



Mpatamanga Hydropower Project

Resettlement Policy Framework

ANNEXES

Prepared for



Draft - Revision B.3
10 September 2024



Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Description:
A	07 May 2024	V. Bester, M. Groarke, G. Habtegabriel, L. Morel, L. Seguin, C. Repussard	C. Repussard	First draft, for MHPL Review
B	31 July 2024	G. Habtegabriel, C. Repussard	C. Repussard	Second draft, for MHPL Review
B.2	23 August 2024	C. Repussard	C. Repussard	Third Draft, addressing comments on the revision B from the GoM PIU and GoM
B.3	10 September 2024	C. Repussard	C. Repussard	Fourth Draft for public disclosure of the draft RPF, addressing comments on the revision B.2 from the GoM PIU and GoM

Citation: SLR Consulting (2024). Mpatamanga Hydropower Project: Resettlement Policy Framework, Revision B.3, September 2024.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by SLR with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with MHPL (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.

SLR Consulting France SAS
 2 Square Roger Genin, 38000 Grenoble, France
 T: +33 6 23 37 14 14
www.slrconsulting.com



Table of Contents

Annex 1 – References

Annex 2 – Estimation of Impacts along the 400kV and 132 kV Transmission Lines

Annex 3 – Estimation of Impacts along the S137 Road

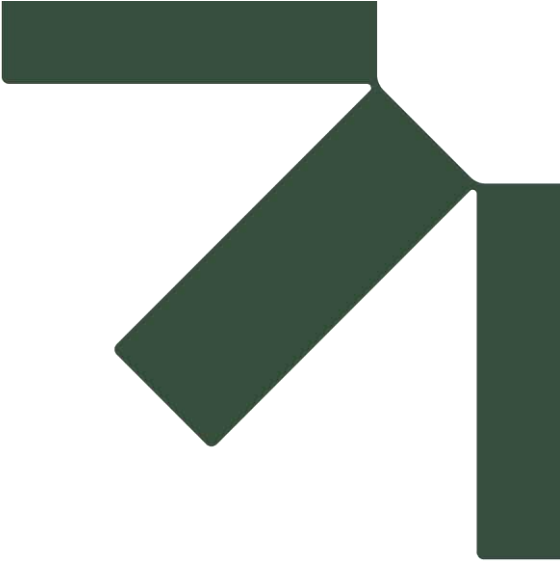
Annex 4 – Vulnerability Assessment

Annex 5 – Quantitative Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire

Annex 6 – Draft trees species rates from the Department of Forestry

Annex 7 – Mpatamanga Relocation Sites Inspection Report

Annexes



Annex 1 – References



- Agri-Pro. 2018. 'Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Proposed Mpatamanga Hydropower Project'. MoNREM/WB/ESSP/2.3/B.
- Akinnifesi, Festus K, Gudeta Sileshi, Steven Franzel, Oluyede C Ajayi, Rebbie Harawa, Wilkson Makumba, Sebastian Chakeredza, Simon Mngomba, Judith J de Wolf, and Jonas N Chianu. 2009. 'On-Farm Assessment of Legume Fallows and Other Soil Fertility Management Options Used by Smallholder Farmers in Southern Malawi'.
- Asfaw, S, G Pallante, A Palma, and C Orecchia. 2018. 'Soil and Nutrients Loss in Malawi: An Economic Assessment.'
- Balaka District Council. 2020. 'Socio-Economic Profile 2017-2022'. Government of Malawi.
- Berge, Erling, Daimon Kambewa, Alister Munthali, and Henrik Wiig. 2014. 'Lineage and Land Reforms in Malawi: Do Matrilineal and Patrilineal Landholding Systems Represent a Problem for Land Reforms in Malawi?' *Land Use Policy* 41 (November):61–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2014.05.003>.
- Blantyre District Council. 2017. 'Socio-Economic Profile 2017-2022'. Government of Malawi.
- Bot, Alexandra, and José. Benites. 2005. *The Importance of Soil Organic Matter: Key to Drought-Resistant Soil and Sustained Food Production*. Edited by FAO. FAO Soils Bulletin. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0100e/a0100e.pdf>.
- CCARDESA. 2018. 'Malawi'. Text. CCARDESA. 2018. <https://www.ccardesa.org/malawi>.
- Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation and International Accountability Project. 2022a. 'Continued Poor Engagement And Adverse Impacts On the Lives of the Communities Affected By the Mpatamanga Hydropower Project'.
- . 2022b. 'Mpatamanga Hydropower Project: Community Complaints and Grievances And Recommendations Supplementary to the Project Community-Led Research Report'.
- CIAT and World Bank. 2018. 'Climate-Smart Agriculture Country Profile'. CSA Country Profiles for Africa Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2019-06/CSA%20_Profile_Malawi.pdf.
- Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Science Council (CGIAR) FAO. 2006. 'Natural Resources Management Research Impacts: Evidence from the CGIAR'. FAO. <https://hdl.handle.net/10947/4200>.
- EBRD. 2016. 'Resettlement Guidance and Good Practice'. <http://www.ebrd.com/documents/environment/pdf-resettlement-guidance-and-good-practice.pdf>.
- EDF. 2023a. 'MPATAMANGA HYDROPOWER PROJECT - BASIC DESIGN - IV.7.02 - 132 KV OHL FROM REGULATING DAM SUBSTATION TO EXISTING NETWORK: BASIC DESIGN AND ROUTING STUDY EDF REF : H-30575802-2023-000136 A0'.
- . 2024a. 'MPATAMANGA HYDROPOWER PROJECT - BASIC DESIGN - MPAT-D-IV.4.02 - Project Roads - Layout and Design_A_BPE'.
- . 2024b. 'Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Basic Design - V.2.01 - Construction Schedule'.
- EDF, EDF. 2023b. 'MPATAMANGA HYDROPOWER PROJECT - BASIC DESIGN - MPAT-D-IV.7.01 - 400 KV LINE MAIN SUBSTATION TO PHOMBEYA - Rev. B - EDF REF: H-30575802-2024-000103'. EDF.
- ESCOM. 2021. 'Mozambique-Malawi 400 Kv Interconnection Project Resettlement Action Plan - Malawi Section'. 181-17150-00.
- ESCOM and WSP. 2021. 'ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CORPORATION OF MALAWI LIMITED MOZAMBIQUE-MALAWI 400 KV INTERCONNECTION PROJECT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN MALAWI SECTION – FROM THE MOZAMBIQUE BORDER TO THE PHOMBEYA SUBSTATION (76 KM)'.
- FAO. 2002. *Agriculture, alimentation et nutrition en Afrique: un ouvrage de référence à l'usage des professeurs d'agriculture*. <https://www.lavoisier.fr/livre/agriculture/agriculture-alimentation-et-nutrition-en-afrique-un-ouvrage-de-referance-a-l-usage-des-professeurs-d-agriculture/descriptif-9789252038207>.



- . 2022. 'KULIMA: Revitalising Agricultural Clusters and Ulimi Wa m'ndandanda through Farmer Field Schools in Malawi'. <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/detail/en/c/1402171/>.
- FAO, IFAD, and GEF. 2023. 'From Charcoal to Honey in Malawi'. <https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/7c69a62a-ac0b-4a6b-87df-20dfdfa1a7dd>.
- Gennaro, Susan, Lennie A. Kamwendo, Ellen Mbweza, and Rose Kershbaumer. 1998. 'Childbearing in Malawi, Africa'. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic & Neonatal Nursing* 27 (2): 191–96. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1552-6909.1998.tb02610.x>.
- GIBB. 2024. 'Consultancy Services for the Access Roads, Bridges, Construction Camp and Operators' Village Design Basis Report – S137 Roads (Draft)'.
- Government of Malawi. 2016. *Electricity (Amendment) Act*.
- . 2017. 'National Charcoal Strategy 2017–2027'. Republic of Malawi. https://afr100.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/Restoration_Malawi_Charcoal-Strategy_lowq.pdf.
- . 2021. 'Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment'. Department of Museums and Monuments.
- . 2022. '2021-2022 Agriculture Sector Performance Report: July 2021 - April 2022'. <http://www.malawi.gov.mw/agriculture/index.php/>.
- . 2023. 'Graveyards Impact Assessment for Mpatamanga Hydropower Project in Blantyre District'. Department of Museums and Monuments.
- . 2024. 'Mpatamanga Graveyards Impact Assessment and Relocation Management Procedures'. Department of Museums and Monuments.
- IFAD. 2023. 'Sustainable Agricultural Production Programme - Phase 2'. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000004511>.
- IFC. 2023. 'Good Practice Handbook. Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement'. <https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2023/handbook-land-acquisition-and-involuntary-resettlement>.
- International Accountability Project, Coalition for Human Rights in Development, and Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation. 2021. 'Community-LED Research Report. Mpatamanga Hydropower Project, Malawi'. <https://accountabilityproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/CLR-Report-Mpatamanga-Hydropower-Project.pdf>.
- Lands Acquisition and Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2022: Commencement*. 2022. <https://malawilii.org/akn/mw/act/gn/2022/28/eng@2022-07-01>.
- Lefèvre, Clara, Fatma Rekik, Viridiana Alcantara, and Liesl Wiese. 2017. *Soil Organic Carbon: The Hidden Potential*. Edited by FAO. FAO. <https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/full/10.5555/20173155458>.
- Local Government Act*. 2017. <https://media.malawilii.org/files/legislation/akn-mw-act-1998-42-eng-2017-12-31.pdf>.
- Maithya, J. M., L. N. Kimenyi, F. I. Mugivane, and J. J. Ramisch. 2007. 'Profitability of Agro-Forestry Based Soil Fertility Management Technologies: The Case of Small Holder Food Production in Western Kenya'. *Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems* 76 (2–3): 355–67. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10705-006-9062-6>.
- MHPL. 2023a. 'Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan'. MHPP001-MP-SEP-001.
- . 2023b. 'Proposal for S137 Refurbishment'.
- . 2024. 'Mpatamanga Project Brochure. GRM Brochure No.1'.
- Ministère de l'économie, des finances et de la souveraineté industrielle et numérique. 2022. 'Fiche pays (septembre 2022) - MALAWI | Direction générale du Trésor'. September 2022. <https://www.tresor.economie.gouv.fr/Pays/MW/situation-economique-et-financiere-du-malawi-avril-2018>.
- Ministry of Energy. 2023. 'Response to the Center for Human Rights and Rehabilitation (CHRR) and International Accountability Project (IAP) Letter'.



- Ministry of Labour. 2024. 'Press Release - Gazetting of Revised Minimum Wages'. <https://www.businessmalawi.com/files/labour/Gazetted-Minimum-Wages-2024.pdf>.
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys. 2002. *Malawi National Land Policy*.
- Ministry of Water and Sanitation. 2022. 'Revised National Water Policy'.
- Mostowlansky, Till, and Rota Andrea. 2020. 'Emic and Etic'. In *The Open Encyclopedia of Anthropology*, edited by Felix Stein. <http://doi.org/10.29164/20emicetic>.
- Mott MacDonald. 2021. 'Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Environmental and Social Impact Assessment'.
- Multiconsult. 2019. 'Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Framework Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)'.
- National Statistical Office. 1998. '1998 Population and Housing Census'. http://www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/demography/census_98/final_report.pdf.
- . 2019a. '2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census'.
- . 2019b. '2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census'. Government of Malawi. http://www.nsomalawi.mw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=226&Itemid=6.
- . 2020a. 'Statistical Yearbook 2020'.
- . 2020b. 'Statistical Yearbook 2020'.
- . 2023. 'Population over Enumeration Areas NSO'. 2023. <https://www.masdap.mw/catalogue/#/map/238?filter%7Bowner.username.in%7D=fedec>.
- National Water Resources Authority. 2024. 'Response to Confirmation Request', 15 March 2024.
- Neno District Council. 2017. 'Socio-Economic Profile 2017-2022'. Government of Malawi.
- Ochire-Boadu, Kwame, Akwasi A. Abunyewa, James Seutra Kaba, Kwame Twum-Ampofo, Evans L. K. Dawoe, Olivia Agbenyega, and Rex V. Barnes. 2020. 'Improved Legume Fallows: Influence on Nitrogen and Microbial Dynamics, and Maize (*Zea Mays* L) Grain Yield in Sub-Humid Zone of West Africa'. Edited by Manuel Tejada Moral. *Cogent Food & Agriculture* 6 (1): 1785778. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311932.2020.1785778>.
- Partey, Samuel T., Robert B. Zougmore, Mathieu Ouédraogo, and Naresh V. Thevathasan. 2017. 'Why Promote Improved Fallows as a Climate-Smart Agroforestry Technology in Sub-Saharan Africa?' *Sustainability* 9 (11): 1887. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su9111887>.
- Payne, Laura. 2024. 'Gender Role'. In *Encyclopædia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/gender-role>.
- Peltier, Régis, Franck Bisiaux, Emilien Dubiez, Jean-Noël Marien, Jean-Claude Muliele, Pierre Proces, and Cédric Vermeulen. 2010. 'DE LA CULTURE ITINERANTE SUR BRULIS AUX JACHERES ENRICHIES PRODUCTRICES DE CHARBON DE BOIS, EN R. D. DU CONGO'. *Innovation and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Food*, June.
- Republic of Malawi. 1966. *Republic of Malawi (Constitution) Act*. <https://www.malawi.gov.mw/index.php/resources/documents/constitution-of-the-republic-of-malawi>.
- . 1992. 'Monuments and Relics Act'. <https://malawilii.org/akn/mw/act/1990/16/eng%402014-12-31>.
- . 2013a. 'National Cultural Policy'. https://fr.unesco.org/creativity/sites/creativity/files/activities/conv2005_eu_docs_malawi_policy.pdf.
- . 2013b. *Water Resources Act*.
- . 2016a. *Customary Land Act*.
- . 2016b. *Land Act*. [https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC170885/#:~:text=Malawi-,Land%20Act%2C%202016%20\(No.,in%20respect%20of%20such%20land](https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC170885/#:~:text=Malawi-,Land%20Act%2C%202016%20(No.,in%20respect%20of%20such%20land).
- . 2020. *Lands Acquisition and Citation and Compensation Regulations*.



———. 2022. *Lands Acquisition and Compensation Act*.

UN World Food Programme. 2023. 'Draft Malawi Country Strategic Plan (2024–2028)'. WFP/EB.2/2023/X-X/X/DRAFT. WFP. https://executiveboard.wfp.org/document_download/WFP-0000150940#:~:text=This%20CSP%20is%20fully%20aligned,growth%3B%20strengthen%20institutional%20governance%3B%20ensure.

USAID. 2023. 'Bicycles for Growth Project. Malawi Bicycle Market System Summary Report'. <https://worldbicyclerelief.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/USAIDBicyclesforGrowthBicycleMarketSystemsummaryreportMalawi2023.pdf>.

Van den Berg, Henk, Anderson Chikomola, Austin Bondo, Thomas Ameny, James Okoth, Noella Kamwendo, Marcel Dicke, and Samuel Kirichu. 2023. 'Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) in Farmer Field Schools on Food Security and Adaptation to Climate Change: Pilot Testing of a Framework in Malawi'. *Food Security* 15 (6): 1611–27. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-023-01386-0>.

West, C. E., F. Pepping, and C. R. Temalilwa. 1988. *The Composition of Foods Commonly Eaten in East Africa*. Wageningen Agricultural University. <https://research.wur.nl/en/publications/the-composition-of-foods-commonly-eaten-in-east-africa>.

World Bank, ed. 2007. *Agriculture for Development*. World Development Report, 30.2008. Washington, DC: World Bank.

———. 2023. 'Malawi - Agricultural Land (% Of Land Area) - 2023 Data 2024 Forecast 1961-2021 Historical'. 2023. <https://tradingeconomics.com/malawi/agricultural-land-percent-of-land-area-wb-data.html>.

Zuza, Emmanuel, Kadmiel Maseyk, Shonil Bhagwat, Abel Chemura, Rick Brandenburg, Andrew Emmott, William Rawes, Wayne Hancock, Frank Mnthambala, and Yoseph Araya. 2023. 'Factors Affecting Soil Quality among Smallholder Macadamia Farms in Malawi'. *Agriculture & Food Security* 12 (July). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40066-023-00421-9>.

Coat of Arms of the Republic of Malawi, Sodacan 2012, CC3.0. No change made. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Coat_of_arms_of_Malawi.svg

Annex 2 – Estimation of Impacts along the 400kV and 132 kV Transmission Lines



400kV Transmission Line

Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri
Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8310000

8300000

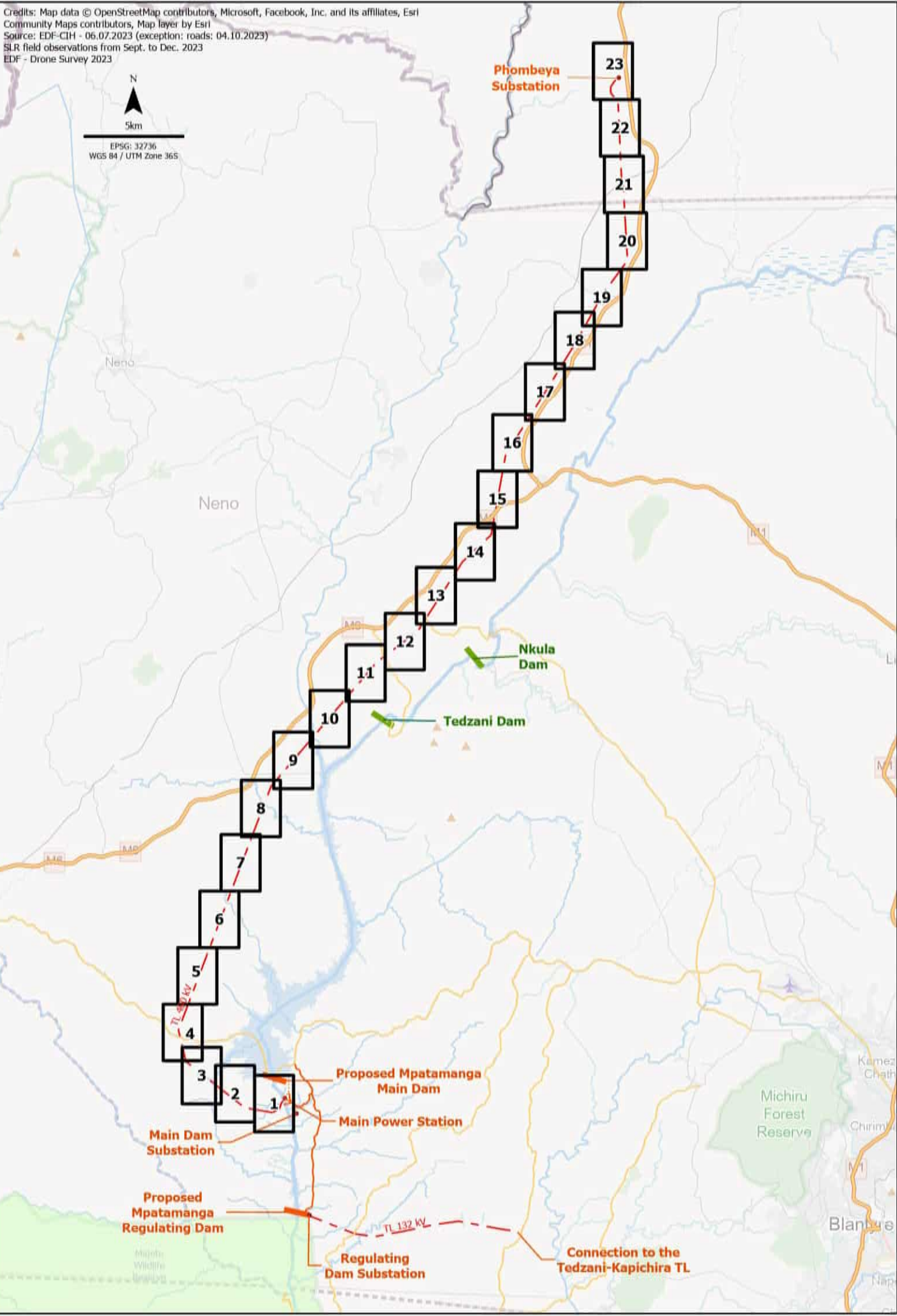
8290000

8280000

8270000

8260000

8250000



8250000

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023

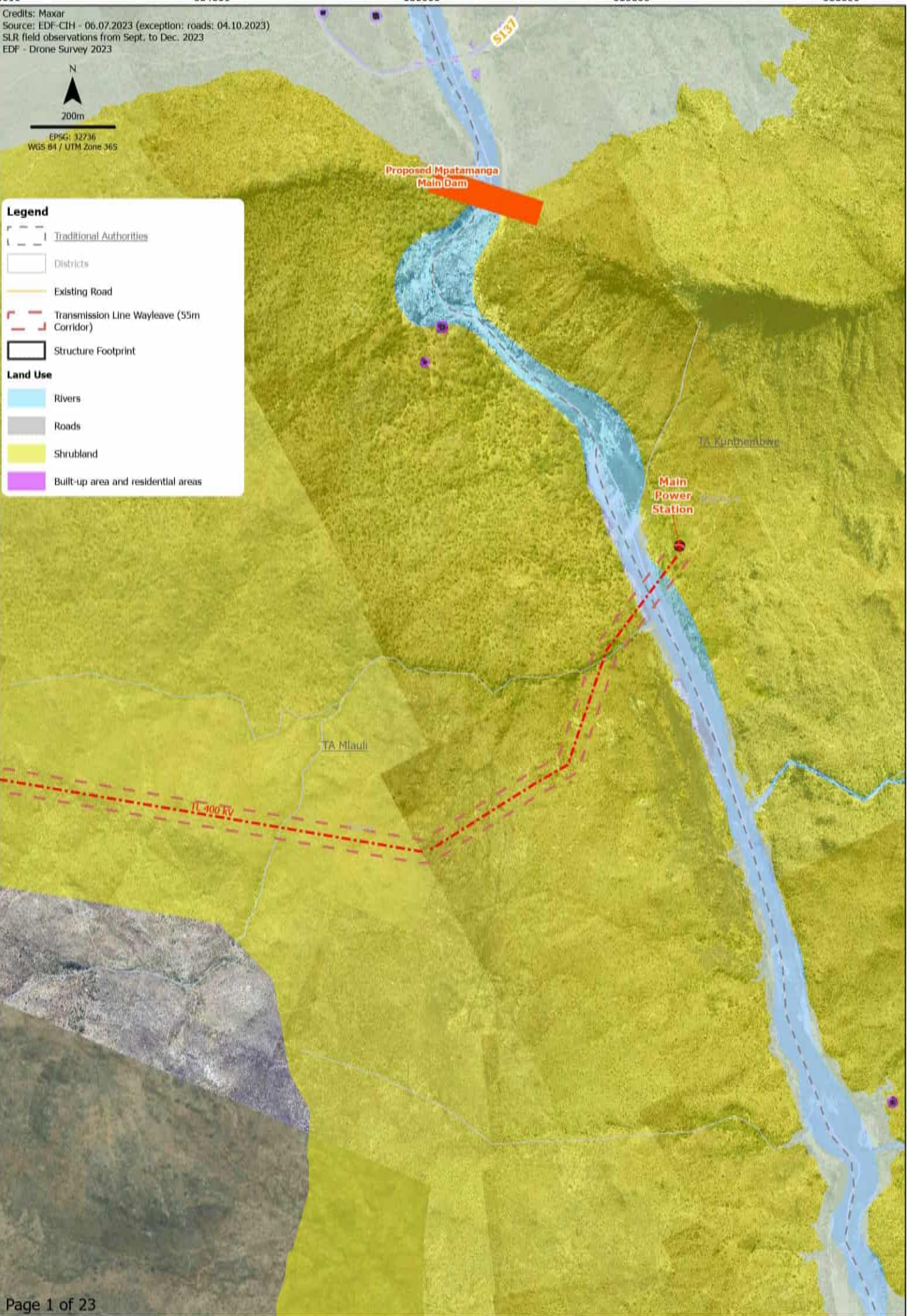


Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Existing Road
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rivers
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas



8261000

8260500

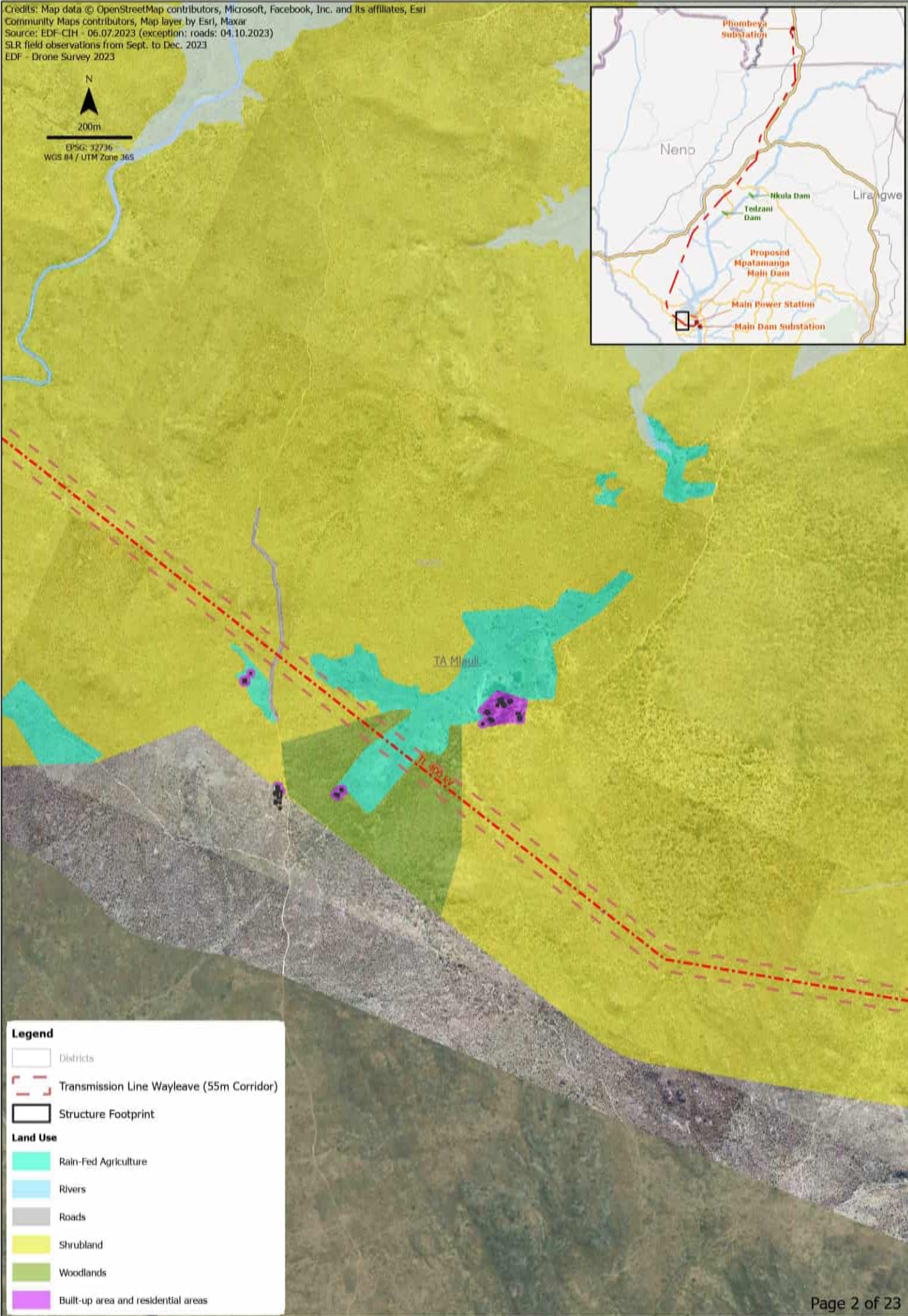
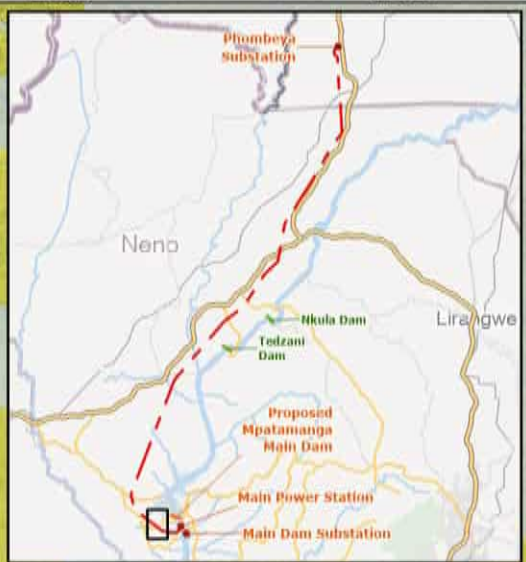
8260000

\\france\fr\23806\MPFL\981.00003\00001\Mlauli\ES14 - SAP - SAP\Tech\GIS\Pages\AcDocES_FR072024\02 SAP\981.38.1.0112.0\Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.spr

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri
 Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Maxar
 Source: EDF CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8261500
 8261000
 8260500



Legend

- Districts
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Rivers
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Woodlands
- Built-up area and residential areas

%Finance\FI23802_MHPL\961.00003\00001_Mahwe\ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drone\Acq\ESIA - EAP - BAP\961.00003\00001_01112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

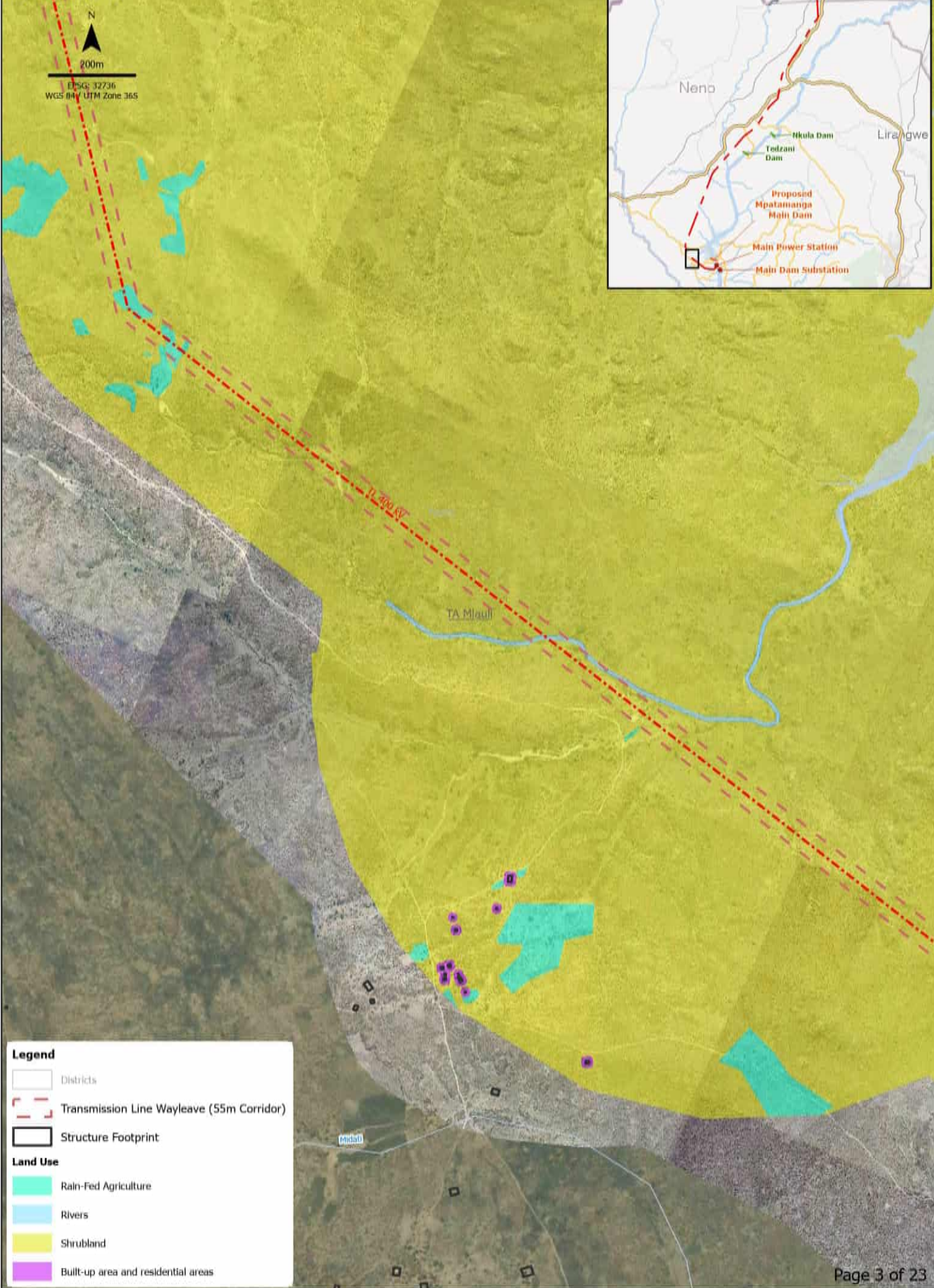
© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri
 Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri, Maxar
 Source: NDF CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8262500

8262000

8261500



%:\France\FI_238002_MHPL\961.000033\00001_Mlawa_E334 - BAP - BAP\Fich\GIS\Ouvrage\AcSIS_FRO2\2024 02 BAP\961.381.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023

N

200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

-  Traditional Authorities
 -  Districts
 -  Existing Road
 -  Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 -  Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
-  Rain-Fed Agriculture
 -  Roads
 -  Shrubland
 -  Built-up area and residential areas

8264500

8264000

8263500

8263000

8262500

8262000

8261500

8261000

8260500

8260000

8259500

8259000

Andiuta

TA Mlaxili

S157

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads; 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Impacted Graveyard
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Shrubland
- Woodlands
- Built-up area and residential areas

8267500

8267000

8266500

%France\FI_23802_MHPL\961.000933\00001_Milawa_E234 - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drage\AcDocBES_FR072024 02 BAP\961.181.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.spr
 Page 5 of 23

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.









Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

-  Traditional Authorities
 -  Districts
 -  Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 -  Impacted Graveyard
 -  Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
-  Rain-Fed Agriculture
 -  Shrubland
 -  Woodlands
 -  Built-up area and residential areas

8270500

8270000

8269500

%:\France\FI_23806_MHFL1981.000030.00001_Malawi_ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Docs\AcDocBES_FR072024_02_BAP\561.381.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.spr

Credita: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CEH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SER field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure
- Church
- Structure Footprint
- Land Use
- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

\\france\F272800\MPFL\901.000039\00001\Molawi\ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Output\Acres_P102\2024\02_BAP\901.38.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400KV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
WGS 84 / UTM zone 36S



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Rivers
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

8276000

8275500

8275000

%France\F22800_MHFL\981.000030.00001_Mahawi_E234 - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drone\Acq\BES_FR072024\02_BAP\981.108.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.dgn

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-ClH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8278500



Legend

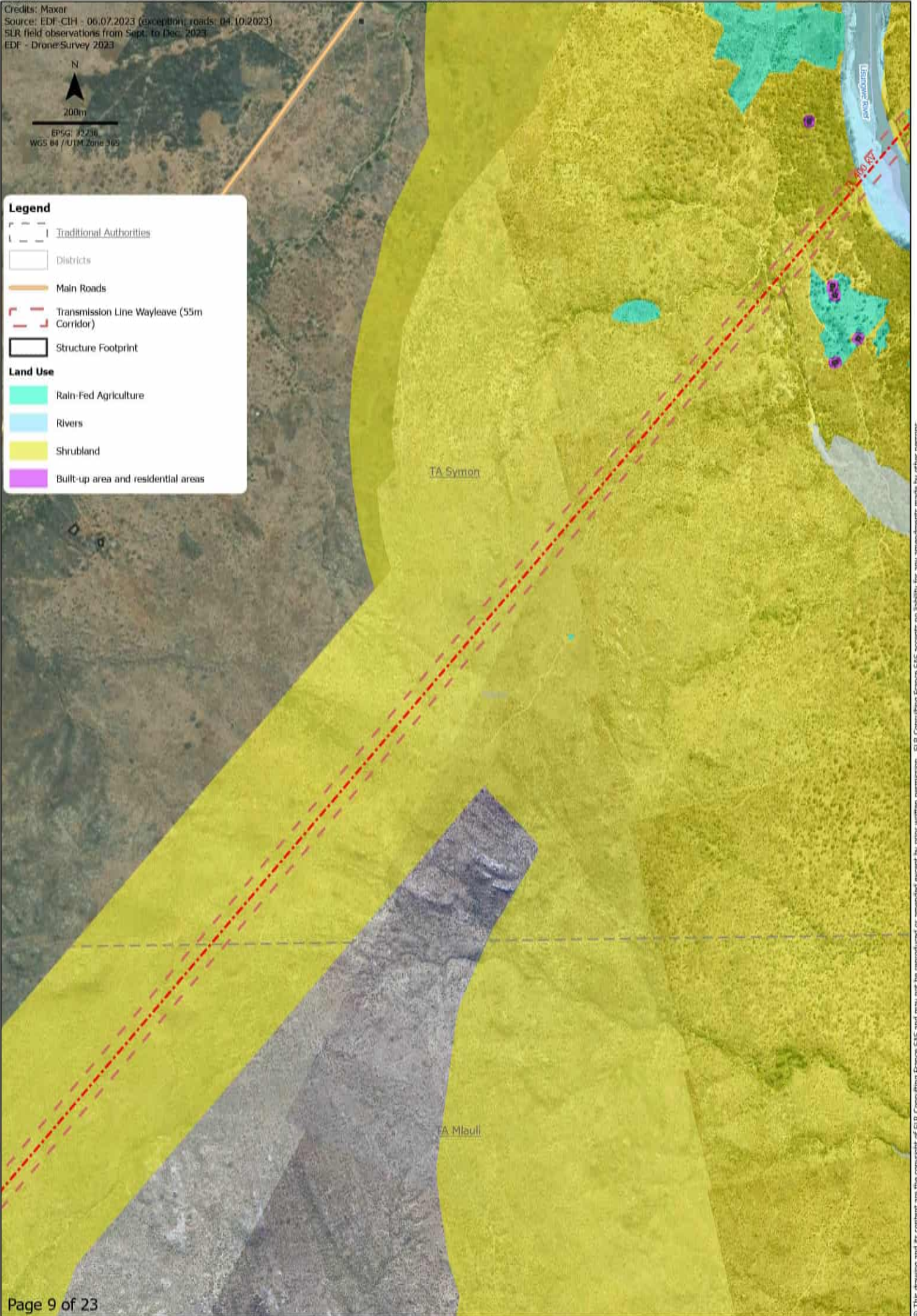
- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Rivers
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

8278000

8277500



\\france\fr\23806\MP\1981.000033\00001\Maoui\ES14 - RAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Output\AcDBS_FR072024\02_BAP\961.136.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-ClH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

8280600

8280000

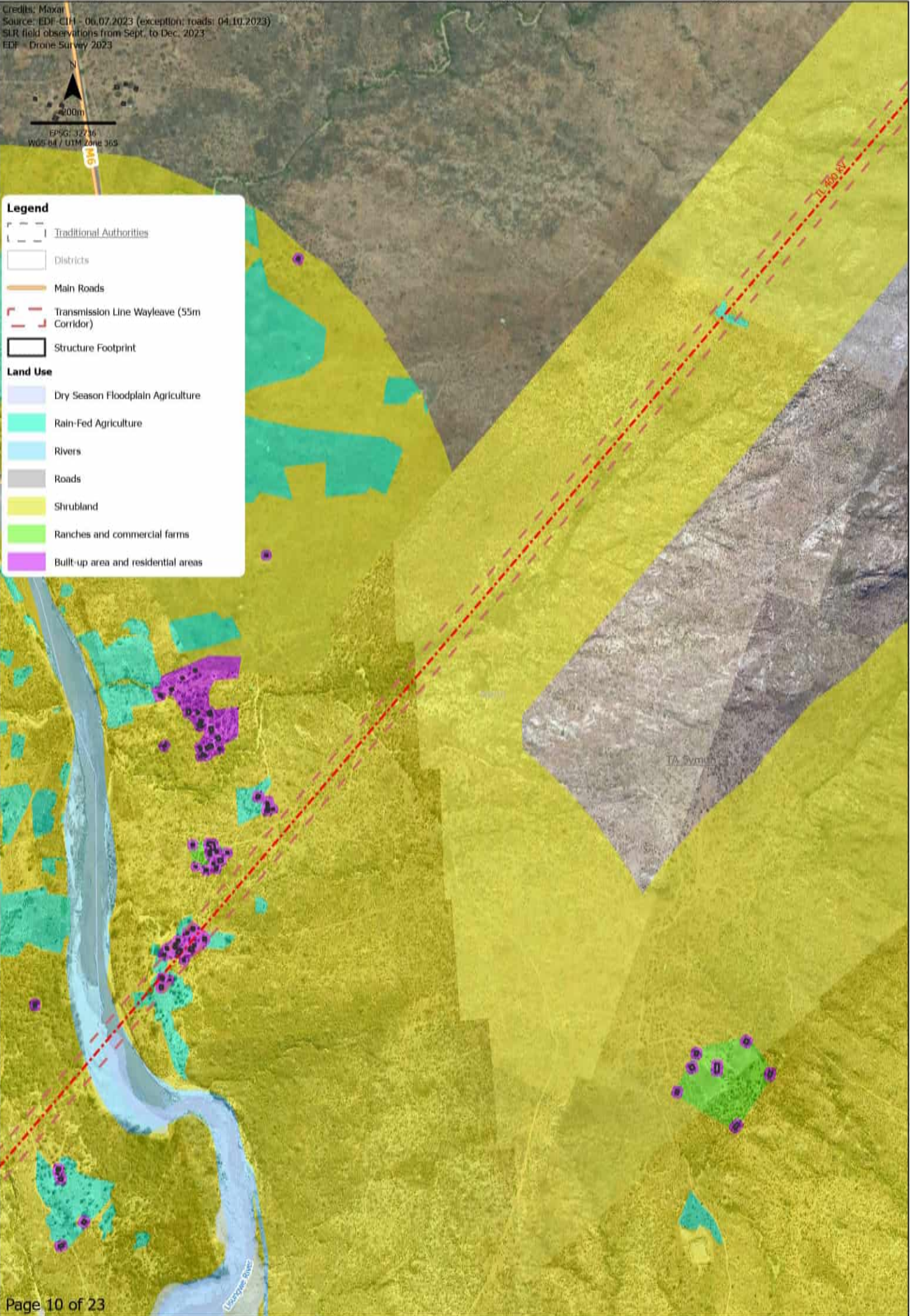
8279500

Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Dry Season Floodplain Agriculture
- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Rivers
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Ranches and commercial farms
- Built-up area and residential areas



%France%FL23806_MHFL1961.000030.00001_Malawi_ES14 - BAP - BAP%Tech\GIS\Output\AcDBS_PROD\2024\02_BAP\961.1961.01112.0_Potential impacts in the 405kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023

N

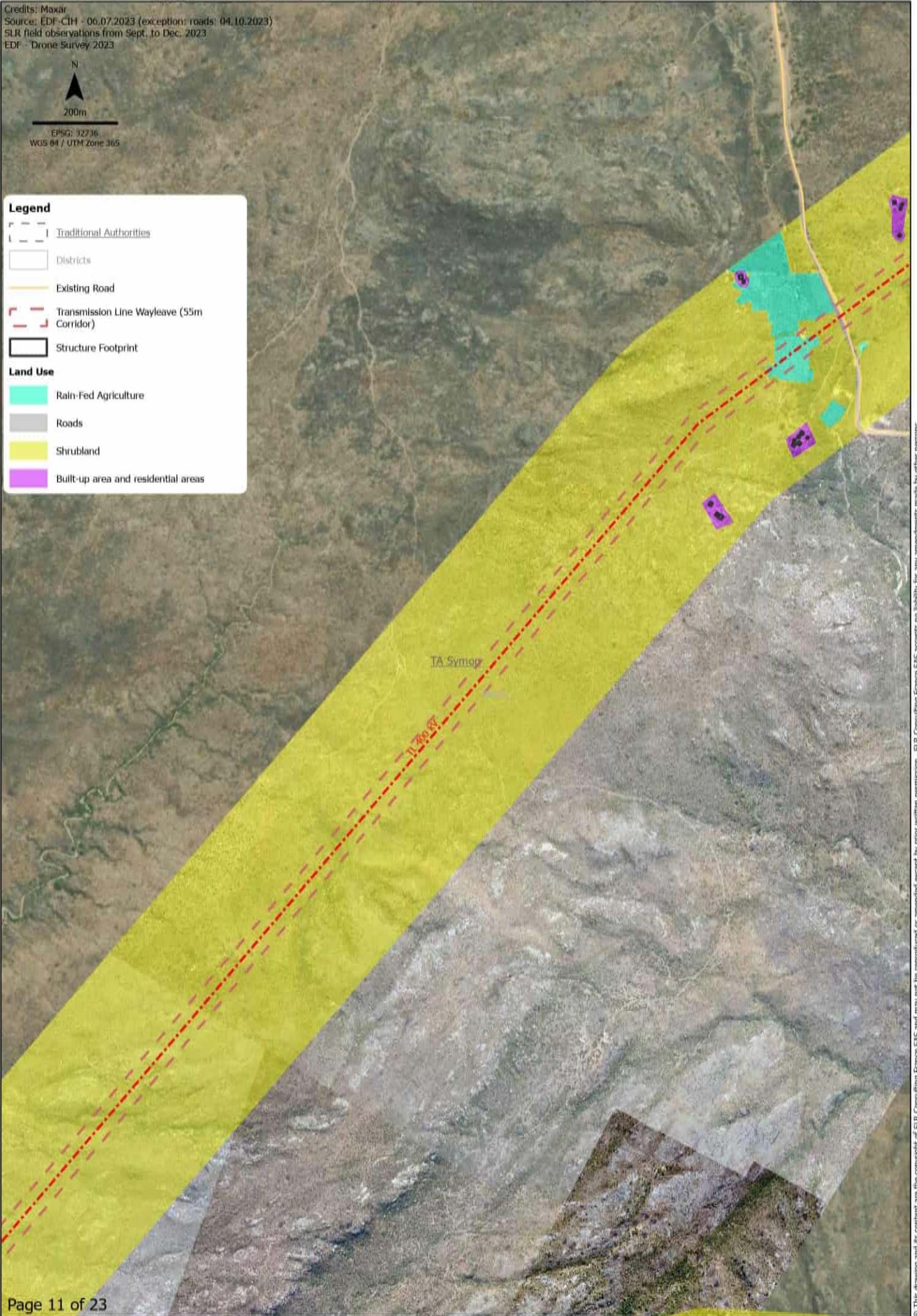
200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

-  Traditional Authorities
 -  Districts
 -  Existing Road
 -  Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 -  Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
-  Rain-Fed Agriculture
 -  Roads
 -  Shrubland
 -  Built-up area and residential areas

8283000
8282500
8282000
281500
8281000



TA Symon

11 800 887

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

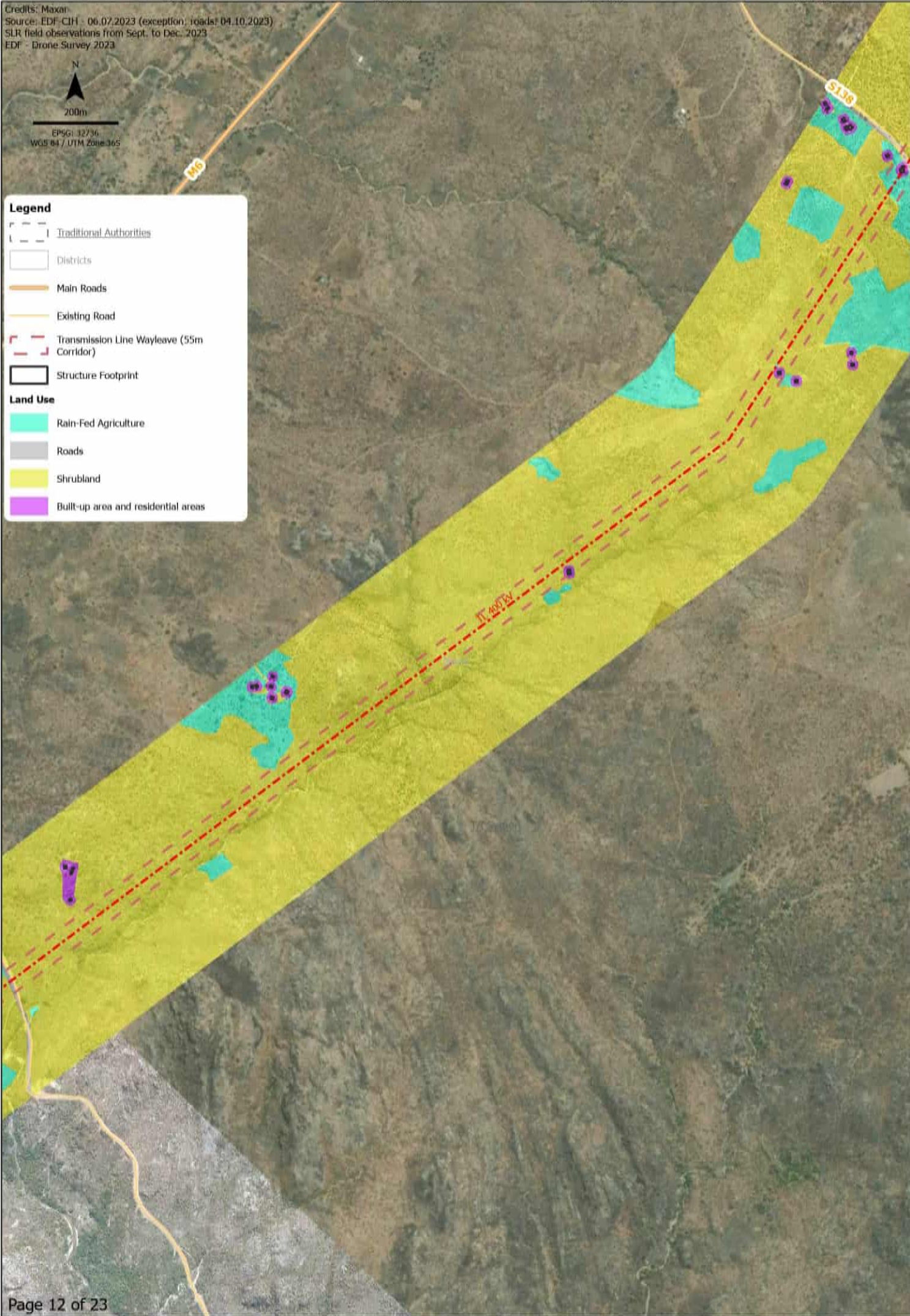
-  Traditional Authorities
 -  Districts
 -  Main Roads
 -  Existing Road
 -  Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 -  Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
-  Rain-Fed Agriculture
 -  Roads
 -  Shrubland
 -  Built-up area and residential areas

8284500

8284000

8283500

%:\France\FI_23802_MPSL\981.000030\00001_Molawi_ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drage\AcDocESIA_PROD\2024\02_BAP\981.38.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx
 Page 12 of 23



© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: Roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

- Traditional Authorities
 - Districts
 - Main Roads
 - Existing Road
 - Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 - Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
- Rain-Fed Agriculture
 - Roads
 - Shrubland
 - Built-up area and residential areas

8286500

8286000

\\france\FL218002\MP\1961.000031.00001\Molawi\ES14 - R4F - BAP\Tech\GIS\Pages\AcDocS_PRCO_2024 02 BAP\961.181.1.0112.0 Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.










Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CEH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023

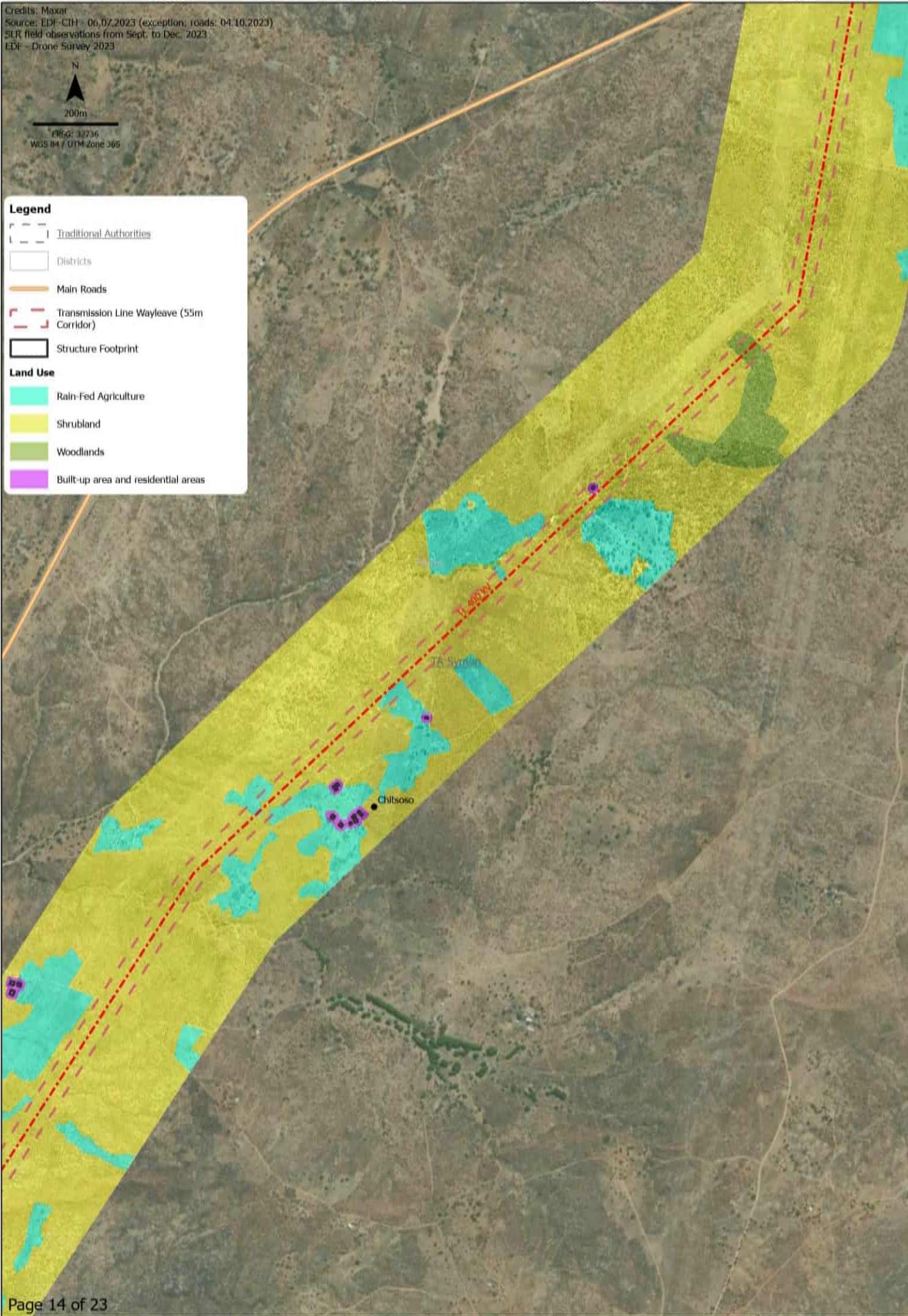
N

200m

CRS: 32736
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

-  Traditional Authorities
 -  Districts
 -  Main Roads
 -  Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
 -  Structure Footprint
- Land Use**
-  Rain-Fed Agriculture
 -  Shrubland
 -  Woodlands
 -  Built-up area and residential areas



\\francefl23802\MSFL\981.000033\00001_Malawi_ESIA - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drone\AcctBS_FR072024_02_BAP\981.38.1.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 405km Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)

Structure

- Church
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

8291500

8291000

8290500

\\france\FL238002\MPFL\981.000033\00001\Malawi\ESIA - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Pages\AcDocS_PRC\2024\02_BAP\981.181.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept, to Dec, 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8294500
8294000
8293500

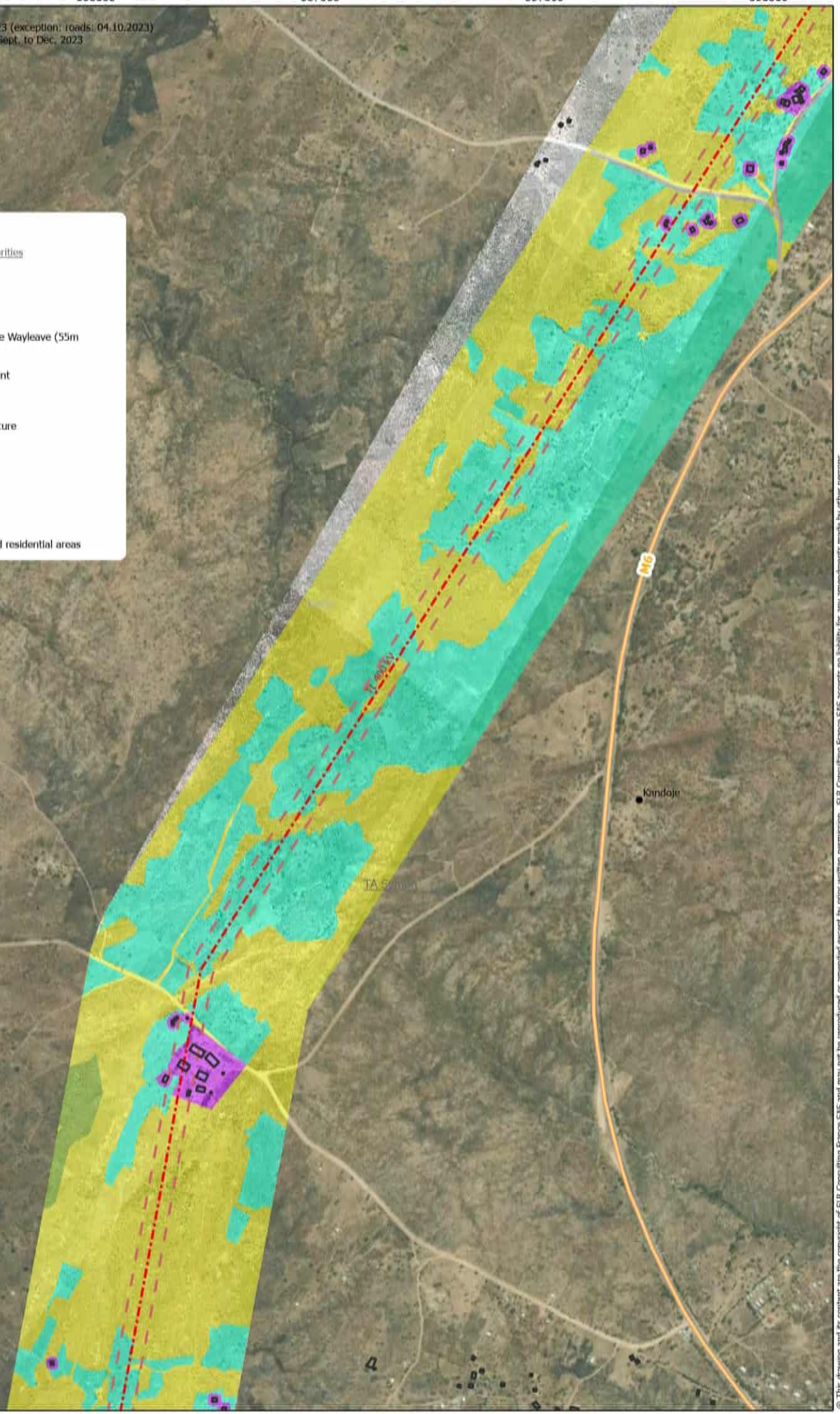


Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Woodlands
- Built-up area and residential areas



\\france\FI28002\MPFL\961.000031\00001\Molawi\ESIA - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Pages\Acrobat5_PDF\961.00112.0 Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.apr

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2021)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023



200m

EPSG: 32736
 WGS 84 / UTM Zone 36S

Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)

Structure

- Church
- School
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

8297000

8296500

8296000

W:\France\F218002_MPS\F1961_000031_00001_Malawi_ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Pages\AcDocESIA_FRO_2024_02_BAP\F1961_181_0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas

8299500

8299000

8298500

\\France\FI\23802_MHFL\981.000031\00001_Malawi_ESIA - EAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Output\Acres_P107_2024 02_BAP\981.108.1.01112.0_Potential impacts in the 400M Transmission Line wayleave.apr

Credits: Maxar
 Source: EDF-CH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
 SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EDF - Drone Survey 2023

8307500

8307000

8306500



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)

Structure

- Church
- Structure Footprint

Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas



%France\FI27806_MHPL\961.000030.00001_Molawi_E334 - BAP - BAP\Tech\GIS\Drone\Acq\BIS_FRO2024 02 BAP\961.381.0112.0_Potential impacts in the 400kV Transmission Line wayleave.aprx

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: M. Mombaya
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main Roads
- Transmission Line Wayleave (55m Corridor)

Structure

- Church
- Structure Footprint

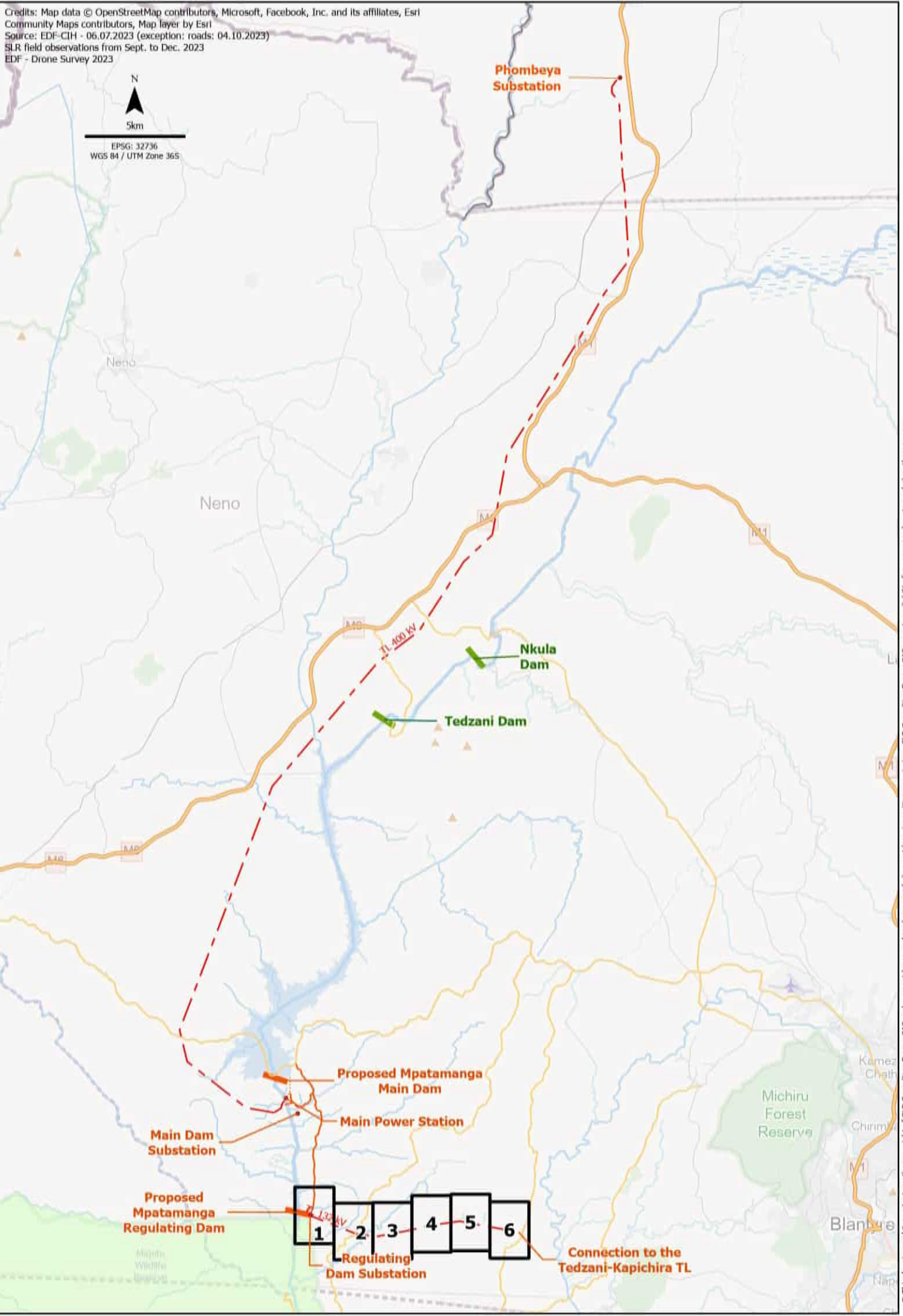
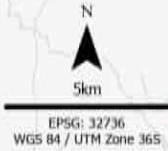
Land Use

- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Shrubland
- Built-up area and residential areas



132kV Transmission Line

Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri
Community Maps contributors, Map layer by Esri
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



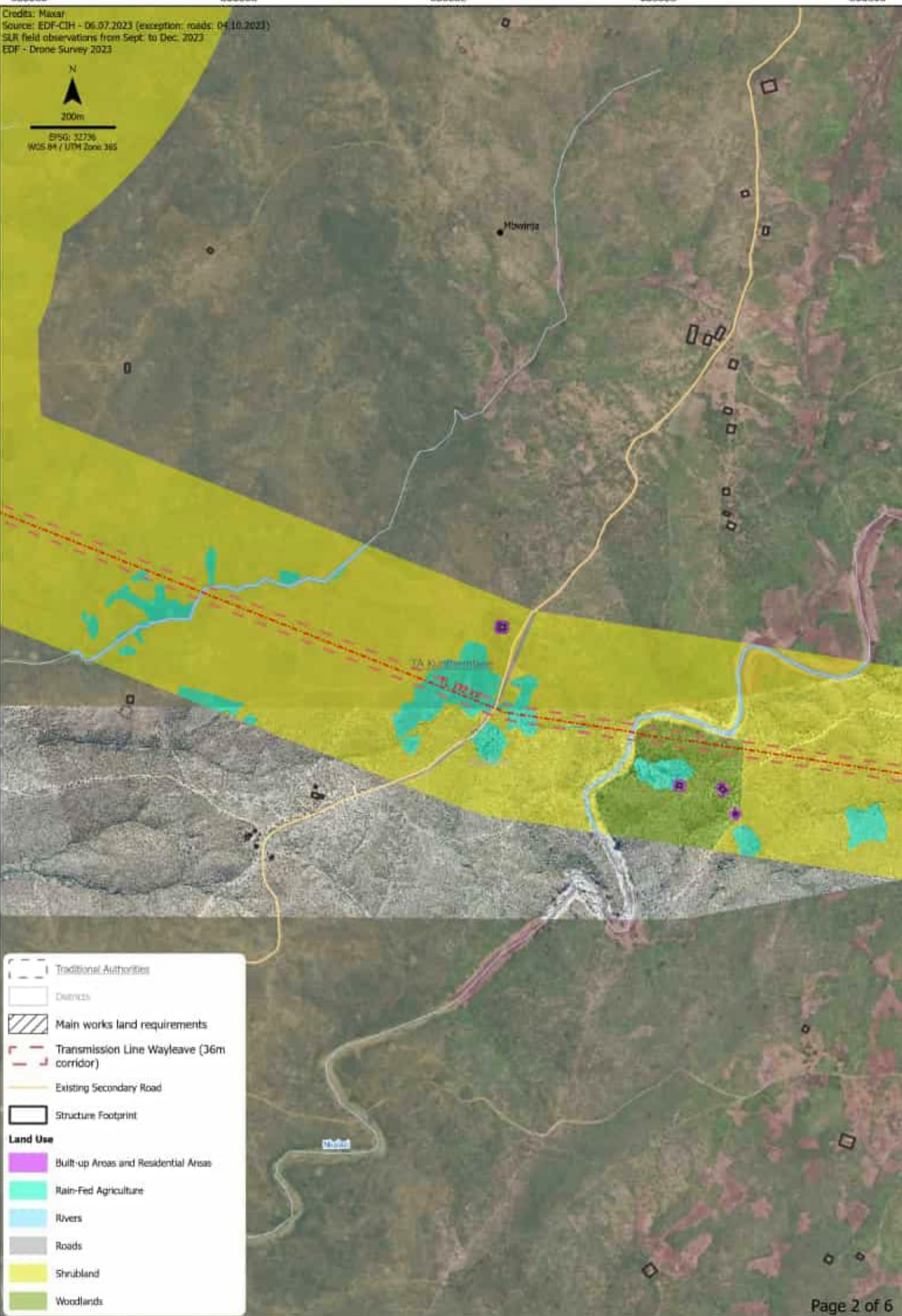
© 2023 EDF. All rights reserved. EDF is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this document. EDF is not liable for any damages, including consequential damages, arising from the use of this document.

This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

Credits: Maxar
Source: EDF-CIH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



8255000
8254500
8254000
8253500



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Districts
- Main works land requirements
- Transmission Line Wayleave (36m corridor)
- Existing Secondary Road
- Structure Footprint

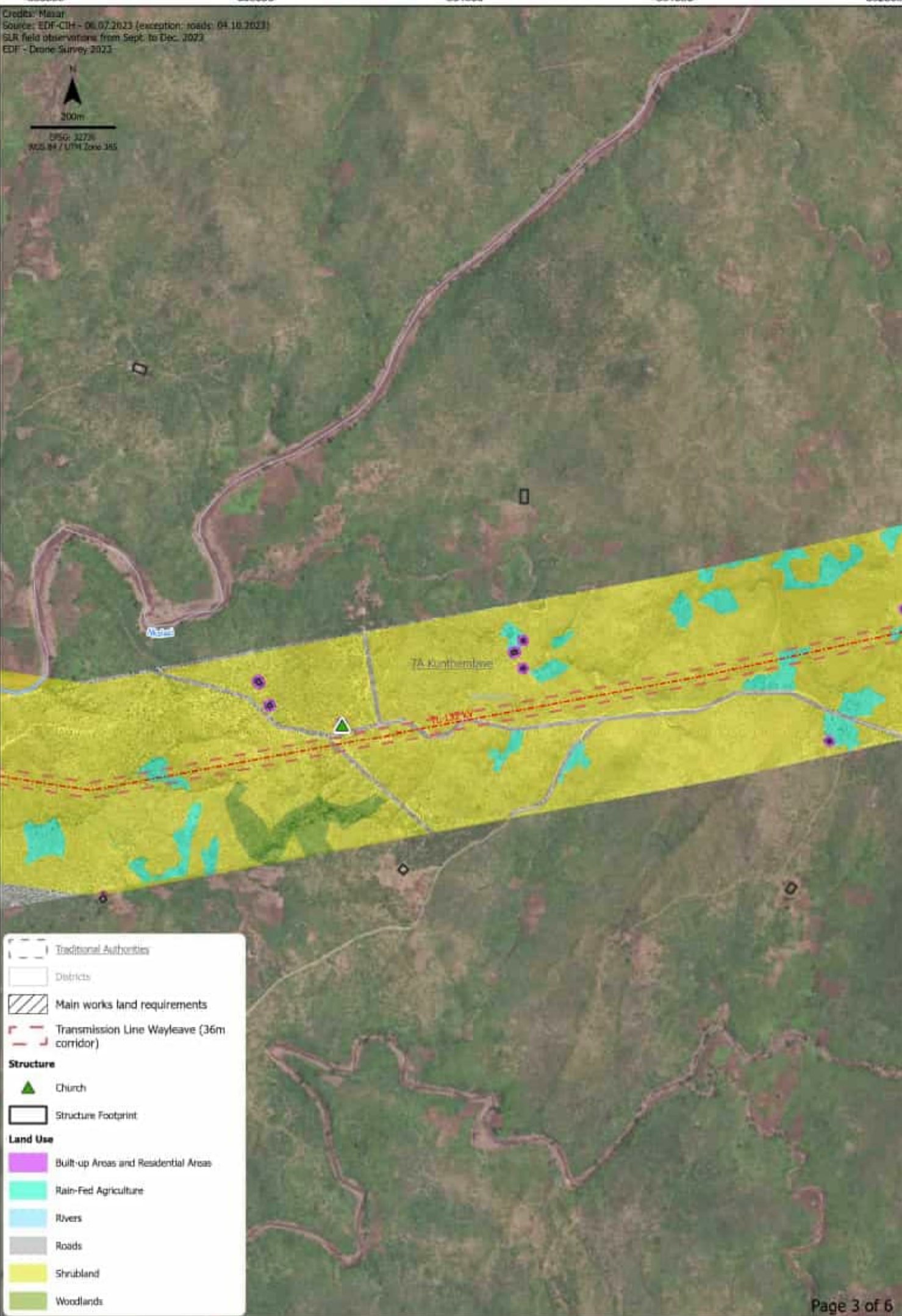
Land Use

- Built-up Areas and Residential Areas
- Rain-Fed Agriculture
- Rivers
- Roads
- Shrubland
- Woodlands

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.

82550000
82545000
82540000
82535000

Credits: Masar
Source: EDF-CEH - 06.07.2023 (exception: roads: 04.10.2023)
SLR field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
EDF - Drone Survey 2023



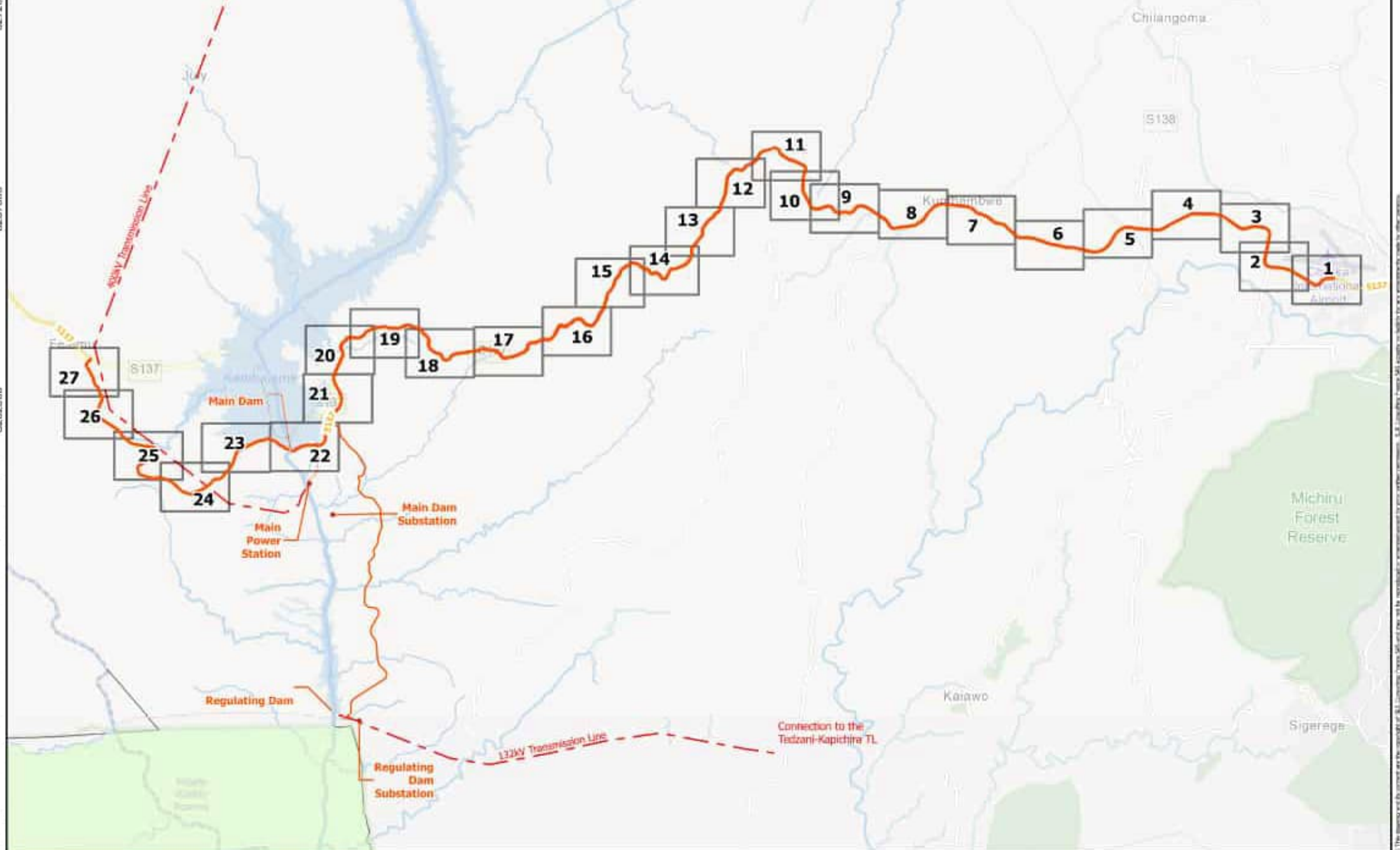
Traditional Authorities
 Districts
 Main works land requirements
 Transmission Line Wayleave (36m corridor)
Structure
 Church
 Structure Footprint
Land Use
 Built-up Areas and Residential Areas
 Rain-Fed Agriculture
 Rivers
 Roads
 Shrubland
 Woodlands

© This drawing and its content are the copyright of SLR Consulting France SAS and may not be reproduced or amended except by prior written permission. SLR Consulting France SAS accepts no liability for any amendments made by other persons.



Annex 3 – Estimation of Impacts along the S137 Road

Source: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Facebook, Inc. and its affiliates, Esri Community Map Contributors, Map data by Esri, Source: COP-CDI - 06.07.2023 (last update: 06.10.2023)
EPA field observations from Dec. to Dec. 2021, satellite imagery from July 2009 to Dec 2021
EPA - Drone Survey 2022
M2019, 01.02.2024, HMF, ROAD, R1-S127, keyPlan1.dwg



8267000

8262000

© The imagery and its content are the copyright of Esri. Esri, the Esri logo, ArcGIS, and other marks are trademarks of Esri and/or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries. All other marks are the property of their respective owners. Esri Community Map Contributors, Map data by Esri, Source: COP-CDI - 06.07.2023 (last update: 06.10.2023), EPA field observations from Dec. to Dec. 2021, satellite imagery from July 2009 to Dec 2021, EPA - Drone Survey 2022, M2019, 01.02.2024, HMF, ROAD, R1-S127, keyPlan1.dwg

© The imagery and its content are the copyright of Esri. Esri, the Esri logo, ArcGIS, and other marks are trademarks of Esri and/or its subsidiaries in the United States and other countries. All other marks are the property of their respective owners. Esri Community Map Contributors, Map data by Esri, Source: COP-CDI - 06.07.2023 (last update: 06.10.2023), EPA field observations from Dec. to Dec. 2021, satellite imagery from July 2009 to Dec 2021, EPA - Drone Survey 2022, M2019, 01.02.2024, HMF, ROAD, R1-S127, keyPlan1.dwg

Created from data by CyberStitch.com, Microsoft, Facebook, etc. and/or derived from publicly available information. Not for use in legal proceedings.
Source: ESRI, 2014. Shaded-Relief
SRTM30+ v1 of SRTM30+ from Feb. to Dec. 2013
DEM - Derived Survey 2013, Aug 2013 Satellite Image Data (WorldView-2)
SRTM30+ v1, 2013, 1:100,000, 30m, 3117, KeyPlan2013

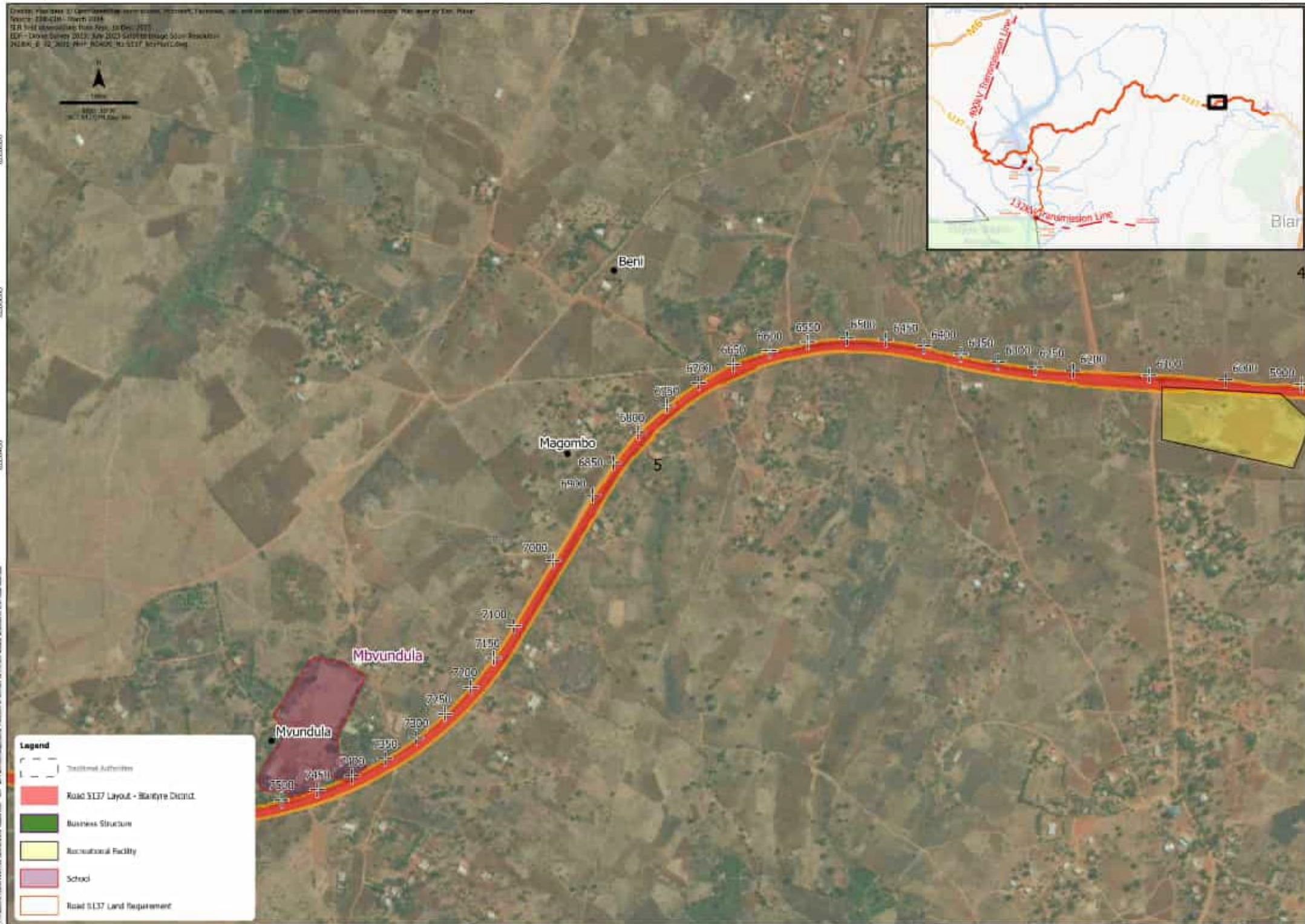


Legend

- National Authorities
- Road 5137 Layout - Manyara District
- Business Structure
- Recreational Facility
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

8207400
8207200
8207000
8206800
5

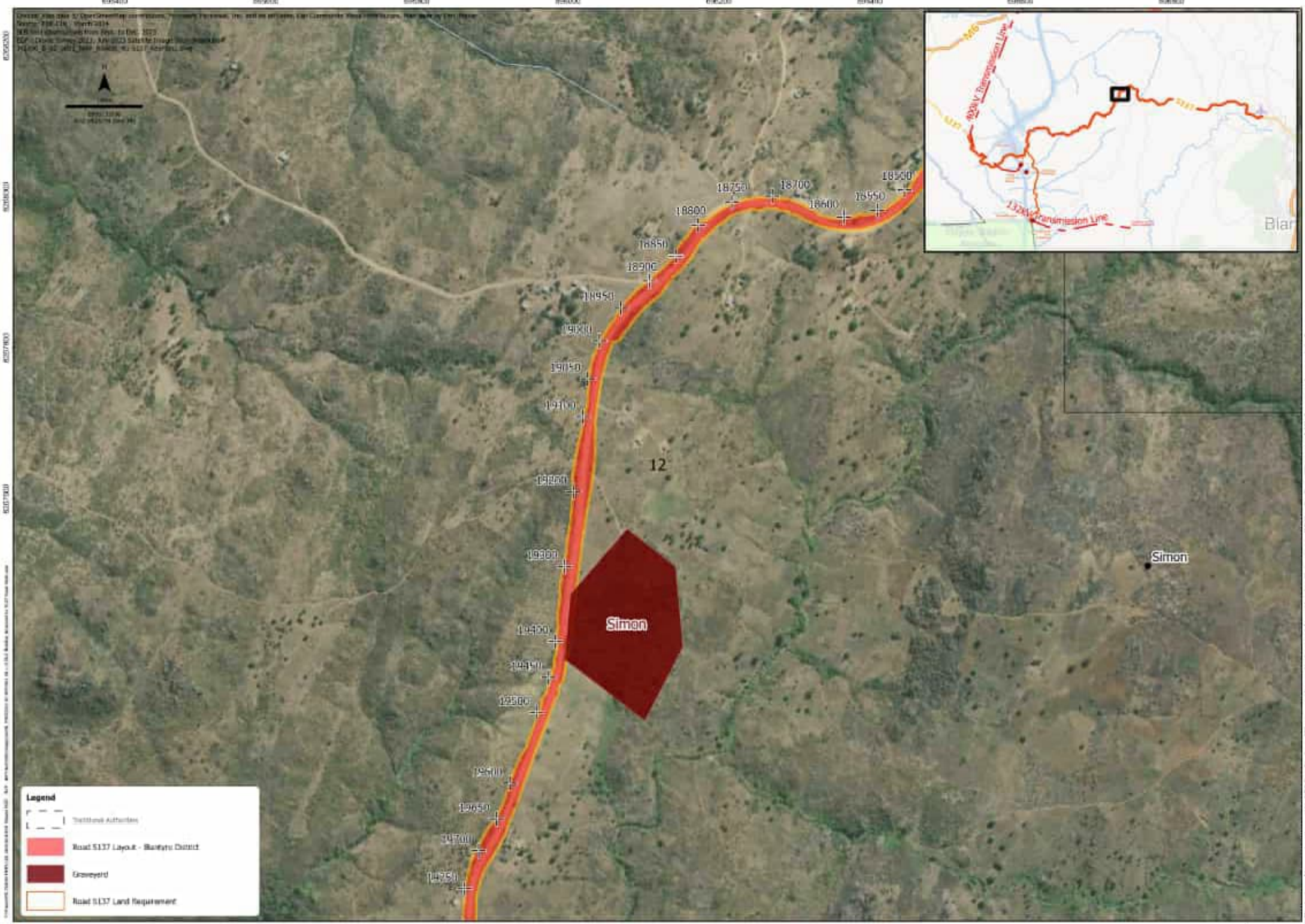
© The imagery used is licensed under the copyright of ESRI. All rights reserved. ESRI is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this document. ESRI is not responsible for any damages or liabilities for any use of this document. ESRI is not responsible for any damages or liabilities for any use of this document.



Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Road SL37 Layout - Blantyre District
- Business Structure
- Recreational Facility
- School
- Road SL37 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of S&P Consulting Engineers Ltd. No part of this drawing may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S&P Consulting Engineers Ltd.



Checked: 2023-08-28 17:00 (Greenfield) coordinates, Township: F20000, T10, and its environs, East London. Road 5137. (Page 12 of 27)
 Version: 2106-210, 10/11/2023
 ICF Ltd (approved) from Rev. to Dec. 2023
 ICF - Drawn: Simon, 2023, A4 (2023) Site: The Project
 21060_012_001_000_00000_00127_0000000000



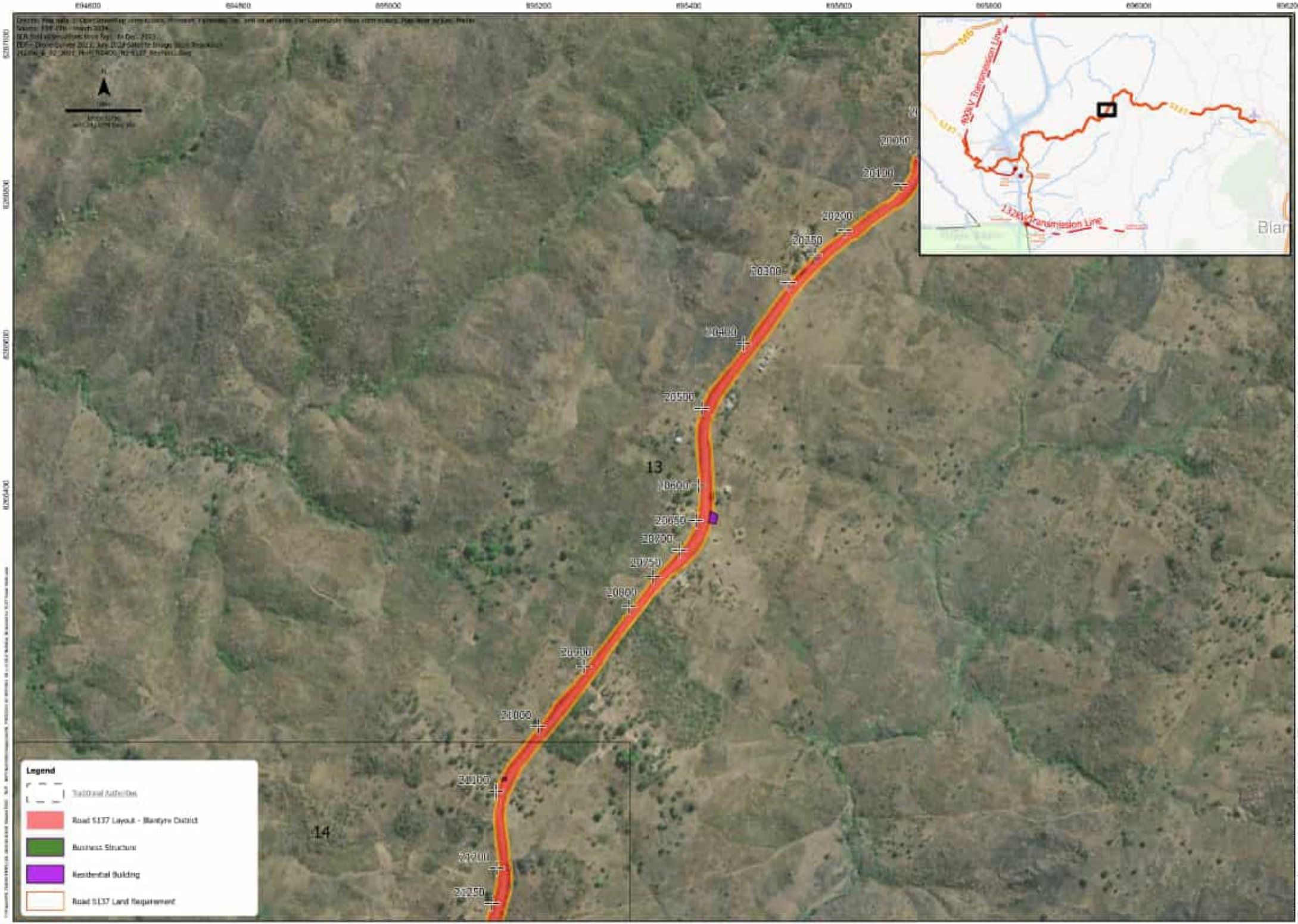
18750
18700
18600
18550
18500
18800
18850
18900
18950
19000
19050
19100
19150
19200
19250
19300
19350
19400
19450
19500
19550
19600
19650
19700
19750

12

Simon

Simon

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of ICF Group. Any reuse or modification of the information is prohibited without the prior written permission of ICF Group. ICF Group reserves the right to change the data and drawings without notice.



Legend

-  Traditional Aesthetics
-  Road 5137 Layout - Blantyre District
-  Business Structure
-  Residential Building
-  Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SCS Group Pty Ltd. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without prior written permission from SCS Group Pty Ltd.

Client: PWR 0406 21 Capabilities/Map Construction, Technical, Planning, Site and Site Services, Civil, Geomatics, Survey, Construction, Planning and Design
Project: 118721W - North 2314
118721W - North 2314
20% Layout Survey 2023, July 2023 Site/Stage 2023-2024
2023-07-22_1187_111P_10400_10_1117_118721W.dwg



Legend

- National Aesthetics
- Road 5137 Layout - Blantyn District
- Business Structure
- Residential Building
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SCS Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of SCS Consulting Engineers (Pty) Ltd. All rights reserved. Lead to other projects.

Client: PWR 2024-11-01
Project: Road 5137 Layout - Blantyre District
Scale: 1:10,000
Date: 2024-11-01
Author: [Name]
Reviewer: [Name]



802400
802200
802000



16

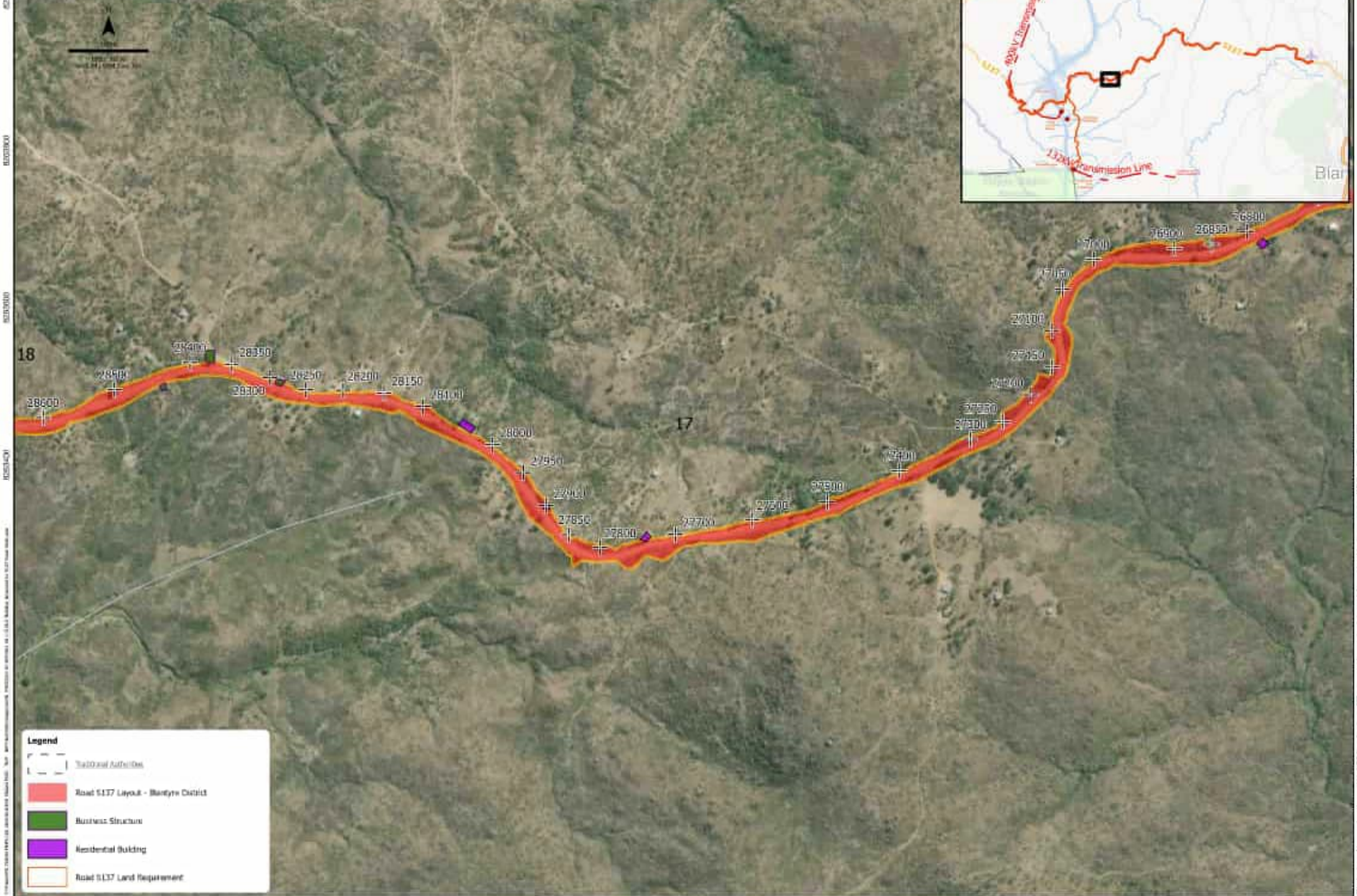
Legend

- District Authority
- Road 5137 Layout - Blantyre District
- Residential Building
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

801600 801800 802000 802200 802400 802600 803000

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of PWR. All rights reserved. No part of this drawing may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of PWR. For more information, please contact PWR at 011 261 1111.

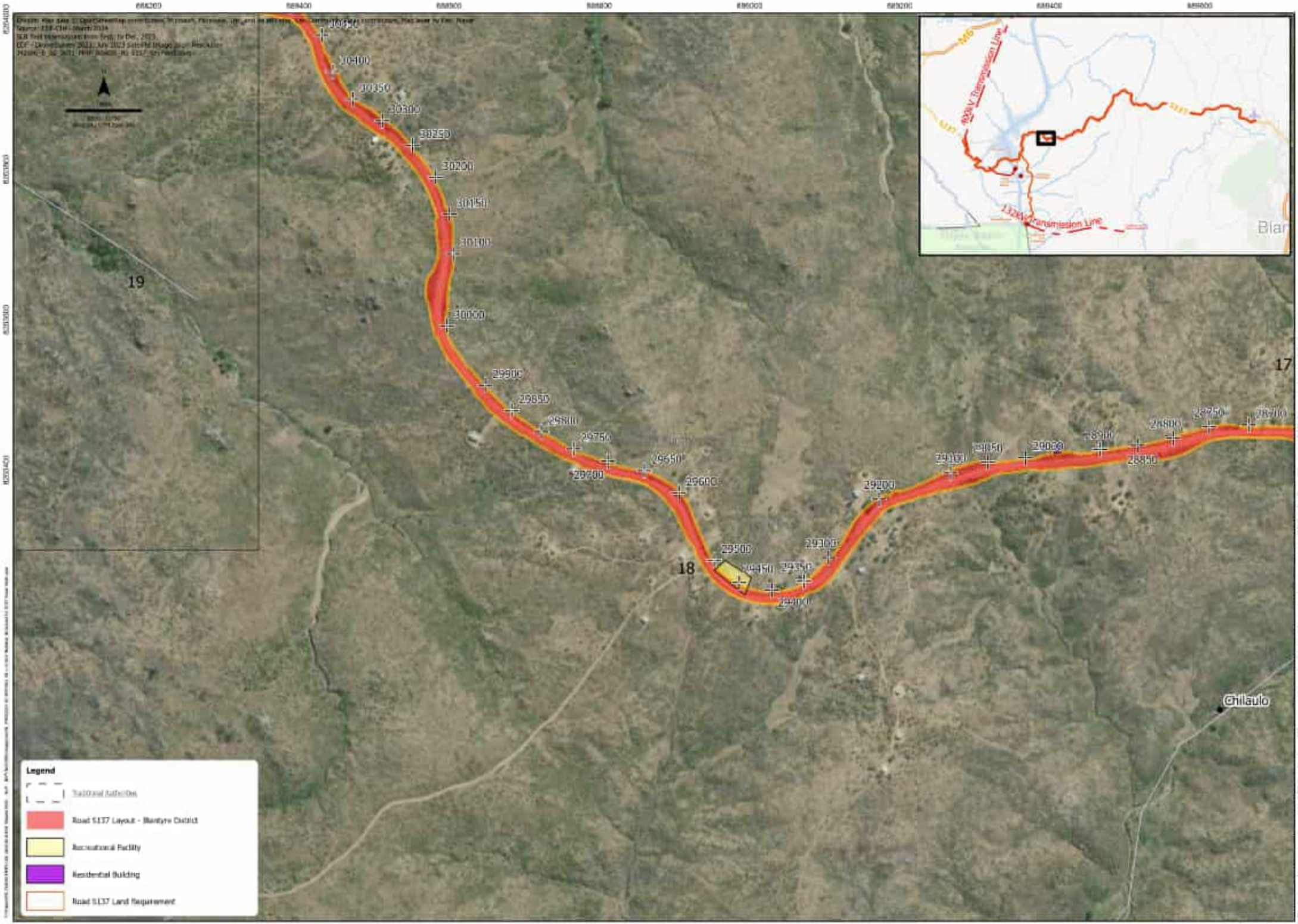
Client: The State of Queensland (Infrastructure, Transport, Energy and Natural Resources) - Queensland State Government, Queensland, Australia
Project: 5177 - Road 5177
Scale: 1:1000
Date: 2023-08-14
Author: [Name]
Revision: [Number]



Legend

- National Aerial Photos
- Road 5177 Layout - Banyan District
- Business Structure
- Residential Building
- Road 5177 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of 35 Creek Bay Survey 2023. All rights reserved. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of 35 Creek Bay Survey 2023. All rights reserved. For more information, please contact 35 Creek Bay Survey 2023.



Source: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, Plateau, IN, and the National Geographic Society, Map data © Esri, Imagery © DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, AeroGRID, IGN, SDA, USDA, CNES, Swire, 2013
 2023 - Development 2023 - JUN 2023 Satellite Imagery © Maxar, Airbus
 2023 - JUN 2023 PHR ROAD_01 0117 (S.P.F)

This drawing and its content are the copyright of 3D Consulting. 3D Consulting reserves all rights in and to this drawing. No part of this drawing may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of 3D Consulting. 3D Consulting reserves the right to change the data at any time without notice.

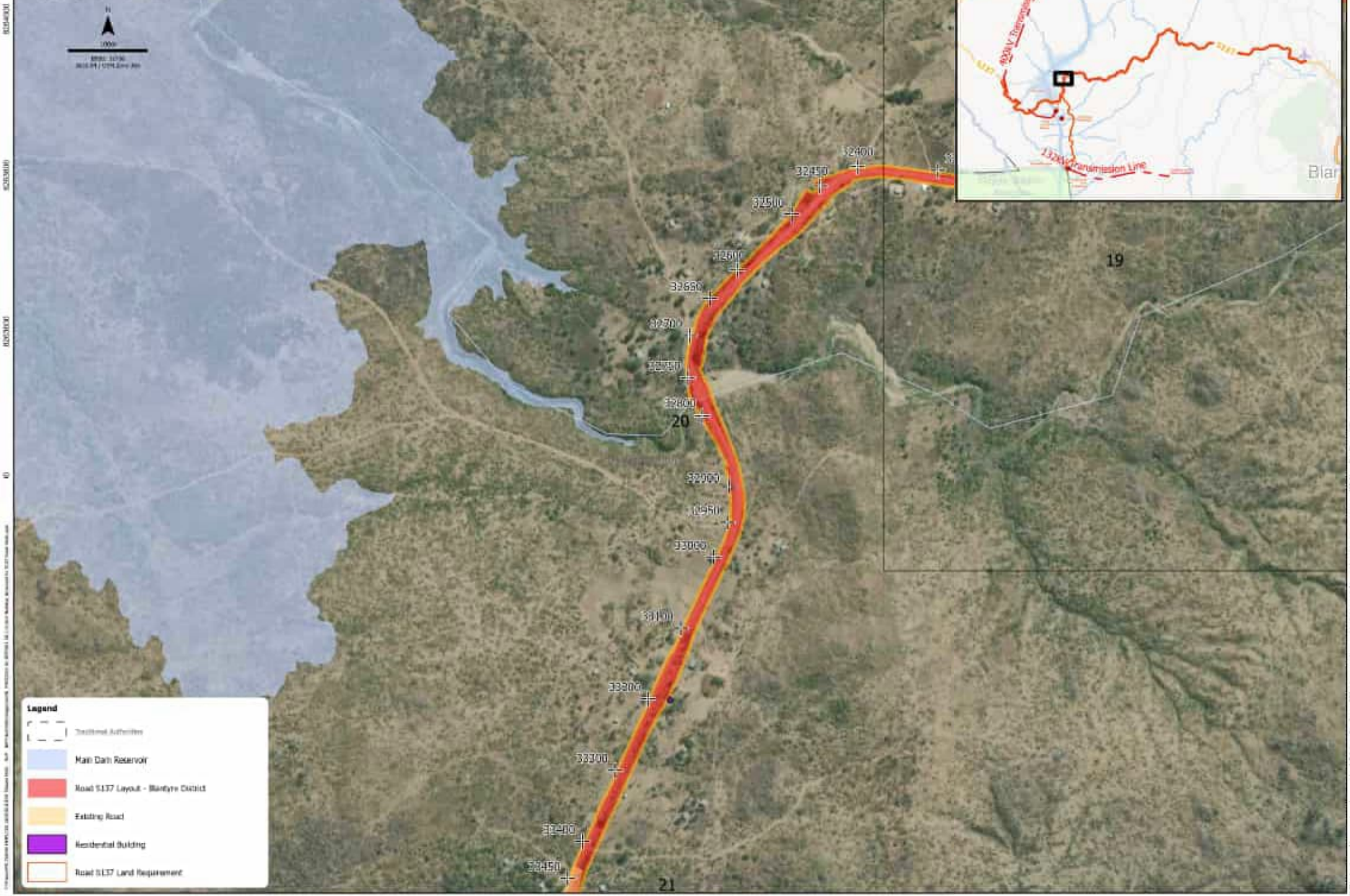


Legend

- District Authority
- Road 5137 Layout - San Jose District
- Residential Building
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SCL Group. Any reuse or modification is prohibited without the prior written permission of SCL Group. The drawing is intended for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose. Use of the drawing is limited to the project and site only. No other use is permitted without the prior written permission of SCL Group.

Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Microsoft, TerraMetrics, Inc. and its affiliates, Geo Community Maps contributors, Bing, and Bing Maps, Base Source: ESRI, © 2014
 ER Field observations from Sept. to Dec. 2023
 EOP - Drone Survey 2023; July 2023 Satellite Image 50cm Resolution
 M200K_8_102_001_P001_00400_N1-0117_001Plan1.dwg



Legend

- Taxloted Authorities
- Main Dam Reservoir
- Road 5137 Layout - Blantyre District
- Existing Road
- Residential Building
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of S.C. Construction & Engineering Ltd. No part of this drawing may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of S.C. Construction & Engineering Ltd.

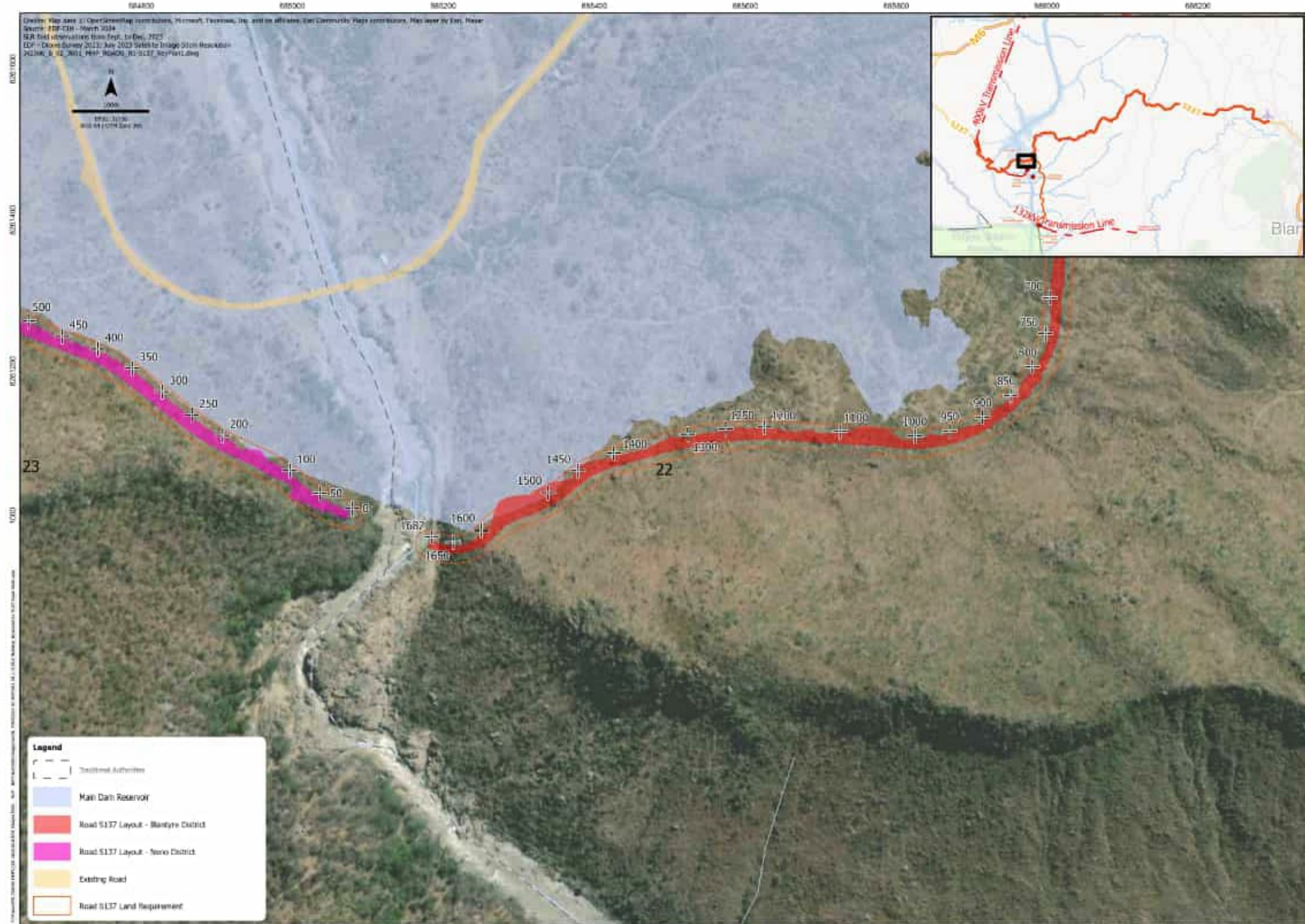
Credits: For Base Imagery: OpenStreetMap, Microsoft, Yahoo!, etc. and all other contributors. Data: © 2014 Google, ESRI, DeLorme, Garmin, etc. All rights reserved. For more information, please visit: <http://www.esri.com>.
Map Data: © 2014 ESRI, DeLorme, Garmin, etc. All rights reserved. For more information, please visit: <http://www.esri.com>.
Map Data: © 2014 ESRI, DeLorme, Garmin, etc. All rights reserved. For more information, please visit: <http://www.esri.com>.
Map Data: © 2014 ESRI, DeLorme, Garmin, etc. All rights reserved. For more information, please visit: <http://www.esri.com>.



Legend

- Taxation Authority
- Main Dam Reservoir
- Road S137 Layout - Blantyre District
- Existing Road
- Residential Building
- Road S137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of S.C. Group. Any further use or reproduction is prohibited except for your written permission. If you wish to use this drawing, please contact S.C. Group. All rights reserved.



Credits: Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Planet Labs, Inc. and its affiliates, Geo-Community, Mapbox, Mapbox by Esri, Pear
 Search - ESRI, © March 2024
 RR Field observations from Sep. to Dec. 2023
 EOP - Drone Survey 2023; July 2023 Satellite Image 30cm Resolution
 J2024_0_02_001_PMF_06400_01-0137_02Part1.Dwg

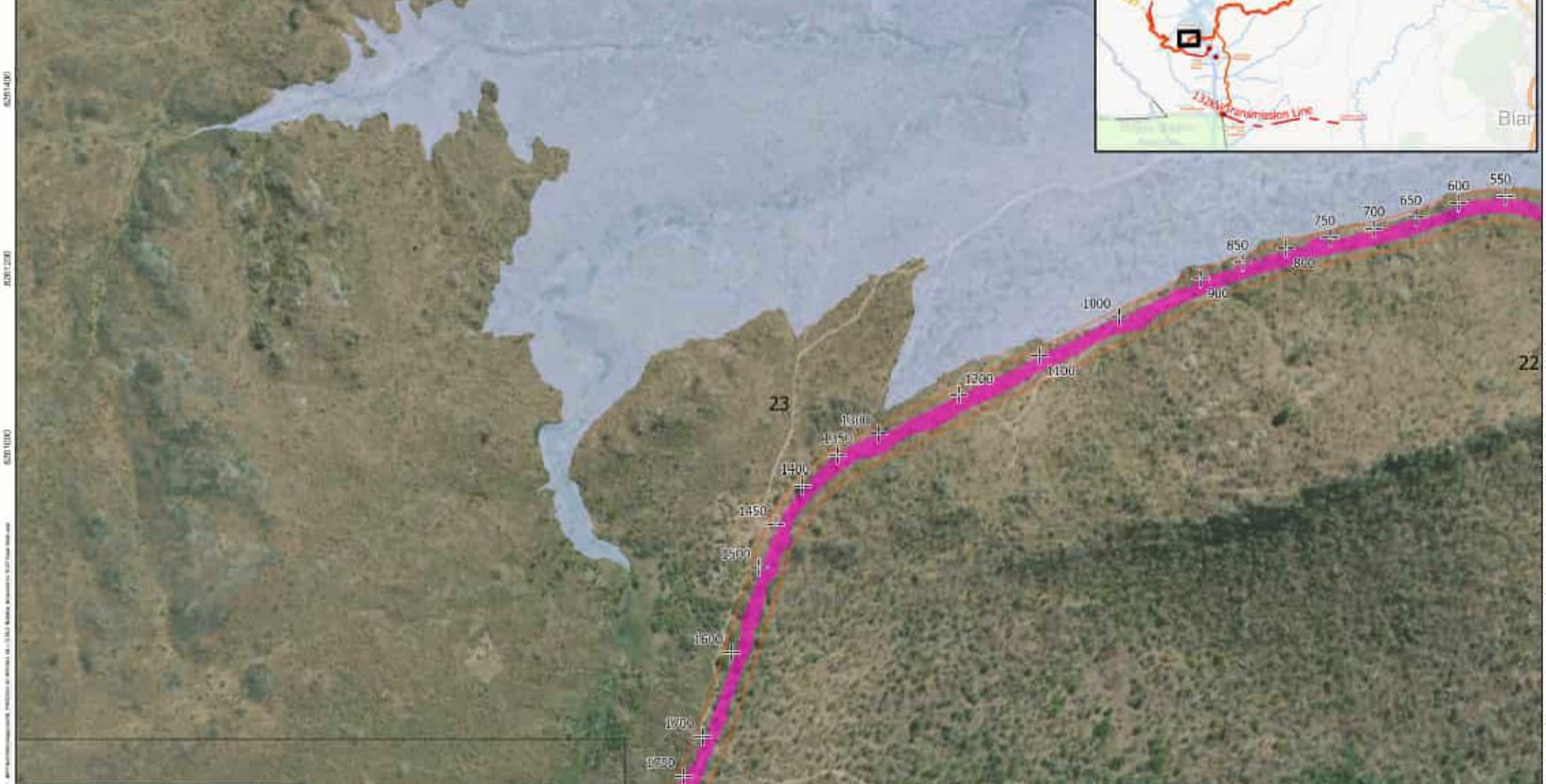


Legend

- Traditional Authorities
- Main Dam Reservoir
- Road 5137 Layout - Blaine District
- Road 5137 Layout - Neno District
- Existing Road
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SCS Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd. No reproduction or unauthorised use is permitted without the prior written permission of SCS Consulting Services (Pty) Ltd. All rights reserved.

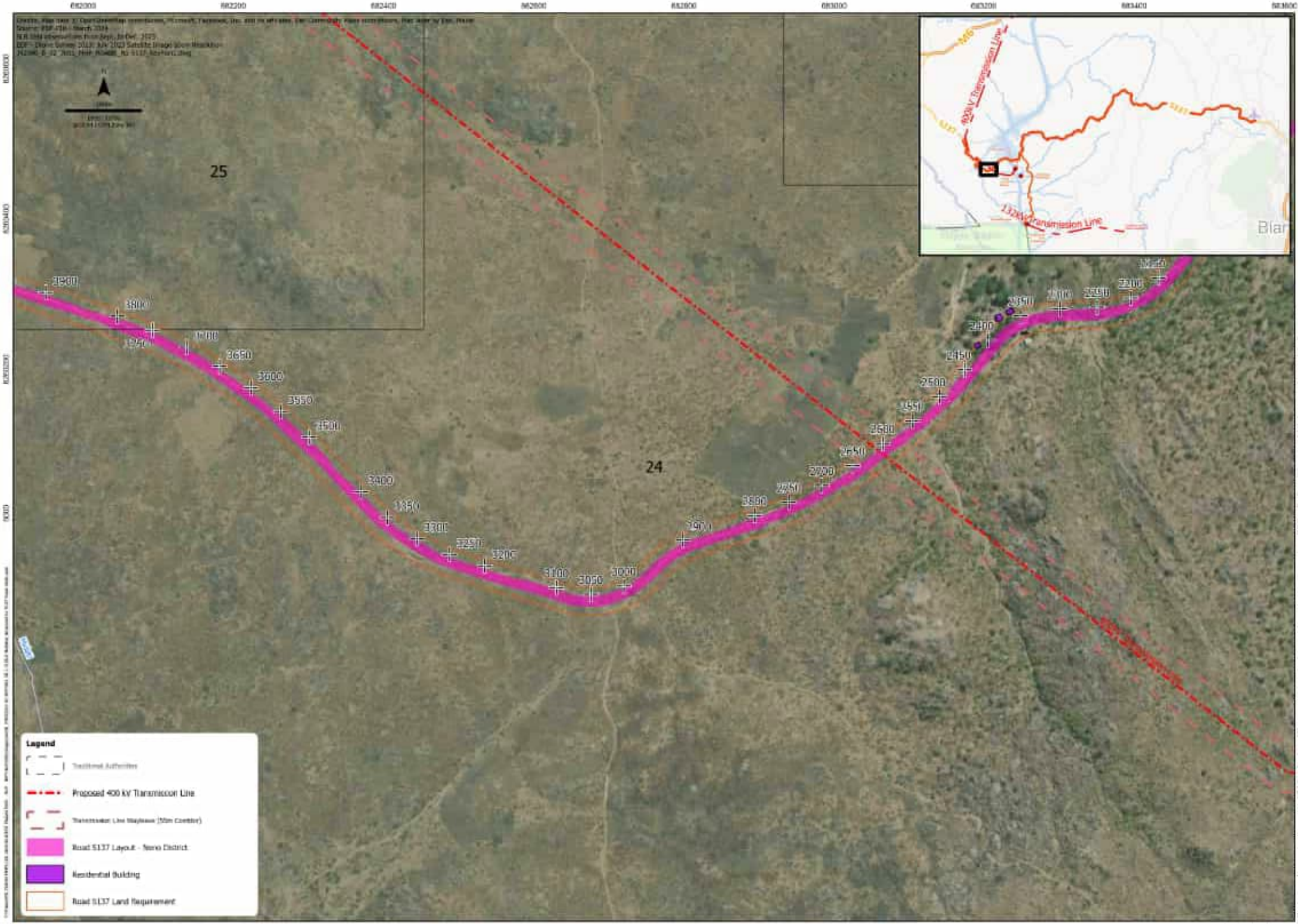
Client: P&G (2022) Operations Commission, Houston, Texas, Inc. and its affiliate, ConocoPhillips (2022) operations, P&G operated by ConocoPhillips
Source: ES&E (2022) - March 2024
REV 2024 (revised) from April to Dec 2023
EOP - Drawn from 2022 July 2023 Salvador Prado 2024 (revised)
202306-0-02-2023_P&G_060000_02-0127_Rev-01-12-2024



Legend

- Districted Authorities
- Main Dam Roberts
- Road 5137 Layout - New District
- Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of S&P Consulting Engineers Ltd. The reproduction or unauthorised use of this drawing for any other purpose is strictly prohibited. S&P Consulting Engineers Ltd. is not responsible for any errors or omissions in this drawing. See also the disclaimer on the back cover of this drawing.



Credits: File Name: C:\Cart\GreenMap\resources\10_Cross\Tasmania_10m_2013.aprx; Use: Cartography; File Description: 10m_2013.aprx; Date:
 System: 258, 426; March 2014
 File Size: 489,000,000 bytes; File Date: 2013-07-10 10:40:13 AM
 DDF - Drive Survey: 2013; Aerial: 2013; Satellite: Image; Source: Mapbox; File Name: 10m_2013.aprx; File Size: 489,000,000 bytes; File Date: 2013-07-10 10:40:13 AM



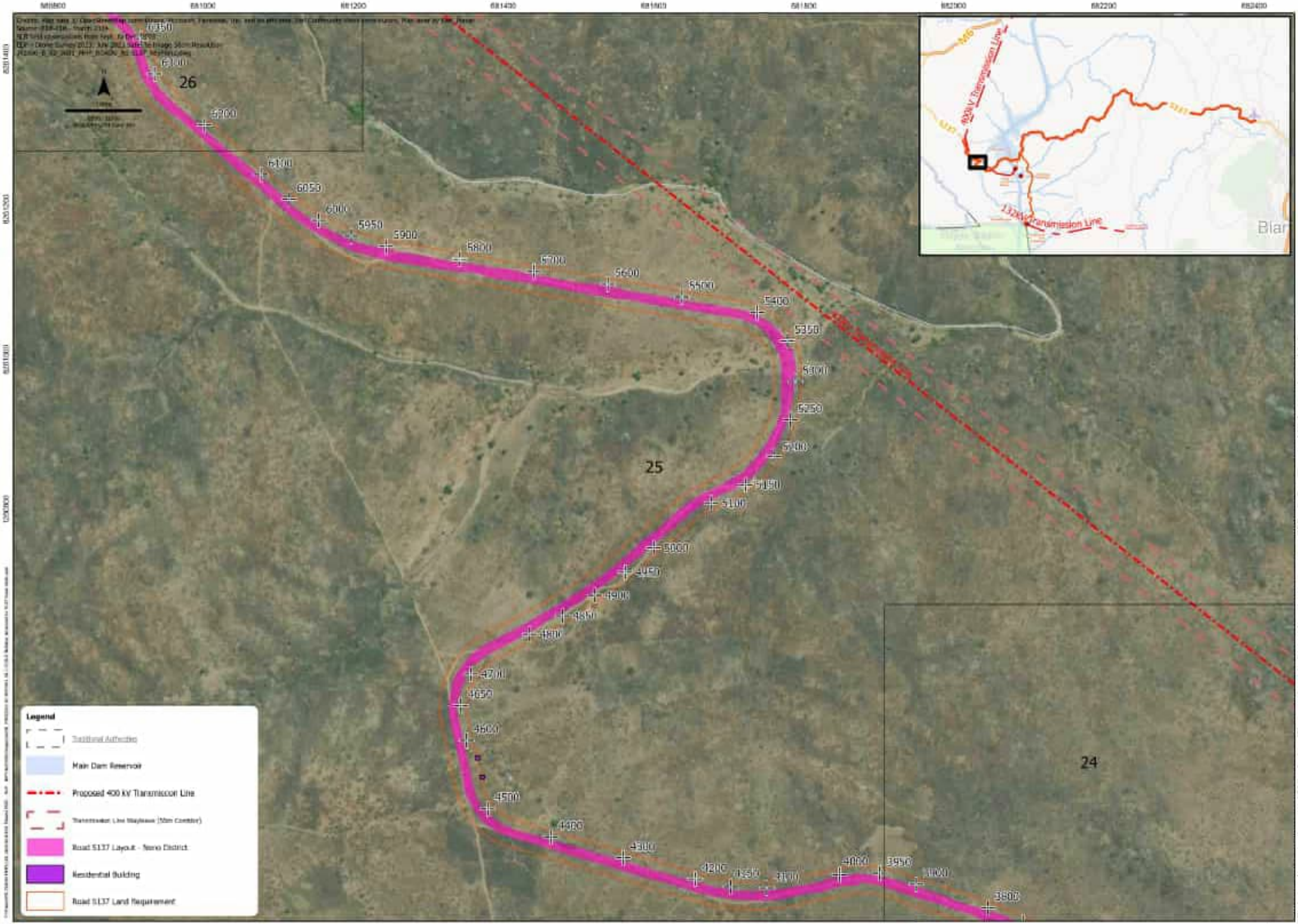
25

24



Legend

-  Traditional Authority
-  Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line
-  Transmission Line Wayleave (50m Centre)
-  Road 5137 Layout - Newo District
-  Residential Building
-  Road 5137 Land Requirement



CH22H 480 000 37 000
 North: 480 000 37 000
 East: 480 000 37 000
 UTM Zone 18Q
 UTM Datum: WGS 84
 UTM Spheroid: Everest
 UTM Prime Meridian: Greenwich
 UTM Units: Meter
 UTM Contour Interval: 500
 UTM Contour Labeling: Every 5th Contour
 UTM Contour Labeling Position: Outside
 UTM Contour Labeling Offset: 100
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Size: 10
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Style: Normal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Color: Black
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Weight: Normal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Orientation: Horizontal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Angle: 0
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Size (mm): 10
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Style (mm): Normal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Color (mm): Black
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Weight (mm): Normal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Orientation (mm): Horizontal
 UTM Contour Labeling Font Angle (mm): 0

- Legend**
- Additional Features
 - Main Dam Reservoir
 - Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line
 - Transmission Line Wayleave (50m Center)
 - Road 5137 Layout - New District
 - Residential Building
 - Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SCL Group. Any further use or copying of this drawing is prohibited without the prior written permission of SCL Group. Any further use or copying of this drawing is prohibited without the prior written permission of SCL Group. Any further use or copying of this drawing is prohibited without the prior written permission of SCL Group.

Crater: Map Date: 31 Dec 2023
Volume: 257 (20) - March 2024
NER Grid coordinates: 46° 18' N, 122° 00' W
DEM: Digital Surface Model, July 2022 SRTM Data, 30m Resolution
INTEGR: 2023, NAD 83, UTM, Zone 18N, 6000, No. 4217, North, Zone 18N

6020100
6020200
6020300
60
6020400



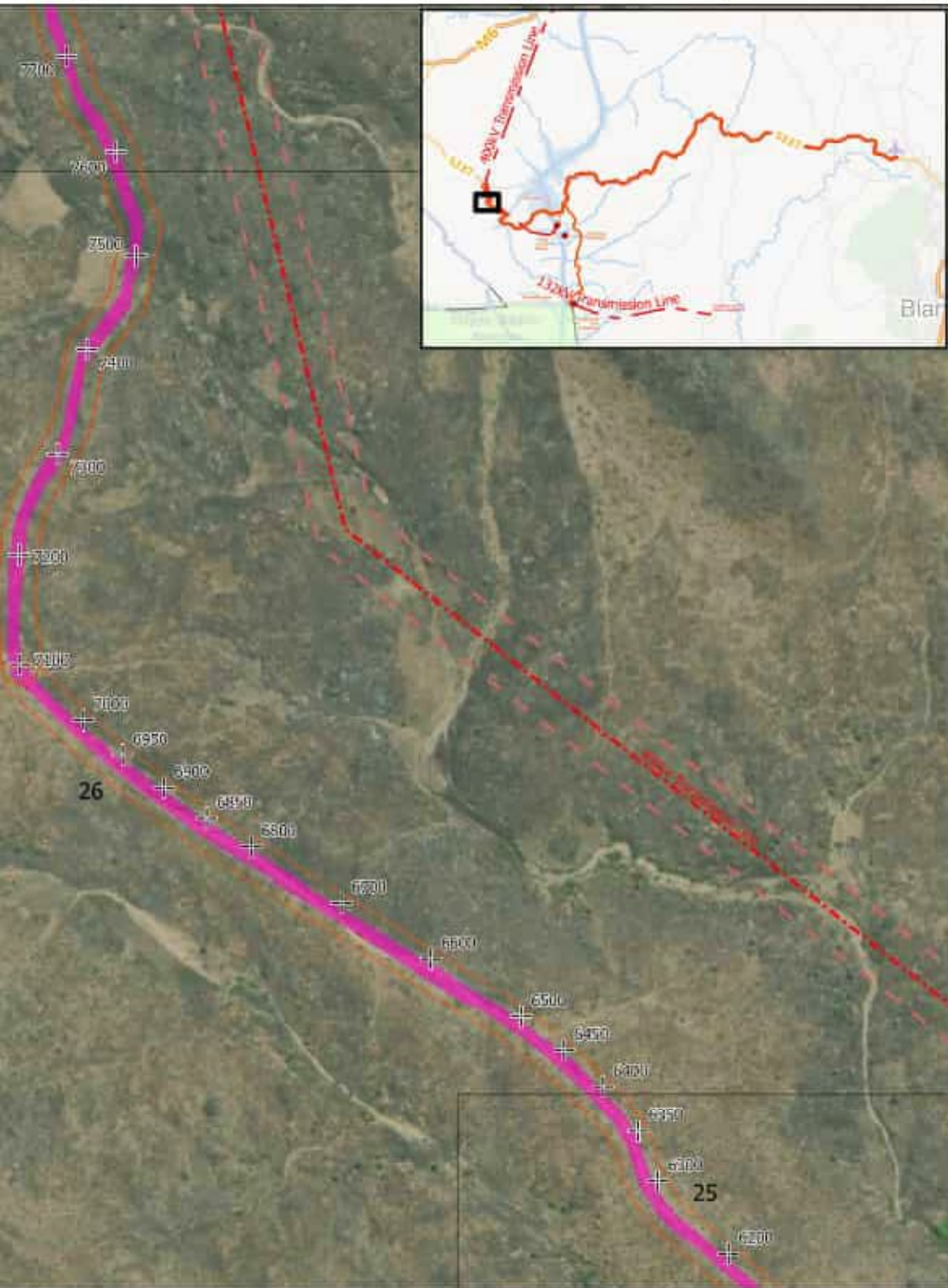
27

26

25

Legend

- Seasonal Aesthetics
- Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line
- Transmission Line Right-of-Way (50m Contour)
- Road SL37 Layout - New District
- Road SL37 Land Requirement



© The drawing and its content are the copyright of 357 Creek Bay. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of 357 Creek Bay. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without the prior written permission of 357 Creek Bay.

C:\Users\... \Public\... \DRAFT - NEW DISTRICT ROAD LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED 400KV TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT...
Drawing No: EIR/5137-1203-001 (Issue 1.0)
Date: 02/04/2024
Scale: 1:5000
Author: [Name]
Project: [Project Name]

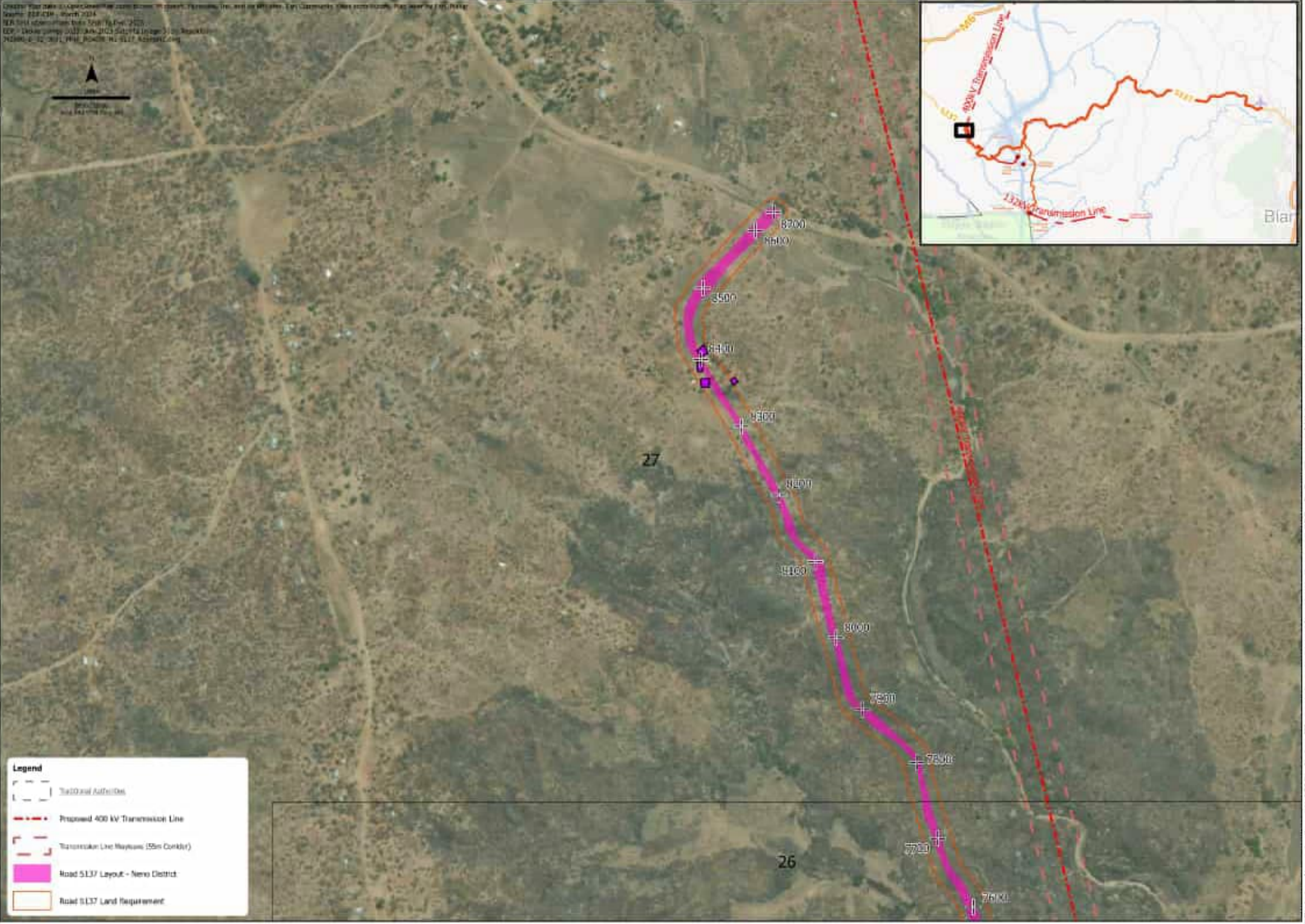


6815400

6815100

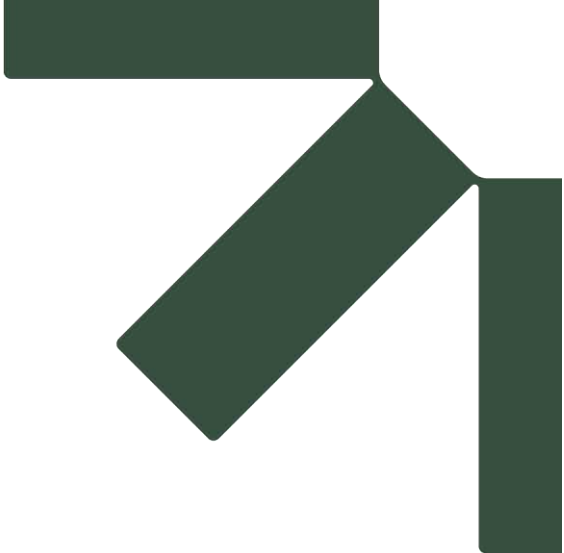
6815000

6815000
6814800
6814600
6814400
6814200
6814000
6813800
6813600
6813400
6813200
6813000
6812800
6812600
6812400
6812200
6812000
6811800
6811600
6811400
6811200
6811000
6810800
6810600
6810400
6810200
6810000



Legend	
	Sectional Attributes
	Proposed 400 kV Transmission Line
	Transmission Line Wayline (50m Corridor)
	Road 5137 Layout - New District
	Road 5137 Land Requirement

© The drawing and its content are the copyright of SE Consulting. No part of this drawing may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, without prior written permission. SE Consulting makes no warranty or liability for the information, data or other contents shown on this drawing.



Annex 4 – Vulnerability Assessment



Malawi

Mpatamanga Hydropower Project

Preliminary Resettlement and Livelihood
Restoration Action Plan
Vulnerability Assessment

Prepared for



15 February 2024



Revision Record

Revision	Date	Prepared by:	Checked by:	Description:
A	24 November 2023	Camilla Angelotti Mona Groarke	Clement Repussard	for MHPL review
B	15 February 2024	Lucile Seguin	Clement Repussard	Integration of the comments received from EDF, World Bank and MHPL

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by SLR with reasonable skill, care and diligence, and taking account of the timescales and resources devoted to it by agreement with MHPL (the Client) as part or all of the services it has been appointed by the Client to carry out. It is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment.

SLR shall not be liable for the use of or reliance on any information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document for any purpose by any person other than the Client. Reliance may be granted to a third party only in the event that SLR and the third party have executed a reliance agreement or collateral warranty.

Information reported herein may be based on the interpretation of public domain data collected by SLR, and/or information supplied by the Client and/or its other advisors and associates. These data have been accepted in good faith as being accurate and valid.

The copyright and intellectual property in all drawings, reports, specifications, bills of quantities, calculations and other information set out in this report remain vested in SLR unless the terms of appointment state otherwise.

This document may contain information of a specialised and/or highly technical nature and the Client is advised to seek clarification on any elements which may be unclear to it.

Information, advice, recommendations and opinions in this document should only be relied upon in the context of the whole document and any documents referenced explicitly herein and should then only be used within the context of the appointment.

SLR Consulting France SAS
2 Square Roger Genin, 38000 Grenoble, France
T: +33 6 23 37 14 14
www.slrconsulting.com



Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Project Overview	4
1.2	Report’s Scope and Objective	6
2	Methodology	7
2.1	Definition of Vulnerability	7
2.2	Study Area.....	7
2.4	Data Collection	9
3	Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area.....	12
3.1	Vulnerability Context in the Study Area.....	12
3.2	Identification of Vulnerable Groups.....	14
3.3	Description of Vulnerable Groups.....	15
4	Safety Nets in the Study Area	27
4.1	Identification of Safety Nets.....	27
4.2	Description of Safety Nets.....	29
5	Conclusion.....	36
	Annexes.....	37
	Annex 1 References.....	38
	Annex 2 List of CBOs Mentioned During the 2023 Fieldwork.....	39
	Annex 3 List of NGOs Mentioned During the 2023 Fieldwork.....	40



List of Tables

Table A - Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area..... 3

Table B – List of People Interviewed during the 2023 Qualitative Investigations11

Table C – Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area14

Table D - Percentage of Orphans Who Never Attended School or Dropped Out (National Statistical Office, 2018) 22

Table E - Percentage of Orphans Who Never Attended School, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2018)..... 22

Table F - Percentage of Orphans Who Dropped Out of School, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2018)..... 22

Table G - Percentage of Population that Has Received Assistance in 2018 (National Statistical Office, 2019) 28

Table H - Breakdown of Type of Assistance Received in Neno and Blantyre (National Statistical Office, 2019) 28



List of Figures

Figure 1 – Project Overview 5

Figure 2 – Study Area and Location of Interviews and Focus Groups Discussions 8

Figure 3 - Women's Focus Group in Jonathan village, Mlauli TA, Neno District 10

Figure 4 - Men's Focus Group in Nsalawatha village, Mlauli TA, Neno District 10

Figure 5 - Interview with Save the Poor Foundation in Blantyre City (Blantyre)..... 10

Figure 6 - Fragile Housing in Chinkwinya, Kunthembe (Blantyre) 15

Figure 7 - Fragile Housing in Neno District 15

Figure 8 - Type of Land Use by Smallholder Farmers (National Statistical Office, 2007) 16

Figure 9 - Percentage of Households by Household Head Gender (National Statistical Office, 2019) 17

Figure 10 – Average Age of First Marriage in Blantyre and Neno, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2019) 19

Figure 11 - Percentage of Children by Living Arrangement (National Statistical Office, 2017) 20

Figure 12 – Total Percentage of Children Who are Orphaned, by Number of Parents Lost (National Statistical Office, 2020) 20

Figure 13 - Life Expectancy by Region (National Statistical Office, 2019) 24

Figure 14 – Percentage of Total Population with Disability by Region (National Statistical Office, 2019) 25

Figure 15 - HIV Infection Rate in All Malawian Regions, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2017) 26

Figure 16 - Ten Leading Cause of Death for Males and Females in Malawi (Deaths per 100,000 population, 2019)..... 26



Acronyms

Acronym	Full text
ADC	Area Development Committee
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AECD	Association of Early Childhood Development
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIP	Affordable Input Programme
APA	Ana Patsogolo Activity
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
BLM	Banja La Mtsogolo
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission in Malawi
CBCC	Community-Based Child Care
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CC	Child Corners
CJC	Child Justice Court
CSE	Creative Solutions for the Environment
COMSIP	Community Savings and Investment Promotion
COPRED	Community Partnership for Relief and Development
CVSU	Community Victim Support Unit
DAPP	Development Aid from People to People
DREAM	Drug Resource Enhancement Against AIDS and Malnutrition
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
FSP	Family Strengthening Programme
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GBVH	Gender-Based Violence and Harassment
GoM	Government of Malawi
GVH	Group Village Head
KVRTC	Kamuzu Vocational Rehabilitation and Training Centre
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IHS	Integrated Health Survey
IRMP	Integrated Risk Management Programme
LDF	Local Development Fund
LVTC	Lilongwe Vocational Training Centre
MACOHA	Malawi Council for the Handicapped
MACRO	Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation
MAGGA	Malawi Girl Guides Association
MAP	Malawi Against Physical Disabilities
MDRRP	Malawi Drought Recovery and Resilience Project
MFERP	Malawi Floods Emergency Recovery Project
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MHPL	Mpatamanga HydroPower Limited
MWASIP	Malawi Watershed Services Improvement Project
MSH	Management Sciences for Health



NAPHAM	National Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OSC	One Stop Centre
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PIH	Partners in Health
PS	Performance Standard
PSI	Population Services International
RLRAP	Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan
SCTP	Social Cash Transfer Programme
SRGDI	Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative
TA	Traditional Authority
TB	Tuberculosis
VDC	Village Development Committee
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
VSU	Victim Support Unit
UYO	Umodzi Youth Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WOFAD	Women for Fair Development
WVI	World Vision International



Preamble

SLR Consulting has been contracted by MHPL to develop a Preliminary Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Action Plan (RLRAP) for the Mpatamanga HPP. As part of this assignment, SLR was tasked to develop a 'Vulnerability Assessment' to identify the vulnerable groups in the Project area, and to identify the 'safety nets' in the Neno and Blantyre Districts where the Project will be located.

Other Environmental and Social Studies are being performed in parallel from the Preliminary RLRAP:

- An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, which includes a Community Health Impact Assessment,
- A Cumulative Impact Assessment,
- A Biodiversity Action Plan, and
- A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment Study.

This Vulnerability Assessment is an *interim deliverable* of the Preliminary RLRAP. Comments will be addressed in the first revision of the Preliminary RLRAP report.

Although it is done as a part of the Preliminary RLRAP assignment, this Vulnerability Assessment aims at defining vulnerability criteria that can be considered by the Project for the Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (developed as part of a separate assignment) and by the overall Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed by the Project.

The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 1 definition of vulnerable group provided is used in this report: "*Disadvantaged or vulnerable refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits.*"

This Vulnerability Assessment has adopted a qualitative approach, aimed at uncovering locally relevant understandings of the different contexts which may lead a person to be considered more vulnerable than the rest of its community.

A quantitative households survey will be performed after this Vulnerability Assessment. Figures on the proportion of each vulnerable group in the local communities, and the main differences in terms of income sources or standards of living with the rest of the population will be provided after the quantitative household survey results are analysed in the Preliminary RLRAP and the ESIA.

The definition of measures to support vulnerable groups, assess and mitigate the specific impacts they may experience because of the project, is not included in this Vulnerability Assessment. It will be done once the Project's impacts are identified and characterised, as part of the impact assessment done by the ESIA and the Preliminary RLRAP.



Summary

This report is the Vulnerability Assessment for the Mpatamanga Hydropower Project (hereafter, 'the Project'), developed by Mpatamanga Hydropower Limited (MHPL) and located in the Southern Region of Malawi, between the districts of Neno and Blantyre on the Shire River.

It aims to identify and describe Vulnerable Groups amongst the communities living within the Project's Study Area, as well as the safety net systems available to them at national, district and community level. Vulnerable Groups have been identified based on local communities' perceptions of poverty and disadvantage in the Project area. These groups are indicated in the Table A in the next page.

Adopting the definition of vulnerability used by the World Bank ESS and IFC PS, the assessment relied on data collected through secondary desktop research as well as primary data collection during a qualitative field survey undertaken in September–October 2023.

The Study Area is portrayed in Figure 2 in Section 2.2 of the report. A total of 471 people (half of them men and half of them women) were consulted during the 2023 qualitative survey. Fieldwork investigations included structured interviews with local and district-level authorities, structured interviews with NGOs, semi-structured interviews in large-scale farming estates, gender-separate focus groups and informal discussions and observations with land users and local communities.

The Assessment revealed that the communities living in the Study Area face several vulnerability challenges, with a particularly high percentage of the population suffering from severe poverty, malnutrition, poor educational standards and insufficient health services. However, some groups of people are perceived as possessing a higher vulnerability status than the rest of the population. The categories of Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area are outlined in Table A next page.

Safety net systems identified in the Study Area include schemes and programmes aimed at supporting the following social issues:

- Support for Vulnerable Children.
- Agricultural Support.
- Cash Transfers.
- Public Assistance.
- Support for Disabled People.
- Support for People with HIV.
- Support for Vulnerable Women and Gender Based Violence Victims.
- Microcredit Associations.

While the District Social Welfare Office is responsible for planning social support programmes, they are unable to implement them due to a significant lack of human and financial resources. Consequently, in the rural parts of the study area, the majority of the Office's schemes and programmes are funded and implemented by small-scale NGOs and CBOs. The safety nets available to these groups are scarce in rural areas and mainly depend on the activities on small-scale CBOs and NGOs working in collaboration with the District Social Welfare Office. Urban settings¹ enjoy a wider variety of safety nets, including governmental services and programmes offered by international NGOs.

¹ Urban settings are understood as human settlements with a high population density and an infrastructure of built environment such as Blantyre city and Chileka.



Table A - Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area

Vulnerable Group	Definition	Cause for Vulnerability
Landless households (see Section 3.3.1).	Households who do not have access to (own or rent) any exploitable agricultural land.	Landlessness is a factor of vulnerability because it heightens a household's dependence on other people for cash (paid labor) for their subsistence, while significantly limiting the household's productivity, capacity for livelihood diversification and resilience to external shocks.
Female headed households (see Section 0).	Households headed by women who are unmarried, divorced, widowed or have been abandoned by their husband, with or without children.	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.
Orphan headed households (see Section 3.3.3).	Households composed by children under-18 ² who do not live with any other over-18 physically able and productive household member.	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 labor.
Households headed by disabled, chronically sick or old people unable to work, communicate or understand information (see Section 3.3.4).	Households headed by an individual who is unable to work or to communicate and understand information due to a chronic illness, mental or physical disability or old age.	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.

² Orphans are defined as children under 18 who lost one or both parents (Blantyre District Office, 2022).



1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The proposed Mpatamanga hydropower Project (the Project) is being developed by Mpatamanga Hydropower Project Limited (MHPL). 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. A main dam (50 m high) on the Shire River will create a 19 km² reservoir at full supply level, with a total storage volume of 261 million m³. Water from the main reservoir will drop by approximately 66 m to a 309 MW powerhouse located 1 km downstream of the main dam. The water discharged from the main powerhouse into the Shire River (installed capacity of 550 m³/s) will then flow into a 1 km²/11 hm³ regulating reservoir (at full supply level) created by a 27 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 52 MW powerhouse located at the foot of the dam (installed capacity of 360 m³/s). From the upper part of the main reservoir to the regulating dam, the Project footprint will extend over 29 km of river length. No fish pass is planned to be built and operated on either dam.

The Mpatamanga HPP Project will have a generation capacity of 350 MW (IFC, 2022), composed of two plants: the 309 MW peaking plant at the main dam and the 41 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 309 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 1,510 GWh (MHPL, 2023).

The electricity generated by the Project will be delivered to the grid through two transmission lines: a 62 km long 400 kV transmission line from the main powerhouse to the existing Phombeya sub-station, and an 11 km long 132 kV transmission line that will connect the regulation dam powerhouse to the existing Tedzani-Kapichira Transmission Line (Loop-In-Loop-Out).

Part of the S137 road - which links Blantyre to Mwanza - will be flooded by the future Mpatamanga main reservoir. A new by-pass S137 road will be built by the Project. The future Chileka-Mwanza/M6 S137 road will be ~50 km long and out of these, 7 km will be newly constructed by the Project to bypass the main dam and the reservoir, and 26 km will be upgraded on the Blantyre side. A 120 m long new road bridge will be built over the Shire River downstream of the main powerhouse.

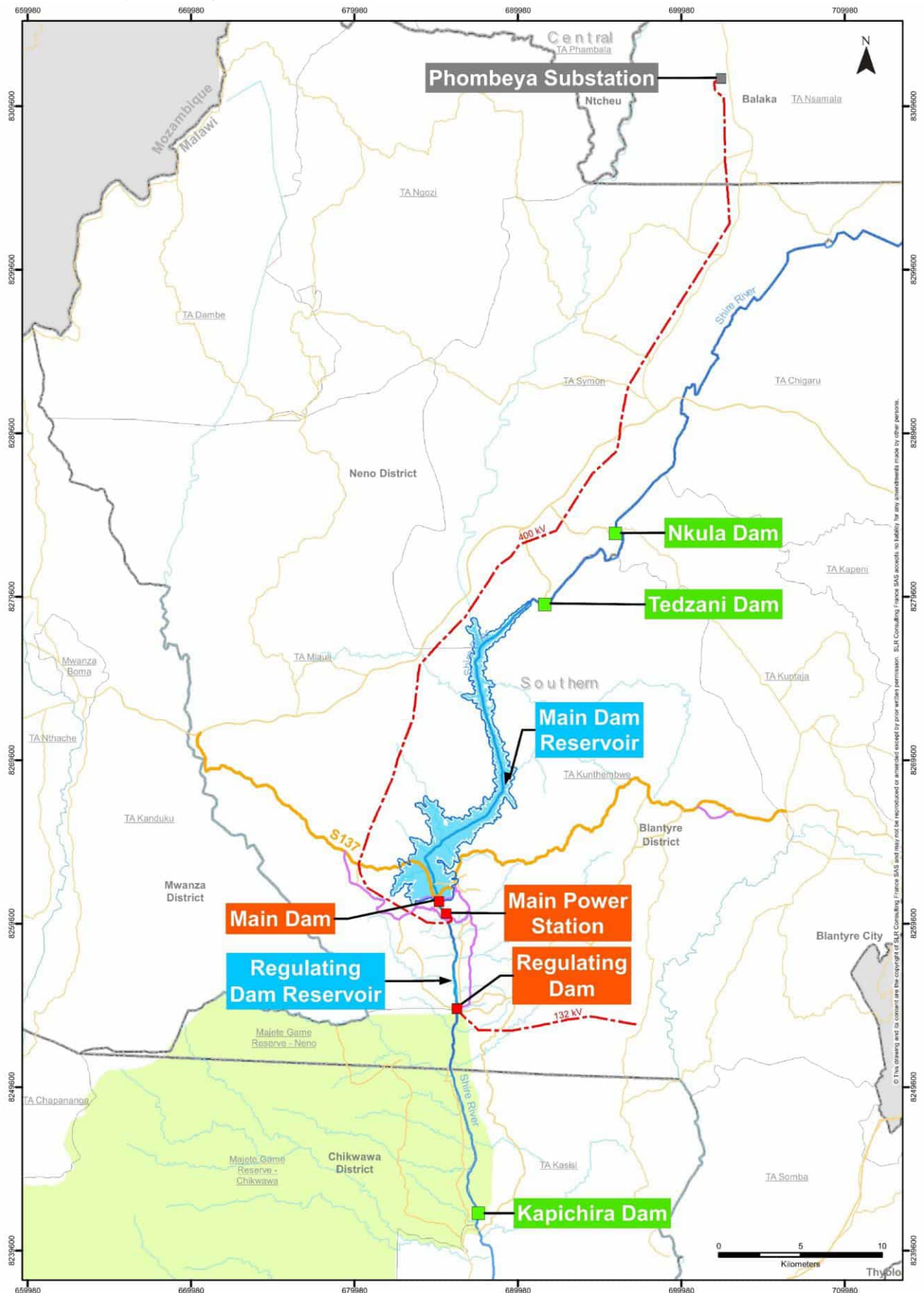
For the operation phase, a permanent operators' village will be built close to the main powerhouse, to accommodate the operators of the two dams. A new 6 km long service road will be built by the Project from the main powerhouse to the regulating dam. The workforce will be accommodated in one construction camp during the construction period.

A four-year construction schedule has been estimated for the Project, starting in 2026. The powerhouses' commissioning should take place in 2030. Non-physical works such as geotechnical investigations are ongoing. With early works of construction of the camps, laydown areas, access roads are planned to be executed from 2025.

The Project is to be developed on a build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) basis by MHPL and the Government of Malawi (GoM). MHPL is the Project Company. MHPL will be responsible for constructing and operating the Project for a period of 30 years, after which time it will be transferred to GoM for continued operation and maintenance. An Implementation Agreement, which stipulates the responsibilities of MHPL and GOM, will support the BOOT agreement.



Figure 1 – Project Overview





1.2 Report's Scope and Objective

This Vulnerability Assessment seeks to explore social and cultural perceptions of vulnerability in the Project's area, aiming to (i) identify and describe the categories of Vulnerable Groups amongst the communities living within the Project's Study Area (see Figure 2) and (ii) map the safety net systems available to them at a District and community level.

The report is structured into 5 main sections:

- Section 1 is this introduction,
- Section 2 presents the methodology used to develop the report,
- Section 3 describes the categories of vulnerable groups identified in the study area,
- Section 4 identifies the safety nets in the study area, and
- Section 5 is the conclusion.



2 Methodology

This Vulnerability Assessment has adopted a qualitative approach, aimed at uncovering locally relevant understandings of the different contexts which may lead a person to be considered more vulnerable than the rest of its community.

The following section outlines this document's definition of vulnerability and the research methodology used to carry out the assessment.

2.1 Definition of Vulnerability

In order to identify the most vulnerable social categories amongst the studied communities, this Vulnerability Assessment adopts the definition of vulnerability used by the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1) and by the International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 1 (IFC PS1).

According to these sources, vulnerable people fall into one or more of the following categories:

- People or social groups who are more likely to be adversely affected by project impacts.
- People or social groups who are more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of project benefits.
- People or social groups who are more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process.

This disadvantaged or vulnerable status in regard to project impacts can stem from one or more of the following factors:

- Personal characteristics such as gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, indigenous status, age, physical or mental disability, literacy, political views or social status.
- Situations of vulnerability such as living below the poverty line, landlessness, single-headed households, natural resource dependent communities, migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced people or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national legislation and / or public international law.

The Assessment evaluates pre-Project vulnerability within the population in the Preliminary RLRAP and ESIA study area (see Figure 2 and section 2.2). Pre-Project or systemic vulnerability characterises the pre-project sensitivity of communities or people to positive and negative changes which will be brought about by the Project. Systemic vulnerability needs to be addressed because groups meeting the criteria of heightened vulnerability run the risk of being adversely or disproportionately affected by project-induced impacts.

It should be noted that for the sake of this report vulnerability categories have been identified at the household level. This has been done in order to facilitate the identification of vulnerable groups amongst the households affected by the land acquisition, through the quantitative household survey, which will be carried out as part of the Project's RLRAP process.

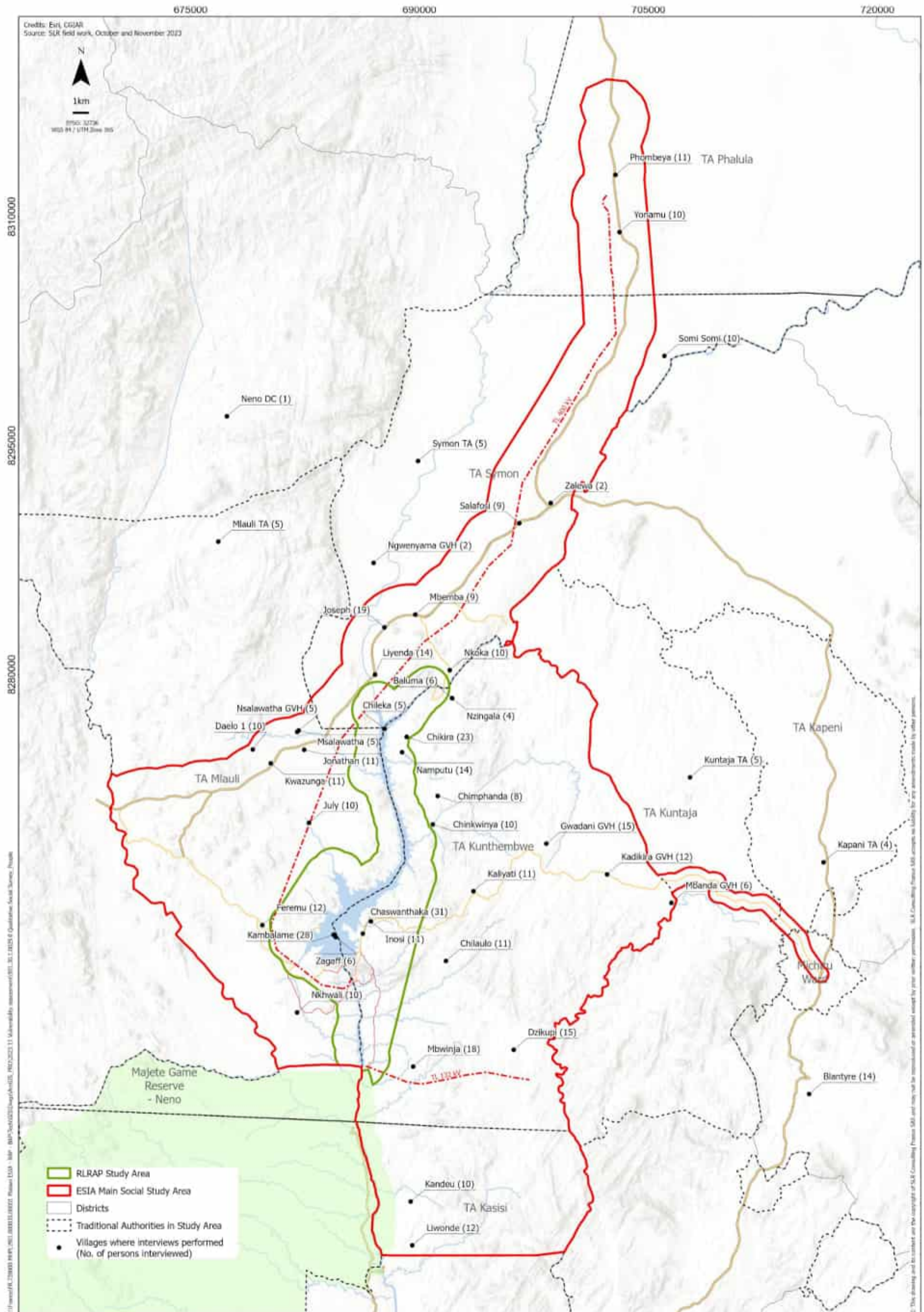
2.2 Study Area

Three weeks of fieldwork were carried out by a team of six social experts to (i) explore local understandings of vulnerability and disadvantage, (ii) document the different vulnerability factors experienced by the identified vulnerable groups and (iii) identify existing safety nets, including governmental support, schemes offered by community-based organisations (CBOs) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and informal community networks and support dynamics.

Fieldwork investigations were carried out in a Study Area combining the Preliminary RLRAP study area and the ESIA main social study area. The Study Area is portrayed in Figure 2.



Figure 2 – Study Area and Location of Interviews and Focus Groups Discussions





2.3 Data Collection

The data on which the Vulnerability Assessment relies has been collected through secondary desktop research as well as primary data collection through the qualitative field survey undertaken in September–October 2023. The methodology used for these two data collection activities is described in more detail below.

2.3.1 Secondary Research

Secondary research was conducted to gain a better understanding of statistical data regarding poverty and vulnerability at district and national level. The reports reviewed as part of secondary research include:

- The District Development Plans (2018) and Socio-economic Profile Reports (2022) for the Districts of Blantyre and Neno.
- Various international reports produced by multilateral organisations and foreign bureaus on Malawi's vulnerability.
- The most up-to-date national reports produced by Malawi's National Statistical Office, namely:
 - The HIV Impact Assessment (2022).
 - The Population and Housing Census (2019).
 - The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (2020).
 - The Poverty Report (2021).
 - The National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (2007).

All sources consulted as part of secondary research are presented in Annex 1.

2.3.2 Fieldwork Investigations

Fieldwork investigations activities were carried out by a team of six social experts in September–October 2023. This qualitative survey relied on a purposeful sampling strategy which aimed at interviewing a vast range of authorities and vulnerable as well as non-vulnerable local inhabitants in order to get a comprehensive understanding of vulnerability dynamics in the Study Area.

The following activities were performed as part of the fieldwork investigations for vulnerability:

- Structured interviews with local and district-level authorities, including District Social Welfare Officers, Gender Officers, Area Development Committee members, Village Group Heads and Traditional Authorities were carried out to target questions on vulnerability and safety nets.
- A structured interview with a Victim Support Unit was carried out in Blantyre to understand gender-based violence reporting trends and mechanisms.
- Structured interviews with 3 NGOs were carried out to target questions on vulnerability and safety nets. The NGOs met were: Hands of Hope, Save the Poor Foundation, Gender Support Program.
- Semi-structured interviews in large-scale farming estates (ranches) active within the Study Area were carried out to gather information on recruitment and working conditions and explore dynamics of informal employment.
- Gender separate focus groups (see Figure 3 and Figure 4) including questions regarding vulnerability and safety nets were carried out in all the villages included in the Study Area. Workshops with women particularly focused on issues related to gender-based violence, discrimination and harassment.
- Semi-structured interviews with a selected sample of NGOs (see Figure 5) were carried out around the Study Area to target questions specific to child vulnerability and existing safety nets and support dynamics at community level.



- Informal discussions and observations with land users and local communities were carried out throughout the Study Area. As part of these informal discussions and visual observations, dynamics of vulnerability and disadvantage have been documented.

A total of 471 people (50% men and 50% women) were consulted during the qualitative survey. The exact number of people interviewed in each village of the Study Area is provided in Table B. The geographical spread of interviews throughout the Study Area is illustrated in Figure 2.



Figure 3 - Women's Focus Group in Jonathan village, Mlauli TA, Neno District



Figure 4 - Men's Focus Group in Nsalawatha village, Mlauli TA, Neno District



Figure 5 - Interview with Save the Poor Foundation in Blantyre City (Blantyre)



Table B – List of People Interviewed during the 2023 Qualitative Investigations

District	Traditional Authority	Village or Group Village Head (GVH)	Total no. of people interviewed	No. of men	No. of women	Interview Type	
Balaka	Phalula	Yonamu	10	5	5	Institutional Meeting	
		Phombeya	11	3	8	Institutional Meeting	
Blantyre	Blantyre (DC Social Welfare Office, Gender Officer, Land Officers, 2 NGOs)		14	4	10	Institutional Meetings	
	Kuntaja	Kuntaja TA	5	3	2	Focus Group (Area Dev. Committee)	
		Chileka	1	1	0	Informal Discussion	
			4	1	3	Institutional Meeting	
	Kapani	Kapani TA	4	3	1	Focus Group (Area Dev. Committee)	
	Kunthembwe	Chaswanthaka		6	4	2	Focus Groups
				22	11	11	Focus Groups
		Chilaulo	3	0	3	Focus Group	
		Chinkwinya	10	5	5	Focus Group	
		Dzikupi	15	8	7	Focus Group	
		Inosi	11	5	6	Focus Group	
		Kadikira GVH	12	6	6	Focus Group	
		Mbanda GVH	6	6	0	Focus Groups	
		Mbwinja	13	8	5	Focus Groups	
		Chilalulo	8	8	0	Focus Groups	
		Chimphanda	8	4	4	Focus Groups	
		Gwadani GVH	15	10	5	Focus Group	
		Kalyati	11	5	6	Informal Discussion	
		Lisongwe	11	5	6	Focus Group	
		Namputu	14	7	7	Institutional Meeting	
		Chikira		22	9	13	Focus Group
				1	1	0	Informal discussion
	Nzigala	4	0	4	Informal Discussion		
	Limbe	1	1	0	Institutional Meetings		
	Chikwawa	Kasisi	Kandewu	5	5	0	Focus Group
			Liwonde	5	5	0	Focus Group
	Neno	Neno DC		1	0	1	Institutional Meeting
Mlauli		Daelo 1	10	5	5	Focus Groups	
		Feremu	12	4	8	Focus Group	
		Jonathan	11	5	6	Focus Groups	
		July	10	0	10	Focus Groups	
		Kambalame	28	17	11	Focus Groups	
		Kwazunga	11	4	7	Focus Group	
		Msalawatha	5	5	0	Focus Group	
		Nkhwali	10	5	5	Focus Groups	
		Nsalawatha GVH	5	0	5	Focus Group	
		Zagaff Ranch	6	4	2	Focus group	
Mlauli TA		5	3	2	Focus Group (Area Dev. Committee)		
Symon		Joseph	8	4	4	Focus Groups	
		Lyenda		9	5	4	Focus Group
				14	8	6	Focus Group
		Nkoka	5	5	0	Focus Group	
		Somi Somi	10	5	5	Focus Groups	
		Symon TA	5	3	2	Focus Group (Area Dev. Committee)	
		Zalewa	2	2	0	Informal Discussion	
		Baluma	6	6	0	Focus Group	
	Salafosi	9	4	5	Focus Groups		
	Kaligwenjere	18	8	10	Focus Groups		
Kandeu	5	0	5	Focus Group			
Liwonde	7	0	7	Focus Group			
Ngwenyama GVH	2	1	1	Informal Discussions			
Nkoka	5	0	5	Focus Group			
Grand Total			471	236	235		



3 Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area

3.1 Vulnerability Context in the Study Area

The objective of this section is to characterise the socioeconomic vulnerability context in the Study Area, by describing the key vulnerability challenges faced by local communities.

Located in Southern Africa and sharing its borders with Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania, Malawi is a landlocked country with a population of 17.5 million according to the 2018 census (National Statistical Office, 2019), which is expected to double by 2038 (World Bank, 2021).

Malawi suffers from extreme widespread poverty, with 70% of the population living below the poverty line and 33% suffering from acute food insecurity in 2020 (IPC, 2022). The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, with nearly 80% of the population working as subsistence farmers. Low agricultural productivity, limited employment opportunities, volatile economic growth, landlessness, illiteracy and inadequate safety nets are the key factors contributing to high poverty rates at national level. Malawi is also known for having one of the highest prevalence of HIV in the world at 10.6% (MDHS 2015/2016) and for being the 5th country that is most affected by climate change in Africa in 2021, causing exposure to floods and prolonged dry spells which result in lower productivity and chronic malnutrition, with 40.9% of children affected by stunting and 4% of children under 5 suffering from acute malnutrition (Germanwatch, 2021).

The following sections summarise the key vulnerability challenges faced in the two districts concerned by the Project – Blantyre and Neno.

3.1.1 Blantyre District

Blantyre District, situated in the southern region of Malawi along the eastern edge of the Great Rift Valley, holds strategic significance in the country's administrative and socio-economic landscape. With a population of 451,220 people as of 2018 and a density of 189 people per square kilometre, it comprises various ethnic groups, primarily the Mang'anja and Yao. The main spoken languages are Chinyanja and Chiyao, although English is the official language (National Statistical Office, 2019).

Poverty is a prevalent issue in rural areas, with approximately 65.3% of the rural population living below the poverty line. Key development challenges encompass food insecurity, low incomes, rapid population growth, inadequate education, teenage pregnancies, unemployment, child morbidity, high child mortality rates, limited access to clean water, and elevated malnutrition levels (Blantyre District Council, 2022).

Blantyre District is experiencing one of Malawi's most severe food insecurity crises, with 40% of the district's population facing acute food insecurity due to climate-related shocks impacting crop production (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 2022). The district's healthcare infrastructure consists of 6 hospitals, 28 health centres, and 102 clinics, but these facilities grapple with severe understaffing and shortages of medical supplies and drugs. Critical health issues include a high prevalence of malaria, HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality, under-five mortality, and diarrhoeal diseases, including cholera. The education sector also faces significant challenges, with 153 primary schools and 42 secondary schools suffering from a shortage of teaching and learning facilities, resulting in overcrowding, long distances to schools, high pupil-to-teacher ratios, and a high dropout rate. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure is also inadequate, with rural areas relying primarily on wells and boreholes, while piped sewerage serves only 1.2% of rural residents (Blantyre District Council, 2022).



3.1.2 Neno District

Neno District in the Southern Region is situated on the Western border of Malawi, along Mozambique. With a population of 138,291 people as of 2018 and a population density of 89 people per square kilometre, it comprises various ethnic groups, primarily the Ngonis, the Mang'anjas and the Ambos (National Statistical Office, 2019). Chichewa and Chingoni are the most frequently spoken languages, although English is the official language. Poverty is widespread across the district, with a poverty rate of 65%. Key development challenges include child labour, low life expectancy, high rates of HIV, lack of care of orphans, gender-based violence (GBV), and insufficient capacity of welfare services (Neno District Council, 2022).

Neno District is experiencing one of Malawi's most severe food insecurity crises, with 50% of the district's population facing food insecurity due to climate-related shocks impacting crop production (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 2022). The district's healthcare infrastructure consists of 2 hospitals, 9 health centres, 72 village clinics, and 25 dispensaries, but these facilities grapple with severe understaffing and shortages of medical supplies and drugs. Out of these facilities, 1 hospital, 3 health centres, 24 village clinics and 20 dispensaries are located in TA Symon, while only 2 health centres and 1 dispensary are located in TA Mlauli. The education sector also faces significant challenges, with 35 junior primary schools, 55 primary schools and 14 secondary schools suffering from high drop-out rates due to a shortage of teaching and learning facilities, overcrowding and long distances to schools. Water supply and sanitation infrastructure is also inadequate, with few functioning boreholes, no piped sewerage and no water treatment facilities (Neno District Council, 2022).



3.2 Identification of Vulnerable Groups

As briefly described in Section 3.1, the communities living in the Study Area face several vulnerability challenges, with a particularly high percentage of the population suffering from poverty, malnutrition, poor educational standards and insufficient health services.

However, some groups of people are perceived as possessing a higher vulnerability status than the rest of the population. This section of the report aims to identify vulnerable groups and outline the factors which determine their vulnerability, as perceived and stated by local communities members interviewed during the 2023 fieldwork investigation activities (see section 2.3.2).

What resulted from interviews and discussions on field is that vulnerability in the Study Area is perceived as a lack of assets and an inability to access safety nets when needed. The characteristics which are socially perceived as displaying an underlying condition of vulnerability include:

- Dependence on casual labour for one's income,
- Begging practices,
- Dependence on other villagers or family members,
- Inability to finance children's education (school fees, uniform costs, stationary costs, meals),
- Living in fragile housing or housing that is falling apart (see Figure 6 and Figure 7),
- Lack of food to eat or malnutrition,
- Lack of appropriate clothing.

The Vulnerable Groups identified in the Study Area are perceived as pertaining many, if not all, of the characteristics listed above. They are presented in Table C below.

Table C – Vulnerable Groups in the Study Area

Vulnerable Group	Definition	Cause for Vulnerability
Landless households (see Section 3.3.1).	Households who do not have access to (own or rent) any exploitable agricultural land.	Landlessness is a factor of vulnerability because it heightens a household's dependence on other people for cash (paid labor) for their subsistence, while significantly limiting the household's productivity, capacity for livelihood diversification and resilience to external shocks.
Female headed households (see Section 3.3.2).	Households headed by women who are unmarried, divorced, widowed or have been abandoned by their husband, with or without children.	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.
Orphan headed households (see Section 3.3.3).	Households composed by children under-18 ³ who do not live with any other over-18 physically able and productive household member.	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.
Households headed by disabled, chronically sick or old people unable to work, communicate or understand information (see Section 3.3.4).	Households headed by an individual who is unable to work or to communicate and understand information due to a chronic illness, mental or physical disability or old age.	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.

³ Orphans are defined by national legislation as children under 18 (Blantyre District Office, 2022).



Figure 6 - Fragile Housing in Chinkwinya, Kunthembwe (Blantyre)



Figure 7 - Fragile Housing in Neno District

3.3 It is of importance to consider the intersectionality of the vulnerability criteria described in Table C. Indeed, a PAP can fall into several vulnerable groups. In that case this person will be considered by the Project as “highly vulnerable” and receive additional support.

Description of Vulnerable Groups

This section aims to describe each of the Vulnerable Groups listed in Table C.

3.3.1 Landless Households

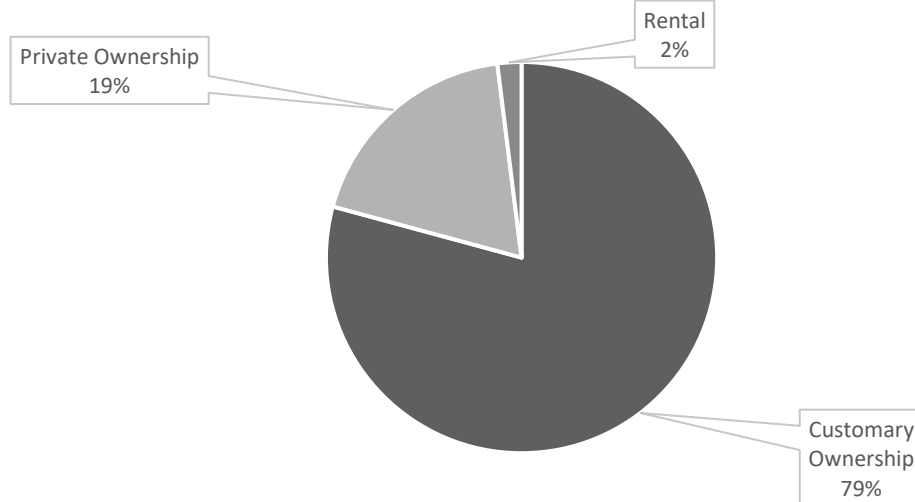
Landless households are defined as households who do not have access to (own or rent) any exploitable agricultural land, relying instead on non-agricultural livelihoods, casual labour and squatting on other people’s land. Landlessness is a factor of vulnerability because it heightens a household’s dependence on other people for cash, while significantly limiting the household’s productivity, capacity for livelihood diversification and resilience to external shocks.

As shown in Figure 8, landless people are a minority. At national level, only around 2% of people did not own their productive land in 2007. Although more recent data on agricultural land ownership is not available, field interviews confirmed that the lack of productive land is a



significant factor of poverty, as most landless households are entirely dependent on other people or on unstable and temporary income-producing activities. Households who do not own or rent productive land in the Study Area are generally dependent on sharecropping agreements as well as *'ganyu'*, a type of casual temporary labour practiced by men and women alike for a payment ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 *kwachas* per day. The livelihoods of *ganyu* workers are dependent on the incomes of wealthier households and thus vulnerable to external shocks, leading to low financial capital, poor food consumption patterns and a continued state of food insecurity. This dependency on other people or short-lived and temporary forms of labour makes landlessness a key factor of vulnerability.

Figure 8 - Type of Land Use by Smallholder Farmers (National Statistical Office, 2007)

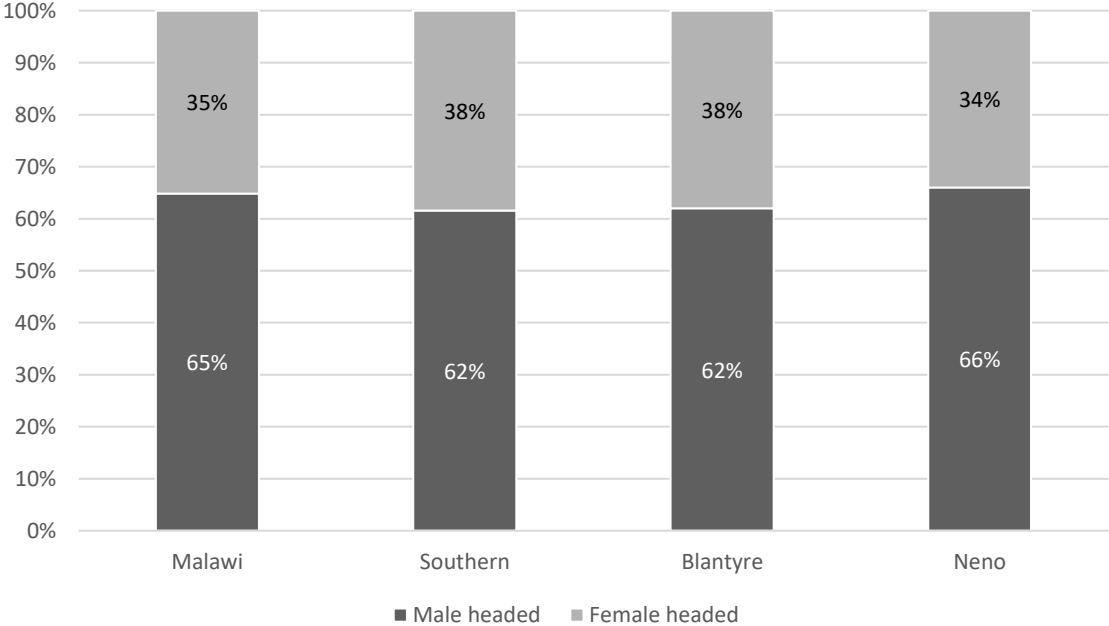


3.3.2 Women-headed Households

Women-headed households are defined as households headed by women who are unmarried, divorced, widowed or have been abandoned by their husband, with or without children. As can be seen in Figure 9, about one third of households in the Blantyre District (38%) and Neno District (35%) are female headed.



Figure 9 - Percentage of Households by Household Head Gender (National Statistical Office, 2019)





During field interviews, women-headed households were generally perceived as vulnerable by the interviewees due to a heightened exposure to different forms of disadvantage and discrimination, as well as a heightened risk of poverty and reduced livelihood diversification. Country-wide, according to the UN Women Malawi National Gender Statistics Assessment, women-headed households more likely to be poor than men-headed households (UN Women, 2021)⁴. Compared to their male counterparts, female household heads are less likely to find productive employment opportunities and have a heightened exposure to sexual abuse and assault, as well as disproportionate caring responsibilities and a higher exposure to health-related risks.

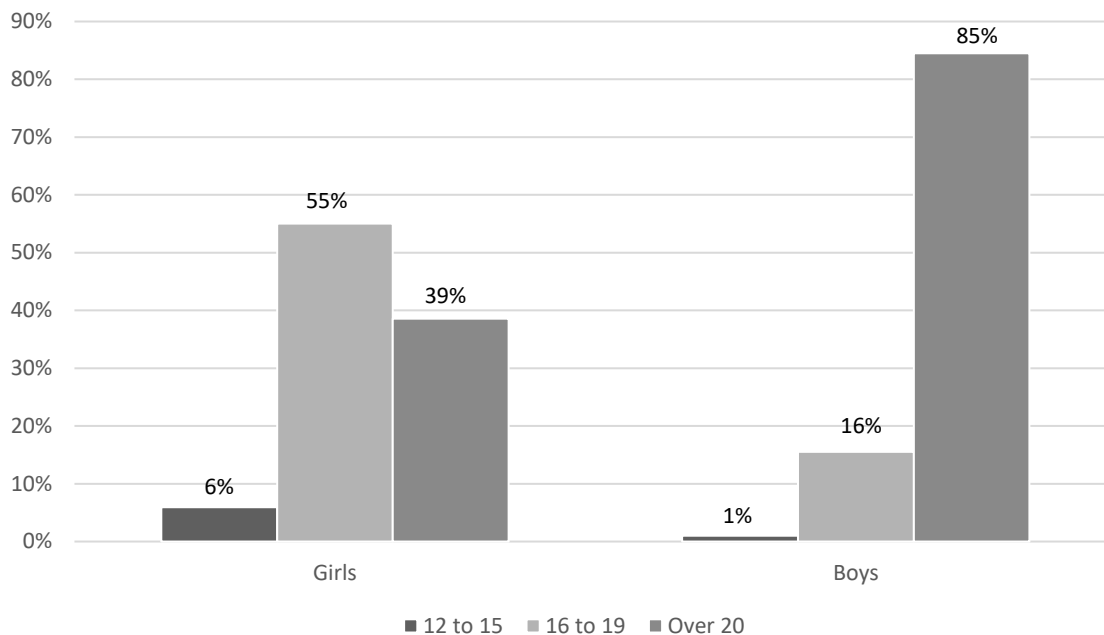
The key factors determining the vulnerability of women-headed households are outlined below.

Firstly, widowed or divorced household heads are less likely than male household heads to maintain a stable livelihood. In Neno and Blantyre, over 50% of girls marry and are expected to fulfil their caring responsibilities at a much earlier age than boys (see Figure 10). Several factors limit the women's access to income-producing opportunities: women are perceived with a lower physical strength than men, women handle caring responsibilities and safety concerns limit their ability to travel. Additionally, female household heads are more likely to have a lower productivity than their male counterparts. In Blantyre and Neno respectively, women are 0.1% and 2.8% more economically active than men and carry out 50%-70% of the agricultural labour (Blantyre and Neno District Offices, 2022). Nevertheless, interviewees reported that women make significantly less money than men. On average, plots managed by women are 12% smaller than those managed by men, and their productivity lags by 25% due to disparities in knowledge and access to inputs (UN Women, 2021). Left with less economic capital than their male counterparts, female household heads have a restricted ability to maintain a productive livelihood to sustain the family.

⁴ It should be noted that during the assessment of gender as a factor of vulnerability, respondents did not consider women as a vulnerable category outside of female-headed households. However, information provided during interviews and data collected in secondary research revealed that women in man-headed households are equally vulnerable to GBV risks and are more likely to hold reduced independence over the use and management of financial resources, as well as being exposed to the risks related to pregnancy and child delivery and holding caring responsibilities within the household. Since the vulnerability of women in man-headed households is highly dependent on individual circumstances, only women-headed households have been listed as vulnerable for the sake of this assessment. A detailed assessment of women's vulnerability as a whole will be undertaken separately as part of the Project's ESIA.



Figure 10 – Average Age of First Marriage in Blantyre and Neno, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2019)



Secondly, female household heads are more likely than married women to be exposed to sexual violence, assault, sex work, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, especially HIV. According to interviews on field, widows and divorced women are more likely to face physical assault as well as property thefts perpetrated by relatives, and to be survivors of domestic violence and transactional sex trafficking. It was also reported during field interviews that domestic violence can be justified if women deny the right to sex to her husband, do not cook or wash clothes on time, or demand money from their husband (see Box 1 below).

Box 1 Extract of an Interview Conducted in the Study Area with a Woman in her Forties⁵

A woman living in the Study Area village reported being beaten by her husband, and having friends who regularly experience the same. She explained that this was most recently following her asking for money from her husband, who became angry with her as he is the one who owns and controls the money in the household. He subsequently beat her. She went on to say that some of her friends are beaten by their husbands for refusing sexual intercourse as well.

Thirdly, women are socially and culturally expected to carry the responsibility of caring for the elderly and for children within the household, as well as carrying out tasks to take care of the home. Widows with caring responsibilities face discrimination from other men and struggle to remarry, as it is not culturally appropriate for a woman to approach a man for marriage.

Finally, female household heads may face an increased vulnerability to health-related risks when pregnant, giving birth, or dealing with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). According to interviews on field:

- Pregnant women who live alone may face additional difficulties in obtaining transport to reach the hospital. Although the 2020 Malawi Integrated Health Survey 5 (IHS5, National Statistical Office 2020) claims that 98% of women attended trained deliveries in both Neno and Blantyre and it is illegal to give birth at home,⁶ women reported struggling to

⁵ Source: field interview. The name of the village where the interview was conducted has been kept anonymous in order to protect the identity and confidentiality of the survivor.

⁶ Malawi, Country Key Indicators WHO <https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.cco.ki-MWI?lang=en>, accessed on 05/10/2023.



reach health facilities to give birth. In the village of Inosi (Kaliati GVH, Blantyre District) it was reported that women often give birth on the bus to the hospital: they are charged a partial fee from the health facility when they do not make it on time.

- Since abortion is illegal and only sporadically available for a high price in private health facilities, single pregnant women, especially those who have fallen pregnant due to abuse or have been left by their partner, are more likely to perform dangerous at-home abortions through herbal teas or unassisted deliveries.
- Because of their higher exposure to sexual assault, lower access to contraception due to poverty and higher rates of engagement in transactional sex work, women living alone are more likely to catch STDs and suffer from higher rates of HIV (see section 3.3.4.3).

3.3.3 Orphan-headed Households

Orphaned minors are described as children under-18 who do not live with any other over-18 and under-65 physically able household members. 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.

As illustrated in Figure 11, around 19% of children in Blantyre, and 18% in Neno, live alone. While orphanhood can also be caused by abandonment or escape due to poverty or abuse, high rates of orphanhood in Neno and Blantyre are primarily attributable to the pronounced prevalence of AIDS (see Section 3.3.4.3). In fact, 13.8% of children in Blantyre and 10.9% of children in Neno were orphaned due to the death of one or two parents, 17.4% of which lost both parents in Blantyre as opposed to only 2% in Neno (see Figure 12). According to the IHS5 (2020), the vast majority (86.3%) of orphans are found in rural areas, where social support for vulnerable children and medical care are limited.

Figure 11 - Percentage of Children by Living Arrangement (National Statistical Office, 2017)

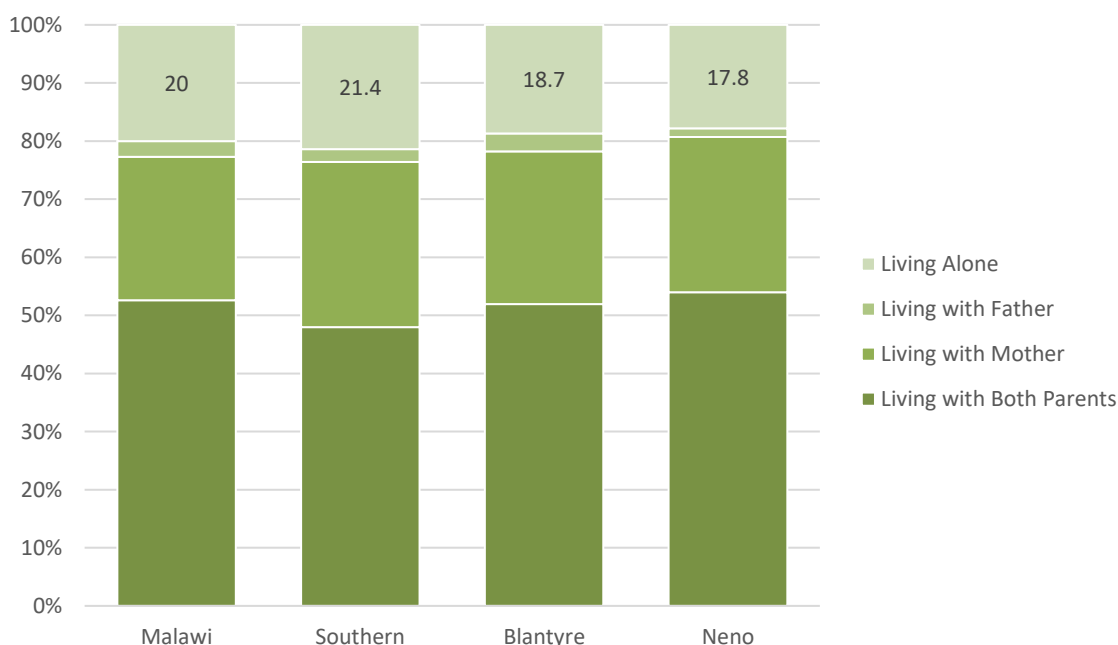
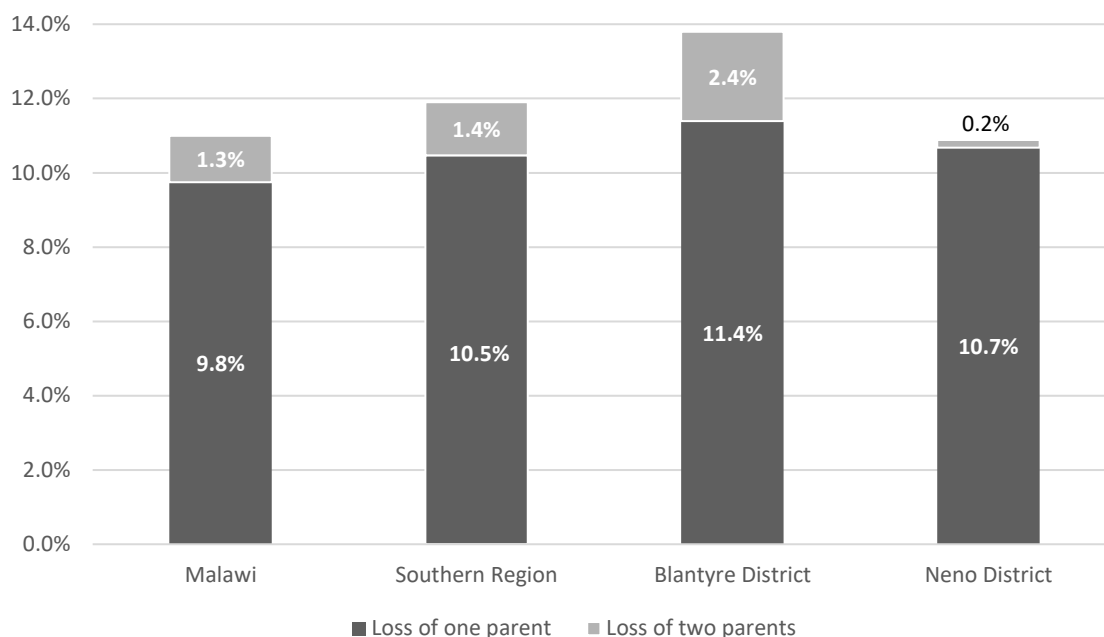


Figure 12 – Total Percentage of Children Who are Orphaned, by Number of Parents Lost (National Statistical Office, 2020)



Interviews on field confirmed that orphanhood is a widespread phenomenon in the Study Area with significant implications for the health and wellbeing of children. Most orphans live either alone or with grandparents, often resulting in early school dropouts and heightened exposure to abuse and exploitation, domestic violence, child labour, abduction, trafficking, substance abuse and crime. Interviews with NGOs revealed that orphan girls are more vulnerable than orphan boys. It was reported that girls are more likely than boys to be trafficked, while boys are more likely than girls to be used for child labour. Instances of self-imposed orphanhood were also reported, where children whose parents were too poor to provide for them would run away from home to look for work, however they would often be unable to find work, and turn to crime instead.

Orphaned children exhibit significantly lower attendance rates in educational institutions. As shown in Table D, 18.8% of orphans in the Southern Region having never attended school, in a slightly higher rate in Neno (19.9%) than in Blantyre (12%). According to interviews, orphans are less likely to attend school because of the scarcity of schooling facilities and high cost of stationary, school fees, uniforms and meals. In some villages, such as SomiSomi, schools are so remote that attendance necessitates the financial means to secure lodging in proximity to the institution (see Box 2). Dropout rates are also higher amongst orphans, with 15.6% orphans in Neno and 11.5% in Blantyre dropping out of school. The phenomenon of missed school attendance is only slightly more pronounced among orphaned boys, while dropouts are slightly more pronounced amongst orphan girls (see Table E and Table F). This finding has been confirmed during field interviews, as it was reported that girls are generally more likely to drop out of school for early marriage around the ages of 10 to 12, while boys in poor or labour-scarce families are more likely not to go to school to engage in *ganyu* from the age of 7.

Box 2 Story of a Secondary School Boarder’s Mother in SomiSomi, Neno District⁷

A woman explained that due to the long distance from the village to the closest secondary school, her daughter must rent a room in a house near the school with 4 other pupils. This house does not have the safety or protection of formal school dormitories, which she is afraid will lead to her daughter being sexually taken advantage of, possibly leading to early pregnancy or STDs, which she has heard happen to other girls who are living in similar arrangements. She says that these fears have prevented many other parents from sending their daughters to secondary school, on top of the costs associated with boarding.

⁷ Source: Field interview



Table D - Percentage of Orphans Who Never Attended School or Dropped Out (National Statistical Office, 2018)

	% of Orphans Who Never Attended School			% of Orphans Who Dropped Out of School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	19.5	20.4	18.7	13.7	13.1	14.3
Southern	18.8	19.5	18.0	12.8	12.1	13.5
Neno	19.9	20.4	19.3	15.6	15.0	16.2
Blantyre	12.0	12.9	11.2	11.5	10.8	12.2

Table E - Percentage of Orphans Who Never Attended School, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2018)

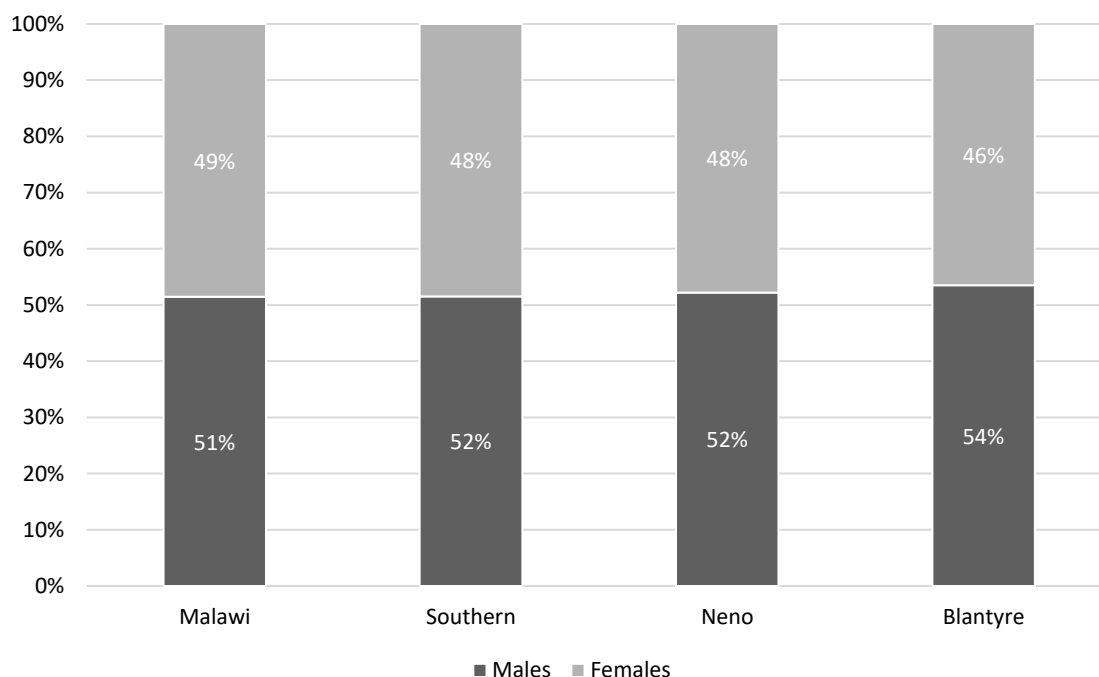
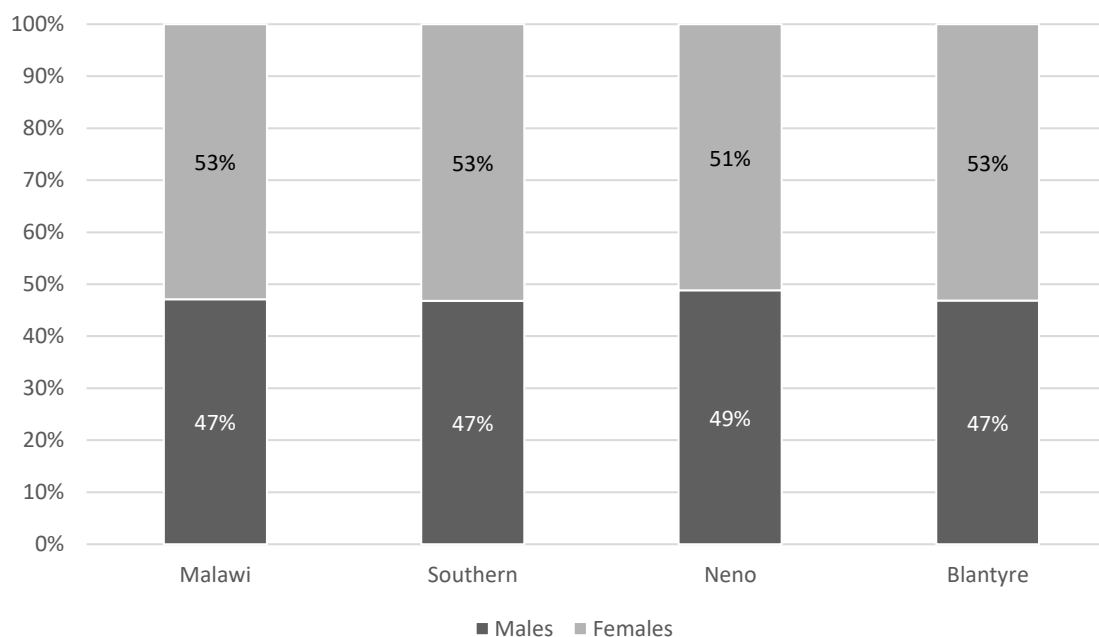


Table F - Percentage of Orphans Who Dropped Out of School, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2018)





Orphaned male children are particularly susceptible to child labour, representing a prevalent concern across both districts. In Blantyre, around 38% of children aged 5-17 are engaged in child labour, with 75% being employed in agriculture, forestry, or fishing (Blantyre District Council, 2022). During the interviews conducted, charcoal making has also been mentioned as an activity done by minors. Instead, orphaned girls are more likely to become victims of sex trafficking, sex work or sexual abuse (see Box 3). Orphan girls that stay with their mother's families are generally used as domestic help with or without continuity of schooling.

Box 3 Story from an NGO Worker about Young Girls Being Sex Trafficked in Blantyre District⁸

A man working in a women-focussed NGO reported that sex trafficking is not uncommon in Blantyre District and affects girls much more than boys. He reports that him and his colleagues have come across many young girls from rural families suffering from poverty, who are promised work in the city, but are forced instead into sex work. The NGO will then either take the victim back to her village or report it to the police. However, according to the NGO worker, this often does not resolve itself easily as the majority of sex traffickers have extensive networks and resources to defy the legal system.

3.3.4 Households Headed by Disabled, Chronically Sick or Old People Unable to Work

This category encompasses any household head of any age who is unable to work or to communicate and understand information due to a chronic illness, mental or physical disability or old age.

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 abuse, assault and discrimination.

Vulnerable households falling under this category can be headed by elderly persons, disabled people, or chronically ill people. These categories are described in the next sections.

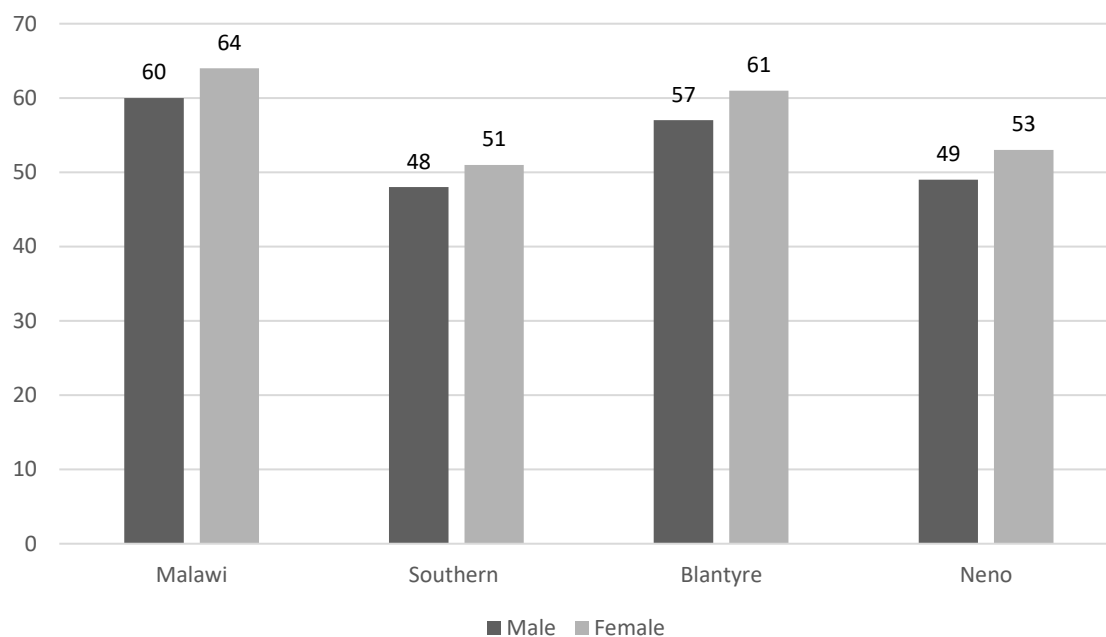
3.3.4.1 Elderly

Old age is the first potential cause of reduced mobility, productivity and ability to express oneself. Life expectancy in Neno and Blantyre is lower than national averages (66 years for year 2021 according to the World Bank database), at an average of 59 years old for Blantyre and 51 for Neno (see Figure 13). Life expectancy is 4% lower for men in both districts. Interviews on field confirmed that elders who are unable to work due to their physical or mental conditions are generally perceived as a weight for the household or the community. The elderly are generally the people that receive the least support in society, including official NGO support initiatives which tend to prioritise disabled people and orphans instead. In Kadikira, for example, the elderly are excluded from the SOS goat-giving programme as they are perceived as incapable of looking after the goats due to their old age. Additionally, older people are often marginalised and at higher risk of disregard and discrimination. The Neno District Social Welfare Office confirmed that elderly people are often perceived in a negative manner and are associated with witchcraft due to their old age.

⁸ Source: field interview.



Figure 13 - Life Expectancy by Region (National Statistical Office, 2019)



3.3.4.2 Disabled People

People affected by mental and physical disabilities are defined as individuals of any age who are affected by a condition of mental or physical disability that affects their mobility and / or their ability to communicate and process information. People with disabilities are perceived as vulnerable due to their reduced ability to 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.

As observed in Figure 14, 11.6% of the population in Malawi has at least one disability. Blantyre's disability rate is slightly higher (12.1%) than the national average, while Neno's is slightly lower (10.3%). Women were generally more affected than men, with 54.5% of disabled people being female in Blantyre, and 53.2% in Neno. However, it is estimated that a much higher percentage (30%) of the total population aged 5-19 has a disability in Malawi, as most disabilities are either undiagnosed or unreported (Creative Centre for Community Mobilization, 2022). This could be explained by the shame felt by the family of the disabled people (see Box 4)

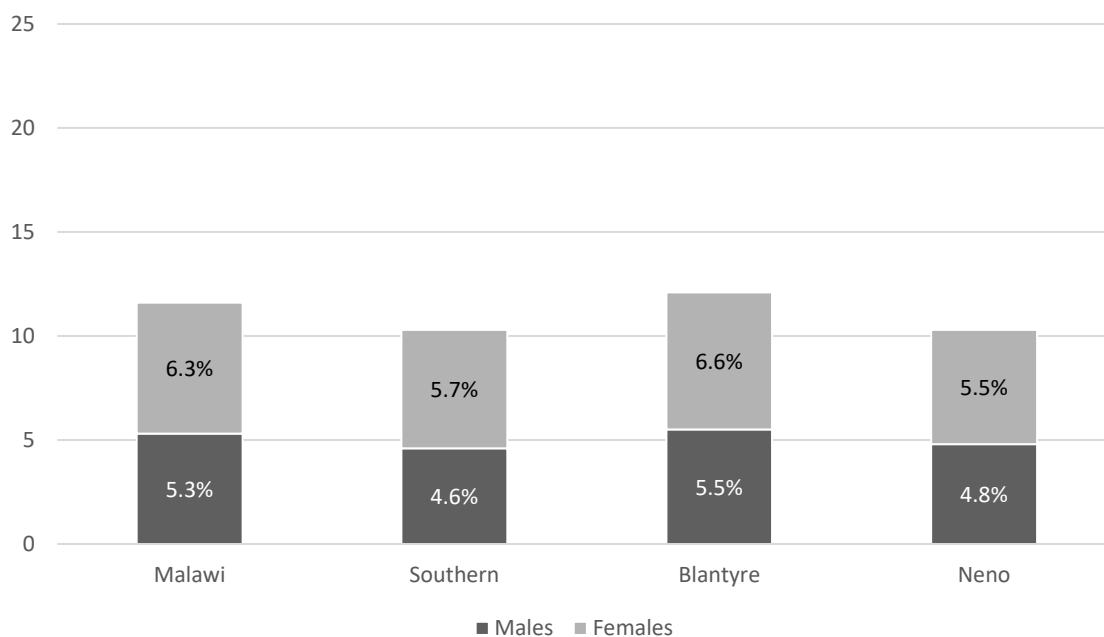
Field interviews in the Study Area consistently mentioned people with disabilities as the most vulnerable group in society. Firstly, they are unable to work, making it difficult for them to sustain a livelihood independently. Secondly, they face discrimination and abuse, and are more likely to be affected by verbal and physical violence. In particular, disabled women are more exposed to sexual and as well as physical and psychological abuse. People with albinism were also mentioned as verbally excluded and alienated to the point where a shelter was created in Neno to support and empower them. Thirdly, they are more likely not to be educated, as children with a disability are often unable to attend school due to a significant shortage of special needs teachers and insufficient training in primary and secondary schools. Finally, they spend a higher amount of their income on healthcare expenses, affecting the wellbeing and financial independence of the whole household. The centres and schools specialized in attending kids with disabilities (mental and physical) are nonexistent in both districts.



Box 4 - Story of an NGO Worker Finding a Neglected Child with a Disability in Blantyre District⁹

A woman currently at the head of an NGO working with children, women, and people with disabilities, said that while she was in a village for work, she and her colleague heard strange noise coming from inside a house. They knocked on the door but there was no answer. As it sounded like a trapped animal in need of help, they opened the door which was unlocked, and found in a small room a young girl with a disability, naked, starved and unable to communicate. She was grunting and hitting her head and her hands against the wall. She was being kept locked up inside the house, due to the shame felt by her family who did not let her out to socialise or go to school.

Figure 14 – Percentage of Total Population with Disability by Region (National Statistical Office, 2019)



3.3.4.3 Chronically Ill People

Chronic illnesses affected 12% of Blantyre’s and 9.4% of Neno’s populations in 2020 (IHS5, 2020). The interviewees reported that chronic illness affects the ability to gain an income or participate in society. These people with a chronic illness are perceived as vulnerable. Chronic illness diagnoses perceived as debilitating included HIV and terminal cancers, but diabetes and high blood pressure were also flagged. The highest proportion of chronically ill people (25% in Blantyre and 35% in Neno) are affected by HIV (IHS5, 2017). Malawi has a high rate of HIV, which hit 8.1% in 2020 for adults aged 15-49 with the highest prevalence being in the Southern region¹⁰. While the prevalence of HIV is substantially higher for women than for men (Figure 15), there are more deaths of HIV amongst men: for both men and women, HIV represents the leading cause of death (see Figure 16).

Interviews on field revealed that the topic of HIV is not freely discussed in public and is a source of discrimination. People with HIV have a lower life expectancy, as well as a decreased ability to engage in heavy work and a heightened exposure to discrimination. Children with HIV who lost their parents to this illness are most vulnerable, facing physical, emotional, and economic hardships due to the immense strain placed on the caregiving capabilities of the surrounding community.

⁹ Source: Field interview

¹⁰ <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/international-programs/data/population-vulnerability/malawi.html>



Figure 15 - HIV Infection Rate in All Malawian Regions, by Gender (National Statistical Office, 2017)

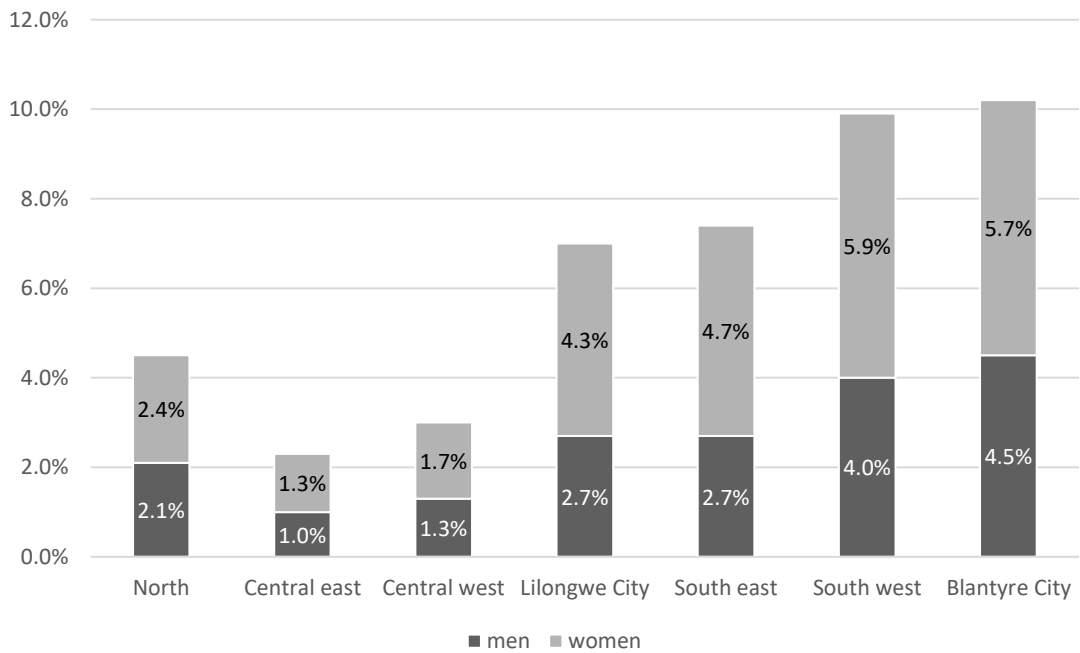
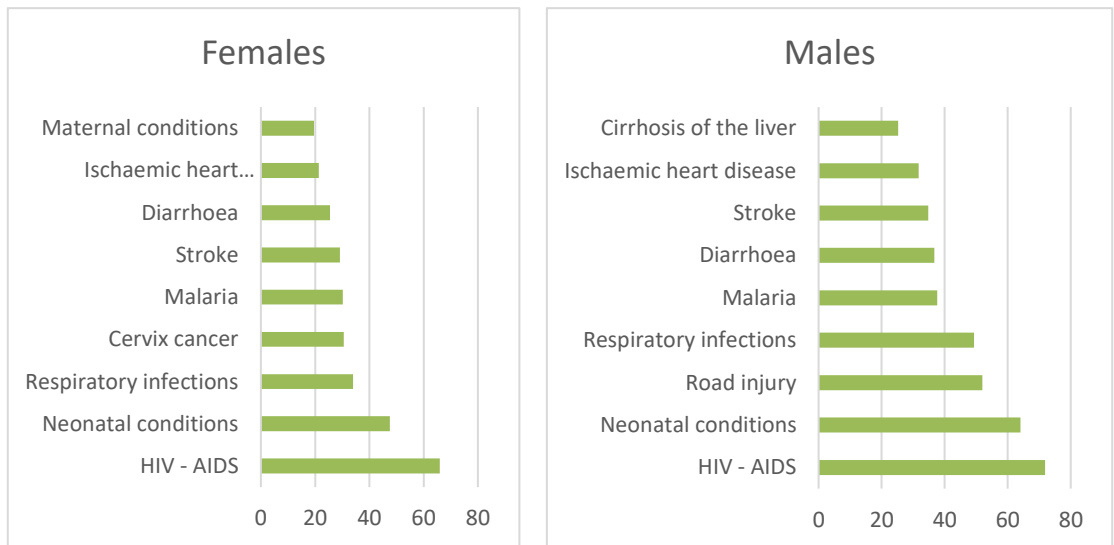


Figure 16 - Ten Leading Cause of Death for Males and Females in Malawi (Deaths per 100,000 population, 2019)¹¹



¹¹ WHO, Malawi Data, <https://data.who.int/countries/454>, accessed on 18/10/2023.



4 Safety Nets in the Study Area

The World Bank defines safety nets as non-contributory transfer programs (in-kind or in cash, private, governmental, or community-based) generally targeted to the poor or those vulnerable to shocks¹².

This section aims to describe the safety nets available in the Study Area to support Vulnerable Groups.

4.1 Identification of Safety Nets

The provision of social services is a priority target in Malawi's Vision 2020 Report as well as Malawi's 2017-2022 Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III). Blantyre is one of the districts with the highest amount of social assistance services, while Neno falls behind national and regional averages (see Table G).

As defined in Malawi's Decentralisation Policy, the responsibility of planning and mainstreaming social services are devolved to the District Social Welfare Office (DSWO), who provides the majority of social assistance services (see Table H). However, interviews on field revealed that while the DSWO plans for social support programmes, they are unable to implement them due to a significant lack of human and financial resources: in both Blantyre and Neno, these offices have a very limited budget for social services. Consequently, in the rural parts of the study area the majority of the Office's schemes and programmes are funded and implemented by NGOs and CBOs.¹³ The DSWO is responsible for receiving proposals from CBOs and registering them as certified organisations, as well as gathering statistical data and coordinating the organisation of programmes and services which align with the office's social assistance goals. CBOs are then required to provide progress and strategy reports each month to the DSWO, who also regularly inspects their work. Lists of active CBOs and NGOs cited during the field interviews are provided respectively in Annex 2 and Annex 3.¹⁴

The safety nets identified in the Study Area fall into the following categories:

- Support for Vulnerable Children (see section 4.2.1.1).
- Agricultural Support (see section 4.2.1.2).
- Cash Transfers (see section 4.2.1.3).
- Public Assistance (see section 4.2.1.4).
- Support for Disabled People (see section 4.2.1.5).
- Support for People with HIV (see section 4.2.1.6).
- Support for Vulnerable Women and GBV Victims (see section 4.2.1.7).
- Microcredit Associations (see section 4.2.1.8).

¹² <https://www.worldbank.org/en/data/datatopics/aspire/indicator/social-assistance>

¹³ A community-based organisation (CBO) is a public or private nonprofit organisation that works at a local scale to meet socioeconomic community needs, while NGOs act at a national or international scale. The terms are used interchangeably for the sake of this report, as it was noticed on field that both terms are used to indicate small-scale interventions across the Study Area.

¹⁴ Although a list of CBOs in Neno District was provided during a meeting with the District Social Welfare Office in Neno, this was not the case for Blantyre. Therefore, Appendix C only contains CBOs in Neno District.



Table G - Percentage of Population that Has Received Assistance in 2018 (National Statistical Office, 2019)

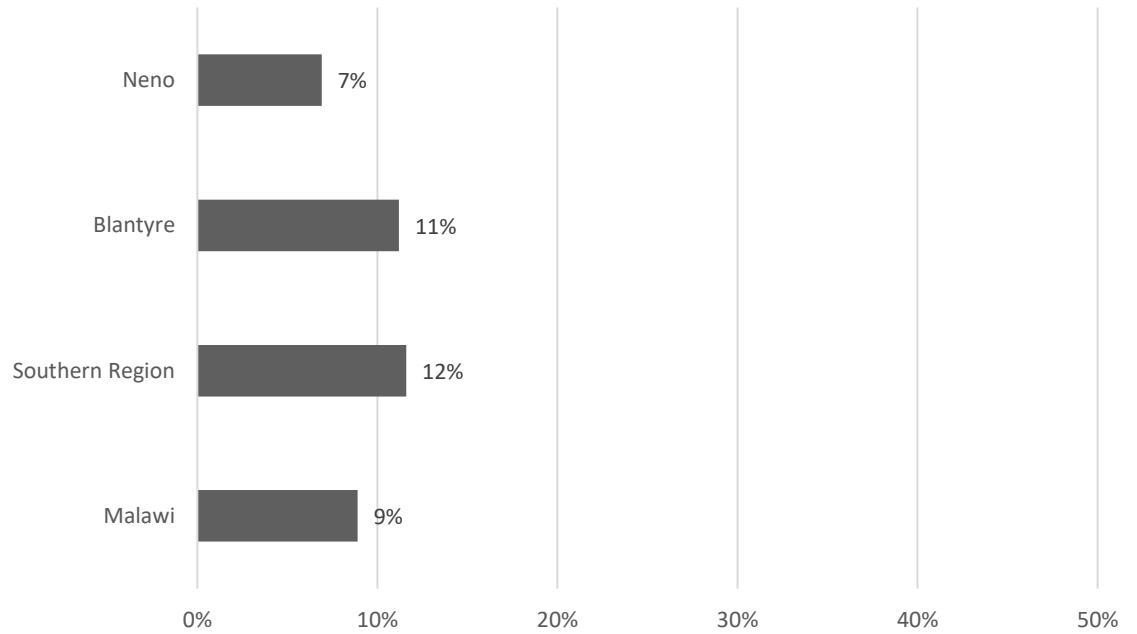
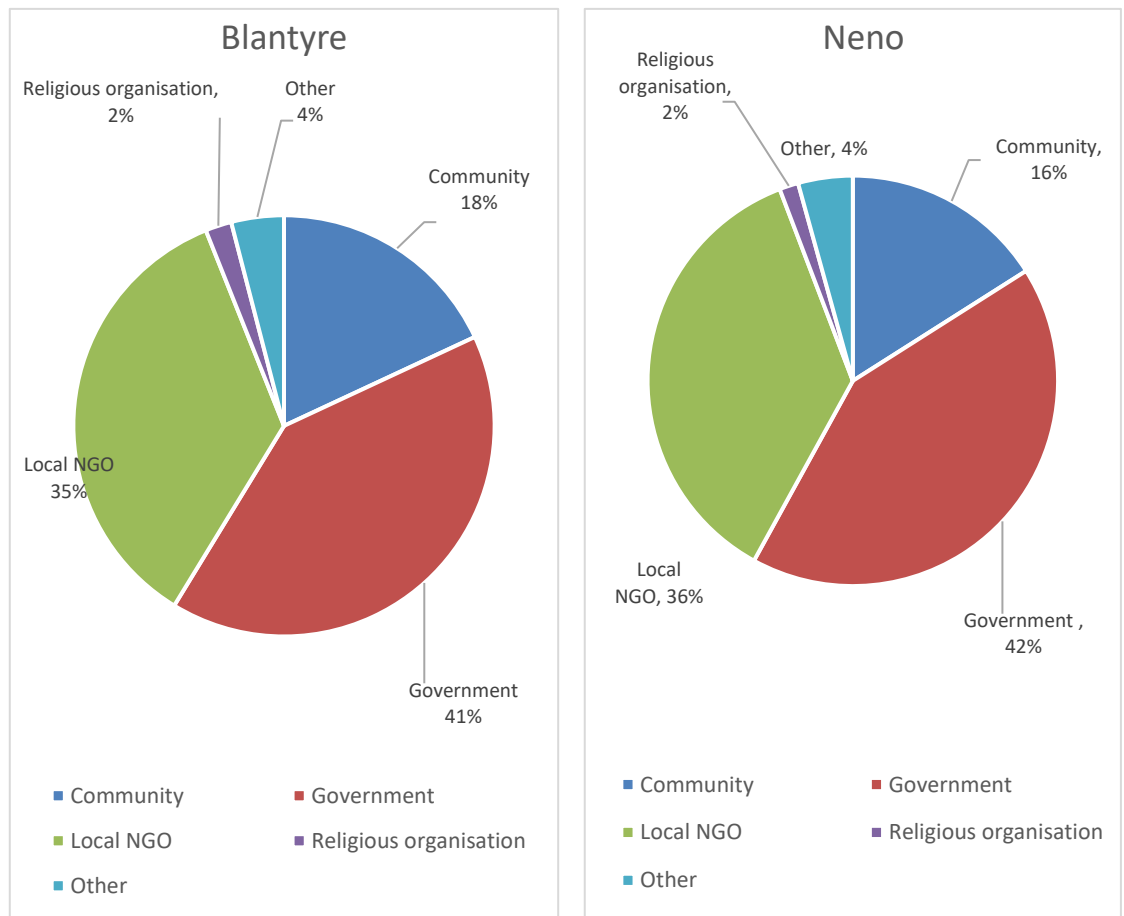


Table H - Breakdown of Type of Assistance Received in Neno and Blantyre (National Statistical Office, 2019)





4.2 Description of Safety Nets

4.2.1.1 Support for Vulnerable Children

According to Blantyre’s District Social Welfare Office (Blantyre District Council, 2022), vulnerable children are defined as children fitting in one or more of the following categories:

- Children below 18 living in a household in the bottom wealth quintile,
- Children not living with either parent,
- Children living in a household with illiterate adults,
- Children having lost one or both parents, and
- Children with special needs.

Child protection activities are carried out through Child Protection Workers (CPW), which are attached to the Social Welfare Services (District level) and work at Traditional Authority and Group Village Head levels. Some of them are paid and some of them are voluntary. For instance, Neno District counts with 3 paid workers and 4 voluntary workers. Their role is to assist village chiefs with the identification and reporting of criminal and civil cases involving vulnerable children. For civil cases, these issues are usually managed at the village level by the chief, with support of the CPW. For criminal cases, the CPW refer to the police. CPW report to the Social Welfare Affairs Office, who then reports to the National Malawi Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare. CPW are required to provide monthly reports to disclose the number of cases they receive and handle.

CPW can refer cases of vulnerable children to Child Support Services. In the Study Area, these services include:

- One Stop Centres (OSCs) are spaces providing comprehensive care and protection services including medical treatment, counselling and referrals to the child justice court (CJC). One stop centres are located in public hospitals and they include several police and medical officers. In Blantyre District, there is only one stop centre in Blantyre Hospital for now, although there is a project of implementing one stop centres in all traditional authorities. In Neno District, the OSC consists of a WhatsApp Group with the DSWO, the Gender Office, the Health Department, the police and the NGO Partners in Health. They meet in person once a month to discuss the cases received. According to interviews with the DSWO, these OSCs are used by girls more than by boys.
- Victim Support Units (VSU) and Community Victim Support Units (CVSUs) are police centres which provide counselling, psychosocial support, to survivors of violence (they also attends men). Blantyre District has 5 VSUs, one for each police station, with on average 69 cases reported monthly. There are also Victim Support Units in certain police stations in Neno District, which work alongside the NGO Partners in Health, as well as the judiciary courts. At Community level, the CVSU consists in a policeman, a child protection worker, a health worker, a member of the Village Development Committee, the chief of the village and a gender champion (person trained in gender aspect by the Social Welfare Service under the funds of an NGO project. They mainly do mediation and report cases to the VSU when needed. Community Victim Support Units (CVSUs) are community-level VSUs existing in each TA. Every CVSU has a committee composed of 10 to 15 members, typically being a police officer, a teacher, a traditional chief, as well as other stakeholders.
- Children Corners (CCs) are spaces developed to protect orphans or vulnerable children aged 6 to 18 years of age. There are CCs in Neno District, where community facilitators are trained by CPW. Since its workers are volunteers, CCs are not always functioning.
- Community Based Childcare Services (CBCC) are early childhood development (ECD) centres targeting vulnerable children between the ages of 3 and 5, such as orphans, children with special needs and children from poverty-stricken households. In 2011, a 10-year Early Childhood Development Initiative was implemented by Action Aid across 10 districts, including Neno and Blantyre. The programme targeted vulnerable children between the ages of 3 and 6 by improving the quality of care and capacity of CBCCs.



There are 229 CBCCs in Neno District and 346 in Blantyre District (in 2008¹⁵), all of which are freely accessible. While food is not provided in CBCCs, village chiefs encourage charitable food provision to these centres.

In addition to the services listed above, there are also NGOs in the Study Area which provide support for vulnerable children. The following child-focused NGOs were mentioned during the field interviews:

- The Chisomo Children’s Club, situated in Blantyre City, supports children aged 14 and under who are living and / or begging on the streets. The club provides several programmes, including counselling, training, educational services, HIV awareness and legal counsel.
- The Association of Early Childhood Development in Malawi (AECDM) supports childcare services in Chikwawa District. In 2018, they provided 18 CBCCs in the district with seeds to support children’s nutritional needs.
- World Vision is an NGO supporting children’s access to food, clean water, and education in Malawi¹⁶. They build communities’ income-generating capacities to improve resilience to emergencies in regards to access to food. They are currently implementing a Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, aimed at ensuring that communities have access to clean water resources, safe waste disposal, and good hygiene practices. World Vision also works with caregivers, teachers and authorities to improve literacy among vulnerable children.
- The SOS Malawi NGO is part of the Family Strengthening Programme (FSP), which supports disadvantaged families with interventions in Mzuzu, Lilongwe, Blantyre and Ngabu. The programme includes parenting programmes, psychosocial support, economic empowerment and financial help, educational support, after school support programmes and public-school capacity building¹⁷.
- The Stephanos Foundation, based in the rural part of Kunthembwe, is an international Christian NGO aimed at providing support services for vulnerable and orphaned children. In addition to housing, daycare and schooling, the support offered includes adoption services, counselling and skill training.¹⁸
- Ana Patsogolo Activity (APA), based in Blantyre, is a project aiming to prevent new HIV infections and to reduce vulnerability among orphans and other at-risk children and adolescent girls and young women in partnership with the Government of Malawi and a consortium of Malawian NGOs.¹⁹
- Mary’s Meals is an NGO that provides school meals to children in the Study Area, with the aim of improving education rates among poor households.²⁰
- Feed the Children is an NGO providing primary schools with free lunches in rural areas of Kunthembwe.²¹
- UNICEF is an international NGO providing several programmes in partnership with health facilities to detect, prevent and manage child malnutrition.²²

Although these schemes and programmes are operational all across the Study Area, it was often reported that the majority of them are not active in remote rural areas and sometimes provide their services sporadically based on available staff and funding.

4.2.1.2 Agricultural Support

¹⁵ Centre for Social Research Zomba – CBCC in Malawi: A National Inventory - 2008

¹⁶ World Vision, <https://www.wvi.org/malawi>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

¹⁷ SOS Malawi, <https://www.sos-malawi.org/>, accessed on 03/10/2023.

¹⁸ Stephanos Foundation, <https://stephanosfoundationmw.org/>, accessed on 16/10/2023.

¹⁹ Ana Patsogolo Activity (APA), <https://bantwana.org/project/ana-patsogolo-activity-apa/>, accessed on 20/10/2023.

²⁰ Mary’s Meals, <https://www.marysmeals.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

²¹ Feed the Children, <https://www.feedthechildren.org/our-work/around-the-world/malawi/>, accessed on 14/11/2023.

²² UNICEF Malawi, <https://www.unicef.org/malawi/>, accessed on 14/11/2023.



Given the prevalence of agricultural livelihoods throughout the Study Area, social interventions to support farmers' vulnerability are widespread. The following agricultural support schemes were mentioned during the 2023 fieldwork investigations:

- The Government's Affordable Input Programme (AIP) is a scheme that allows subsistence farmers to purchase farm inputs at a subsidised cost covered by the government at over 70% (Mwapata Institute, 2021). Interviews on field in the Study Area reported that the scheme is not always fair and can result into wealthier people corrupting the chief to receive more fertilisers than others. It was also reported that the scheme provides goats to landless people. Instances of corruption in this scheme were also reported by interviewees in the villages. Because of administrative challenges faced by the Government, for the 2022-2023 season fertilisers were provided to farmers too late to be used²³.
- Agriculture Committees are organisations composed of villagers trained by the Ministry of Agriculture to spread awareness and train farmers on the use of agroecological techniques aimed at enhancing productivity. It was reported that these committees are not working as efficiently as they should, due to the fact that committee members are volunteers and little funding is available for their initiatives.
- The One Acre Fund Project operates in the Southern region of Malawi, subsidising agricultural inputs, training and fertilisers for staple crops with the aim of raising incomes, improving nutrition and building resilience to climatic shocks²⁵. There are committees receiving these subsidies at village level. One Acre Fund provides the services including input provision, training, diversification support, provision of tree seedlings to protect land from erosion, improvement of soil fertility, provision of wind breaks and insurance for crop losses.
- Malawi Watershed Services Improvement Project (MWASIP) is a Government programme funded by the World Bank, working in landscape restoration and livelihoods enhancement in the districts of Blantyre, Neno and Balaka. It provides support for soil preservation, tree planting and agricultural capacity building²⁶.
- Umodzi Youth Organization (UYO) is an NGO aiming to promote education for children and human rights for young people, women and girls. In the Study Area, they have supported communities in the support, capacity-building, and provision of livestock, crops, irrigation, cooperatives.²⁷
- Concern Worldwide is an NGO supporting vulnerable households in rural areas of Malawi and within the Study Area in their production of food through a variety of interventions. They provide training on improved agricultural practices adapted to climate change, including crop diversification, agroforestry, and soil fertility²⁸.
- Creative Solutions for the Environment (CSE) is an NGO focussed on food security. They aim at strengthening community resilience to climate change and creating alternative livelihoods that economically empower communities. CSE is working with over 3,000 beneficiaries in Neno and Balaka, of which 60% are youths and 80% women. This involves seed distribution and multiplication, capacity building in sustainable agriculture, and monitoring of the whole crop management process²⁹.

The use of the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) was reported in the village of Chikira. This government owned limited liability company buy agricultural commodities (such as rice, groundnuts and dry beans) from traders and smallholders³⁰ for the purpose of selling and buying.

²³ <https://www.nyasatimes.com/chakwera-assures-of-timely-delivery-of-affordable-agricultural-inputs/>

²⁵ One Acre Fund, <https://oneacrefund.org/what-we-do/countries-we-serve/malawi>, accessed on 03/10/2023.

²⁶ MWASIP, <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P167860>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

²⁷ Umodzi Youth Organisation, https://umodziyouth.org/about_us/, accessed on 23/10/2023

²⁸ Concern Worldwide, <https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/malawi>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

²⁹ Creative Solutions for the Environment (CSE), <https://csemw.org/campaign/sustainable-agriculture-project-balaka-and-neno/>, 23/10/2023.

³⁰ ADMARC, <https://www.admarc.co.mw/>, accessed on 03/10/2023.



4.2.1.3 Cash Transfers

The Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) is currently being implemented in the Study Area. This scheme, called *Mtukula Pakhomo in Chichewa*, is part of the Social Support for Resilient Livelihoods Project supported by the World Bank and implemented by the Malawi National Local Government Finance Committee. One of the project components named Improving Social and Economic Inclusion, focuses on the consolidation of an appropriate package of support for beneficiary households with a mix of program interventions, including social cash transfers, livelihoods support, and enhanced public works, as well as an option for scalable financing in time of crisis³¹.

The cash transfer is an unconditional cash transfers to 10% of households identified as ultra-poor and labour-constrained across each of the 28 Districts in Malawi. The amount of the transfer depends on size of the household and is provided on a monthly basis. The households eligible to this transfer are selected by the Village Head. Most of these households are headed by elderly people, women and children.

As of September 2022, the scheme was covering around 7% of the national population.³² According to the Neno District Social Welfare Officer, in Neno District 2,006 people are currently benefiting from the cash transfer programme.

However, field investigations revealed a widespread perception that the cash transfer programme is not as useful as it could be, as it contributes very little to a household's finance and can only be accessed by households comprising under 18 children. Some interviewees also expressed their concerns over a lack of transparency in the selection of the beneficiaries of this programme at the village level.

4.2.1.4 Community initiatives

During interviews on field, several initiatives from the communities were mentioned.

In particular, the following were mentioned:

- In the village of Dzikupi, an organisation called GO Malawi trained the population on how to gather money and items to support the most vulnerable people, including widows, the elderly, disabled people, poor people and orphans. A list of vulnerable villagers was created and is still used to this date by the village Chief to gather names for people eligible to government cash transfers (see section 4.2.1.3).
- A CBO called SOS Malawi in the village of Kadikira provides goats for vulnerable people, as identified by the village chief. It was reported that vulnerable people as perceived by the Chief generally include widows, the elderly, disabled people, poor people and orphans.

4.2.1.5 Support for Disabled People

According to interviews on field, the Malawi Council for the Handicap (MACOHA) is the only official body lobbying for the development of support services for disabled people. MACOHA was established in 1971 with the aim of empowering persons with disabilities to actively participate in and be included in the social economic development activities of their communities. The council is located in Blantyre and intervenes by supporting its members in different spheres, including education, health, livelihoods and social inclusion and empowerment.

Additionally, other small-scale programmes for disabled people in the Study Area are financed and implemented by NGOs or private entities. The following schemes were mentioned:

- The *ginga* scheme was financed by a private entity to provide wheelchairs to disabled people as well as improving access to education to disabled children. There are community workers in rural villages across Blantyre District³³.

³¹ <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P169198>

³² Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare, <https://mtukula.com/content?view=10&pageName=Objectives>, accessed on 02/10/2023.

³³ MACOHA, <https://www.macoha.mw/public/>, accessed on 02/10/2023.



- A CBO called Hands of Hope in Chilimoni (Blantyre) reported having implemented a scheme to provide a sheep to blind people, which proved incredibly beneficial in supporting the family's livelihoods. Although the organisation was unable to replicate the programme due to unavailability of funds, the initiative proved that in-kind support for disabled people is particularly beneficial in supporting not only disabled individuals, but the livelihoods of their household as a whole as well.
- Malawi Against Physical Disabilities (MAP) is an NGO based in Blantyre that provides free medical rehabilitation services to people with physical disabilities in Malawi, in cooperation with other NGOs and the Government of Malawi³⁴.

4.2.1.6 Support for People with HIV

In the Study Area, HIV treatments are provided by the Ministry of Health. However, there are also several national and international organisations which support HIV-positive people. Most international organisations are located in Blantyre, including Management Sciences for Health (MSH)³⁵ and Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)³⁶.

The following schemes were identified as the most well-known in the Study Area:

- Partners In Health (PIH) is based in Neno District and is actively establishing and bolstering a healthcare model via two hospitals, twelve healthcare centres, and a dedicated network of 1,200 community health workers. Their collective efforts are geared towards screening and facilitating referrals for patients in need of treatment in various areas, including HIV, malnutrition, maternal and child health, mental health, as well as non-communicable diseases like hypertension, diabetes, and sickle cell anaemia.³⁷
- Pakachere Institute, active in Blantyre, aims to improve access to HIV prevention, care and treatment services amongst female sex workers, adolescent girls and young women, their biological children and male sexual partners, through a combination of biomedical, behavioural and structural interventions to reduce transmission of HIV and improve health outcomes³⁸.
- The National Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS (NAPHAM) is active in both Neno and Blantyre, providing a forum for people affected by HIV to share knowledge and information and offering programmes to provide counselling, guidance, training sessions, prevention and treatment services³⁹.

It is important to note that people interviewed on field reported that apart from PIH, most organisations are generally not active in the poorer rural areas and are therefore difficult to access for the most vulnerable people.

4.2.1.7 Support for Vulnerable Women and GBV Victims

In Malawi, a Gender Officer is employed by each District Council with the responsibility of mainstreaming and coordinating gender support programmes as well, for which they have a budget of 200,000 *kwachas* a year (according to the interview with the Gender Officer met). During the 2023 fieldwork investigations, Blantyre's Gender Officer was currently implementing a Gender Support Programme to support victims of sex trafficking, by providing services such as taking girls back to their homes or reporting cases to the police, as well as various sensitisation activities. However, the majority of schemes in support of vulnerable women are ran by NGOs. The following organisations were mentioned most frequently on field:

- Women for Fair Development (WOFAD) is an organisation supporting women living with HIV, providing training, advocacy and psychosocial support.⁴⁰

³⁴ Malawi Against Physical Disabilities (MAP), <https://mapmw.org/>, accessed on 20/10/2023.

³⁵ MSH, <https://msh.org/countries/malawi/>, accessed on 23/10/2023

³⁶ EGPAF, <https://www.pedaids.org/country/malawi/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

³⁷ Partners in Health (PIH), <https://www.pih.org/country/malawi/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

³⁸ Pakachere Institute, <https://www.pakachere.org/what-we-do/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

³⁹ NAPHAM, <http://napham.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁰ WOFAD, <https://wofadmalawi.weebly.com/our-work.html>, accessed on 23/10/2023.



- Save the Poor Foundation is an NGO in Blantyre with two women-focussed projects. The first is Speak Out, which deals with GBV and empowering women's access and use of entrepreneurship and village savings loans. The second project is Promoting Girls' Rights, which has been working on child marriage, harmful cultural practises, and GBV since 2020.
- CAMFED has been supporting young girls access education since 2009. One of the keyways in which they promote education is by tackling child marriages. They closely work with parents, community members, schools, and social workers to help girls stay in school and out of child marriage.⁴¹
- Community Action Women is an NGO dealing with cases of rape or child abuse and spreading awareness on sexual violence to local communities.

A specific procedure is also in place to support victims of gender-based violence. To report a case, women can file GBV complaints by (i) reporting directly to the Gender Office, (ii) filing a complaint to a Victim Support Unit and (iii) resorting to a traditional court at TA level.

According to interviews on field, women tend to avoid reporting issues to traditional courts in order to avoid fees. It is most common to contact Gender Officers directly: for example, the Gender Officer in Blantyre reported that 169 cases of GBV were reported to her in 2022-2023. Additionally, it is also common for women to report to Victim Support Units (VSUs) and Community Victim Support Units (CVSU). These organisations exist in every TA to support girls and women predominantly dealing with early marriages, sexual corruption, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, child labour, physical abuses, family breakout and child neglect. Unlike in local traditional courts at TA level, it is free for victims to file a complaint and receive a mediation or separate audience. In case of rape or physical violence, the victim is sent to the hospital with a demand for medical report from the VSU. Depending on the situation, the case will then be sent to that police unit's criminal department, or to the court. Severe cases are allowed to stay overnight in the VSU until the agents go to assess the situation in the victim's home. Interviews on field revealed that VSUs and CVSUs lack resources and training and are often unable to reach more rural areas. Gender Officers receive and subsequently consolidate all GBV reports from all stakeholders that may have been receiving information on GBV claims, regularly transferring this data to the Ministry of Gender, Child Welfare and Community Services.

It was reported that in case of GBV issues within a marriage, concerns are first discussed with the '*nkhoswe*', the uncles of the two married people who act as marriage counsellors to solve domestic disagreements. The *nkhoswe* can advise the victim to take the claim to the GVH or TA, to divorce or to accept the situation. According to the women interviewed, it is common for these advisors to discourage women from raising GBV complaints.

4.2.1.8 Microcredit Associations

Additionally, a limited number of banking institutions are available in the Study Area, but the requirement of some form of collateral and high interest rates makes bank loans hard to obtain for the majority of the population.

However, residents in the district have access to various microfinance institutions, including FINCA Malawi, Get Bucks Microfinance, VISION FUND, Malawi Rural Finance (MRF), Malawi Enterprise Development Fund (MEDEF), Concern Universal Microfinance Operations (CUMO), and the Shire River Basin Management Programme through the Catchment Management component. Interviews on field revealed that in the villages located in the Study Area none of these services are widely used, due to high interest rates and quick demands for repayment.

These microfinance institutions offer loans with interest rates ranging from 10% to 33%. The National Economic Empowerment Fund (NEEF) is a government-owned microfinance institution whose mission is to economically empower vulnerable people (especially women, the youth and

⁴¹ CAMFED, <https://camfed.org/what-we-do/where-we-operate/malawi/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.



people with disabilities) through the provision of microfinance loan services. NEEF has an office in Blantyre but is not present in rural areas.⁴²

Additionally, the district has a local credit system known as '*Katapila*,' operated by individuals who provide loans to the public. This informal credit system comes with high interest rates, sometimes reaching up to 100%.

At the community level, many villages organise *nkhonde* banks, where the laws of the bank are decided by the small group of people managing it. Many *nkhonde* banks were used and managed by women more than men, however they were typically open to both. The system relies on a collective money sharing principle, although it was reported that not many people are taking part to the scheme due to the requirement of financial capital. These were commonly found among the majority of villages, with varying degrees of success. Many villages that had a *nkhonde* reported that the system was struggling to function, or that they had to terminate the service entirely, as people were not able to pay back their loans and interest rates could go as high at 20%. Women reported using loan money to start small businesses such as selling tomatoes, fish and other vegetables, while men tend to spend money outside of the village. In terms of collateral, it is usually equivalent to someone's property (items of value in the house, the house's roof, the house itself, land, etc). It was reported in various villages, such as Chilaulo, that vulnerable groups such as elderly people or people with disabilities may not even receive a loan at all, as they were perceived as unable to repay their loans.

⁴² National Economic Empowerment Fund, <https://www.neef.mw/about/>, accessed on 02/10/2023.



5 Conclusion

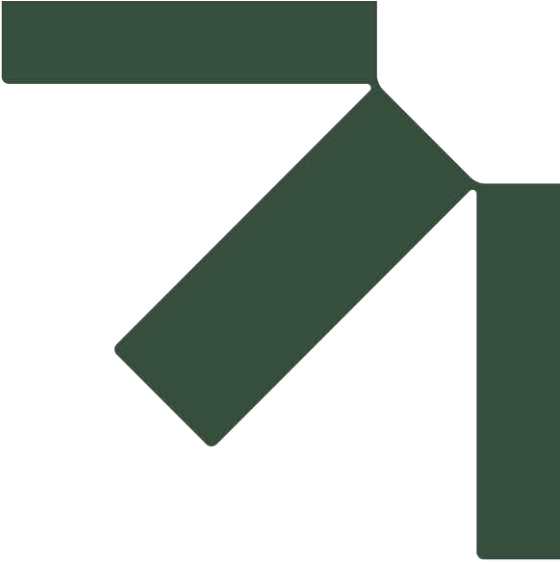
This Vulnerability Assessment has identified and described Vulnerable Groups amongst the communities living within the Project's Study Area, as well as the safety net systems available to them at a district and community level.

The document identified an overall context of high vulnerability across the whole population, with four groups identified as exposed to heightened levels of vulnerability:

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

These groups share an overall dependence on other people for their care and/or livelihoods, reducing their ability to gather social and financial capital and to sustain a livelihood independently. The households falling into more than one vulnerable group will be considered by the Project as "highly vulnerable" and be entitled to additional support.

While the District Social Welfare Office is responsible for planning social support programmes, they are unable to implement them due to a significant lack of human and financial resources. Consequently, in the rural parts of the study area the majority of the Office's schemes and programmes are funded and implemented by small-scale NGOs and CBOs. The safety nets available to these groups are scarce in rural areas and mainly depend on the activities on small-scale CBOs and NGOs working in collaboration with the District Social Welfare Office. Urban settings enjoy a wider variety of safety nets, including governmental services and programmes offered by international NGOs.



Annexes

Annex 1 References

- Action Aid Malawi and Roger Federer Foundation (2021) Early Childhood Development Initiative in Malawi: a 10-year initiative (2011-2021). Roger Federer Foundation.
- Blantyre District Council (2018) District Development Plan 2017-2022.
- Blantyre District Council (2022) Socio-Economic Profile 2017-2022.
- Idrissa, L. (2022) Educating Children With Disabilities In Malawi. Creative Centre for Community Mobilization. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.4289412.
- Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (2022) Malawi: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, June 2022 - March 2023. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/malawi-ipc-acute-food-insecurity-analysis-june-2022-march-2023-published-august-8-2022> (accessed 30 August 2023).
- International Labour Organisation (2015) National Child Labour Survey.
- Ministry of Health (2022) Malawi Population-based HIV Impact Assessment 2020-2021. Government of Malawi.
- National Statistical Office (2019) 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census. Government of Malawi. Available at: http://www.nsomalawi.mw/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=226&Itemid=6 (accessed 12 September 2023).
- National Statistical Office (2020) The Fifth Integrated Household Survey (IHS5) 2020 Report. Government of Malawi.
- National Statistical Office (2021) 2020 Malawi Poverty Report. Government of Malawi.
- Neno District Council (2022) Socio-Economic Profile 2017-2022. Government of Malawi.
- Neno District Council (2018) District Development Plan 2017-2022. Government of Malawi
- UN Women (2021) Malawi National Gender Statistics Assessment.
- United States Census Bureau (n.d.) Malawi: Population Vulnerability and Resilience Profile. Available at: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/international-programs/data/population-vulnerability/malawi.html> (accessed 30 August 2023).
- National Statistical Office (2007) National Census of Agriculture and Livestock, 2006-2007.

Annex 2 List of CBOs Mentioned During the 2023 Fieldwork

District	Traditional Authority	CBO	Area of Operation	Village / GHV
Neno	Mlauli	Chididi	Unknown	Chimpanzi
		Mkwirira	Unknown	Dzomodya
		Ligowe	Unknown	Dzomodya
		Malungwi	Primary and secondary education sponsorship, under-5 health	Feremu
		Mphatso	Unknown	Golden
		Chikungulu	Unknown	Makanani
		Chiyembekezo	Unknown	Makanani
		Chiyanjano	Unknown	Magaleta
		LEON	Unknown	Mlauli
		Good Future Organisation	HIV, malaria, sexual and reproductive health and rights	Nsalawatha
		Kachachazi	Young girls, child marriages, GBV	Nsalawatha
		Symon	Kuwala	
	Kasamba			Kasamba
	Molena		Capacity-building, skills development	Ngwenyama
	Thandizov		Capacity-building, skills development	Ngwenyama
	Mamachere		Unknown	Ntengula
	Thundu		Unknown	Ntengula
	Chipulumutso		Unknown	SomiSomi
		Khodzole	Unknown	SomiSomi
	Lisungwi	Unknown	Symon	
	Nkhombe	Unknown	Symon	

Annex 3 List of NGOs Mentioned During the 2023 Fieldwork

NGO Name	Scope	Location of Programmes in the Study Area	Area of Specialisation
Chisomo Children's Club ⁴³	National	Blantyre City	Vulnerable Children
Early Childhood Development in Malawi (AECDM)	National	Blantyre City	Vulnerable Children
Blantyre Synod Health and Development Commission (BSHDC) ⁴⁴	National	Blantyre City	Vulnerable Children
Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)	National	Blantyre City	Gender, Health, Education
Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) ⁴⁵	National	Neno and Blantyre	Agriculture, education, community development and health
Hands of Hope	National	Blantyre	Disability
Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation (MACRO) ⁴⁶	National	Blantyre	HIV and AIDS
National Association for People Living with HIV and AIDS (NAPHAM) ⁴⁷	National	Neno and Blantyre	HIV and AIDS
Pakachere Institute ⁴⁸	National	Blantyre	HIV and AIDS
Save the Poor Foundation	National	Blantyre	Vulnerable children, education, women's rights, disability
Sustainable Rural Growth and Development Initiative (SRGDI) ⁴⁹	National	Blantyre	Agriculture
Women for Fair Development (WOFAD) ⁵⁰	National	Blantyre	HIV and AIDS
Ana Patsogolo Activity (APA) ⁵¹	National	Blantyre	HIV and AIDS
Malawi Council for Handicapped (MACOHA)	National	Blantyre	Disability

⁴³ Chisomo Children's Clun, <http://www.sdn.org.mw/chisomo/index.html>, accessed on 16/10/2023.

⁴⁴ BSHDC, <https://www.bshdc.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁵ DAPP, <https://www.dapp-malawi.org/where-we-work/where-we-work>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁶ MACRO, <https://www.devex.com/organizations/malawi-aids-counseling-and-resource-organization-macro-128177#:~:text=Malawi%20AIDS%20Counseling%20and%20Resource%20Organization%20%28MACRO%29%20Malawi,addressing%20the%20HIV%20and%20AIDS%20burden%20in%20Malawi>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁷ NAPHAM, <http://napham.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁸ Pakachere Institute, <https://www.pakachere.org/what-we-do/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁴⁹ SDRG, <http://www.srgdi.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵⁰ WOFAD, <https://wofadmalawi.weebly.com/our-work.html>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵¹ APA, https://bantwana.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Malawi-DREAMS-Brief-IAS_July_20-forPRINTING.pdf#:~:text=The%20Ana%20Patsogolo%20Activity%20%28APA%29%20is%20a%20five-year,interventions%20for%20OVC%20and%20AGYW%20in%20southern%20Malawi, accessed on 23/10/2023.

NGO Name	Scope	Location of Programmes in the Study Area	Area of Specialisation
Partners in Health (PIH) ⁵²	National	Neno	Healthcare (HIV, malnutrition, maternal and child health as well as non-communicable diseases)
World Vision (WVI) ⁵³	National	Neno	Vulnerable Children
Umodzi Youth Organization (UYO)	National	Blantyre and Neno	Agriculture and Education
CAMFED ⁵⁴	National	Blantyre	Women’s Education
Concern Worldwide	National	Neno	Agriculture, food security, disaster relief, gender equality
Creative Solutions for the Environment (CSE)	National	Neno	Agriculture, food security
Evangelical Association of Malawi (EAM)	National	Neno	Agriculture
Community Partnership for Relief and Development (COPRED) ⁵⁵	National	Neno and Blantyre	WASH, Food and Nutrition
Mary’s Meals	International	Blantyre and Neno	Education, food security, nutrition
Mothers 2 Mothers ⁵⁶	International	Blantyre	Women’s Empowerment, HIV and AIDS
Population Services International (PSI) ⁵⁷	International	Blantyre	Healthcare, Education, Poverty Relief
Girl Guides Association	International	Blantyre	Women’s Empowerment, HIV and AIDS
Action Aid ⁵⁸	International	Blantyre	Healthcare, Education, Poverty Relief

⁵² Partners in Health (PIH), <https://www.pih.org/country/malawi>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵³ World Vision, <https://www.wvi.org/malawi>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

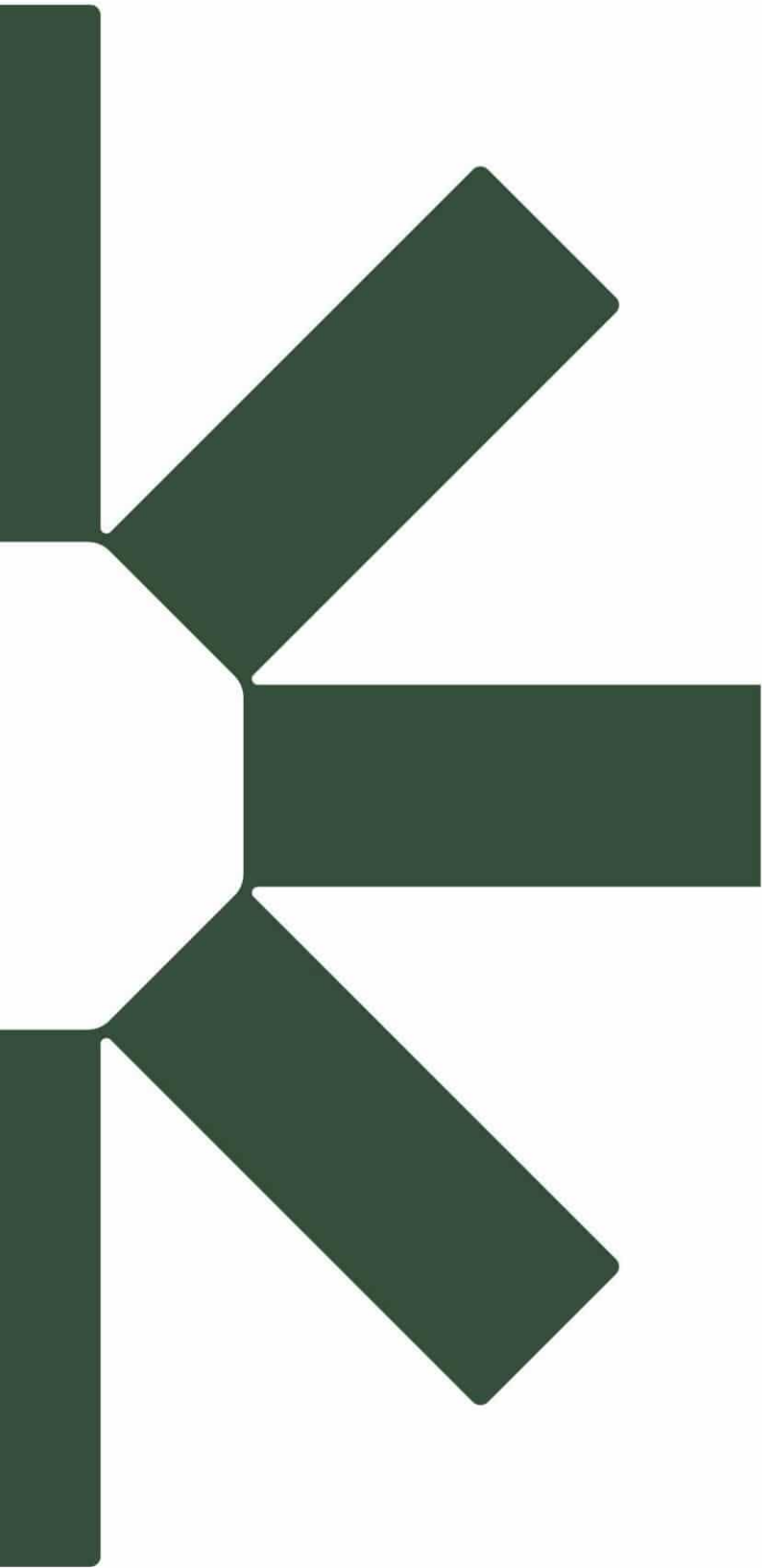
⁵⁴ CAMFED, <https://camfed.org/eur/what-we-do/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵⁵ COPRED, <https://www.copred.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵⁶ Mothers2Mothers, <https://m2m.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/malawi-2/#:~:text=mothers2mothers%E2%80%99%20%28m2m%29%20programme%20in%20Malawi%20is%20contributing%20to,living%20with%20HIV%2C%20mother-infant%20pairs%2C%20children%2C%20and%20adolescents%29,> accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵⁷ PSI, <https://www.psi.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.

⁵⁸ Action Aid Malawi, <https://malawi.actionaid.org/>, accessed on 23/10/2023.



Making Sustainability Happen

Annex 5 – Quantitative Household Socioeconomic Questionnaire

Households SocioEconomic Form

Field	Question	Answer
intro	Mpatamanga HPP - 2023 Socio-economic survey Please select your name in the next screen, then the Project area you are working in. <i>With a swipe you can get to the next question</i>	
enumerator_ <i>(required)</i>	Enumerator: Please select your name or enter it	
survey_team <i>(required)</i>	What is your survey team?	1 RLRAP 2 ESIA
note_consent1	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. My name is [Enumerator, please state your name]. I am a member of a research team from C12 and SLR Consulting. We are conducting a socioeconomic survey on behalf of the Mpatamanga HPP project. This socioeconomic survey aims at updating the socioeconomic data collected previously in 2020-2021, in order to better understand the project impacts and design appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>We are collecting information about your households, such as number of members, level of education, sources of income and means of livelihoods, and other information. We also ask to take pictures, as well as GPS coordinates. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. It should take about 1 hour to complete all the questions.</p> <p>Your participation in this study is completely voluntary and you are free to choose whether to be in it or not. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer.</p> <p>If you choose not to consent, or to withdraw from the interview at any time, there will not be any consequence or loss of benefits to which you would be otherwise entitled.</p> <p>Your study data will be handled with confidentiality. If results of this study are published or presented, individual names, and other personally identifiable information will not be used and no identifying information will be shared with any third party. The information will be utilized only for the development of the Socioeconomic studies for the Mpatamanga Project, and confidentiality of the information will strictly be adhered.</p>	
note_consent2	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you. My name is [Enumerator, please state your name]. I am a member of a research team from C12 and SLR Consulting. We are conducting a socioeconomic survey on behalf of the Mpatamanga HPP project. This socioeconomic survey aims at understand the project impacts and design appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <p>We are collecting information about your households, such as number of members, level of education, sources of income and means of livelihoods, and other information. We also ask to take</p>	

Field	Question	Answer
	<p>pictures, as well as GPS coordinates. The survey includes questions about the household generally, and questions about individuals within your household, if applicable. It should take about 1 hour to complete all the questions.</p> <p>Your participation in this study is completely voluntary and you are free to choose whether to be in it or not. If you agree to participate, you can choose to stop at any time or to skip any questions you do not want to answer.</p> <p>If you choose not to consent, or to withdraw from the interview at any time, there will not be any consequence or loss of benefits to which you would be otherwise entitled.</p> <p>Your study data will be handled with confidentiality. If results of this study are published or presented, individual names, and other personally identifiable information will not be used and no identifying information will be shared with any third party. The information will be utilized only for the development of the Socioeconomic studies for the Mpatamanga Project, and confidentiality of the information will strictly be adhered.</p>	
Consent <i>(required)</i>	Do you consent to be interviewed?	yes Yes no No
consentobtained		
gps <i>(required)</i>	Take the GPS waypoint of the survey where you are doing the interview <i>GPS coordinates can only be collected when outside.</i>	
district <i>(required)</i>	District :	Ba Balaka Bl Blantyre Ne Neno Chi Chikwawa OTH Other
district_other	If other disctrict, please specify	
traditional_authority <i>(required)</i>	Traditional Authority:	Ph Phalula OTH_Ba Other Ku Kunthembwe Kj Kuntaja OTH_BI Other MI Mlauli Sy Symon OTH_Ne Other Ka Kasisi Ka2 Katunga Ma2 Maseya Lu Lundu Ma Makhwira OTH_Chi Other
traditional_authority_spec1	Please specify the Traditionnal Authority	

Field	Question	Answer
gvh <i>(required)</i>	Group Village Head :	Pho Phombeya other1 Other (Specify) Mzi Mzigala Nam Namputu Kal Kaliati Kun Kunthembwe Gwa Gwadani Kad Kadikira Mak Makunje Stk Stande Kumbirina Chik Chikumbu Mba Mbanda Imb Imbwa Maj Majola Maka Makajira Mbv Mbvundula other2 Other (Specify) Fer Feremu Nsa Nsalawatha other3 Other (Specify) Ngw Ngwenyama Kasa Kasamba Mui Muingitsa Nte Ntengula Som Somisomi Zal Zalewa other4 Other (Specify)
other_gvh_1 <i>(required)</i>	Please specify group village head	
other_gvh_2	Please specify group village head	
other_gvh_3 <i>(required)</i>	If other group village head, please specify	
village	Village :	Yonamu Yonamu Phombeya Phombeya other1 Other (Specify) Mzigala Mzigala Baluwa Baluwa other2 Other (Specify) Chikira Chikira Namputu Namputu Chimphanda Chimphanda Kwapita Kwapita Chinkwinya Chinkwinya other3 Other (Specify) Chaswanthaka Chaswanthaka Lisangwi Lisangwi

Field	Question	Answer
		Inosi Inosi
		Mpindo Mpindo
		Divala Divala
		Chilaulo Chilaulo
		Kaliyati Kaliyati
		other4 Other (Specify)
		Zikuyenda Zikuyenda
		Mphwiniza Mphwiniza
		Gumeni Gumeni
		Kudziko Kudziko
		Dzikupi Dzikupi
		Ziwachi Ziwachi
		Imbwa Imbwa
		Kabuluzi Kabuluzi
		Ntengereni Ntengereni
		other5 Other (Specify)
		Kambalame Kambalame
		Feremu Feremu
		July July
		Nkhwali Nkhwali
		other6 Other (Specify)
		Msalawatha Msalawatha
		Jonathan Jonathan
		Kazunga Kazunga
		Daelo1 Daelo 1
		Daelo2 Daelo 2
		Petulo Petulo
		Chikaya Chikaya
		Liwonde Liwonde
		other7 Other (Specify)
		Liyenda Liyenda
		Nkoka Nkoka
		Mathotho Mathotho
		Mbemba Mbemba
		Ndelema Ndelema
		Ngwenyama Ngwenyama
		Nkoka Nkoka Mchingala
		Mchingala
		Pajo Pajo
		Phokoso Phokoso
		other8 Other (Specify)
		Chathamanga Chathamanga
		other9 Other (Specify)
		Chikwekwe Chikwekwe

Field	Question	Answer
		other10 Other (Specify)
		Nkwinda Nkwinda
		other11 Other (Specify)
		Chikapa Chikapa
		other12 Other (Specify)
		Kammwamba Kammwamba
		other13 Other (Specify)
		Chavara Chavara
		other14 Other (Specify)
		Adikachina Adikachina
		Chiotha Chiotha
		Chisembwere Chisembwere
		Chitambuli Chitambuli
		Dawa Dawa
		Jelasi Jelasi
		Kaliati Kaliati
		Malire Malire
		Ntenje Ntenje
		Mtenje Duwa Mtenje Duwa
		other15 Other (Specify)
		Gomani Gomani
		Gomani Gomani Namputu
		Namputu
		Issa Issa
		Kanyanda Kanyanda
		Katunga Katunga
		Kubalaza Kubalaza
		Mabuleni Mabuleni
		Simon Simon
		Twaya Twaya
		Kesinala Kesinala
		Ngoleka Ngoleka
		Gilbert Gilbert
		other16 Other (Specify)
		Mulandu Mulandu
		Nkhumba Nkhumba
		Mkwezalamba Mkwezalamba
		Chinkhandwe Chinkhandwe
		other17 Other (Specify)
		Chaperuka Chaperuka
		Chasokera Chasokera
		Mbwinja Mbwinja
		Mlongoti Mlongoti
		Tabiya Tabiya

Field	Question	Answer
		Kuthawira Kuthawira other18 Other (Specify) Jumbe Jumbe Kankhonde Kankhonde Kutama Kutama Mwitha Mwitha Galufu Galufu Kumbilina Kumbilina Kamowa Kamowa Thanganyika Thanganyika Mang'ani Mang'ani other19 Other (Specify) Chuma Chuma Chayenda Chayenda Chayenda Makanda Makanda other20 Other (Specify) Andiseni Andiseni Chilembwe Chilembwe Magombo Magombo Mkumbachiri Mkumbachiri other21 Other (Specify) Chatembenuka Chatembenuka Chigunkha Chigunkha Kanthumkako Kanthumkako Mwaiwala Mwaiwala Mwazilinga Mwazilinga Mapondera Mapondera Rhoda Dagalasi Rhoda Dagalasi Alichiona Alichiona Ziyenda Ziyenda Kamoyo Kamoyo Mpakuleni Mpakuleni Namwina Namwina other23 Other (Specify) Chazemba Chazemba Chimpango Chimpango Ganda Ganda Kusena Kusena Lubaili Lubaili other24 Other (Specify)
other_village1 (required)	If other village, please specify	
other_village2 (required)	If other village, please specify	
other_village3 (required)	If other village, please specify	
other_village4 (required)	Please specify village	

Field	Question	Answer
other_village5 (required)	Please specify village :	
censused_yesno (required)	ENUMERATOR: Has this household already been registered in the census dataset?	yes Yes no No
note0	ENUMERATOR: Go back to the Census Form, register the household and then come back to this form.	
check_2021_survey (required)	Has this household been surveyed in 2020-2021?	yes Yes no No
consentobtained > Find the household member		
find_hh (required)	Choose the household member	id hh_details
consentobtained > Find the household member > Confirm		
find_hh_note	Details ID: [find_hh] Name: [pull_name] Age: [pull_age] Phonenumber: [pull_phonenumber] Gender: unknown Village: [pull_village_label]	
find_conf (required)	Confirm that this is the right household member.	yes Yes no No
consentobtained > A. Information about respondent		
respondentHHH (required)	Is the interviewee the household head?	yes Yes no No
HHHwhi (required)	If not, name the household head	
relationshipptoHHH (required)	If not, relationship to household head? <i>Only continue this survey if the interviewee is part of the household</i>	HHH HHH spouse Spouse of HHH son/daughter Son/daughter of HHH son/daughter- Son/daughter-in-law in-law of HHH parent Parent of HHH parentinlaw Parent-in-law of HHH brother/sister Brother/sister of HHH grand- father/- mother-of- Grandparent of HHH HHH grandchild Grandchild of HHH stepchild Adopted/foster/ stepchild of HHH other Other (specify)
relationshipptoHHHothers (required)	If other relation to the household head, please specify here	
First_name (required)	First name of respondent	
Last_name (required)	Last name of respondent	
gender_respondent (required)	Gender of respondent	female Female

Field	Question	Answer
		male Male
phone_resp	Mobile phone number of the respondent <i>If no, please enter 0; If don't know please enter 88</i>	
consentobtained > B. Household demographics		
numberinhh (required)	How many members are there in your HH in total (INCLUDING the household head)? <i>Household = Living in same house and eating from same pot
Please answer the fololowing question for each member of the households, starting with the Household head.</i>	
into_hh_roster	We will now ask questions about each member of your household. We are starting with the household head.	
consentobtained > B. Household demographics > HH member names (1)		(Repeated group)
name (required)	What is the name of household member #1?	
relationtohhh (required)	What is the relation to the HHH of household member: [name]?	HHH HHH spouse Spouse of HHH son/daughter Son/daughter of HHH son/daughter- Son/daughter-in-law in-law of HHH parent Parent of HHH parentinlaw Parent-in-law of HHH brother/sister Brother/sister of HHH grand- father/- Grandparent of HHH mother-of- HHH grandchild Grandchild of HHH stepchild Adopted/foster/ stepchild of HHH other Other (specify)
gender_hhmember (required)	What is the gender of household member: [name]?	female Female male Male
agehhh (required)	What is the age in years of household member: [name]? <i>If less than one year old put "0"</i>	
maritalhhh (required)	What is the marital status of the houshold member [name]?	married Married single Single widow Widow / Widower seperateddivorce Seperated / Divorced cohabiting Cohabiting child16 Child under the age of 16
educationalhhh (required)	What is the level of education of[name]?	no No schooling someprimary Some Primary primary Completed Primary

Field	Question	Answer
		somesecondary Some Secondary secondary Completed Secondary vocational Vocational training More than morethansecondary secondary (e.g. College or university) dont_know Don't know The household baby member is a baby under 3 years old
disability <i>(required)</i>	Disability of the household member: [name]?	sight Sight (blind/severe visual limitation) hering Hearing (deaf/profoundly hard of hearing) comm Communication (speech impairment) Physical (e.g. needs physical wheelchair, crutches or prosthesis; limb, hand usage limitations) intellectual Intellectual (serious difficulties in learning) emotional Emotional (behavioural, psychological) none No disability other Other
disability_specify	If other, please specify	
live_member_allyear	Does this household member: [name] live in the household all year round?	yes Yes no No
nationality	Nationality of [name]?	malawian Malawian other Other
nationalityother	If other, please specify.	
Religion	Religion of [name]?	none None Christianity Christianity Islam Islam Traditional Traditional na No answer other Other
Religionother	If other, please specify.	
Ethnicity	Tribe of [name]?	Chewa Chewa

Field	Question	Answer
		Ngoni Ngoni Lomwe Lomwe Yao Yao Tumbuka Tumbuka Nyanja Nyanja Sena Sena Tonga Tonga Ngonde Ngonde Manganja Manganja other Other
Ethnicityother	If other, please specify.	
livehhh_allyear	Does the HH head live all year long in the HH house?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
nolivehhh	If no, where is the HH head living when not living in the HH house?	otherspouse In his other spouse house agricultur In his/her agricultural field compani In the company that employs him/her parents In his/her parent's house country In another country region In another region district In another district other other
consentobtained > Economic activites of the household members		
number_working_age	How many households members of working age are providing subsistance or income for the household?	
consentobtained > Economic activites of the household members > Please answer the following questions for each family member of working age who is earning some income and/or subsistance for the household. (1)		(Repeated group)
Occupation	What is the occupation of the household member #1? What occupy most of the time of this person <i>Only for +16 years old HH members</i>	govt 1. Employed in Government/Civil service ngo 2. Employed by NGO industry 3. Employed in industrial / manufacturing service retail 4. Employed in retail

Field	Question	Answer
		5. Employed in agriculture by other entity 6. Employed in office 7. Employed in cattle farming 8. Self-employed in crop farming 9. Self-employed in animal husbandry / herder 10. Self-employed in selling animal products 11. Self-employed in charcoal making 12. Self-employed in fishing 13. Self-employed sand farming 14. Self-employed in terrazzo stone mining 15. Not employed and looking for employment 16. Not employed and not looking for job 17. Pensioner 18. Housewife 19. Ganyu labour 20. Other specify
occupation_spec	If other please specify	
Firstmainincome	What is the main source of income household member #1? The activity that generate more money	agri_crops Agricultural crops agri_products Transformed agricultural products migr Migrant remittances plants Selling Wild Plants timber Selling Timber livestock Livestock fishing Fishing hunting Hunting

Field	Question	Answer
		charcoal Charcoal Selling firewood Selling firewood bricks Brick Making Sand Sand Mining business Small Business employed Employed (State job) employedpri Employed (private job) piece Piece work (Ganyu) 0 No income other Other
firstmainincome_specify	Please specify	
tempofirstmainincone	Is this activity permanent or seasonal?	permanent Permanent seasonal Seasonal
monthsfirstmainincome	If seasonal, please select the months during which the activity is done	January January February February March March April April May May June June July July August August September September October October November November December December
averagefirstmainincome	Select the average monthly income generated by this activity	
Secondmainincome	What is the SECOND main source of income of household member #1? The second activity that generate more money	agri_crops Agricultural crops agri_products Transformed agricultural products migr Migrant remittances plants Selling Wild Plants timber Selling Timber livestock Livestock fishing Fishing hunting Hunting charcoal Charcoal Selling firewood Selling firewood bricks Brick Making Sand Sand Mining business Small Business employed Employed (State job) employedpri Employed (private job) piece Piece work (Ganyu) 0 No income

Field	Question	Answer
		other Other
secondmainincome_specify	Please specify	
temposecondmainincone	Is this activity permanent or seasonal?	permanent Permanent seasonal Seasonal
monthssecondmainincome	If temporary please select the months during which the activity is done	January January February February March March April April May May June June July July August August September September October October November November December December
averagesecondmainincome	Select the average monthly income generated by this activity	
thirdmainincome	What is the THIRD source of income of household member #1? The third activity that generate more money	agri_crops Agricultural crops agri_products Transformed agricultural products migr Migrant remittances plants Selling Wild Plants timber Selling Timber livestock Livestock fishing Fishing hunting Hunting charcoal Charcoal Selling firewood Selling firewood bricks Brick Making Sand Sand Mining business Small Business employed Employed (State job) employedpri Employed (private job) piece Piece work (Ganyu) 0 No income other Other
thirdmainincome_specify	Please specify	
tempothirdmainincone	Is this activity permanent or seasonal?	permanent Permanent seasonal Seasonal
monthsthirdmainincome	If seasonal please select the months during which the activity is done	January January February February March March April April

Field	Question	Answer
		May May June June July July August August September September October October November November December December
averagethirdmainincome	Select the average monthly income generated by this activity	
consentobtained > C. Complementary information on the household		
Language (required)	Main language that is spoken at home?	English English Chichewa Chichewa Chiyao Chiyao Chinyanja Chinyanja Chinsena Chinsena Chilomwe Chilomwe Chitumbuka Chitumbuka Chitonga Chitonga other Other
Languageother (required)	If other, please specify.	
residedinvillage (required)	Has the household always resided in the village?	yes Yes no No
residedinvillage_no (required)	If No, from where did the household move from?	country From another country district From another district village From another village within the same district gvh From another GVH within the same district othervillage Other village in Blantyre / Neno Districts otherta Other TA otherdistrict Other district otherregion Other region
residedinvillage_no_1	Please specify, if other TA	
residedinvillage_no_2	Please specify, if other district	
residedinvillage_no_3	Please specify, if other region	
residedother (required)	Does the household live anywhere else at other times of the year?	yes Yes no No
residedotheryes (required)	If Yes, Where	
residedotheryeswhsn	If Yes, which months are you generally living there?	January January February February March March April April

Field	Question	Answer
		May May June June July July August August September September October October November November December December
unabletoworkyn <i>(required)</i>	Since January 2023, has the head of household been unable to work and/or carry out your livelihood activities and/or support yourself and your family due to mental or physical disability, chronic illness or old age?	yes Yes no No
consentobtained > Section D. Amenities and access to energies		
electricity <i>(required)</i>	Is your house connected to electricity?	yes Yes no No
electricitycost	If yes, what is the monthly cost? <i>(If free, indicate 0)</i>	
light	What do you use for lighting?	oil Oil/kerosene Gas Gas Candles Candles torch Battery/ Torch / flashlight solar Solar Electricity Electricity Paraffin Paraffin Firewood Firewood Grass Grass generator Generator / private sources other Other
lightother	If other, please specify	
cook	What do you use for cooking?	Firewood Firewood Charcoal Charcoal Electricity Electricity generator Generator / private sources Gas Gas oil Oil/kerosene Animal Animal residual (dried cattle dung) Crop Crop husks/remains Paraffin Paraffin solar Solar Saw Saw dust other Other

Field	Question	Answer
cookother	If other, please specify	
cookwhere (required)	Where do you normally prepare food during the dry season?	insidehouse Inside the house outsidehouse Outside the house outsidekitchen Outside the house in the kitchen
cookwhere2 (required)	Where do you normally prepare food during the wet season	insidehouse Inside the house outsidehouse Outside the house outsidekitchen Outside the house in the kitchen
water	Is your house connected to water?	yes Yes no No
watercost1	If yes, what is the monthly cost? <i>If free, indicate 0</i>	
drink	What water do you use for drinking?	tap Tap water borchlo Borehole water with chlorine bor Borehole water without chlorine bottle Bottle rivtre River water with treatment river River water without treatment other Other
drinkother	If other, please specify	
watercost2	If community borehole, what is the monthly cost? <i>If free, indicate 0</i>	
watercollect (required)	How long does it take to collect water (walk from home, collect water and return home)?	1 Less than 5 minutes 2 Between 5 minutes and 30 minutes 3 Between 30 minutes and 1 hour 4 Over 1 hour 5 Other (Specify)
otherwatercollect (required)	If other, please specify	
watertratyn (required)	Do you treat your water before use?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
watertratmetho (required)	If "yes", which method is used?	1 Boiling 2 Letting it stand 3 Adding purifying agent 4 Other (specify)
otherwatertratmetho (required)	If other treatment method, please specify	
watertreatment (required)	Why do you not treat your water?	safe The water is safe, it does not need to be treated I do not trust the purifying agents provided notrust

Field	Question	Answer
		notavailable There was no purifying agent available noanswer Do not want to answer
sanitation	What sanitation system are you using?	Nature In the nature (forest, riverbank, etc) outhouse Traditional pit latrine (toilets outside the house) impouthouse Improved pit latrine (toilets outside the house) inhouse In house (toilets in the house) other Other
sanitationother	If other, please specify	
rubbish	How do you dispose of household rubbish?	burn 1.= Burn landfill 3. = Municipal landfill throwriver 4. = Throw in river other 5. Other: specify
rubbish_spec	If other, please specify	
items	Please select the items owned by the household.	0 none 1 radio 2 phone land line 3 mobile phone 4 internet 5 fridge 6 motorbike 7 bicycle 8 car 9 tv 10 cooker 11 other
item_spec	If other, please specify	
transport	What are the means of transport used by your HH?	Foot Foot Bicycle Bicycle Moto Motorcycle car Private car taxi Taxi bus Bus other Other
howlonghc <i>(required)</i>	How long does it take to get to the nearest Health centre?	1 Less than half an hour 2 Between half an hour and an hour 3 Between 1 and 2 hours 4 Between 2 and 4 hours

Field	Question	Answer
		5 More than 4 hours
howlongedu <i>(required)</i>	How long does it take to get to the nearest Educational / Vocational Training facility?	1 Less than half an hour 2 Between half an hour and an hour 3 Between 1 and 2 hours 4 Between 2 and 4 hours 5 More than 4 hours
howlongpolice <i>(required)</i>	How long does it take to get to the nearest Police Station?	1 Less than half an hour 2 Between half an hour and an hour 3 Between 1 and 2 hours 4 Between 2 and 4 hours 5 More than 4 hours
howlongrelig <i>(required)</i>	How long does it take to get to the nearest Religious centre (e.g. Church or Mosque)?	1 Less than half an hour 2 Between half an hour and an hour 3 Between 1 and 2 hours 4 Between 2 and 4 hours 5 More than 4 hours
consentobtained > E. Household's expenditure		
note11	Please indicate your 5 largest household's expenditure items in the last 12 months For each sources of expenditure please specify the average monthly expense	
inc3_1t <i>(required)</i>	Please indicate your largest household expenditure in the last 12 months	0 No additional expense 1 Food (including baby food) 2 Personal Items (toiletries, washing powder, diapers etc.) 3 Transport (bus fares, taxis fees) 4 Clothes 5 Taxes (Gov.) 6 Lighting (paraffin, gas, candles etc.) 7 Charcoal 8 Firewood 9 Telephone (cellular) 10 Water (transport or pumping costs) 11 Rental (housing/accommodation) 12 Agricultural expenses - crops 13 Agricultural expenses - livestock 14 New buildings or building improvements 15 Debt repayment 16 School fees, uniforms, books/equipment 17 Medical Expenses

Field	Question	Answer
		18 Other
inc3_1t_cost	How much per month does your household spend on [first_expense]?	
inc3_2t (required)	Please indicate your second largest household expenditure in the last 12 months	0 No additional expense 1 Food (including baby food) 2 Personal Items (toiletries, washing powder, diapers etc.) 3 Transport (bus fares, taxis fees) 4 Clothes 5 Taxes (Gov.) 6 Lighting (paraffin, gas, candles etc.) 7 Charcoal 8 Firewood 9 Telephone (cellular) 10 Water (transport or pumping costs) 11 Rental (housing/accommodation) 12 Agricultural expenses - crops 13 Agricultural expenses - livestock 14 New buildings or building improvements 15 Debt repayment 16 School fees, uniforms, books/equipment 17 Medical Expenses 18 Other
inc3_2t_cost	how much per month does your household spend on [second_expense]	
inc3_3t (required)	Please indicate your third largest household expenditure in the last 12 months	0 No additional expense 1 Food (including baby food) 2 Personal Items (toiletries, washing powder, diapers etc.) 3 Transport (bus fares, taxis fees) 4 Clothes 5 Taxes (Gov.) 6 Lighting (paraffin, gas, candles etc.) 7 Charcoal 8 Firewood 9 Telephone (cellular) 10 Water (transport or pumping costs) 11 Rental (housing/accommodation) 12 Agricultural expenses - crops

Field	Question	Answer
		13 Agricultural expenses - livestock 14 New buildings or building improvements 15 Debt repayment 16 School fees, uniforms, books/equipment 17 Medical Expenses 18 Other
inc3_3t_cost	how much per month does your household spend on [third_expense]	
inc3_4t (required)	Please indicate your fourth largest household expenditure in the last 12 months	0 No additional expense 1 Food (including baby food) 2 Personal Items (toiletries, washing powder, diapers etc.) 3 Transport (bus fares, taxis fees) 4 Clothes 5 Taxes (Gov.) 6 Lighting (paraffin, gas, candles etc.) 7 Charcoal 8 Firewood 9 Telephone (cellular) 10 Water (transport or pumping costs) 11 Rental (housing/accommodation) 12 Agricultural expenses - crops 13 Agricultural expenses - livestock 14 New buildings or building improvements 15 Debt repayment 16 School fees, uniforms, books/equipment 17 Medical Expenses 18 Other
inc3_4t_cost	how much per month does your household spend on [fourth_expense]	
inc3_5t (required)	Please indicate your fifth largest household expenditure in the last 12 months	0 No additional expense 1 Food (including baby food) 2 Personal Items (toiletries, washing powder, diapers etc.) 3 Transport (bus fares, taxis fees) 4 Clothes 5 Taxes (Gov.) 6 Lighting (paraffin, gas, candles etc.)

Field	Question	Answer
		7 Charcoal 8 Firewood 9 Telephone (cellular) 10 Water (transport or pumping costs) 11 Rental (housing/accommodation) 12 Agricultural expenses - crops 13 Agricultural expenses - livestock 14 New buildings or building improvements 15 Debt repayment 16 School fees, uniforms, books/equipment 17 Medical Expenses 18 Other
inc3_5t_cost	how much per month does your household spend on [fifth_expense]	
inc41 (required)	Have you taken a loan in the last 12 months to cover any expenses?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
borrow	If yes, how much did you as a household borrow?	
creditorg	If yes, from what kind of credit facility did you borrow?	bank Bank microcred Micro credit project villagebank Village Bank friend Friends family Family other Other
creditorg_other (required)	If other, please specify	
loanreason (required)	What was the main reason for the loan?	health To cover health costs repay To repay loan food To buy food education To cover education related costs repair To construct or repair house clothing To purchase clothing other Other
loanreasonother (required)	If other, please specify	
accountyesno	Does your household have a bank account?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer

Field	Question	Answer
accountname	If yes, is this bank account to your name and your spouse name or only one of you?	Hhname HH name only bothname Both spouse name other Other
moneysyst	When you have to receive money, what system do you use?	Otheraccount Use someone else account myaccount Use my bank account cashtrasnfer Use cash transfer system (Western Union or similar) phonetransfer Use mobile phone money transfer system (Mpamba - TNM, Airtel money - Airtel, or similar) other Other
moneysyst_spec	If other, please specify	
consentobtained > F. Food security & social support		
fies6 (required)	On average, how many meals are you eating every day?	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 99 do not know 77 No answer
fies9 (required)	In the past 4 weeks (30 days), did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything because there was not enough food?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
socyn (required)	Has your household received any food assistance in the last 12 months?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
socfood (required)	If yes, What is type of food assistance was it?	Foodcoupon Food coupon Schoolfeeding supplementary feeding Foodforwork Food for work/ for assets Cashvoucher Cash voucher/ cash Foodbasket Food basket other Other
socfood_spec	If other, please specify	
socprovider (required)	Who has provided this support ?	philanthropic Philanthropic individual ngo NGO/ Charity Bodies government Government agency

Field	Question	Answer
		other Other
bus8 (required)	How would you evaluate your family's social conditions?	<p>1. Money suffices for everything. We can afford whatever we want and save money regularly.</p> <p>2. Money suffices both for food and clothing and we can even save some.</p> <p>3. Money suffices both for food and clothing requirements but we aren't able to save anything.</p> <p>4. Money suffices only for minimum food and clothing requirements.</p> <p>5. We struggle to have three basic meals per day</p> <p>6. Don't know.</p>
consentobtained > G. Land use Land rights		
ownlandyn	Are you the owner of the plot you are living in?	<p>rent 1. I rent it</p> <p>own 2. I own it (I can sell it without the consent of anyone)</p> <p>coown 3. I own it with my wife/husband</p> <p>wife 4. It belongs to my wife/husband family</p> <p>family 5. It belongs to my family</p> <p>free 6. I occupy it for free and it's not mine</p> <p>other 7. Other</p>
ownother	If other, please specify	
rentamount	How much do you pay every month?	
paytousespec	If so, who does the household pay to use this land?	<p>chief Chief of Village</p> <p>landlord Landlord (tenant farmer)</p> <p>employer Employer</p> <p>districtgov District government</p> <p>other Other (specify)</p>
ownerdocument	Do you have any document with your name on it/your wife's name on it proving that?	<p>1 yes</p> <p>2 no</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		99 do not know 0 No answer
documenttype	If yes, what kind of document it is?	formal Formal document (from the District authorities, or land deed) informal Informal document (from the village head) other other document
documenttype_spec	If other, please specify	
rightoccup	Please specify who give you the right to occupy this plot	custom Inherited from parents (customary) chief Chief of Village employ Employer distric District government other Other (specify)
numbotherplot	How many other plots do you have? (in addition to the house plot and the main agricultural plot)	
hhcomuse (required)	Does the household make use of communal land?	yes Yes no No
hhcomuseyes (required)	If yes, for what does the household use the land?	graze communal grazing food foraging for food materials foraging for materials materialsuse foraging for materials for household use naturalres foraging for natural resources for sale other other (specify):
hhcomuseyes_spec	If other, please specify	
consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees		
nbragriplots	How many agricultural plots do you use? <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees > Agricultural plots (1)		(Repeated group)
fieldsize (required)	What is the approximate size of field #1? <i>ENUMERATOR: if the person does not know put 0</i>	
fielunitmeasure (required)	Specify unit of measure for the field #1	Acres Acres Hectares Hectares other Other (specify)
otherfieldunit (required)	If other unit of measure, please specify	
fieldown (required)	Plot ownership for the land field #1?	withtitle 1 = Plot with Title Deed/ Certificate of Ownership signedlease 2 = Plot with Signed Lease

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>3 = Traditional or customary land rights</p> <p>4 = Not owned but rented or used as a sharecropper</p>
plotsamelohouse	Is this plot #1 in the same village as your house?	<p>yes Yes</p> <p>no No</p>
fieldlocation2 (required)	Travel time from homestead plot (minutes): field #1?	<p>lessthan15min 1 = 1-15 min</p> <p>16minto30 2 = 16-30 min</p> <p>31to45 3 = 31-45 min</p> <p>46to60 4 = 46-60 min</p> <p>morethan1h 5 = over 1 hour</p>
fieldcrop (required)	If cultivated, primary crop/vegetable grown on field #1	<p>Cassava Cassava</p> <p>Maize Maize</p> <p>Groundnuts Ground nuts</p> <p>Rice Rice</p> <p>Potato Irish potato</p> <p>sweetpotato Sweet Potato</p> <p>Plantain Plantain</p> <p>Yams Yams</p> <p>Beans Beans</p> <p>Peas Peas</p> <p>Cabbage Cabbage</p> <p>Onion Onion</p> <p>Tomato Tomato</p> <p>Coffee Coffee</p> <p>Tea Tea</p> <p>Cotton Cotton</p> <p>Sunflower Sunflower</p> <p>Sesame Sesame</p> <p>Tobacco Tobacco</p> <p>Sorghum Sorghum</p> <p>other Other (specify)</p> <p>notinuse Not in use</p>
fieldcrotother	If other, please specify	
fieldnotused	If field #1 "not in use" Why?	<p>soil The land is not fertile</p> <p>hyppo Too many hyppos/crocodiles</p> <p>far Too far</p> <p>money No money to grow crops</p> <p>water No enough water</p> <p>time No time/ no capacity to go and cultivate</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		<p>conflict Conflicts on this land</p> <p>other Other</p>
fieldcultivation	Is the plot #1 cultivated by yourself or others?	<p>myself By myself</p> <p>others By others</p>
cropused (required)	<p>What proportion of crops produced is used for household consumption ?</p> <p><i>Indicate the share of crops used for self-consumption</i></p>	<p>All All</p> <p>Most Most</p> <p>Some Some</p> <p>None None</p>
fieldproducelimits (required)	What limits the quantity of crops grown?	<p>nolimit There is no limitation of crops grown</p> <p>Poorsoilquality Poor soil quality</p> <p>Lackofirrigation Lack of irrigation</p> <p>Priceofseeds Price of seeds</p> <p>priceoffertiliser price of fertiliser</p> <p>Lackofland Lack of land</p> <p>Lackofrain Lack of rain</p> <p>Lackoftools Lack of tools</p> <p>Lackofknowledge Lack of knowledge</p> <p>Theftpeoplestealing Theft / people stealing</p> <p>Conflictwithwildanimals Conflict with wild animals</p> <p>Conflictwithanimalherders Conflict with animal herders</p> <p>other Other</p> <p>dnk Do not know</p>
labour (required)	Who do you use as labour for your plots of land?	<p>family Family only</p> <p>nonpaid Neighbours (non paid)</p> <p>hired Hired labour (paid)</p>

Field	Question	Answer
		famandnonpaid Family and non paid labour famandhired Family and paid labour other Other (specify)
labourother (required)	If other, please specify	
bus5 (required)	How many person on average do you pay on your plots of land for agricultural activities? If none enter '0'	
tillage (required)	What method of tillage do you use?	manual Hand hoe or other type of equipment cows Cows donkey Donkey tractor Tractor other Other (specify)
tillageother (required)	If other, please specify	
fertilizeryn	Do you use fertilizer?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
fertilizertype	If yes, what type?	urea Urea booster Booster npk NPK can CAN (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate) manure Manure cooked_manure Cooked manure other Other
fertilizertype_spec	If other please specify	
pesticideyn	Do you use pesticide?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
pesticidetype	If yes, what type?	actellic Actellic cypermethrin Cypermethrin snowcron Snowcron 500 EC rogor Rogor diethyl Diethyl ether dimethyl Diméthyl dithane Dithane M-45 other Other
pesticidetype_spec	If other please specify	
irigatyeno	Are you irrigating your crops?	1 yes 2 no

Field	Question	Answer
		99 do not know 0 No answer
watersource	Type of water source for the irrigation ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
watersourceother	If other, please specify	
watertype	Type of irrigation technique?	bucket Manually, with a bucket hand_pump Hand driven pump treadle_pump Treadle pump generator Generator pump solar Solar pump pivot Pivot sprinkler Sprinkler other Other (specify)
watertype_spec	If other please specify	
waterfreq	Frequency of irrigation?	onceweek Once a week twiceweek Twice a week everysec every second day onceaday once a day twiceaday twice a day three three times a day morethan more than three times a day
waterreliab	Reliability?	low low high high
waterquant	Quantity?	sufficient sufficient insufficient insufficient
waterqual	Quality?	good good notgood not good
watercost	Cost?	affordable Affordable notaff not affordable free Free (the water is not paid for)
crops_note	For each crop/vegetable, could you please provide us with the following information (for all plots the household has access to)?	

consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees > For each crop/vegetable, could you please provide us with the following information (for all plots the household has access to)?

Field	Question	Answer
dry_production_note	Dry season (yield in kg) for the last 12 months for the crop or vegetable	
beans_dry	Beans (Nyemba)	
Cassava_dry	Cassava (Chinangwa)	
cowbeans_dry	Cow beans (Nkhungudzu)	
groundnut_dry	Ground nut (Mtedza)	
Maize_dry	Maize (chimanga)	
pigeonpeas_dry	Pigeon peas (Nandolo)	
sugarcane_dry	Sugar cane (Mzimbe)	
consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees > And during the wet season?		
wet_production_note	Wet season (yield in kg) for the last 12 months for the crop or vegetable	
beans_wet	Beans (Nyemba)	
Cassava_wet	Cassava (Chinangwa)	
cowbeans_wet	Cow beans (Nkhungudzu)	
groundnut_wet	Ground nut (Mtedza)	
Maize_wet	Maize (chimanga)	
pigeonpeas_wet	Pigeon peas (Nandolo)	
sugarcane_wet	Sugar cane (Mzimbe)	
consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees > Proportion of crops sold		
production_sold_note	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
beans_sold	Beans (Nyemba)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Cassava_sold	Cassava (Chinangwa)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
cowbeans_sold	Cow beans (Nkhungudzu)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
groundnut_sold	Ground nut (Mtedza)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Maize_sold	Maize (chimanga)	All All Most Most

Field	Question	Answer
		Some Some None None
pigeonpeas_sold	Pigeon peas (Nandolo)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
sugarcane_sold	Sugar cane (Mzimbe)	All All Most Most Some Some None None
agri_program_yesno	Do you benefit from an agricultural program?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
agri_program_list	From which one do you benefit?	mwasip Mwasip cadecom Cadecom umodzi Umodzi www World wide vision african_parks African Parks other Other
agri_program_pther	If other, please specify which one(s)	
agri_selling	Do you sell your crops as an individual or collectively with other farmers (cooperative)?	individual As an individual other_farmers With other farmers notselling I do not sell crops 99 do not know 0 No answer
consentobtained > H. Agriculture & trees > trees_group		
tree_grow (required)	Does your household grow trees?	yes Yes no No
tree (required)	Type of tree grown	Banana Banana Pawpaw Pawpaw Plantain Plantain Mango Mango Citrus Citrus coconut Coconut Avocado Avocado Eucalyptus Eucalyptus Firtree Fir tree other Other (specify)
treeother (required)	If other, please specifiy	
challenges_activity	Are there challenges related to this activity?	yes Yes no No
ifyes_challenges	If yes, what challenges?	

Field	Question	Answer
treeusage (required)	Do you make use of trees for firewood or charcoal production?	1 Charcoal 2 Firewood 3 None 99 Do not know 0 No answer
treeusagearea (required)	For Charcoal making, are the trees in your private areas, someone else's private area, or in communal areas? Please identify the general area	privateu Your Private Land privateother Someone Else Private Land communal Communal Land
consentobtained > I. Livestock and grazing		
animal_grow (required)	Does your household have livestock (cattle, goats, chicken, ...)?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
consentobtained > I. Livestock and grazing > Livestock_		
CowNumber	Number of cattle (cows) owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
Cow_rearing	Rearing Method	Nograzing No grazing Grazing_rb Grazing in the riverbank Grazing_village Grazing in the village close-by lands Grazing_mountain Grazing in the mountains Pastoralism Pastoralism
Cow_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
cow_water	What is the cow's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
cow_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for cows?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
GoatNumber	Number of goat owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
Goat_rearing	Rearing Method	Nograzing No grazing Grazing_rb Grazing in the riverbank Grazing_village Grazing in the village close-by lands Grazing_mountain Grazing in the mountains Pastoralism Pastoralism
goat_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
goat_water	What is the goat's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
goat_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for goats?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
ChickenNumber	Number of chicken owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
chicken_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
chicken_water	What is the chicken's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
chicken_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for chickens?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
PigNumber	Number of pig owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
pig_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
pig_water	What is the pig's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
pig_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for pigs?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
SheepNumber	Number of sheep owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
Sheep_rearing	Rearing Method	Nograzing No grazing Grazing_rb Grazing in the riverbank Grazing_village Grazing in the village close-by lands Grazing_mountain Grazing in the mountains Pastoralism Pastoralism
Sheep_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Sheep_water	What is the sheep's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
sheep_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for sheeps?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
GuineafowlNumber	Number of guineafowls owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	

Field	Question	Answer
Guineafowl_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
gf_water	What is the guineafowl's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
gf_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for guineafowls?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
PigeonNumber	Number of pigeons owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
Pigeon_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Pigeon_water	What is the Pigeon's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
pigeon_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for pigeons?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
RabbitNumber	Number of rabbits owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
Rabbit_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Rabbit_water	What is the Rabbit's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole

Field	Question	Answer
		homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
rabbit_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for rabbits?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
DuckNumber	Number of ducks owned by the household <i>If none enter '0'</i>	
Duck_sold	What proportion is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None
Duck_water	What is the Duck's main water source ?	rainprecip Rain-fed shire_river Shire river other_river Other river than shire commborehole Village well/borehole homeborehole private well/borehole Rainwater Rain harvesting and storage other Other
duck_medicine_yesno	Do you use medicine or vaccine for ducks?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
livestock_other	Any other livestock?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
livestock_other_specify	if yes, please specify	
livestock_other_rearing	Rearing Method for #{livestock_other_specify}	Nograzing No grazing Grazing_rb Grazing in the riverbank Grazing_village Grazing in the village close-by lands Grazing_mountain Grazing in the mountains Pastoralism Pastoralism
livestock_other_sold	What proportion of #{livestock_other_specify} is sold for cash?	All All Most Most Some Some None None

Field	Question	Answer
graze1	Does anyone in your household use grazing areas for livestock?	yes Yes no No
graze3	If yes, how often are the grazing areas used?	everyday 1 = every day onceweek 2 = once a week oncemonth 3 = once a month lessoncemonth 4 = less than once a month
graze4	If yes, is there enough food for the animals?	yes Yes no No
graze5	If yes, do you compete with other people for good grazing areas?	yes Yes no No
graze6	Are you able to sell these animals or some animal products or is it only for self-consumption?	sell It is only for selling eat It is only for self consumption both1 It is both for selling and for self consumption if some left both2 It is both for self consumption and for selling if some left
graze7	Who do you sell your livestock to ?	not_selling Not selling any livestock villagers To villagers butchers To butchers at the local market companies To companies other Other (specify)
livestock_sell_spec	if other , please specify	
consentobtained > J. Business		
bus1 (required)	Do you have a business?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
bus1b (required)	If yes, where?	house Near my house village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
busrentown	If yes, Do you own the business place or do you rent it?	own I own rent I rent free I do not own it but use it for free other Other
busrentownspe	If other, please specify	
bus2 (required)	What type of Business is it?	1 Small shop / grocery 2 Transport (moto) 3 Transport (bycile)

Field	Question	Answer
		4 Transport (minibus) 5 Hawker 99 Other
bus2_spec	if other , please specify	
bus3 (required)	What are the average revenues of the business over a year (after taxes and salaries payments)? MWK	
bus4 (required)	Do you have documentation showing the revenue?	yes Yes no No
employees_perm	How many persons do you employ permanently over a year ? <i>If none = 0</i>	
employees_perm_female	how many women amongst these permanent employees?	
employees_perm_wage	average monthly wage of these permanent employees?	
employees_temp	How many persons do you employ temporally over a year? <i>If none = 0</i>	
employees_temp_months	how may months during the years do you have these temporary employees?	
employees_temp_female	how many women amongst these temporary employees?	
employees_temp_wage	average monthly wage of these temporary employees?	
consentobtained > K. Ecosystem services & river use		
medplantyn	Are you collecting medicinal herbs or plants?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
medplantw	If yes, where?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
firewoodyn	Are you collecting firewood?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
firewoodw	If yes, where?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
hayyn	Are you collecting hay?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know

Field	Question	Answer
		0 No answer
hayw	If yes, where?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
woodyn	Are you collecting wood for construction?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
woodw	If yes, where?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
charcoalyn	Are you doing charcoal?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
charcoalw	If yes, where?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
potteryyn	Are you doing pottery?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
potteryw	If yes, where do you collect the clay?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
brickyn	Are you doing bricks?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know

Field	Question	Answer
		0 No answer
brickw	If yes, where do you collect the sand?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
huntyn	Does someone in the household hunt?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
huntw	If yes, where do you hunt?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
hunt_frequency	How often do you hunt?	onceweek 1 = once a week oncemonth 2 = once a month lessoncemonth 3 = less than once a month
huntwhat	Select the animals you hunt	antelopes Impala/antelopes Rat Rat Crocodile Crocodile Monkey Monkey Hare Hare Rabbit Rabbit Partridge Partridge/quail Wildpigs Wild pigs/Warthogs other Other please specify
huntother	If other please specify	
huntuse	What do you do with the animals you hunt?	Skins Skins Rituals Rituals Food Food Other Other
terrazzoyn	Are you collecting Terrazzo stone ?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
terrazzow	If yes, where do you collect it?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank

Field	Question	Answer
		river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
sandyn	Are you collecting sand to sell?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
sandw	If yes, where do you collect it?	house Near my house shirey In the Shire riverbank river Another riverbank village Elsewhere in the village outvillage Elsewhere outside the village other Other
riverfishyn	Are you using the river to fish?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
riverfishw	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
mostfishedfishes	If yes, what are the 5 most important fish species that you fish	Chambo Chambo Utaka Utaka Mcheni Mcheni Usipa Usipa Matemba Matemba Kampango Kampango Mlamba Mlamba other Other (please specify)
otherfishedfish	If other please specify	
fishingmeans	Please indicate the means used to fish	gillnets 1 = Gillnets seine 2 = Seine nets drag 3 = Drag nets cast 4 = Cast nets scoop 5 = Scoop nets basket 6 = Basket traps

Field	Question	Answer
		fixed 7 = Fixed traps handline 8 = Handline lomgline 9 = Longlines troll 10 = Troll lines spear 11 = Spear, stick poison 12 = Poison fishing, dynamite 13 = Dynamite fishing other 14 = Other
fishingmeans_spec	If other please specify	
fishingplace	Are you fishing from the river bank or from a boat?	boat From a boat bank From the river bank both Both other Other
fishfishedeaten	What is the proportion of fish sold vs self-consumed? <i>Indicate in % the proportion of fish self-consumed</i>	1 None 2 25% 3 50% 4 75% (most) 5 All 99 dot not know 77 no answer
rivercattleyyn	Are watering your cattle in the river?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
rivercattlew	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
riverceremonyyn	Are you doing any cultural or religious ceremony in the river?	none No batpism Baptism initboy Initiation ceremony for boys initgirl Initiation ceremony for girls other Other
riverceremonyother	If other, please specify	
riverceremonywher	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi

Field	Question	Answer
		5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
riverclothesyn	Are you washing clothes in the river?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
riverclothesw	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
riverdishesyn	Are you washing dishes in the river?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
riverdishesw	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
riverbathyn	Are you bathing in the river?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
riverbathw	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other

Field	Question	Answer
		0 Madzimaela
riverfishfarmyn	Are you doing fish farming?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
riverfishfarmw	If yes, which river?	1 Lisungwe 2 Shire 3 Makale 4 Nkalazi 5 Nkujidi 6 Midati 7 Mulanga 8 Other 0 Madzimaela
fishfarmeatn	If yes, what is the proportion of fish sold vs self-consumed? <i>Indicate in % the proportion of fish self-consumed</i>	1 None 2 25% 3 50% 4 75% (most) 5 All 99 dot not know 77 no answer
consentobtained > L. Health		
healthsuff	What are the five most common diseases in this community?	1 Malnutrition Sexually transmitted infections 2 (including HIV) 3 Diarrhoea (all types) 4 Bilharzia (or other forms of Schistosomiasis) 5 Malaria 6 Upper respiratory infection (colds and flu) 7 Pneumonia 8 High blood pressure (hypertension) 9 Cholera 99 Other (Specify)
healthsuffother	If other, please specify	
sickchild	When your child was sick the last time, where did you go for medical advice?	1 The child was never sick 2 Health facility (health centre/clinic/hospital) 3 Community Health Worker/Health Surveillance Assistant (HSA) 4 Pharmacy/Shop 5 I have prepared an herbal remedy

Field	Question	Answer
		6 Parents/friends 7 Traditional/religious healer 8 I did not do anything 9 Other
sickchild_spec	If other, please specify	
nogohealth	If you did not go to the health facility, why did you not go to the health facility?	1 I cannot access the health facility 2 I do not like the health facility 3 I cannot afford the health facility 4 I prefer to go to the traditional healer 5 I prefer to prepare treatment for myself 6 It was not necessary to go to the health facility 7 Other (Specify)
other_nogohealth	If other, please specify	
malaria <i>(required)</i>	When was the last time anyone (adult or child) in your household had malaria?	1 This week 2 Last week 3 2-3 weeks ago 4 Last month 5 More than one month ago 6 Never had malaria
nets <i>(required)</i>	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	yes Yes no No
whynonets <i>(required)</i>	Why don't you have or use any mosquito nets?	1 Not necessary 2 Not available 3 Don't like using them 4 Cannot afford them 5 Use something else (please specify) 6 Don't know
ifothernets <i>(required)</i>	If you use something else instead of mosquito nets, please specify:	
wherenets <i>(required)</i>	Where did you get these nets from?	healthfacility Health Facility gov Mass distribution by government ngo Mass distribution by NGO self Self-purchased other Other (specify)
wherenetsother <i>(required)</i>	If other, please specify:	
consentobtained > M. External shocks		
shock	What external shocks have you experienced in the past two years?	Drought Drought or late rains Floods Floods

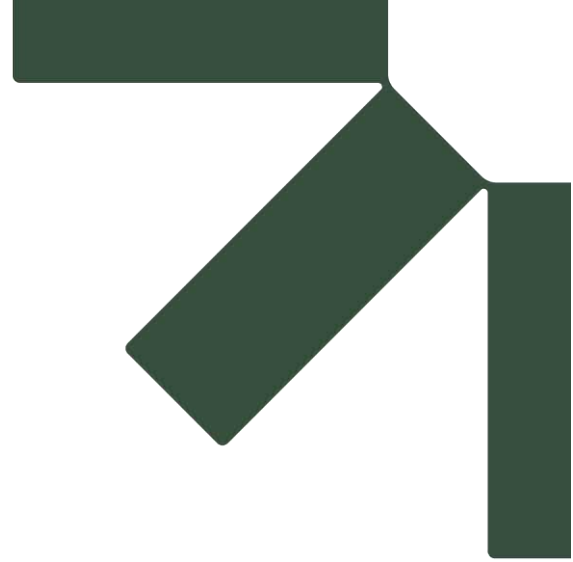
Field	Question	Answer
		cyclone Cyclone Agriculturalpests Agricultural pests/diseases Insecurity Insecurity/violence chronicallyill Household member chronically ill Deathofa Death of a working household member Other Other shock No_Shock No shock experienced
shockother	If other, please specify	
shockh	What did you do when the shock occurred?	animals Sold more animals than usual redexpensen1 Reduced expenses on health and education redexpensen2 Reduced expenses on agricultural inputs loan Borrowed more money than usual noschool Withdrew children out of school femanimals Sold last female animals assets Sold productive assets migrated Entire household migrated allanimals Sold all animals soldland Sold land other Other
shockresponseother	If other, please specify	
consentobtained > N. Consultations		
consult1	Do you know about the planned Mpatamanga hydropower dam?	know Know Something dont No Knowledge
consult2	If you know something, where did you hear it form?	1 From a public meeting 2 From the village head 3 From a friend 4 During a survey 5 Other
consult2other	If other, please specify	
consult3	If you know something, when did you hear it?	1 Last month 2 This year 3 Last year 4 2 years ago

Field	Question	Answer
consult4	What day in the week is preferable for public consultation? (up to 2-3 hours each session)	mon Monday tue Tuesday wed Wednesday thu Thursday fri Friday sat Saturday sun Sunday any Any Day
consult5	What time of day is preferable for public consultation? (up to 2-3 hours each session)	anytime Anytime morning Morning afternoon Afternoon evening Evening
consult6	Where do you prefer the public consultation to be held?	lcoffice LC1 Office religiousfac Religious Facility govoffice Government Office village In the village other Other
consult6other	If other, please specify	
project_newsletter	Have you received any of the Project's Quarterly Newsletters?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
project_meetings	Have you attended any of the Project's monthly meetings?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
project_meetings_no	If no, can you tell us why not?	1 The meeting is too far from the village 2 I cannot go where the meetings take place 3 I was not informed of the project monthly meetings 4 I do not have time for these meetings 5 I am not interested 0 Other
project_meetings_no_other	If other, please specify	
project_grm	Do you know how to submit feedback or a complaint about the Project?	1 yes 2 no 99 do not know 0 No answer
project_grm_list	If yes, can you list one of the ways to do so?	1 Village Grievance Redress Committee members 2 MHPL Community Liaison Officers

Field	Question	Answer
		3 Grievances box in the village 4 Other 99 Do not know
project_grm_list_spec	If other, please specify	
project_info	What kind of information would you like to be informed of about the Mpatamanga Hydropower Project?	1 employment opportunities on the project 2 when the project will start 3 what will be the project's impacts 4 land acquisition and compensation 5 how the Shire river will change after the Project 0 other
project_info_other	Please specify what other type of information you are interested in about the Mpatamanga project.	
consentobtained > O. Perception of potential project impacts		
past_impacts	What aspects of your life have already been impacted by the Project?	1 no impact 2 influx of outsider in the area 3 Land speculation and land being bought by outsiders 4 Not able to expand my homestead 5 land price inflation 6 land price deflation 99 other
past_impacts_spec	If other, please specify	
consentobtained > O. Perception of potential project impacts > Potential impacts		
primact2_label	What aspects of your life do you think the project will impact on?	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primact2_housing	Housing	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primact2_livcond	Living conditions	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primact2_job	Economic/employment	1 positive impact 2 negative impact

Field	Question	Answer
		3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_health	Health	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_services	Access to services and facilities	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_livestock	Livestock	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_agricultural_farming	Agricultural / Farming	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_cultural	Cultural activities or ceremonies	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_other	Other	1 positive impact 2 negative impact 3 no impact 99 do not know 0 no answer
primpact2_other_spec	If other, please specify	
primpact3	Should you have to move, what form of resettlement option would you prefer for relocating your residence? <i>You can chose a combination of options.</i>	cash 1. = Cash compensation inkind 2. = Inkind provision (land for land, house for house) other 3. = Other (specify) notsure 4. = Not sure (would want more information)
primpact3other	If other, please specify	
resstlelocation	If you or your neighbours wanted new land to move to where would you look?	samegvh 1. Within the same GVH area

Field	Question	Answer
		sameta 2. Within the same TA area (different GVH) samedistrict 3. Within the same district elsewhere 4. Elsewhere (specify)
otherresstlelocation	if elsewhere, specify	
finalcomment	Add any comment you might have on this household/ on the survey	
thanking	Thank you for your time and your participation in this survey.	



Annex 6 – Draft trees species rates from the Department of Forestry



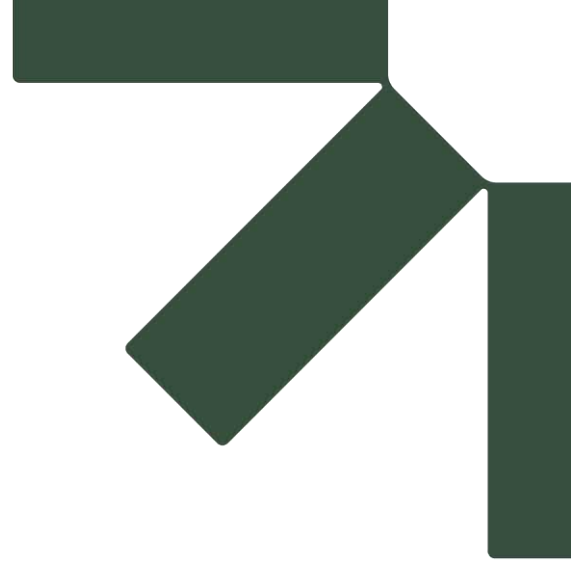
SECOND SCHEDULE I. INDIGENOUS TREES			PRESENT VALUES	PROPOSED VALUES
CLASS	BOTANICAL NAMES	VERNACULAR NAME	2010 GAZETTED PRICE PER CUBIC METRE (MK)	PRICE PER CUBIC METRE
I	<i>Eriosepalum gracile</i>	Mkankani, Mubilo		
	<i>Chrysophora exalta</i>	Mjinda, Mude	15,000.00	220,000.00
	<i>Condrotum indurite</i>	Mkandisi	15,000.00	220,000.00
II	<i>Ficus gamba</i>	Mkanda, Mungu	15,000.00	220,000.00
	<i>Clusia umbonata</i>	Bokoto		
	<i>Brachylaena schaffneri</i>	Mhwa	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Entandria fragrans</i>	Nauka, Njilali, Gonyang'wa	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Acacia drepanoloba</i>	Maza, Katola, Mhema, Muzi, Mhulu, Mvumbelwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Zantoxylum</i>	Mhwa	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mbanganga, Bus, Chikwani, Chikoko, Mpepe, Nyanja, Mkalanda, Saka	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Nesotesia buchiana</i>	Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Rudolphia gracilis</i>	Nyala, Mwenye, Mhachi, Mungu, Mhwa	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Bombax adobe</i>	Munganga, Thonzanga	8,000.00	120,000.00

DRAFT

III	<i>Swartzia madagascariensis</i>	Chimpen, Kanyanga	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Chrysophyllum gossypifolium</i>	Mala, Chilo, Mfu, Njinda, Njira, Nyanja, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Bauhinia gracilis</i>	Mungu, Njira, Mjira, Mhumbwe, Mjira, Chitonda, Mungu	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Disopygia mesoepithyma</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Nyanja	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Dalbergia africana</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Chikungu	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Ficus gamba</i>	Mhumbwe, Chimo, Chimo	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
	IV	<i>Persea filiformis</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00
<i>Commersonia bartramia</i>		Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Chikungu	8,000.00	120,000.00
<i>Ficus gamba</i>		Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
<i>Entandria fragrans</i>		Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00
Indigenous fuelwood Cut and stacked by the Purchaser		Domestic use	700.00	10,000.00
Exotic fuelwood per household		Industrial use	2,500.00	40,000.00
			50.00	1,000.00
Indigenous fuelwood per household			100.00	2,000.00
Exotic fuelwood per household			200.00	3,000.00
BAMBOO		Butt diameter in centimeters:		
		less than 8	10.00	1,000.00
		8 but less than 10	30.00	4,000.00
		10 and above	50.00	7,000.00
PALMS				
<i>Phoenix rostrata</i>	Kumbwa, Kumbwa, Kumbwa	3,000.00	40,000.00	
<i>Borassus aethiopum</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	3,000.00	40,000.00	
PLANTS				
Wild Cuscuta and Accutaria	Price per plant (MK)	5,000.00	70,000.00	
NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS				
Type	Use/Purpose	price (MK)	price (MK)	
	Fruit, vegetable, medicinal, etc.	5,000.00	70,000.00	
	Commercial	10,000.00	120,000.00	
BOTANICAL NAME	VERNACULAR NAME	PRICE PER CUBIC METRE	PROPOSED VALUES	
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe	8,000.00	120,000.00	
V	All other non-planted species			
		8,000.00	120,000.00	

DRAFT

VI	<i>Brachylaena</i>	Mhumbwe, Mungu, Mhumbwe, Mhumbwe, Chimo	20,000.00	300,000.00	
	<i>Cycas revoluta, Juniperus Procera</i>	Chikungu	20,000.00	300,000.00	
	EXOTIC TREES				
	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Mungu	10,000.00	150,000.00	
	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	Bulungu	10,000.00	150,000.00	
	<i>Conifera arvensis</i>	Mhumbwe	10,000.00	150,000.00	
	<i>Pinus species</i>	Pinus	10,000.00	150,000.00	
	POLES				
	Species	Butt diameter over bark (in centimeters)	Price per pole		
	<i>Eucalyptus</i> and other exotic species cut specified elsewhere in this schedule	Less than 8	80	1,000.00	
		8 but less than 10	100	1,000.00	
		10 but less than 12	160	2,000.00	
		12 but less than 14	200	3,000.00	
		14 but less than 16	240	4,000.00	
		16 but less than 18	300	4,000.00	
		18 but less than 20	320	5,000.00	
		20 and over	340	5,000.00	
		<i>Indigera</i> species	Less than 8	200	3,000.00
			8 but less than 10	320	5,000.00
	10 but less than 12		400	6,000.00	
	12 but less than 14		480	7,000.00	
	14 but less than 16		540	9,000.00	
	16 but less than 18		580	10,000.00	
	18 but less than 20		720	11,000.00	
	20 and over		760	13,000.00	
			By volume		
	FUELWOOD				
	Exotic fuelwood, cut and stacked by purchaser	Domestic use	700	10,000.00	
		Industrial use	1000	15,000.00	



Annex 7 – Mpatamanga Relocation Sites Inspection Report

Tel: 01 820108/01 834 819
 Fax: 01 834 819
 Please address all
 communications to: The
 Regional Commissioner for
 Lands(S)



Regional Commissioner for Lands (S)
 Private Bag 568
 Blantyre
 Malawi

21st September, 2023

MPATAMANGA RELOCATION SITES INSPECTION REPORT

This inspection report aims to provide a concise overview of the identified tentative resettlement and relocation sites associated with the proposed Mpatamanga Hydro Power project. These sites were pinpointed in both Blantyre and Neno Districts, primarily centered around the Main Dam area. They are intended for the resettlement of displaced households, relocation of graveyards, relocation of schools (in Blantyre), and the establishment of a new school site (in Neno).

The site visits occurred on the 27th and 28th of September, 2022, with the following individuals present:

BLANTYRE		
NAME	POSITION	ORGANISATION
Elizabeth Tizola	Senior Valuation Officer	Lands-Blantyre
Isaac Bisiwasi	Surveyor	Lands-Blantyre
Mr. Malijani	-	Department of Museum and Monuments
Willard Yobe	Lands Officer	Blantyre District Council
	T/A Kunthembwe	
	Vh Chaswanthaka	
	Vh Inosi	
	Vh Lisangwi	
Jolamu Wilson	T/A Clerk	
	VDC Chair	
NENO		
Elizabeth Tizola	Senior Valuation Officer	Lands-Blantyre
Isaac Bisiwasi	Surveyor	Lands-Blantyre
Mr. Malijani		Department of Museum and Monuments
Mr Mphinga	Lands Officer	Neno District Council
Charles Chibisa	T/A Mlauli	
Damiano Blessings	Gvh Felemu	
Dolika Tiyese	Vh Kambalame	

Davie Nantanda	T/A Clerk	
Yoliamu Paulo	VDC chairman	
John Biston	VDC	
Maria Kachepa	VDC	

Location

The identified sites are situated in the Blantyre and Neno districts, spanning both the eastern and western banks of the Shire River. Access to these sites is primarily via unpaved earth roads and paths.

Ownership, Land Size, and Distance from the Project Area

According to local leaders, some of the identified sites are community-owned, while others are under individual ownership. In cases where individual land parcels are involved, a compensation assessment will be necessary. Conversely, sites belonging to the community will be made available for use without compensation, thanks to the support of local leaders. These sites vary in size, measured in hectares, and their distances from the project area also exhibit variations. Please refer to the table below for further details

DISTRICT	SITE	SIZE (HA)	OWNERSHIP	DISTANCE FROM PROJECT AREA
Blantyre	Chaswanthaka village Resettlement site	231.012	Communal land	Approximately 5 km
	Mpatsabwire school relocation site	9.417	Communal land	Approximately 5 km
	Chaswanthaka graveyard relocation site	8.168	Individual owner	Approximately 500 m
Neno	Kambalame village resettlement site	144.357	Communal land	Approximately 2 km
	Kambalame school site	3.602	Communal land	Approximately 2 km
	Kambalame graveyard relocation site	2.692	Individual owner	Approximately 5 km

Land Use

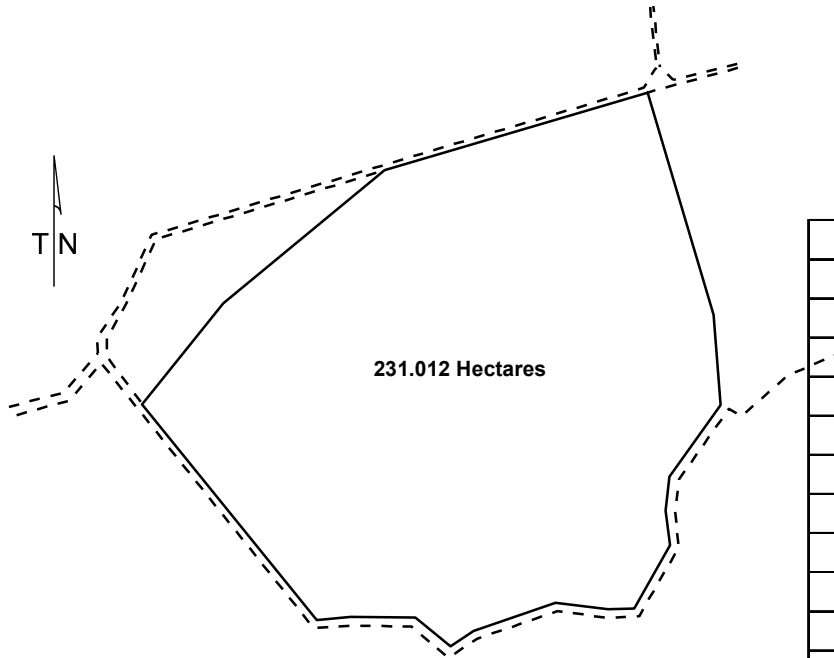
All the identified relocation/alternative sites remain uncultivated. The terrain type on these sites predominantly consists of rocky topsoil.

Sketch Maps and Coordinates

For more detailed information, please refer to the attached sketch maps and coordinates of the sites.

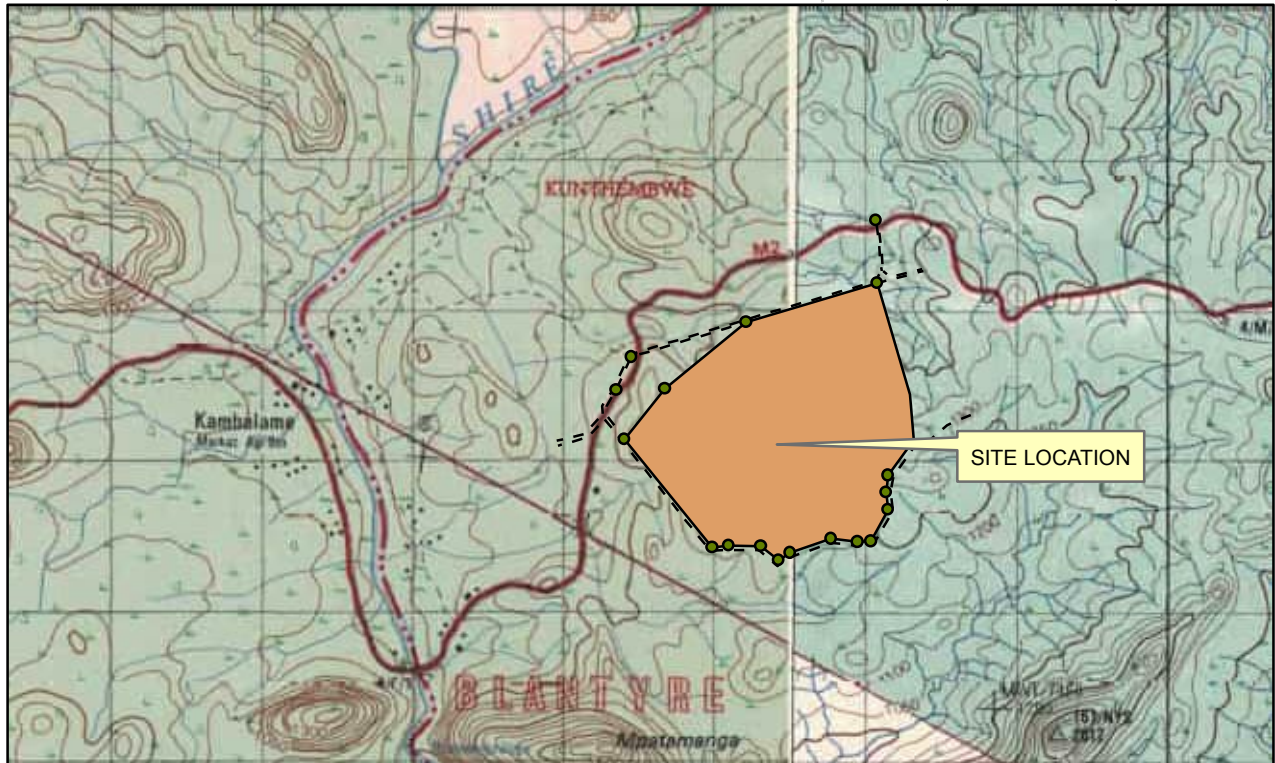
MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR CHASWANTHAKA VILLAGE, T/A KUNTHEMBWE BLANTYRE DISTRICT

SCALE : 1:25,000

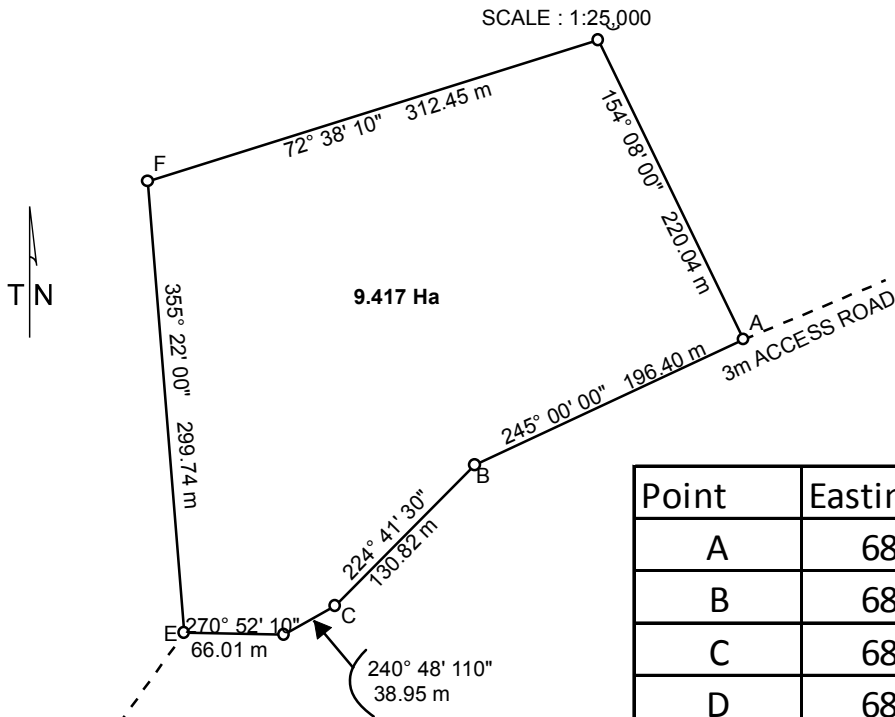


Point	Easting	Northing
S1	688154	8262901
S2	688142	8262788
S3	688156	8262675
S4	688038	8262465
S5	687950	8262462
S6	687776	8262484
S7	687506	8262391
S8	687429	8262339
S9	687313	8262435
S10	687100	8262437
S11	686988	8262426
S12	686410	8263141
S13	687212	8263914
S14	686677	8263475
S15	688081	8264172

DATUM
 Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 False_Easting: 500000.0
 False_Northing: 10000000.0
 Central_Meridian: 33.0



MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR CHASWANTHAKA PRIMARY SCHOOL



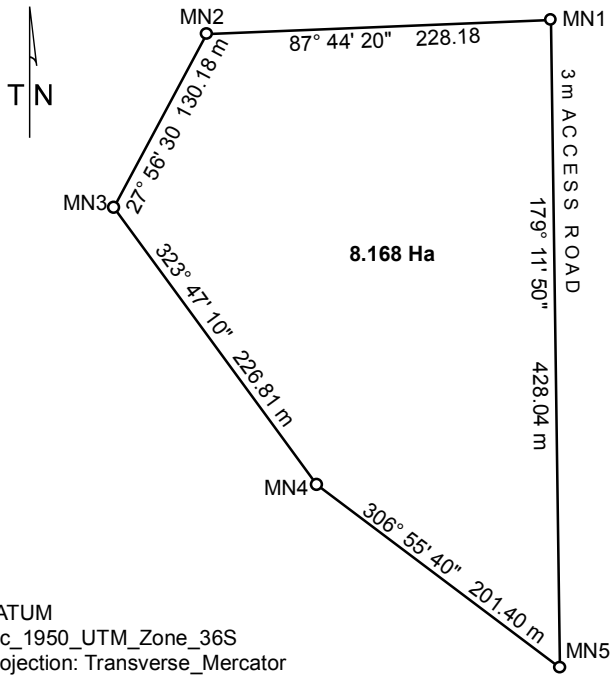
Point	Easting	Northing
A	688694	8263332
B	688516	8263249
C	688424	8263156
D	688390	8263137
E	688324	8263138
F	688300	8263437
GRID REF AT A	688694	8263332
G	688598	8263530

DATUM
 Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 False_Easting: 500000.0
 False_Northing: 10000000.0
 Central_Meridian: 33.0



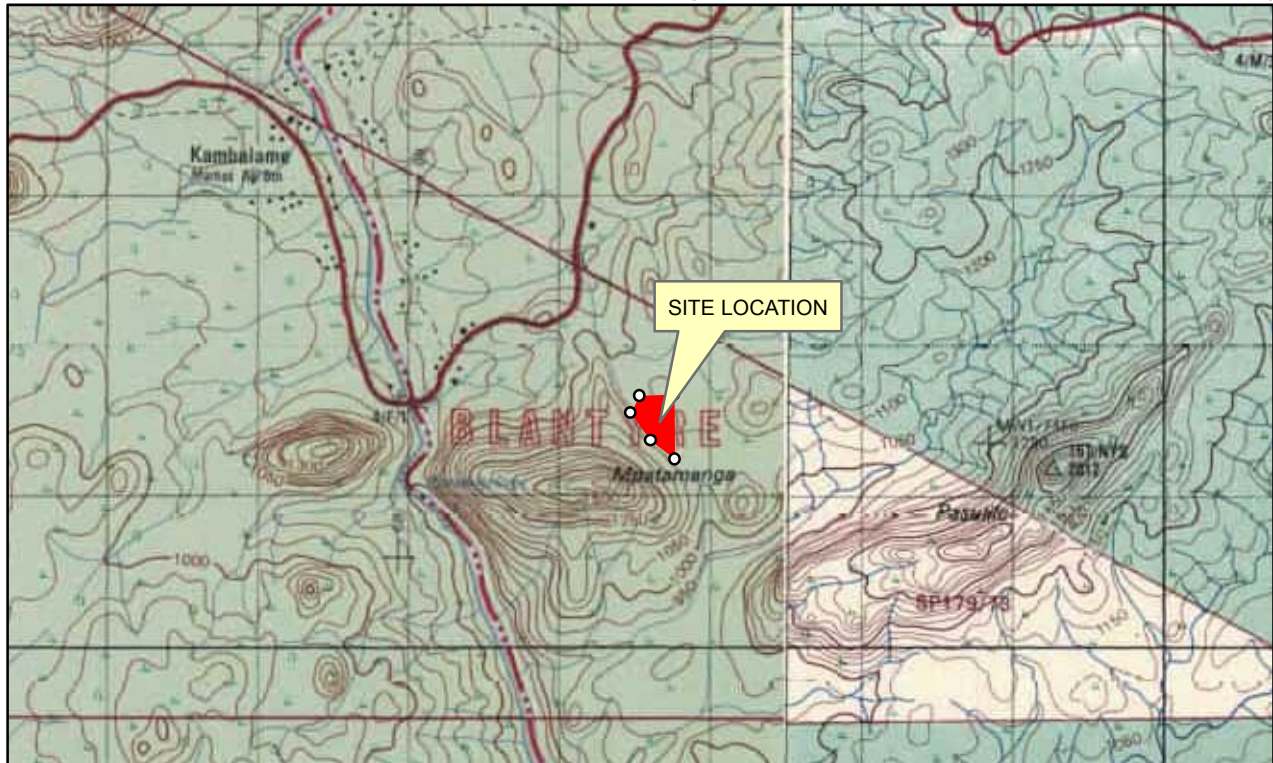
MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR GRAVEYARD OF CHANSWANTHAKA VILLAGE

SCALE : 1: 5,000



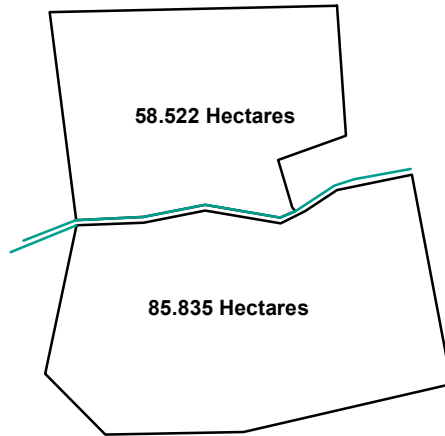
DATUM
 Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 False_Easting: 500000.0
 False_Northing: 10000000.0
 Central_Meridian: 33.0

Point	Easting	Northing
MN1	686774	8261244
MN2	686613	8261365
MN3	686479	8261548
MN4	686540	8261663
MN5	686768	8261672



MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR KAMBALAME VILLAGE T/A MLAULI NENO DISTRICT

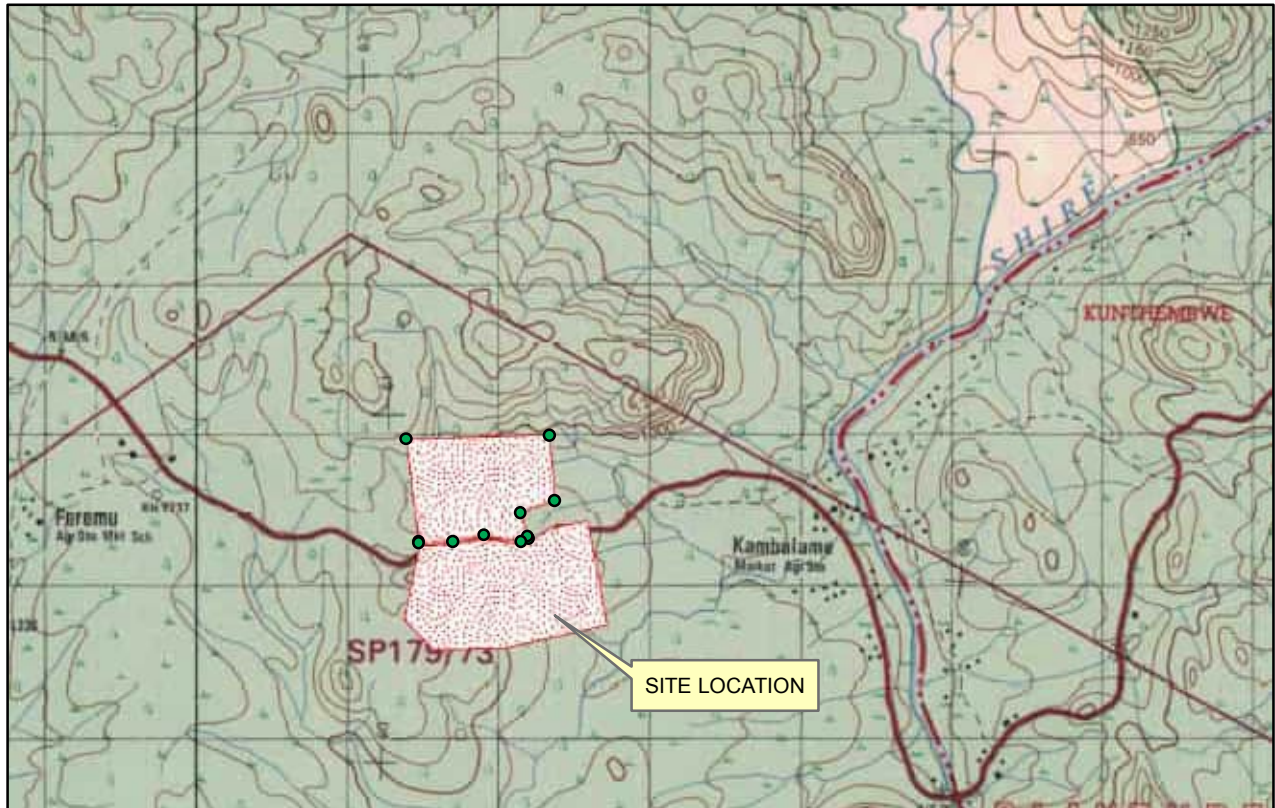
SCALE : 1:25,000



Proposed Kambalame Village Coordinates

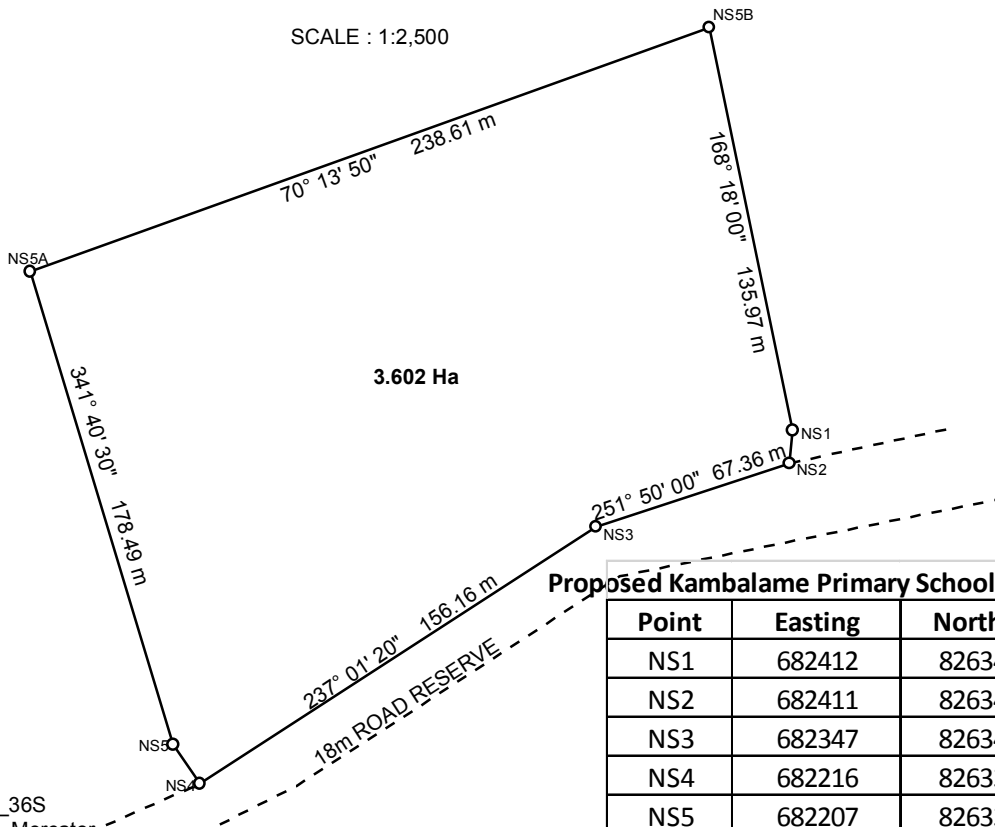
Point	Easting	Northing
NS4	682216	8263316
NS5	682207	8263329
NS6	682160	8263485
NS7	682384	8263566
NS8	682166	8263294
NS9	681919	8263336
NS10	681714	8263296
NS11	681490	8263286
NS12	681404	8263975
NS13	682354	8263996

DATUM
Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
False_Easting: 500000.0
False_Northing: 10000000.0
Central_Meridian: 33.0



MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR KAMBALAME SCHOOL T/A MLAULI NENO DISTRICT

SCALE : 1:2,500



Proposed Kambalame Primary School Cordinates

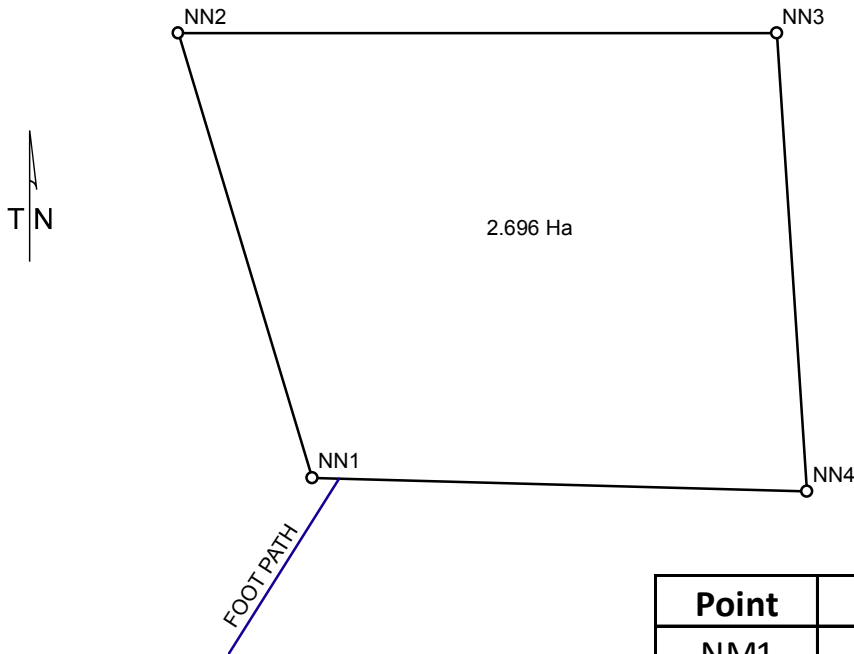
Point	Easting	Northing
NS1	682412	8263433
NS2	682411	8263422
NS3	682347	8263401
NS4	682216	8263316
NS5	682207	8263329
NS6	682160	8263485
NS7	682384	8263566

DATUM
 Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
 Projection: Transverse_Mercator
 False_Easting: 500000.0
 False_Northing: 10000000.0
 Central_Meridian: 33.0



MAP OF THE PROPOSED SITE FOR KAMBALAME GRAVEYARD T/A MLAULI NENO DISTRICT

SCALE : 1:2.500



DATUM
Arc_1950_UTM_Zone_36S
Projection: Transverse_Mercator
False_Easting: 500000.0
False_Northing: 10000000.0
Central_Meridian: 33.0

Point	Easting	Northing
NM1	682066	8261831
NM2	682022	8261978
NM3	682220	8261978
NM4	682230	8261827



