



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT

**SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME
(SVTP)**

**ABRIDGED ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE PROPOSED
CONSTRUCTION OF SAFETY STRUCTURES AT SIPHONS 3,5 and 6 ALONG THE MAIN
CANAL 1 and 2 UNDER SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME**

APRIL, 2026

1.0 Background Information

The Government of Malawi through the Department of irrigation in the Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development is implementing Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP) in Chikwawa and Nsanje.

The Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP) is a 14-year, phased initiative (2017–2031) established to deliver sustainable, climate-resilient, and inclusive agricultural transformation in the Lower Shire Valley. The program is structured around three mutually reinforcing pillars:

- (i) the provision of reliable, professionally managed, and financially sustainable irrigation services through the phased construction of the Shire Valley Irrigation Scheme;
- (ii) the strengthening of farmer organizations through integrated land-use planning, land tenure consolidation, and sustainable natural resources management; and
- (iii) the promotion of smallholder-owned commercial farm enterprises by facilitating the transition from subsistence farming to market-oriented agriculture and integration into commercial value chains.

The project is funded by World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID). In March, 2025, SVTP undertook a mid-term review (MTR) to, evaluate performance and offer recommendations to ensure the project's success by leveraging lessons learned.

Among the key recommendations that the MTR made bordered on SVTP engaging in construction of critical structures to ensure the irrigation canal becomes functional and safe for operators, namely:

- (i) Install emergency wasteways upstream of siphons to discharge excess water in the event of flow stoppage at the siphon, canal overtopping or trash rack plugging. Wasteways would offer human safety and economic protection; and
- (ii) Install control and regulatory structures to ensure upstream water level control.

To safeguard against loss of public life and economic loss, SVTP has embarked on integrating the MTR recommendations into the irrigation infrastructure and has commissioned design studies. In line with the conditions stipulated in the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) certificate for SVTP, site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) must be developed

for individual projects in the program and authorisation must be sought from MEPA before implementing such measures.

In December, 2025 SVTP undertook an environmental, social and health (ESH) scoping and screening exercise that informs the conduct of this abridged ESMP. The exercise recommended that:

- a)** An abridged ESMP should be developed for the proposed project and the main ESIA and ESMP for SVTP updated subsequently;
- b)** Land acquisition process should be finalised and land owners should be duly compensated before the commencement of construction activities;
- c)** Conduct sensitization to the people that use the seasonal rivers on the proposed project and implications; and
- d)** Integral to the development and operationalisation of the Operation Management and maintenance (OM&M) manual, SVTP should develop an emergency response plan (ERP) that would, among others, be used to alert the surrounding communities.

The total estimated construction cost for the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP) Main Canal structures is USD 15,245,186.44, comprising USD 8,253,573.26 for the three Priority Structures under Phase I and USD 6,991,613.18 for the remaining structures to be delivered in subsequent phases.

2.0 . Approach and Methodology

The general steps followed during the assessment were; (i) desktop studies; (ii) field survey aimed at identifying the environmental and social setting of the proposed site for spill ways and control structures. This activity was key in the identification of project related impacts and their enhancement and mitigation measures.

4.0. Description of the project site

There are three safety escape spillways under this project excluding the one at Mthumba (Siphon 5-1). The exact chainages are depicted below.

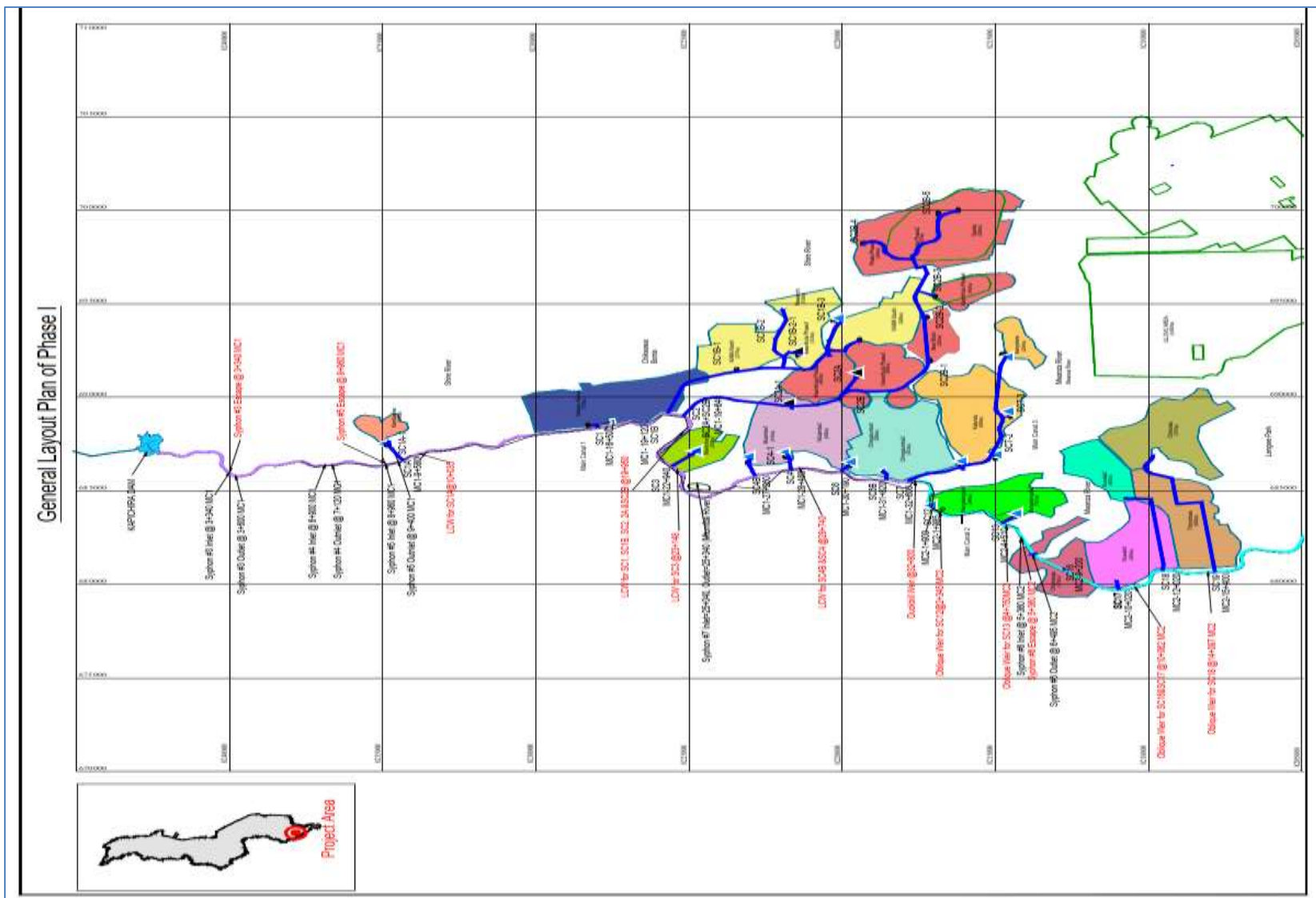
Table 1: Locations of Safety Escape Spillways in SVTP Phase 1

Canal Name	Chainage	Safety spillway designation
MC 1	3+ 340	Esc 3
MC 1	8 + 880	Esc 5
MC 2	5 + 360	Esc 6

In total, there will be seven long crested weirs operating as control structures at KM10+035, KM19+950, KM23+896, KM28+740, KM2+345, KM10+062, and KM14+097. Figure 1 below shows locations of safety emergency and control structures.

The determination of the optimal number and spatial distribution of side-channel spillways requires evaluation of several hydraulic, topographic, and economic factors. The key considerations include:

- **Availability of natural drainage courses:** The presence and proximity of natural drainage channels with sufficient hydraulic capacity are essential. These channels must be suitably located to receive spillway discharges without causing downstream flooding or erosion.
- **Cost implications to existing canal system and associated spillway structures:** This includes construction costs, land acquisition requirements, operational considerations, and long-term maintenance demands. The design should balance hydraulic safety with overall project economy.
- **Potential economic consequences of canal embankment failure:** The likelihood and severity of damage resulting from canal overtopping or structural failure must be assessed. This includes loss of irrigation supply, infrastructure damage, environmental impacts, and disruption of downstream communities. Higher-risk zones may justify additional spillway structures to ensure system reliability.



5. Option Analysis in the Design of Safety structures

5.1 Environmental, Social, Economical and Technical Considerations

Given biological and social sensitivity of the proposed areas where the safety structures will be constructed, due diligence in terms of option analysis had to be conducted. Siphon 3 is in Majete Wildlife Reserve whereas the other spillways will impact on customary land used as farmland or woodlot. Due consideration was also accorded to social aspects bordering on land tenure, loss of use of land and downstream risks associated with operation of spillways.

The screening exercise concluded that construction of spillways at siphones 5, 5-1 and 6 should be preceded by a RAP undertaking and settlement of all compensations related to loss and use of land. The SVTP Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be updated to include impacts arising from the construction of spillways.

Given the potential risks of flooding, drowning and loss of crops that may arise from operation of spillways, an emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented. In line with the agreements reached during the World Bank and AFDB mission of February-March 2026, the Operation Management and Maintenance (OM&M) Operator to be hired by SVTP shall develop and implement the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) that will clearly, among others, stipulate hotspots, targets and communication channels.

5.1.1 Escape Spillway for Siphon 3

For the escape Spillway of Siphon 3, three possible alignments have been selected as possible routes and some preliminary analyses and evaluations have been done. The three different alignment proposal of escape structure is shown in the Figure 2 below:

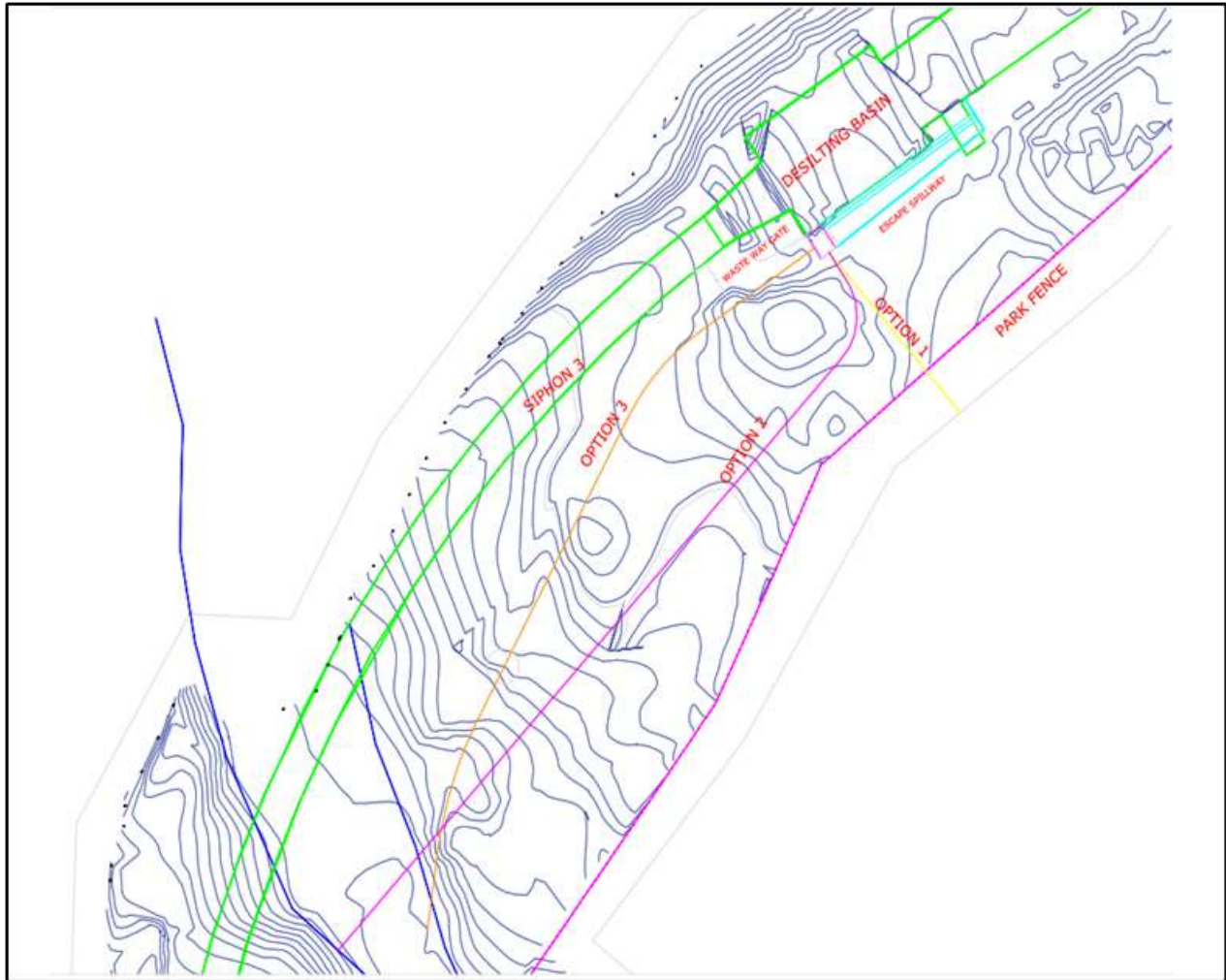


Figure 2: Map showing canal alignment options for spillway at Siphon 3

Alignment Option 1

This alignment was initially identified through preliminary engineering and reconnaissance studies as the most technically viable and looks cost-effective option for the escape structure, primarily due to its favourable topography, shorter conveyance length, and reduced requirements for hydraulic and structural works. However, the proposed alignment crosses Majete Park, and areas designated as protected under park management and environmental conservation regulations. As a result, the park administration declined to grant the necessary approvals for further investigation or consideration of this option. Although this alignment is considered to provide the minimum possible route length for the escape structure and could have offered significant technical and economic advantages, its interference within a protected area imposed environmental, legal and institutional constraints. Consequently, detailed field investigations, environmental assessments, hydraulic analyses, and detailed design studies for this alignment

could not be pursued, necessitating the evaluation of alternative alignments outside the park boundary.

Alignment Option 2

Option 2 was assessed as an alternative alignment. Detailed topographic surveys were undertaken, followed by preliminary desk-based analyses to evaluate its technical feasibility. Upon completion of the desk review, the proposed alignment was further verified through on-site setting-out to confirm its suitability under actual field conditions.

The field verification indicated that the required excavation back-slope on the left side of the spillway chute would extend into the park's fenced boundary. Additionally, the available corridor width is insufficient to provide an acceptable horizontal curve geometry. This constraint forces a sharp and acute bend along the chute, which could adversely increase flow turbulence and potentially compromise hydraulic performance and operational safety.

Due to these geometric and boundary limitations, Option 2 was deemed infeasible and was therefore rejected. Furthermore, the anticipated construction volume is comparable to that of Option 3, discussed in the subsequent section, offering no significant advantage in terms of volume of work optimization.

Alignment Option 3

In terms of technical and engineering viability, in this option the total length is comparable to Option 2, it offers significant advantages, including the ability to accommodate an adequate horizontal curve. The alignment of the chute will be in such a manner that it does not join the recipient Mwembezi river at right angle to avoid interference with natural flow in the river and reduce land degradation. The option further avoids interference with the existing siphon structure.

Environmentally, the option offers an assurance that the excavation limits of the chute's batter slopes will not encroach upon the park boundary and as such does not bring additional project footprint in the park.

Social sustainability and acceptability were deeply entrenched in the decisions leading to adoption of this option. Disruption of human settlements, loss of communal land nor resettlement are not envisaged at this point as the areas is wholly in the park.

In economic terms, the option offers longer alignment that inevitably entail higher cost. However, this is justified by the environmental considerations made in that it reduces the project footprint in Majete Wildlife Reserve which has already been heavily impacted by the construction of the canal and intake works.

Despite the adoption of the longer alignment, the planning schedule will not be affected and construction will be effective within proposed delivery timelines.

SVTP undertook a number of stakeholder consultations with MEPA, African Parks and the Department of National Parks and Wildlife on option analysis. This option was arrived at as the acceptable approach and legally feasible in terms of required approvals and compliance. This was cemented by the December 2025 AFDB and World Bank Mission that undertook a visit to the site.

After evaluating the two preceding alternatives, the third alignment, thus, was identified as the most environmentally, socially, and technically feasible and suitable route.

Consequently, detailed hydraulic computations and structural sizing activities have been advanced on this alignment.

5.1.2 Escape Spillway for Siphon 5

Two alternative locations were identified and evaluated for the proposed escape structure at Siphon 5:

- Alternative 1: Just before the Sand trap basin at chainage 8+880.
- Alternative 2: Located approximately 350 m upstream of the siphon 5 sand trap basin, near chainage 8+500.

During the preliminary desk study, Alternative 2 was evaluated as a potential escape spillway site. From a topographical perspective, this option appeared favorable due to the relatively shorter chute channel length required. However, several constraints render Alternative 2 less suitable when compared to the downstream stream option 1. These include interference of the proposed escape spillway with two existing drainage culverts, the presence of high fill material along the left canal embankment, challenge to realign the canal side road, the absence of geotechnical investigation information along the proposed chute alignment, and potential environmental concerns.

Accordingly, the draft design has been advanced for Alternative 1, which is considered more favourable. This option is supported by inferred competent foundation conditions based on exposed strata observed during previous excavations for the wastewater drainage structure associated with the sand trap basin. Furthermore, Alternative 1 allows for integration with the existing wasteway gate drainage infrastructure, which has already been constructed, thereby enhancing constructability and overall system integration. Figure 3 below shows option examined in reaching an alignment decision for spillway at siphon 5

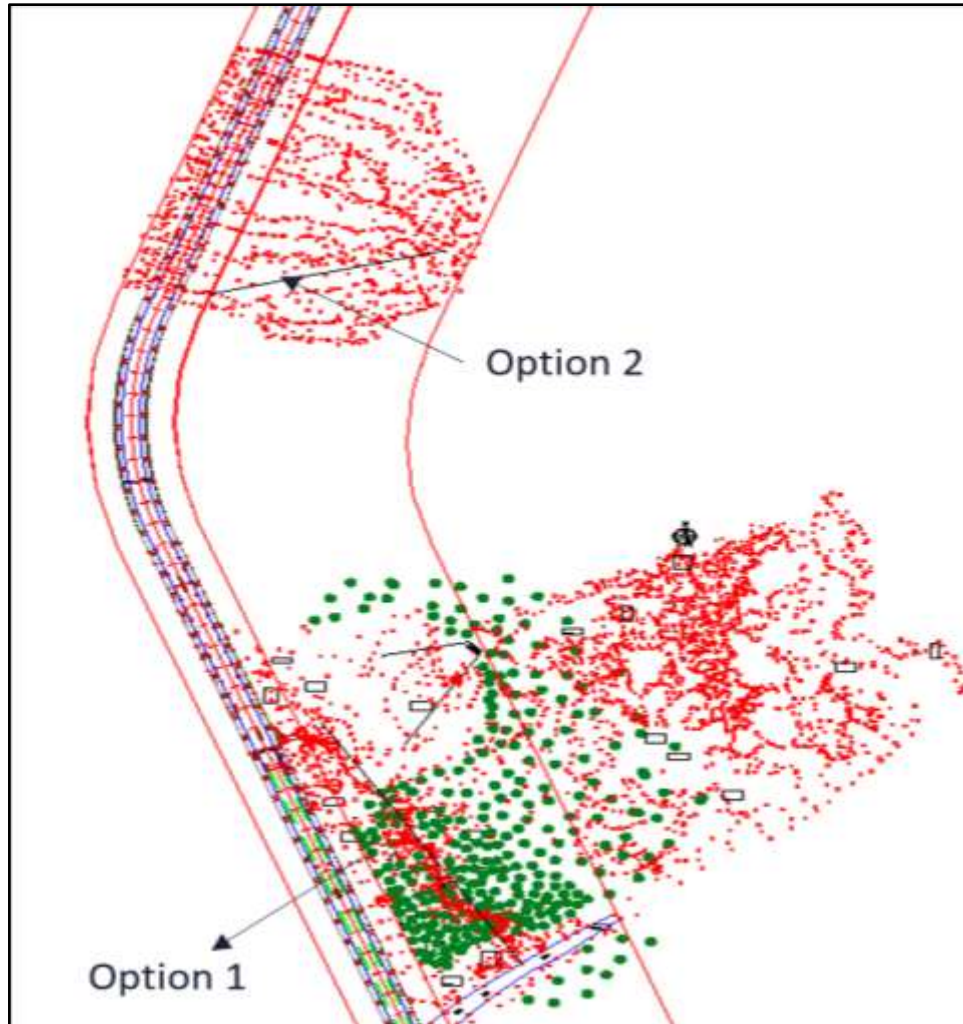


Figure 3: Option examined for spillway at siphon 5

5.1.3 Escape Structure for Siphon 6

Selection of Escape Alignment

Siphon 6 conveys the canal across the Mwanza River, which has a large contributing drainage area and a wide natural channel. The river has adequate capacity to receive emergency releases from the canal; therefore, the safety spillway provided at the siphon inlet discharges directly into the river channel. Due to site constraints and hydraulic conditions, no other practicable spillway locations or configurations were identified for detailed evaluation.

The safety spillway is in the downstream reach of the trapezoidal section of the MC2 canal, immediately upstream of the sand trap basin. The selected location is ideal to avoid adverse effects on the stability of the Siphon 6 inlet and associated structures, and to also minimize demolition or alteration of existing works. At the time of this study, the canal reaches at the spillway proposed location had not

been constructed therefore permitting incorporation of the safety structure without disruption to completed construction.

The arrangement and alignment of the safety spillway with respect to the canal and associated structures are shown on the accompanying Figure 4.

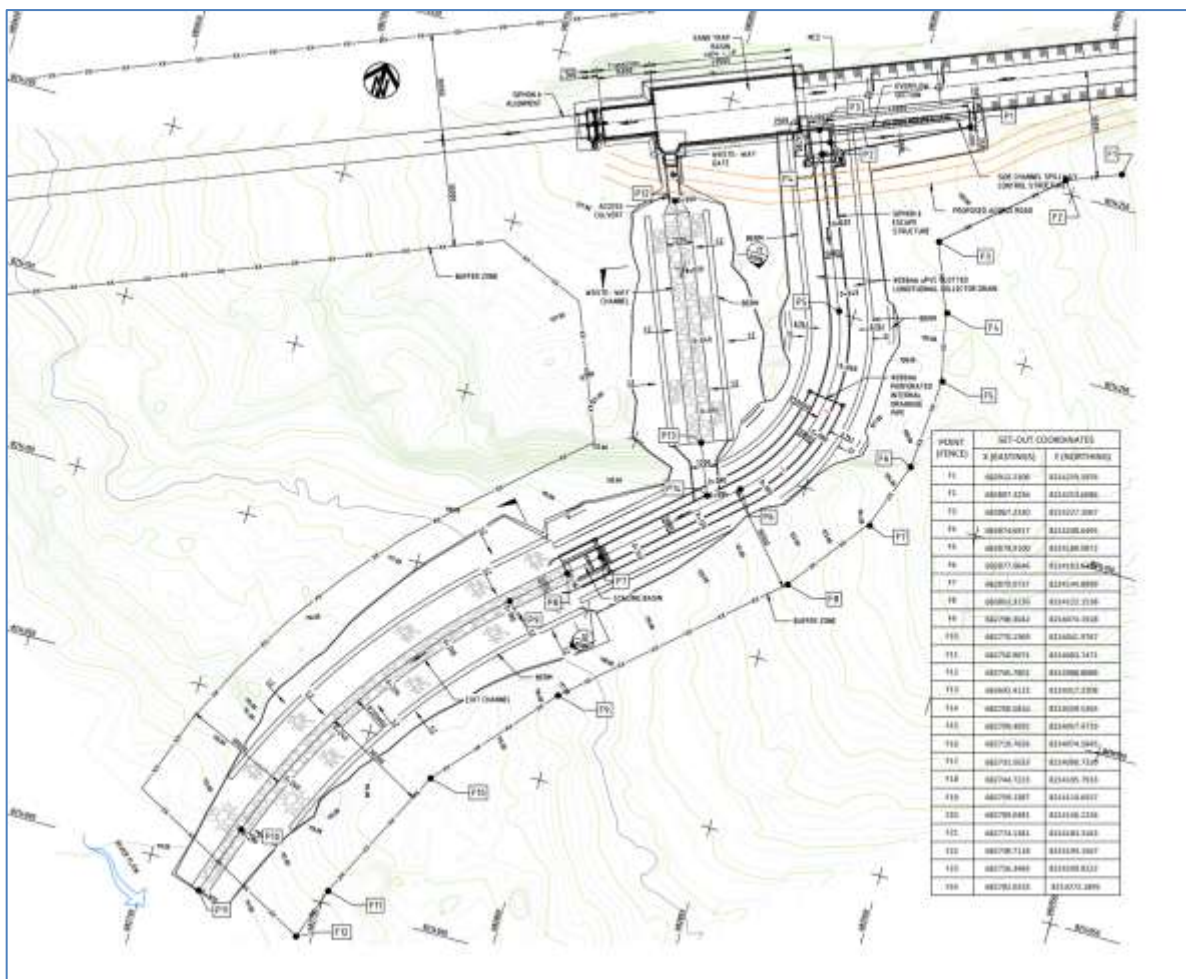


Figure 4: Alignment options for spillway at siphon 6

6. Identified Positive and Negative Impacts of the Canal Diversion Construction Site

6.1. Potential Beneficial Socio-Economic Impacts From the study, a number of positive and negative impacts were identified, and enhancement measures for the positive impacts and mitigation measures for the negative impacts were proposed.

a) Creation of job opportunities

Proposed enhancement measures:

- Give preference to well qualified local technocrats with provable relevant work experience
- Prioritise locals when employing skilled and unskilled labourers during construction phase.
- Women will be employed and will consist 40% of the workforce. This target will be a contractual obligation for contractors and service providers, with reporting requirements. Women can be given roles such as Flag persons / site marshals, store clerks and record keepers, environmental and social monitors, canteen and catering services, Tree planting, landscaping, site rehabilitation, PPE attendants and cleaners

b) Creation of business opportunities

Proposed enhancement measure (s):

- Procure building materials such as cement, sand, timber etc. from the local traders;
- Where practicable, procure locally manufactured products over imported materials; and
- Outsource certain services to local contractors and suppliers whenever possible.

c) Promotion of local skills and knowledge

Proposed enhancement measure:

- Engage and employ local artisans to gain skills and knowledge through involvement.
- Ensure the inclusion and employment of 40% of women

d) Improved income at individual/household level hence improved standard of living.

Proposed enhancement measure:

- Timely payment of wages in accordance with national laws.
- Ensure compliance with national labour laws governing the recommended minimum wage;
- Ensure all construction workers have employment contracts that are in compliance with national laws, ESF, ISS and ESG Policy.

6.2 Potential Negative Impacts associated with the project

A number of significant negative environmental and social impacts would emanate from the construction and operation phase of the project. Enhancement of and mitigation against the impacts identified will be based on the current biodiversity management plan (BMP), grievance redress mechanism (GRM), stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) and SEA prevention plan, among others. These include:

a) Disruption of animal habitats (terrestrial)

- Where possible, conduct animal rescue and rehabilitation activities in collaboration with relevant authorities.
- Clear only areas where there are no physically verified animal habitats
- Restrict spillway alignment to the 60 metre right of way (RoW) of the canal so as to minimise project footprint in the park

b) Creation of new fish pathways especially for the Tiger Fish

Proposed mitigation measures

- Adequately designing the lateral overflow structure to dewater the main canal in the event of a siphon blockage lowering the water level significantly thus preventing Tiger Fish from swimming upstream. This coupled with the existing fish barrier upstream of the proposed lateral overflow structure will prevent the tiger fish from jumping upstream.

c) Retention of water at the stilling basin creating a breeding ground for mosquitoes

Proposed mitigation measure(s):

The design to allow for dedicated dewatering features specifically, drainpipes at the end sill invert of the stilling basin enabling efficient gravity-draining of any standing water that may accumulate once flow subsides.

d) Increased risk of noise and vibration

Proposed mitigation measure(s):

- Limit Construction activities to the working hours i.e. from 07:00 hrs to 17:00 hrs;
- Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to protect workers from noise (Use of earmuffs as PPE);

- Regular maintenance of plants and equipment;
- Switch of vehicles when not in use to reduce noise;
- Limit use of heavy equipment/machinery;
- Use certified equipment with acceptable noise levels.
- Inform surrounding residents prior to undertaking noisy activities

e) Increased risk of dust emissions

Proposed Mitigation Measure(s):

- Sprinkle water around the construction site to suppress dust;
- Set speed limit of 20 km/hrs;
- Install speed humps along the access roads; and
- Cover soils with tarpaulin during transportation

f) Increased risk of soil erosion and sedimentation

- Prepare and implement spoil management procedure
- Remove vegetation within demarcated areas only.
- Compact all loose soils to protect it from surface run off.
- Protect soil stockpiles from flowing to unclaimed land.
- Avoid piling loose soil close to riverbanks.

g) Increased risk of soil contamination

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Store wastes in designated locations before final disposal at appropriate sites agreed with local authorities;
- Store used oils in bunded containment for possible reuse and/or dispose of in an appropriate manner;
- Provide spill kits where appropriate; and
- Service vehicles and machinery regularly at designated areas.

h) Risk of injuries to workers and communities

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Develop, review, update and implement Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan.
- Conduct Occupational Health and Safety and first aid training
- Conduct orientation of workers on working in protected areas
- Develop emergency risk evacuation plan.
- Conduct risk and hazard assessment for risk operations.
- Conduct daily toolbox talks on risk analysis, identification and application of appropriate mitigation measures.
- Install signage in all strategic locations;
- Implementation of Code of conduct;
- Barricade excavation areas;
- Install speed humps to reduce speed on all access roads;
- Provide Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers and enforce its use; and
- Ensure availability of a fully stocked first aid kit and trained first aiders at the site.
- Backfill all trenches after construction.

i) Risk to Community Safety

- Sensitize the communities including children about the potential injury risks associated with the project;
- Restrict access to/barricade all construction sites;
- Install speed humps to reduce speed on all access roads;
- Backfill all trenches after construction.
- Install signage in all strategic locations;

j) Introduction of alien plants and animals in the area

In addressing this impact, special reference shall be made to the existing biodiversity management plan (BMP) that prevails for SVTP.

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Clean the equipment and machinery before transferring to the proposed project area;
- Update BMP to incorporate safety and regulatory structures.

k) Increased risk of poor waste disposal

Proposed Mitigation Measure(s):

- Develop, review and update a Waste Management Plan.
- Properly dispose of hazardous and no-hazardous waste in designated places.
- Prohibit discharge of untreated concrete washout water.
- Service machinery and vehicle to avoid oil leakages and spills.
- Provide waste receptacles in strategic areas for general wastes i.e. bins
- Collect and dispose of the wastes at designated dumping sites as directed by the District Council; and
- Soil and rubble produced during the excavation should be used to backfill the trenches

l) Increase cases of open defecation

Proposed mitigation measure:

- Provision of adequate toilets to workers; and
- Sensitisation on the dangers of open defecation.

m) Increased Social Conflicts Interference in marriages for local people

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Conduct sensitisations to both the workers and the surrounding communities;
- Implement the SVTP labour management procedure (LMP);
- Update and implement the SVTP GRM;and
- Signing and implementing of Code of Conduct for the workers.

n) Increased risk of Spread of HIV and AIDS and other STIs

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Conduct sensitizations on prevention of HIV and AIDS, STIs;
- Provide condoms to the workers and place them in a strategic area;
- Provide Information Education and Communication on HIV and AIDS.

o) Increase in cases of theft and crime

Proposed mitigation measures

- Conduct sensitisations to the workers and surrounding communities on risk of theft on project success;

- Provide security at the site;
- Empower and utilise community policing; and
- Involve the police on theft cases.

p) Increased risk of child labour

Proposed mitigation measures:

- Avoid employing under aged (less than 18 years) workers;
- Use of National Identity cards when recruiting workers;
- Adhere to labour laws; and
- Conduct sensitizations on Child Labour.

q) Increase in cases of Gender Based Violence

Proposed mitigation measures

- Conduct sensitizations on Gender Based Violence, Sexual harassment, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;
- Provide equal employment opportunities to both men and women; and
- Implement and sign a Code of Conduct.

7.0 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

The section below portray an environmental and social management plan that depicts impacts that would emanate from the project, enhancement and mitigation actions, responsible entities for implementation and costs.

Table 2: Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
1	Planning and Design Phase				
1.1	Positive Impacts				
1.1.1	Creation of job opportunities	Promote local employment; Encourage women employment with target of 40% rate	Client / Engineer (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
1.1.2	Skills transfer to local workers	Ensure that the project design team includes local professionals for mentorship and capacity building.	Client / Engineer (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
1.2	Negative Impact				
1.2.1	Creation of new fish pathways especially for the Tiger Fish	Designing the lateral overflow structure to dewater the main canal in the event of a siphon blockage lowering the water level significantly thus preventing Tiger Fish from swimming upstream	Client / Engineer (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
1.2.1	Retention of water at the stilling basin creating a breeding ground for mosquitoes	The design to allow for dedicated dewatering features specifically, drainpipes at the end sill invert of the stilling basin enabling efficient gravity-draining of any standing water that may accumulate once flow subsides	Client / Engineer (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
	Total Planning and Design			-	-
2	Construction Phase				
2.1	Positive Impacts				

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
2.1.1	Creation of job opportunities	Promote local employment to at least 70% Encourage women employment with target of 40% rate	Contractor (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
2.1.2	Skills transfer to local workers	Ensure that the project design team includes local professionals for mentorship and capacity building.	Contractor (included in Contract and BoQ)	-	-
2.2	Negative Impacts				-
2.2.1	Loss of land and use of land	Develop and implement RAP; Apply existing GRM through existing structures	Client	5,000,000.00	2,688
2.2.2	Loss of vegetation and disruption of animal habitat	Remove vegetation within demarcated areas only; Set rules and use available regulation on biodiversity protection in line with BAP;	Contractor (included in Contract and BoQ); African Parks	10,000,000.00	5,376
2.2.3	Damage to and loss of cultural, archaeological, or paleontological resources	Apply the existing Chance Find Procedure	Contractor, Engineer and African Parks (included in Contract and BoQ); African Parks	10,000,000.00	5,376
2.2.4	Increased dust emissions	Periodically spray water on loose soils and access roads; Provide all workers with respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks	Contractor	500,000.00	269
2.2.5	Animal disturbance due to noise from construction machinery	Engage with Majete Wildlife Reserve to manage animals that move close to the site; Minimize noise from machinery and vehicles through servicing. Orient workers on rules for working in protected areas.	African Parks; Contractor; Engineer	3,000,000.00	1,613

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
2.2.6	Increased risk of soil erosion and sedimentation	Remove vegetation within demarcated areas only; Compact all loose soils to protect it from surface run off; Protect soil stockpiles from flowing to unclaimed land; Avoid piling soil close to river banks.	Contractor	1,000,000.00	538
2.2.7	Poor waste management	Develop and implement a comprehensive Waste Management Plan; Conduct worker training on good housekeeping and waste handling procedure	Contractor, Consulting Engineer	6,000,000.00	3,226
2.2.8	Increased occupational safety and health and hazards risks	Develop and implement Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan; Conduct Occupational Health and Safety and first aid training; Conduct orientation of workers on working in protected areas; Develop and implement an emergency risk evacuation plan;	Contractor, Consulting Engineer	7,000,000.00	3,763
2.2.9	Increased risks to community health, safety and security	Sensitize the communities including children about the potential injury risks associated with the project; Restrict access to/barricade all construction sites; Limit construction vehicles speed to 20km/hr within the work areas; Familiarise workers with SVTP Community Health and Safety Plan.	Contractor, Client and Engineer	5,000,000.00	2,688
2.2.10	Risk of increased incidences of STIs including HIV and AIDS	Develop and implement HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy; Employ unskilled labour from the local community; Regularly sensitize workers and local community members about the dangers of contracting HIV and AIDS, and STIs;	Contractor, Client and Engineer	8,000,000.00	4,301

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
2.2.11	Increased risk of theft and crime	Conduct sensitizations of communities and workers; Promote community policing; Ensure all workers sign and adhere to code of conduct.		4,500,000.00	2,419
2.2.12	Increased risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA)	Sensitize workers and communities about the consequences of GBV/SH/SEA; Review the Code of Conduct (CoC) for workers and each worker must sign it showing acknowledgement of fully understanding the CoC. Report incidences of GBV/SH/SEA Engineer, Client, one stop centre and funding agencies. Collaborate with CCJP on management of GBV/SEA/SH cases; Conduct mapping of referral pathways in the area and help link them with survivors. Apply existing the existing Grievance Redress mechanisms and structures;	Contractor, Client, CCJP and Engineer	7,500,000.00	4,032

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
2.2.13	Increased risk of animals falling into open channels leading to conflicts with communities	Barricade open trenches to avoid animal entry; Erect warning signs for deep excavations Conduct community awareness on the risk of animals falling into open channels		1,000,000.00	538
2.2.14	Risk of working in confined space with limited working area	Limit the number of workers operating in confined areas at any given time; Provide safe access and exit points, such as ladders at all canal sections; Barricade and institute warning signs around canal edges to prevent accidental falls; Induct workers on safe working procedures specific to confined canal environments; Provide appropriate PPE, including safety helmets, gloves, safety boots, and reflective vests; Ensure continuous supervision and monitoring during canal works to ensure compliance with safety procedures.		-	-

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
	Total Construction Phase			68,500,000.00	36,828
3	Demobilisation (included in construction contract and BoQs)				
3.1	Positive Impacts				
3.1.1	Site Restoration and Rehabilitation	Develop and implement a site-specific closure and rehabilitation plan;	Contractor / Engineer	-	-
3.2	Negative Impacts				-
3.2.1	Social and Economic Impacts from Workforce Layoffs	Provide workers with sufficient notice of project completion and contract expiry dates, in line with the Employment Act (2000); Process terminal benefits timely	Contractor	-	-

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Responsibility of Implementation of measures	Cost of Implementation (MK)	Cost of Implementation (US\$)
3.2.2	Pollution and Waste from Demobilisation	Implement the Waste Management Plan during demobilisation to ensure all waste is segregated, collected, and disposed of at licensed facilities. Ensure all hazardous materials and wastes are handled and disposed of by licensed contractors Conduct a final environmental inspection of all demobilized sites (e.g., construction camps, storage yards) to confirm they are free of pollution and have been properly rehabilitated	Contractor / Engineer	-	-
	Total Demobilisation			-	-
	GRAND TOTAL			68,500,000.00	36,828

Table 3: Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
1	Planning and Design Phase							
1.1	Positive Impacts							
1.1.1	Creation of employment	Promote local employment; Encourage women employment with target of 40% rate;	At least 70% of employees are Malawians; At least 40% of employees are women; All employees have valid employment contracts	Monthly / quarterly employment returns; Monthly reports Employment contracts	Monthly and quarterly reports	Client, Engineer, Ministry of Labour	620,000.00	333
1.1.2	Skills transfer to local workers	Ensure that the project design team includes local professionals for mentorship and capacity building.	Number of training done by work fields	Training reports; Employment returns	Monthly and quarterly reports	Engineer	620,000.00	333
1.2	Negative Impacts							
1.2.1	Creation of new fish pathways especially for the Tiger Fish	Designing the lateral overflow structure to dewater the main canal in the event of a siphon blockage lowering the water level significantly thus preventing Tiger Fish from swimming upstream	Existence of design for lateral overflow structure	Design report	During design phase	Engineer	-	-

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
1.2.2	Retention of water at the stilling basin creating a breeding ground for mosquitoes	The design to allow for dedicated dewatering features specifically, drainpipes at the end still invert of the stilling basin enabling efficient gravity-draining of any standing water that may accumulate once flow subsides	Existence of design for still basin	Design report	During design phase	Engineer	-	-
2	Construction Phase							
2.1	Positive Impacts							
2.1.1	Creation of job opportunities	Promote local employment to at least 80% Encourage women employment with target of 40% rate	At least 70% of employees are Malawians; At least 40% of employees are women; All employees have valid employment contracts	Monthly / quarterly employment returns; Monthly reports Employment contracts	Monthly and quarterly reports	Client, Engineer, Ministry of Labour	-	-
2.1.2	Skills transfer to local workers	Ensure that the project design team includes local professionals for mentorship and capacity building.	Number of training done by work fields	Training reports; Employment returns	Monthly and quarterly reports	Engineer	-	-
2.2	Negative Impacts							
2.2.1	Loss of land and use of land	Develop and implement RAP; Apply existing GRM through existing structures	RAP and LRP developed; Number of land cases resolved.	Cleared RAP and LRP documents; RAP implementation report	Before commencement of works	Client	5,000,000.00	2,688

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.2	Loss of vegetation and disruption of animal habitat	Remove vegetation within demarcated areas only; Set rules and use available regulation on biodiversity protection in line with BAP;	Area (Ha) cleared; Number of trees cut and cleared; Area (ha) replanted; Number of sensitisation meetings conducted with workers.	Engineer's monthly reports	monthly	Engineer, Client, Chikwawa District Council	2,600,000.00	1,398
2.2.3	Damage to and loss of cultural, archaeological, or paleontological resources	Apply the existing Chance Find Procedure	Number and type of chance finds incurred	Chance find procedure records	Continuous	Contractor Consulting Engineer Chikwawa District Council Client	10,000,000.00	5,376
2.2.4	Increased dust emissions	Periodically spray water on loose soils and access roads; Provide all workers with respiratory personal protective equipment (PPE) such as dust masks	Number of dust suppression trips per day Number of dust masks distributed	monthly reports	monthly	Contractor Consulting Engineer	400,000.00	215

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.5	Animal disturbance due to noise from construction machinery	Engage with Majete Wildlife Reserve to manage animals that move close to the site; Minimize noise from machinery and vehicles through servicing. Orient workers on rules for working in protected areas.	Orientation workshop conducted; Equipment and vehicles regularly maintained; Number and type of non-compliances reported	Orientation workshop report; Equipment and vehicle service reports; Reports from African Parks	Monthly	Engineer, contractor, African Parks	320,000.00	172
2.2.6	Increased risk of soil erosion and sedimentation	Remove vegetation within demarcated areas only. Compact all loose soils to protect it from surface run off. Protect soil stockpiles from flowing to unclaimed land. Avoid piling loose soil close to riverbanks	Area (Ha) affected by erosion; Water quality; Engineer's monitoring reports	water quality reports;	Continuous	Engineer	400,000.00	215
2.2.7	Poor waste management	Develop and implement a comprehensive Waste Management Plan; Conduct worker training on good housekeeping and waste handling procedure	Waste Management Plan developed; Workers trained on house keeping	Cleared Waste Management Plan; Workers training reports	Continuous	Engineer, Contractor	6,000,000.00	3,226

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.8	Increased occupational safety and health and hazards risks	Develop and implement Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan; Conduct Occupational Health and Safety and first aid training; Conduct orientation of workers on working in protected areas; Develop and implement an emergency risk evacuation plan;	OHS Plan in place; Workers' orientation conducted; Emergency risk evacuation plan in place	Cleared OHS and Emergency Risk Evacuation Plans; Orientation reports	Continuous	Contractor; Engineer	1,100,000.00	591
2.2.9	Increased risks to community health, safety and security	Sensitize the communities including children about the potential injury risks associated with the project; Restrict access to/barricade all construction sites; Limit construction vehicles speed to 20km/hr within the work areas; Familiarise workers with SVTP Community Health and Safety Plan.	Sensitisation meetings conducted; Access to worksites restricted; Speed limits and checks instituted; Workers oriented to CHS Plan	Reports of sensitisation meetings; Evidence of barricades at construction sites; Evidence of speed signage and checks; Report of CHS orientation workshop	Continuous	Engineer, Client, Chikwawa District Council	2,200,000.00	1,183

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.10	Risk of increased incidences of STIs including HIV and AIDS	Develop and implement HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy; Employ unskilled labour from the local community; Regularly sensitize workers and local community members about the dangers of contracting HIV and AIDS, and STIs;	HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy in place; Number of STI incidences reported; Number of sensitisation meetings conducted	Cleared HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy document; Employment records; reports of sensitisation meetings	Monthly	Contractor	1,100,000.00	591
2.2.11	Increased risk of theft and crime	Conduct sensitizations of communities and workers; Promote community policing; Ensure all workers sign and adhere to code of conduct.	Number of sensitisation and engagement meetings conducted; Community Policing in place; CoD signed by all employees	reports of sensitisation meetings; Signed CoC documents; minutes of meeting of community policing	Continuous	Contractor, Client, Engineer	2,000,000.00	1,075

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.13	Increased risk of Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (GBV/SEA)	Sensitize workers and communities about the consequences of GBV/SH/SEA; Review the Code of Conduct (CoC) for workers and each worker must sign it showing acknowledgement of fully understanding the CoC. Report incidences of GBV/SH/SEA Engineer, Client, one stop centre and funding agencies. Collaborate with CCJP on management of GBV/SEA/SH cases; Conduct mapping of referral pathways in the area and help link them with survivors. Apply existing the existing Grievance Redress mechanisms and structures;	Workers and communities sensitised on the risks of GBV/SH/SEA; All workers sign CoC; Functional referral pathways in place	reports of sensitisation meetings; Signed CoC documents; Incidence reports of GBV / SEA /SH	Monthly	Contractor, Client, Engineer	1,200,000.00	645

Item No.	Environmental and Social Impact	Mitigation/Enhancement Measures	Monitoring Indicator	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Monitoring Institutions	Cost of implementation (MK)	Cost of implementation (US\$)
2.2.14	Risk of working in confined space with limited working area	Limit the number of workers operating in confined areas at any given time; Provide safe access and exit points, such as ladders at all canal sections; Barricade and institute warning signs around canal edges to prevent accidental falls; Induct workers on safe working procedures specific to confined canal environments; Provide appropriate PPE, including safety helmets, gloves, safety boots, and reflective vests; Ensure continuous supervision and monitoring during canal works to ensure compliance with safety procedures.	Number of toolbox talks conducted; Number of workers with full appropriate PPE; Number of TRAs and Confined space permits completed; Number of GBV/SEA/SH cases reported; Functional referral pathway in place	Engineer's OHS reports; Site inspections; Weekly reports; monthly reports	Monthly	Engineer, Client	600,000.00	323
2.2.15	Increased risk of animals falling into open channels leading to conflicts with communities	Barricade open trenches to avoid animal entry; Erect warning signs for deep excavations Conduct community awareness on the risk of animals falling into open channels	Number of warning signs in place Number of awareness meetings conducted	Evidence of warning signs; minutes of meetings conducted; Incident reports	Continuous	Engineer, Client	200,000.00	108
	TOTAL						34,360,000.00	18,473

Institutional Responsibilities for Implementation of the ESMP

The ESMP should be implemented to address all activities that have been identified to have potentially significant impacts on the environment and social during project construction and operation. The implementation of the project environment and social components will be overseen by different institutional arrangements. Table 4 below summarises institutional roles in the implementation of this ESMP.

Table 4: Institutional Responsibilities

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development	• Custodian of the project • Provide support, oversight, and quality control to field staff working on environmental and social risk management. • Planning and implementation of ESMP. • Ensuring that the social and environmental protection and mitigation measures in the ESMP are incorporated in the site-specific Environmental and Social Action Plans. • Supervise and monitor the progress of contractors' activities. • Provide guidance to construction teams in conducting subsequent monitoring and reporting and in undertaking corrective options. • Responsible for modifications to the ESMP when unforeseen changes are observed during implementation. • Ensure the submission of periodic environmental and social management and monitoring reports to the World Bank. • Promote improved social and environmental performance through the effective use of management systems. • External communications with other implementing partners, government ministries and agencies, and non-government organisations on matters of mutual interest related to environmental management under the project development.
Supervising Engineer (SE)	• Development of a monitoring tool or checklist based on the ESMP and guided by the project's physical layout. • Develop a monitoring program for the works, targeting specific project working sites, material sites, sensitive environments, social areas, etc. • Prepare monthly site meetings to involve the Contractor, Client and Stakeholders.

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
	• Monthly reports in addition to continuous communications to the Contractor, Client, Authorities and Stakeholders as situations require. • The Consulting Engineer will convene monthly meetings for progress reporting by the Contractor and the supervision team.
Malawi Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA)	• Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of SVTP to ensure compliance to ESF, ISS, ESG Policy, ESMP, C-ESMP and OHS Plans; • Review and approve bi-annual E&S reports
Ministry of Labour	• Conduct quarterly monitoring and supervision of SVTP to ensure compliance to ESF, ISS, ESG Policy, ESMP, C-ESMP and OHS Plans; • Review and approve bi-annual E&S reports
Contractor	• Customise the project ESMP and generate a Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-EASMP) as a tool to guide the implementation and monitoring of indicators. File a copy with the supervising Engineer. • Procure necessary equipment for environment measurements or engage some appropriate expert personnel for the activity in specific environment quality aspects, including air quality, noise, water, and soil quality, • Monthly reporting throughout the project period.
Chikwawa District Council	• While the district council structures especially DESC has been involved in the ESMP preparation, major responsibility in monitoring the implementation of the project and ensuring quality works lies with the implementation of critical activities requires involvement of the relevant officers from Chikwawa District council e.g., the Environment, labour, social welfare and public works, Physical planning officers.
World Bank, AFDB and Opec Fund	• Provide backstopping support to PMT on ESF, ISS and ESD Policy implementation; • Build capacity of PMT E&S staff for SVTP for better delivery of E&S instruments including biodiversity off-sets

8.0. Conclusion and Recommendation

8.1. Conclusion

This Abridged Environmental and Social Management Plan has been prepared following site screening, mission visits and document review. From the environment and social screening conducted for the proposed works, it is evident that there are some significant positive impacts and also potential negative impacts which relate to the surrounding environment. It should be noted, however, that despite the above probable negative impacts, with adequate design and implementation of mitigation measures discussed in this ESMP report, the environmental effects can be minimized and reduced to acceptable levels.

There are four key issues that arose from the screening and mission visits, namely, managing impacts in Majete Wildlife reserve, development of RAP for safety structures, interrogation of adequacy of the existing cross-drainages along the S416 road from Chikwawa to Kapichira and development and implementation of an Emergency Response Plan. These have been examined in this report and will be integrated in the SVTP ESMP during the updating process.

This ESMP builds on existing safeguards instruments developed for SVTP, notably, the ESIA, ESMP, Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), GRM, MoU between SVTP and African Parks, Labour Management Plan (LMP) and agreement between SVTP and CCJP, the GBV Service Provider.

It is recommended that strict monitoring measures be instituted by all relevant stakeholders including the impending Operator of the main canal and Chikwawa District Council considering the need to adhere to acceptable environmental practices and standards. The project will bring significant benefits in terms of fostering socio-economic growth. It is the consultant's view that the project be allowed to proceed on condition that the measures proposed in this ESMP are fully implemented.

8.2 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made from the environmental assessment:

- i. SVTP should develop and implement a RAP in respect of the safety structures. The District Councils through the DESC should ensure that all affected persons are duly compensated;
- ii. The Shire Valley Transformation Programme should make resources, human and financial, available to facilitate the implementation of the ESMP and the monitoring plan;
- iii. All major stakeholders of the project including African Parks, Malawi Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) and respective District

Councils should be fully engaged and involved in the monitoring of the project;

- iv. The principal SVTP safeguards instruments such as ESMP, GRM, SEP and LMP should be updated as per agreed plan and budget for SVTP;

Annexes

Annex 1: photos from the project site



Proposed site at siphon 5



Natural channel at siphon 5



Natural channel at siphon 3

Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING FORM

1. The evaluator to undertake the assignment after adequate knowledge of baseline information of the area.
2. The evaluator to undertake the assignment after adequate knowledge of proposed project activities in the area.
3. The evaluator to undertake the assignment after prior briefing/training of the exercise.
4. The form to be completed by consensus of at least three people.

Project Name	Shire Valley Transformation Preservation	Estimated Cost (MK)	
District and Traditional Authority		Funding Agency	World Bank, AfDB, OREC
Project Objectives	Increase agricultural productivity & commercialization	Proposed Main Project Activities	Construction of Emergency spillways at Siphon 3 P.S.
Name, Signature & Designation of Evaluator(s):		Date of Field Appraisal	
1. T. Sekoyia, SEA	[Signature]		
2. M. Mwa, POA	[Signature]		
3. M. Mwa, POA	[Signature]		

	SCOPE AND FOCUS OF SCREENING	METHODOLOGY OF SCREENING					PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES
		Appraisal of Impacts		Significance of the Impacts			
		Yes	No	Low	Medium	High	
1.0	SCREENING CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED SITE FOR THE PROJECT						
	Is the project site within and/or will it affect the following environmentally sensitive areas?						
1.1	National parks and game reserves	✓		✓			Long distance activities
1.2	Wetlands		✓				
1.3	Productive traditional agricultural/grazing lands		✓				
1.4	Areas with rare or endangered flora or fauna		✓				
1.5	Areas with outstanding scenery/tourist site		✓				
1.6	Within steep slopes/mountains		✓				
1.7	Dry tropical forests e.g Brachystegia species		✓				
1.8	Along lakes, along beaches/riverines		✓				
1.9	Within prime groundwater recharge area (characterised by high infiltration)		✓				
1.10	Within prime surface runoff water		✓				
1.11	Near potable drinking water sources		✓				

	SCOPE AND FOCUS OF SCREENING	METHODOLOGY OF SCREENING					PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES
		Appraisal of Impacts		Significance of the Impacts			
		Yes	No	Low	Medium	High	
2.0	SCREENING CRITERIA FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS DURING IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION						
	Will the implementation and operation of the project activities within the selected site generate the following impacts?						
2.1	Loss of trees/vegetation	✓		✓			plant vegetation, etc. over
2.2	Soil erosion	✓		✓			at check dams
2.3	Damage of wildlife species and habitat						
2.4	Increased exposure to agro-chemical pollutants		X				
2.5	Chemical pollution		X				
2.6	Nuisance – smell, dust or noise	✓		✓			spread water, use covered machine
2.7	Reduced water quality	✓	X	✓			prohibit waste disposal in canal
2.8	Increase in costs of water treatment		X				
2.9	Soil contamination	✓		✓			provide spill kits
2.10	Risk of injuries to workers and communities	✓		✓			conduct safety training, PPE
2.11	Siltation of watercourses, dams	✓		✓			install silt traps
2.12	Loss of soil fertility		X				
2.13	Increasing incidences of diseases	✓		✓			translocation of water from
2.14	Reduced flow and availability of water for users		X				
2.15	Long term depletion of water resources		X				
2.16	Increased incidence of flooding	✓		✓			implement dams warning
2.17	Salinisation or alkalisation of soils		X				
2.18	Changes in migration patterns of animals		X				
2.19	Introduce alien plants and animals in the area	✓		✓			clean equipment & recovery
2.20	Increased incidences of plant and animal diseases						
2.21	Poor waste disposal	✓		✓			separate waste
2.22	Increased cases of open defecation	✓		✓			construct adequate latrine
2.23	Disturbance of river banks and or drainage systems due to sand mining		X				
2.24	Creation of borrow pits arising from extracting of construction materials		X				
3.0	SCREENING CRITERIA FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS	Yes	No	Low	Medium	High	PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES
	Will the implementation and operation of the project activities within the selected site generate the following socio-economic costs/impacts?						
3.1	Loss of land for human settlement, farming, grazing	✓		✓			compensation of land affected
3.2	Loss of property – houses, agricultural produce, etc.		X				
3.3	Loss of cultural sites – graveyards, monuments, etc.						
3.4	Interference in marriages for local people	✓	X	✓			conduct sensitization
3.5	Loss of income generating capacity		X				
3.6	Spread of HIV and AIDS, STDs	✓		✓			sensitization of people
3.7	Changes in human settlement patterns of villages						
3.8	Conflicts over use of natural resources such as water and forest resources		X				
3.9	Population influx		X				
3.10	Conflicts over land use and ownership		X				
3.11	Disruption of important pathways, roads	✓		✓			identify alternative routes
3.12	Loss of access to public facilities e.g. classrooms, staff house, etc.		X				
3.13	Increase in cases of theft and crime	✓		✓			provide security at the site
3.14	Risk of child labour	✓		✓			conduct sensitization on child
3.15	Increase in school drop out		X				

3.16	Lack of access to public facility by persons with disability		X				
3.17	Increase in cases of gender based violence						implement & improve
3.18	Increased competition for public social services						
3.19	Increased prices of local commodities						
4.0	SCREENING CRITERIA FOR POSITIVE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS	Yes	No	Low	Medium	High	PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT MEASURES
	Will the implementation and operation of the project activities within the selected site generate the following positive socio-economic impacts?						
4.1	Creation of job opportunities	✓			✓		Employ local comm
4.2	Promotion of local skills and knowledge	✓			✓		also social training
4.3	Asset creation	✓					local maintenance
4.4	Improved transportation		X				
4.5	Improved standards of living/social status		X				
4.6	Improved food security		X				
4.7	Creation of business opportunities						
4.8	Increased income at individual/household level						

OVERALL EVALUATION OF THE SCREENING PROCESS ON THE SITE AND PROJECT ACTIVITY

The result of the screening process would be either the proposed project would be permitted to proceed on the site or the proposed project needs further compliance with EIA requirements. The basis of these options is listed in the table below:

The Proposed Project Activity Can Be Exempted from Further Compliance with EIA Requirements on the Following Observations:	The Proposed Project Activity Needs Further Compliance with EIA Requirements on the Following Observations:
- Field appraisals indicate that the site of the project will not be within environmentally sensitive areas, protected areas - No families will be displaced from the site - Identified impacts are minor, marginal and of little significance	- Field appraisals indicate that the project site is within environmentally sensitive areas, protected areas - Cause adverse socio-economic impacts - Significant number of people, families will be displaced from the site
- Mitigation measures for the identified impacts are understood and practiced in the area - The stakeholders have adequate practical experiences in natural resource conservation and management	- Some of the predicted impacts will be long term, complicated, extensive - Appropriate mitigation measures for some of the predicted impacts are not well known in the area

Completion by District Environmental Officer	
Is This Project Likely To Need An EIA?	YES (NO)
Is this Project Likely to require a RAP/ARAP	YES / NO
List A/B Paragraph Numbers	
Date Exempted	13/10/2025
Date Forwarded to EAD Head Office	
Name & Signature of EDO	

Completion by Director of Environmental Affairs	
Date Received from District Council	10/01/2026
Date Reviewed	10/01/2026
Date of Submission of Project Brief	
Date of Submission of EIA Reports	
Date of Approval /Rejection	10/02/2026

NOTES:

- Once the Environmental and Social Screening Form is completed, it is analysed by experts from the District Environmental Sub-Committee who will classify it into the appropriate category based on predetermined criteria and the information provided in the Form.
- All projects proponents exempted from further impact assessment must be informed to proceed with other necessary procedures.
- All projects recommended for further impact assessment will have to follow procedures outlined in Section 24 and 25 of the Environmental Management Act, and the Malawi Government's Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment.

Annex 3: Designs

The design report has been shared separately.