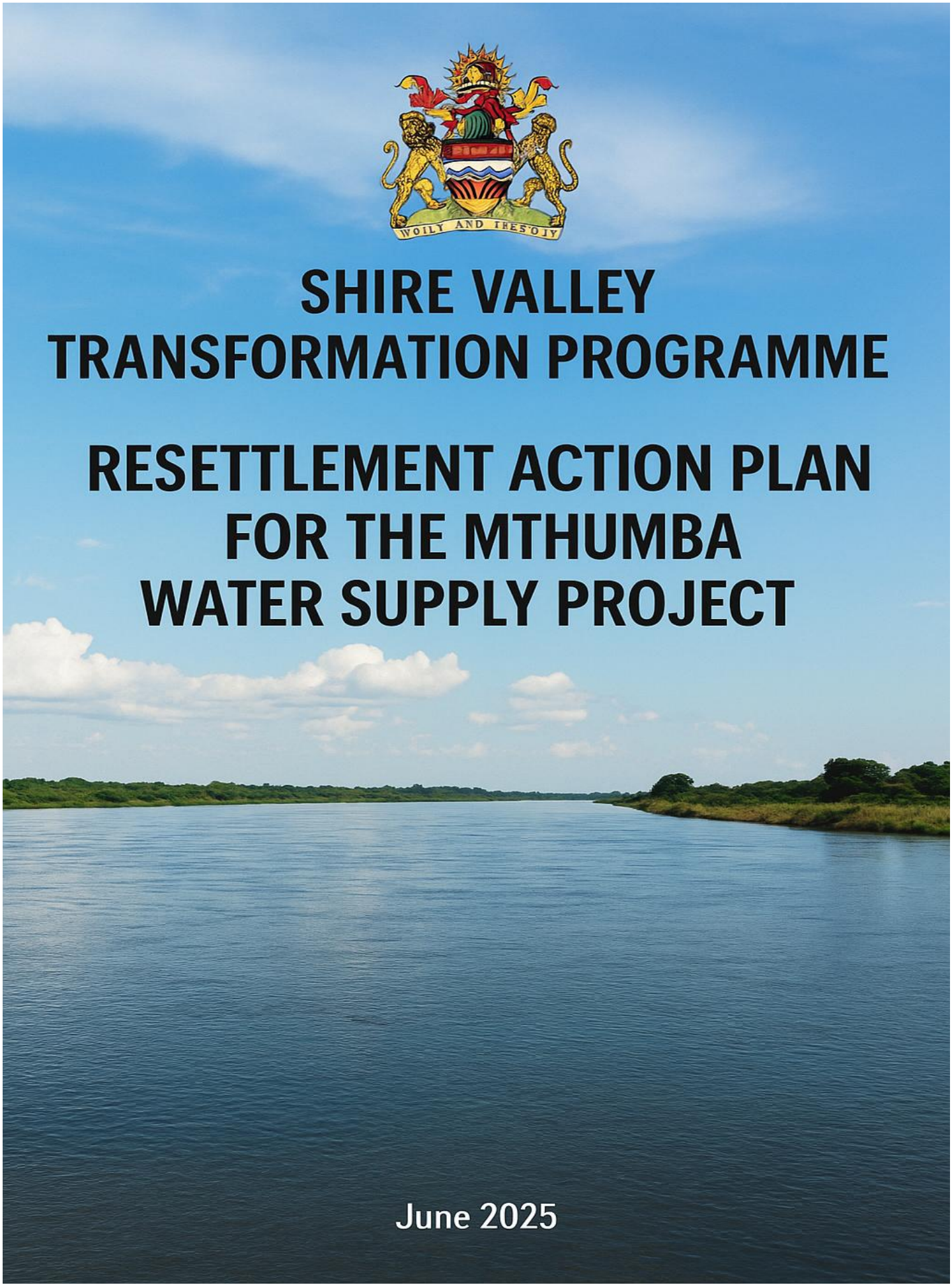


SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR THE MTHUMBA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT

June 2025

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

The Government of Malawi is implementing the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP), a long-term initiative aimed at boosting economic development, improving agricultural productivity, and building resilience among communities in the Lower Shire Valley. The programme spans across Chikwawa and Nsanje districts and is being executed in phases, with financial and technical support from the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and other partners.

One of the critical enablers of transformation under SVTP is improved access to water supply for both domestic and agricultural use. In response to persistent water challenges in Chikwawa Boma and surrounding communities, the Mthumba Water Supply Project has been initiated as part of the broader SVTP infrastructure investment.

The project is designed to meet the rising water demands in Chikwawa's administrative and commercial hub by improving water availability, enhancing public health, and supporting socio-economic development. By increasing access to clean water, the project also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, which aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

1.2 Project Description and Components

The Mthumba Water Supply Project comprises the construction and installation of essential water infrastructure. The key physical components of the project are:

- **Water Supply Infrastructure**: The core water supply facility consisting of a water treatment plant is established on a footprint of approximately 0.67 Ha. This includes water intake, treatment, and storage components, all constructed to international engineering standards. Land for this infrastructure was acquired from Mthumba Community Day Secondary School (CDSS). An agreement was negotiated and signed between the Southern Region Waterboard and the Ministry of Education for MWK 17 Million paid to the school through the Ministry of Education at Chikwawa District Council for the loss of land, no loss of public infrastructure e.g. classrooms occurred as a result of the transaction. This land acquisition is documented as part of this RAP.
- **Sludge and Effluent Pipeline:** A **634-meter-long** sludge and effluent disposal pipeline is designed to transport waste from the water treatment process. Out of this total, **302 meters** cross customary land. These sections were evaluated for compensation due to potential temporary disruption of access to the land, loss of assets on the land and establishment of a wayleave and associated loss of user rights. The rest of the land is public land, along a public road. It was agreed that there is no need for acquisition since the pipe will be underground.
- **Main Transmission Pipeline to Chikwawa Boma:** A **4-kilometre-long** underground distribution pipeline will deliver treated water from the facility to Chikwawa Boma. This includes a segment measuring 120 meters of customary land, which also necessitated land acquisition and compensation procedures. The entire pipeline corridor is 3 meters wide, affecting linear parcels of land along the route. There is no need to compensate the rest of the land because the pipe passed through a road reserve, which only required permission

from the Roads Authority. However, compensation is provided for any assets on the land such as trees.

These project components were carefully planned to minimize environmental and social impacts. However, some unavoidable land-related disturbances have resulted from the pipeline alignment and construction activities.

1.3 Project Location and Land Tenure

The project is being implemented in Chikhambi Village**,** which falls under Traditional Authority (TA) Kasisi in Chikwawa District**.** The area is characterized by mixed land tenure systems, including customary, leasehold, and public land. For the purposes of this project, only customary land, which is directly managed and used by local communities, is subject to compensation and resettlement assessment. Assets on public land in line with ESS5 have also been compensated.

Customary land in this area is primarily used for subsistence agriculture, seasonal cultivation, and, in some instances, grazing and small-scale forestry. Land ownership and usage rights are largely governed by traditional authorities, making community engagement and consent essential for project implementation. The project ensured that no formal structures (residential or commercial) are impacted.

1.4 Purpose of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide a structured and transparent framework for addressing social impacts arising from land acquisition and related disturbances associated with the Mthumba Water Supply Project. The RAP seeks to ensure that all Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, treated fairly, and provided with compensation and assistance aimed at restoring, and where possible improving, their livelihoods and standards of living.

This RAP has been developed in alignment with the most recent national legislation governing land and compensation in Malawi, including the Land Act (2016, as amended), the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (2017, as amended), and the Customary Land Act (2016, as amended). It also adheres to applicable international standards, particularly the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement.

This RAP is prepared in accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) approved for the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP). The RPF outlines the guiding principles, institutional arrangements, and operational procedures for managing land acquisition and resettlement risks across the Programme. Accordingly, this RAP has been developed based on the strategies, methodologies, and Entitlement Matrix contained in the RPF, ensuring consistency and harmonized implementation across all SVTP subprojects.

Key components of this RAP include:
• Identification and verification of affected persons and assets
• Valuation of affected land and assets
• Compensation entitlements and assistance measures

• Grievance redress arrangements
• Implementation and monitoring mechanisms
• Timelines for compensation and livelihood restoration activities

The RAP ensures that involuntary resettlement is avoided wherever possible. Where avoidance is not feasible, impacts are minimized and managed in a fair, transparent, and sustainable manner that upholds the rights and socioeconomic well-being of affected households.

1.5 Scope of Displacement and Impacts

Based on field assessments and consultations, a total of 53 individuals have been identified as being affected by the project. The impacts identified are of three distinct types, corresponding to two separate corridors (pipelines) and the water treatment plant infrastructure traversed by the project.

The first relates to the water supply infrastructure where customary land was acquired from Mthumba Community Day Secondary School (CDSS) on a permanent basis to facilitate its construction of the treatment plant infrastructure. As noted above land acquisition occurred through a negotiated agreement between the Southern Region Water Board and the Ministry of Education through the District Education Office (Mthumba CDSS). The agreement was signed and paid and the contractors provided with access to the land prior to the finalization of this RAP.

The second is the sludge network corridor, consisting of acquisition of customary land on a temporary basis during construction and permanent restrictions on land use during operation. These restrictions relate to prohibition of construction of structures and the planting of deep-rooted crops, to preserve maintenance access to the buried pipeline. Affected persons within this corridor may continue to cultivate crops, subject to these restrictions.

The third type relates to the transmission pipeline corridor, which is predominantly located within the existing Roads Authority wayleave, a legally established corridor, separate from the project, within which ownership of the land remains with the Roads Authority and restrictions on permanent structures already applied prior to project implementation. As the project did not establish this wayleave nor introduce additional permanent restrictions beyond those already in place, compensation within this corridor is limited to the temporary loss of land use during construction and any directly affected assets, including trees where applicable. Figure 1 below shows the location of the water treatment plant, the sludge pipeline and the transmission pipelines.

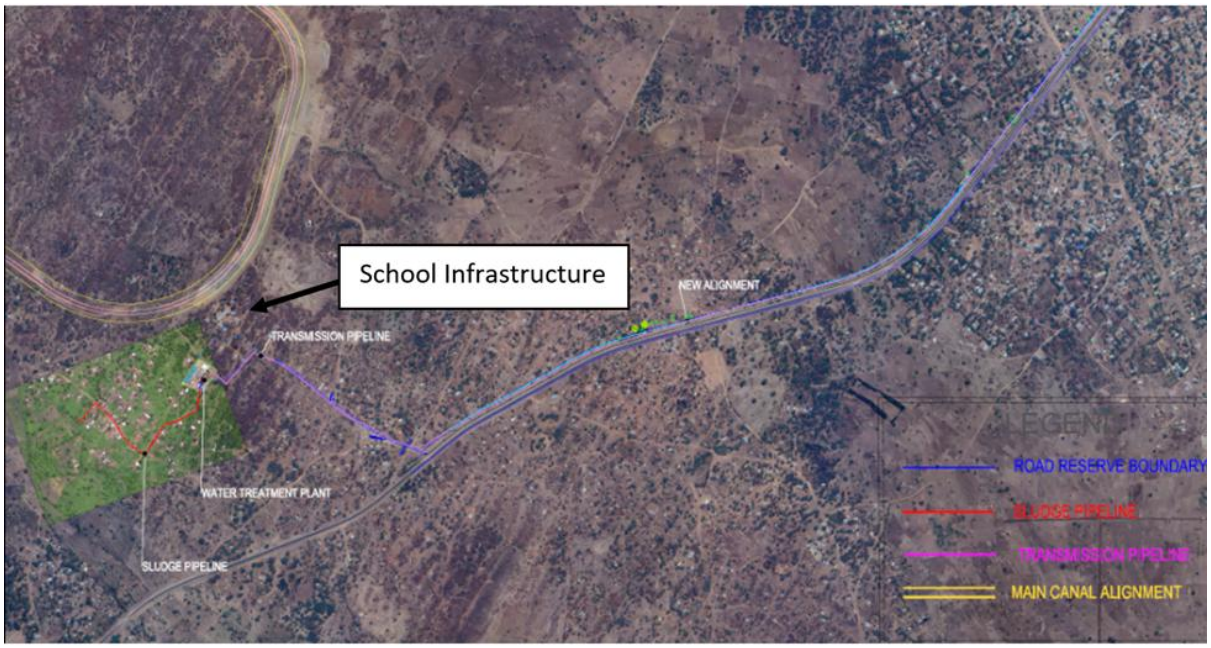
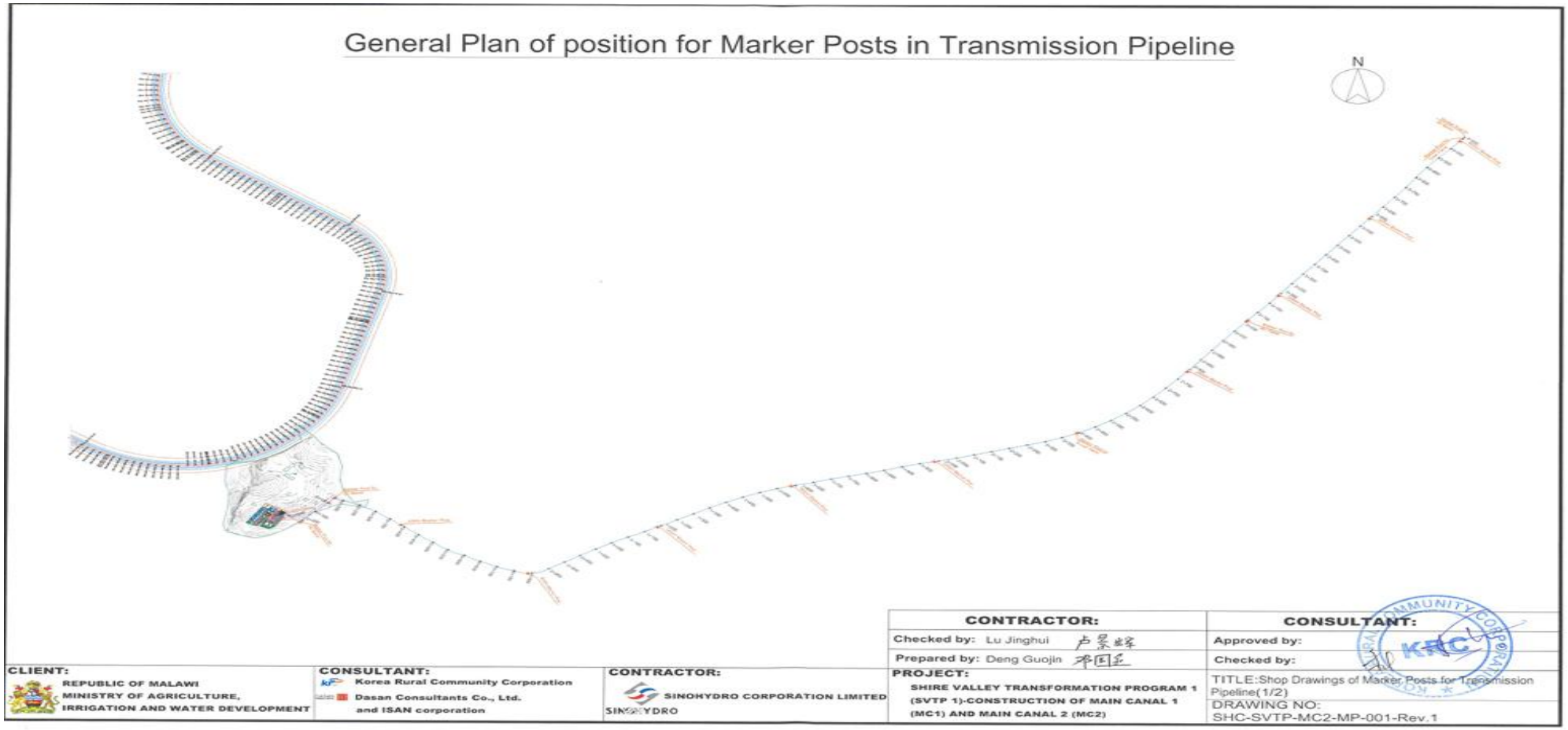


Figure 1: Location Map for the water treatment plant and the pipelines

Importantly, no physical displacement occurred, and no residential or business structures are affected by the project. This significantly reduced the social risks and complexities often associated with physical and economic displacement. The focus of the RAP, therefore, is on compensating for trees and the section of the customary land that will be affected, and ensuring continued access to land resources for the affected households.

Figure 2: Transmission and sludge network



1.6 Stakeholder Engagement Summary

A series of sensitisation meetings were conducted between March–May 2025 (see Annex 2 for detailed attendance records) with the Mthumba community and the District Council Officials. The purpose of these engagements was to introduce the Mthumba Water Supply Project, explain the land that would be required for the water treatment plant and transmission pipeline, and discuss the associated social impacts and mitigation measures. The meetings were held prior to commencement of civil works to ensure that stakeholders were fully informed and had an opportunity to provide feedback, seek clarification, and participate in decision making.

Other stakeholder consultations included an engagement meeting involving the Supervising Engineer, the Contractor, the District Council, and the Roads Authority to inform them about the proposed project and its planned implementation. Since a significant portion of the pipeline is to be installed within the Roads Authority road reserve (wayleave), the meeting sought the necessary clearance from the Roads Authority to undertake the works. During the consultation, the Roads Authority provided approval for the works and recommended measures to ensure compliance with its technical standards, including the required compaction levels for reinstatement of excavated sections. These recommendations were incorporated into the project design and implementation requirements (see Annex 3).

During consultations with the community, the Mthumba Community Day Secondary School Committee, concerns were raised regarding the loss of a portion of school land that falls within the project footprint. Following these discussions, as noted above, an agreement was reached with the Ministry of Education to pay compensation to the school for the affected land.

Further sensitisation meetings were conducted with the wider community to outline the Resettlement Action Plan process, including eligibility requirements, valuation procedures, and compensation arrangements. The cut off date was not advertised through any written materials but rather communicated through meetings with PAPs. A community sensitisation meeting was held in Chikhambi Village on 6th February 2025 to notify PAPs of the 10th March 2025 cut-off date for any new developments on affected land, a measure intended to discourage the introduction of developments solely aimed at securing additional compensation. Community members were further informed of the role of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in addressing any concerns that might arise during the process. These engagements ensured meaningful participation and enhanced community understanding and support for project implementation.

Chapter 2: Legal and Policy Framework

This RAP will be implemented in line with the Constitution of Malawi, the national land and compensation legislation, relevant sector policies, and the safeguard requirements of the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB). Where there are differences between national legislation and international standards, the RAP will apply the most beneficial provisions to affected persons.

2.1 National Legislations

The Constitution of the Republic of Malawi (1995) protects the right to property and requires that any acquisition of land or assets for public purposes must be lawful, justified in the public interest, and accompanied by fair and prompt compensation. It also upholds the right to development and access to justice.

Several land-related laws regulate land ownership, land acquisition, tenure, and compensation. These include the Land Act (2016, as amended 2022), the Customary Land Act (2016, as amended 2022), and the Land Acquisition and Compensation Act (2016, as amended 2022). Together, these laws classify land as public, private, or customary and recognize customary tenure, allow the State to acquire land for public utility, require notice to affected landholders and compensation when land or land-based livelihood is disturbed, and provide for compensation at full replacement cost for affected land, structures, crops, trees, and economic activities.

Other supporting legislation includes the Physical Planning Act (2016, as amended 2022), which regulates land use planning and requires formal planning approval for development; the Registered Land Act (2016, as amended 2022), which governs land registration and security of tenure; and the Land Survey Act (2016, as amended 2022), which governs surveying to ensure accurate demarcation of affected parcels.

Additional sector laws inform RAP implementation in specific areas. These include the Local Government Act (1999, as amended 2017), which mandates participation of District Councils and communities in development decisions; the Monuments and Relics Act (1991), which protects cultural heritage and requires notification if cultural sites or graves are affected; the Environment Management Act (2017), which requires Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and ongoing environmental management; the Water Resources Act (2013), which regulates water use and protects water bodies; and the Forestry Act (1997, as amended 2020), which promotes sustainable use of trees and forests and requires consultation with community resource structures.

Other applicable laws such as the Gender Equality Act, Labour Act, Child Care, Protection and Justice Act, Access to Information Act, and the Deceased Estates Act require gender equity, labour protection, safeguarding of vulnerable persons, transparent communication, and respect for inheritance and family rights. In practical terms, this means that the Ministry of Agriculture, working with the District Councils and the Ministry of Lands, must notify Project Affected Persons of any land acquisition or temporary disturbance, assess and value all affected assets, pay compensation at full replacement cost, provide support for relocation and livelihood restoration where relevant, ensure that vulnerable individuals and groups are identified and

supported, and respect cultural property such as graves and heritage sites and arrange appropriate measures where these are affected.

2.2 National Policies

Key national policies reinforce these legal requirements. Malawi 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan promote irrigated agriculture, food security, commercialization, climate resilience, and secure land tenure. The Shire Valley Transformation Programme directly supports these priorities. Under this vision, resettlement and livelihood restoration are not only corrective measures but also part of inclusive development and long-term poverty reduction.

Malawi National Land Policy (2002) recognizes land as a fundamental asset and calls for equitable access to land and fair compensation for customary land at open market value, in line with the right to property under the Constitution. It requires consultation with affected households, traditional leadership, and District Councils when people are relocated or their land is acquired.

The National Decentralisation Policy (1998) gives District Councils a central role in planning, approving, and monitoring local development. In RAP terms, this means the District Councils and relevant local committees should be directly involved in disclosure, verification of entitlements, compensation delivery, grievance management, and follow-up.

The National Gender Policy (2015) requires that both women and men access compensation fairly and benefit from livelihood restoration, even in patrilineal contexts where land and decision-making are typically controlled by men. This RAP therefore commits to gender-sensitive compensation and livelihood measures.

The National HIV and AIDS Policy (2012) notes increased HIV risk in project areas where there is labour influx. The RAP process and subsequent livelihood support must include HIV awareness, referral information, and protection measures for workers and surrounding communities. The National Environmental Policy (2004) calls for sustainable resource use, pollution control, and public participation. RAP preparation and implementation must therefore consider environmental impacts of resettlement sites, restoration of disturbed land, and long-term safety of host communities.

2.3 International Policies and Standards

The RAP is also guided by the AfDB Integrated Safeguards System, specifically Operational Safeguard 5 (OS5), and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5). Both set requirements for how land acquisition, restrictions on access, physical displacement, and loss of livelihood must be managed. Both AfDB OS5 and World Bank ESS5 require the following: avoid or minimize displacement wherever possible by exploring alternatives, do not proceed with displacement before compensation and assistance measures are in place, compensate all affected persons at full replacement cost without deductions for depreciation, restore or improve livelihoods and living standards rather than only pay for assets, pay particular attention to vulnerable groups including households headed by women, the elderly, and those with limited income, disclose information, consult meaningfully, record agreements transparently, put in place grievance redress systems that affected persons can access without cost, and monitor outcomes to confirm that livelihoods have been restored or improved. ESS5

additionally requires the Borrower, in this case the Ministry of Agriculture, to prepare and implement a Resettlement Action Plan that defines eligibility, entitlements, compensation levels, livelihood restoration measures, grievance handling, responsibilities, schedule, and budget. AfDB OS5 similarly requires a structured plan and monitoring, with the expectation that displaced persons are not made worse off and that vulnerable affected persons receive tailored support.

2.4 Harmonisation and Gap Bridging

While Malawi's laws require compensation and recognize customary tenure, they do not always require livelihood restoration, transitional assistance, or special support for people without formal land rights. By contrast, ESS5 and OS5 require assistance to all affected people, including informal occupants and tenants, and require livelihood restoration and monitoring after compensation. For this RAP, where there is a difference, the project will follow the higher standard, that is, the approach which is more protective of affected persons. This includes paying compensation at full replacement cost including labour, materials, transaction costs, and without depreciation, providing relocation assistance and not just cash where physical displacement occurs, supporting livelihood restoration rather than only compensating for lost assets, ensuring that vulnerable persons receive additional targeted support, and recognizing customary and informal land use where it is legitimate and established prior to the cut-off date even if it is not formally titled.

2.5 Measures to Address Implementation Gaps

To operationalize the above in this RAP, the project will adopt the following core measures.

Land for land: Where land-based livelihoods are affected, the preferred option is to provide replacement land of equal or better productive potential and security of tenure. Cash compensation alone will not be considered sufficient if it would leave the household without viable land.

Full replacement cost compensation: All affected assets including land, structures, crops, trees, graves, and livelihood sources will be compensated at full replacement cost. This valuation will include the cost of materials, labour, disturbance, and any transaction costs, and will not apply depreciation.

Inclusion of all eligible categories: Eligibility for entitlements will include people with formal or customary rights, people with recognized occupancy or use, and people without formal rights who can prove use or occupancy prior to the cut-off date. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, tenants, informal users, and small businesses.

Transitional and livelihood support: Where livelihoods are disrupted, the project will provide support to restore or improve income earning capacity. This may include inputs, training, livestock packages, access to irrigation plots, or other assistance agreed with affected persons. Transitional assistance and relocation support will be provided where physical movement is required.

Access to services and follow-up: Relocated households will be assisted to settle in locations with access to essential services, and the project will monitor post-compensation conditions to confirm that livelihoods and living standards are being restored.

These measures are intended to ensure that affected persons are fairly compensated, supported through any transition, and not left worse off as a result of project activities

Table 1: Comparison and assessment of gaps in national legislation and international World Bank and AfDB policies

Type of Property/PAP	National Legislation Provisions	WB ESS5 Provisions	AfDB OS5 Provisions	Proposal to Bridge the Gap
Land owner	• Compensation may be in cash or land-for-land, per Lands Acquisition and Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2022. • Based on open market value. • Valuation by government or registered valuers.	• Land-for-land preferred where livelihoods are land-based. • Cash may be used if land is unavailable. • Full replacement cost required. • Transitional support and livelihood restoration required.	• Land-for-land preferred for land-based livelihoods. • Full replacement cost including transaction costs. • Land of equal or better productivity and location. • Compensation must precede displacement.	• Prioritize land-for-land where applicable. • Use replacement cost with transaction cost and inflation. • Ensure compensation precedes displacement. • Provide structured livelihood restoration where land-for-land not feasible.
Crops, timber and fruit trees	• Annual crops: compensated at highest market price or allowed to harvest. • Perennial crops: yield x price + establishment cost. • Timber trees compensated if proven planted by claimant.	• Market value for all crops. • Labour costs included. • Perennials: productive lifecycle considered. • Annuals: replacement land enables production.	• Aligns with WB: productive cycle and restoration. • Labour to maintain trees compensated.	• Market value for all crops. • Perennials: include productivity cycle. • Include labour input in compensation.
Assistance to resettled PAPs	• Silent	• Relocation allowance, resettlement assistance, and monitoring to restore/improve livelihoods.	• Relocation allowance and monitoring support.	• Provide relocation and livelihood support. • Monitor well-being of resettled PAPs.
Legal or customary land owners	• Eligible for compensation.	• Eligible for compensation.	• Eligible for compensation.	• Retain eligibility status. • Strengthen documentation and

Type of Property/PAP	National Legislation Provisions	WB ESS5 Provisions	AfDB OS5 Provisions	Proposal to Bridge the Gap
				valuation consistency.
Illegal occupants	• Not eligible.	• Eligible for asset compensation (not land), relocation support, and livelihood restoration.	• Same as WB: asset compensation and support.	• Compensate for structures and provide livelihood restoration and relocation support.
Tenants	• Silent.	• Compensated regardless of legal status. • Support for resumption of activities.	• Same as WB.	• Compensate and assist with activity restoration regardless of tenure type.
Squatters	• Eligible only after 12 years continuous occupation on private land.	• Compensated for structures regardless of land tenure. • Entitled to livelihood restoration.	• Livelihood restoration prior to displacement.	• Compensate for structures. • Provide livelihood restoration and relocation support.

2.6 Institutional and Administrative Framework

The implementation of the RAP will be coordinated by the Project Management Team (PMT) under the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Chikwawa District Council**,** local traditional authorities, and other relevant stakeholders. Grievance committees at the Group Village Head (GVH), Traditional Authority (TA**)**, and District levels which are already established and supported by the SVTP as part of the construction of the main canal and associated infrastructure will be engaged for conflict resolution and feedback collection.

Chapter 3: Project Impacts and Affected Assets

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the nature and extent of impacts resulting from the implementation of the Mthumba Water Supply Project. It identifies the categories of affected assets, the number and types of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), and the scale of disruption to land use and livelihoods.

3.2 Categories of Impacts

The Mthumba Water Supply Project triggered land-related impacts during construction and installation of infrastructure. The following impact categories were identified:

3.2.1 Loss of Customary Land, Crops and Trees:

A total of 0.67 Ha acquired for the construction of the main structures. This land belonged to the nearby Mthumba CDSS. A compensation of K17 Million Malawi Kwacha was negotiated with the Ministry of Education and paid to the school, prior to the finalization of this RAP and commencement of works.

Construction of 754 meters of pipeline (comprising 634 meters for sludge and effluent lines and 120 meters for the main pipe) required acquisition of customary land, belonging to community members, out of the total 4.664 km of pipeline works. Each pipeline occupies a 3-meter-wide corridor to facilitate the installation, operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure. The acquisition involved the grant of wayleave over the affected land, permitting the Project to lay, operate, and maintain the pipeline within a defined corridor for public utility purposes, while underlying land use rights are retained by the customary landholders, subject to restrictions on construction and deep-rooted planting within the wayleave. All affected landholders are duly identified and compensated at full replacement cost, in accordance with applicable national legislation and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5).

The affected land is primarily used for seasonal subsistence farming, mainly maize. Though no landowners lost more than 10% of their productive land, and only temporarily, the loss of perennial and annual crops required compensating for. All construction activities will be scheduled for the dry season to minimize environmental and social impacts, including disturbance to land, vegetation, and local livelihoods. Once operational, as above, restrictions will be in place on the land to protect the infrastructure.

A total of 447 scattered indigenous trees are affected along the pipeline routes all of which belonged to individual PAPs. Of these 47 are exotic trees while 400 are natural trees. The affected trees were valued individually during the assessment based on type, age, and productivity.

The assessment also established that the amount of land permanently acquired is minimal, consisting of the land for the water treatment plant on land owned by Mthumba CDSS. Given this was not used for livelihoods, no restoration is required.

For the pipelines land acquisition involved the establishment of a wayleave, permitting the Project to lay, operate, and maintain the pipeline within a defined corridor and therefore placing restrictions on the land use. A significant portion of the alignment is located within the existing road reserve and therefore compensation for establishing the wayleave is not required in these sections.

The grant of a wayleave for the pipeline on customary land did not adversely affect PAPs overall landholding as they retain ownership. Limitations on productive capacity are also minimal as less than 10% of total landholdings are affected and the land can still be used to grow shallow rooted crops. While it is recognized that all PAPs are affected by a certain level of vulnerability due to their socio-economic status no cases of vulnerability such as female headed houses, disability, etc., were identified among the affected persons. As such, all PAPs are economically active and are expected to restore their livelihoods without requiring additional support measures beyond the standard compensation provided under this RAP.

No Physical Displacement or Structural Loss:

No residential or business structures are located within the project footprint. Consequently, no physical relocation of households or businesses is required.

3.2.3 Summary of Affected Assets

A comprehensive asset inventory exercise was undertaken in the field using standard valuation forms. A total of fifty-three (53) Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified during this assessment. The inventory established that some PAPs were impacted solely through loss of land, while others also experienced loss of trees located within the affected portions of land.

Table 4.0 Affected Assets and Impact Categories (List of PAPs attached in Annex 2)

Impact Category	Description	Total Affected
Customary Land Plot (School)	0.67 Hectares of land (with 24 trees affected) used for Construction of Southern Region Waterboard Office, houses and associated water supply infrastructure.	1 Institution
Customary land (linear)	4.664 km of pipeline corridor with a width of 3 metres of customary and public land affected	53 PAPs (temporary loss)
PAPs losing crops and trees only	Land used primarily for crop production, including maize, groundnuts, and sorghum	8 PAPs
PAPs losing agricultural land and trees	Loss of agricultural land together with various tree species, including mango, guava, indigenous fruit trees, and firewood species	18 PAPs
Structures	No structures are affected within the project footprint	0
Trees	Total number of trees recorded and verified during the field assessment	27 PAPs (447 trees)

In some locations the contractor may need to cut through access ramps or fences (as shown in Annex 5). Where possible the contractor will try to tunnel underneath such structures. Where this is not possible the contractor will be responsible for fixing any damages to the structures incurred.

3.3 Community Assets

The only community asset that is affected is the nearby Mthumba Community Day Secondary School. The affected land was compensated for through negotiations with the school committee and the Ministry of Education through Chikwawa District. A total of MK 17,000,000 was paid towards compensation of the affected land. The final agreement documenting the land acquisition by SRWB is included in Annex 1.

3.4 Cultural Heritage Sites

No cultural heritage sites are affected by the project. It was established during the land acquisition process that no graves, shrines, sacred sites, or other cultural assets are located within the project footprint. As such, this aspect was clear from the outset and did not require further consultations or specialist assessment. Nonetheless, the project will continue to adhere to a chance-find procedure during implementation to ensure that any unexpected cultural resources that may be uncovered are handled appropriately and in accordance with applicable laws and good practice.

Chapter 4: Valuation Report for the RAP

1. Introduction

This valuation report supports the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Mthumba Water Supply Project by providing a detailed assessment of compensable land, trees, and other affected assets within the project area. The valuation exercise forms a critical component of the RAP, ensuring that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive fair, transparent, and adequate compensation in accordance with national legislation, the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and AfDB Integrated Safeguards System, specifically OS5. The report further aims to facilitate timely and equitable implementation of the RAP by establishing clear compensation values, promoting consistency, and safeguarding the livelihoods and welfare of all affected persons.

4.1 Valuation Methodology

Wayleave Restriction Land Valuation Basis

The valuation of affected land for the Mthumba Water Supply Project is based on prevailing market rates established through a previous market survey conducted by valuers from the Ministry of Lands in liaison with the Chikwawa District Council Valuation Office within the same project area. The current valuation exercise adopted these benchmark land values after confirming that no significant market fluctuations had occurred since the earlier assessment. These values represent the current replacement cost of customary land in comparable localities and take into account factors such as location, accessibility, land use, and productivity potential.

Table 3 below presents the unit land values derived from comparable land transactions recorded in Chikhambi, which were used to test whether the prevailing compensation rate would be accepted within the location.

Table 3: Comparable Land Transactions in Chikhambi (January to May 2025);

Month	Location	Area (ha)	Amount (MK)	Rate/ha (MK)
Jan 2025	Chikhambi	0.10	500,000	5,000,000
Feb 2025	Chikhambi	0.05	200,000	4,000,000
Mar 2025	Chikhambi	0.05	150,000	5,500,000
Apr 2025	Chikhambi	0.10	500,000	5,000,000
May 2025	Chikhambi	0.06	300,000	3,246,768

Average Land Rate: MK 4,749,350 per hectare

These five transactions recorded provide a representative and up-to-date basis for testing the acceptability of the prevailing land rate within the area. The resulting average of MK 4,749,350 per hectare described above and based on current market research rates, confirmed that the prevailing rate is broadly acceptable to the community in Chikhambi. A compensation rate of MK 5,000,000 per hectare was applied, for consistency with the rate used in previous RAPs

and the Ministry of Lands compensation rate per hectare prevailing at the time. PAPs were compensated at full replacement cost on account of the permanent land use restriction imposed through the wayleave, which allows them to continue their current farming operations but restricts them from undertaking any future construction on the land.

Tree Valuation

The valuation covered a total of 447 trees (exotic, indigenous, and fruit). Due to limited field data, previous valuation rates (January 2025) were applied as benchmarks.

Tree Type	Large (MK)	Medium (MK)	Small (MK)
Exotic	45,000	22,500	15,000
Indigenous	40,000	20,000	10,000
Masau	45,000	—	—

Chapter 5: Livelihood Restoration Measures

The screening process considered factors such as age, gender, disability, household dependency ratio, and income level, in line with World Bank ESS5 criteria. The screening established that no vulnerable Project Affected Persons (PAPs) were identified within the project area. All affected individuals are economically active and capable of restoring their livelihoods following compensation and are only subject to restrictions on land use due to the establishment of a wayleave. As a result, no targeted assistance measures are required beyond the standard compensation and engagement provisions outlined in this RAP.

Chapter 6: Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1 Introduction

A key component of effective resettlement planning is the establishment of a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that concerns or complaints raised by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are addressed promptly, transparently, and fairly. This chapter outlines the process and institutional structures through which grievances related to the Mthumba Water Supply Project will be managed and resolved. The GRM has been designed in alignment with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Shire Valley Transformation Programme, ensuring consistency in stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, and grievance handling across all project components.

6.1 Importance of Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Mechanisms for grievance redress are a prerequisite for large infrastructure interventions, as such interventions have the likelihood of leaving PAPs vulnerable to multiple socio-economic and environmental risks. It is therefore important to integrate a grievance redress mechanism that addresses PAPs' concerns in a timely manner and consistent with the legal framework, to ensure that the aggrieved person is satisfied and that grievances do not become contentious issues leading to opposition to the proposed development Programme.

A grievance redress mechanism is critical to effectively addressing issues arising during Programme implementation, and for Programme monitoring and evaluation. When incorporated into Programme design, planning, and management, it helps to realise the Programme's objectives effectively. Such an effective mechanism also brings about positive changes in people's lives, as well as an enhanced sense of being an important stakeholder in the Programme. Affordable and accessible procedures for the settlement of disputes arising from resettlement should include the availability of judicial recourse alongside community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms which are consistent with the government structures.

6.2 The Aim of the Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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.

6.3 Composition of Grievance Redress Mechanism

The existing GRM operates under the oversight of the SVTP Programme Management Team (PMT). It is led by the Social Safeguard Specialist and assisted by a Communication Officer, Environmental Safeguard Specialist, and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, all under the supervision of the Project Coordinator.

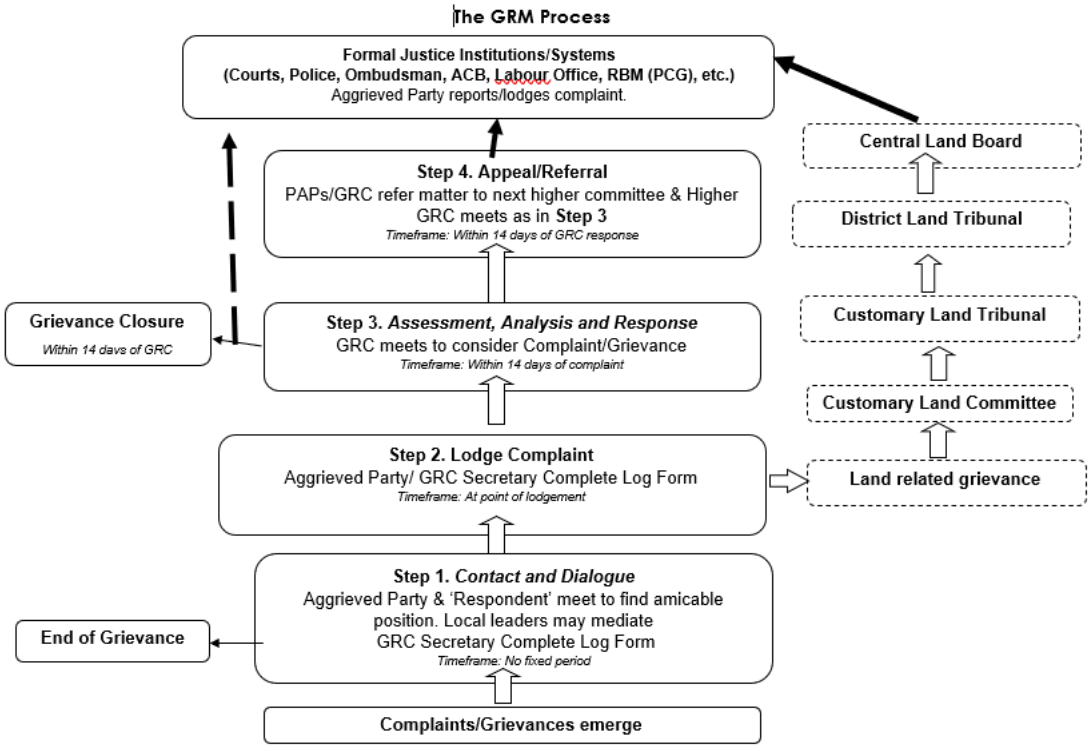
To promote conflict resolution within the SVTP project, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) have been established at the community level by the Project Management Team (PMT) at the onset of the SVTP project. In Chikwawa, there are a total of 45 committees, with 41 located at the community level, 3 at the area level, and one at the District level. Within the project area for the Mthumba Water Supply Project, there is 1 GRC, namely the Chikhambi GVH GRC, which has been active in registering and ensuring timely resolution of grievances in this area.

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 Group Village Head (GVH) level, Traditional Authority (TA) level, District level and National level to ensure that PAPs have easy access to legitimate, reliable, transparent, and efficient institutional mechanisms that are responsive to their complaints. Formulation of the GRCs was done right in the communities as such the GRC members are part of the community which makes them easily accessible to affected persons to lodge their grievances and be assisted.

The figure below presents the grievance redress process with the associated timelines at each stage of the process;



As much as there are different level 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 GVH level 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.

Chapter 7: Implementation Arrangements and Budget

7.1 Introduction.

This chapter outlines the institutional responsibilities, implementation timeline, and financial requirements for executing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Mthumba Water Supply Project. It ensures that compensation and support activities are delivered in a timely, efficient, and transparent manner in accordance with national laws and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESS5).

7.2 Institutional Arrangements

The RAP implementation will be managed through the following coordinated framework:

Institution	Key Responsibilities
Project Management Team (PMT)	Overall coordination and supervision of RAP implementation; liaising with stakeholders.
Chikwawa District Council	Verification of PAPs, participation in grievance redress, and technical support.
Department of Lands	Land valuation and facilitation of compensation agreements.
Ministry of Agriculture (DAES)	Technical support for any livelihood restoration activities (e.g., seedling distribution).
Traditional Authorities (TAs)	Community mobilization, local dispute resolution, and PAP identification.
Community Grievance Committees	First-level conflict resolution and grievance logging.
Sothern Region Water Board	Payment of Compensation

7.3 Implementation Schedule

The RAP is implemented in **four main phases**, as summarized below:

Activity	Timeline
Verification of PAPs and assets	Month 1
Disclosure of entitlements	Month 2
Compensation disbursement	Month 3
Monitoring and reporting	Month 4-6

All compensation will be disbursed prior to commencement of construction in the affected areas to ensure full compliance with safeguard policies.

7.4 Budget Estimate

The total estimated cost for implementing the RAP is **MWK 56,400,000** (approx. **USD 30,000**), broken down as follows:

Budget Category	Estimated Cost (MWK)
Compensation to Mthumba CDSS	17,000,000
Compensation to community members (land wayleave restriction only)	26.000,000
Compensation for trees only	7,000,000
Grievance redress mechanism	1,000,000
Monitoring and reporting	5,400,000
Total	56,400,000

This budget will be financed through the SVTP allocation under the World Bank-funded resettlement and safeguards component.

Chapter 8: Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are essential components of RAP implementation to ensure that compensation and livelihood restoration measures are delivered effectively, that grievances are resolved, and that the rights and welfare of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) are protected. This chapter presents the framework for tracking RAP activities, assessing outcomes, and ensuring compliance with national and World Bank standards.

8.2 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

The M&E system will be designed to:

- Track progress against RAP implementation milestones;
- Ensure that compensation is completed prior to commencement of civil works;
- Assess the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures (tree seedling distribution);
- Identify and resolve implementation challenges;
- Incorporate feedback from PAPs and stakeholders into RAP management;
- Provide evidence-based reporting to the World Bank, Government of Malawi, and communities.

8.3 Monitoring Indicators

The following indicators will be used to monitor RAP implementation:

Monitoring Area	Indicators
Compensation	# of PAPs compensated; % of compensation paid on time; satisfaction rate
Tree seedling distribution	# of seedlings distributed; survival rate after 3–6 months
Grievance redress	# of grievances received and resolved; resolution timelines
Information disclosure	# of PAPs informed of entitlements; # of public meetings held
Administrative performance	Timeliness of activities vs. implementation schedule

8.4 Roles and Responsibilities

To ensure transparent and effective monitoring of resettlement and livelihood activities, clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities are required. The table below outlines the key entities involved in monitoring and evaluation, together with their respective functions. This framework supports coordinated data collection, reporting, verification, and independent oversight where necessary, thereby strengthening accountability and compliance throughout the implementation process.

Stakeholder Roles in RAP Monitoring and Reporting

Entity	Monitoring Role
Project Management Team (PMT)	Overall M&E coordination; data collection and reporting
Chikwawa District Council	Field monitoring and verification
Community Committees	Community-level tracking, reporting grievances and concerns

An independent auditor will not be engaged specifically for this RAP. Instead, a RAP Completion Report will be prepared at the end of implementation to confirm that all entitlements and livelihood measures have been delivered as planned. External monitoring and independent verification will be undertaken through the wider Environmental and Social (E&S) Audit for the Project, ensuring that compliance and performance are assessed through an established audit process.

8.5 Reporting Mechanisms

Monitoring findings will be compiled in monthly and quarterly progress reports prepared by the PMT. These reports will include:

- A narrative update on RAP progress
- Quantitative indicators and summary tables
- Issues encountered and corrective actions taken
- Feedback from PAPs and local stakeholders
- Status of grievance cases and resolutions
- Progress on livelihood restoration support where applicable

Reports will be shared with the Chikwawa District Council, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the World Bank Task Team.

In addition, site verification notes, minutes from coordination meetings, and community engagement summaries will be maintained as supporting documentation. Field teams and community committees will provide periodic field updates to the PMT to ensure accurate and timely reporting. A consolidated RAP completion report will be prepared upon conclusion of compensation and livelihood restoration activities. This final report will outline the outcomes of the resettlement process, document compliance with national legislation and World Bank requirements, and provide lessons and recommendations for future interventions. The report will also include independent verification by relevant district authorities and, where required, third party monitoring.

To support transparency and accountability, key reporting findings will be shared with affected communities through village meetings and other appropriate communication channels. This approach promotes informed participation and strengthens community confidence in the RAP implementation process.

Chapter 9: Conclusion

The development of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Mthumba Water Supply Project under the Shire Valley Transformation Programme (SVTP**)** represents a deliberate and structured effort to ensure that project-affected persons (PAPs) are protected from the adverse impacts of land acquisition and construction-related disturbances. The RAP is grounded in both Malawian legal frameworks and international safeguard policies**,** particularly the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5), guaranteeing that resettlement planning is inclusive, transparent, and restorative in nature. The project will impact 53 individuals**,** including landowners, operators in Chikhambi Village, under Traditional Authority Kasisi in Chikwawa District**.**

The RAP demonstrates that all affected persons have been properly identified and consulted. Public consultations played a vital role in raising awareness, incorporating local knowledge, and fostering acceptance of the resettlement process. A clear entitlement framework has been established, ensuring that all losses, such as land, crops, trees, will be compensated at full replacement cost. The entitlement matrix defines specific compensation packages, tailored to the category and extent of loss.

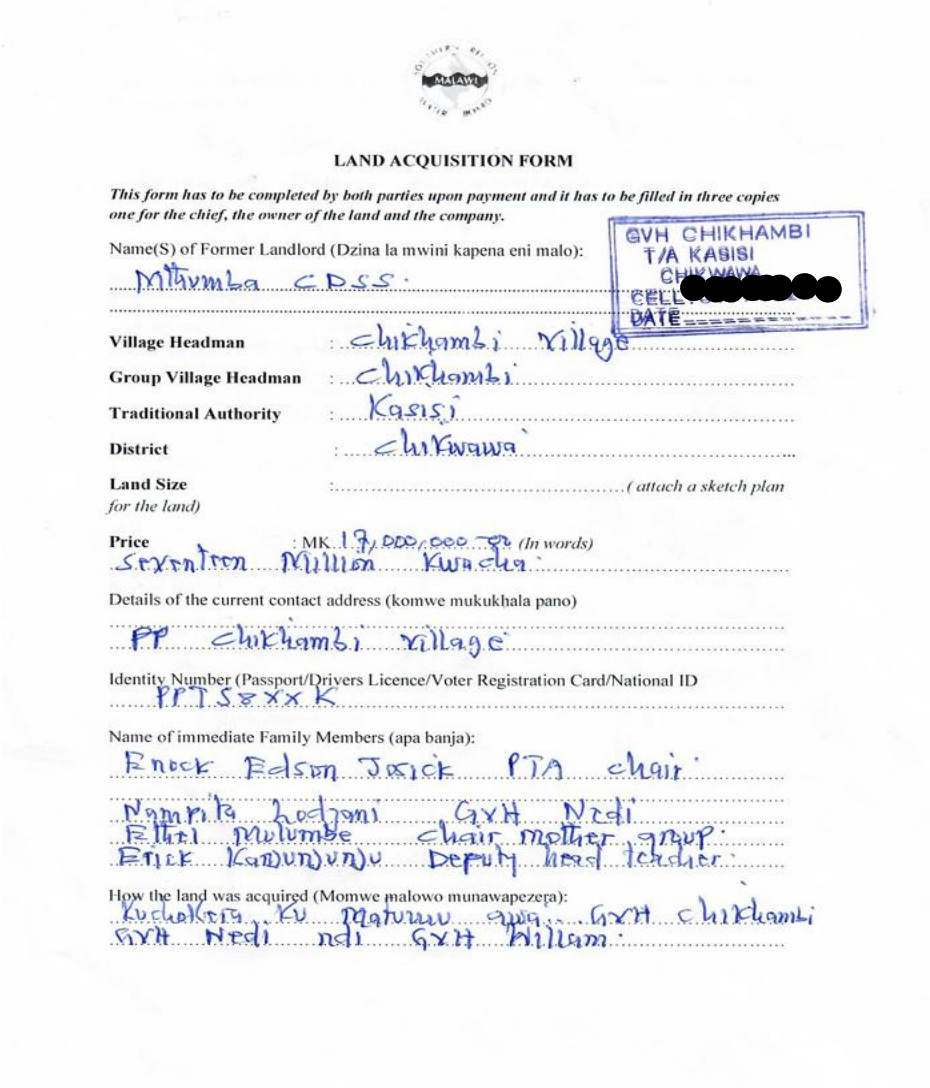
Livelihood restoration interventions are modest but contextually appropriate. While large-scale displacement did not occur, the distribution of tree seedlings will help to restore lost vegetation and provide future ecological and economic value to affected households. Furthermore, a functioning Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is in place at the village, traditional authority, and district levels to resolve disputes promptly and fairly.

Institutional arrangements for RAP implementation have been clearly defined. The Project Management Team (PMT), in collaboration with the Chikwawa District Council**,** will oversee compensation disbursement, monitoring, and stakeholder coordination. An implementation schedule has been set, with compensation payments due in June 2025**.** Financial resources have been secured, and the RAP budget includes all necessary components for a successful rollout, including administrative, livelihood support, and monitoring costs.

Finally, the RAP establishes a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress and measure outcomes. Key indicators such as the rate of compensation delivery, grievance resolution, and livelihood restoration will inform implementation and guide necessary adjustments.

In summary, the RAP ensures that all affected individuals will receive just and adequate compensation and that their livelihoods will not be diminished as a result of the project. The plan reflects the SVTP's commitment to inclusive development**,** legal compliance, and the well-being of communities. With proper execution, the Mthumba Water Supply Project will proceed smoothly and equitably, contributing to improved water access while respecting the rights and dignity of local populations.

Annex 1: Land acquisition form between Southern Region Water Board and Mthumba CDSS



LAND ACQUISITION FORM

This form has to be completed by both parties upon payment and it has to be filled in three copies one for the chief, the owner of the land and the company.

Name(S) of Former Landlord (Dzina la mwini kapena eni malo): Mthumba CDSS.

GVH CHIKHAMBI
T/A KASISI
CHIKWAWA
CELL: [redacted]
DATE

Village Headman : chikhambi village

Group Village Headman : chikhambi

Traditional Authority : Kasisi

District : chikwawa

Land Size : ..... *(attach a sketch plan for the land)*

Price : MK 17,000,000 *(In words)* Seventeen Million Kwacha

Details of the current contact address (komwe mukukhala pano)

PP chikhambi village

Identity Number (Passport/Drivers Licence/Voter Registration Card/National ID

PPTS8XXK

Name of immediate Family Members (apa banja):

Enock Edson Jack PTA chair.
Namaika Kodzani GVH Ndi
Ethel Mulumbe chair mother group.
Erick Kanjunjunju Deputy head teacher.

How the land was acquired (Momwe malowo munawapezera):

Kuchokera ku Mafumu awa... GVH chikhambi GVH Ndi ndi GVH William.

Lease Details if available (Nenani ngati muli ndi lease kapena mapepala ena aliwonse a Boma pa malowa):

Ayi Palibe

We the family members hereby agree to sell the said piece of land to S.R.W.B. We further accept that the land is free from any encumbrances. We hereby accept that we shall be responsible for any **ISUES** that might arise on the said piece of land.

Ife tonse a pa banja tagwirizana nazo zoti tigulitse malowa kwa S.R.W.B. Ndipo tikuvomereza kuti malowa alibe vuto lina lirilonse. Tikuvomera kuti vuto lina lirilonse lingabwere lokhudzana ndi malowa lidzakhala lathu.

Date	Name(s)	Signature/Fingerprint	Company Representatives
21st Aug 2023	[redacted] ENOCH JOSIAH		ENG. ANDREW KACHEYO
21/08/23	[redacted] FABIANO PAUDEN	FP	Bridget Chitete
21/08/23	Ethel Mulumbi	E. Mulumbi [redacted]66	Afellem Makinya
21/08/23	[redacted]		H. Domasiwoni
21/08/23	Shammah Mlenga		Chikwawa DC rep (2 of 5)

Name of the Village Headman .....

Signature.....

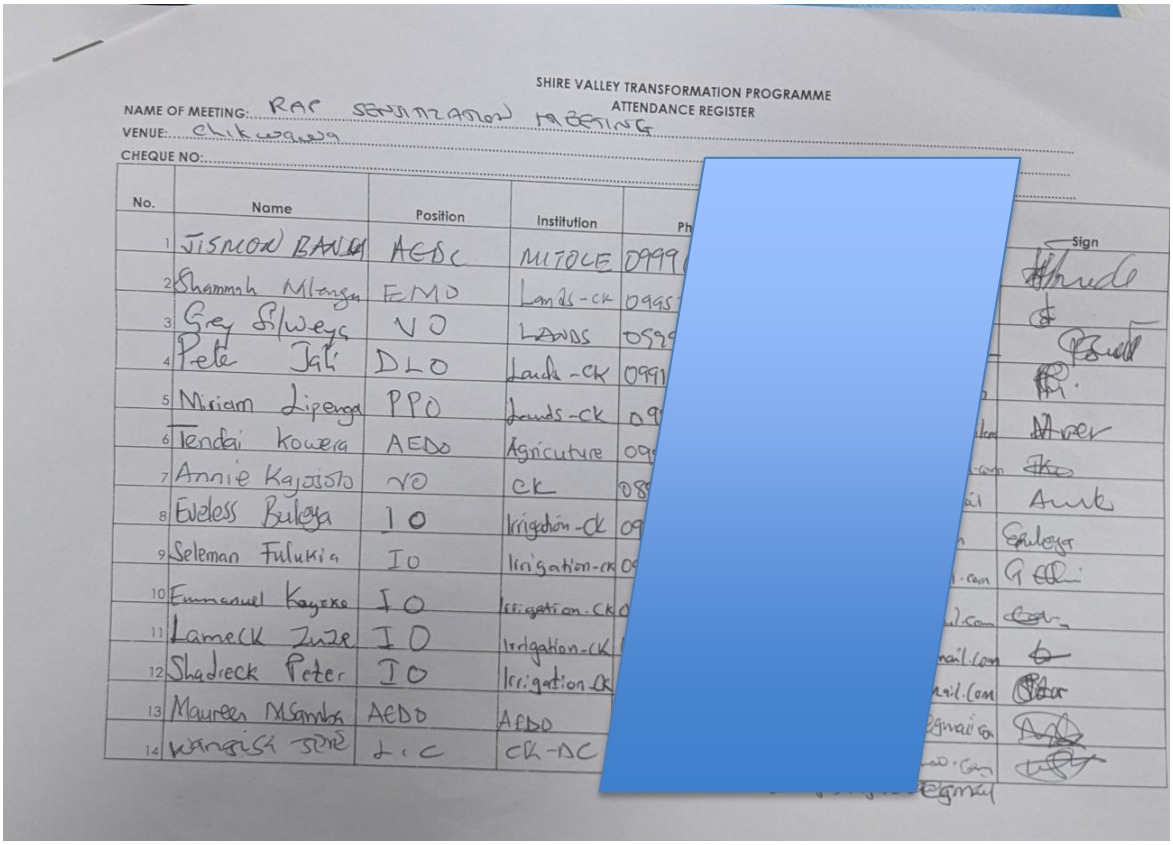
GVH CHIKHAMBI
T/A KASISI
CHIKWAWA
CELL [redacted]
DATE

Annex 2: Project Affected Persons List

NO	TA	GVH	ASSET AFFECTED
1	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
2	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
3	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
4	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
5	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
6	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
7	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
8	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
9	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
10	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
11	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
12	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
13	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
14	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
15	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
16	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
17	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
18	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
19	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
20	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
21	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
22	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
23	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
24	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
25	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
26	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
27	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
28	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
29	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
30	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
31	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
32	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees

33	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
34	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
35	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
36	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
37	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
38	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
39	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
40	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
41	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
42	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
43	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
44	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
45	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
46	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
47	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
48	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Temporary land acquisition plus trees
49	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
50	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Trees
51	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
52	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree
53	Kasisi	Chikhambi	Land, crops, indigenous and fruit tree

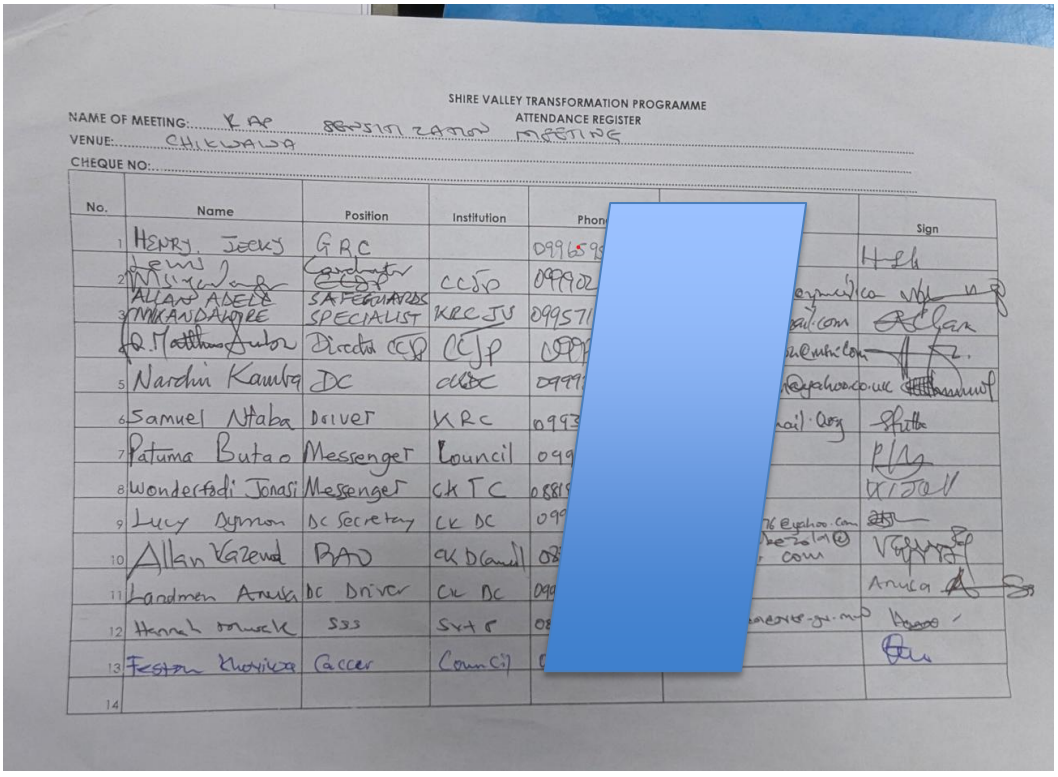
Annex 3: RAP Consultation Attendance List



SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME OF MEETING: RAP SENSITIZATION MEETING
VENUE: CHIKWAWA
CHEQUE NO:

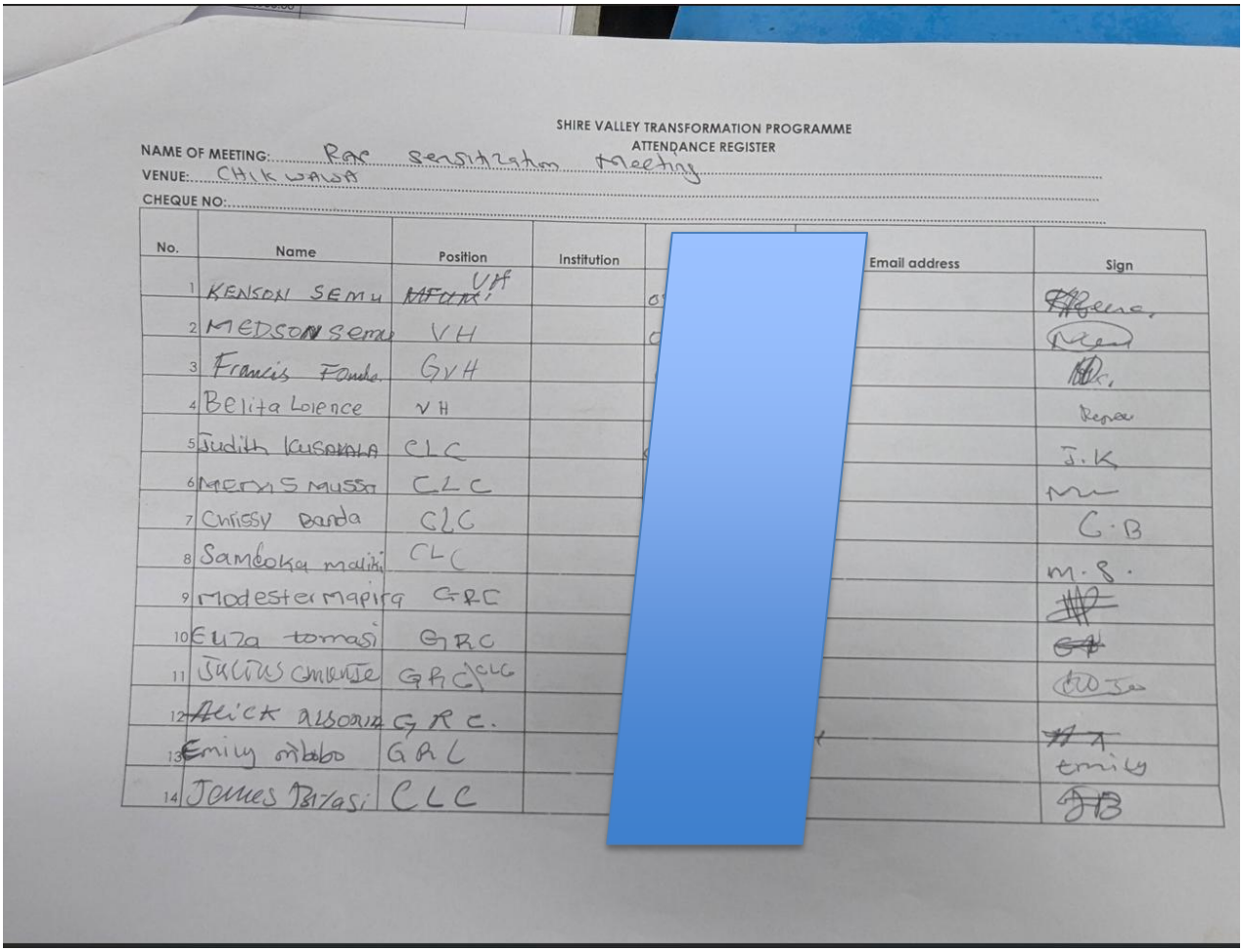
No.	Name	Position	Institution	Ph	Sign
1	JISMON BANDA	AEDC	MUTOLE	0999	
2	Shammah Mlanga	EMO	Lands-CK	0995	
3	Grey Silweya	VO	LANDS	0599	
4	Pete Jali	DLO	Lands-CK	0991	
5	Miriam Lipenga	PPO	Lands-CK	09	
6	Tendai Kowera	AEDO	Agriculture	09	
7	Annie Kajoloto	VO	CK	08	
8	Eveless Buleya	IO	Irrigation-CK	09	
9	Seleman Fulukia	IO	Irrigation-CK	09	
10	Emmanuel Kayeke	IO	Irrigation-CK	0	
11	Lameck Zuze	IO	Irrigation-CK		
12	Shadreck Peter	IO	Irrigation-CK		
13	Maureen Nsamba	AEDO	AEDO		
14	Kangisi Sone	D.C	CK-DC		



SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME OF MEETING: RAP SENSITIZATION MEETING
VENUE: CHIKWAWA
CHEQUE NO:

No.	Name	Position	Institution	Phon	Sign
1	HENRY JECKS	GRC		0996598	
2	Lewi Mlenga	Coordinator CCJP	CCJP	099902	
3	ALLAN ADELE NYIRENDA/MORE	SAFEGUARDS SPECIALIST	KRC JV	099571	
4	Q. Matthews Jumbo	Director CCJP	CCJP	099	
5	Nardin Kamba	DC	DCDC	0999	
6	Samuel Ntaba	Driver	KRC	0993	
7	Patuma Butao	Messenger	Council	099	
8	Wonderfadi Jonasi	Messenger	CK TC	0881	
9	Lucy Nyirenda	DC Secretary	CK DC	099	
10	Allan Kazembe	DAO	CK Council	08	
11	Landmen Amisi	DC Driver	CK DC	099	
12	Hannah Nyirenda	SSS	SVTP	08	
13	Fraston Khonjera	Caccer	Council	0	
14					



SHIRE VALLEY TRANSFORMATION PROGRAMME
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME OF MEETING: RAP sensitization Meeting
VENUE: CHIKWAWA
CHEQUE NO:

No.	Name	Position	Institution	Email address	Sign
1	KENSON SEMU	~~MFUMU~~ VH			
2	MEDSON Semu	VH			
3	Francis Fonda	GVH			
4	Belita Loience	VH			
5	Judith Kusamala	CLC			J.K
6	MERYS MUSSA	CLC			
7	Chrissy Banda	CLC			C.B
8	Samboka maiti	CLC			M.S.
9	Modester Mapira	GRC			
10	Eliza tomasi	GRC			
11	Julius Chimtete	GRC/CLC			
12	Alick Alsonia	GRC.			
13	Emily Mbobo	GRC			Emily
14	James Tsirasi	CLC			

Annex 3a: Consultation Meeting Minutes with Roads Authority

Minutes of Meeting on Water Distribution Pipeline Route Confirmation by Employer, Engineer, Roads Authority, Southern Region Water Board, Sinohydro, and District Council, Held on 25th March 2025

Members Present

1.	Louis Mkandawire	:	WE, SRWB
2.	Andrew Kacheyo	:	PM, SRWB
3.	Elnas Chimdima	:	Planning Engineer, RA
4.	Kajitam Kholomana	:	Inspector of Roads, RA
5.	Hanah Mwale	:	SSS, PMT
6.	Ruth Ngulu	:	ES, PMT
7.	Rogers Nyirongo	:	OHSS, Sinohydro
8.	Tian Chunguang	:	Site Manager, Sinohydro
9.	Ridson Mapeto	:	Site Agent, NV Engron
10.	Fletcher Chigaru	:	Foreman, NV Engron
11.	Andrew Gambulen	:	Lands Officer, DC
12.	Daniel Mkandawire	:	Roads Supervisor, DC
13.	Choe Sung Wan	:	Acting Resident Engineer - KRC
14.	Allan Mkandawire	:	SSS, KRC-JV
15.	Patrick Chapitapita	:	ACI, KRC-JV
16.	Limiton Mhone	:	CI, KRC-JV
17.	Madalitso Kalua	:	OHSS, KRC-JV
18.	Rachel Banda	:	ES, KRC-JV

1

No.	RECORD OF DISCUSSION	ACTION	ACTION BY
1.0	**Agenda**		
	Confirmation of the re-aligned water supply distribution pipeline alignment: the meeting was meant to clear obstacles encountered within the proposed pipeline re-alignment.		
2.0	**Opening remarks**		
	2.1. The Engineer shared the background for the pipeline re-alignment. 2.1.1. Through the client, SVTP, on **18th March 2025,** the Engineer had sought Roads Authority (RA)'s permission to cut where the pipeline route had crossed roads adjoining the S136 (Chapananga) Road. 2.1.2. Following the request, RA inspected the distribution pipeline site on **20th March 2025.** **2.1.2.1.** RA observed that most excavated sections did not meet their specification that **utility services ought to be confined within the outer-most 5meters of the road reserve**. 2.1.3. The pipeline alignment was then re-designed and staked out for all the members, invited to the **March 25th 2025** meeting, to appreciate the obstacles that stood in the new alignment.		
3.0	**Inspection of critical points (with obstacles)**		
	3.1. Sta. 1+560 – Sta. 1+640: Rock section 3.1.1. The meeting agreed to shift the pipeline alignment so that it passed through the rock section, which was avoided as per original alignment design. **See Picture 1.**	Shift the pipeline alignment	**KRC**
	3.1.2. The section that had already been excavated would be backfilled. 3.1.3. RA advised for adequate compaction (95%MDD) of the backfill material.	Backfill and adequately compact backfill layers	**KRC**
	3.1.4. Two (2) pit latrines close to the rerouted alignment would be relocated.	Relocate two (2) pit latrines that were close to rerouted alignment	**KRC&PMT**
	3.2. Sta. 2+670 – Sta. 2+830: Concrete Block Fence (Farm) 3.2.1. The meeting agreed to shift the pipeline alignment so that it passed inside the existing block fence. **See Picture 2.**	Shift the pipeline route to pass inside the block fence	**KRC**
	3.2.2. The guard house inside the fence would be avoided by utilizing the space between the guard house and the fence.		
	3.2.3. No fence panel would be demolished during excavations for the pipeline: only concrete blocks of area enough to accommodate the pipeline would to be removed.	Minimize damage on the existing fence when excavating for the pipeline	**KRC**

	3.3. Sta. 3+191 – Sta. 3+231: Partners in Hope Office 3.3.1. The meeting agreed to maintain the pipeline route (as per old alignment) outside the office fence, cutting through the access ramp. **See Picture 3.** 3.3.2. The access ramp would be reinstated. **3.4. Sta. 3+710 – Sta. 3+720: New Apostolic Church** 3.4.1. The meeting agreed to maintain the old pipeline route which cut through access ramp for the church. **See Picture 4.** 3.4.2. The access ramp would be reinstated.	Maintain the pipeline route outside the office fence and reinstate the access ramp after pipeline backfilling. Maintain pipeline route through church access ramp and reinstate after backfilling works.	**KRC** **KRC**
4.0	**AOB**		
	4.1 Furniture shelter between **Sta. 3+653 – Sta. 3+660** would be affected as the pipeline passed on the front edge of the shelter. **See Picture 5.** 4.2 The owner would be compensated **accordingly.**		
5.0	**Closing remarks**		
	5.1 Southern Region Water Board was instructed to officially request RA for consent to lay pipeline within the S136 (Chapananga) Road reserve. 5.2 The participants were thanked for having spared their time to attend the crucial meeting.	Officially request for space within S136 Road reserve	**SRWB**

Approval of Minutes:

Company	Name	Signature	Date
For PMT	Hannah Muvale	Hanna.	27-03-25
For KRC	Cho Sung Wan		27-03-25
For SRWB	Louis Mkandawire		27-03-25
For Sinohydro	Tian Chungueng		27-03-25
For Roads Authority	Elvas Chimdima	Elvas	27/03/25

PICTURES OF CRITICAL SECTIONS



Picture 1: Rock section (Sta. 1+560 – Sta.1+640) – pipeline to pass in between excavated section and electricity pole



Picture 2: Pipeline to pass inside existing block fence (Sta. 2+670 – Sta. 2+830)



Picture 3: Partners in Hope Office (Sta. 3+191 – Sta. 3+231) – pipeline to cut through access ramp of the office



Picture 4: Dyeratu New Apostolic Church (Sta. 3+710 – Sta. 3+720) – pipeline to cut through the access ramp