



Government of Malawi  
Ministry of Energy



Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited

# Mpatamanga Hydropower Project

## Resettlement Policy Framework

### Executive Summary

(Draft, 10 September 2024)



# Mpatamanga Hydropower Project

## Resettlement Policy Framework Executive Summary

Prepared for



Revision D  
10 September 2024



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# Acronyms

Acronym	Full text
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDSS	Community Day Secondary Schools
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPW	Child Protection Workers
CSS	Conventional Secondary Schools
DoMM	Department of Museums and Monuments
DSS	District Secondary Schools
DTDA	Danish Trade Union Development Agency
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPC	Engineering Procurement Construction
ESIA	International Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESS	World Bank's Environmental & Social Standards
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSL	Full Supply Level of the reservoirs
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Malawi
GVH	Group Village Head
GVGRC	Group Village Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
HHH	Household Head
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPP	HydroPower Project
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JCE	Junior Certificate of Education
MHPL	Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited
MOL	Minimum Operating Level of the reservoirs
MoL	Ministry of Lands
MSCE	Malawi School Certificate of Education
MWK	Malawian Kwacha
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Secondary Schools
NWRA	National Water Resources Authority
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PSLCE	Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SLR	SLR Consulting Ltd
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TA	Traditional Authority
TTC	Teacher Training College
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VLOM	Village Level Operation and Maintenance
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation
GVGRC	Group Villages Grievance Redress Committee



# Glossary

This Summary of the Resettlement Policy Framework uses several terms in a technical sense that may be different from their use in everyday language. Some key terms are defined below.

Term	Meaning
Adequate housing	Defined by the following criteria: security of tenure; availability of services, materials, and infrastructure; affordability; accessibility; habitability; location; and cultural adequacy.
Affected person	Person experiencing either physical or economic displacement (See also displaced person and project-affected person).
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for loss of an immovable asset or loss of access to resources and livelihoods that is acquired or affected by the project.
Customary right holder	Refers to those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have customary or traditional rights recognized or recognizable under the laws of the host country.
Cut-off date	The date after which anyone who moves into the Project area is no longer entitled to compensation and/or assistance. In practice, the cut-off date is usually the date of completion of the census of people and inventory of assets in the Project-affected area, unless there are local legal provisions for another arrangement. Persons found occupying the Project area after the cut-off date are not eligible to Project compensation or other resettlement benefits. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures or crops) established after the cut-off date will not be compensated.
Displaced person	Same as affected person
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets (including land) or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to land and natural resources.
Physical Displacement	Loss of dwelling or shelter as a result of project-related land access, which requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to Project Affected People, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Forager	Gatherer of non-timber forest products, such as berries, mushrooms, wild fruit, herbs, and medicinal plants.
Gender-based violence	Any form of violence, including physical and verbal abuse, related to social and cultural expectations of gender roles and relationships, often for the purpose of sustaining power.
Household	One person or a group of persons who share a dwelling unit, and for a group, share at least one meal a day.
In-fill resettlement	Involves relocating displaced persons into existing neighbourhoods rather than development of resettlement sites.
Informal settlers	Person or group of persons with no recognizable legal right to the land they use or occupy; commonly referred to as squatters.
Involuntary resettlement	Physical and/or economic displacement whereby affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use resulting in their relocation. This occurs in cases of lawful expropriation or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and in cases of negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for Project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way.



Term	Meaning
	Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilised land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. 'Land' includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements.
Land requirements	All lands to be acquired for the project (see land acquisition above) and all restrictions on land use (see definition below) which are needed by the Project or imposed by the Project for safety reasons or other operational needs.
Livelihood	Livelihood is the full range of means that individuals, families, and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade, and bartering.
Livelihood restoration	The process of restoring (or improving) affected persons' livelihoods to pre-project levels (or better).
Livelihood restoration plan	A planning document that outlines the necessary activities and measures to be implemented to restore livelihoods.
Non-resident	Affected landowner who owns land affected by the Project land requirements but are not residing in the areas or villages directly affected by the Project land requirements.
Opportunistic settlers	People who encroach in the area after the establishment of the cutoff and are therefore not eligible for compensation.
Orphan land	Unacquired parts of a land parcel which are left unusable or undevelopable (either temporarily or permanently) as a result of the project's land acquisition or expropriation. Also referred to as severed land.
Project-affected person	Same as affected person
Replacement cost	The replacement cost is the market value of the asset (with no depreciation) plus transaction costs.
Resettlement action plan	A planning document that outlines the process, activities, and measures to be implemented for resettlement-affected persons.
Resettlement or livelihood restoration framework	A resettlement or livelihood restoration framework is a document that outlines the general principles for managing resettlement and livelihood restoration when the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unknown due to the stage of project development.
Restriction on land use	Limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other land that is directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to common property or natural resources (such as water bodies), restrictions on land use within utility easements, or safety zones.
Security of tenure	A right of resettled individuals or communities that are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy and where they are protected from the risk of eviction.
Transaction costs	All costs that may be incurred because of the transaction or transfer of assets, such as taxes, stamp duties, legal and notarization fees, registration fees, travel costs.
Transition period	Period between the occurrence of the displacement and the time when affected livelihoods are restored.
Vulnerable groups	These groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status, may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.





# 1 Introduction

This report is the Executive Summary of the Draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the Mpatamanga Hydropower Project (HPP). The purpose of this Summary is to convey the key elements of the 2024 Resettlement Policy Framework in a concise format to allow the public to understand the Mpatamanga HPP involuntary Resettlement potential impacts, and the planned compensation, livelihood restoration and resettlement strategy.

The Mpatamanga Hydro Power Project is a flagship Project of the Government of Malawi. It has the potential to contribute to reducing energy shortages and enhancing energy security in Malawi in the short term, which will help bolster the economy and enable renewable energy projects to be developed to meet the mid to long-term energy demands.

The RPF and this Executive Summary are currently drafts made available for public disclosure. Feedback from affected communities and stakeholders during the public disclosure process may result in some changes in the final RPF.

## 1.1 Project Overview

The proposed Mpatamanga Hydro Power Project (the Project) is being developed by Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Limited (MHPL) and the Government of Malawi under a Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework. The Project is located in the Southern Region within the Blantyre and the Neno Districts, on the Shire River, the largest river in Malawi, between the existing Tedzani and Kapichira hydropower schemes. Figure 1 provides the location of the Project, and the Layout of the Main project facilities is illustrated in Figure 2. A main dam (55 m high) on the Shire River will create a 20.2 km<sup>2</sup> reservoir at full supply level, with a total storage volume of 272 million m<sup>3</sup>. Water from the main reservoir will drop by approximately 66 m to a 301 MW powerhouse located 1 km downstream of the main dam. The water discharged from the main powerhouse into the Shire River (installed capacity of 550m<sup>3</sup>/s) will then flow into a 1.35 km<sup>2</sup> and 11.15 million m<sup>3</sup> regulating reservoir (at full supply level) created by a 45 m high regulating dam located 6 km downstream on the Shire River. Water from the regulating reservoir will be discharged into the Shire River through a 57.5 MW powerhouse located at the foot of the dam (installed capacity of 388 m<sup>3</sup>/s). From the upper part of the main reservoir to the regulating dam, the Project footprint will extend over 29 km of river length.

The Project will have a generation capacity of 358.5 MW, composed of two plants – the 301 MW peaking plant at the Main Dam and the 57.5 MW baseload downstream plant at the Regulating Dam. The Project is expected to contribute to reducing energy shortages and enhancing energy security in Malawi. The 301 MW plant, with its Main Reservoir storage, is designed to provide much-needed energy during peak demand hours of the day and overall grid stability with its ability to ramp up or down production to meet actual demand. The targeted average annual energy production is 1,544 GWh (Main Dam and Regulating Dam combined).

The electricity generated by the Project will be delivered to the grid through two transmission lines: a 63 km long 400 kV transmission line from the main powerhouse to the existing Phombeya sub-station; and a 10.5 km long 132 kV transmission line that will connect to the Regulation Dam powerhouse to the existing Tedzani-Kapichira Transmission Line.

Part of the existing S137 road, which links Blantyre to Mwanza, will be flooded by the future Mpatamanga Main Reservoir. A new by-pass section of the S137 road will be built by the Project and will pass over the main dam. The future Chileka-Mwanza/M6 to S137 road will be ~50 kms long. Out of these, 11.5 kms will be newly constructed by the Project to bypass the Main Dam and its reservoir, and 34.5 kms will be upgraded on the Blantyre side.



## 1.2 Context of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The following studies were performed for the Project:

- Between 2015 and 2018 a first feasibility study was performed,
- An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was performed in 2018. It was not formally submitted to the environmental authorities. To address stakeholder’s concerns raised during this ESIA process, a regulating dam was added to the Project.
- Additional hydraulic studies and environmental flows studies were performed in 2018-2019, aiming to fill gaps not covered in the original ESIA.
- In 2019, a Preliminary ESIA was prepared with a Regulating Dam. This was the first impact assessment considering the Project with a regulating reservoir. A draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was also prepared.
- In 2020 and 2021, a new draft RPF was prepared, and the census and surveys of affected households were initiated. However, they were not completed. The preparation of the RAP stopped.
- At the end of 2022 and early 2023, the Project has selected Consultants to update or finalise the previous E&S studies. The studies prepared in the course of 2023 and 2024 are:
  - An ESIA and ESMMP,
  - A Biodiversity Action Plan,
  - A Cumulative Impact Assessment, and
  - A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF, summarised in this report).

The RPF is the Safeguard document assessing involuntary resettlement impacts as per the World Bank and IFC policies. It is prepared as part of the 2024 Environmental and Social Studies needed for the World Bank and other Project’s Lenders’ appraisal of the Mpatamanga HPP. The Mpatamanga HPP is preparing a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) instead of a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). To prepare a full RAP, the Project needs to define a cut-off date when the census of affected persons and the inventory of affected assets is completed. When the E&S studies were initiated in 2023, establishing such cut-off date during the preparation of the 2024 E&S studies was not appropriate for the following reasons:

- At the time of preparing the RPF, the ‘Basic Design’ or ‘preliminary design’ of the Project components was being finalised. The final Project’s land requirements were not available to initiate the land acquisition and compensation process. The ‘Detailed Design’ will be prepared when the EPC Contractors will be selected in 2025. Some of the Project components footprints will be optimised during the Detailed Design. This optimisation will be used as much as possible to minimise involuntary resettlement impacts.
- The funds for the payment of compensation and development of the resettlement sites were not yet available. The Government of Malawi will fund the compensation for the affected persons and the preparation of resettlement sites using funds provided by the World Bank. To agree on this funding, this RPF is needed as part of the E&S safeguards documents appraised by the World Bank. It means that the fund to pay compensation to the affected persons will only be available after this RPF has been appraised and approved by the World Bank.

As the Mpatamanga HPP is a large and complex project, it was decided to phase the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Several separated Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared, as follows:

- The Resettlement Policy Framework is prepared as part of the 2024 Environmental and Social Studies needed for the World Bank appraisal of the Mpatamanga HPP. This document assesses potential involuntary resettlement impacts and defines resettlement principles, organisational and implementation arrangements to be applied to the phased RAP and during project implementation.

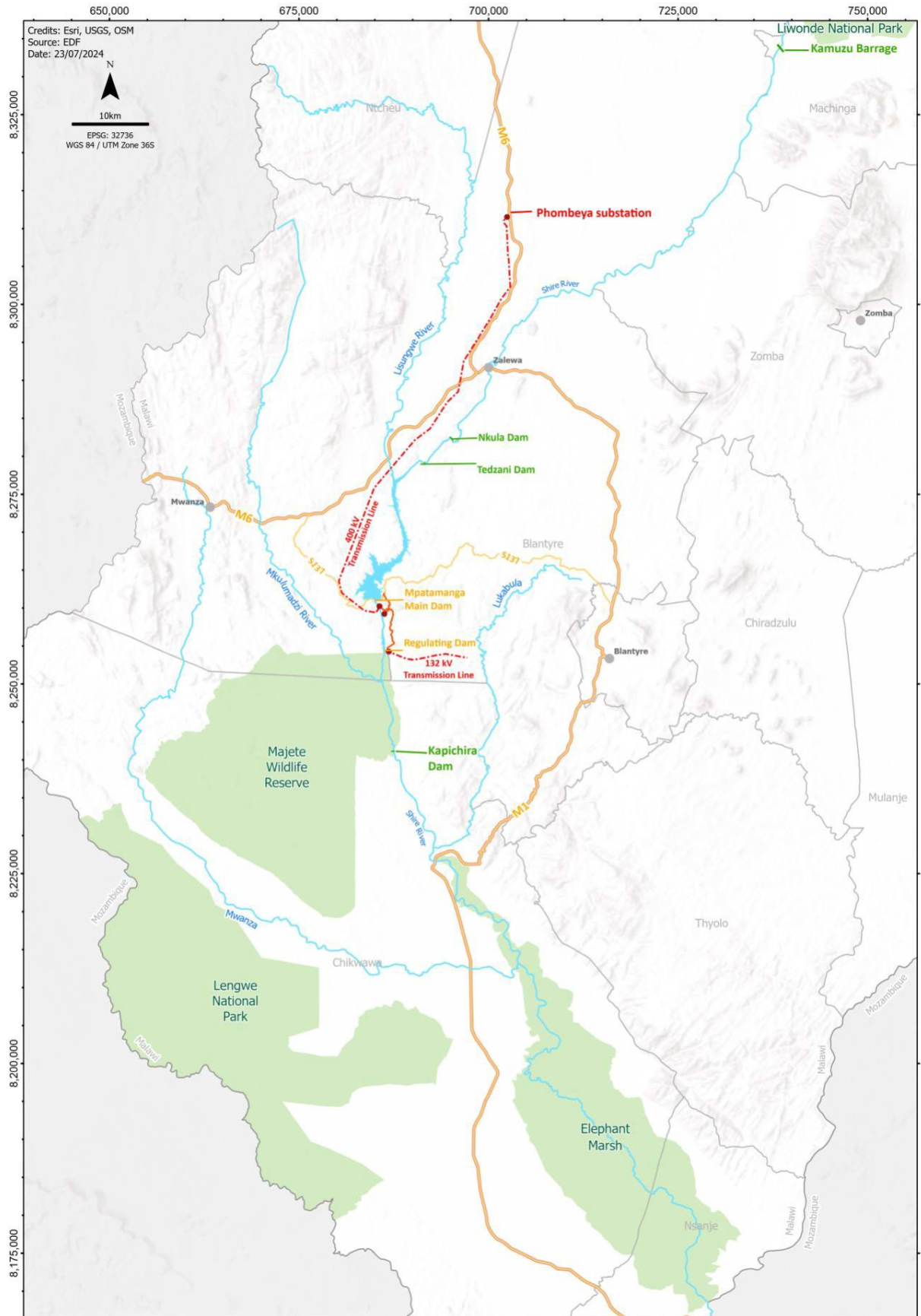


- Phase 1: Early Works RAP for the S137 access road refurbishment work in Blantyre District. It will also include the acquisition of the Chaswanthaka and Mpindo resettlement sites.
- Phase 2: Main works RAP: Area covering all project main facilities, as well as construction facilities, and the regulating reservoir area. Any area located in the main reservoir but to be used for construction facilities will also be acquired at that time (upstream coffer dam and diversion tunnel works). The Main works RAP will also include the new sections of the S137 road in Neno district and the Kambalame Resettlement site.
- Phase 3: Transmission Lines RAP (400kV TL and 132kV TL)
- Phase 4: Main reservoir RAP.

This general approach may be modified if and as necessary to reflect any change in the construction schedule. It may also be adapted based on the feedback received from the affected communities during the public disclosure process.



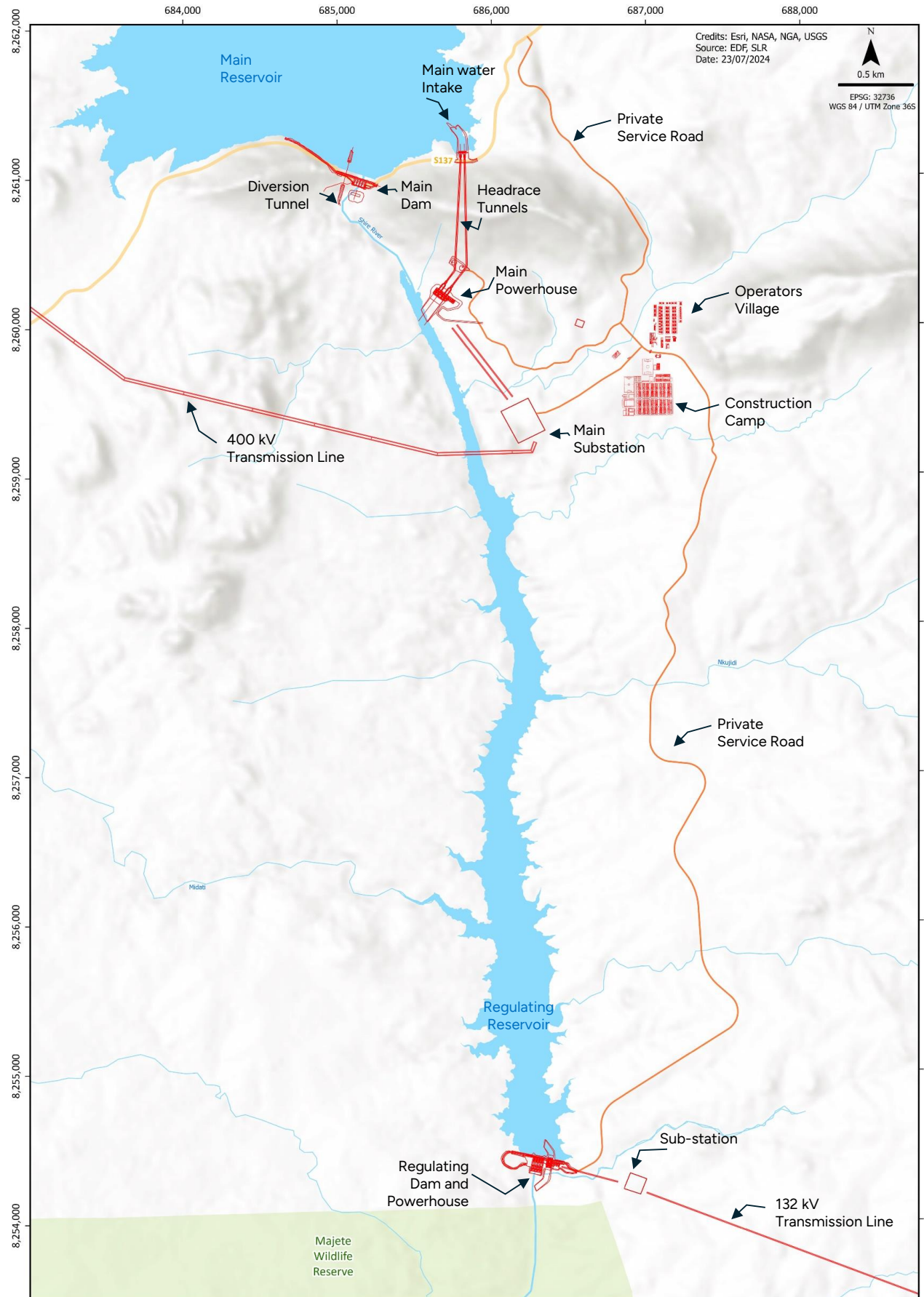
Figure 1: Mpatamanga Hydro Power Project Location



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Figure 2: Layout of Mpatamanga Hydro Power Project Facilities





## 2 Project Facilities and Project Land Requirements

The Project's facilities are composed out of:

- The permanent facilities required for the Project's operation. They include:
  - The main dam,
  - The main reservoir,
  - The access road to the main dam, which will use the existing S137 road, and will require the creation of new sections of the road in Blantyre and Neno District.
  - The main powerhouse and its substation,
  - The 400 KV Transmission Line connecting the main powerhouse substation to the existing Phombeya sub-station in Balaka District,
  - The regulating reservoir,
  - The regulating dam with its powerhouse,
  - The substation of the regulating dam powerhouse,
  - The 132 KV Transmission Line connecting the regulating dam powerhouse to the existing Tedzani-Kapichira Transmission Line,
  - The operator's village,
  - A services road from the main powerhouse to the regulating dam, and
  - The resettlement sites.
- The temporary facilities required for the construction period only. They include:
  - Cofferdams and river diversion works,
  - Construction camps and facilities (such as batching plants, laydown areas)
  - Quarries and spoil disposal areas,
  - Access roads and tracks to be used during construction of the Transmission Lines and the main facilities.

As part of the Biodiversity Offset Strategy, the Project proposes to create a conservancy area on the right bank of the Shire River between the Main Dam and the Regulating Dam to offset the Project biodiversity impacts. This conservancy area is the preferred option for the biodiversity offset strategy at the time of writing, but its boundaries are yet to be formally approved by the Project stakeholders.

The Project's 'Land requirements' includes:

- All lands to be acquired for the project. "Land acquisition" refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property, and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.
- "Restrictions on land use" which are limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other land that is directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to common property or natural resources (such as water bodies), restrictions on land use within utility easements, or safety zones.



The land requirements for the Mpatamanga HPP include:

- The areas needed for all permanent facilities,
- The areas needed for temporary facilities during construction,
- The areas where restriction of use will be established, either for operational reasons or for safety reasons.

The land requirements not yet defined include the temporary land needs during construction (access tracks and construction camps for the S137, 400kV and 132kV TL), and any area necessary for the sediment management strategy (area needed to store sediment removed or dredged from the Main Reservoir).

These Project's land requirements consist in seven main areas, summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Project's Land Requirements

Project Facilities	Total Area (identified or defined at the time of writing)	Comment
Main reservoir	2,045ha	The whole area is a permanent land requirement. <b>The entire Main Reservoir area will be acquired permanently.</b> Access to the shore of the main reservoir will not be permitted in the 500m area immediately upstream of the main dam and the 500m stretch downstream of the end of the tail or the main reservoir, from Tedzani HPP tailrace.
Main Works	794ha	The main works area includes the footprint of the construction and operation facilities. At the Basic Design stage, the Project Technical team identified a general area to be allocated to the EPC contractor to establish the permanent (operation) and temporary (construction) facilities. Access will be allowed to the regulating reservoir on the Blantyre side, except between the main powerhouse outlet and the minimum operating level (MOL) of the regulating reservoir. On the Neno side, no access to the regulating reservoir will be possible, because of the proposed conservancy area.
S137 Access Road	106ha	For the Sections of the S137 which will be upgraded, the Ministry of Transports and Public Work already owns the road and the land of the existing road reserve (18 metres from each side of the centre of the road). For these existing sections to be upgraded, the lands requirements will be limited to the areas needed for the road upgrade. This includes the road platform itself, the road banks and drainage channels along the road. The upgraded road width will be 9.2m, except when crossing the Chikuli market, where it will be 12.2m. Along the sections of the S137 road to be upgraded, local villagers are using the land in the 18m width constituting the land reserve on both sides of the road central alignment. This land reserve is already the property of the MTPW. As per the Public Roads Act (2017 Amendment), compensation is due for damages caused to land and surface rights on parcels occupied in the road reserve for roads works (i.e. buildings, crops and trees). No compensation is due for the land in the existing road reserve. For the new sections to be constructed, the entire road reserve (18m of each side of the central line of the road) will be acquired.
400kV Transmission Line	345 ha	The footprint of the pylons will be permanently used: they are a permanent land requirement. In the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave, the area needed for the pylons will be acquired permanently. Outside of the pylons' footprints, the wayleave will not be acquired, but some restriction on land use will be established. It will not be permitted to build houses in the wayleave, or to grow crops other than annual crops. Temporary land requirements (access tracks, construction camp(s), laydown areas) will be defined at the Detailed design stage. Some access tracks may remain permanent.



Project Facilities	Total Area (identified or defined at the time of writing)	Comment
132kV Transmission Line	38 ha	The footprint of the pylons will be permanently used: they are a permanent land requirement. Outside of the pylons' footprints, the wayleave will not be acquired, but some restriction on land use will be established. It will not be permitted to build houses in the wayleave or to grow crops other than annual crops. Temporary land requirements (access tracks, construction camp(s), laydown areas) will be defined at the Detailed design stage. Some access tracks may remain permanent.
Resettlement Sites	387 ha	Temporary land requirement: The Project will acquire the land to develop the resettlement sites, but as they are an in-kind compensation option, the land plots allocated to affected households and communities on these resettlement sites will be transferred to them after the displacement. At the time of writing the Chaswanthaka and Kambalame resettlement site had been selected, but the Mpindo resettlement site was yet to be identified and selected.
Proposed biodiversity conservancy area	1,910 ha	Permanent land requirement: the proposed biodiversity conservancy area will be acquired and fenced before the start of construction and maintained throughout operation <sup>1</sup> .
Total	5,625 ha	

The lands needed for the Project will be acquired by the Government. The Government will retain the ownership of these lands, and then grant to MHPL the following land rights:

- For the Main Dam reservoir lower part (the part close to the Main Dam and needed for operation activities), and for all Project permanent facilities required for operation in the Main Works areas (dams, power stations, operator's village): exclusive right of access and use for the term of the Power Purchase Agreement (with access authorised to the Project's roads for the households residing along them),
- For the Transmission Lines and all construction facilities in the Main Works areas: exclusive right of access and use up to the total demobilisation of the EPC contractors and subcontractors, the land for the Pylons will then be transferred to ESCOM.
- For the Main Dam Reservoir (except for the 500m area immediately upstream of the main dam and the 500m stretch downstream of the end of the tail or the main reservoir, from Tedzani HPP tailrace): non-exclusive right of access and use for the term of a Power Purchase Agreement
- For the Regulating Dam Reservoir: on the entire Neno bank, exclusive right of access and use for the term of the Power Purchase Agreement, On the Blantyre bank, exclusive right of access and use for the term of the Power Purchase Agreement between the main powerhouse outlet and the minimum operating level (MOL) of the regulating reservoir, and non-exclusive right of access and use for the term of a Power Purchase Agreement for the other areas of the Regulating Reservoir Banks on Blantyre side.
- For the lands requirement for the S137 road works: non-exclusive right of access and use up to the taking-over of the Public Access Roads by the Government.

Some of the lands needed temporarily for the construction period will not be needed for the operation (for instance construction camps, quarries, any lay-down or working areas required by the Contractors). Where feasible considering operational constraints, these lands could be

<sup>1</sup> At the time of writing, this conservancy area was the preferred option of the Project's biodiversity offset strategy. However, it had not yet been validated and the limits of this conservancy area were yet to be formally defined. When this area is approved and defined, it will be included in the RAP for the Main Works. Therefore, the RPF considers it as land requirements.





transferred by MHPL to the GoM after the demobilization of the contractor at the end of the construction. The possibility for the Government to then transfer some of these lands back to the local communities will be studied by the Project.

## 3 Applicable Standards

The Project complies with Malawi environmental and social laws regulations and standards. The Project will also comply with the following international standards related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement:

- The IFC Performance Standards (2012), notably the IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS5) on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement,
- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) (2018), and its Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement,
- The Equator Principles 4 (EP4) (July 2020), which are referring to the IFC PS5 regarding land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

The World Bank ESS5 and IFC PS5 are similar in substance.

## 4 Socioeconomic Profile of the Affected communities

Qualitative socioeconomic surveys (Focus groups discussions and key informants' interviews) were performed in the communities potentially affected by the Project. Quantitative socioeconomic surveys (identification of affected land plots and households socioeconomic survey) were performed between September and December 2023 in the communities affected by the Project land requirements in the Main Reservoir and the Main works area. Direct observations were done along the S137 road and the 400kV and 132kV Transmission Lines. Table 2 thereafter provides the list of the villages potentially affected by the Project land requirements, distributed by Project component.

### 4.1 Socioeconomic surveys methodology

Informed consent of all interviewees was obtained at the start of each interview. The following surveys were performed:

- Focus groups discussions and key informant interviews: 44 focus groups discussion were held with 432 individuals, of whom 51% were male and 49% were women,
- Ad-hoc informal interviews were performed "on the spot" during site observations: a total of 14 ad-hoc informal interviews were held, with the majority of the respondents being male (86%).
- Meetings were also organised with District Councils (DCs) Officers and representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in Blantyre and Neno districts: a total of 7 meetings were held, with 43 respondents, of whom 51% were female.
- Two agronomists performed individual interviews with about 40 farmers as well as Agricultural Extensions Officer from the District Agricultural Departments in December 2023 (these interviews are included in the institutional interviews, key informant interviews and informal interviews listed above).
- A quantitative survey was performed amongst the households affected by the Project's land requirements in the Main reservoir and the Main Works areas. These quantitative surveys consisted in three activities performed concurrently:



- A verification and update of the preliminary census performed in 2020-2021,
- An update of the identification of the affected land plots already surveyed in 2020-2021 in the main reservoir, and a survey of the affected land plots in the main works area.
- A quantitative household socioeconomic survey performed on a sample of the households affected. Some of the households identified by the preliminary census were not available for the quantitative household socioeconomic survey, or not willing to participate in this survey. A total of 419 households were surveyed, representing 68% of the identified Project-affected households (economically or physically displaced).



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Table 2: Villages Potentially Affected by the Project Land Requirements

District	Traditional Authority	Group Villages	Villages	Main Reservoir	Main works and regulating reservoir	400kV TL	132kV TL	S137 Access Road	Proposed biodiversity conservancy area		
Balaka	TA Phalula	GVH Phombeya	Phombeya			■					
		GVH Kuthambo	Yonamu, Chikwewe			■					
Neno	TA Symon	GVH Somi Somi	Chikapa, Kamwamba, Phokoso			■					
		GVH Zalewa	Kandoje, Salafosi, Patasoni			■					
		GVH Ngwenyama	Chitsoso, Ntingala Joseph			■					
			Nkoka, Liyenda		■		■				
	TA Mlauli	GVH Nsalawatha	Petulo, Jonathan		■		■				
		GVH Feremu	July		■		■				
			Feremu / Andivuta		■		■		■		
			Kambalame		■				■		
		Nkhwali						■			
Blantyre	TA Kuntaja	GVH Nkata	Singano, Nkata, Botomani					■			
		GVH Solomoni	Solomoni, Mwasamba, Jelani, Ntatha					■			
	TA Kunthembwe	GVH Mbanda	Beni, Magombo, Mvundula						■		
		GVH Chikumbu	Chikumbu, Malire, Mbanda						■		
		GVH Kadikira	Mkwezalamba, Chikhandwe, Kadikira, Galufu, Nkhumba						■		
		GVH Makunje	Makunje						■		
		GVH Kunthembwe	Kunthembwe, Adikachina, Chakhumbira, Chisembwere						■		
		GVH Gwadani	Gwadani, Ngoleka, Goliati, Simon						■		
		GVH Kaliati	Juma, Jelasi, Kaliati							■	
			Lisangwi, Inosi		■					■	
			Chilaulo, Chaswanthaka		■	■				■	
			Mpindo			■					
			Divala				■ [TBC]				
		Mbwinja				■			■		
		GVH Mzigala	Mzigala, Mwazilinga		■						
GVH Namputu	Chimphanda, Baluwa, Chikira, Namputu, Kwapita, Chinkwinya		■								
GVH Dzikupi	Dzikunika, Kabuluzi, Gumeni, Dzikupi						■				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5 TA</b>	<b>19 GVH</b>	<b>70 villages</b>	<b>20 villages</b>	<b>5 to 6 villages</b>	<b>17 to 18 villages</b>	<b>5 villages</b>	<b>36 villages</b>	<b>1 village</b>		



## 4.2 Profile of the Affected Communities

Customary land, governed by customary practices, is the most widespread land tenure category across the surveyed areas, mostly following matrilinear practices. It is primarily subsistence oriented and is overseen by traditional authorities, group village headmen and village headmen.

The land use in the Project’s land requirements is characterised by a large proportion of shrublands (83%) and a low population density with scattered settlements. The Shire River is used by the affected communities for watering their cattle, small-scale manual irrigation of some farming plots on the riverbanks, fishing, transportation, drinking water.

The population surveyed is young, with more than half (54%) of the population below 18 years old. The average size of affected households is 5.3 members.

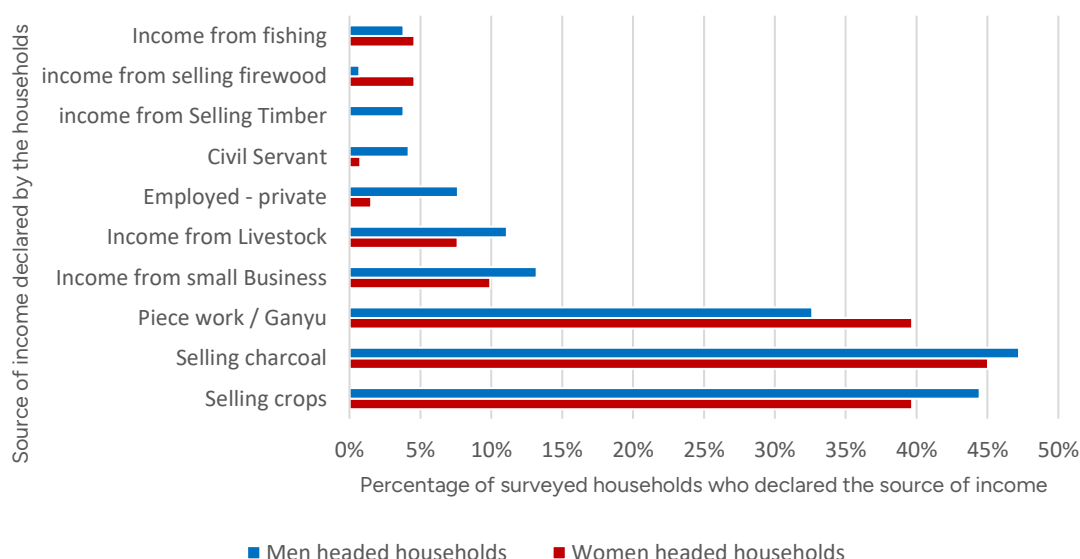
Malawi is characterised by a diverse ethnic composition, and this is reflected in the population surveyed: The Mang’anja are the main ethnic group within the surveyed area, representing 63% of the overall surveyed sample, followed by the Ngoni (16%) and minorities of Chewa (12%), Yao (3%), Lomwe (3%) and Nyanja (1%).

More than half of the household’s heads, and the majority of the households’ members of all age groups have not completed the 8 years of Primary Education.

### 4.2.1 Sources of Income

About 7% of the population of working age surveyed declared being employed, about 60% declared being self-employed (i.e. farmers or other similar subsistence activity), and 27% declared relying on piece work (*ganyu*). Only 6% declared they did not have any economic activity. Most of the affected households (78%) have more than one source of income. The means of livelihoods of the affected communities in the Project’s Land Requirement are mostly land-based and rely on their access to natural resources, as indicated in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Categories of surveyed households’ sources of income, disaggregated by gender of household head.



In the Main Reservoir and Main Work area, the main sources of income are charcoal making, selling crops and piece work (*ganyu*). Small scale subsistence farming is the main agricultural activity for the households, with maize as the main staple crop. Rain-fed agriculture is the main form of crop farming, but some fields along the riverbanks are cultivated all year long with small-scale manual irrigation. Almost half (46%) of surveyed households declared they own livestock, with an average number of cows between 5 heads (in Blantyre District) and about 12 heads in (Neno



District). On both banks, 42% of households reported cows mainly graze on the riverbanks and 43% for goats, followed by lands close-by the village (35% of households for cows and 39% for goats) or in the hills surrounding the villages. Cows and goats are conducted for grazing to low fertility soils near villages by hand workers or household members. More than 70% of the interviewed households declared they take their livestock to the Shire River to water them. Other rivers or tributaries to the Shire are also used. Only a minority (5%) declared they water their cattle using the village borehole.

Fifteen commercial farms or ranches are also located in the Project Lands requirements.

About one-third of the surveyed households (32%) declared they have a small business, such as a small shop or grocery, transport services with motorcycle or bicycle, or hawkers. Most of them (80%) conduct their small business activities within their village. Most of the households who do have a small business (85%) do not have any employee.

## 4.2.2 Standards of Living

During direct field observations in 2023 a mix of permanent, semi-permanent and traditional housing structures were noted. Housing units were mainly built with clay or burnt/unburnt bricks and roofing made of thatch or corrugated iron sheets. Cement for walls or flooring was occasionally, if not rarely, observed. Individual houses usually included a latrine pit dug outside of the dwelling, either built out of hay or clay bricks. More durable structures made of cement and shipping containers were at times observed for schools, shops and official buildings, especially along main roads.

Buying food was the main expense declared by the surveyed households. The importance of food within the households' expenses reflects the general social conditions they experience. When they were asked to self-evaluate their social condition, more than half of the households declared they were struggling to have 3 basic meals per day. Only one third of them declared they were regularly having 3 meals per day on average, with 8% declaring that they could only afford one meal per day.

The formal financial services in the study area are in-existent in most villages and only exist in towns or small urban centres. Airtel money, a system of money transfer via phone, seems to be used by those who have phones. At the village level, the main financial service is a type of community based "bank" called "Nkhonde".

## 4.2.3 Use of natural resources

The surveyed households rely on their access to natural resources for the following activities:

- Making and selling charcoal to obtain cash income. Although this activity is done illegally by the households it is one of the key means of livelihood in the affected area. Trees suitable for charcoal production are becoming increasingly scarce and people are now also using saplings, coppices and digging up tree stumps to make charcoal. Some people migrate from one village to another or find trees in other villages to produce charcoal. Therefore, it is possible that some of the affected households produce charcoal on lands which are not affected by the Project. The charcoal producers do move their charcoal making activities wherever they can find trees.
- Collecting firewood, which is the main source of energy used for cooking (more than 90% of the surveyed households).
- Collecting herbs and medicinal plants, wood for construction, but also clay soil and sand.
- Hunting, for a minority of the households: less than 9% of surveyed households (36 out of 419) declared at least one of their members did hunt.
- Fishing: about 38% of the affected households surveyed declared fishing, mostly in the Shire River.
- The main sources of drinking water of the affected households are boreholes and the river (Shire or tributary). The affected households are often using both sources.



- About half of the affected households' surveys declared they use rivers to wash clothes (64% of households surveyed), dishes (42%) or bath (45%). Out of those who declared using the rivers for these activities, more than half (from 54 to 59%) declared they use the Shire River. The other respondents declared they use other rivers.

As there is no electricity distribution line in most of the villages surveyed, very few households (20 out of 419, or 5%) declared they were connected to the electricity grid. Some households have solar panel to produce electricity.

### 4.3 Vulnerable Groups

As part of the RPF, a vulnerability assessment was prepared to identify the vulnerable groups. The vulnerability assessment identified an overall context of high vulnerability across the whole population, with four criteria identified as exposing to heightened levels of vulnerability for the Mpatamanga HPP:

- Criteria 1: Woman-headed households - Compared to their male counterparts, female household heads are less likely to access remunerated jobs and suffer from a heightened risk of sexual abuse and assault, disproportionate caring responsibilities and a higher exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and sex work.
- Criteria 2: Households headed by people unable to work, communicate or understand information due to old age, disability or chronic illness - People who are unable to work or communicate due to illness, disability or old age are perceived as vulnerable due to their reduced ability to understand and process information, sustain a productive livelihood, dependence on the household or community for care, higher exposure to illness and reduced mobility, as well as an increased risk of exploitation, abuse, assault and discrimination.
- Criteria 3: Landless households - Landlessness is a factor of vulnerability because it heightens a household's dependence on other people for cash, while significantly limiting the household's productivity, capacity for livelihood diversification and resilience to external shocks.
- Criteria 4: Orphan-headed households - Orphans are considered extremely vulnerable due to their lower levels of education, dependence on the community and reduced ability to sustain a productive livelihood, as well as their heightened exposure to violence, assault, exploitation and forced labour.

These vulnerability criteria are based on the focus groups discussions and interviews performed during the qualitative social surveys performed in the affected villages in the Main Reservoir and Main Works areas in September and October 2023. They may be adjusted after they are presented to and discussed with the affected communities and the affected households themselves during the public disclosure process.

The vulnerability criteria have been identified at the household level. One household can have one or more vulnerability criteria. For instance, a female-headed household can also be a landless household. The vulnerable households represent 39% of the households surveyed.

### 4.4 Cultural Heritage

The following Tangible Cultural Heritage elements have been identified by the Department of Museums and Monuments inside the Main Reservoir Area and the Main Works Area:

- Fifty-one (51) potential archaeological sites or sites with historical significance,
- One sacred tree,
- Five cemeteries or graveyards.



In addition, during SLR field investigations in November and December 2023, the following additional elements of cultural heritage were identified in the Project’s land requirements, or just next to them:

- Four additional graves in the Main Reservoir area,
- One cemetery along the 400kV Transmission Line, but outside its wayleave (i.e. not directly affected),
- Three cemeteries along the S137 road in Blantyre District, on the edge of the S137 road upgrade works.
- One church in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.

Regarding intangible cultural heritage, during the interviews and informal discussions carried out in 2023 along the river, none of the informants reported any perception of the Shire River as holding a particular aesthetic, spiritual, religious or cultural value for the population.

The cultural heritage practices/events are organised on the riverbanks by some villages because of the proximity to water. About 26% of the affected households surveyed declared that baptism ceremonies can be practiced along the Shire riverbanks. But the presence of crocodiles in the river was mentioned by several interviewees to explain that they do not practice a lot of cultural ceremonies on this stretch of the Shire River nowadays. Other interviewees explained that their cultural practices such as the initiation ceremonies were not linked to one specific place in particular.

The land surveys performed in November and December asked for each affected land plot in the Main Reservoir and the Main works area if cultural elements or cultural practices were performed on the affected lands. There was no mention of such practices on the banks of the Shire River inside the Project land requirements, except for the sacred tree and the cemeteries mentioned above.

## 5 Estimation of Potential Impacts

The figures of potential impacts summarised in this section are an estimate based on the information available at the time of writing. They should be considered as an indication of the order of magnitude of the impacts. They are not definitive figures, as the Project aims at further minimising the impacts during the Detailed Design stage, and as some of the land needs of the Project are yet to be defined.

At the time of writing, the physical and economic displacement impacts can be estimated for the Main Reservoir and the Main works areas based on the socioeconomic survey and the survey of affected land plot performed in November and December 2023. For the S137 Road works, the 400kV and 132 kV transmission line and the proposed biodiversity conservancy area, estimates can be produced from site observations and interpretation of aerial imagery. An overview of the estimated impacts is given in Figure 4 and Table 3 below.

Table 3: Overview of Estimated Involuntary Resettlement Impacts

Project Components	Estimated physical displacement		Estimated Economic displacement		Other estimated impacts
	Num. of households	Num. of persons <sup>a</sup>	Num. of households	Num. of persons <sup>a</sup>	
Main Works Area	58 households	About 300 persons	54 households and 1 ranch affected	About 290 persons	
Main Reservoir	41 households	About 220 persons	471 households and 14 Ranches or commercial	About 2,500 persons	• 6 cemeteries and one sacred site affected



Project Components	Estimated physical displacement		Estimated Economic displacement		Other estimated impacts
	Num. of households	Num. of persons <sup>a</sup>	Num. of households	Num. of persons <sup>a</sup>	
			farms affected		• 2 community boreholes will be flooded
S137	42 to 51 households	About 220 to 270 persons	650 to 1,100 households (including about 75 businesses and shops)	About 3,450 to 5,800 persons	
400kV TL	18 to 32 households	About 100 to 170 persons	400 to 450 households	About 2,100 to 2,400 persons	• One church affected
132kV TL	0 to 2 households	About 0 to 12 persons	70 to 80 households	About 370 to 430 persons	
Proposed Biodiversity Conservancy Area	5 to 10 households	About 27 to 53 persons	30 to 80 households	About 160 to 430 persons	
Resettlement Sites	--	--	6 to 10 households <sup>b</sup>	About 40 to 60 persons	
Total all components	160 to 200 households	About 850 to 1,060 persons	1,600 to 2,200 households	About 8,500 to 11,700 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 cemeteries and one sacred site affected</li> <li>• 2 community boreholes will be flooded</li> <li>• One church affected</li> </ul>
<p><sup>a</sup> The number of individuals affected is estimated using the average number of households members documented in the households socioeconomic survey performed in 2023 (i.e. 5.3). It is then rounded up.</p> <p><sup>b</sup> The households economically displaced by the resettlement sites are also displaced by the Main Works or the Main Reservoir</p>					

Access to natural resources is not expected to be significantly changed along the S137 road and along the transmission lines. Access to natural resources may be affected in the villages affected by the Main Works and the Main Reservoir as follows:

- At the village level, it is likely that the reduction of areas available to produce charcoal will increase pressure on terrestrial natural resources outside of the Project lands requirements. As there are no defined boundaries between villages or Group Villages, it is difficult to estimate precisely which village is likely to be more affected than other. However, the villages losing a more significant part of their lands than others are those located close to the main dam and main powerhouse: Chaswanthaka, Inosi and Mpindo in GVH Kaliati in Blantyre District, and Kambalame village in GVH Feremu in Neno District. The other villages will lose lands adjacent to the river. Pressure on natural resources could also increase because of Project-induced in-migration, and from the influx of workers.
- Access to the regulating dam reservoir will be allowed on the Blantyre side, except between the main powerhouse outlet and the minimum operating level (MOL) of the regulating reservoir. On the Neno side, no access to the regulating reservoir will be possible, because of the proposed conservancy area. This means Nkhwali village will no longer have access to the Shire River.



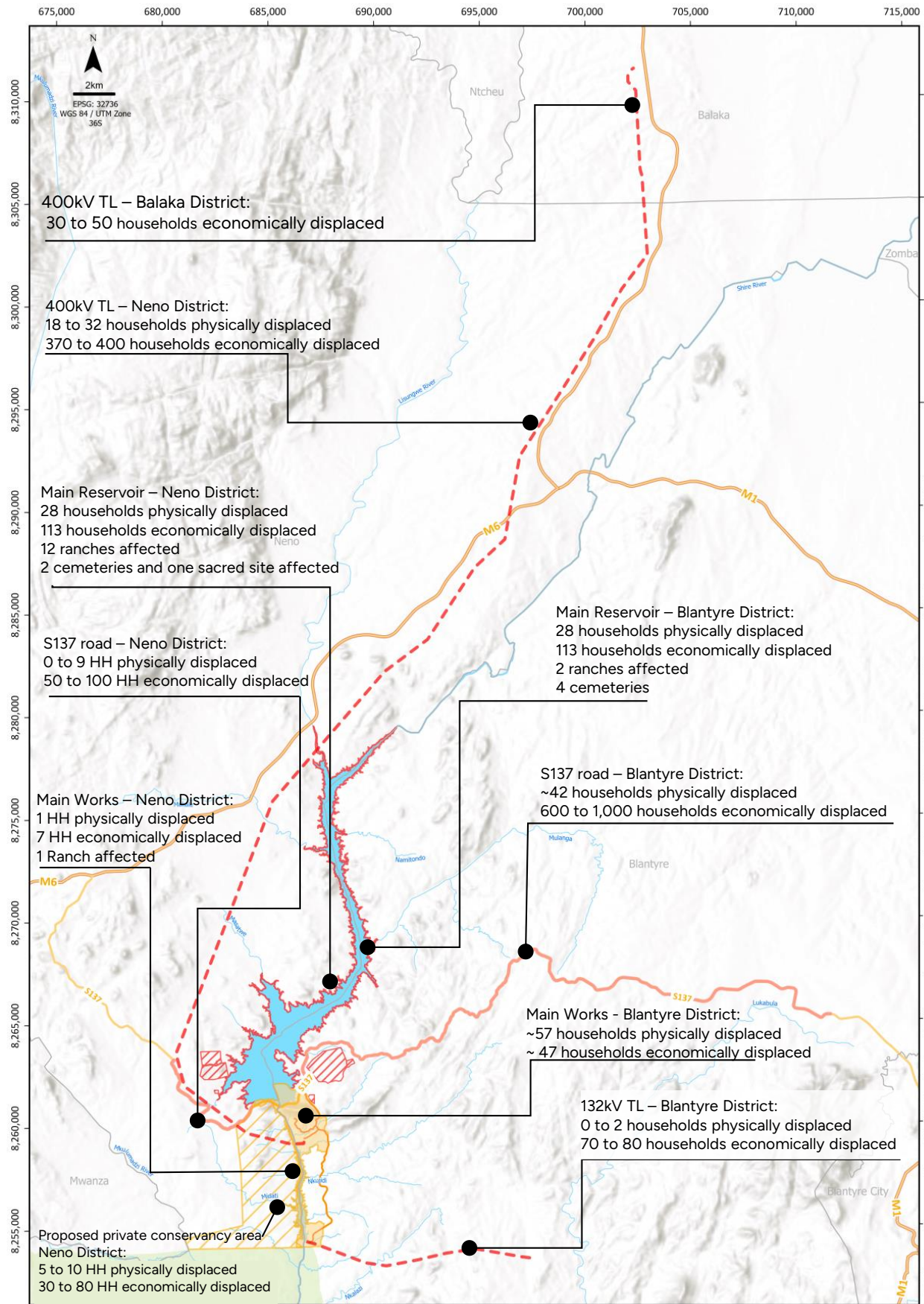


- In the Main Reservoir, access to the banks of the main reservoir may also be hindered by the change induced by the change from a river with flowing water to a reservoir with still water. The new lentic (still water) ecosystem in the Main Reservoir may cause an increase in the crocodiles and hippos population. The banks of the Main Reservoir may also see the development of new riverine vegetation (such as aquatic weed) a few years after the lake is created. These two aspects may hinder the accessibility of the riverbanks for the riverine villages a few years after impoundment of the Main Reservoir.

Collective Livelihood Restoration measures are defined to address these impacts on access to natural resources.



Figure 4: Overview of estimated potential involuntary resettlement impacts





## 6 Eligibility and Entitlements

The Lenders' policies define three categories of people eligible to compensation and/or livelihood restoration measures:

- Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- Persons who lost the land they occupy or use in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws;
- Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

These 3 categories of affected people are considered as displaced people, either economically or physically affected.

- People are considered physically displaced if they lose their pre-Project home, defined as place of permanent residence.
- Economic displacement means "loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood as a result of Project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use".

### 6.1 Cut-off date

A cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation or other assistance is intended to help prevent encroachment by opportunistic settlers. It is most effective when it is well communicated, documented, and disseminated, including by providing clear demarcation of areas designated for resettlement. Individuals taking up residence in, or use of, the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

One cut-off date will be established for each of the four phased RAPs. This cut-off date will be the date of the end of the census of affected persons and the inventory of their affected land plots and assets. This is the usual practice in Malawi.

The cut-off date will be announced and disseminated in the areas covered by each phased RAPs in advance of the start of the census of affected persons:

- Public Community Sensitisation meetings will be organised in each group village affected by the Project land requirements, at least two weeks prior to the start of the census.
- In each village directly affected by the Project land requirement, the village chief will be asked to disseminate the information about the census, and a public meeting will be held in each village to explain the RAP process, the census and cut-off date principles, disclose the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

### 6.2 Entitlements

Table 4 below presents the entitlement matrix. The paragraphs following this table provide additional assistance measures for some specific cases.



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Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

Type of impact	Eligible Party	Entitlements	
		Compensation in Cash <u>OR</u> Compensation in Kind	Livelihood Restoration
Loss of land	Landowners with legal land rights (both under customary law and/or with formal documentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation in cash at full replacement cost</li> </ul> <p><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The households <u>physically displaced</u> (i.e. losing their home) by the Main Reservoir and Main Works from Kambalame, Chaswanthaka and Mpindo villages will be offered in-kind replacement land on the resettlement sites. The households physically displaced in the other villages will be offered assisted self-relocation on a plot they will chose in the same village or GVH.</li> <li>• The Households <u>economically displaced</u> (i.e. losing land without losing their house) will be offered the possibility to choose in-kind replacement land to be identified in the same village or group village over cash compensation, <u>if</u> they are losing productive lands, and <u>if</u> they are in one of the three categories below:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Affected vulnerable household (as defined in Section 4.3);</li> <li>◦ Losing either the entirety or a more than 30% of their land;</li> <li>◦ Residing in the affected villages or group villages (i.e. non-resident affected persons will not be offered replacement lands).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>AND</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When a land plot is only partially lost, the landowner will have the possibility to request the Project to acquire the entirety of the land plot if the remaining part is not economically viable (to be decided on a case-by-case approach)</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9 (except non-resident PAP)</li> <li>• Transitional support (except non-resident PAP)</li> </ul>
Loss of access to land	Tenant of rented land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate the land (no less than 2 months),</li> <li>• Compensation for unexpired portion of the lease for the land lost</li> <li>• Crops, trees and structures compensated as per the entitlements below.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9</li> <li>• Transitional support</li> </ul>
	Land users without recognisable rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land.</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate the land (no less than 2 months).</li> <li>• Crops, trees and structures compensated as per the entitlements below.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9</li> <li>• Transitional support</li> </ul>
Decrease of land value due to permanent	Landowners with legal land rights (both under customary law and/or with formal documentation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easement Agreement: Compensation equivalent to 10% of the value of affected lands.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9 (except non-resident PAP)</li> </ul>



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Type of impact	Eligible Party	Entitlements	
		Compensation in Cash <u>OR</u> Compensation in Kind	Livelihood Restoration
restriction of use on the land (easement in the Transmission Lines wayleave)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transitional support (except non-resident PAP)</li> </ul>
Loss of residential structure	House owner residing in the house (Physical displacement)	<p>The affected households physically displaced will have the choice between cash compensation and in-kind compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation: Compensation at full replacement cost, at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing of similar or better standing and quality that the house lost, and as a minimum, of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Right to salvage materials before the land is vacated.</li> <li>• <u>OR</u> In-kind compensation:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For the households physically displaced by the Main Reservoir and Main Works from Kambalame, Chaswanthaka and Mpindo villages: in-kind replacement housing on one of the two resettlement sites, built by the Project.</li> <li>○ For the physically displaced households in the other villages by the other Project components, assisted self-relocation and Project-organised construction of replacement housing (the affected person identifies a replacement land plot in the same village or group village, the Project pays for this land using the land rate defined, and the Project then construct a house on the replacement plot for the affected household).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>AND</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moving allowance</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9</li> <li>• Transitional support</li> </ul>
	Landlord of affected house (not residing in the affected house – no physical displacement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost,</li> <li>• Compensation for unexpired portion of the lease for the residency, as applicable.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	-
	Tenant of affected house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for the structure,</li> <li>• Compensation for unexpired portion of the lease for the residency, as applicable.</li> </ul>	-



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Type of impact	Eligible Party	Entitlements	
		Compensation in Cash <i>OR</i> Compensation in Kind	Livelihood Restoration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate the house (no less than 2 months),</li> <li>• Moving allowance</li> </ul>	
Loss of uninhabited private structures, such as commercial structures, churches, mosques, and/or ancillary structures not used as housing (foundations, uncompleted buildings)	Structure owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost</li> <li>• Right to salvage materials before displacement occurs.</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	-
Loss of annual crops, perennial crops and trees	Landowner cultivating/owning crops and trees	<p>Trees will be compensated at full replacement cost. The Project will schedule the land acquisition process to avoid or minimise as much as possible impacts on crops. When and where it will not be possible to avoid impacts on crops, the following principles will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for crops</li> <li>• No less than 2 months advance notice to vacate the land and right to harvest the crops before the date the land shall be vacated.</li> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for improvements on the land made by the landowner</li> <li>• Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9</li> <li>• Transitional support</li> </ul>
	Tenants or sharecroppers cultivating/owning crops and trees	<p>The Project will schedule the land acquisition process to avoid or minimise as much as possible impacts on crops. When and where it will not be possible to avoid impacts on crops, the following principles will apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost, allocation of compensation according to the arrangement (formal contract or informal arrangement) between the landowner and the tenant or sharecropper.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livelihood Restoration support defined in Section 9</li> <li>• Transitional support</li> </ul>



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Type of impact	Eligible Party	Entitlements	
		Compensation in Cash <i>OR</i> Compensation in Kind	Livelihood Restoration
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No less than 2 months advance notice to vacate the land and right to harvest the crops before the date the land shall be vacated.</li> <li>Compensation at full replacement cost for improvements on the land made by the tenant / sharecroppers</li> <li>Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>	
Loss of business revenue	Immovable and formal businesses owners (Including commercial farms or ranches)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to the compensation for the loss of land, structures and/or crops/trees, as compensation for the loss of income for the time required to re-establish the business, one-off allowance equivalent to 3 months of their average net revenue <i>to be based on the documented average net income for the past 2 years.</i></li> </ul>	-
	Movable and informal businesses owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition to the compensation for the loss of land, structures and/or crops/trees, as compensation for the loss of income for the time required to re-establish the business, one-off allowance equivalent to 3 months of the average net revenue <i>estimated for the business category, based on a business survey.</i></li> </ul>	-
Loss of income due to loss of employment	Employees or regular workers of the businesses (including ranches workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One time allowance equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income in rural areas<sup>2</sup> to cover the time needed to find another employment.</li> </ul>	-
Loss of Community Assets	Communities losing assets or structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Compensation in Cash</li> <li>Replacement in-kind or relocation of community assets and structures (such as schools, borehole).</li> </ul>	-
Restriction or loss of access to natural resources	Communities losing access to natural resources – all components	-	<p>[LR 8] Collective support to improve agricultural production, one measure possible per village, to be chosen amongst the three measures below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer Field Schools, trainings on improved fallow and demonstration plots, OR</li> <li>Support to development of small agro-processing units, OR</li> <li>Support to development of micro-businesses producing agricultural inputs</li> </ul>

<sup>2</sup> As defined by the Ministry of Labour, the minimum rural wage is MK 90,000 per month as of Feb. 2024 (Ministry of Labour 2024). This amount will be updated if and as required during the phased RAPs.



## Mpatamanga HPP – Resettlement Policy Framework Executive Summary

Type of impact	Eligible Party	Entitlements	
		Compensation in Cash <u>OR</u> Compensation in Kind	Livelihood Restoration
	<p>Villages affected by restriction of access to the Main Reservoir and Regulating Reservoir</p> <p>In Blantyre District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In GVH Kaliati, Lisangwi, Inosi, Chilaulo, Chaswanthaka, Mpindo, Divala and Mbwinja villages,</li> <li>• In GVH Mzigala, Mzigala and Mwazilinga villages,</li> <li>• In GVH Namputu, Chimphanda, Baluwa, Chikira, Namputu, Kwapita and Chinkwinya villages,</li> </ul> <p>In Neno District:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In GVH Feremu, July, Feremu, Andivuta, Kambalame and Nkhwali villages,</li> <li>• In GVH Nsalawatha, Petulo and Jonathan villages, and</li> <li>• In GVH Ngwenyama, Nkoka, Liyenda villages.</li> </ul>	-	<p>In addition of the collective livelihood restoration measures above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [LR 9] Support to sustainable and green charcoal production</li> <li>• [LR 10] Restoration of access to water for domestic and drinking purposes</li> <li>• [LR 11] Restoration of livestock access to water</li> <li>• [LR 12] Support to develop small scale irrigation</li> <li>• [LR 13] Support to fisheries activities for affected communities around the Main Reservoir</li> </ul>
Loss of Grave	Grave rightsholder / custodian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation in cash</li> <li>• The Project will cover all costs for grave relocation</li> </ul>	-
Loss of sacred site	Sacred site rightsholders / custodians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation in cash</li> <li>• The Project will cover all costs for necessary ceremonies and rituals</li> </ul>	-
All impacts	Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for the loss of land and/or assets (structures, trees, crops) as defined above, plus additional livelihood restoration support.</li> </ul>	<p>Additional Assistance and Livelihood Restoration support for Vulnerable Households (See Section 9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [LR 16] Assistance to land-clearing and/or preparation of agricultural fields</li> <li>• [LR 17] Provision of Small Livestock (Goat or sheep)</li> <li>• [LR 18] Support to Develop Beekeeping</li> </ul>
<p>Note: Entitlements are presented by category of loss and category of affected person. One affected household may qualify for entitlement in more than one category (for example, one household may lose one land plots they own, and at the same time losing access to another land plot they are renting, while losing trees and crops on both land plots. Some households are physically displaced and losing agricultural land at the same time).</p>			





## 6.2.1 Acquisition of Orphan Lands

Orphan lands are unacquired parts of land parcels which are left unusable or undevelopable (either temporarily or permanently) as a result of the Project. When residual non-affected sections of a plot become inaccessible, unusable or economically unviable after acquisition, the totality of the affected land plot will be acquired if the owner so wishes. A residual land plot will be considered unusable or economically unviable when its size (too small), shape or topography are such that the remainder cannot be cultivated or physically accessed, and/or the existing activities that were conducted on the entire land plot cannot be continued after the land acquisition. This will be decided on a case-by-case basis through discussion with the right-holders of the unacquired parts of land parcels.

## 6.2.2 Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood restoration support will be offered to all affected households. Transitional assistance will be provided as part of the livelihood restoration activities.

## 6.2.3 Gender

In the Project affected areas surveyed so far, the land tenure is predominantly organised through matrilinear systems. There are however patrilinear practices or mixed systems in place in some places. Despite the prevalence of matrilinearity in the Main Reservoir and Main Works area, women make less than half of the affected landowners identified during the surveys performed in November and December 2023 (43% or 290 out of 666)

Even in villages where matrilinearity prevails, gender inequalities can be translated into risks of land grabbing or tentative of appropriation of compensation by male members of the family (for instance male 'nkhoswe' or male siblings). The following measures will be implemented to minimise and mitigate these risks:

- Gender specific measures are defined for the consultation with affected households during the phased RAPs.
- MHPL will recruit a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) service provider to manage potential cases of GBV, provide support to victims. This GBV Service provider will be presented to the affected communities during the public consultations as part of the phased RAPs process.
- The Grievance Redress Committees will be trained on GBV (the Grievance Redress Committees already established in 2023 have already been trained), and on potential gender-related risks for the compensation process (such as land grabbing by men or misuse of households' compensation by men).

In addition, the following measures will be implemented during the interaction with affected households during the phased RAPs:

- To ensure women participate in the compensation process and are aware of the compensation provided to the households, the individual disclosure of the compensation packages will be done during one meeting with both spouses and all adults members of the households (including daughters and sons).
- It will be offered to affected households to establish compensation agreements in the names of both spouses or heads of household,
- The Project will ensure that both spouses are informed of the household's entitlements, compensation amount and payment process during individual meetings.
- Training on the sustainable management of received compensation will be provided to affected households. This training will include women-only sessions, as well as sessions where both spouses will participate together.



# 7 Valuation Methodology

Replacement Cost will be used as the compensation principle. A high-level market survey was performed in January 2024 to define the Valuation methodology to be used and to estimate the compensation budget. During the preparation of each phased RAP, a valuation exercise will be performed, and compensation rates will be updated as necessary, based on market surveys.

The affected households' livelihoods are predominantly land-based. Therefore, the project will offer a choice between in-kind compensation and cash compensation to compensate the loss of land and housing for physically and economically displaced households.

## 7.1 Approach for compensation in-kind for land and housing.

### 7.1.1 Physically displaced households

For physically displaced households, two approaches will be proposed:

- For the households physically displaced by the Main Reservoir and Main Works from Kambalame, Mpindo and Chaswanthaka villages: **in-kind replacement land and housing** will be offered as in-kind compensation **on the resettlement sites**. The Chaswanthaka and Kambalame resettlement sites are located in the two villages where a whole part of the village will be impacted by physical displacement (more than 30 households physically displaced in Chaswanthaka village, about 30 in Kambalame village). About 10 to 25 households could also be physically displaced by the Main Works in Mpindo village. The Project will identify a third resettlement site for Mpindo village.
- Apart from Chaswanthaka, Mpindo and Kambalame villages, physical displacement impacts will (i) either be limited to a small number of households per village for the Main Reservoir and Main Works (1 to 6 households) (ii) or be caused by linear components (S137 road and the two transmission lines). For these other physically displaced households, **assisted self-relocation** will be offered as in-kind compensation. This assisted self-relocation will include the steps outlined below:
  - Identification of suitable replacement land in the same village or GVH with the affected household. The replacement land should respect several criteria: productive potential and locational advantages, minimum and maximum size (0.1ha for residential area for households physically displaced, 0.5ha as a minimum for farming lands, for a household of 2 persons, then 0.2ha per person, with 5 ha as a maximum for replacement farming lands). The replacement land could be from available un-used community land or privately used land under customary tenure.
  - Acquisition of the replacement land by the Project, limited to 0.1ha for residential land and a maximum of 5 ha for farming lands,
  - Construction of replacement housing on the replacement land by the Project,
  - Hand-over of the replacement housing and land to the affected household, with security of tenure.

### 7.1.2 Economically displaced households

For economically displaced households losing land, a choice between cash and in-kind compensation will be offered only for cultivated and productive lands. Unused lands will be compensated in cash. The process will be the same as the assisted self-relocation outlined above, without the construction of replacement housing.



### 7.1.3 Identification of Replacement Lands

The identification of replacement lands for physically and economically displaced households will be performed village by village as follows:

- In the villages affected by the Main Works and Main Reservoir: from the start of the Public Disclosure of the RPF up to the start of the preparation of the Main Works RAP and Main Reservoir RAP,
- In the villages affected by the S137 road works: from the start of the preparation of the Early works RAP,
- In the villages affected by the 400kV and 132kV Transmission Lines, from the start of the preparation of the Transmission Lines RAP.

It must be noted that replacement lands may be limited or not available in some villages. The assessment of the feasibility of this approach will be done village by village through a participatory process.

Community structures and government owned structures will be re-built and replaced in-kind.

## 7.2 Compensation in Cash

Replacement cost will be the basis for cash compensation, following the methods outlined below:

- Compensation for land will consider 2 land categories: (i) customary land used as agricultural or residential land, and (ii) private lands (lands under leasehold or freehold). Compensation rates are estimated based on the profit method for the customary lands, and on the Comparable Sales Method for private lands.
- Private structures will be compensated at replacement cost, based on a rate per square meter for each category of structure,
- Timber trees will be compensated based on the type of tree (indigenous or exotic) and trunk base diameter.
- Fruit trees and perennial crops: Seedlings of productive fruit trees (mango, tangerine) or perennial crops (banana, sugarcane) will be compensated at seedling price. Replacement cost for productive fruit trees or perennial crops is defined as lost revenue until a new planted seedling will reach its highest productivity state (age).
- Annual or Seasonal Crops: The Project will schedule the land acquisition process to avoid or minimise as much as possible impacts on crops. When and where it will not be possible to avoid impacts on crops, impacted crops will be compensated at the prevailing market value of the crops irrespective of their level of maturity at the time of the asset inventory.
- Loss of business revenue:
  - For immovable and formal businesses (including ranches), in addition of compensation for land and structures, the business owners will receive a one-off allowance equivalent to 3 months of their average net revenue *to be based on the documented average net income for the past 2 years*.
  - For movable and informal business, the owners will receive a one-off allowance equivalent to 3 months of the average net revenue estimated for the business category, based on a business survey.
- The employees of the affected businesses will receive for loss of employment revenue a one-time allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage income in rural areas.
- In addition to the compensation above, a disturbance allowance of 20% of compensation for land and assets will be calculated.
- Households physically displaced will also receive a moving allowance of 250 USD.



## 8 Assistance to resettlement

Assistance to resettlement will be provided through the following activities:

- Provision of in-kind replacement land and housing to the affected households choosing in-kind compensation over cash compensation,
  - On the resettlement sites for physically displaced households of Kambalame, Mpindo and Chaswanthaka villages,
  - Through assisted self-relocation for other physically displaced households and economically displaced households losing farmlands they are cultivating.
- Scheduling the timing of the relocation to minimise impacts on farming activities and support the preparation of replacement lands for farming activities, and
- Psychosocial support to the displaced household to help them adjust to the resettlement process.
- In kind assistance will also be provided to vulnerable households physically displaced to move their belongings during their relocation.

## 9 Livelihood Restoration

Livelihood restoration support will be offered to all affected households. The livelihood restoration measures include:

- Individual (household-level) livelihood restoration support:
  - [LR 1] Support to open a bank account
  - [LR 2] Training for sustainable management of compensation
  - [LR 3] Transitional Support
  - [LR 4] In-kind Provision of Agricultural Inputs to Restore Crops Production
  - [LR 5] Provision of one bicycle per affected household
  - [LR 6] Support to Development of Off-Farm Economic Activities
  - [LR 7] Preferential Hiring and Skills Training
- Collective (village-level) livelihood restoration support for all villages affected:
  - [LR 8] Collective support to improve agricultural production, one measure possible per village, to be chosen amongst the three measures below:
    - Farmer Field Schools, trainings on improved fallow and demonstration plots, OR
    - Support to development of small agro-processing units, OR
    - Support to development of micro-businesses producing agricultural inputs.
- Collective (village-level) livelihood restoration support for villages affected by the Main works and Main Reservoir:
  - [LR 9] Support to sustainable and green charcoal production,
  - [LR 10] Restoration of access to water for domestic and drinking purposes,
  - [LR 11] Restoration of livestock access to water,
  - [LR 12] Support to develop small scale irrigation,
  - [LR 13] Support to fisheries activities for affected communities around the Main Reservoir,
- Livelihood restoration measures for vulnerable households:
  - [LR 14] Assistance to land-clearing and/or preparation of agricultural fields,
  - [LR 15] Provision of Small Livestock (Goat or sheep), and
  - [LR 16] Support to Develop Beekeeping.



## 10 Implementation Arrangements

The proposed Mpatamanga HPP is being developed by Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited (MHPL). On 24th August 2022, the Government of Malawi signed an agreement to progress the development of the Mpatamanga Project as a Public Private Partnership (PPP). This agreement was signed with a private sector consortium comprised of Electricité de France International (fully owned by EDF; a French multinational electric utility company owned by the French Government) and SN Malawi BV whose shareholders are SCATEC (a Norwegian publicly listed company), British International Investment (BII) and Norfund.

The Government of Malawi has established a Steering Committee, a Task Force Committee and a Project Implementation Unit to support the development of the Mpatamanga project.

The joint EDFI-SN Malawi BV Consortium has developed Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited (MHPL) as the Project Company that will lead the development of the Project, working in close coordination with the GoM Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the IFC. In the future it is expected the GoM (represented by EGENCO) and IFC will become MHPL shareholders.

The specific roles and responsibilities of the MHPL and the GoM will be described in an Implementation Agreement to be signed before Financial Close along with other project and financing agreements. The main principles of this Implementation Agreement related to the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process are outlined below.

- The land acquisition and compensation process is managed jointly by MHPL and the GoM,
- All compensation (in cash or in-kind) will be paid by the GoM, using funds from the World Bank,
- The GoM will develop the resettlement assets (land titling plan, levelling, access roads, lighting, water supply, replacement houses), as this development is necessary for the provision of in-kind compensation (i.e. replacement land and replacement housing), and the community assets and structures (such as schools, boreholes) to be rebuilt. The GoM, through the Ministry of Energy, delegated in July 2024 to MHPL acting as Owner's Engineer the management of the construction of the resettlement sites, the replacement housing and the public infrastructures affected by the Project. This includes: planning, designing, procurement of construction contractor(s), and supervision of the construction works.
- The livelihood restoration program will be funded and implemented by MHPL.

Resettlement Working Groups (RWGs) will be established by the Project to consult collectively with affected households. They will be used as a forum to ensure that the principle of informed consultation and participation is incorporated into key aspects of the RAP processes. The RWGs will be established during the preparation of each phased RAP.

The number of affected households is significant, and they are distributed in about 70 villages. Therefore, the RWGs will be organised with a two-tier structure:

- The first Tier of the RWGs will be established at the Group Village level. It will include Group Village Heads, Village Heads, and representatives for Project-Affected People (PAP) who will be elected by and amongst them.
- The second Tier of the RWGs will be established at the District level, and will include District Council representatives, relevant Traditional Authorities (TAs), and other relevant stakeholders.



# 11 Information Disclosure and Consultation

Several rounds of consultations and engagement with the local communities and institutional stakeholders were undertaken by the Project between 2016 and 2021. Since September 2022, regular engagement with the local communities in the Main Reservoir and Main Works areas is performed by the GoM PIU and MHPL:

- Monthly community meetings: Conducted in each of the five Group Villages directly impacted by the Main Dam facilities (as identified during the 2020-2021 resettlement surveys).
- Quarterly stakeholder meetings: Hosted in Blantyre and Lilongwe and including National and regional government ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs); District Councils (Project-affected districts and potentially project affected districts); national, regional and district Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs); non-community-based PAPs; Public, Private and Public Private Partnership (PPP) entities and programs; other Hydro Power schemes in the Project area.
- Weekly presence of MHPL Grievance Officer and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) in directly affected Group Villages to collect feedback submitted via MHPP Suggestion boxes.

A round of public consultation meetings has been organised in July 2024, to present the results of the 2024 E&S studies, present the updated Project status and schedule. The Project disclosed the impacts and mitigation measures defined in the 2024 ESIA, including the approach for the land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and livelihood restoration. This round of public consultation was organised at the group-village level.

The following documents will be made publicly available on MHPL website:

- The RPF in English,
- The executive Summary of the RPF in English and in Chichewa,

A series of public disclosure meetings will then be organised to disclose the Draft RPF in the Project area. These activities will be organised and coordinated with the 2024 ESIA Public Disclosure process.

All the information and disclosure material listed above will be anonymised. Individual personal information on project affected persons or their compensation packages will not be publicly disclosed. Such information shall remain confidential.

No individual disclosure of any information (compensation packages) will be done during the public disclosure of the Draft RPF. Individual engagement with affected persons and households will happen during the phased RAPs.

After the public disclosure, the Draft RPF will be finalised, to include and document feedback obtained from the affected communities. A Guide on Land Acquisition and Compensation (GLAC), in English and in Chichewa, will also be prepared. This GLAC will summarise the valuation, compensation and resettlement process for the affected persons, and outline the principles applied to all phased RAP. The resettlement process will be phased over several years, a first GLAC will be prepared with the final RPF. It will then be updated for each RAP, with updated compensation rates as needed. The GLAC will be distributed to the PAP during each phased RAP preparation.



## 12 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Mpatamanga HPP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is defined in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan. RAP-related grievances will be managed through the Project GRM.

The Project aims to address all grievances received, whether they stem from real or perceived issues. The Project seeks to foster trust in the GRM process and its outcomes. It will therefore communicate the Project GRM in an understandable manner to affected stakeholder groups. Confidentiality will be respected, and the Project will take all reasonable steps to protect parties to the process from any retaliation that may occur due to complainants' decision to use the Project GRM to resolve a grievance.

Grievances could arise with regards to any aspect of the Project, including but not limited to the following:

- Measurement of land and other assets for communities that are to be directly affected;
- Changes in access to natural resources e.g. rivers, forest etc;
- Potential impacts on farming, fishing, and other livelihoods;
- Proposed compensation and other support measures;
- Proposed resettlement sites and housing options;
- Changes in water and air quality;
- Impacts on cultural or religious sites;
- Confusing or insufficient information about the Project;
- Potential impacts to roads, schools, or other infrastructure.

Any person, or group, can make a complaint and the issue will be handled with respect. A grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived problem that might give grounds for complaint.

### 12.1 Grievances Management Process

The Project GRM has the objective of helping third parties to avoid resorting to the judicial system for as many grievances as possible. This mechanism includes three successive tiers of extra-judicial amicable grievance review and resolution: (i) the first is the Group Village Grievance Redress Committee, (ii) the second being the Project Grievance Redress Committee and (iii) the third is a Grievance Review Board. Complainants can resort to judiciary channels at any time. The three-tier process does not deter them from doing so.

#### **A First Tier - Group Village Grievance Redress Committees**

Group Village Grievance Redress Committees (GVGRCs) are formed under the Project at a Group Village Headman (GVH) level in directly impacted communities in proximity to Project infrastructure. These act as the first tier of grievance redress to resolve grievances which may emanate at the community level. The GVGRC members appoint a chairperson and a secretary.

Since 2023, the Mpatamanga HPP has established five Group Village Grievance Redress Committees (GVGRCs) and two GVGRC Sub-committees in Blantyre and Neno Districts:

- In Blantyre District:
  - GVGRC GVH Kaliati: Mpindo, Inosi, Chaswanthaka, Lisangwi, Chilaulo villages; and GVH Kaliati sub-committee: Mbwinja, Divala villages;
  - GVGRC GVH Namputu: Chinkwinya, Chimpana, Namputu, Chikira, Mwazilinga villages.
- In Neno District:
  - GVGRC GVH Feremu: Feremu, July, Kambalame villages, and GVGRC GVH Feremu subcommittee: Nkhwali village;



- GVGRC GVH Nsalawatha: Nsalawatha, Chikaya, Liyenda, Joathan, Liwonde villages;
- GVGRC GVH Ngwenyama: Mbemba, Nkoka, Joseph (1 and 2) villages.

Additional GVGRCs will be established as needed during the preparation of the phased RAP.

### **B Second Tier – Project Grievance Redress Committee**

The Project Grievance Redress Committee (PGRC) comprises key members from the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Mpatamanga Hydro Power Limited (MHPL), alongside community representatives.

The PGRC's roles and responsibilities include:

- Reviewing grievances submitted through the established channels.
- Participating in investigations and assessing findings.
- Identifying resolution and mediation measures.
- Resolving and addressing grievances referred from the community level.
- Assigning grievances to Responsible Parties for resolution.
- Communicating resolutions to complainants formally and verbally.
- Referring unresolved grievances to the PGRB.
- Building capacity of GVGRC on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and crosscutting issues.
- Reporting all complaints/grievances handled at community and project levels to the PGRB.
- Documenting the status and resolution of complaints.

### **C Third Tier – Grievance Review Board**

The Grievance Review Board is made of MHPL and the GoM PIU, including representative of the relevant line ministries. The Grievance Review Board meets as needed to discuss grievances which have not been solved at the first tier of resolution by the Village Grievance Redress Committees or the second tier Project Grievance Redress Committee

## **12.2 Access Points for Raising a Grievance**

The Project GRM considers communities' literacy levels and focuses on in-person interaction with complainants using Chichewa, and/or other relevant local languages, in addition to English; to ensure that processes, decisions, and outcomes are clearly understood.

There are a number of "channels", or access points, which can be used by community members and other stakeholders to submit feedback – questions, comments, concerns and/or complaints – regarding the Project. These are summarised in Table 5 below.





Table 5: GRM Access Points

Modality	Access Point
In person:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To a GoM PIU or MHPL representative; e.g. during their visits to local communities.</li> <li>At regular MHPP stakeholder engagement meetings; for example MHPP Monthly Community Engagement Meetings and Quarterly Stakeholder Engagement Meetings.</li> <li>At the GoM PIU (Ministry of Energy office in Lilongwe) or MHPL (Blantyre + Site offices):                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Energy, 2nd floor, Capital House, City Center, Lilongwe 3.</li> <li>MHPL Addresses:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Headquarters</u>: 16, 17 and 18 on First Floor, Almira Complex at Plot Number BC1114, Mandala, Blantyre.</li> <li><u>Site Office</u>: S137, near Main Dam site, Blantyre District.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>To Village focal points; specifically, members of a Group Village Grievance Redress Committees (GVGRCs).</li> </ul>
By phone (call, SMS, WhatsApp):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To GoM PIU: +265 1 770 688.</li> <li>To MHPL: 4265 (Toll Free Number) or 0886 595 369 (Airtel) or 0886 595 369 (TNM).</li> <li>To members of a Group Village Grievance Redress Committees (GVGRCs).</li> </ul>
In writing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By placing a completed GRM Form or written letter in an MHPP Suggestion Box. These are currently located in directly impacted villages in Blantyre and Neno Districts. Each Box is held by a GVGRC member however boxes are opened by MHPL Grievance Officers; for reasons of confidentiality.</li> <li>By email to the GoM or MHPL:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoM Email: info@energy.gov.mw</li> <li>MHPL Email: info@mpatamangahydro.com</li> </ul> </li> <li>By mail to the GoM or MHPL:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoM Postal Address: Ministry of Energy, Private Bag 309, Lilongwe 3, MALAWI.</li> <li>MHPL Postal Address: P.O. Box 886 Blantyre, MALAWI.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Via the GoM or MHPL websites:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GoM website: www.energy.gov.mw</li> <li>MHPL website: www.mpatamangahydro.com</li> </ul> </li> <li>to Village focal points and/or other members of Project GVGRCs.</li> </ul>

To provide feedback or to raise questions or concerns about the Mpatamanga HPP, the affected persons or the general public can contact MHPL or the Government of Malawi using the following contact details:

<u>MHPL Contact Details:</u>	<u>Government of Malawi Contact Details:</u>
<p>Mobile/WhatsApp: Toll free code: 4265 Airtel: +265 986 643 212 TNM: +265 886 595 369</p> <p>E-mail: info@mpatamangahydro.com</p> <p>Mail: P.O. Box 886 Blantyre, Malawi</p> <p>Office: 16, 17 and 18 on First Floor, Almira Complex at Plot Number BC1114, Mandala, Blantyre</p> <p>Website: www.mpatamangahydro.com</p>	<p>Mobile/WhatsApp: Airtel: +265 999 138 270 or +265 999 922 356</p> <p>E-mail: info@energy.gov.mw austin.theu@energy.gov.mw khumbolungu@gmail.com</p> <p>Mail: P/Bag 309 Lilongwe 3, Malawi</p> <p>Office: Second Floor, Capital House, Robert Mugabe Crescent, City Centre, Lilongwe</p> <p>Website: www.energy.gov.mw</p>



## 13 Schedule

The construction activities schedule is expected to extend over about 54 months, as follows:

- The construction activities will start with a first sequence of ‘early works’ with the preparation of the Chaswantaka and Mpindo resettlement sites and with the upgrade of the S137 road in Blantyre District in 2025,
- The main works will start in 2026, with (i) the construction of the main project facilities (Main Dam and Main Powerhouse, Construction camp and other construction facilities, Service Road, Regulating Dam), (ii) the new section of the S137 road in Neno District, (iii) the preparation of the Kambalame resettlement site and (iv) the acquisition and fencing of the proposed biodiversity conservancy area on the Neno side between the Main Dam and the Regulating Dam,
- The Transmission Lines construction would then start in 2027,
- Finally, the impoundment of the Main Reservoir would start in 2029,
- Each powerhouse (main powerhouse and regulating dam powerhouse) will be commissioned unit by unit from the fourth quarter of 2029 to the first semester of 2030.

It is envisaged to prepare several Resettlement Action Plans instead of one only RAP for the entire project for the following reasons:

- The detail design of some components – which will define the final land requirements – may come in different periods. For instance, the detail design of the transmission lines may come after the detail design of the main works.
- Phasing the RAPs will also help avoid delays between the cut-off date (defined by the census and valuation of affected assets) and payment of compensations and then the actual start of construction activities across various Project components.

At the time of writing, it was envisaged to organise the Mpatamanga HPP land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process into four main phases, articulated with the schedule of Project’s construction activities. Four separated Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Plan will be prepared, as follows:

- Phase 1: Early Works RAP for the S137 access road refurbishment work in Blantyre District. It will also include the acquisition of the Chaswanthaka and Mpindo resettlement sites. (preparation planned in 2024, and implementation in 2025)
- Phase 2: Main works RAP: Area covering all project main facilities, as well as construction facilities, and the regulating reservoir area. Any area located in the main reservoir but to be used for construction facilities will also be acquired at that time (upstream coffer dam and diversion tunnel works). The Main works RAP will also include the new sections of the S137 road in Neno district and the Kambalame Resettlement site. (preparation planned for 2025, and implementation in 2025-2026)
- Phase 3: Transmission Lines (RoW 400kV TL and 132kV TL) (preparation planned for 2025, and implementation in 2026)
- Phase 4: Main reservoir. (preparation planned for 2026-2027, and implementation in 2027-2028).

This general approach may be modified if and as necessary to reflect any change in the construction schedule. It may also be adapted based on the feedback received from the affected communities during the public disclosure process.



## 14 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation activities are synthesised in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Summarised monitoring and evaluation activities**

Monitoring and evaluation activities	Reporting	Frequency / schedule
Internal monitoring	Monitoring on phased RAPs implementation from MHPL Social Team to Mpatamanga Project Management (MHPL and PIU)	Monthly during phased RAP implementation, until completion report (at least two years after payment of compensation, and no longer than 3 years after displacement of affected persons)
	Quarterly RAP implementation monitoring reports, to Mpatamanga Project Management (MHPL and PIU) and Lenders	Quarterly during RAP implementation, until completion report (at least two years after payment of compensation, and no longer than 3 years after displacement of affected persons)
External monitoring	Six-monthly reports from witness NGO to Mpatamanga Project Management (MHPL and PIU) and Lenders	Six-monthly, during RAP implementation, until completion report (at least two years after payment of compensation, and no longer than 3 years after displacement of affected persons)
Internal Close-out report	For each of the four phased RAP: one close-out report from MHPL Social Team unit to Lenders.	For each of the four phased RAP: at least one year after payment of compensation, and no longer than 3 years after displacement of affected persons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The first three internal close-out reports for the Early Works RAP, Main Works RAP and Transmission Lines RAP will conclude on the completion of each RAP.</li> <li>The fourth internal close-out report for the Main Reservoir RAP will conclude on the completion of all activities and achievement of objectives for the Main Reservoir RAP, but also for the three other RAPs</li> </ul>
Independent Completion audit	For each of the four phased RAP: one completion audit report from independent consultant to Mpatamanga Project Management (MHPL and PIU) and Lenders	After submission of the internal close-out reports to the Lenders. As for the internal close-out reports, there will be 4 independent completion audit reports.



# 15 Funding and Estimated Budget

## 15.1 Funding

The Government of Malawi will fund the following activities of the phased RAP:

- Payment of all compensations in cash and compensation in kind,
- Assistance to resettlement:
  - Development of the resettlement sites (MHPL acting as Owner Engineer for the GOM),
  - Assisted self-relocation,
  - In-kind support to relocation for vulnerable households physically displaced.
- Establishment and operation of the Resettlement Working Groups (first-tier and second-tier),
- Implementation costs for the Government-funded Activities, including disclosure of the compensation principles and schedules, payment of compensation, as well as the Government PIU participation to stakeholder engagement, grievances management and monitoring.

MHPL will fund the following activities of the phased RAP:

- The Psychosocial support,
- All livelihood restoration measures listed in Section 9,
- Monitoring and Evaluation activities defined in Section 14,
- Implementation costs for the activities funded by MHPL, but also for MHPL participation in the disclosure of the compensation principles and schedules, payment of compensation participation to stakeholder engagement, and grievances management.

## 15.2 Estimated Budget

The estimated budget for the preparation and implementation of the four phased RAP is distributed as follows:

- Early Works RAP, including the development of the Chaswanthaka and Mpindo resettlement sites,
- Main Works RAP, including the development of the Kambalame resettlement site and the acquisition of the land for the proposed conservancy area,
- Transmission Lines RAP, including the 400kV and 132 kV transmission lines, and
- Main reservoir RAP.

This estimated budget will be included in the final version of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

The actual budgets for each of the four phased RAPs will be prepared in alignment with the eligibility and entitlements principles defined in this RPF, during the preparation of each phased RAP, as indicated in Section 13 – Schedule.

