1999	M	No	Serina Gabriel
Mabvuto Khembo	-	-	M	No	Never Khembo
Loveness Chikumba	1953	2021	M	No	Juliana Window
Gift Chikumba	1994	2004	M	No	Sevelia Paul
Chisomo Luka	2009	2022	F	No	Luka Kativu
Martha Stampa	1999	2022	F	No	Sipiliyano Stampa
Ayanja Chikoti	2001	2018	F	No	Sipiliyano Stampa
Marita Chikoti	2003	2014	F	No	Sipiliyano Stampa
Seve Masamba	-	-	F	Yes	Enifa Masamba
Masamba Rafael	-	-	M	No	Enifa Masamba
Eneless Kavalo	-	-	F	No	Enifa Masamba
Jeffry Mponya	-	2008	M	Yes	Steward Mponya
Lekson Masamba	-	-	M	No	Rafael Masamba
Eliza Masamba	-	-	F	No	Chrissie Masamba
Sekeleni Masamba	-	-	F	No	Kavalo Masamba
Nataniel Chimkango	2009	2011	M	No	George Chimkango
Samson Goti	-	2001	M	No	Felix Samson
Samson Bainet	1971	2007	M	Yes	Felix Samson
Dickson Goti	-	2005	M	Yes	Felix Samson
Tailesi Goti	-	1999	M	Yes	Felix Samson
Sinathunzi Goti	-	2021	M	Yes	Felix Samson
Albert Nkhodolo	-	2006	M	No	Samuel Nkhodolo
Estelle Sali	-	2012	F	No	Stafford Nkhodolo
Eneless Nkhodolo	2003	-	F	No	Stafford Nkhodolo
Viloet Nkhodolo	2005	-	F	No	Stafford Nkhodolo
Antonio Nkhodolo	1992	-	M	No	Stafford Nkhodolo
Estelle Nkhodolo	2004	-	F	No	Stafford Nkhodolo



DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Dalitso Jackson	2000	2001	M	No	Laston Jackson
Emmanuel Jackson	2004	2007	M	No	Laston Jackson
Mondiwa Willy	-	-	M	No	Willy Lapken
Angishita Willy	-	-	F	No	Willy Lapken
Elias Chikumba	-	1999	M	No	Bzowa Chikumba
Seveliya Chikumba	-	1980	F	No	Bzowa Chikumba
Elias Nzowa	1999	-	M	No	Bzowa Chikumba
Sofia Chikumba	-	-	F	No	Bosko Chikumba
Estelle Chikumba	-	-	F	No	Bosko Chikumba
George Chikumba	-	-	M	No	Bosko Chikumba
Manuel Thenesi	2013	2017	M	Yes	Jennifer Harrison
Felix Thumba	2013	2016	M	No	Mr Thumba
Patrick Week	1998	2004	M	Yes	Kennedy Week
Jelasi Joe	2007	2009	M	No	Joe Safanana
Thomas Jofilisi	-	2005	M	No	Patrick thomas
Monica Thomas	-	1997	F	No	Patrick thomas
Sofia Thomas	-	2013	F	No	Patrick thomas
Fred khakana	1954	2014	M	No	James Khakana
Jeke James	2004	-	M	No	James Khakana
Hazweck Thumba	-	1990	M	Yes	Alfred Thumba
Alfred Thumba	1954	1980	M	Yes	Alfred Thumba
Austin Thumba	-	1989	M	Yes	Alfred Thumba
Emmanuel Tsakala	1949	1982	M	No	Laston Jackson
Joseph Helemesi	1954	2011	M	No	Joseph Major
Etinelle Nyambilo	-	1970	F	Yes	Mercy Major
Fokosi Joseph	1977	1980	M	No	Mercy Major
Petulo Bona	-	-	M	No	Benja Petulo
Stenford Kavalo	1926	-	M	No	Sam Kavalo
Lazalo Jofilisi	1933	2016	M	Yes	Rafael Jofilisi
Maria Geva Kaswanda	1935	2009	F	Yes	Rafael Jofilisi
Kalota Jofilisi	1990	1992	F	No	Frank Jofilisi
Nyoka Jailos	1937	1989	M	No	Lazalo Jailosi
Esther Lazalo	1987	1990	F	No	Lazalo Jailosi
Stafford Tsakala	-	-	M	Yes	Kennedy Stafford
Nalesi Stafford	1978	--	F	Yes	Kennedy Stafford
Jerald Kennedy	1981	-	M	Yes	Tobias Kennedy
John Stafford	-	1998	M	Yes	Gift John



DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Limison Chibisa	1923	1976	M	No	Ayesi Skova
Jonas Jones	-	1985	M	No	Lingo Jones
Amos Jones	1931	1960	M	No	Lingo Jones
Anne Jones	1933	1999	F	No	Lingo Jones
Namagausi Jones	1955	1985	F	No	Lingo Jones
Harry Jones	1945	1972	M	No	Lingo Jones
Naphiri Jones	1982	2004	F	No	Lingo Jones
Jerald Chibisa	1971	2020	M	Yes	Osman Gerald
Tabita Chibisa	2007	2009	F	No	Leyah Chibisa
Mercy Jackson	1970	-	F	No	Efeless Chibwana
Rhoda Nkombe	1980	-	F	No	Jonas Likatchuwa
Frossy Khombe	1985	-	F	No	Osman Jackson
Charles Chibisa	1954	2000	M	Yes	MC-Sales Teachers
Frank Chibisa	1966	2004	M	No	Peter Teacher
Regina Kashon	-	-	F	Yes	Benford Kashon
Ndasanyika Kashon	-	-	F	Yes	Brian Kashon
Elad Mkasepe	1943	1985	M	Yes	Gasten Butao
Maliyesi Dankeni	1965	2012	F	No	Aafe Hamiton
Hannah Zwak	-	-	F	No	Chitsanzo Zwak
Mabvuto Kennedy	2000	2003	M	No	Kennedy Lingo
Anne Kennedy	2005	2009	F	No	Abena Lingo
Mantchichi Lomosi	1935	1955	M	No	Peter Lomosi
Mphunoilota Lomosi	1940	1970	F	No	Peter Lomosi
Kalasa Mandele	1980	2001	M	No	Doris Harley
Lowasi Walasi	1940	1982	M	No	Doris Harley
Holiyandi Mantchichi	1945	1957	M	No	Lomania Mponya
Mr Mandele	1943	1956	M	No	Lomania Mponya
Nasimango	-	-	F	No	Lingston Bowa
Sane Bowa	-	-	F	No	Dinge Harley
Naomi Bowa	-	-	F	No	Ruth Harley
Peterson Bowa	-	-	M	No	Marita Harley
Nashawa Bundala	-	-	F	No	Esnart Limited
Moda John	1972	-	M	No	Mercy John
Witness John	1974	-	F	No	Elufe Moda
Hilda John	1978	-	F	No	Steven Mushisha
Patrick John	1975	-	M	Yes	Christopher John
Esaya John	1982	-	M	Yes	Alice Yesaya

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Jackson Kavalo	-	-	M	No	Peter Kavalo
Neria Kavalo	-	-	F	No	Peter Kavalo
Marita Master	-	-	F	No	Violet Jofilisi
Window Jackson	-	1981	M	No	Kennedy Jackson
Fraiton Jackson	-	1964	M	No	Mercy Kennedy
Marita Kennedy	2004	2022	F	No	Emmanuel Kennedy
Emmanuel Jackson	-	1983	M	No	Chiutale Mvize
Paul Kennedy	2007	2018	M	No	Loveness Kennedy
Mafuta Mvize	1985	-	F	No	Dorica Vize
Agnes Semu	-	-	F	No	Sankhulani Semu
Patrick Semu	-	-	M	No	Isaac Semu
Sinosi Misokwe	1939	1988	M	No	Froiton Misokwe
Loveness Sinosi	-	2009	F	No	Froiton Misokwe
Liviston Vize	1952	2008	M	No	Feston Livingston
Jennifer Vize	1983	2003	M	No	Jennifer Feston
Nachisale Vize	1970	2011	M	No	Mercy Feston
Esmary Bingala	1969	2021	F	No	John Dave Bingala
Eliyasi Basikolo	-	-	F	No	Paul Basikolo
Bryton Basikolo	-	-	M	No	Marita Kondwani
Fred Manuel	-	-	M	No	Bruno Bonfes
Etinala Naseta	-	-	F	No	Bruno Bonfes
Lucia Manuel	-	-	M	No	Bruno Bonfes
Manuel Manuel	-	-	M	No	Estelle BonFesi
Osman Moda	1965	2004	M	Yes	Yasini Moda
Violet Mponya	1968	2004	F	No	Samuel Mponya
Patrick Mponya	1974	2006	M	No	Samuel Mponya
Evance Tofu	1984	1983	M	No	Samuel Mponya
Beatrice Jason	1915	1998	F	No	Charles Khembo
Jason Thumbi	1905	1988	M	No	Charles Khembo
Jamison Nzondo	1945	1994	M	No	Fatsani Nzondo

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Tembo Peter	-	2007	M	No	Lone Peter
Eles Gazulina	-	1999	F	No	Esther Gazulina
Steven Gazulina	-	1984	M	No	Lucy Genti

Kothyowa Malikeza	1995	2003	M	Yes	Aida Malikeza
Esnart Mabvuto	2000	2009	F	Yes	Edison Mabvuto
Splash Sani	1914	1992	F	Yes	Lucia Manuel
Christina Tchimika	1984	1998	F	Yes	Lucia Manuel
Bitoni Mvize	1991	1998	M	Yes	Precious Bitoni
Steria Ganyavu	-	2020	F	Yes	Precious Bitoni
Walterd Jailosi	1972	1984	M	No	Panganani Walterd
Malita Manyowa	1939	1987	F	Yes	Bertha Jailosi
Mary Jailosi	1984	2008	F	Yes	Enekes Yohane
Paul Jailosi	1987	2007	M	Yes	Noliya Jailosi
Elufe Jailosi	1977	1996	F	Yes	Catherine Jailosi
Elita Santu	1974	1997	F	Yes	Beatrice Petulo
Silzer Petulo	1983	1984	F	No	Mary Petulo
Petulo Santu	1927	2009	M	No	Gift Kupheka
Felesta Petulo	1938	2021	F	Yes	Alfred Santu
Alfred Laston	2010	2018	M	Yes	Alfred Santu
Kalima Alfred	1988	1990	M	Yes	Alfred Santu
Malitafina Melo	1918	1995	F	No	Alfred Santu
Janet Fote	1935	1981	F	Yes	Alfred Santu
Rafael Goliat	1968	1996	M	Yes	Alfred Santu
Tobias Santu	1952	2013	M	No	Santu Tobias
Thomas Khumbidzi	1960	2013	M	No	Joseph Davide
Yamikani Petulo	-	2015	M	No	Yamikani Vito
Christina Vito	1970	1990	F	No	Eneles Vito
Ntchayi Petulo	2020	2022	F	No	Likeness Tusela
Agnes Kapita	-	1985	F	No	Malita Fatiseni
Often Kaindi	1968	-	M	No	Malita Fatiseni
Benjamin Tinto	1927	1983	M	Yes	Betasoni Tinto
Chanazi Benjamin	1930	1990	F	Yes	Anne Tinto
Frackshon Tinto	1960	1995	M	Yes	Patrick Tinto
Francis Tinto	1967	2006	M	Yes	Evance Tinto
Efines Tinto	1970	1985	F	No	Julita Tinto
Simon Tinto	1940	1995	M	Yes	Mcdonald Tinto
Edward Tinto	1962	2008	M	No	Arnold Kavalo

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Tatinu Gubudu	-	-	F	No	Lenard Pilesela
Loza Moses	-	-	F	No	Lenard Pilesela

Bernard Tiyalimile	1952	2021	M	Yes	Lingston Bernard
Samson Bernard	1982	2016	M	Yes	Maliko Bernard
Elita Petulo	-	-	F	No	Alfred Santu
Anne Gift	-	-	F	No	Marita Petulo
Etina Tinto	1992	1993	F	No	Catherine Tinto
Chikweyo Tinto	1994	1995	M	No	Simon Tinto
Wilford Fole	2022	2023	M	No	Lucy Fole
Branget January	1956	2022	M	No	Macfold January
Weta Khundile	-	1974	M	Yes	Maria Tinto
Angelina Tinto	-	-	F	Yes	Maria Tinto
Mphatso Izeki	-	-	F	No	Esnart Tinto
Kacholo Weta	1920	1993	M	No	Esnart Tinto
Fabiyano Wizalamu	1961	1991	M	Yes	Kaison Khamba
Solomon Sanki	-	-	M	No	Kaison Khamba
Faless Patrick	1995	1996	F	No	Christina Patrick
Alinafe Thala	2001	2005	F	No	Yosefe Thala
Chifundo Thala	2005	2005	F	No	Bonzo Thala
Zwakina Manyowa	-	-	F	No	Christopher Manesa
Mabvuto Grant	1974	2013	M	No	Feston Grant
Serena Grant	2008	2012	F	No	Tembo Grant
Bazuka Mathias	1950	1989	M	No	William Bazuka
Titha William	2017	2019	F	No	Lucy Leston
Nyamithi Sankhulani	1995	2001	F	No	Sankhulani Ntinth
Bonjesi Ntinth	1953	2023	M	No	Ben Sankhulani
Veronica Kazilina	-	-	F	No	Madalitso Gazilina
Fraser Kazilina	-	2008	M	No	Gire Gazilina
Comed Kazilina	-	-	M	No	Nales Mose
Nerio Kazilina	-	1960	M	No	Cicilia Gazilina
Boy Kazilina	-	-	M	No	Louis Frazer
Mose Kautale	-	1960	M	No	Veronica Kautale
Roza Janasi	-	2014	F	No	Sabe Kautale
Tiyese Kautale	1999	2020	M	No	Sabe Kautale
Steward Njinga	1970	2011	M	Yes	Chrissie Njinga
Diminga Petulo	2010	2013	F	No	Elita Petulo
Mercy Comed	1988	2008	F	No	Chifundo Comed

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Prize Nthole	-	1960	M	No	Liyanes Nthole

Christina Nthole	-	1970	F	No	Liyanes Nthole
Chathe Nthole	-	-	F	No	Peter S. Tchoza
Tunika Nthole	-	-	F	No	Peter S. Tchoza
Beatrice Nthole	-	-	F	No	Saopa Tchoza
Ngalu Nthole	-	1980	M	No	Paul Tchoza
Peter Tchoza	1928	2003	M	No	Simiton Tchoza
Judith Motokala	2007	2018	F	No	Stephano Luka
Chiyembekezo Ntondo	1978	2008	F	No	Joe Motokala
Esnart Ntondo	1964	1994	F	No	Joseni Chipiliro
Naphiri Ntondo	2008	2011	F	No	Mary Motokala
Mr Motokala	-	-	M	No	Mary Motokala
Mary Stafford	1964	2019	F	Yes	Evison Gauti
Marita Pheka	1990	1993	F	No	Beatrice Petulo
Sekani Duncan	2014	2018	M	No	Beatrice Petulo
Tembo Thom	1999	2006	M	No	Rita Kakholoma
Luka Gulani	1996	1997	M	No	Doris Gulani
Esther Gulani	2003	2014	F	No	Doris Gulani
Nerio Mphandauzi	1964	2010	M	No	Joseph Nerio
Charles Mphandauzi	1971	2022	M	No	Nerio Charles
Francisca Stafford	1914	1998	F	No	Joseph Nerio
Janet Stafford	1942	1997	F	No	Steven Nerio
Stafford Mphandauzi	1914	1998	M	No	Maganizo Mphandauzi
Fenias Thom	-	1008	M	No	Lines Fenias
Luwizi Shumbu	1927	2002	M	Yes	Anastasia Shumbu
Falesi Luwizi	1942	1984	F	No	Mada Shumbu
Grades Mambo	1956	1980	F	No	Nduzani Shumbu
Patrick Shumbu	1953	1992	M	Yes	Ireen Shumbu
Reji Shumbu	1940	1980	M	Yes	Edith Shumbu
Anne Shumbu	1950	1999	F	Yes	Roils Shumbu
Galason Shumbu	1963	2000	M	Yes	Mary Shumbu
April Chimphepo	-	-	F	No	Mary Motokala
Mboyi Dazimata	1999	2009	F	No	Bule Dazimata
Eliya Makuwalo	1985	2007	M	No	Eliya Makuwalo jnr
Linda Eliya	2003	2017	F	No	Selena Eliya
Konja Eliya	-	-	F	No	Selena Eliya
Memory Eliya	2003	-	F	No	Selena Eliya

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

**DECEASED** **BORN** **DIED** **F/M** **MARKED** **NEXT OF KIN**

Chrissie Comed	1997	1998	F	No	Paul Comed
Thapuleta Chidokowe	-	1983	M	No	Margaret Ulili
Steria Bauleni	1940	2003	F	No	Wine Simamwaka
Jerason Joseni	1922	1992	M	Yes	Noah Gatsi
Esnart Jekeseni	1938	1998	F	Yes	Noah Gatsi
Enosi Ntondo	1953	1993	M	No	Luka Ntondo
Mayiteni Ntondo	1972	2002	M	Yes	Noah Gatsi
Feria Ntondo	1969	1989	F	No	Paul Gatsi
Luo Ntondo	1970	1983	M	No	Paul Gatsi
Esther Gatsi	1948	1988	F	No	Norifa Genford
Maria Gatsi	1979	1982	F	No	Avesi Jerason
Maria Ntondo	1971	2001	F	No	Avesi Jerason
Pharaoh Josofati	-	-	M	No	Tineti Stenala
Farunesi Stenala	-	1980	F	No	Kefasi Stenala
Nyade Stenala	-	-	F	No	Tineti Stenala
Kwende Stenala	1966	2001	M	No	Kefasi Stenala
Mathias Bonjesi	-	-	M	No	Agnes Zuze
Mr Zuze	-	-	M	No	Agnes Zuze
Henlaz Chasala	1971	2004	M	No	Prisca Chasala
Dorica Chasala	1941	1974	F	No	Prisca Chasala
Aaron Chasala	1921	1997	M	No	Everson Chasala
Isaac Jose	2013	2020	M	No	Mercy santu
Madalitso Santu	1996	1996	M	No	Ruth Santu
Madalo Santu	1996	1996	F	No	Mercy Santu
Nkhonde Dastone	1982	1991	M	No	Daston Chasala
Simiton Dastone	2001	2004	M	No	Patuma Jekete
Zione Batumeyo	1984	1998	F	No	Nyada Chasala
Nabanda Batumeyo	1996	2020	F	No	Stonken Dastone
Gonde Chasala	1976	1999	M	No	Nale Chasala
Boy Chasala	1972	1977	M	No	Nale Chasala
Falumesi Gazilina	1978	1999	F	No	Blessings Gazilina
Frasor Gazilina	1950	2011	M	No	Estger Gazilina
Grades Lazalo	1951	1989	F	No	Sozinyu Masundu
Tikhalabe Chasala	1975	1977	F	No	Elufe Nolio
Ben Thabuleta	1948	2020	M	Yes	Panganani Thabuleta
Dorothy Benati	1945	2013	F	Yes	Alinafe Thabuleta
Cicilia Manyozo	-	2008	F	No	Eveles Mpoto

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Alefa Khefasi	1992	1994	F	No	Mode Jankes
Grades Yoweli	2007	2015	F	No	Yoweli Stafford
Mabvuto Grant	1984	2012	M	Yes	Yoweli Stafford
Lex Phaundi	1991	2020	M	No	Grades Stafford
Magi Symon	1990	2001	F	Yes	Modester William
Thomas Symon	1941	2005	M	Yes	Anne Symon
Grant Jose	1904	2010	M	Yes	Jose Grant
Estelle Tchoza	1930	2011	F	Yes	Jose Grant
Luciano Grant	1946	1967	M	No	Jose Grant
Thomas Khumbizi	1941	1968	M	No	Yunis Khumbizi
Mboyi Khumbizi	2002	2015	F	No	Yunis Khumbizi
Patrick Komede	1998	2020	M	Yes	Aluva Katumba
Stella Masteki	1988	1998	F	Yes	Masteki Chaweni
Eveles Masteki	1998	-	F	No	Felix Petulo
Chaweni Masteki	2003	2007	M	No	Jennifer Masteki
Mataya Masteki	2008	2010	F	No	Master Chaweni
Victor Chitseko	1935	2000	M	Yes	Kondwani Chaweni
Laison Mpoto	-	-	M	Yes	Seniya Kapiten
Nyanguwo Paul	-	-	M	No	Besiya Paul
Daison Mpoto	-	-	M	No	Paul Mpoto
Nyamithi Peter	-	-	F	Yes	Laison Mpoto
Nyade Peter	-	-	F	No	Laiford Mpoto
Khomba Peter	-	-	F	No	Daison Paul
Grace Sinamunda	1965	2006	F	No	Andrew Basikolo
Steria Jimu	1922	-	F	No	Eveles Mpoto
Laison Jimu	-	-	M	No	Eveles Mpoto
Chagachiwo Brawayo	-	-	F	No	Catherine Jailosi
Chiteya Neriyo	-	-	F	Yes	Maria Neriyo
Kalima Melesani	-	-	M	No	Melesan Chakholoma
Felida January	-	2004	F	Yes	Kennedy January
Petulo Vuntade	-	2005	M	Yes	Julita Khembo
Nyauta Petulo	-	2008	M	Yes	Mercy Petulo
Mackson Mphakuda	-	2004	M	Yes	Dina Mponya
Nariela Mphakuda	-	-	F	No	Serena Melesan
Watson Window	-	2001	M	No	Dina Mponya
Mphakuda Meki	-	-	M	Yes	Mesani Thom
Tina Vuntade	1994	2001	F	Yes	Mabvuto Malikeza





DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Genti Gauti John	1998	-	M	Yes	Gradison
Magret John	1984	-	F	No	Chisomo Malonda
Gift John	1999	-	M	No	Esaya John
Naomi John	1989	-	F	No	Robert Esaya
Mary Esaya	1970	1989	F	Yes	Gift Esaya
Wiston Esaya	1969	2000	M	Yes	Alice Esaya
Lifana Esaya	1981	2013	M	No	Grades Esaya
Wirad Failosi	-	2005	M	No	Masautso Esaya
Esaya Failosi	1981	2004	M	No	Hadison Failosi
Esther Maliko	2000	2022	F	No	Esnart Failosi
Falos Failosi	2005	2022	M	No	Anne Tchalosi
Yakobo Matchaya	2001	2023	M	No	Esther Misanjo
Fombe Failosi	1995	-	M	No	Anne Matchaya
Dekhalani Failosi	1948	-	M	No	Alinafe Maluwa
John Failosi	1934	-	M	No	Violet Failosi
Grades Moyenda	1934	-	F	No	Mustapha Moyenda
Isaac Moyenda	1934	2001	M	Yes	Dorica Chigete
Chigete Chifunilo	2001	2006	M	No	Dorica Chigete
Layson Godfrey	-	1992	M	No	Dorica Manani
Talandira Chigete	2001	2003	F	No	Moffat Khoseni
Alinafe Chigete	2001	2008	F	No	Aubrey Manani
Lidess Chigete	2004	2006	F	No	Janet Kamphesi
Wiliyesi Chigete	1999	2001	F	No	Mackson Manani
Thomas Kumbilima	1956	2022	M	No	Joe Kumbilima
Kenson Suliyali	1948	2001	M	Yes	Wires Suliyali
Mulopa Angaipa	1932	1984	F	Yes	Hannah Suliyali
Boy Jonas	1975	1990	M	Yes	Chifuniro Jonas
Fombe Alfred	1922	1993	M	No	Oliva Limbikani
Ndazona Yobe	1993	1983	F	Yes	Mwaiwawo Chifuniro
Chifanizo Mpheza	1900	1912	M	Yes	Malita Chifuniro
Kalota Chisato	1962	1984	F	Yes	Regina James
Ellen Chipendo	1961	2003	F	Yes	Alinafe Chifuniro
Modesta Mchedzera	1964	1981	F	No	Nasi Mchezera
Joflesi Sitola	1990	1999	M	No	Esnart Sitola
Juta Sitola	1992	2006	M	No	Frackshon Mchedzera
Chidoma Jeremani	1923	2005	M	Yes	Manuwo Chifuniro
Benjamin Sande	1934	2001	M	Yes	James Sande

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Munthepheya Cosmas	2003	2005	M	No	Ndazona Kavalo
Patrick Kavalo	1968	2000	M	No	Ndazona Kavalo
Peter Simbi	1998	2002	M	No	Ndazona Kavalo
Willard Willard	2000	2005	M	No	Tchaina Lapken
Kalilito Million	-	-	M	No	Funsani Million
Nesi Funsani	-	-	F	No	Funsani Million
Janet Semba	-	-	F	No	Mary Wiseman
Melesi Masalino	1999	2002	F	No	Alime Masalino
Samuel Stampa	1919	1996	M	Yes	April Chikoti
Yana Stampa	1945	1984	F	Yes	April Chikoti
Ulemu Stampa	1994	1995	M	Yes	April Chikoti
Yosefe Feston	1996	1996	M	No	Jennifer Falamenga
Paul Feston	1996	1996	M	No	Jennifer Falamenga
Mika Khangala	9185	2002	M	No	Malita Basikolo
Lufina Vize	-	2001	F	No	Anne Khakhi
Esther Simon	1940	1990	F	No	Anne Khakhi
Malita Simon	1935	1995	F	No	Jennifer Khakhi
Biliati Alfred	1987	1989	M	Yes	Alfred Biliati
Azelia Antonio	-	-	F	Yes	Maria Antonio
Ligneteti Fato	1930	2006	F	Yes	Andisen Banda
Maxford Andisen	1964	2015	M	Yes	Andisen Banda
Teresa Masamba	1959	1990	F	No	Flora Wilson
Grace Andisen	1980	1980	F	No	Flora Wilson
Sofia Ofesi	1962	2000	F	No	Jophilis Thomas
Chinsinsi Jackson	2010	2015	F	No	Anastasia Makhaza
Luka Million	1977	2021	M	No	Anastasia Makhaza
Dina Sozalande	1920	1963	F	No	Melina Yosefe
Mbuno Makondo	1840	1922	M	No	Langton Mbuno
Nalesi Bayela	1988	1989	F	No	Joyce Andisen
Loza Chikuna	1848	1930	F	No	Langton Mbuno
Boy Anderson	1990	1991	M	No	Leonard Anderson
Zachariah Anderson	1996	1999	M	No	Leonard Anderson
Estelle Bayela	1849	1978	F	No	Leonard Anderson
Christopher Tito	1974	1989	M	No	Dorica Wilson
Fagilesi Hanock	1969	1985	F	No	Dorica Wilson
Kelita Hanock	1973	1999	F	No	Dorica Wilson
Namasina Hanock	-	-	F	No	Charles Aaron

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Denja Thabuleya	1964	2010	M	No	Robert Thabuleya
David Denja	1990	2020	M	No	Noel Thabuleta
King Denja	2000	2008	M	No	Mwandida Thabuleta
Vuntade Mtima	1985	-	M	No	Paul Vuntade
Jenet Jekeseni	1975	-	F	No	Richard Vuntade
Tchaften Vuntade	1987	2020	M	No	Kennedt Vuntade
Shunu Vuntade	2008	2010	M	No	Mercy Bruwawo
Tchitchi Vuntade	-	-	M	No	Nales Chagaka
Nerio Tchoza	2008	2004	M	No	Malita Basikolo
Chisomo Bereu	2017	2021	M	No	Chrissie yona
Sole Watson	-	-	M	Yes	Watson Sole
Lucia Sole	1934	1964	F	Yes	Aida Maikolo
John Sole	1931	2000	M	Yes	Watson Sole
Fatima Sole	1956	1998	F	Yes	Evance Tito
Bine Balosi	1992	2022	F	No	Esnart Moffati
Moffat Baskolo	1952	1998	M	No	Robert Moffati
Nyamithi Moffat	2003	2004	F	No	Matines Moffati
Khusa Welford	2003	2011	M	Yes	Sige Watson
Seed Mbaiwangwe	1940	1987	M	No	Gatinala Aaron
Mary Gatinala	2020	2021	F	No	Laston Gatinala
Maneya Sungwe	1950	1981	F	No	Limited Thom
Matchaya Thala	2011	2014	M	No	Gift Nota
Jofina Seed	1952	2001	F	No	Swinge Said
Tipa Lumenda	1935	2002	M	No	Tipa Mendasan
Mofolo Tipa	1942	1998	M	No	Alfred Santu
Steven Kumpheka	1961	2021	M	No	Dalitso Kumpheka
Damaless Tipa	1942	1996	F	No	Esime Stafford
Nasimango Tipa	1992	2001	F	Yes	Alfred Santu
Mrs Chikula	-	-	F	Yes	Benford Chikula
Joyce Bishop	1983	2000	F	No	Catherine Bishop
Nthengwa Zuze	-	1990	M	No	Agnes Zuze
Esaya Dausi	2015	2015	M	No	Jennifer Batumeyo
Robert Dausi	2019	2019	M	No	Philip Dausi
Jogo Tchale	-	-	M	No	Hayesi Bingala
Tchahwe Jonkho	-	-	F	No	Marita Jonkho
Grades Masunthu	1965	2008	F	No	Mariko Masunthu
Nancy Kandiyelo	1964	2007	F	No	Luka Maxwell

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Mose Jasi	1984	1990	M	Yes	Thomas Jasi
Lusiya Jasi	1996	2001	F	Yes	Thomas Jasi
Limbani Jasi	2006	2009	M	Yes	Henry Jasi
Benford London	1952	2006	M	No	Henry Jasi
Wiliyesi Failosi	1939	1989	F	No	Levison Kumbilima
Philip Nelson	-	-	M	Yes	Elizabeth Jim
Alice Nelson	-	-	F	Yes	Elizabeth Jim
Mode Stola	-	-	F	No	Nasi Nchezera
Jofilisi stola	-	-	M	No	Esnart Stola
Juta Stola	-	-	M	No	Frackshon Mchedzera
Fuleya Damison	-	2013	M	No	Kaines Laban
Noliya Chibisa	1965	2006	F	No	Isaac Magalasi
Chikhochadeya Magalasi	1990	1993	M	No	Godfrey Magalasi
Agomaokha Molande	-	1960	F	No	Zovuta Harley
Chiyembekezo James	2012	2014	M	No	James Bamusi
Esnart Akumanda	-	1970	F	No	Ellena Molande
Mr Kalasa	1940	1995	M	No	Isaac Harley
Nadimba Shoti	-	1992	F	No	Mary Sakala
Diva Shoti	-	2003	M	Yes	Moreen Divason
Etina Sakala	-	2003	F	Yes	Gauti Sakala
John Yesaya	1926	2016	M	Yes	Mwaiwawo John
Mpheza Mantchichi	1914	1970	M	No	Foster Stope
Patricia Mweseyani	1953	2015	F	Yes	Mercy Steven
Ronia Steven	1965	2010	F	Yes	Mercy Steven
Alex Steven	1980	1995	M	Yes	Beatrice Osman
Garnet Steven	1990	2012	M	No	Beatrice Osman
Naomi Eleson	1942	2015	F	Yes	Lucy Bwaluzi
Eleson Mweseyani	1934	1997	M	Yes	Lucy Bwaluzi
Nakhoni Eleson	1983	2010	F	Yes	Blessings Bwaluzi
Yunes Eleson	1968	1997	F	Yes	Blessings Bwaluzi
Chisomo Mweseyani	2000	2016	M	No	Donex Mweseyani
Ethel Eleson	2012	2022	F	No	Donex Mweseyani
Judith Mweseyani	1995	2018	F	No	Thomas Mweseyani
Zakunja Eleson	1976	1996	M	No	Thomas Mweseyani
Serena Phiri	1998	2017	F	No	Ndeule Mweseyani
Chifundo Phiri	2008	2020	M	No	Ndeule Mweseyani
Zunguzeni Banda	1973	1999	M	Yes	Precious Bwaluzi

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Meck Butawo	1932	2016	M	Yes	Stella Jemu
Gertrude Chiutale	2016	2020	F	Yes	Stella Jemu
Kamuzu Jemu	1958	1961	M	No	Stella Jemu
Chapinga Jemu	1963	1965	M	No	Manes Vize
Chasasa Butawo	1920	1973	F	No	Manes Vize
Mikilina Butawo	1924	1982	F	No	Manes Vize
Dick Matchaya	1920	2008	M	No	Luka Matchaya
Alice Matchaya	1976	1989	F	No	Luka Matchaya
Jaston Santu	1936	2002	M	No	Cecilia Maya
Neliyo Kautale	1945	2000	M	Yes	Joseph Kautale
Lomania Kautale	1967	1990	F	Yes	Joseph Kautale
Suzan Kautale	1985	1999	F	No	Joseph Kautale
Yohane Kautale	1987	1990	M	No	Luka Kautale
Nesi Micksen	1948	2008	F	No	Jeremiah Ofesi
David Ofesi	1949	2008	M	Yes	Jeremiah Ofesi
Wika David	2004	2009	M	No	Jeremiah Ofesi
Tombi Jemu	1961	1963	F	No	Manes Vize
Vize Chiutale	1915	1952	M	No	Foshiting Jemu
White Andisen	1926	2013	M	Yes	Andisen Banda
Elika Basalau	1975	2013	M	No	Chisomo Lenard
Chikumbutso Basalau	2022	2023	M	No	Chisomo Lenard
Maxwell Basalau	2018	2020	M	No	Chisomo Lenard
Violet Mponya	2008	2009	F	No	Harold Mponya
Francis Chikumba	-	-	M	No	Bosko Francis
Alefa Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Elena Langton
Merenia Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Elena Langton
Dorothy Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Elena Langton
Jemustala Mbuno	-	-	M	No	Eveless Mbuno
Namasina Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Eveless Mbuno
Tina Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Eveless Mbuno
Jofina Frackshon	1982	1983	F	No	Jackson Phiri
Mantete Semu	-	-	F	No	Jackson Phiri
Agnes Mbuno	-	-	F	No	Elena Langton
Vilinishu Alibeto	-	-	M	Yes	Antonio Alibeto
Malafina Alibeto	-	-	F	Yes	Antonio Alibeto
Fombe Alibeto	-	-	M	No	Antonio Alibeto
Maria Alibeto	-	-	F	No	Enoch Alibeto

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – PAIVA 2 DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Ntchola Mizimu	1978	2023	M	No	Agnes Ntchola
Alinafe Makison	1928	1983	F	No	Wiseman Tsakala
Sunganani Makison	1984	1985	F	No	Makison Tsakala
Yoswa Makison	1991	1992	M	No	Makison Tsakala
Witness Moda	1924	2019	F	No	Violet Katandika
Chitani Wiseman	1975	1977	F	No	Cosmas Wiseman
Loza Cosmas	1994	1994	F	No	Nduzani Cosmas
Blesmelo Thokozani	2005	2006	M	No	Thokozani Cosmas
Maria Thokozani	2007	2007	F	No	Thokozani Cosmas
Eliza Thokozani	2017	2020	F	No	Thokozani Cosmas
Wiseman Tsakala	1926	2012	M	Yes	Makison Tsakala
Rita Davison	1996	1998	F	No	Magret Davison
Enifa Gambuleni	1991	2000	F	No	Shadrack Suzinyu
Jofina Paiva	1918	1986	F	Yes	Elufe Moda
Magret Moda	1950	1998	F	Yes	Elufe Moda
Sabola Moda	1983	1983	M	No	Elufe Moda
Elizabeth Moda	1982	1984	F	No	Elufe Moda
Lufinali Enelesi	1964	2019	F	Yes	Wyson Anderson
Miriam Gwede	1933	2001	F	No	Howard Bruno
Shawa Manuel	1958	1988	M	No	Gani Shawa
Anderson Nota	1920	1998	M	Yes	Nota Anderson
Falumes Moda	1935	2004	F	Yes	Nota Anderson
Christopher Nota	1985	1989	M	No	Nota Anderson
Seleman Nota	1974	2015	M	Yes	Nota Anderson
Petro Mofolo	1948	2002	M	No	Lingston Mofolo
Charles Mofolo	1968	2015	M	No	Lingston Mofolo
Dev Mofolo	1973	2002	M	No	Lingston Mofolo
Mingilesi Mofolo	1949	2015	F	No	Patrick Mofolo
Lameck Mbuno	1971	2020	M	Yes	Howard Bruno
Charles Selemani	1992	1997	M	No	Yamikani Nota
Edward Chilonga	1948	1980	M	No	Martha Chilonga
Jofina Katchitchi	1916	1980	F	No	Sydney Chiutale
Joyce vize	1975	2008	F	No	Sydney Chiutale
Violet vize	1977	2010	F	No	Sydney Chiutale
Jemu vize	1923	1995	M	Yes	Victor Vize
Lloyd Vize	1957	1996	M	Yes	Victor Vize
Luka Vize	1970	2017	M	Yes	Victor Vize

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Mabvuto Thomas	1994	2000	M	No	Thomas Mauta
Livison Kadendele	1986	2004	M	No	Livison Kadendele
Dafter Kadendele	1965	1980	M	No	Livison Kadendele
Maness Nelson	1972	1996	F	Yes	Lufanes Nelson
Alex Nelson	1980	2000	M	No	Lufanes Nelson
Joseph Mweseyani	1995	2015	M	Yes	Catherine Mweseyani
Jacob Phiri	1970	1984	M	Yes	Catherine Mweseyani
Chrissie Nelson	1960	2005	F	Yes	Catherine Mweseyani
Liviness Nelson	1957	1997	F	Yes	Jimu Mweseyani
Davis Lomos	1954	1961	M	No	Elube Lomosi
Khayiwaza Lomos	1963	1971	M	No	Elube Lomosi
Lokoman Jasi	1989	1999	M	No	Elube Lomosi
Majora Stope	1919	1936	M	No	Steven Stope
Zamumtima Khalidingwe	1918	1938	M	No	Steven Stope
Khalidingwe Miliyasi	1938	1979	M	No	Harley Stope
Mia Mantchichi	1924	1965	M	No	Steven Stope
White Khalidingwe	1922	1978	M	No	Harley Stope
Late SNR GVH Mpheza`s Siblings					
Patrick Yesaya	1970	2000	M	Yes	Estelle Patrick Yesaya
Witness Yesaya	1981	2000	F	No	Estelle Patrick Yesaya
Hilda Yesaya	1983	1984	F	No	Memory Patrick
Johnson Yesaya	1982	1983	M	Yes	Alice Johnson
Gauti Johnson	2000	2020	M	Yes	Alice Johnson
Yesaya Mpheza	2001	2010	M	No	Christopher Yesaya
Naomi Christopher	1980	1982	F	No	Christopher Yesaya
Maria Christopher	1993	1997	F	No	Christopher Yesaya
Ethel Yesaya	1998	2007	F	No	Steven Mushisha
Emeles Yesaya	2000	2003	F	No	Steven Mushisha
Alice Yesaya	1993	1994	F	No	Mary Yesaya
Chitayeni Yesaya	1994	1994	F	No	Mary Yesaya
Nazunga Yesya	1946	2005	F	No	Alfred Thumba
Kabango Yesaya	1946	1998	M	No	John Yesaya
Wiston Mpheza	1932	1981	M	Yes	John Yesaya
Melesi Mpheza	1951	1993	F	Yes	Gift Mpheza
Migelesi Mvize	-	-	F	No	Kennedy Jackson



DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Mary Eliya	-	-	F	No	Eliya Makuwalo
Ndazi Eliya	2022	2022	F	No	Eliya Makuwalo
Agnes Janasi	-	2010	F	No	Zamadula Neriyo
Mary Zamadula	1972	1974	F	No	Esnart Zamadula
Mboyi Zamadula	1981	1983	F	No	Esnart Zamadula
Wisford Thom	-	2009	M	No	James Elephant
Beatrice Elephant	-	2002	F	No	James Elephant
Seveliya Thom	1979	2019	F	No	Kingsley Wizalamu
Alice Tchakhetema	-	1992	F	No	Kingsley Wizalamu
Fatima Wizalamu	1990	1992	F	No	Sofia Wizalamu
Stefano Maseya	1982	2023	M	No	Sofia Wizalamu
Kondwani Stafford	2020	2022	M	No	Khondowe Supiya
Thenesi Supiya	1948	1998	M	Yes	Magret Supiya
Holand Thom	1978	2001	M	No	Rabison Thom
Yohane Thom	1921	1986	M	No	Rabison Thom
Ntchai Elephant	1939	2000	M	No	Rabison Thom
Elufe Nerio	1983	1990	F	No	Stephano Zamaduwa
Jasi Harrison	1975	2012	M	No	Maria Andrea
Thom Chakholoma	1920	1973	M	No	Butawo Grant
Lufina Jonathan	1929	1985	F	No	Louis Sitanya
Manuel Liva	-	-	M	No	Louis Sitanya
Lloyd Khamba	1975	1989	M	No	Kingsley Wizalamu
Kacholo Nguleti	1930	1950	M	Yes	Betiseni Tnto
Maria Mofolo	1999	2007	F	Yes	Akimu Timoti
James Supiya	1978	2001	M	Yes	Magret Supiya
Mary Ntchimika	1995	2000	F	No	Stephano Ntchimika
George Nyamitambo	1990	2000	M	No	William George
Esnart George	1990	2001	F	No	William George
Lyton William	2012	2019	M	No	William George
Mary Frano	1976	2004	F	No	Evance Tito
Deria Pulusela	1967	2001	F	Yes	Mateyu Nerio
Dorica Moses	2003	2007	F	No	Petulo Mose
Jankes Vuntade	1948	1994	M	No	Keyason Jankes
Lyfod Jankes	1976	2011	M	No	Keyason Jankes
Khefasi Jankes	1976	2013	M	No	Keyason Jankes
Jankes Khefasi	1995	1999	M	No	Mode Jankes
Aluva Khefasi	1998	2002	F	No	Mode Jankes



DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – MPHEZA DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Fredson Kumwembe	-	1955	M	No	Wilford Kumwembe
Eveles Failosi	-	1983	F	Yes	Wilford Kumwembe
Chimpikizo Failosi	-	1978	M	Yes	Exon Kumwembe
Malitinyu Levison	1986	1988	M	No	Levison Kumbirima
Harrison Kumbirima	1930	1987	M	Yes	Levison Kumbirima
Abina Carlos	-	-	F	No	Kelita Crlos
Edes Carlos	-	-	F	No	Marita Carlos
Praston Moyenda	1959	-	M	Yes	Noel Moyenda
Vanessa Malamulo	2012	2012	F	No	Malamulo Moyenda
Evance Yesaya	1971	2002	M	No	Dev Yesaya
Felekesi Yesaya	1969	2000	M	Yes	Blessings Yesaya
Mercy Yesaya	1973	1999	F	Yes	John Yesaya
Nduzani Yesaya	1983	2009	F	No	Mwaiwawo John
Kabango Yesaya	1940	1998	M	No	John Yesaya
Nazunga Yesaya	1945	1983	F	Yes	Janet Ntambalika
Piston Chimaso	1909	2005	M	No	Mwaiwawo John
Alise Mpoza	1939	1989	F	Yes	Paul Yesaya
Lifana Yesaya	1980	1999	M	No	Christopher Yesaya
Kelita Thumba	1975	2001	F	Yes	Alfred Thumba
Piyasi Yesaya	1950	1961	M	No	Emily Gamulani
Grades Kudzala	1932	2019	F	No	Master Moyenda
Isaac Moyenda	1976	1996	M	No	Mustapha Moyenda
Lignet Gauti	1920	1980	F	No	Victoria Kudzala
Lines Galimoto	1930	1980	F	Yes	Elufe Mukota
Makhonde Galimoto	1930	1990	M	Yes	Ruth wilson
Yosefe Richard	2002	2003	M	No	Yamikani Kamdendre
Noria Natchika	1982	2016	F	Yes	Ernest Tchuka
Divason Felemu	1950	1965	M	No	Mackenzie William
Kaphanyotafe Felemu	1943	1975	M	No	Mackenzie William
Chofuna Mbalame	1975	1988	F	No	Mackenzie William
Evance Ntofu	1980	2008	M	No	Faines Stephano
Violet Mponya	1969	2009	F	Yes	Faines Stephano
Patrick Mponya	1970	2003	M	Yes	Faines Stephano
Isaac Jasi	1949	-	M	Yes	Golden Jasi
Bonfes Jasi	1960	1976	M	Yes	Golden Jasi
Eneless Jasi	1970	1984	F	Yes	Golden Jasi
Elina Jasi	1974	1985	F	Yes	Thomas Jasi

DIMBAUFE VILLAGE NAME – SANTU DISTRICT – CHIKWAWA

DECEASED	BORN	DIED	F/M	MARKED	NEXT OF KIN
Daison Mpotu	1946	1971	M	No	Eveles Mpotu
Jackson Mpotu	1921	1952	M	No	Eliza John
Steria John	1925	1962	F	No	Eliza John
Diminga Mpotu	1968	1978	F	No	Eveles Mpotu
Mary Wizalamu	1999	2002	F	No	Agnes Wizalamu
Alice Wizalamu	2001	2004	F	No	Phillipo Wizalamu
Milias Binzi	1927	2003	M	No	Lucia Milias
Alice Kampira	1946	2007	F	No	Lucia Milias
Kanthewa Binzi	-	-	M	No	Catherine Milias
Luwo Fetson	1947	2007	M	No	Feston Binzi
PotiFala Thabuleta	1966	1969	M	No	Chikondi Thabuleta
Finias Tchale	2015	2017	M	Yes	Janet Kennedy
Malita Wyson	2010	2012	F	Yes	Wyson Kennedy
Stamele Chasala	1946	1979	F	No	Dominico Chasala
Ntchichi Chasala	1981	1987	F	No	Rhoda Chasala
Dorika Chasala	1970	2001	F	No	Elenita Joseph
Ntchimika Spanyolo	1941	2000	M	No	Stefano Ntchimika
Naventa Gazilina	1944	1999	F	No	Stefano Ntchimika
Melita Ntchimika	1961	1992	F	No	Tembo Stefano
Nthengwa Ntchimika	1992	1995	M	No	Tembo Ntchimika