APPENDIX-9

INVENTORY OF SH IRRIGATION POTENTIAL SITES

Chapter 1. Potential Area by Inventory Survey

During the first and second field surveys, an inventory survey for the self-help smallholder irrigation scheme was conducted at all the eight ADDs, namely Karonga, Mzuzu, Kasungu, Salima, Lilongwe, Machinga, Blantyre and Shire Valley ADDs. Inventory survey involved all the 178 EPA offices in the country, which are broken down into 15 EPAs for Karonga, 31 EPAs for Mzuzu, 23 EPAs for Kasungu, 8 EPAs for Salima, 36 EPAs for Lilongwe, 31 EPAs for Machinga, 23 EPAs for Blantyre and 11 EPAs for Shire Valley.

According to the inventory survey, a total number of 883 potential sites was identified for the eight ADDs, among which 230 sites were existing schemes and 653 were proposed (new) schemes and the total potential area amounts to 11,260 ha as summarized in the table below. These will be considered as potential areas for the self-help small-scale irrigation schemes in the eight ADDs. The list of the sites is also shown on attached Tables 4.3 and 4.4.

During the implementation of the verification project in Kasungu and Lilongwe ADDs, EPA officers have developed many more sites than the ones they identified by the inventory survey. Hence, it is expected that EPA officers in all the ADDs could develop more sites than their listing irrigation potential sites in this inventory survey, once they are trained or involved in smallholder irrigation development.

ADD	Existing	Scheme	New S	cheme	To	tal
ADD	No of sites	Area (ha)	No of Sites	Area (ha)	No of Sites	Area (ha)
Karonga ADD	16	230	36	360	52	590
Mzuzu ADD	22	270	144	1,660	166	1,930
Kasungu ADD	64	900	87	1,210	151	2,110
Salima ADD	6	650	37	290	43	940
Lilongwe ADD	59	800	133	1,320	192	2,120
Machinga ADD	21	400	125	1,790	146	2,190
Blantyre ADD	34	170	50	320	84	490
Shire Valley ADD	8	170	41	720	49	890
Total	230	3,590	653	7,670	883	11,260

Table 1.1 Number of Inventory Survey Sites and Potential Area

Chapter 2. Categorization of Potential Irrigation Sites

The type of irrigation schemes for inventory survey is mostly the surface (gravity river diversion) irrigation system as it was so arranged to identify potential sites suitable to self-help smallholder farmers. The potential sites for the self-help smallholder irrigation scheme will be categorized into different types of irrigation technology as referred to the existing system in Malawi. As a result, majority of the potential sites falls in "Stream/River" in terms of water source, "Gravity" for water abstraction method and "Open Canal" as water delivery method.

Out of the total 883 sites, stream / river as water source counts for 691 sites or 78% of the total sites, followed by impounding dam with 108 sites or 12% of the total sites. In terms of water abstraction type, 791 sites or 90 % of the total sites are applied with gravity irrigation, followed by treadle pump with 63 sites or 7% of the total sites. As for water delivery type,

open canal system is applied in 813 sites or 92 % of the total sites, followed by pressurized pipe system with 61 sites or 7 % of the total sites (See Table 2.1 below).

Table 2.1 Number of Potential Irrigation Sites by Irrigation Technology

Water Source		Water Abstraction		Water Delivery	
Туре	Site	Туре	Site	Туре	Site
1. Stream / river	691	1. Gravity	791	1. Open canal	813
2. Impounding dam	108	2. Treadle pump	63	2. Pressure pipe(sprinkler)	61
3. Spring	49	3. Motorized pump	26	3. Manpower carry	9
4. Shallow well (dug well)	28	4. Watering cans/ buckets	3		
5. Deep well (tube well)	0				
6. Lake	7				

Table 2.2 Summary of the Inventory by EPA, RDP, ADD (1/3)

Region	ADD	RDP		EPA		No. of sites		Serial No.
					Total	Existing	New	
North	Karonga	Chitipa		Kameme	1	0	1	KR 1
				Lufita	3	2	1	KR 2 - KR 4
				Misuku	5	4	1	KR 5 - KR 9
				Kavukuku	3	0	3	KR 10 - KR 12
				Chisenga	5	2	3	KR 13 - KR 17
				Mwamkumbwa	6	0	6	KR 18 - KR 23
		Karonga	7		2	0	2	KR 24 - KR 25
				Karonga	1	1	0	KR 26
				Karonga south	2	2	0	KR 27 - KR 28
				Karonga north	1	1	0	KR 29
				Kaporo	1	1	0	KR 30
				Kaporo north	6	2	4	KR 31 - KR 36
			13	Mpata	5	1	4	KR 37 - KR 41
				Kaporo south	5	0	5	KR 42 - KR 46
			15	Lupembe	6	0	6	KR 47 - KR 52
				Total of Karonga	52	16	36	
	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay		Chikwina	5	0	5	MZ 1 - MZ 5
				Mzenga	8	0	8	MZ 6 - MZ 13
				Mpamba	5	1	4	MZ 14 - MZ 18
				Chinthechi	5	2	3	MZ 19 - MZ 23
				Nkhata Bay	5	0	5	MZ 24 - MZ 28
				Tukombo	5	0	5	MZ 29 - MZ 33
				Chitheka	5	0	5	MZ 161 - MZ 165
		Rumphi/N.Mzimba	8	Mphonpha	5	0	5	MZ 34 - MZ 38
				Chiweta	5	2	3	MZ 39 - MZ 42, 166
				Mhuju	5	1	4	MZ 43 - MZ 47
				Ntchenachena	5	0	5	MZ 48 - MZ 52
				Katowo	6	2	4	MZ 155 - MZ 160
		Central Mzimba		Mpherembe	5	0	5	MZ 53 - MZ 57
				Malidade	5	0	5	MZ 58 - MZ 62
				Emsizini	5	2	3	MZ 63 - MZ 65, 95, 96
				Zombwe	5	1	4	MZ 66 - MZ 70
				Bulala	5	0	5	MZ 71 - MZ 75
				Emfeni	4	0	4	MZ 76 - MZ 79
				Njuyu	5	2	3	MZ 80 - MZ 84
				Champhila	8	1	7	MZ 85 - MZ 92
				Khosolo	5	0	5	MZ 93, 94, 97 - MZ 99
				Luwerezi	5	0	5	MZ 100 - MZ 104
				Manyamula	8	1	7	MZ 105 - MZ 112
				Bwengu	5	1	4	MZ 113 - MZ 117
				Mjinga	4	0	4	MZ 118 - MZ 121
				Eswazini	5	0	5	MZ 122 - MZ 126
				Kazombo	5	0	5	MZ 127 - MZ 131
				Euthine	5	4	1	MZ 132 - MZ 136
				Mbalachanda	5	2	3	MZ 137 - MZ 141
				Mbawa	6	0	6	MZ 142 - MZ 147
			31	Vibangalala	7	0	7	MZ 148 - MZ 154
				Total of Mzuzu	166	22	144	

Table 2.2 Summary of the Inventory by EPA, RDP, ADD (2/3, con'd)

- ·	455	555			-	No. of sites	3	
Region	ADD	RDP		EPA	Total	Existing	New	Serial No.
Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	1	Chamama	7	7	0	KU 1 - KU 7
			2	Lisasadzi	6	0	6	KU 8 - KU 13
			_	Chipala	8	2	6	KU 14 - KU 21
				Santhe	4	4	0	KU 22 - KU 25
				Kaluluma	6	0	6	KU 26 - KU 31
			_	Bowe	6	1	5	KU 32 - KU 37
		Ntchisi	7	Chipuka	9	9	0	KU 38 - KU 46
				Chikwatula	6	5	1	KU 47 - KU 52
			40	Malomo Kalira	6	6	0	KU 53 - KU 58
		Dowe		Mvera	<u>8</u> 9	9	<u>4</u> 0	KU 59 - KU 66 KU 67 - KU 75
		Dowa		Nachisaka	8	2	6	KU 76 - KU 83
				Modolera	6	2	4	KU 84 - KU 89
				Madisi	4	0	4	KU 90 - KU 93
				Chisepo	6	0	6	KU 94 - KU 99
				Mponela	8	1	7	KU 100 - KU 107
				Chivala	8	0	8	KU 108 - KU 115
		Mchinji	18	Mlonyeni	5	2	3	KU 116 - KU 120
		' '		Chioshya	9	4	5	KU 121 - KU 129
				Kalulu	5	3	2	KU 130 - KU 134
ĺ			21	Msitu	3	0	3	KU 135 - KU 137
				Mikundi	6	0	6	KU 138 - KU 143
			23	Mkanda	8	3	5	KU 144 - KU 151
ľ				Total of Kasungu	151	64	87	
ľ	Salima	Nkhotakota		Mwansambo	6	0	6	SA 1 - SA 6
				Linga	5	0	5	SA 7 - SA 11
				Zidyana	7	0	7	SA 12 - SA 18 SA 19 - SA 22
		Salima	_	Nkhunga	4	0	4	
		Sallilla		Khombedza Chinguluwe	<u>6</u> 5	0	<u>4</u> 5	SA 23 - SA 28 SA 29 - SA 33
			7	Chipoka	5	2	3	SA 34 - SA 38
				Tembwe	5	2	3	SA 39 - SA 43
				Total of Salima	43	6	37	OA 39 - OA 43
	Lilonawe	Lilongwe West	1	Demera	8	0	8	LL 1 - LL 8
	Liiongwo	Liiongiro Troot		Ukwe	6	1	5	LL 9 - LL 14
				Ming'ong'o	5	2	3	LL 15 - LL 19
				Mpingu	5	2	3	LL 20 - LL 24
			5	Thawale	5	2	3	LL 25 - LL 29
			6	Malingunde	5	0	5	LL 30 - LL 34
			7	Mitundu	5	0	5	LL 35 - LL 39
				Chileka	5	3	2	LL 40 - LL 44
				Chilaza	5	0	5	LL 45 - LL 49
				Mlombwa	5	0	5	LL 50 - LL 54
			_	Mwala-Nthondo	5	1	4	LL 55 - LL 59
		Lilananna Faat		Mngwangwa	9	0	9	LL 60 - LL 68
		Lilongwe East		Chiwamba	5 9	2 4	3	LL 69 - LL 73
				Chitekwere Chigonthi	3	0	<u>5</u> 3	LL 74 - LL 82 LL 83 - LL 85
				Chigonthi	5	3	2	LL 86 - LL 80
				Nyanja	5	1	4	LL 91 - LL 94, 191
				Mkwinda	5	0	5	LL 95 - LL 99
				Mpenu	5	4	1	LL 100 - LL 104
		Dedza West	_	Lobi	5	0	5	LL 105 - LL 109
		(Thiwi-Lifidzi)		Chafumbwa	5	0	5	LL 110 - LL 114
		l [.]		Kabwazi	5	2	3	LL 115 - LL 119
			23	Linthipe	5	1	4	LL 120 - LL 124
		Dedza East		Kaphuka	5	2	3	LL 125 - LL 129
		(Dedza Hills)		Mayani	6	1	5	LL 130 - LL 135
				Mtakataka	5	0	5	LL 136 - LL 140
				Kanyama	6	2	4	LL 141 - LL 145, 192
				Golomoti	5	3	2	LL 146 - LL 150
				Bembeke	5	4	1	LL 151 - LL 155
		Ntcheu		Nsipe	6	6	0	LL 156 - LL 161
				Manjawira	4	1	3	LL 162 - LL 165
			_	Bilira	5	0	5	LL 166 - LL 170
				Njolomole Tsangano	5	0	5	LL 171 - LL 175
				Tsangano	5 5	5 4	0	LL 176 - LL 180
				Kandeu	5	3	2	LL 181 - LL 185
			30	Shapevale Total of Lilongwe	1 92	59	133	LL 186 - LL 190
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Table 2.2 Summary of the Inventory by EPA, RDP, ADD (3/3, con'd)

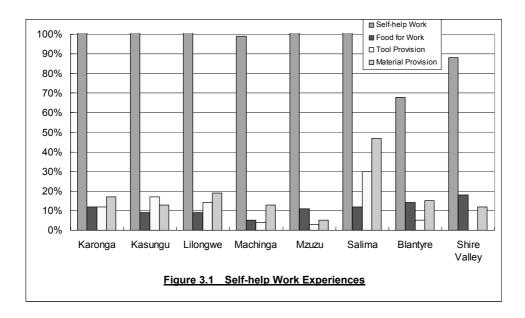
				inventory	_	No. of site:		
Region	ADD	RDP	EI	PA	Total	Existing	New	Serial No.
South	Machinga	Mangochi	1 Mpilipili		6	0	6	MHG 1 - MHG 6
			2 Nasenga		5	0	5	MHG 7 - MHG 11
			3 Lungwei		5	1	4	MHG 12 - MHG 16
			4 Nankum		5	2	3	MHG 17 - MHG 21
			5 Masuku		6	1	5	MHG 22 - MHG 27
			6 Chilipa		5	0	5	MHG 28 - MHG 32
			7 Mthilma	nja	4	1	3	MHG 33 - MHG 36
			8 Katuli		3	0	3	MHG 37 - MHG 39
			9 Ntiya 10 Mbwadz	nulu .	<u>4</u> 5	0	<u>4</u> 5	MHG 40 - MHG 43 MHG 44 - MHG 48
		Balaka	11 Utale	uiu	5	0	5	MHG 49 - MHG 53
		Dalaka	12 Phalula		1	0	1	MHG 54
			13 Bazale		5	0	5	MHG 55 - MHG 59
			14 Ulongwe	9	5	0	5	MHG 60 - MHG 64
			15 Rivirivi		5	0	5	MHG 65 - MHG 69
			16 Mpilisi		5	0	5	MHG 70 - MHG 74
		Machinga	17 Nsanam	а	4	2	2	MHG 75 - MHG 78
			18 Nampey	ra e	5	2	3	MHG 79 - MHG 83
			19 Mbonek	era	3	1	2	MHG 84 - MHG 86
		1	20 Nyambi		6	0	6	MHG 87 - MHG 92
		1	21 Mtubwi		6	1	5	MHG 93 - MHG 98
		1	22 Nanyum		4	4	0	MHG 99 - MHG 102
			23 Chuweq		3	0	3	MHG 103 - MHG 105
		<u> </u>	24 Ngweler		5	0	5	MHG 106 - MHG 110
		Zomba	25 Thondw		5	4	1	MHG 111 - MHG 115
			26 Chingale 27 Mpokwa		5 5	0	5 5	MHG 116 - MHG 120 MHG 121 - MHG 125
			28 Nsondol		4	0	4	MHG 126 - MHG 129
			29 Likanga		7	0	7	MHG 130 - MHG 136
			30 Dzaone		5	2	3	MHG 137 - MHG 141
			31 Malosa		5	0	5	MHG 142 - MHG 146
				of Machinga	146	21	125	
	Blantyre	Neno	1 Neno		4	4	0	BLT 1 - BLT 4
			2 Lisungw		2	1	1	BLT 16 - BLT 17
		Mwanza	3 Mwanza		5	3	2	BLT 6 - BLT 10
		Blantyre	4 Thamba 5 Lirangw		5 1	3	<u>2</u> 1	BLT 11 - BLT 15 BLT 19
		Diantyle	6 Chipand		4	4	0	BLT 20 - BLT 23
			7 Ntonda		5	0	5	BLT 24 - BLT 28
			8 Kunthen	nbwe	5	1	4	BLT 29 - BLT 32, 18
		Phalombe	9 Nkhulan	nbe	3	0	3	BLT 33 - BLT 35
			10 Kasongo)	1	0	1	BLT 36
		Chiradzulu	11 Mombez		1	0	1	BLT 37
			12 Mbulum		1	0	1	BLT 38
		<u> </u>	13 Thumby	/e	6	6	0	BLT 39 - BLT 44
		Mulanje	14 Milonde	Dama	4	1	3	BLT 45 - BLT 48
		1	15 Mulanje		2	0	2	BLT 49 - BLT 50 BLT 51 - BLT 56
		1	16 Thuchila		6 5	3	<u>6</u> 2	
		Thyolo	18 Masamb		4	3	1	BLT 57 - BLT 61 BLT 62 - BLT 65
		Thyolo	19 Thekela		4	0	4	BLT 66 - BLT 69
			20 Thyolo o		3	0	3	BLT 70 - BLT 72
		1	21 Dwale		7	0	7	BLT 73 - BLT 79
		1	22 Khonjen	i	2	1	1	BLT 80 - BLT 81
		1	23 Matapwa		4	4	0	BLT 82 - BLT 85
				of Blantyre	84	34	50	
	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	1 Dolo		5	0	5	SHV 1 - SHV 5
		1	2 Kalambo)	10	0	10	SHV 6 - SHV 15
		1	3 Mitole		4	1	3	SHV 16 - SHV 18, 51
		1	4 Livunzu		<u>4</u> 5	0	4	SHV 19 - SHV 22
		1	5 Mbewe 6 Mikalan	0.0	4	3	2	SHV 23 - SHV 27 SHV 28 - SHV 31
	1		7 Zunde	yu	5	0	5	SHV 32 - SHV 36
		INsanie			J			JO. 17 OF OILY OO
		Nsanje		enda	2	0	2	SHV 39 - SHV 40
		Nsanje	8 Nyachile 9 Makhan		2 5	0	2 4	SHV 39 - SHV 40 SHV 41 - SHV 45
		Nsanje	8 Nyachile					
		Nsanje	8 Nyachile 9 Makhan 10 Mpatsa 11 Magoti	ga	5 3 2	1 0	4 3 1	SHV 41 - SHV 45
		Nsanje	8 Nyachile 9 Makhan 10 Mpatsa 11 Magoti		5 3	1 0	4 3	SHV 41 - SHV 45 SHV 46 - SHV 48
		Nsanje	8 Nyachile 9 Makhan 10 Mpatsa 11 Magoti Total of	ga	5 3 2	1 0	4 3 1	SHV 41 - SHV 45 SHV 46 - SHV 48

Chapter 3. Willingness, Needs, Affordability, etc.

The inventory survey has asked concerned farmer representative(s) of; 1) self-help works they have undertaken in the past, 2) why they have not constructed the irrigation system by themselves and what they need to construct the irrigation system, 3) willingness to provide voluntary labors, 4) willingness to bear cash contribution and how much, 5) needs to start irrigation upon completion of the irrigation scheme, 6) lunch offer to the GOM officers engaged, and 7) how much percentage the government should undertake as a whole, etc. Following are the summary:

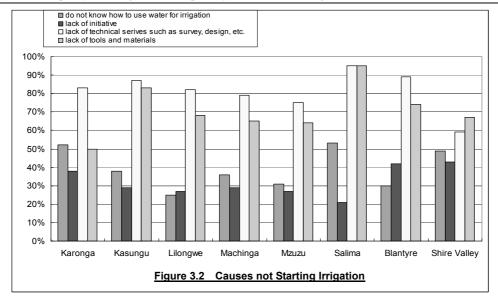
3.1 Self-help Works

So far, almost all the villages have carried out some sort of their own self-help works, except for Blantyre ADD, where around 30% of the villages have no significant experiences of self-help works. These are village road construction/ rehabilitation, molding bricks in most of the cases, and in some cases canalization and building schools. Food for work and other works under provision of tool and materials have not so often been done; only about 0 to 20% community have experienced.



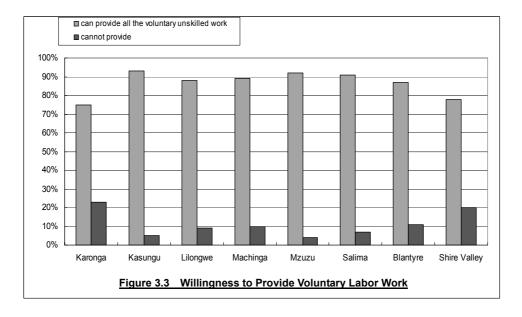
3.2 Causes of not Starting Irrigation

Despite the irrigation potential besides them, why they have not yet started the irrigation to date are: do not know how to use the water for irrigation with about 30% to as much as 50%; lack of initiative is about 30% to 40%; lack of technical services and/ or tools and materials are most commonly cited as about 50% to more than 90%. Of tools and materials they lack, most often cited were wheelbarrow, shovels, and cement.



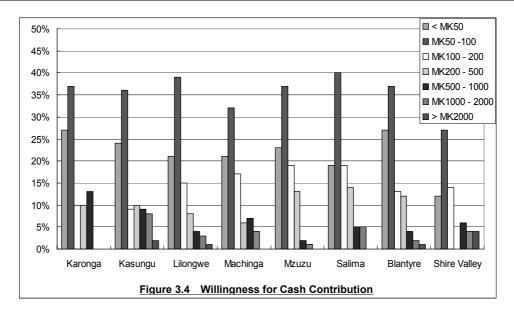
3.3 Willingness to Provide Voluntary Work

About 75% to 90% by ADD have replied that they are ready to provide all the voluntary work required for the construction work (voluntary means no provision of food, etc.). The working hour would be limited to 3 to 4 hours a day since they do not take enough food, making them difficult to work over noon. While, the reason why about 10% village cannot provide the labor is mostly food shortage or busy for getting the food.



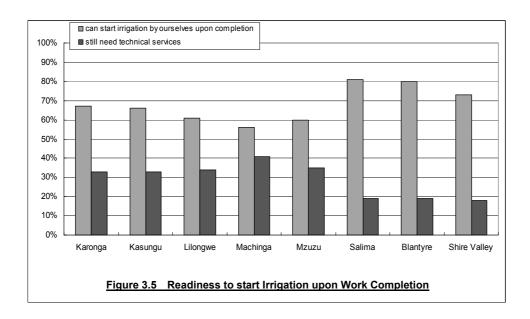
3.4 Willingness for Cash Contribution

Irrigation system may require some foreign materials such as cements, wire, etc. In this case, cash contribution from the community will be needed. The amount how much they willingly contribute in cash to procuring the foreign materials is; less than MK 50 per household with about 10% to 25%, MK 50-100 per household with 30 to 40% which is the majority, more than MK 100 becomes less in percentage.



3.5 Readiness to Start Irrigation upon Work Completion

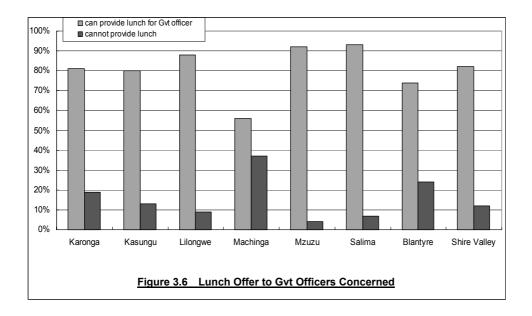
About 60% responded they would start irrigation upon completion of the construction work. However, about 20% to 30% responded that they would still need some technical assistance such as training of water management. This tendency is less in southern part of the country. One unique thing is that more than half of the 30% responded they need seed and fertilizer otherwise they may not start irrigation. Seed and fertilizer are presently provided under a program called TIP, and this may have led the villagers to have that mind.



3.6 Lunch Offer to the Gvt Officers

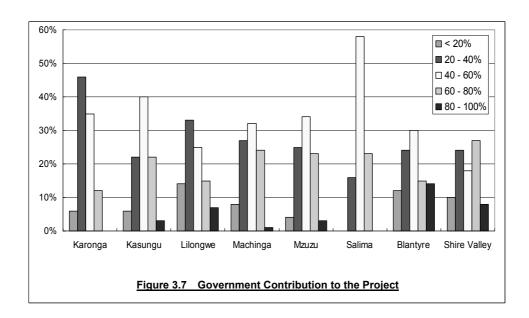
During the construction work, the government officers have to attend the site. A question was given if the villagers are ready to offer lunch for the government officers. More than 80% responded, except Machinga and Blantyre, that they could provide local lunch. The

reasons for the respondents who say that they cannot provide lunch are simply shortage of food in the village or fund to arrange the food. Machinga falls in a poorer region, so that the answer may have reflected the situation.



3.7 Government Contribution to the Project

As a whole, how much percentage do you want your government to undertake the construction/ rehabilitation work of the irrigation system was a question. The majority, about one every 3 villages, responded the government should bear about 40 to 60% of the whole construction requirement, meaning half-half sharing between the two.



Chapter 4. Prioritization of Potential Areas

According to the result of the inventory survey, potential of smallholders irrigation development were rated in each level of EPA, RDP and ADD. The potential of EPA was ranked among the EPAs under the same subordinate RDP, likewise the potential of RDP, which is the sum of potentials of its subordinate EPAs, was ranked among the RDPs belonging to same ADD. Finally the potential of ADD was ranked among them.

The ranking was conducted from the viewpoints of physical condition, degree of self-effort of villagers, and the observation of concerned AEDOs on strength of the community. These points (indicators) were individually evaluated. Each indicator was scored as following explanations in Table 4.1 below and the result of the ranking is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Indicators of EPA, RDP and ADD for Ranking

	ndicator	Way of Scoring
1. Physical cor	ndition	The number of potential sites modified by the river flow condition is
		used. If the river flow of a site is perennial, score 1 is given and if it is
		seasonal, the score is 0. If the river flow of the site is seasonal, it is
		not included in the potential site.
2. Self-effort	2.1	In each site, village leader was asked if they were willing to contribute
of villagers	Labor contribution	labor. If the answer is yes, it is scored 1, otherwise 2. Average of
		the score of all the sites in an EPA is compared to that of other EPAs
		belonging to the same RDP. The lower the score is, the higher the
		EPA is ranked.
	2.2	In each site, village leader was asked how much they could contribute
	Cash contribution	to irrigation development. The score was given 1 to the answer of
		"less than 50MK", 2 to 50 - 100MK", 3 to "100 - 200MK", 4 to "200 -
		500MK", 5 to "500 - 1000MK", 6 to "1000 - 2000MK", and to 7 to
		"more than 2000MK". Average of the score of all the sites in an EPA
		is compared to that of other EPAs belonging to the same RDP. The
		higher the score is, the higher the EPA is ranked.
	2.3	In each site, village leader was asked how much they thought the
	Expectation to	government should subsidize to irrigation development. The score
	Government	was given 1 to the answer of "less than 20%", 2 to "20 - 40%", 3 to
		"40 - 60%", 4 to "60 - 80%", 5 to "more than 80%". Average of the
		score of all the sites in an EPA is compared to that of other EPAs
		belonging to the same RDP. The lower the score is, the higher the
		EPA is ranked.
3. Community	strength	AEDO assessed the communities from the viewpoints of (1)
(AEDO obs	ervation)	Leadership, (2) Coherence, and (3) Dependency with 1 to "very
		strong", 2 to "strong", 3 to "medium", 4 to "weak" and 5 to "very weak"
		for each point. The score is aggregated by the form of $(1) \times (2) / (3)$.
		The higher the score is, the higher the EPA is ranked.

Table 4.2 Ranking of EPA, RDP and ADD on Smallholders Irrigation Development (1/3)

able 4	.2 Ranking o	of EPA, RDP and	ADD or	1 Smallnoi	ders irrigat	ion Develop	ment (1/3
ADD	RDP	EPA	Physical	Labor	Cash	Less Expectation	Community
ilonawa	Lilongwe West	Mainan	Condition 1	Contribution 1	Contribution 5	to Gvt	Strength
ilongwe	Lilongwe vvest	Mpingu Thawale	2	1	5	1	11 8
		Mlombwa	3	8	10	3	5
		Mitundu	4	1	7	2	1
		Mngwangwa	5	12	7	10	6
		Demera	6	11	2	7	8
		Ukwe	7	8	1		
		Chileka	8	1	3	4	7
		Ming'ong'o	9	1	7	5	1
		Malingunde	10	1	12	7	4
		Mwala-Nthondo	11	1	3		10
		Chilaza	12	8	11	5	1
		tal(Average)	1	3	5	2	1
	Lilongwe East	Chitekwere	1	1	4	7	3
		Nyanja	2	1	5	4	5
		Mkwinda	3	1	6	2	5 2
		Chiwamba	5	1	3	6	1
		Chitsime Chigonthi	6	1	2	5	4
		Mpenu	7	1	1	3	4
	RDP To	tal(Average)	2	1	2	3	3
	Ntcheu	Kandeu	1	1	1	- J	6
		Tsangano	2	7	3	2	5
		Shapevale	3	1	6	2	6
		Njolomole	4	1	4	4	2
		Nsipe	5	6	2	5	3
		Bilira	6	1	6	1	1
		Manjawira	7	1	5		4
	RDP To	tal(Average)	3	3	1	4	5
	Dedza East (Dedza	Kanyama	1	1	3	5	4
	Hills)	Mayani	2	1		3	
		Mtakataka	3	1	1	1	1
		Kaphuka	4	1	2	6	2
		Golomoti	5	1	4	2	5
		Bembeke	6	1	4	4	3
	RDP To	tal(Average)	4	1	2	1	3
	Dedza West (Thiwi-		1	1	1	1	1
	Lifidzi)	Linthipe	2	4	2	4	
		Lobi	3	1	2	3	1
	DDD T	Kabwazi	4	1	2	1	3
	ADD Total(Ave	tal(Average)	5 1	3 2	4	4 2	2 6
Izuzu	Central Mzimba	Champhila	1	1	2	10	16
nzuzu	Central Mizimba	Manyamula	2	1	7	4	8
		Emsizini	3	'	,	4	0
		Luwerezi	4	1	18	11	6
		Kazombo	5	1	10	2	3
		Khosolo	6	1	3	4	8
		Bwengu	7	17	9	18	17
		Mbawa	8	1	16	11	8
		Eswazini	9	1	5	1	3
		Malidade	10	1	7	8	13
		Zombwe	11	1	6	4	13
		Mjinga	12	1	10	7	11
		Emfeni	13	1	4	3	11
		Mpherembe	14	18	16	17	18
		Mbalachanda	15	1	10	15	2
		Njuyu	16	1	10	11	6
		Vibangalala	17	1	15	14	5
		Euthine	18	1	10	15	15
		Bulala	19	1	1	8	1
		tal(Average)	1	1	2	1	3
	Nkhata Bay	Mzenga	1	1	2	1	2
		Chitheka	2	1	5	5	3
		Mpamba	3	1	7	3	6
		Chinthechi		7	1		1
		Tukombo	5 6	1	6	6	3 5
	1	Nkhata Bay Chikwina	7	1	4	4	7
				1	1	2	1
	DDD To		2				
		tal(Average)	2				3
	RDP To Rumphi/N.Mzimba	tal(Average) Katowo	1	1	1	5	3
		tal(Average) Katowo Mphonpha	1 2	1 4	1 2	5 3	3 1
		tal(Average) Katowo Mphonpha Mhuju	1 2 3	1 4 4	1 2 5	5 3 4	1
		tal(Average) Katowo Mphonpha Mhuju Ntchenachena	1 2 3 4	1 4 4 1	1 2 5 3	5 3 4 1	4
	Rumphi/N.Mzimba	tal(Average) Katowo Mphonpha Mhuju	1 2 3	1 4 4	1 2 5	5 3 4	1

Table 4.2 Ranking of EPA, RDP and ADD on Smallholders Irrigation Development (2/3) Con'd

Iable	1	T LFA, INDF and A			_		
ADD	RDP	EPA	Physical Priority	Labor Contribution	Cash Contribution	Less Expectation to	Community Strength
Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	1	1	3	5	7
		Nachisaka	2	7	2	4	5
		Chivala	3	1	5	2	2
		Chisepo	4	1	3	1	6
		Madisi	5	1	1	6	4
		Mponela	6	1	7	3	1
		Modolera	7	1	6	7	3
	RDP To	tal(Average)	1	1	4	3	1
	Ntchisi	Chipuka	1	1	2	3	3
	TATOLISI	Kalira	2	4	3	4	1
		Chikwatula	3	1	4	1	4
		Malomo	4	1	1	2	2
	DDD To			3	2	1	2
		tal(Average)	2				
	Mchinji	Mkanda	1	1	2	2	3
		Mlonyeni	2	1	6	3	1
		Chioshya	3	1	5	1	2
		Kalulu	4	6	3	4	4
		Msitu	5	1	3	5	4
		Mikundi	6	1	1	5	6
		tal(Average)	3	1	3	4	4
	Kasungu	Chipala	1	5	3	4	4
		Chamama	2	1	2	6	2
		Santhe	3	6	1	2	3
		Lisasadzi	4	1	6	3	1
		Bowe	5	1	4	5	5
		Kaluluma	6	1	5	1	6
	RDP To	tal(Average)	4	3	1	2	3
	ADD Total(Av		3	1	4	4	5
Machinga			1	1	5	4	8
Machinga	Mangochi	Mpilipili					
		Masuku	2	1	4	3	5
		Nankumba	3	1	2	4	
		Lungwenya	4	10	1	10	
		Mthilmanja	5	1	7	8	1
		Ntiya	6	1	7	1	6
		Chilipa	7	1	9	9	6
		Katuli	8	1	6	4	3
		Nasenga	9	1	10	7	4
		Mbwadzulu	10	1	3	1	2
	RDP To	tal(Average)	1	1	3	3	1
	Zomba	Thondwe	1	1	6	6	
		Malosa	2	1	5	3	1
		Mpokwa	3	1	2	2	2
		Likangala	4	7	4	4	4
		Dzaone	5	1	3	7	
		Chingale	6	1	1	1	5
	1	Nsondole	7	1	'	5	2
	DDD T-	tal(Average)		1	4	1	4
			2				
	Balaka	Ulongwe	1	1	5	1	1
		Utale	2	5	1	5	1
		Mpilisi	3	1	3	4	
	1	Rivirivi	4	1	5	3	
		Bazale	5	1	3	1	
		Phalula	6	5	2	6	1
	RDP To	tal(Average)	3	4	2	2	3
	Machinga	Mtubwi	1	7	5	6	8
	1	Nyambi	2	1	2	5	5
		Mbonekera	3	1	4	8	2
	1	Nsanama	4	1	3	4	4
		Nampeya	5	1	1	1	6
	1	Ngwelero	6	6	7	7	7
		Nanyumu	7	1	6	2	1
	I		8	7	O	3	3
							. 1
	555 -	Chuweo			4		
	RDP To ADD Total(Av	tal(Average)	4	3 2	1 2	3	2

Table 4.2 Ranking of EPA, RDP and ADD on Smallholders Irrigation Development (3/3) Con'd

abic 4.2	. Italiking Or	LFA, NDF allu F			_		
ADD	RDP	EPA	Physical Priority	Labor Contribution	Cash Contribution	Less Expectation to Gvt	Community Strength
Blantyre	Thyolo	Dwale	1	1	3	2	4
,	'	Masambanjati	2	1	2	4	1
		Thekelani	3	1	5	3	3
		Thyolo centre	4	1	6	1	2
		Khonjeni	5	1	4	5	
		Matapwata	6	6	1	6	4
		otal(Average)	1	1	3	1	1
	Mulanje	Thuchila	1	3	1	1	2
		Kamwendo	2			2	
		Milonde Mulania Rama	3	1	2	3 2	1
	DDD To	Mulanje Boma otal(Average)	2	5	7	4	4
	Blantyre	Kunthembwe	1	3	3	2	4
	Diantyro	Ntonda	2	2	2	3	2
		Chipande	3	1	1	1	3
		Lirangwe	4	4		4	1
	RDP To	otal(Average)	3	7	2	2	3
	Mwanza	Thambani	1	1	2	2	1
		Mwanza	2	1	1	1	2
	RDP To	otal(Average)	4	1	5	3	5
	Neno	Neno	1	1	1	1	2
		Lisungwi	2	2	2	2	1
		otal(Average)	5	6	1	6	7
	Chiradzulu	Thumbwe	1	1	3	1	2
		Mbulumbuzi	2	1	1	3	3
	DDD T-	Mombezi	3	1	1	2	1
	Phalombe	otal(Average) Nkhulambe	6	1	6 2	2	2 1
	Filalombe	Kasongo	2	1	1	1	1
	DDD To	otal(Average)	7	1	4	7	6
	ADD Total(Ave		5	2	7	8	2
Shire	Chikwawa	Kalambo	1	5	3	5	5
011110	O I III CIII CIII CIII CIII CIII CIII C	Livunzu	2	1	4	4	1
		Mikalango	3	1		3	3
		Mitole	4	1	4	1	4
		Dolo	5	6	1	6	2
		Mbewe	6	1	2	1	
	RDP To	otal(Average)	1	1	1	1	1
	Nsanje	Makhanga	1				
		Zunde	2	1	3	2	
		Nyachilenda	3	4		1	1
		Magoti	4	1	2	3	
		Mpatsa	5	1	1	3	1
		otal(Average)	2	1	2	2	2
	ADD Total(Ave		6	2	1	4	6
Karonga	Karonga	Kaporo north	1	8	1	6	3
		Kaporo south	2	9	8	8	1
		Mpata	3	1	3	5	6 4
		Karonga south	5	1	2	2	4
		Vinthukutu Karonga	6	1	4	2	7
		Kaporo	7	1	9	9	9
		Karonga north	8	1	4	7	2
		Lupembe	9	1	7	1	8
	RDP To	otal(Average)	1	2	2	1	2
	Chitipa	Chisenga	1	1	6	4	5
	'	Lufita	2	1	3	3	2
		Kavukuku	3	1	1	1	3
		Mwamkumbwa	4	5	4	4	6
		Misuku	5	5	2	2	4
		Kameme	6	1	4	6	1
		otal(Average)	2	1	1	2	1
	ADD Total(Ave		7	2	4	1	2
Salima	Nkhotakota	Zidyana	1	1	3	1	3
		Linga	2	1	4	1	
		Nkhunga	3	1	1	4	1
	555	Mwansambo	4	4	2	3	2
		otal(Average)	1	1	2	2	1
	Salima	Tembwe	1	4 1	1 4	2	4
		Chipoka	3	3	2	2	2
		Khombedza Chinguluwe	4	1	3	1	3
	DDD TA	tal(Average)	2	2	1	1	1
	ADD Total(Ave		8	8	2	7	6
	APD TOTAL (AM	orage)	U	U		1	U

Table 4.3 Inventory List of Self-help Small-Scale Irrigation System (Existing Sites)

1 KR-2 2 KR-3 3 KR-5 4 KR-6 5 KR-7 6 KR-8 8 KR-13 8 KR-13 8 KR-13 8 KR-13 8 KR-13			ļ				_	ā		bridated Are	-			_			S. Source of	D. Name of River			River
1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Region	District	ADD	ROP	EPA	Village	1	-	Wet S Dry S	-	Ę,	S	Ê	Longitude	Latitude	500	Control of the contro	Perennial	Flow Month	Œ
	Chibula	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Lufita	Mbegani	2002		(ha)	(ha)	30 G	_	400	412	328	Stream	Chibula	/Seasonal Perennial		2
	Namwafi 182	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Lufita	and Cheni Nandunda	2002		-	-	\$		4000	417	354	Stream	Namwafi	Perennial		11
	Sato	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Misuku	Yeniyeni	1990	Ħ	8.00 7.0	7.00 15	‡	H				Stream	Witumba	Perennial	All year	0
1 []	liyoto	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Misuku	Yeniyeni		Partial				Others				Stream	Tondo		All year	0
	Kabanga	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Misuku	Kaleghama 1	1991 Pa		9.00 4.00	11	9	ĺ				Stream	Witumba	Perennial	All year	0
[]	Chifwa	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Misuku	Kaleohama 1	1998 Pa		12.00 5.00	00 16.0	0.6	1				Stream	Chisansu	Perennial	All year	0
	Marawa	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Chisenga	Malawa	1	TOWN STREET	2.00	1.00	19	HPC		432	936	11	Malawa	Peremial	n ano	3
	Muthandizi	North	Chitipa	Karonga	Chitipa	Chisenga	Ibuluma	2001			8	-			447	13	Stream	Muchenyenthe &	Perennial	January -	
	Sanambe	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	kaphika	2002	Partial	G.	9.00	2	Unknown	2150	620	8841	Stream	Sanambe	Perennial	i december	m
10 KR-27	Zgangathuli	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga south	Chagoma	1987	+	15.00 15.	15.00 18.0	18	Unknown	1800	6122	8846	River	Wowe	Perennial		5
11 KR-28	Kapyere Rice	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga south	Mtangala	1987	Partial	1.00 17.	17.00 17	17	Unknown	1900	620	8845	River	Wowe	Perennial		5
12 KR-29	Ighembe	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga north		1981	+	2.50 0.4	0.50	en	Self help				Stream	ahembe	Perennial		
- 1	Tivana		Karonas	Karonaa	Variation V	- 1				\rightarrow	4	+	f				i	,			
14 KR-31	Lyamayolo	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Kaporo north	Lyamayolo	1951	_	43.00 15	15.00 43	a 😘	UNKUOWU				River	Kabale	Perennial		5
15 KR-32	Timothy	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Kaporo north	Timothy	1950	┿	20.00 15.00	90.	8	Self help				Stream	Ngisi	Perennial		7
16 KR-37	Mkungwi	North	Karonga	Karonga	Karonga	Mpata	Мжерешре	1989	+	B.00 6.00	2	භ	World Vision		929	978	Spring	Nyahango	Perennial		
17 MZ-14	Mbombozi	North	Nkhata-Bay	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bav	Moamba	Mzimir	1997 Not	poaration	3.6	0	15.0	Poreion	1 850	;	77	Dirios.	Athombos	1	Puller and A	00
- 1			5 T	2	for annual	50	DIIIZM		Operational	-	\dashv			000'1	=	\$	rwer	MBGmbdZI river		rear round	2.0
	Mazembe Irrication scheme	North	Nkhata bay-Bay	Mznzm	Nkhata Bay	Chinthechei	Mphimbi	5007 2007	perational	9,4	0.0 15.0	12.0			4	78	River	Dombola river	Perennial	Year round	0.4
	Ntchete	North	Bay-Bay	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay	Chintheche	Kamika	1971 Not	orotional		20.0	18.0	T		26	95	River	Ntchete river	Perennial	Year round	5.0
20 MZ-39	Chihanga	North	Rumphi	Mzuzu	Rumphi	Chiweta	Kayimange	2000- Pa	Partially	rt,	5.0	_	NGO/ self fund				River	Chitimba river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
21 MZ-40	Mankuli	North	Rumphi	Mzuzu	Rumphi	Chiweta	Mkuski	2007	erational perational	2.5 6.	6.5 1.5	8.0	NGO/ self fund				River, Impounding	Mankuli river	Perennial	Year round	4.5
22 MZ-43	Kafukwe	North	Rumphi	Mzuzu	Rumphi	Mhuju	Jino	1995- Pa	rtially	150	5.0	10.0					Stream	Kafukwe stream	Perennial	Year round	5.0
- 1	Chotchapumha	North			Marimha	İ	Variation	1997	Operational	+		_	covernment	I					T		0
24 MZ-96	Kanajaha	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emsizini	Aron soko	2002		2.0	10.0	200	-	4,200	33	=	River	Kanajaha river	Т	Year round	3.0
	Kadawonda	North			Mzimba		Chimbalamoyo	1999	ntially			0.0	l		599	8737		Lunyangwa river	Perennia	Year round	5.0
26 MZ-80	Champhako	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Njuyu	Chauluma mhango	1950 Pa	Partially Operational	10.0	15.0 12.0	0 18.0	0 European Union				Impounding dam,	Champhako dam	Seasonal	Dec-Oct	
27 MZ-81	Kaviwowo	North	Мгітра	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Njuyu	Safari jere	1950 Pa	Partially	6.0 12	12.0 10.0	0 15.0					Impounding	Каумоwo dam	Seasonal	Dec-Oct	
28 MZ-85	Kamalambo	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Malepo/jenda	1998- Pa	\vdash	40.0	30.0 50.0	0.45.0	0 Danida	365	4630	365	Impounding	Kamalambo dam	Perennial	Year round	
29 MZ-105	Kanyanje	North	Мzітbа	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Manyamula	Katambalata phiri	1966 Pa	Partially Operational	3.0	3.0 4.0	0.0	Danida	850	691	468	Stream, Impounding	Kanyange dam	Perennial	Year round	4.0
30 MZ-113	Katope	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bwengu	Matomora	1999 Op	Operational	12.0 12	12.0 20.0	0 20.0	NGO (Word				River	Katope river	Perennial	Year round	4.0
т —	Kasalu chikuyu	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Euthini	Tondo	امّ دُ	Partially	12	10.0 8.0	10.0	1	55	30	100	Dambo	Kasalu Chikuyu	Seasonal		120.0
32 MZ-134	Muyehere	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Euthini	Wherere	1957 Pa	Partially	10.0	8.0 14.0	0,11	0 Self fund	82	92	ச	River	Mzambazi river	Seasonal	<u> </u>	18.0
33 MZ-135	Katete	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Euthini	Mumba	988	verational	7.0 10	10.0 10.0	0 12.0	0 Self fund				River	Katete river	Seasonal		50.0
34 MZ-136	Jombo	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Euthini	Dolola	1955 Op	Operational	8.0 6.	6.0 5.0	3.0	Self fund	100	82	24	Impounding	Jombo dam			30.0
35 MZ-137	Mskete	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Mbalachanda	Mukwangwa	2002 Pa	Partially	40.0	11.0 60.0	0 15.0	0 Self fund				dam Stream	Mskete stream	Seasonal	Dec-Sept	15.0
36 MZ-138	Chivwama	North	3 1	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Mbalachanda	Madede	1998 No	Operational Not oparation	5.0 9.0	0 23.0	0 30.0					Stream	Chant stream	Seasonal	Dec-Aug	2.0
37 MZ-155 Zolokere 38 MZ-156 Themsa	Zolokere Thamila	North	Rumphi	Mzuzu	Rumohi	Katowo	Nkutamaji		oerational	40	Н	-					River	Hewe river		Year round	7.0
				1303		240			verational	\dashv	\dashv						Jan L	Dewe live	Di ili		0.0
	Mwendamadzı	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Chamama	Mtekera		artiathy verational	_		_					River	Mwendamadzi nver	Perenniai	Year round	5.0
	Chilipa	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Сћатата	Fow		Partially Operational	0.8	7.5 4.0						Stream	Chilipa stream		Nov-Sept	3.0
	Chiswamiyala	Central	Kasungu		Kasungu	Сћатата	Chimwaye	2001 Pa	artially	6 9.7	9.0 12.0	_					River	Dwangwa river	Perennial	Year round	40.0
42 KU-4 43 KU-5	Damba	Central	Kasıngu Kasıngu	11	Kasıngu	Chamama	Joolo	1997 Or	Operational	20.0 20	20.0 38.0	38.0	O Self fund				River	Damba river	Perennial	Year round	12.0

No Site No. 1. Name of Site	_						Ball	+. Operation	rrigated Are				2	o Alkada	900	Water	/Dam/Dambo			River
	Region	District	ADD	ROP	EPA	Village		(>	_	-	<u> </u>	Dry S.	Ē) Longitude	de Latitude			Perenniat	Flow Month	(E)
11	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	П	Chikoya	1998 Op	H	002	2002	23.0	23.0 Self fund	\parallel			Stream	Chamalaza stream	Perennial	Year round	909
45 KU-7 Sambira 46 KU-16 Cholwe	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Chipala	Cholwe	2000	+	+	+-	+	Self fund Uknown	-			Groundwater	патра ѕпеат	Perennial	Year round	0
47 KU-17 Mdzunda	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Chipala	Mdzunda	84.8	Operational Partially	0.0	0	8.0	10.01	-		-	Stream	Kakuyu stream	Perennial	Year round	4.0
48 KU-22 Chiwatsi 49 KU-23 Mkhota	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Santhe	Chidzuma	Z Z	₩	6.0	8.0	32.0	24.0 Uknown	-	-		River	Rusa river Bua river	Perennial Perennial	Year round	12.0
		S Contraction	,	7		Vad Time Comban	86	+	+	+		Lengthernstal		-	+	Dinos	i di	December	Vaerraind	
F	П	Pasungu		vasungn		Kadzimkambani	. 8	operational	\dashv	\dashv	-	Bank		_		KIVE	Bua river	rei ei ma	Ten Tound	
	Central	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	60	Chikoko			15.0	5.0						River	Bua river	Perennial	Year round	0.4
52 KU-32 Katambo	Central	Dowa	Kasungn	Dowa	Bowe	Katambo	1967 Not	Not		-	5.0 7	7.0 Malawi	4,000	B		Stream	Katambo dam	Seasonal	Jan-Mar	10.0
1	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chipuka	Khoti	2000	₩	╁┼	ш	H	+ +				River	Chiliwa river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
54 KU-39 Mpatsa 55 KU-40 Chikwatu	Central	Ntchis	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chipuka	Masinalo	<u> </u>	Operational	36	11.0	13.9	19.8 Self fund		-		River	Kasangadzi Chikwalu river	Seasonal	Year round	3.0
- 1	Central	Mehis	Kasındıı	Ntchiei	Chinales	Chikhungun	8	+	+	\rightarrow	-+	A Salf fund		+	1		Mamina	Decamin	Vear round	-
57 KU-42 Kasemwe	Central	Ntchis	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chipuka		_	ler	3.4	5.8	10.3	14.2 Self fund				River	Kasemwe river	Perennia	Year round	0.9
\neg	Central	Ntchis	Kasungu	Ntchis	Chipuka	Simwaza		-			\dashv	.2 Self fund	_			Stream	Katope stream	Perennial	Year round	3.0
59 KU-44 Mselembo	Central	Nichisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chipuka	Мsеlembo 1	2001 Pa	Partially				10.0 Self fund				River	Mamina river	Perennial	Year round	5.0
60 KU-45 Seza	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chipuka	Seza	2000		2.8	2.8	# F	5.6 Self fund		_		River	Mpherere river	Perennial	Year round	15.0
46 Kachembele	Central	Ntchisi	Kasundu	Ntchisi		1	2001	┿	+	+	+-	4	+	-		River	Mamina river	1	Year round	2.0
62 KU-47 Dwazi	Central	Ntchis	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chikwatula	Mphanda	2002	2002 Operational	5.0	5.0	15.0	15.0 Self fund	Т			River	Chafumbl river	Perennial	Year round	700.0
49 Chabwinkha	Central	Nichisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi		\top	1994	+	╄	+	+	0.0 Self fund	1,300	200		River	Kapiripidzi river	1	Year round	500.0
50 Magwero a E	ango Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisı	l	Mdakulenga	2002		⊢	⊢		O Self fund		8		Impounding	Валдо фат	i	Year round	35.0
66 KU-51 Chafumbi	Central	Nichisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Chikwatula	Mchere	2002 Pa	╀	2.0	2.0	10.01	10.0 Self fund				River	Chafumbi river	Perennial	Year round	2000
67 KU-53 Kaufa	Central	Ntchisi	Kasımgu	Ntchisi	Malomo	Chapingama	ង់ខ្	Operational	9.5	2.5	4.5	12.0 Self fund	3,250	92	55	Impounding	Kaufa dam			
- 1		Mitchini	, more or	Mention	Malana			+	+	+	+		Ì	_		dam				
69 KU-55 Mapasa	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Маюто	Mayende	New		H	H	7.5	15.0	4,350	96 09	45	Spring				
	=	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi			ő	Operational	3.5	0.0			¥ 6		<u>2</u>	Spring	Chilangamwali spring			
71 KU-57 Kagumbwa	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Malomo	Kabvulala	മ്	Partially	0.2	* :0	0.5	13.0 Self fund	3,200	30 92	53		Kagumbwa Dambo	o Perennial	Year round	
72 KU-58 Chilangamwali 2	ali 2 Central	Ntchis	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Malomo	Liwenga	2002		3.5	0.0	6.0	15.0 Self fund	3,500	00 80	25	Spring	Chilangamwali			
73 KU-59 Msambaimfa	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Kalira	Mnchila	2002 Pa	Partially		0.4		20.0 Self fund	1,450	50 E33-55	5 513-28	Stream	Kala stream	Perennial	Year round	0.5
74 KU-60 Chandumba	Central	Ntchisi	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Kalira	Mbalame	2000	Н	Н	+	╁┽	5.0 Self fund	П	Ц	H	River	Chandumba river F	erennial	Year round	15.0
	Sentra Centra	Ntchis	Kasundu	Nichisi	Kalira	1	2001 Operational	╫	10.0	8.0	30.0	10.0 Self fund	5,100	20 88	75 160	Stream	Mkulumadzi strear Dwazi river	erennial	Year round	5.0
37 Chimsolo	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera		2000 Pg	⊢	┝	_	├			Ļ	-	guipunoduit	Low river	Perennial	Year round	10.0
78 KU-68 Tikolole	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Fandani	ا ته ا	rtially	 	2.0	F	10.0 Self fund	1,150	50 E34-01	1 \$13-44	Stream	Fumbwe	Perennial	Year round	12.0
59 Kakule	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Ngwere		operational	2.0	Н	+	11.0	$\left \cdot \right $	\parallel	\parallel	Stream	Kakule stream	Perennial	Year round	5.0
80 KU-70 Mkundi 81 KU-71 Tivesele	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Chikuse	P.	╁	+	0.2	30 0	16.0 Self fund		-		River	Katete river	Perennial	Year round	5.0
	Central	- Bose	Kasumon	\neg	Myera	Eliva	0000	operational	+	+			+	+	_	Stream	Makaka stream	Perennial	Year round	10.0
83 KU-73 Lufe	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Ĭ	Mvera	Chiudza		Partially	3.0	1.5	8.0	15.0 Self fund			_	River	Lufe river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
84 KU-74 Kambwale	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Mwasangu	ئە ق	rtially	3.0	12.0	15.0	9.0 Self fund				guipunoduil	Kambwale Dambo	Perennial	Year round	3.0
85 KU-75 Msipe	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Kambulire	a z c	Net	Ħ		0.4	4.0	135			Stream	Msipe stream	Perennial	Year round	10.0
	Central	Down	rasnugn	Dowa	Nachisaka	Kalikwembe		oerational -	+	0.7	_	7	\dashv	-		RIVE	Ozami mer	L CACHER	Teal locality	2
87 KU-78 Msakanena-Chiluwa	hiuwa Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Nachisaka	Khomani-Malipa	2001 Pa	Partially		8.2		Self fund	_			River	Msakanena- Chiluwa river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
88 KU-84 Kaseleka	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mndolera	Kaseleka	Unkno No		40.0	3.0	65.0	16.0 Malawi	ļ.			River	Kaseleka dam	Perennial	Year round	400.0
89 KU-85 Namilulu	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mndolera	Tsałakunja			36.0	12.0	78.0	45.0 Malawi					Mazi dam	Seasonal	Dec-Sept	
90 KU-105 Kaseleka	Central	Dowa	Kasungu	Dowa	Mponela	Teweza	Betwee Not	Not operational	2	Ē	<u> </u>	Malawi	15.			Stream	Kaseleka stream	Seasonal		20.0
91-KU-116 Chimkhomo	Central	Mchinji	Kasungo	Mehinji	Monyeni	Chamveka	2001 P.	Partially	9.1	2.4	8.0	12.0 Self fund	_			River	Bua river	Perennial	Year round	10.0
92 KU-117 Chikadza	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Mlonyeni	Chikadza	30. 5	Partially	15.0	8.0	35.0	15.0 Self fund			ļ	Steam	Namilolo stream	Perennial	Year round	10.0
		_				_										-				

No Site No. 1. Nan	1. Name of Site				2. Location		_			Irrigated Are	Area					o. Adillade	Wat	Water /D	/Dam/Dambo			River
		Region	District	ADD	RDP	EPA	Village			Wet S. Dry	vi -	Wet S.	Dry S.	-	(m) Longitude	_	Latitude			Perennial	Flow Month	Œ
94 KU-123 P	Kakoma	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Chioshya	Mohasač Ndawala	1960 Not	×	2	10.0	(na) 25.0	15.0 S	Self fund	-	-	Bujpunodui	1	Kakoma Dambo	Seasonal	Dec-July	3.0
35 KU-124	izpi	Central	Mchinii	Kasundu	Mchinii	Chioshva	Pototazio/Chisaka		Operational	12.0	10.0	+	- 1	Self fund	+	$\frac{1}{1}$	Spring	Ludzi	udzi spring	Perennial	Year round	
96 KU-125 IL	Ludzi	Central	Mchlnji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Chioshya	Kaballa	2002 P	Partially	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	Malawi			River	Ludzi nvez		Perennial	Year round	150.0
97 KU-130 Q	Chatuwa	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Kalulu	Chimutu	2002 P.	Partially	10.0	15.0	25.0	20.0	Self fund	54	-	920 River/Im	River/Impoundi Nthumbule river		Perennial	Year round	150.0
98 KU-131	Kaluwira	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mohinji	Kalulu	Kaluwira	2002	erallona	4.0	6.0	8.0	16.0	Matawi	-	+	River	Rusa river	river	Seasonal	Jan-Mar	30.0
99 KU-134	Kapotwe/Mbedza	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Kalulu	Kapotwelf/bedza	2002 P	Partially	8.0	12.0	9.0	0.8	Malawi	+	-		Мтот	Mtombodzi	Perennial	Year round	5.0
70 KU-144 S	Samphala Channel II		Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Mkanda	Samphala	2002	Operational	11.0	4.3	+		dovernment HIPC		-	River	Luwe	Ш	Perennial	Year round	5 to 10
1 KU-145	101 KU-145 Chisauka	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Mkanda	Chisauka	2002		2.0			5.0	Malawi			River	Matiz	Matzi river	Perennial	Year round	5.0
102 KU-149	Mtenthela	Central	Mchinji	Kasungu	Mchinji	Mkanda	Mpazi	2002 P.	Partially	4.7	8.0	3.7	0.5	Malawi		-	River	Liwetezi	ezi	Perennial	Year round	8.0
103 SA-23	Msenjere	Central	Salima	Salima	Salima	Khombedza	Mwadyakale ·	2000 P	Partially	5.0	5.0	0.6	6.0	Self fund		-	Stream	Msen	Msenjere stream	Seasonal	Dec-Sept	2.0
104 SA-24	Liwadzi	Central	Salima	Salima	Salima	Khombedza	Chimpala	2000 P	Partially	5.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	Self fund	-	+	River	Liwac	Liwadzi river	Perennial	Year round	1.5
105 SA-34	Mchololo	Central	Salima	Salima	Salima	Chipoka	Mwenyekazi	2002 P	artially	12.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	Self fund	504	-	588 River	Mcho	Mchololo river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
,	Jimi Nkuonela	Central	1	Salina	Salima	Chipoka	Chilambula	1980 N	operational	1	0.4	0.8	9	ADMARC 1.6	1.600 653	╁	453 River	Noon	Noodzi nver	Seasonal	Nov-Oct	8.0
107 SA-39	Mkundi	Central	Salima	Salima	Salima	Tembwe	Chimombo	2002	Operational	9.0	0.5	00	П	П	Ш	+	П	Nagn	ie river	Perennial	Year round	0 4
L.	Mphetsankhuli	Central		Litorigwe	Lilongwe West	Ukwe	Mphetsankhuii	Just	Just Partially	8	3.0	0.0		African	+	-	River/fm	poundi Kalar	Kalambe river	Seasonat	Nov-May	9.09
				ı				starting C	perational					Development Bank			ng dam					
110 LL-15	Mandala	Central	Lilongwe	Lifongwe	Lilongwe West	Wing'ong'o	Mandala	2002 P.	Partially Operational	12.0	8.0	5.0	10.01	NGO (Care			River	Flat river	iver	Perennial	Year round	150.0
111 LL-16 (Mnyaika	Central	Litongwe	11	Lilonawe West	Ming'ong'o	Mnyaika	2002	регайопа	35.0	15.0	5.0	13.0	Self fund		\parallel	Spring		П	Seasonal	Dec-Apr	3.0
	Kafinya	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Mpingu	Kaduwa	2002 P	Partially	5.0	15.0	⇤	-			-	Stream &	,	Kafinya & Chivite	Perennial	Year round	700.0
114 LL-26	Kadamsana	Central	Lilongwe	Litongwe	Lilongwe West	Thawale	Beni & Dzoole	1982 P. D.	Partially	10.4	14.6	17.7	19.8	Self fund	\vdash	-	River		Diamphwi river	Perennial	Year round	3.0
115 LL-27 (Chimzinga	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lifongwe West	Thawale	Tailosi	1980 P.	Partially	9.5	8.0	17.0	17.0			-	River	Lilong	Litongwe river	Perennial	Year round	3.0
11	Tsokole	Central	Lilongwe	P 1	Lilonqwe West	Chileka	ТТ	1997	perational	12.0	18.0	╀┤	40.0	Self fund			Spring	Tsok	Tsokole spring	Seasonal	Dec-July	
1.	Namitete	Central		- 1	Lilongwe West	Chileka	nka	1963	1963 Operational	4 6	200	+	30.0		+		Spring		Namitete spring	Perennial	Year round	
1	Ndalama	Centra	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Mwala Nthondo	Ndalama	2001 C	perational	0.6	7.0	-		NGO (Care			Groundwater		8	Seasonal	Dec-Mar	0.9
69-1	Nankhanga	Centra	Lilongwe		Lilongwe East	Chiwamba	Elias Msambo	2001	Operational	8	22	200	i I		\parallel	$\ $	Stream	Nank	Nankhanga stream	Perennial	Year round	7.0
122 LL-74	Mgototo	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Chitekwere	Malumbita	1992 Not	Vot	0.	0	29	0.4	Ser rund Israel & USA	-		River	Diam	Natete stream Diamphwe &	Perennial	Year round	25.0
123 LL-75	Mchenga Linthipe Kanthumbi	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Chitekwere	Gwenembe	1994 N C	Not	2,6	32	0.9	10.0	DANIDA NGO (Care	\parallel	+	River		pe river	Perennial Seasonal	Year round Nov-Aug	70.0
T	Kambiri	captor	grande	llonoran	longuin East	Chitabutan	hahun		- Parisasa	15.	G			International	-	+	dam		Chibbath dom		,	
70	Nambili	5	awfi Iou	- India	TIOURAME COST	Cilicament	Aliabwe		Cheranoral	0.21	9	3 1	\neg	cuspean Onon			dam		מים חמייי			ç
1	Kamtenga Chambwe	Central	Lilonawe	Lifongwe	Lilongwe East	Chitsime	Mbewa	2002	Operational	3.0	30	0.4	\top	ACORD		+	River	Nanii	Kantenga stream Nanjiri river	Perennial	Year round	8.0
-88	Mtwambalame	Central	Полдже		Lilongwe East	Chitsime	П	2001	2001 Operational	15	5.5	3.0	3.0	Self fund	20	H	River		Nanjiri river	Perennial	Year round	10.0
	Paleie	Sell Sell Sell Sell Sell Sell Sell Sell	awfilolin	awfiloun	Cliongwe East	wyanija		3	operational	0.7	3.0	0.7	\neg		5	1			The property of the property o			
130 LL-100	Kapeni	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Mpenu	Мадошре		Partially		6 6		e:	Self fund			River	Kape	Kapeni river	Seasonal	Jan-Oct	10.0
	Mtonjovu	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Мрепи	Kaphadamchenba		Partially operational		3.0		6.5		1,060 E33	E33-56 S1	S14-02 Stream		Mtonjovu stream	Perennial	Year round	13.0
132 LL-102 133 LL-103	Chitumbi Ngoni I	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East Lilongwe East	Мрепи Мрепи	Saopa Kufakwaanthu	2002 P	Operational Partially	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	Self fund Self fund			Stream		Machule stream Nanjiri stream	Seasonal Seasonal	Jan-Sept Jan-Sept	10.0
134 LL-115	Chibvulu-bvulu	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	Thiwi- Liftdzi	Kabwazi	Kamkodoła	<u> </u>	Not	0.5	3.4	6.	5.0	Foreign	-		Stream		Chibvulu-bvulu	Seasonal	Dec-Sept	4.0
135 LL-116	Mwayiwathu	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	Thiwi- Lifidzi	Kabwazi	Chinichi	2001 P	operational Partialy	0.3	1.5	 	8.1	dovernment Malawi	+	-	Stream		Kamphemba	Seasonal	Dec-June	3.0
136 LL-120	Chitimbe	Central	Dedza	Litongwe	Thiwi- Lifidzi	Linthipe	Chitimbe	0 / 6561	operational Partialy	10.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	aovenment SHDI	+	-	River/Impoundi	oundi	Stream Thiwi river	Perennial	Year round	
	Kakolo	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	Dedza Hills	Kaphuka	Chikwasa	88	2001 Operational	15.0	8.0	10.0	80	Self fund		\parallel	or dam Stream		Какою stream	Seasonal	Jan-Oct	3.0
138 LL-126	Chandwe	Central	Dedza	Lilonawe	Dedza Hills	Kaphuka		1999 (perational	12.0	2.5	3.0		Self fund Self fund		+	Stream		Chandwe stream Mkantha stream	Perennial	Year round	25.0
								2000	perational			5		1 1	- 1	+		Ī	A Company	10000	Voor round	-
141 11-142	Wiengeza	Central	Dedza	Liongwe	Dedza Hills	Kanyama	Thomo	1964	Operational	16.0	16.0	18.0	18.0	Self fund	φ φ	640 8	8425 Stream	П	Mtendeza stream	Perennial	Year round	8
45 LL-146	Chejero	Central	Dedza		Dedza Hills	Golomoti	Chejero	2002	lot				0.0	Malawi government			ake .		Malawi	Perennial	Year round	
43 11-147	143 LL-147 Msungo	Central	Dedza	Librawe	Dedza Hills	Solomoti Сороноті	Store	2001	Operational	15.0		20.0	ĺ	Self fund			Stream	П	Nambuna stream	Seasonal	Dec-Aug	6.0
44 111-140	Chirmanau	Celled	0200	LIIDTRAWE				Total.			<u>-</u>	-	0.	Dott find	_	_	River	_	I surfaci river Perennial	Darannia	Vearionno	3

5,100 5,200 5,100 880 1,550 700 1,00
11 1550 27 5.100 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109 109
11 1550 73 51 70 70 97 54 1000 64 80 1210 78 64 80 85 87 87 84 80 86 87 80 88 80 85 80 80 85 80 80 85 80 80 85 80 80 85 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80
700 97 54 1,000 64 50 1,080 86 57 1,210 79 64 100 95 8354
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206 BLT-29 Mate inquience 206 BLT-30 Mate Retnar 206 BLT-42 Mangulama 209 BLT-45 Mangulama 209 BLT-45 Mangulama 209 BLT-45 Mangulama 219 BLT-45 Mangulama 219 BLT-45 Mangulama 219 BLT-45 Mangulama 215 BLT-59 Mangulama 21	di South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South South	Bentyre Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Chiradzalu Mulanic Mulanic Mulanic Triyolo Triyolo Triyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Blantyre Ohradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Malanie Mullenie	we		L	ŀ	ŀ	_	(ha)		Ē	Longitude	Latitude			Perennial /Seasonal	Flow Month	Ê
206 BLT-40 Masalami 207 BLT-41 Melengalang 208 BLT-42 Mangulama 208 BLT-42 Mangulama 208 BLT-43 Mangulama 210 BLT-44 Sabani 211 BLT-45 Melhoriwa 212 BLT-55 Khokhoriwa 213 BLT-55 Chaoneka 215 BLT-55 Chaoneka 215 BLT-56 Chaoneka 215 BLT-56 Mangulama 215 BLT-57 Mangulama 215 BLT-58 Mangulama 216 BLT-64 Mangulama 217 BLT-64 Mangulama 218 BLT-64 Mangulama 218 BLT-80 Namagulama 218 BLT-80 Namagulama 219 BLT-82 Mangulama 220 BLT-83	South	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanic Mulanic Mulanic Thysolo Thysolo Thysolo Thysolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Malanie Malanie Malanie Malanie		Teula 15	1960- C	Oparation	10.00	90'9	10 5	-	2350	98	733	guipunodul	Milala	Perennial		4
206 BLT-40 Massalani 207 BLT-41 Malangalaniga 208 BLT-42 Mangulama 209 BLT-43 Sabural 210 BLT-44 Sabural 210 BLT-45 Khokhoviwa 213 BLT-55 Khokhoviwa 213 BLT-55 Khokhoviwa 214 BLT-55 Chaoneka 215 BLT-52 Chaoneka 215 BLT-53 Nambural 215 BLT-52 Chaoneka 216 BLT-53 Nambural 217 BLT-64 Magalisto Na 218 BLT-62 Chaoneka 218 BLT-62 Chaoneka 218 BLT-63 Nambural 218 BLT-63 Nambural 220 Chaoneka 220 Chaone	South	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie		 	90	Oparartion 3	3.00	4.00	ď	Self fund				Stream	Richard	Perennial	January	30.00
207 BLT-4 Malengalanga 208 BLT-2 Mangulama 209 BLT-4 Sabuni 210 BLT-4 Sabuni 210 BLT-4 Sabuni 210 BLT-4 Sabuni 210 BLT-5 Mandelian 210 BLT-5 Chancea 210 BLT-5 Nambuna 215 BLT-5 Nambuna 216 BLT-5 Nambuna 216 BLT-8 Nambuna 217 BLT-8 Nambuna 218 BLT	South	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie		kwata	10	Oparation	2.00 3.	3.00	*	Self fund	246	8259		River	Masalani	Perennial	January	40.00
209 BLT-42 Mangulama 209 BLT-43 Namular 209 BLT-44 Saburir 211 BLT-45 Michobsova 213 BLT-55 Chaoneka 213 BLT-62 Chaoneka 215 BLT-62 Namularan 217 BLT-64 Namularan 218 BLT-65 Namularan 218 Nam	South	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanje Mulanje		Witka	┝	Operation	 -	1.00	5	Self fund				ńver	Malagalanga	Seasonal	January - February	30.00
209 B.T.43 Namulai 210 B.T.44 Saburi 211 B.T.45 Mithohoma 213 B.T.56 Cheawam 213 B.T.56 Cheawam 214 B.T.59 Sadiova 215 B.T.62 Chaomeka 215 B.T.63 Nambaria 215 B.T.63 Nambaria 217 B.T.64 Maddiso Na 218 B.T.82 Nambaria 221 B.T.64 Nambaria 221 B.T.64 Nambaria 221 B.T.63 Nambaria 221 B.T.63 Nambaria 221 B.T.63 Nambaria 221 S.T.64 Nambaria 221 S.T.64 Nambaria 221 S.T.64 Nambaria 221 S.T.65 Nambaria 221 S.T.65 Nambaria 221 S.T.65 Nambaria 222 Nambaria 223 Nambaria 224 S.T.65 Nambaria 225 S.T.65 Nambaria 226 S.T.65 Nambaria 227 S.T.65 Nambaria 228 S.T.65 Nambaria 228 S.T.65 Nambaria 229 S.T.65 Nambaria 220	South South	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie		Mangulama	years Ops	Oparation	3.00 5.	5.00 5	e	Self fund				Stream	Namitembe	Seasonal	January	40.00
210 BLT-46 Saburi 212 BLT-46 Mitthe 212 BLT-57 Khothorihaa 213 BLT-59 Ghrawwan 214 BLT-59 Sadlowa 215 BLT-62 Channoura 215 BLT-63 Namburia 216 BLT-63 Namburia 216 BLT-63 Namburia 216 BLT-63 Namburia 216 BLT-64 Madellico Na 217 BLT-64 Madellico Na 218 BLT-80 Namburia 218 BLT-80 Namburia 218 BLT-81 Namburia	South	Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanie Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Chiradzulu Mulanie Mulanie Mulanje	Thumbwe	Namulu		Oparation	5.00 10	10.00 5.0	15	Self fund				River	Namiseche	Seasonal	December -	30.00
211 BLT-55 Michotones 213 BLT-57 Chicavenes 213 BLT-56 Chicavenes 214 BLT-56 Chicavenes 215 BLT-62 Chicavenes 215 BLT-63 Michotones 217 BLT-64 Michotones 218 BLT-64 Michotones 218 BLT-65 Michotones 219 BLT-62 Michotones	South South South South South South South South	Mulanje Mulanje Mulanje Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre Blantyre	Mulanie Mulanie Mulanje	Thumbwe	Sabuni	0	Opparation 2	├-	3.00	4	Self fund				River	Chimwawa	Seasonal	January	9
2.2 B.T.5 Khotkiniwa 2.13 B.T.56 Cheaven 2.13 B.T.55 Sadibwa 2.15 B.T.52 Cheorieta 2.15 B.T.52 Cheorieta 2.15 B.T.54 Marcellson 2.19 B.T.62 Marcellson 2.10 B.T.62 Marcellson 2.10 B.T.62 Marcellson 2.10 B.T.62 Marcellson 2.10 B.T.63 Marcellson 2.10 Marcellson	South	Mutanje Mulanje Mulanje Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre Blantyre	Mulanje	Ī	Н	2001	Н	22.00 10	Н	Н	Н				River	Muloza	Perennia		18
2.13 B.1-58 Cheavean 2.14 B.1.59 Sadbwa 2.15 B.1.52 Chaoneta 2.15 B.1.53 Nambura 2.16 B.1.53 Nambura 2.17 B.1.54 Madelisto Na 2.17 B.1.54 Madelisto Na 2.19 B.1.742 Infantation Sar 2.19 B.1.743 Checkwa Na 2.20 B.1.743 Infantation Sar 2.20 B.1.743 Infantation Sar 2.20 B.1.743 Infantation Sar 2.20 B.1.743 Infantation Sar 2.20 Chickwa Na 2.20 Chickwa N	South South South South South South South	Mulanje Mulanje Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre	Mulanje	T	ęγ	+	1	+	1.50 5.0	4					Stream	Рһаютре			15
	South South South South South	Mulanje Thyolo Thyolo	Blantyre					partial	2.50 2.	20 6	Ø	Malawi				river	Thuchira	Perennial		
	South South South South	Thyolo Thyolo Thyolo		Mulanje	Kamwendo	Sadibwa 1	9861	_	2.50 2.	2.50 3	9					river	Thuchira	Perenniał		5
	South South South	Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo	Masambanjati	Chaoneka 2	2002	partial	0	0.60 10	2	Self fund		249	105	Stream	Namulenga stream.	Perennial	Thraugh out	2
	South South	Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo		Kuweluza 2	2003	Oparation	-	.20 5.0	3.0	Н		275	53	Stream	Nambuna	Perennial		2
	South		Blantyre	Thyolo	-	Н		Oparation	92	10.50 8	12	Self fund		305	502	Stream	Nambuzi 11	Perennial		2
BLT-82 BLT-83		Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo		Ngamwani 11 20		partial	uni	00:	9					Stream	Chididi	Perennial		0
BLT-83	South	Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo	Matapwata	Blantyre 1	1975		4.75	3.75 5	۵.	Self fund				river	Nansadi			9
		Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo	Matapwata	Chikhwaza	1983	partial oparation	2.50 1.	1.30	*	Self fund				Stream	Chikowa			m
BLT-84 Irrigation	South	Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyolo		Chiwoko 1	1987		3.80 2.	2.50 4	6					Groundwater	Nanoleche			
	South	Thyolo	Blantyre	Thyala			1998	partial	2.30 2.	30	*	Self fund								
		Спікмама	Chikwawa Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mbewe		ರಿ	Operational	E	3.00	15	Ma Fe Fe		669	820	River	Mkombedzi			₹
224 SHV-24 Chilimbe One	e South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mbewe	Mankhokwe 2	2001 Par	Partially Operational	0	0.80 2	S			680	45	Stream	Mkombedzi	Seasonal	Nov- Aug.	40
225 SHV-27 Chombwa 2	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mbewe	Tometi 20	2001/0 Partially 2 Operation	<u> </u>	0.50 0.	0.50	100	Self- fund		069	821		Chombwa	Seasonal	Nov- April	2
226 SHV-28 Kanjedza	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Mikalango	Chonzi 2	2001 Operational	erational	o :	0:30	-	NGO (World Vision International)	950	06835	81778	Stream	Mikalango	Perennial		7
227 SHV-29 Nkombedzi	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mikalango	Nzangaya 2	2002 Operational	-	Н	13.00		\neg	200	63	9		Nkombedzi	Perennial		4
228 SHV-41 Maseniere		Nsanle	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje	Ī	†	4	+	900	7	7		8	74	883	$\overline{}$	Milore	Perennial		m
		Nsanje	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje		e[c	2002	Partially Operational		3.00					-	Impounding	Chambalo	Perenniai		
230 SHV-51 Kapasule	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Mitale	Kapasule	0	Partially 2 Operational	20.00 15	15.00 30	- 30	Self- fund		8219	6958	Stream	Mthumba	Perennial	All year	15

Table 4.4 Inventory List of Self-help Small-Scale Irrigation System (Proposed Sites)

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(Proposed Sites)	I	
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10. Width of River	(E)	4	Ş	o	9	-	10	\$.7	-			4	4	4		4	2	2.	40.15	\ \	80	က	ဥ	4		2 2	20.0	29		2	,	- [100	7	N	2	2	n	ŗ	2 2	2	80	, φ	12	12	12	ę	5	7.1	12	80	25
	Flow Month	January -	December					January - December	January -	December January -	December	November to	venellines	November	November	December to	November to			1	ļ	-	Throughout	Throughout	hroughout	Throughout						December to	April	December to	March	December to	May		•		1		Throughout	Throughout	Throughout	Throughout	Vear	year	broughout	vear	hroughout	Throughout	
9. River Flow	Perennial 1	1	Derpunial	and	Perennia	Perennial	Seasona	_	Perennial J	Perennial		Seasonal	Seasona		Seasonal		Seasonat		Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	-	Perennial	1	Perennial T		Perennial		laiocean	Seasonal	f -	┰	Degoniai	Seasonal			Perennial	Perennial	Description	Perennial	T		Perennial	Perennial 1	Perennial 1	Perenial 1	Perenial 1	Perenag		Perenial	Perenial	Perenial
8. Name of River /Dam/Dambo		weni	Witimba	Mubula	Chavvululu	Shanilo	Kaskamusenga	Mbalizi	Kakasu	Sato		Chisafi	Kadhoma	Kaghoma	Kaghoma	Vkhangwa	Kaohoma	Chitimba	Wowe	Kyungu	Songwe	Lukyala	Mapambo	Rukaru	Ayasulu	Chimese	Lufflya	ufilya	Kaundi		Chomora		Makwita	ARE Malawi		Wayi		Chanjati / Luvuwo	•	Thete R.			Chendasi	Kawalazi Stream	Kavuzi River	Kavuzi River	Kavuzi River	Kakwewa	Kounzi Biyer		Kavuzi River	Limphasa	Kalwe
7. Source of Water			moninging dam	T		1	Impounding dam		River	Stream		Impounding dam	Stream			Stream	Stream			Impounding dam			Stream			,	River		П	unding dam			ndwater	rake		River		m/River		C Tourist	Stream / River		Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / Piwer	ouedii i Aivei	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River
ļ	Latitude		549	Ť	T	1	8848		865 8	968		36	T	47	П		0.4	Т	8845 F	-			П	<u>-</u>		-	145	Г	Н		52		2 2	Т	166	986	158	<u> </u>							0,				Ť		<u> </u>	35	34
6. Allitude	Longitude	4	455	3	571	570	567	428	416	445	2	26	21	23	23	27	23	6128	7122	1			752	873	936	914	957	938	905	310	922	é	3g 6	B.	368	875.0	758			1	-						İ					÷	=
	Œ	-	7,007									4550	4350	4150	4200	4500	4150	1850	1850	+	-	-					16001	1600ft	1650	1850	200		- 66	220	1	-				+								-				1,850	1,750
5. Average Farmland	(ha / farmer)	0.20	t c	0.20	0.24	0.16	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10		0.40	0.90	09.0	0.88	0.40	0.90	0.15	0.20	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.20	0.40	0.04	T	0.20	П		0.20	ç	38		0.10	0.10	0.20		0.3	-	0	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	23	7.0	6.3	0.2	0.2
3. Potential Area 4. Beneficiaries		40	340	25	2	10	40	.	250	40	•	18	15	18	22	8	-61	65	40	90	23	288	20	9	10	38	80	80	95	100	128	S	20,	82	200	100	112	10	g 8	Ş	2 2	14	53	48	59	95	29	51	og og	B D	88	30	88
ial Area 4	Dry S.	6.00	40.00	6.00	2.40	1.60	12.00	16.00	20.00	8.00		4.20	6.00	9.00	13.00	2.50	2.00	10.00	15.00	00.00	6.00	18	9.00	9.00	0.40	1.20	17.00	12.00	20.00	00 00	20.00		ļ	ļ	1	\dagger	- 1	5.0		c u	0.0	10.0	0	10.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	0.4	5	2	10.0	5.0	15.0
3. Potent	Wet S.	8.00		10.00				19.00	90.00	16.00		7.20	12.00	17.00	7.00	8.00	17.00	5.00	8.00	00	13.00	45	15.00	15.00	5.00	1.80	2005	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.02	9	90.45	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	6.0	6.0		10.0	12.0	14.0	10.0	13.0	4.0	11.0	6.0	٥	a.o	13.0	3.0	10.0
	Village	yanga	handa	Mwakayela	Gamba	Gamba	Kanjikiti	Chuba	Mulembe	Chuba		Abel	Kasisi 2	Robert		Saac	Zingalupili	Chilawira	Mtangala	Mwenipela	Gidion	Mwaisondola	Kayerekere	Peter Mwannalaho	Mulwa 11	Chibaya	Sharoson	Mwangwera	Peter Gondwe	Kalambo	Mwenilondo	Melele	Klewomba	Mwenelupembe	_	Kayuni Mwanyaska 1		Vwenyera	Mtenje	Chicago	Mlandandiombe	Kachonga	Tunduma	Likungwi	Mchingalombo	Chihame	Mcholoma	Dungwa	Mehingslombo	Welling stelling	Chihame	Kango	Chighachan-
	EPA	Kameme	Lucita				Kavukuku		Chisenga	Chisenga		Mwamkumbwa	Mwamkumbwa			Mwamkumbwa	Mwamkumbwa	1 1	Vinthukutu	- 1	1	П	Mpata				Kaporo south		Kapore south			Lupembe	admedii	Lupembe		Lupembe		Chikwina		Philipping	Chikwina	Chikwina		Mzenga	Mzenga	Mzenga	Mzenga	Mzenga	Mzenna	PĥI CELIĜO	Mzenga	Mpamba	Mpamba
2. Location	RDP	Chitipa	Chiting	Chitipa			Chitipa		Chitipa	Chitipa		Chitipa	Chilipa	Chilipa	Chitipa	Chitipa	Chitipa							Karonga			Karonga					Karonga	Karooga			Karonga	6	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Michael Day		Nkhala Bay		Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Akliata Day	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay
	ADD	Karonga	Karonna	П			Karonga		Karonga	Karonga		Karonga	Karonga	Ιį		Karonga	1		- 1	ŀ	ļ	1 1	Karonga		П		Karonga				Karonga		Karonda	_		Karonga			Mzuzu	4		П		nznzp	Mzuzu	nznzp	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	MZHZH	070716	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu
	District	Chitipa	Chitina	Γ	ı		Chitipa		Chitipa	Chilipa		Chitipa	Г	П			Chilipa	ТТ	Karonga		Karonga		Karonga		Ħ	\neg	Karonga	1	Karonga		Karonga		Karonoa	\top		Karonga	,	NKhata Bay N	Nkhata Bay	Uchata Bay A	VKhata Bay	Vkhata Bay II	Nkhata Bay Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay N	Nkhata Bay Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bav		Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay N	Nkhata Bay
	Region	North	North				North		North	North		North		North			Γ	North		Ī	Ī	North			П	T	North N		ŀ		North		North			North North		North			Ì	Nodh		North I	North	North	North	North	thou a		t to X	North	North
1. Name of Site		Lweni	Witimba			П	Kaskamusenga		Kakasu	Sato/Chuwa N		Chisafi	Nachidili		Chanunkha		Γ			Ī			era	pouga			Kavimbiri				Chiwembe		Chiwondo	empe		Makwale Chitindi		ce Vegelable Group	Manje	Vachikumha	5	Kachonga		Ekiloni	Kapoza	Mukwakwa	Mcholoma	Muwuwa	Kampingo		Kahenga	Mwambazi	Kalwe
No Site No.		1 KR-1 Lw	✝	KR-9		KR-11	6 KR-12 Ka	KR-15	8 KR-16 Ka	9 KR-17 Sa	Ŧ	10 KR-18 Ch	KR-19	12 KR-20 Ns	KR-21		1	KR-24	- 1	Ł	t	H	$^{+}$		KR-40	KR-41	27 KR-43 Ka	KR-44	- 1	XR.46	П	32 KR.48	Т	2	KR-50	\top	KR-52	37 MZ 1 Kap	MZ 2	147.3	40 MZ 4 Ka	MZ 5	MZ 6	43 MZ 7 EK	44 MZ 8 Ka	45 MZ 9 Mu	46 MZ 10 Mc	47 MZ 11 Ms	48 M7 12 Ka	117	49 MZ 13 Ka	50 MZ 15 MW	51 MZ 16 Ka

District ADI				_				Farmland	j	C. Milliano		Source of water	/Dam/Dambo	S. KIVET FIOW		of River
l	ADD	ROP	EPA	Village	Wet S. D	Dry S.	(ha/		(m) Lon	Longitude La	Latitude			Perennial /Seasonal	Flow Month	(w)
3	T	Nkhata Bay N	Mpamba	Chipwayila	_	_	13	0.3	1,850	£	34	Stream / River	Liskaska		Throughout	æ
Mzuzu		Nkhata Bay N	Mpamba	Mnguwo	0.0	30.0	100	0.3	1,750	<u>+</u>	34	Stream / River	Chikhowi	Perenial T	Throughout	4
Mzuzu		Nkhata Bay C	Chinthechi	Ngalawuka	2.0	15.0	200	0.4	27	94	Ø	Stream / River	KAWIYA,	Perenial	Throughout	s
Mzuzu		Nkhata Bay C	Chinthechi	Mpalawazí	8.0	12.0	04	0.8	52	06	ις,	Stream / River	KATENDEZA.	Perenial T	Throughout	4
Mzuzu		Nkhata Bay C	Chinthechi Z	Zomelanga	3.0	4.0	99	0.2	9	88	S	Stream / River	SWASWA	Perenial T	Throughout	69
	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay C	Chofwa	15.0	10.0	20	0.5 1.	1,700	80	27 S	Stream / River	LINGINYA	Perenial T	Throughout	4
	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay N	Nkhata Bay K	Kang'oma	15.0	7.0	40	0.4	1,650	<u> </u>	38	Stream / River	CHIPAKASI	Perenial T	Throughout	3.0
	Mzuzu Nk	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay	Chiphazi/Kambale	10.0	5.0	31	0.5 2,	2,150	6	38	Spring	CHISKOMBE	Perenial T	Throughout	
	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay		15.0	10.01	30	1,	1,600	2	31	Stream / River	BANGA	Perenial T	Throughout	15
	Mzuzu	Nkhata Bay	Nkhata Bay F	Fwayafwaya	12.0	7.0	21	9:0	\vdash	<u> </u>	S	Stream / River	DAYI CLEAN AND	Perenial	Throughout	4
	ш	Ť	Tukombo	Chavula	+	8.0	53	0.2 1,	1,700	+		tream / River	Mazembe	Perenial	ear	7
	Н			Valengasanga	0.4			Ħ	Ц	H	I			Perenial		ω.
	11	Nkhata Bay	Ιİ	(alumpha	+	\prod		Ħ	Ш	H	11		0	Perenial		0 m
	Nkhata Bay Mzuzu Nk Rumphi Mzuzu Ru		Tukombo K Mphompha C	Kachande Chivwenene	20.0	15.0	80 80	0.4	1,650	62	872 87 S		Mayaya Luatizi	J-	hroughout	4 %
	Т		- -			_		1	_	1	- 1		-	T	lear	-
	Mzuzu Ru Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi N	Mphompha Mphompha N	Mwachilinda	10.0	10.0	60	0.1	1,400	62	87 S	Stream / River	Senga Thete Lungazi	Perenial T	Throughout Throughout	4 6
	Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi	Mphompha	Katatawa	12.0	10.0	36	0.5	1,600	59	87 S	Stream / River	Kafulamchenga	Perenial T	Year	-
	Mzuzu Ru			Chinyata	15.0	15.0	40		1,400	62	87		Katonthowole	Perenial	year	-
			Chiweta	Chilipapa			10	0.3	$\prod_{i=1}^{n}$			ding dam	Загаже	Perenial		9
	Ш	Rumphi	П	Cripora	+-		9	0.1					Chitimba			8
	Mzuzu Rt		- "-	Mbama	20.0	15.0	50	9:0	36	622021	43	Stream / River		Perenial A	All year	e?
1.21	П			Мавтрћа	17.0		35	0.4	H	=	2		Chimianga	T		60
21.0	Mzuzu Ru Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi	Mhuju	Mnyongani	+	15.0	40	0.2	+	1	a) G		Luviri	Perenial		4.0
9129	1		а сћепа	Chikakula	15.0		40	2.0			(0)	Stream / River	Chimuyanga		Throughout	
12	Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi	Ntchena chena C	Chiwerewere	15.0	9.5	48	2.0		-	ь	Stream / River	Lura	Perenial	Throughout	45
1.24	Mzuzu	Rumphi	Ntchena chena N	Mzimba	20.0	8.0	45	3.0	+		w)	Stream / River	Lwatizi	perenial T	Throughout	4
1.~	Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi	Ntchena chena N	Mwahomero	25.0	10.0	55	2.0	+	-	0	Stream / River	Lubagha	Perenial T	Throughout	3
12	Mzuzu Ru	Rumphi	Ntchena chena N	Mkolasato	26.0	9.3	04	5.1	-		o o	Stream / River	Ntchena chena	y perenial T	Throughout	4
12	П		П	Shaukuma	+		-	0.2	\parallel	+	- 03	$ \cdot $	Tonthowele	seasonal J	year January-May	20
걸	Mzuzu M:	Mzimba h	Mpherembe C	Chauluma	10.0	15.0	72	49.0		+	370	Stream / River Stream / River	Manthulu Chavova		January- December-	155 25
1.0				Kazaka	+	_	190	0.1	+	+	00		Luxwere	Perenia	August	50
	П		\neg		\dashv	_									уваг	
P4	Mzuzu M:	Mzimba	e e	Kabinyu	18.0		0	0.1			<u>,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>	Stream / River	Sokopo		ecember- eptember	40
42	Mzuzu M:	Mzimba		Yobe Jere	20.0	15.0	201	1.0			9)	Stream / River	Malimba	seasonal	ecember-	5
	Mzuzu Mi	Mzimba		Wombwe	0.08	15.0	145	0.1		ļ	=	mpounding dam	Chiukuzi	Perenial T	Throughout	50
	Mzuzu M	Mzimba	Malidade	Mkatakulima	0.0	43.0	24	8:0	<u> </u>	_	0,1	Stream / River	Matimba	Perenial T	Throughout	φ
	Mzuzu M. Mzuzu M.	Mzimba Mzimba	Malidade N Malidade L	Mzukulawaso Lameck	10.0	15.0	48	1.2	-	\parallel	0,03	Stream / River Stream / River	Chunda jangavya	seasonal A	August November-	5 5
	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emsizini	Manja	78.0	18.0	130	9.0			0,	Stream / River	lusero	perenial	Phroughout	5
1.5	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emsizini	Kamangadazi	84.0	18.0	140	0.6	4,300	3355	12	Stream / River	utete	Perenial	Throughout	100
ıΣ	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emsizini	Zambo	48.0	12.0	80	0.6	4,300	33	1130	Stream / River	lusangazi	perenial	hroughout	10
2	Mzuzu M.	Mzimba	Zombwe	Chinombo		10.0	20	9.4				Stream / River	likonkhowe	seasonal	Throughout	10

1 1 1	_				4. COG00						Farmland				r source of water	/Dam/Dambo			of River
T		Region	District	ADD	RDP	EPA	Village		Dry S.	Ë	(ha / farmer)	Œ	Longitude	Latitude			Perennial	Flow Month	(ii)
MZ 69	Zunguziwa	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Zombwe	Machana	7.0) 		 	+			Stream / River	lunyangwa	Perenial	Throughout	40
,	Lukonkhowe	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	2отрже	Malunda solko	5.0	0.9	70	0.2		<u> </u>		Stream / River	lukonhowe	seasonal	Throughout	7
100 MZ /0	Chisangano	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Zombwe	Matemanga	5.0	4.0	80	9.0				Stream / River	chisangano	seasonal	Throughout	ဖ
101 MZ 71	Kazembe	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bulala	Mbayi mbayi	5.0	4.0			 			Stream / River	каzешbе	seasonal	December-	12
102 MZ 72	Malinyete	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bulala	kanyalu chadewa	6.0	4.0	46	0.3	 			Impounding dam	visenthe	seasonal	Throughout	35
103 MZ 73	Tonthowela	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bulala	Yobe gama	0.0	6.0	30	0.2	s,	486	64	Impounding dam	Tonthowele	seasonal	December-	15
104 MZ 74	Lyanyuni	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bulaia		3.0	2.5	18	0.3	4,450	585	73	Stream / River	lwanyuni	seasonal	December-	54
105 MZ 75	Chandende	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bulala	Mahekeya	2.0	2.0	28	0.1	26	513	138	Stream / River	chandende	seasonal	December	30
			Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emfeni	mwandira Vohe nshlane	10.0		35	80	3.450	23		Stream / River		CHOSCOR	August 10 month	«
107 MZ 77		North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Emfeni	David jere	200	90	252		3,800	33	12	Stream / River	Kakwate	Perental		4
1	Matawateza		Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba		Julizga Baroyi Mwenye Nkhata	9.0	_	42	0.4	3,800	33		Stream / River		seasona	December-	4
			Mzimba	MZUZU	Majmha	iziiz	David Nkhambula		18.0		9	+			Stream / Diver		Decenie	April	٧
111 MZ 83	Jalawe	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Nuyo	Yapoma/Zimema	20.05	12.0		2				Stream / River	thitimila	seasonal	february	М
			Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Njayn	Chibavi myaba			30	1.2				Stream / River	nbe		December- October	O)
113 MZ 86	Kamwankhuku	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Dula chipusire	50.0	30.0	100	0.3	2,000	720	345	Stream / River	kamwankhuku	perenial	Throughout	61
114 MZ 87	Kalanje	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Kayuni	40.0	35.0	. 09	0.3	4,600	920	340	Stream / River	kalwanje	perenial	Throughout	т
115 MZ 88	Mswamphila	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Mswamphila	30.0	23.0	30	9.0	2,000	740	342	Stream / River	lupachce	perenial	Throughout	73
116 MZ 89	Lunga	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Kachilanga	92.0	40.0	115	0.5	4,950	775	432	Stream / River	lunga	Perenial	Throughout	
117 MZ 90	Mutami	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Zifera Chisi	35.0	25.0	120	0.3	4,800	680	402	Stream / River	chipate	perenial	Throughout	4
118 MZ 91	Chipazi	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Kajiwulo	20.0	1 0:04	150	0.3	4,900	740	412	Stream / River	chipazi	perenial	Throughout	2
119 MZ 92	Kavalo trrigation	North	МҳітЬа	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Champhila	Chikwa	40.0	30.0	62	9.4	4,900	770	400	Stream / River	kachibale	Perenial	Throughout	7
	П	П	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Khosolo	Aron	3.0		8	50	\parallel			River	kamimba	perenia		7 1
			Mzimba	Mzuzu			Maka	Н	Ц	52	0.0	\parallel	\parallel		İΙ	kavimbumo	perenial		- ~
	Ţ		Mzimba	Mzuzu			Chibayi	+		36	0.2	+	ı		lf		Perenia		c
125 MZ 100	Kamuhlambo	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Luwerezi	Kanyemba	13.0	12.0	08	0.2	+	567750	861950	Stream / River	luwerezì	perenial	Throughout	
126 MZ 101	Chinkhawu		Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Luwerezi	Kajumi	10.0	0.6	40	0.2		571600	8615050	Stream / River	luwerezi	Perenial	Throughout vear	12
127 MZ 102	Kamwala	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Luwerezi	Mambalika	30.0	20.0	191	0.3		579550	861300	Stream / River	kamwala	Perental	Throughout	77 Ç
			0	77774	BOILING	70	nd and	2		2	7.0		-	200		2		year	2
		-	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Luwerezi	Јатеѕ	20.0		25	0.3	-		9	- 1		Perenia	Throughout year	ا ۽
130 MZ 106 131 MZ 107	Zachulu Manyamula	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Manyamula	Kalyelamalo Zikhole Sakala	4.0	7.0	194	1.0	820	455 455	758	Impounding dam Impounding dam	zachulu manyamula	seasonal	November-	200
MZ 108	Chazawe	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Manyamula	Matevo No oma	19.0	1	15	\dagger	850	457		Spring	chazawe	Perenial	August	60
MZ 109	Chikumbi	П	Mzimba	Mzuzu		Manyamula	Aman Nyirango	1.5		36	0.1	850	501		Stream / River	njoka	perenial		ဖ
134 MZ 110	Getsemani	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu		Manyamula	Daniel Tembo	2.0	2.0	5 8	270	850	452	855	Impounding dam	miala	Perenial		9,
MZ 112	Emazwini	Ī	Mzimba	Mzuzu		Manyamula	Mzondi	0.	ļ	£	0.2	006	909		Stream / River	njoka	perenial		25
137 MZ 114	Jonibo	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bwengu	Matekenya	15.0	10.0	20	0.2	3,550	<u>*</u>	33	wep Supunodwi	jamba	seasonal		300
138 MZ 115	Katothowolo		Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bwengu	Mwanamwene	6.0	5.0	20	1.0	3,650	=	33	Stream / River	katonthowolo	Perenial	Throughout vear	
139 MZ 116	Chitochi	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Вжепди	Kamangadazi	10.0	10.0	9	0.3	3,550	=	33	Spring	chitochi	Perenial	Throughout	400
140 MZ 117	Chankhando	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Bwengu	Kacheche	20.0		100	0.2	3,450	=	33	Spring	chinkhando	Perenial		5
141 MZ 118	Masato 1	North	Мгітьа	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Mjinge	Mjinge Zimba	0.8	15.0	20	0.3	3,900	36		Stream / River	masato	seasonal	December-	300
142 MZ 119	Masato 2	North	Mzimba	Mzuzu	Mzimba	Mjinge	Chibwangandu Kamanga	2.6	6.0	18	0.3	3,900	37	28	Stream / River	masato	seasonal		120

of River	Ê	15	30	15	4	120	20	3	u ·	. 6	3.6	g s	-	30	30	ŕ	2	20 /		40	8 4	125	22	25 5	7	2		2) 1 5	3	88		520	22	9 6	Ц		9	5 5	190	g) u	. 5	2	4 0	28		တ	S :	400	3
9. KIVET FIOW	Flow Month	Throughout	Throughout	Throughout	Throughout	throughout						December-	August	August Dec-August	December-	October	December- September	Throughout	vear	June-July	Softember	May-June		October	agopa			throughout		throughout				December- August		January		January/Feb	Nov-Aug	1	2000					Jan-Sept	Jan-Feb	12months	8months	Z	
	Perennial (Seasonal	Perenial	Perenial	perenial	Perenial	seasonal perenial	seasonal	Perenial	nerenial	Perenial	perenial	seasonal		perenial	perenial seasonal		seasonal	Perenial perenial	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	seasona	seasonal	Perenia	Perenia	Perenial	Perenial	perenial	Perenial	Perennial		Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Seasonal	0	ad Holo	Seasonal	Seasonat	Seasonal	Seasonal		Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	FEIGHT
6. Name of River		south rakuru	south rukuru	hubyebye	тапоме	luwerezi kahora	mhlulu	kamwamphimbi	kavukula	chankhanga	kavukula	Kabando Katuweru		kaluwe chang'anga	kakoma		kabumba	maturi mahalaunda	kamsenie	matipa	kamfulu	mtuzuzu	kandola	nganda	Hewe	chisimuka	Hewe	Ting'ona	Lichelemu	Myunduzi,	Thithimira	Lisasadzi Bua		Kasakadza	Bua	Chibwe	Lingadzi	Kamaliwa	Lingadzi	Kaziwa & Chikoko	Kandawe	Msusu	Matandani	Kamwala	Chuzu	Chambidzi dambo	Mgona dambo	Kasangadzi	Chimbewa dambo	Kasangadzi	CIMINIDI
/. Source of Water		Stream / River	Stream / River	Impounding dam	Impounding dam	Impounding dam	Impounding dam	Stream / River	Spring Stream / River	Stream / River	Spring	Stream / River Impounding dam	,	Stream / River Stream / River	Stream / River	ā	Stream / River	Stream / River Stream / River	Stream / River	Groundwater	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River		Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Impounding dam	Stream / River	Impounding dam	Impounding dam	Stream	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Groundwater	Groundwater	Stream / River	Impounding dam	Stream / River	KIVETODIEC					
a	Latitude	91	80	co-	26	4 =	1				Н	89	- 1	379394	8655200	300		8655800 8654420	865540	468	476		450	ł	1																										
6. Altitude	Longitude	4	Q	69	52	75	99					28		447458	552100			552300 545520	533830	Li		L	508	4	1																				_						
g g	er) (m)	3,850	3,850	4,550	1,425	4,750	4.600						-	38	4 150		4,450	3,875	3.975	4,050	4,150	4,050	4,250	4 400	4,350		1		1													-			-	400	200	4,000	4 000	1 200	
	(ha / farmer)	9.0	0.2	0.7		0.3	90	0.3	13.0	0.5	6.0	0.1		0.2	0.5		0.2	0.3 E.0	4.0	2.0	7,7	2 00	1.5	9.6	0.0	0.2	6	0.1	0.8	2.0	9	4.0		0.3	0.3	9.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	6.	0 0	0.3	0.4	4.0	03	,
4. Beneficiaries		50	20	27	=	8 5	: 02	19	29	52	58	120		130	8 8		51	90	34	248	81	189	152	111	151	71	30	20	52	000	3	20 20		8	26	35	45	99	99	100	100	15	28	70	110	8 8	30	43	40	22 5	
3. Potential Area	Dry S.		6.0	10.0	0.4	0.0	+	Н	╌		12.0	+	4	15.0	0 6	+		14.0	17.0	₩	-	15.0	╁╌╁	+	3.0	₽	2.0	999	+	25.0	18.0	₩	\dashv	10.0	8.0	\perp	18.0	_		+	20.0	\vdash	+	╂┤	+	55	╁╾	Н	+	2.0	
e Pole	Wet S.	10.0	2.0	18.0	0.	10.0	20.0	5.0	115.0	4,0	8.0	5.0		20.0	0.0		15.0	10.0	10.0	Н	0.00	╀	Н	15.0	┸	10.0	2	52.0	0.06	-	8	0.4	:	9.0		20.0	25.0	5.0	35.0	40.0	30.0	10.0	40.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	4.4	
	Village	Makamo	Mjinge Zimba	Kavizombo	Zefaniya	Nkhani yawo Matevu and	Zakeyo Daniel Moyo	Bokosi Hunga	Jonasi Lowole	Samuel	Chimembe	Chimukusa		Jeremia Chima Chiti	Mungoniwawo	,	Jamu Kumwenda	Kamangadazi Echiyeni	Kanavila	Muhabi Shawa	Mapupu Ndhlovu	Thomasi Chirwa	Kazatha Zgambo	Mphande shaws	Chigula	Mwathananta	Wwailalambo	Mbaya	Mwanjawira	Chakupompha	Kanwana	Mpeni		Mwanda II	Mbwindi	Mphungu	Galika	Kapawala	Kanyenda	Kachitsa	Chipwaila	Gulumula	Sumba	Chisombeni	Chiskwa	Chimudzi	Kathengo	Chole	Katumuka	Ndeka	
	EPA	Mjinge	Mjinge	Eswazini	Eswazini	Eswazini	Fswazini	Kazombo	Kazombo	Kazombo	Kazombo	Mbalachanda		Mbalachanda	Mbawa		Mbawa	Mbawa	Mbawa	Vibangalala	Vibangalala	Vibangalala	Vibangalala	Vibangalala	Katowo	Katowo	Kalowo	Chilheka	Chitheka	Chitheka	Chitheka	Lisasadzi		Lisasadzi	Lisasadzi	Lisasadzi	Chipala	Chipala	Chipala	Chipala	Chipala	Kaluluma	Kaluluma	Kaluluma	Kaluluma	Rowe	Bowe	Воме	Bowe	Bowe	
2. Location	RDP	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Wzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba		Mzimba	Mzimba		Mzimba	Mzimba Mzimba	Mzimba Rumphi	Rumphi	Nkhata-Bay	Nkhata-Bay	Nkhata-Bay	Alkhata_Ray	Kasungu	, and the same of	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Dowa	Dowa	Dowa	Dowa								
	ADD	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu				Mzuzu	Н	Mzuzu	ł	Mzuzu Mzuzu			Mzuzu	nznzM Mzuzu	Mzuzu Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Mzuzu	Marian	Kasungu	8	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasundu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu	Kasungu								
	District	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba	Mzimba		Mzimba	11	Mzimba	11	Mzimba		1	Mzimba	- 1	Mzimba	Mzimba Mzimba	Mzimba	П	Mzimba	Ī	1 1	- 1	Mzimba	Rumphi	Rumph	Nkhata-Bay	Nkhata-Bay	Nkhala-Bay	Nkhata-Bay			Kasungu		Kasungu		Kasungu	Kasungu	П		Kasungu		1 1	-	Kasungu		1		Dowa	
	Region	North	North	North	North	North		North				North	-	F F S				North North		North					North			П		North	Holy			Central	[Central	1	Central	П	П	Central	1	1			Centra	1	Central			
1. Name of Site		Chavuwu	Chiswanyanga	Matope	Kawale	Kang'wena Kahola		ere		Chankhanga	П	Kampondo		Kaluwe	nbanamwali	\neg	Kabumba	Matuli Muhulaunda	Kampanie	18	Т	Kambindumbindu			Kamtumbile	∩ta	Tiwone			Chakupompha	Kadoli	slev		Kasakadza	we	Chibwe		8		Chikoko			Makhaza			Lojwa				Mkuyu	
No Sile No.		143 MZ 120 CI	144 MZ 121 CI	145 MZ 122 M	146 MZ 123 Ki	147 MZ 124 K		_	MZ 128	153 MZ 130 C	154 MZ 131 K			YIS	159 MZ 142 K			162 MZ 145 M 163 MZ 146 M	_	_	_	_	, ,		172 MZ 157 K				MZ 162	179 MZ 164 C	\neg	X C 8		183 KU-10 K	П	185 KU-12 C	!		KÙ-18	KU-19	Ţ	1 [194 KU-27 N	L	- [198 KU-31				203 KU-37 N	

(Proposed Sites)	1 Name of Sile				2. Location			3. Potential	3. Potential Area 4. Beneficiaries		Average		6. Altitude	7	Source of Water	8, Name of River	9. River Flow		0. Width
				ļ							Farmland	- }	L	_	/Dam/Dambo	/Dam/Dambo			of River
		Region	District	ADD	RDP	EPA	Village	-	Dry S. (ha)	-	(ha / farmer)	<u>2</u> E	Longitude La	Latitude			Perennial /Seasonal	Flow Month	(m)
SA-2	hikowa	Central	Nkhotakota	Salima	П	П	Nsangaambe	Н	19.0	70	0.3	H		=	mpounding dam	Chikowa	П	Dec-Sept	6
270 SA-3		Н	Nkhotakota	ll	H		Chisani	8.0	10.0	51		$\ $		Ш	Ε	(a		Dec-Aug	m
SA-4			Nkhotakota			1	Ngombele	-	16.0	45	70	+		S	1	ŀ	Ŧ	lan- Dec	4
SA-5	1	ì	Nkhotakota	- [1	Т	Thandaude	4	12.0	52	0.2	\dagger		=	اء	ŀ	T	Dec-Sept	,
1	Maloto	Centra	Nkholakola Safima		Nkholakota	+	Mano	0.6	0.6	15	0.0	+	+	5 0	Stream / River	Namsongoie		Year round	√ <u></u>
1	Ī	Т	Nkhotakota	1		Т	Marimala	+	200	40	0.0			5		ļ	T	NI PO	e e
1	Т		Nkhotakota	Salima	Akhotakota	Ī	Tambala	╁	7 7	2	40	t	-	Ğ,	Т		П	Feb/Mar	
277 SA-10 N	Mthabithabi	Central	Nkhotakota	Salima		Linga	Chinzin	╁╌	20	20	0.4			Ō	Groundwater	Mthabilhabi	Perennial	rear round	
ΙĪ			Nkhotakota	Salima			Tenje	Н	10.0	24	4.0			Š	П		l l	January	10
1	Капдатома		Nkhotakota	Salima			Chikhutu	5.0	3.0	15	0.2			ᆜ	\Box	ома		fear round	4
	П	1	Nkhotakota	1	Nkhotakota		Chapota	50.0	15.0	90	0.2			드	_	ŀ	- 1	Dec- Oct	ıΩ
- 1	Tokwe/Kamloza	ł	Nkhotakota Salima	- 1			Jinga 2	10.0	0.4	50	0.2	+		트	Impounding dam	Токwе	Perennial	Jec-Mar	Ţ
- 1	Т	- 1	Nkhotakota	- 1		ŀ	Mangulenie	0.	3.0	30	-	+		=			1	ear round	۰
- 1	Т	- 1	Nkhotakota	ŀ		ŀ	Bamba 2	+	0.0	40	0.1	+		Ø.			ı	Seasonal	n S
7	4	۱	Nkhotakota	Salima			Bamba 1	+	8.0	35	0.2	+		<u>u</u>		Kauye		ear round	2
7		- 1	Nkhotakota	- 1	-		Bamba 2	+	15.0	8	0.1	+		=		Luwi	T	Year round	10
_		- 1	Nkhotakota	- [Nkhotakota	ŀ	Kafuzira	+	12.0	73	0.8	+		ű			Perennial		.
7		- 1	Nkhotakota	- 1			Mbiwi	20.0	20.0	3,1	0.8	+		ิดี	Stream / River		Perennial		5
- 1	Banga		Nkhotakota	- 1	Nkhotakota	Nkhunga	Mwamdimba	+	180	22	1.2	\dagger	1	S I	_	Banga	Perennial	Ì	2 3
T		Central	Nkhotakota Salima	ŀ		Т	Kalengezeka	+	12.0	8	8.0	+	+	Ø i	Stream / River		T		002
7	nto	4	Salma	ı		Τ	Chifundo 1	+	0.0	g;	200	\dagger	$\frac{1}{2}$	ž (1	Jan- Nov	- (
Т		1	Salima	Sallma	Saima	Khombedza	Wata	200	0 5	1.5	6.5	\dagger	+	Ø C	Spring	Chitawo	Seasona	İ	,
Т	Chambidan	ı		ł	ŀ	Т	Chimpaia	+	0.0	62	2.0	+	ļ	ň ů	ŀ		December	1	ď
Т	l	ĺ	Т	1		1	Manna	╁	9 0 8	202	0.7	-		6 5	,	oda	T	Decalin	
205 54.30		Central	Salima	Salima		Chingulawa	Mhalame	2 0	9 6	2 %	-	+	l	= =	men adipologram		Т	- And -	300m
Т	ŀ		1	1	Salima	1	Mwajaja	╀	2.0	100	0.0				۔ ا۔	Namanda	Seasonal		10
1	Mailoci	Central	Salima			Chinquisme	Mailoci	3.0	0.6	305			-	1	۱.		Perennial		e e
1		Centra				ŀ	Nvankhwa	9 0 9	0.8	12	0.5	L	-	Ū,	Stream / River	anda	Perennia		~
1	ľ	Centra		Ł		ŀ	Mwenvekazi	┝	8.0	15	0.2			ŭ	Г	1	Perennial		7
		Central					Manda		2.5	26	0.1		-	ī			Perennial		10
!	9	l	1	ı			Mbalame	H	5.0	30	0.2	-		ű		Ngodzi	Perennial		10
1	Г	Central	Salima	Salima	Salima	Tembwe	Tembwe	6.2	6.2	12	8.0	-		S			Perennial		2
		Į					Mnenuta	0.9	6.0	20	0.3	_		ซี			Perennial		8
ı	Umoyowabwing			ı			Kaponda	0.4	4.0	21	0.4	-		S		Chimwankhuku	Perennial		7
i I					e West		Simaewa	Ĺ	19.2	32		No data		Š	Stream / River			DecJuly	20
	Utabwajero	Central	т.		Lilongwe West	Demera	Utabwałero	0.9	10.0	32		13,000		Ö		ļ	T	NovApril	6
		ļ	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West		Chapalapata	6.0	6.0	14	1	13,000		S		-	1	January	100
ı	Napolo	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Demera	Maole	10.0	18.0	25	İ	13,000		Ø	Stream / River	Mete	Perennial	December	200
ŀ		ŀ	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Ì	Msayama	12.4	12.4	1	1	34,000		S	1	1	1	No data	
		ı	Lilongwe	Nongwe	Lilongwe West		Казатьме	4	4-	136		-	+	S)	1	ŀ	1	Јал- Мау	36
T		Central	_	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Demera	Chipeni	0.0	200	17	T	13,000		9 6	T	Kamuna	Perenniai	Jan. April	3
T	Chimbwi	Centra	7		Lilongwe west	Demera	Culmbw	+	0.6	70	Ť	13,000		n č	Ť	incorda!	Derocopie	IIIdw- AOA	, ;
Ť	Historia	Central	┰		Т	Ukwe	MS3	+	0.0	4 %	4 (+	1	n C	Coundinator		Sections	Mov. August	5
T		Confro	Lilondwe	Librativa	Lilongwe West	Okwe	Mahoodo	000	2 0	3 8	400	+		ס פֿ	T	Chilinkhanda	T	Year round	Ť.
T		Central	_		Lilonowa Mast	T	Chitetore	╁	0.0	13	0 0	-		2 0	Stream / Piver	Chitriwara	1	Year round	2
T	Chilina	Central	Lilongwe	Librawe	Lilonowe West	Ukwe	Chilina	╁	80	100	90	+		o G	l	Byubwe	ı	Nov -Sept	9
T	опини	Central			I Ilonowe West	l	Gundamtenno	+	10.0	67	40	+	_	5 5			l	Dec-July	ဖ
319 LL-18 [Central		Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Ming'ong'o	Dobvu	6.0	8.0	30	4.0		H	Š	Stream / River	Какота	Seasonal	Dec-March	7
		Central	Lilongwe				Mchadza	Н	5.0	32	0.4			Ö				Year round	5
T	Kanyerere	Central	- 1	- 1	- 1	-	Kanyerere	24.0	-4	36	0.2	+	$\frac{1}{2}$	O	water	Kanyerere	Perennial	†	006
11-23	Kafisi	Central	_	Lilongwe	- 1		Kanyerere	-+	4	9 villages	0.2	+	\dagger	S	İ	Katisi	Perennial		900
LL-24		Central	Liongwe	Hondwe			Buluzi	0 0	0.47	>	7.0	+	\dagger	ס פ	T	Nawanda	L CELLEGE		3 4
325 11 -28	Kachowe	Central	Liganowa	Ilonowe	I ilonowe West	Thawaie	Chimfenda	12.5	20.00	136	7 0	-		100	T	Diamohwi			m
1 29		Centra	Lilanawe	Lilongwe	1		Chisauka	14.0	20.0	263	0.3	\vdash	-	ű		Lilongwe	Perennial		2.5
LL-30		Central		Litongwe		qe	opopN	5.0	5.0	10	0.5		_	Š	tream / River	Lifuchere	nia	Jan/Feb	500
	dwa	Central			Lilongwe West	Malingunde	Mankhanga/	0.7	7.0	17	9.4			Ø	Stream / River	Natchinkha		Jan/Feb	2
			т				Mbalame	+		,		-	$\frac{1}{1}$	i	Ī	***************************************	Perennial	1000	
329 11-32	Mpandamadzı	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Malingunde	Kabzaia/	ر ا	0.0	2	c .0			מ	Stream / River	Natchinkha		Janua	3
22	Meriodull	Control	i donouse	ilonoli I	1	Т	Menga	+	0 4	a t	20	+		Ü	Stream / River	Mhandia		lan/Feh	50
331 LL-34	Mtundu I	Central	1		Lilongwe West	Malingunde	Kamzimu	8.7	8.7	26	0.3		-	S	ľ	Mtundu	Γ	Jan/Feb	40
			_					_									\neg		
332 LL-35	Yoweli-William	Central		Lilongwe	Lifongwe West	Mitundu	Yoweli-William	Н	10.0	81	0.4			Ś			Perennial		9
- !	Nakuswaya-Dzundi C	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West		Nakuswaya	-	9.0	58	4.0	+		S		Chiwiri	Perennial		6
- 1	Nanjiri	Central	- 1	Lilongwe	Litongwe West		Kwansira	4	16.0	80	9.0	+		S	ľ		Perennial	Year round	5
- 1	Naming anzi	Central	- 1	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West		Kumkamba	82.0	0.8	40	0.2	+	+	S	Stream / River	Naniiri	Perennia		o 0
	Kachono	Central	H	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Milanda	Kachono	+	0.91	163	4.0	Ŧ	-	ni	Т	Nanjiri	Ferennia	Doc. Line	2
ŀ	Cakoma	Central	Lilanawe	Lilonowe	Lilongwe West		Mohandula	+	40.0	160	7 0	+	-	160	1.	Kakoma	Seasonal	Dec-October	
339 LL-45	Santhe	Central	Lilongwe Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Chilaza	Santhe	15.0	10.0	20	0.4	H		E	1 1	Kakolo		Dec-June	300
[Katsumwa		Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West		Kalazi	╌┼	10.0		9.0		H	=	Impounding dam	Katsumwa	Seasonal	Dec-August	165
	Kaso		Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West		Nyanga	Н	12.0	235	9.0		\exists	=	- 1	Kaso	- [150
			!	: }															

				i						Farmland		0.000		r. Source or yyarst	/Dam/Dambo		
	Region	District	ADD	RDP	EPA	Village	Wet S.	Dry S.		(ha / farmer)	(E)	Longitude L	Latitude			Perennial	Flow Month
Nthanzi	Central	т			Chilaza	Mtoso	15.0	10.5	316	č;			=	Impounding dam	da	Seasonal	
Mude	Central	Lionawe	Lilonawe	Lilongwe West	Chilaza	Chaziya	14.0	16.0	95	0.5	+	\dagger	S) C	Stream / River	Mude	Perennial	and the
alata	Central	$\overline{}$			Mombwa	Mkanda	2.0	18.0	- 62	4.0			1 60	Iream / River		1	Year round
uka	Central	\neg			Miombwa	Niuchi	4.0	14.0	15	9.0		H	S	Stream / River			Year round
IDV4	Central	┰	- 1		Mombwa	Kaponda	200	15.0	2	40			S	tream / River		- 1	ov-Sepl
Kadalatali	Central	ODDOWN	Lionowe		Wwala-Nibondo	Teno	8.0	10.0	55	0.0	T	+	ਸਵ	announding dam	Kadakali	Seasonal	ec-Sept
Pambwe	Central	$\overline{}$		Lilongwe West	Mwala-Nihondo	Pambwe	10.0	7.0	1-	9:0			==	Impounding dam	sam	ı	Jan-
		\neg	,		0.0			-		,	1	\dagger	ľ		ě		ecemper
Lumwila	Т	Lionowe	Llongwe	Litonowe West	Mwala-Nihondo	Majorio	9.6	14.3	24,		\dagger	+	n i	Stream / River	Nambuma Stream	Seasonal	Dec-August
Mnguluwe		П	1		Mngwangwa	Nauluwe	┝	16.0	34		T		=	Impounding dam	Chokolo		
Malembo	Central	\Box			Мпдмалджа	Malembo	Н	10.0	40	0.4			S	ll		Perennial	
Chamcholo	Central	_	- E		Мпамапома	Chamcholo	+	12.0	5	0.3			S	l ŀ		Perennial	
Kamphinga	Central	T	ı	Lilongwe West	Mngwangwa	Kaphinga	+	13.0	102	0.2			= 6	Impounding dam	Kamphinga	Seasonal	
PAGI		a A			Milgwaligwa	Lornowa		2	•				<u>a</u>			rerendia	
Malikha	Central	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Lilongwe West	Mngwangwa	Malikha	5.2	8.0	63	0.2			S	Stream / River	ıma	Perennial	
Mariogo	Central	+		Lilongwe West	Mngwangwa	Kambulire	0.0	18.0	200	4 2		1	= =	Impounding dam	- 1	Seasonal	
Chiputu	Central	$^{-}$	Т	Lilongwe West	Mngwangwa	Chiputu	5.0	15.0	30	0.7			S O	fream / River		Seasonal	
oma	Central	T	i	Lilongwe East	Chiwamba	Khaita	7.0	5.0	50	0.1			S	Stream / River		ŀŀ	fonthly
Kafundu	Central		- 1	Lilongwe East	Chiwamba	Kafundu	20	3.0	09	0.8	†		-	Impounding dam		Perenniai	Year round
gra	Central	Lionawe	llongwe	Lilongwe East	Chitokwore	Maniondo	4 0	4 6	2 4	6.0			D U			1	ovMarch
Kasekese	Central	Г	1	ŀ	Chitekwere	Chinkhowe II	╂	16.2	06	0.2		-	3 03	Spring		Perennial	
Mgunda	Central	Lilongwe		ΙI	Chitekwere	Masinja	5.0	2.0	24	0.1		-	S			Perennial	
Namsongole	Central	\top	- 1	- 1	Chitekwere	Мпјегето	-+	16.0	08	0.2			S	ļ	gote	Perennial	
Kayuwu	Central	T		-1	Chickwere	Matuta	+	0.0	4/	0.0	t		00 6	fream / River		Perennial	
Mwati	Central	Lilondwe	Librowe	1	Chiponthi	Mchena	0.00	12.0	35	0.0	T	+	o tř.	tream / River		Perennial	
Madzimayera	Central	Lilongwe	Ι.Ι	Lilongwe East	Chigonthi	Mvugo	-	7.0	35	20m²			S	Stream / River	Mteza	Seasonal	
Mira	Central			Ιi	Chitsime	Mkwende		2.0	10	0.2			S	tream / River		Seasonal	
Mkangamira	Central	т	- 1	1	Chitsime	Mkangamira	10.0	7.0	34	0.3				tream / River			
Kamwankhuku	Central		- 1		Nyania	Kumwembe	80	30	8	000	ľ	288	8435 S	Stream / River	- 1	Perennial	
Kamwankhuku	Central	DUCAN	Lionawa		Nyania	Kuchitata	2 2	200	5 4			507		tream / River		Perennial	
Msanja	Central	1-1	1 1	П	Nyania	Dzuwa	0.09	17.0	150	0.1		603	1	tream / River	upe	Perennial	
Phaso					Mkwinda	Mwenda Phaso	5.0	7.0	30	0.2				tream / River	l l	П	Jan-April
hanzi	1			ise s	Mkwinda	Mphanzi	0.9	0.8	8	0.2	\dagger	+	= 16	npounding dam	Nasungudzi	1	Dec-March
Thunda	Central	Lionawe	Lionowe		Mkwinda	Chukukhiro	50	10.5	35	0.3		<u> </u>	100	Stream / River	Thunga	Seasonal	Jan-April
Gomani	П			ı	Mkwinda	Gomani	4.0	6.0	30	0.2			- 12	Impounding dam			
mphanda	Central	-		Lilongwe East	Мрепи	Namunie	5.0	2.5	17	0.4			T	Stream / River	Kamphanda	Seasonal	Jan-Sept
Mchenkhula	Central	Dedza		Thiwi-Lindzi	ido Pri	Mchenkhula	300	4.5	25	9.0	1,296	604	8405	Spring		T	Dec-Nov
Msundudzi	Т	Т	lonowe	Thiwi-Lifidzi	ie ie	Kambira	7.7	2 4	24	0.0	1 250	+	١.,	Spring		T	Sec-Sent
Kauma		Dedza		Thiwi-Lifidzi	Lobi	Kauma	╁╌	3.0	131	0.7	1,327	H	ı	pring		1	Jec-August
Miamba	-	П		Thiwi-Lifidzi	Lobi	Chimowa	1.0	2.0	54	1.0		Н		Spring	Miamba		Dec-May
uthawale	Central	T	+	Thiwi-Lifidzi	Chafumbwa	Zipusa	-+	19.0	82	0.2			S	tream / River		Seasonal	
азире	Central	T		Thiwi-Lifidzi	Chafumbwa	Mtutamala	-+	0.00	33	0.3			es 6	pring	Diwiti	Perennial	
idove	Central	T	llonowe	Thissis Midzi	1	Rokosi	1	3.0	13	5.0	\dagger	\dagger	.3 0	Iream / River	Kachewere	Perennial	ŀ
Nasato	Central	Γ	П	l	ì	Mwambula	Ι.	12.0	60	0.2			S	Stream / River	Kadala	[
lbert	Central	П		Thiwi-Lifidzi	1	Gilbert	!	2.1	20	0.1			=	npounding dam	Chibvulu-bvutu	Seasonal	7 months
Domoya/Wkantho	Central				- 1	Domoya	8.0	3.0	22	0.2			S	Stream / River	Msunduzi	T	months
Chinkhali	Central	T	\neg		1	Ng'ombeyagwada	- 1	2.0	8 ;	2 5		\dagger	2010	tream / River	Chibyulu-byulu		12 months
Caistanoni	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	I niwi-Lifidzi Thiwi-Lifidzi	Linthipe	Ngongomwa	19.0	150	£ 2	200			,, 0	Stream / River	Msunduzi	Т	Year round
Chilenie	Central	Dedza	Т	l	Linthipe	Tomasi	19.0	9.0	36	0.5		-	S	tream / River	Linthipe	_	Dec - Oct
owolic	Central	Dedza		Thiwi-Lifldzi	Linthipe	Nyankhwi	0.4	0.9	55	0.1		-	=	mponinging dam	Msunduzi -		
Kasungwi	Central				Kaphuka	Mleu	10.0	10.0	94	0.1			5	Stream / River	Kasungwi	il	Jan-Dec
Chiwoza	Central	Dedza			Kaphuka	Tawe	13.0	2 5	32	- 0		+	<i>.,</i> (tream / River	Chiwoza		an-Dec
hiwanda	Centre	Ι		Dedza Hills	Mayani	Minio	12.0	18.0	120	200			100	Spring	Chiwanos	Derennial	100
Dziwelamizu	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	Dedza Hills	Mayani	Mwadzama	5.0	12.0	502	0.3	T		10	Dambo	Dziwelamizu	Perennial	
Namikoko	Central		ıı	Dedza Hills	Mayani	Nyondo	10.5	15.0	83	0.1			Ø	Stream / River	Namikoko		
Thima- Mkanienda			Lilongwe	ŀ	Mayani	Mkanjenda	12.0	18.0	7.5	0.2			5	tream / River	Thima	Perennial	Year round
Chindindi	Central	Dedza		1	Mayani	Lungala	3.4	5.0	15	0.2	_		915	tream / River	Chindindi	Perennial	rear round
Tsakalaka Kamwisa	Central	Dedza	Lilongwe	Dedza Hills	Makalaka	Chatuwa	0.0	0.4 U.S	25 25	4.0	\dagger	364		Groundwater	Nadzipula Lake Malawi	Perennial	
Mankhwa					Makataka	Kafuka	2.0	8.0	15	0.4		358	714	Lake	Lake Malawi	П	
Katonga	lf				Vtakataka	Kasakala	10.01	0	30	0.4		335		Iream / River	Nadzipida	Perennial	Year round
Mkundu				ı			, ,	;	•		Ì		İ			ļ	

of River	(H)	Ş	9 5		20	10	15	20						9 8	8	۶	50	9	50	20	8 5	2 5	ž	7		0	٩	ı			I			4 5	4		2],	2	9	co.	c	5	-	2	ç	2	2	Ф	ısı	4	₫.	4 L	25	ß	2			
2	Flow Month		december -	december -	december -	december -	чесешрег-	november -					:					throughout	throughout	throughout	throughout	neondron	gecember- actober	throughout	donomon	october	december-	october	october	november-	anne	throughout	throughout	hroughout							December-	December	december -	may November -	June November -	April	September -	November -	November -	September	Sept/Oct		Septoci	Oct/Nov	Year round	Year round	OctiNov		
	_	/Seasonal	perenial	l	seasonal	1	[seasonal	perenia	perenia	perenial	perenia	perenial	seasonal	Seasona	perenial	seasonal	регелиа			perenial		seasona	perenial	000000		seasonal		perenial		neronial	Н	ł	seasonal	perenial		perenial	a constant	perenial	perenial	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	seasona	10000000	seasonal	seasonal	seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal	Seasonal	Perennial	River	Seasonal		
/Dam/Dambo			Matakonania	iwawazi	Liwawazi			wawazi	Shre	Shire		Shire		in in initial	Shuichi	Siviriyi	Rivirivi	Shire			Shire		Nambazi	Namiyanga	Mangulu dambo	Sangwi	Mpiri	Masania	Vamandanje	Nampinguta	Chithicha			Impounding dam		Wisopa, Chiwale,	Bubu, Matolola,	Wandimba	Milora	Vangasu	Chitundu	lifune	Sangwi	Muruma	Tankhuni	1	Namadzi	Милипа	Ngozi		Mafusi	Namitengo	Matusi Kalira	Luwezi	Likangala	Likangala	Nkokanouwo	Thondwe	2122
. Source of water		T	T	Ī			- 1		t	- 1	ł	Stream / River	ı	T	l	l					Stream / River		offedia / Alver		Groundwater Street Diver		mpounding dam	Stream / River	1	Impounding dam	Stream / Biver	Н		Stream / River			Stream / River	1	Stream / River		•	Stream / River	Stream / River	Groundwater	Groundwater			Stream / River	Groundwater	Stream / River		Stream / River			Н	Stream / River			
	Latitude	ľ	0 00	200	S	S	8	S	9	S	S	5	2		2 9	9 65	S	S	S	G	so c	מ מ	0	S	٥١٥	0	4	U		799 Ir	ı	82 .5		- 1	212		229 S	Т	280 S	Н		14	44 S				n	S)	U	0.	9 00	(O)	os o.	9 60	0	000	5	8	
e. Altitude	-Longitude	1	ļ	l							Ì	\dagger				l				1		+			\dagger					818	à	72	795	100	482	•••••	473	222	445	633		35	35	+														T	
D	(m)	+	+	-			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-					1	t							-		+		+		medium		medium	an ileas	maginu	nedium		717	717	+-		+				+		+				+	+	+	
5. Average Famland	(ha / farmer)	,	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.5	0.5	7.0	200	20	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3		03	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	202	Γ		0.2	Τ	0.2		D.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2		7.0	0.2	0.2	00	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	6.0	0.55	
)	1	25.	20	50	20	30	150	98	300	530	350	240	3 5	58	7.3	113	120	55	30	261	316	R	20	35	3	90	108		64	35	20	15	55 22	86		150	2	45	64	115	09	63	10	÷		n.	12	48	250	412	200	147	212	100	250	350	175	
- Area	Dry S.	(ha)	0.8	20	20	1.5	5.0	10.0	300	18.5	25.0	22.0	33.0	0 0	200	14.8	11.3	15.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.00	12.0	0.0		10.0			6.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	10.0		15.0	-	5.0	6.4	12.0	13.0	15.0	2.0	2.0	-	7	3.0	3.0	15.0	10.0	19.0	180	20.0	12.0	17.0	8.0	15.0	
3. Potential Area 4. Beneficiaries	Wet S.	(ha)	9 0	30	10.0	3.0	5.0	15.0	4	4	+	0.00	+		0.07	146.0	226.0	15.0	6.0	10.0	0.0	15.0	2	12.0	200		10.0	14.8	10.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	7.5	000	35.0		30.0	,;;	8.0	14.8	0.0	8.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	,	n.	5.0	12.0	200	25.0	35.0	25.0	18.0	3.0	2.0	7.07	30	,
	Village		Nebanda	Noaliche	Ngonga	Pilitu	Ngaliche	Bazale	Chikolongo	Chikolongo	Simbi	Masakapenda	Chatama	Madembass	Nachamba	Macombo	Phalula	Msamati 1	Gambe	Jailosi	Sitima	Meaman	BANKANI	Namosi	Kamlinie	Macillinga	Chitimba	Makwenda	Mwambala/Biti	Mbalwe	Mwitte	Makoka	Pulula	Nduzani	M'balaka		Lipongo	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	Mboma	Fidesi	Mukazi	Naituli	Saomba	Muhiriri	Namalika		Ngwelero	Mukheya	Bwanausi	Narwanda	Kafalichi	Bikinani	Ngromba	Namphula	Mwambo	Makulukula	Namalindi	Makhokwe	NO. COLUMN
	₽₽A		Dhalila	Bazale	Bazale	Bazale	Bazale	Bazale	Clongwe	Ulongwe	Ulongwe	Clongwe	Clondwe	Pivirivi	Rivinyi	Rivirivi	Rivirivi	Mpilisi	Mpilisi	Mpilisi	Mpilisi	Meanama	22010010	Nsanama	Nampenya	ivalithoriya	Nаmpenya	Mhonekera	Mbonekera	Nyambi	Nvambi	Nyambi	Nyambi	Nyambi	Mtubwi		Mtubwi	Laft short	Mtubwi	Mtubwi	Chuweo	Chikweo	Chikweo	Ngwelero	Nowelero	Manager	Ngwelero	Ngwelero	Ngwelero	Thondwe	Chingale	Chingale	Chingale	Chingale	Mpokwa	Mpokwa	Mpokwa	Mookwa	
Z. Location	RDP						Salaka	Balaka	la aka			Balaka		ŀ								Machinga		Machinga	Machinga	agominga and and and and and and and and and and	Machinga	Jachinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga		Machinga	Anchines	Aachinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinoa	a conjunction of	Macninga	Machinga	Machinga	7nmba	Comba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	'omba	
	ADD		Machinga Balaka	achinga E	Machinga Balaka	Machinga	fachinga E	Machinga E	dachinga	Machinga	achinga	Machinga	achinga t	Machiner	Jachinga	lachinga E	lachinga	Machinga Balaka	Machinga	dachinga E	Machinga E	Machinga		lachinga N	lachinga I	again again	Machinga h	lachinga k	Machinga	4achinga 1	Machinea	Machinga	Aachinga I	Jachinga I	-		Machinga	achings 4	Machinga Machinga Machinga	fachinga R	/achinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga			Machinga	Machinga	Machinga 7	Aachinga 2	Machinga	Machinga 7	Machinga	Aachinga 2	Machinga	fachinga 2	Machinga Zomba	5
	District			L		lΙ	- [П		1	Balaka	Т		Balaka	1	l	ΙI	Balaka	- 1		Machinna		Machinga Machinga	Machinga Machinga	and and and	Machinga W	achinga	Machinga IV	lachinga N	Machinga	achinga N	Machinga	Machinga Machinga	Machinga Machinga		Machinga	codidae	achinga N	achinga	achinga N	Machinga N	Machinga N	Machinga	Machinga	\rightarrow	Machinga	Machinga N	Machinga N	Zomba		Zomba N		Zomba	H	Zomba N		1	
	Region	T			South B				ı		-	South								1	South	1			South		South M		South		South			South	Γ		South	April		South		South	South	South	South	T		South	South M	South 7		South 2			П	South 2		South	
1. Name of Site			Makande Matako pania	Voaliche 11	Chikhumbe	Pilitu	Ngaliche 1	Masenjere(Liwawazi)	Namingalala	Nale	Bimbi	Chibisa	M mwelamwayi					igation			Mawira	Mwawa		8			Matinginya S.	Vdakota Irrigation	Mbonekela	Vamupinguja			I				Lipongo	171717	Valora	Vamatunu	Shitundu	Mkopunda	Sangwi	-	Tankhuni			MHG 109 Muruma 2		T	П	1				T		Γ	
on one no		9	485 MHG 53	MHG 55	MHG 56	MHG 57	MHG 58	MHG 59	MHG 60	493 MHG 61	MHG 62	495 MHG 63	MIC OF	198 MHG 65	499 MHG 67	500 MGH 68	501 MHG 69	502 MHG 70	503 MHG 71	504 MHG 72	505 MGH 73	MHG 76		508 MHG 78 Namiyang	510 MHG 80		511 MHG 83	512 MHG 84	513 MHG 86	514 MHG 87	515 MHG 88	516 MHG 89 Chigombe	517 MHG 90	518 MHG 91	520 MHG 94		521 MHG 95	532 MING DR	523 MHG 97	524 MHG 98	525 MHG 103	526 MHG 104	527 MHG 105	528 MHG 106 Muruma	529 MHG 107	007	530 MHG 108 Namadzi	531 MHG 109	532 MHG 110 Chitukuko	533 MHG 114	534 MHG 116 Kalalichi	535 MHG 117	535 MHG 118	538 MHG 120	539 MHG 121	540 MHG 122 Chikhawa 541 MHG 123 Naminos	542 MHG 124	543 MHG 125 Makhokwe)

10. Width of River	Œ		m	9	5	9			000	26	۲,	100	2		0	7 0	u c	1102	Ď	50		20	7	2	0 1	T	90	2	40	6	е,	4 0	 Di	6	2	4	3	35	7	4	8	10.0	9	2 5	φ		0,0	1	2	7	e		en	-1	4 0	2 8	10	4	, Š
r Flow	Flow Month		Dec- July	Nov-July		Nov-July	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T			August	Fahrian								November -	Audust													December to		I hrough out : the year		Through out the vear	Through out	the year	Through out	no sea	Thraugh out	December				February								Through	FINDUM DUR			
9. River Flow	Perennial		Seasonal	Seasonal	Perennial		Seasonal	Seasonal	Т	Seasonal	Т	Ţ	Perennial	Perennial		Seasonal	Perennial	Perennial		Perennial			Perennia	Perennia	Perennial	Dermina	Darenia	Perennia	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perenniai	Seasonal	Perennial		Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	- Language	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennie	Perennial			Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennial	Perennal	Perenniai
8. Name of River /Dam/Dambo		Domasi	1	Nanyenga		- 1	Matunduzi		Малетьа		Mongwe	 - -	Lifani		Songani		Katonoola	Madzimaera	Nkhombe	Mulira and	Khombwe	Makina	No name	No name	Nanipwii	Makuigwa	Dom (Chiloka	Makunowa	Khumgulu	Senjere spring		Materie stream	Sombani	Chisekesi	Mchembo fafata	. :	Ruo	Ruo	Machiwale	Lukhubula	Thuchila	Thuchila	Namulenga	Thuchila	Mandawala		Chimwamezi river	Mulemba and	Nabomba	Thekerani	Lisute wang'ono	Mulomba	Maela Swankhano Namiseche				Chipanje		
7. Source of Water 8. Name of River		11	П	Stream / River			Impounding dam	Stream / River	Impounding dam	River/Spring	Skeam / Diver	Stream / Biver	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream / River	Stream			Stream	River		Impounding dam	Stream	Stream	Spring	Chaine annual	Spring, ground	Stream	Stream	Spring	Spring	Stream	River	River		River	River	River	otteam	River	River	River	River	River	Spring	ding dam	ding dam	-	Stream	diag dam	≣	Ш		River	Stream	River	River, Spring	Stream	River
	Latitude																		1200			8		- 2	479	01	674	687	705		8237			475	826790						47	45	435	465	484			ñ											
6. Altitude	Longilude											L							46			2	36	3,	4 6	2	Ę	82	114		797			315	732500						49	545	Ш	_	737	╙		280		20						1			
	(m)																		8	25	i	2000			-	_	3070	2075	2300		2450		· · <u>-</u>	2900	3300						2300	2300	2350	2350	2350	1	0.50	00		40 4796			φ «	0		20		2	7,
5. Average Farmland	(ha / farmer)	0.2	6	0.1	0.3	0.1			0.4	0.5	4 6	700	0.1		0.3	0.10	200	080	0.40	0.70		0.10	09:0	0.60	00 65	00.70	2,5	001	0,35	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	08.7	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.50	0.21	2 2 0		0	ő	0.0	0.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Š	0.25		0.25	2 0
3. Potential Area 4. Beneficiaries		200	110	250	250	200	200	150	270	02	C at	£ 75	62	27	10	0 5	94	5	15	32		30	ıcı e	9		٥ ;	7 0	3 2	99	170	95	120	129	5	ਲੈ	36	% %	88	ç	45	27	55	20	57	2 8	ì	15	ac	28	12	10	9	S 5			12	Ш	10	
lia! Area	Dry S.	(ha)	18.0	10.0	20.0	20.0	11.0		0.09	- 1	- [1	0.4	6.0	9.0	2.00	200	200	3.00	15.00		200	3.00	00.4	000	200	00.00	10.00	15.00	18.00	10.00	15.00	12.90	4.00	'n	8.00		9 00	00.61	25.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	12.50	3.50	L L	0.50		0.50		Н	1 30	\bot	\sqcup	3.00	\bot		4
3. Poter	Wet S.	30.0 30.0	35.0	20.0	20.0	8 8	2002	20.0	85.0	120	200	17.0	?	6.0	10.0	2.00	3 5	98	9:00	20 00		1	8.00	10.00	2	6	3 5	15.00	17.00	30.00	15.00	25.00	2.00	3.50	¥ 	12.00	7.00	18.00	729.00	18.00		6.00	9.00	15.00	5.00	200		2.00	10.00	5.00	0 0			9.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	3,50
	Village	Kuphanga	Mkumbira	Mwanthunga	Mbatu	Maliwata	Makuluni	Nyangu 1	Manawa	Mweta	Laombe	Malamia	Mikundi	Jauma	Nkwela	Donkeni	Chitcheta	Miniale	Symon	Mulima		Makina	Chasemphana	Chasemphana	Nangum	Marig orroa	Sumbuleta	Kunthembwe		Mmwala	Mulelemba	Nanseta	Boid	Makunami	Buleya	Lupha	Nkuta	Naluso		Supuni	Macholowe & Mully	Mchoma	Chapweteka	Kambenie	Matwika	Sabuni		Kuweluza		Mussa 1		•	Kalimtulo			Chitengu			Nkaombe
	EPA		Nsondole				Likangala	H		1			Malosa				ļ	l	Lisungwi	Kunthembwe		Lirangwe		- 1	- 1	Monoa	Nionda	Kinlhembwe	Kunthembwe	Nkhulambe	Nkhulambe	Nkhulambe	Kasongo	Mombezi	Mbulumbuzi	Milonde	Milonde	Milonde	Mulanje boma	Mulanje Boma	Thuchila	Thuchila	Thuchita	Thuchila	Thuchila	Kamwendo	Kamwendo	Masambanjati		Thekelani	Thekelani	Thyolo centre	Thyolo centre	Dwale	Dwale	Dwale	Dwale	Dwale	Owale
2. Location	RDP	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba		Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Zomba	Mwanza	Mwanza	Mwanza	Neno	Blantyre		Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Diantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Phalombe	Phalombe	Phalombe	Phalombe	Chiradzulu	Chiradzulu	Mulanje	Mulanje	Mulanje	Mularije	Mulanje	Mutanie	Mulanje	Mulanje	Mulanje	Mulanie	Mulanie	Mulanie	Thyolo	o o fill	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyolo	Thyoio
	ADD	Machinga		Machinga	Machinga	Machinga Zomba	Machinga	Machinga		Machinga		Machinga	Machinga	Machinga	Machinga		Displace	ı	Blantyre	Blantyre	,	Blantyre			- 1	- 1			Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	1 1		Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre		Blantyre		H	Blantyre	Classify	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre	Blantyre
	District	П	Zomba	1	1	- 1	Zomba		Ш	-	T	Zomba	ı	Zomba	- 1	Mwanza	1	Т		Blantyre				Blantyre					Blantyre	Phalombe	Phalombe	Phalombe	Phalombe	Chiradzulu Blantyre	Chiradzulu	П	Mulanje	Mulanie		Mutanje	Т	Mulanje	П		Mulanie	1	П	Thyolo				П			П	Thyolo			
	Region		South		ŀ	1			South		I		South			South	I	T		South		South	1	-	ı	ı	1	1			South			South		South		South		South	Π	South	South		South			South		П	South	П	South			South		H	-
1. Name of Site	_	Т	T			T	T	Γ	(equ	_		Guono	MHG 144 Lifani - Mikundi Sa				n Schame	и Schетв	Nkhombe S.	Khambwe		Makina	2				Namicho	Makungwa			99		Namazengeza	Chisikesi Dambo S			Thamanda	Samba		Supuni		Mchoma		atanya	Likhubula		ation site	Michigu S		izi	Malepasi					Chitengu	e		Nkhami
No Site No.		546 MHG 128	547 MHG 129	549 MHG 131 Nanyenga	550 MHG 132	551 MHG 133	553 MHG 135	554 MHG 136	555 MHG 139	556 MHG 140	557 MHG 141	550 MHG 142	560 MHG 144	561 MHG 145	562 MHG 146	563 BLT 9	1 2	BIT 15	BLT-17	568 Bt T-18		_	BLT-24	571 BLT-25	91.1	12 T	574 BL 1-28	3LT 31	BLT 32	BLT-33	579 BLT-34	BLT-35	BLT-36	582 BLT-37		584 BLT-46	585 BLT-47	586 BLT-48	BL -49	588 BLT-50		590 BLT-52	BLT-53	BLT-54	8 T 15	BLT-60	BLT-61	\neg	BLT-66	BLT-67		BLT-70			BLT-74	BLT-75	609 BLT-77		611 BLT-79

Site No. 1. Name of Site				2. Location			3. Potentia	al Area 4.	3. Potential Area 4. Beneficiaries	5. Average Farmland		6. Alfitude		7. Source of Water	8. Name of River /Dam/Dambo	E.	River Flow
	Region	District	ADD	RDP	EPA.	Village	Wet S. D	Dry S. (ha)		(ha / farmer)	(iii)	Longitude	Latitude			Perennial /Seasonal	Flow Month
Znide	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Dolo	Chiphuphu	20.00	10.00	65	0.30		35(157) 1	16oN(718) River		Lalanie	Seasonal	
Katetezana	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Dolo		20.00	20.00	250	0.30	20		745	Stream	Ntayakhasu	Perennial	
Nkuyu Club	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Dolo	Lazo	4	20.00	550	0.20	1	34E(055) 1		River		Seasonal	
Muloka	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Dolo	Mutoka	4	10.00	40	0.25		34oE(093) 1			Mafume	Seasonal	Dec-Oct
Matolera	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Dolo	Mandele	4		500	0.20	┪	ক্র	3		Mafolera	Seasonal	
Kachere	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Nota	9.00	13.00	45	0.20	255	492	410		Ngona	Perennial	
Chimenyele	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Mdzachi	+	(8.00)	20	0.20	-85	640			Mwanza	Seasonal	•
Nsakama	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Chimphepo	-	11.50	15	0.79	135	768		River	Mwanza	Perennial	
Chikhombero	South	Chikwawa		Chikwawa	Kalambo	Ndakwera	8.00	9.00	49	0.20	185	558	П	River	Mwanza	Perennial	
Kuwani	South	Chikwawa Shire Valley	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Kuwani	7.00	10.40	52	0.20	255	485	390	River	Ngona	Perennial	
Miyowe	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Chiphale	10.00	15.00	7.5	0.20	255	518	П	River	Mwanza	Perennial	
Makawa	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Chagoma	Н	10.20	50	0.20	195	558	336		Mwanza	Perennial	
Madimbo	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shre Valley	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Kubalalika 1	Ц	12.00	60	0.20	255	495			Ngona	Perennial	
Chigumula	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Mindantiand Nsalwa 1	15.00 1	15.00	- 52	0.20	135	672		River	Mwanza	Seasonal	NovSept
Chigubudzi	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Kalambo	Changadeya / Maniolo	15.00	12.00	50	0.20	135	107	228	Stream	Chigubudzi	Perennial	Jan - Dec
Chichele	South	Chikwawa Shire Valley		Chikwawa	Mitole	Mnenevi	⊢	10.00	100	0.20	T	8219	Γ	River	Shire	Perennial	
Phingo	South	Chikwawa		Chikwawa	Mitole	Mkata	⊢	10.00	60	0.20		8219	1708		Shire	Perennial	
Kalima	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Mitole	Kalima	_	25.00	100	0.20		8217	Г		Shire	Perennial	
Nkuzi	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Livunzu	Dzimphutsi/ Zilipaine	_	45.00	150	0.30		00			Nkuzi	Perennial	
Chidzimbi	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Livunzu	Leza, Sopa, Thopholoni	45.00 4	40.00	150	0:30		23	68	River	Chidzimbi	Perennial Dec-Feb	Dec-Feb
Limphangwi	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Livunzu	Mchipeta / Mwiza	20	45	250	0.20	T	11	Ī	River	Limphandwi	Perennial	
Livunzu	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Livunzu	Mpingasa/ Makhula Mandere	174.00	100.00	580	0:30		60	90	River	Livunzu	Perennial	
Namatedza	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mbewe	Mankhokwe	5.50	7.50	15	0.40		685	39	Stream	Mkombedzi	Perennial	
Mphinya	South		Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mbewe	Jailosi	+	10.00	6	0.40	1	689	П		Chomwa	Seasonal	Nov- April
Mwanakakula	South	Chikwawa	Shire Valley	Chikwawa	Mikalango	Mwanakakula 2		10.00	34	0.30		7056		T	Shire	Perennial	٠
Niayabatchi	South	Chikwawa	Chikwawa Shire Valley Chikwawa	Chikwawa	Mikalando	Phazi	1	2002	88	0.30	+	7077	81821	T	Nvakamba	Perennia	
Chimwala	South	Т	Shire Valley Namia	Neanie	Zunde	Teandoka	f	10.00	101	0 10	9	3,66	Т	Spring dam	Chimagela	Derennial	
Mphatso	South	Г	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje	Zunde	Mbeta		20.00	207	0.10	45	454	293		Shire	Perennia	
Chimwaza	South	Nsanje	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanie	Zunde	Lundu		13.00	100	0.13		422	Г		Shire	Perennial	
Nyanjiwa			Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanie	Zunde	Nkotamu	ш	11.00	187	90.0	45	428	П		Shire	Perennial	
Nkulo wa Mitele	-	٦	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje	Nyachilenda		_	20.00	200	0.10						Perenniai	
Kadanganda	South	T	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje	Nyachilenda		- 1	20.00	200	0.10	9	381	136		Dinde	Perennial	
Nigle	ĺ	Т	Suite valley NSanje	Nsanje	Makhanda	Famiza(Kajonga	3.00	3	2/0	0.10	2	C97/	67)	/Shriver		негепла	
Kalulu		Т	Shire Valley Nsanje	Nsanje	Makhanga	Chinekwe Chipopalo	15.00	10.00	240	0.15	2	725.5	8879		za	Perenniai	
Chapunka	unos d	T	Shire valley NSanje	Nsanje	Wakhanga	Chabuiuka	00.01	20.04	\$07	200	2 5	40,	51/9Kiver	Kiver		Ferenniai	
Nenotsanjala	South	Nsanle	Spire Valley NSanje	Nsanje	Makhanga	Gena	20 00	200	500	01.0	98	(285)			T	Perennial	
Chimbwimbwi	South	Nsanle	Shire Valley NSanje	Nsanje	Mpatsa	eno		2.00	2	0.10		1		impounding dam	Chimbwimbwi	Seasonal	Occombactor
Kapolo	South	Nsanje	Shire Valley NSanje	Nsanje	Mpatsa	reno		10.00	100	0.10				Impounding dam	Nyamikolongo	Seasonal	September to
Nyausembe	South	Nsanie	Shire Valley Neante	Negovie	Montes	empir i		20 27	150	ç	-	r		Г	ŀ	ŀ	
					NO DELEGIA	- CONTROL		3	3	2						000000	

APPENDIX-10

PROCEDURE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

RECORD OF PROCEDURE:

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines 1997 mention that an irrigation project with service area of <u>MORE THAN 10HA</u> may require EIA. The service area of verification projects, the phase II study was to undertake, was thought mostly less than 10 ha but if maximum development done and also if water volume allows, the development was expected to extend more than 10 ha. Therefore, this Study prepared environmental documents for the four sites of Mtuwanjovu, Chikhasu, Msambaimfa, and Tikolore that were to be the 1st generation verification projects tried out in 2003.

Attachments from the next page are official corresponding and the report on environmental examination submitted in May, 2003 (originally the report was submitted on March 20 with the covering letter issued by Dr. Mzembe. However, it was lost and re-submitted in May 2003). Upon the receipt of the report, the Director of Environmental Affairs acknowledged the project proposal and requested to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP). JICA Study Team immediately prepared the EMP, and DOI submitted to the Director of Environmental Affairs.

Based on the EMP, the verification projects including other than the original four sites have been carefully monitored, and the result and measures taken were always fed back on the process of whole the implementation of the verification projects as recorded in the relevant reports such as the Main Comprehensive Report, Guideline, etc.

The area finally developed was as shown in the table. As indicated, these developed areas are very small or rather can be defined as micro irrigation; average area irrigated is 0.06 ha, even the maximum is 4.5 ha only.

Profile of the 1st generation Verification Sites

Club Name (total 23)	_			-				•									
1-1 Mtuwanjovu 26,0 30 26,4 2.4 2.20 670 0.073 1-2 Duwu 4,0 26 16,10 2.6 1.56 450 0.060 1-3 Ngoni+Miteme 10,0 35 35,0 5.8 3.38 1,200 0.097 1-4 Chimphonongo 16,2 18 16,2 4.8 1.92 240 0.107 1-5 Zakumva 1,0 10 9,1 2.0 0.95 370 0.095 1-7 Mgunda 2,0 11 11,0 2.5 1,10 350 0.100 1-6 Talira (w/ fish pond) not realized and excluded in averaging 0.10 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 4-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 4,0 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 4-2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,0 4.5 1.55 534 0.107 <t< th=""><th></th><th>Club Name (total 23)</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>		Club Name (total 23)															
1-2 Duwu	Lilo	ngew E. RDP, Mpenu & Ch	iwanba EF	PAs													
1-3 Ngoni+Miteme 10,0 35 35,0 5.8 3.38 1,200 0.097 1-4 Chimphonongo 16,2 18 16,2 4.8 1.92 240 0.107 1-5 Zakumva 1,0 10 9,1 2.0 0.95 370 0.095 1-7 Mgunda 2,0 11 11,0 2.5 1.10 350 0.100 1-6 Talira (W/ fish pond) not realized and excluded in averaging 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 4,0 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 Average 9,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Dectrage Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs 2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0,7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 <td>1-1</td> <td>Mtuwanjovu</td> <td>26,0</td> <td>30</td> <td>26,4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>2.20</td> <td>670</td> <td>0.073</td>	1-1	Mtuwanjovu	26,0	30	26,4	2.4	2.20	670	0.073								
1-4 Chimphonongo 16,2 18 16,2 4.8 1.92 240 0.107 1-5 Zakumva 1,0 10 9,1 2.0 0.95 370 0.095 1-7 Mgunda 2,0 11 11,0 2.5 1.10 350 0.100 1-6 Talira (W fish pond) not realized and excluded in averaging 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 4,0 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 Average 9,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Dedza Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs 2-2 11 16,0 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190	1-2	Duwu	4,0	26	16,10	2.6	1.56	450	0.060								
1-5 Zakumva 1,0 10 9,1 2.0 0.95 370 0.095 1-7 Mgunda 2,0 11 11,0 2.5 1.10 350 0.100 1-6 Talira (w/ fish pond)	1-3	Ngoni+Miteme	10,0	35	35,0	5.8	3.38	1,200	0.097								
1-7 Mgunda 2,0 11 11,0 2.5 1.10 350 0.100 1-6 Talira (w/ fish pond) not realized and excluded in averaging 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 4,0 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 Average 9,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Dedza Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs 2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-6 Manda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchist RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006	1-4	Chimphonongo	16,2	18	16,2	4.8	1.92	240	0.107								
1-6 Talira (w/ fish pond) 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 1-9 0,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Ded	1-5	Zakumva	1,0	10	9,1	2.0	0.95	370	0.095								
1-8 Mankhamba+Tigwirizane 4,0 16 16,0 4.5 2.53 460 0.158 Average 9,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Dedza Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs 2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 66,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	1-7	Mgunda	2,0	11	11,0	2.5	1.10	350	0.100								
Average 9,0 21 18,2 3.51 1.95 534 0.107 Dedza Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029	1-6	Talira (w/ fish pond)		no	t realized a	nd exclude	d in averag	jing									
Dedza Hills RDP, Kanyama & Bembeke EPAs 2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852	1-8	Mankhamba+Tigwirizane	4,0	16	16,0	4.5	2.53	460	0.158								
2-1 Chikhasu 1,5 16 10,6 1.0 0.64 165 0.040 2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050		Average	9,0	21	18,2	3.51	1.95	534	0.107								
2-2 Mchiku 0,1 16 7,9 0.7 0.65 215 0.041 2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	Ded	Iza Hills RDP, Kanyama & I	Bembeke E	PAs													
2-3 Livizi 4,7 17 10,7 1.4 0.78 365 0.046 2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	2-1	Chikhasu	1,5	16	10,6	1.0	0.64	165	0.040								
2-4 Mtsetse 2,0 15 10,5 1.2 0.25 190 0.017 2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 <td <="" colspan="8" td=""><td>2-2</td><td>Mchiku</td><td>0,1</td><td>16</td><td>7,9</td><td>0.7</td><td>0.65</td><td>215</td><td>0.041</td></td>	<td>2-2</td> <td>Mchiku</td> <td>0,1</td> <td>16</td> <td>7,9</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>215</td> <td>0.041</td>								2-2	Mchiku	0,1	16	7,9	0.7	0.65	215	0.041
2-5 Kadiwa 1,0 7 3,4 0.8 0.50 190 0.071 2-6 Mtanda 0,6 38 7,31 1.5 0.53 320 0.014 2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha	2-3	Livizi	4,7	17	10,7	1.4	0.78	365	0.046								
2-6 Mtanda	2-4	Mtsetse	2,0	15	10,5	1.2	0.25	190	0.017								
2-7 Namanolo 2,6 23 16,7 1.2 0.52 401 0.023 Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dow RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	2-5	Kadiwa	1,0	7	3,4	8.0	0.50	190	0.071								
Average 1,4 19 9,10 1.1 0.55 264 0.029 Dow RDP, Mvera EPA	2-6	Mtanda	0,6	38	7,31	1.5	0.53	320	0.014								
Dowa RDP, Mvera EPA 3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 Per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	2-7	Namanolo	2,6	23	16,7	1.2	0.52	401	0.023								
3-1 Tikolore 10,0 81 69,12 5.8 3.97 2,154 0.049 3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average		Average	1,4	19	9,10	1.1	0.55	264	0.029								
3-2 Tilime 5,0 50 40,10 4.1 1.65 1,852 0.033 3-3 Loyi 3,1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006	Dov	va RDP, Mvera EPA															
3-3 Loyi 3.1 36 22,14 3.6 1.80 510 0.050 3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 <td>3-1</td> <td>Tikolore</td> <td>10,0</td> <td>81</td> <td>69,12</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>3.97</td> <td>2,154</td> <td>0.049</td>	3-1	Tikolore	10,0	81	69,12	5.8	3.97	2,154	0.049								
3-4 Kambware 3,0 15 15,0 2.0 0.55 1,250 0.037 Average 5,0 46 32,9 3.9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	3-2	Tilime	5,0	50	40,10	4.1	1.65	1,852	0.033								
Average 5,0 46 32,9 3,9 2.0 1,442 0.044 Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	3-3	Loyi	3,1	36	22,14	3.6	1.80	510	0.050								
Ntchisi RDP, Kalira EPA 4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	3-4	Kambware	3,0	15	15,0	2.0	0.55	1,250	0.037								
4-1 Msambaimfa 10,3 61 47,14 4.5 4.50 1,500 0.074 4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 43,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682		Average	5,0	46	32,9	3.9	2.0	1,442	0.044								
4-2 Gontha 3,1 52 4,9 4.9 3.30 600 0.063 4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	Ntc	hisi RDP, Kalira EPA															
4-3 Katema 22,4 33 22,11 2.0 1.65 554 0.050 4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	4-1	Msambaimfa	10,3	61	47,14	4.5	4.50	1,500	0.074								
4-4 Kasangadzi 5,0 36 27,9 4.0 1.55 1,000 0.043 Average 10,2 46 35,8 3.9 2.7 914 0.060 Total 134,36 642 477,165 63.3 36.5 15,006 per site, ha 6,2 29 22,8 2.88 1.66 682	4-2	Gontha	3,1	52	43,9	4.9	3.30	600	0.063								
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	per	farmer, ha				0.10	0.06	23									

Note: 1-6 Talira is excluded in averaging because it was not realized.

Therefore, the smallholder

irrigation schemes tried under this Study do not require official EIA procedure; hence official corresponding with the Environmental Affairs became unnecessary. However, it is stressed that all the necessary measures in term of environmental conservation were due considered throughout the process of the Study as incorporated in the Reports.

FICE IN TICA

Ref.No. CONF/DOI/06/36

28th March 2003

FROM: Controlle

Controller of Irrigation Services, P.O. Box 30797, Lilongwe 3

TO:

The Director of Environmental Affairs, P/Bag 394 Lilongwe 3.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR VERIFICATION PROJECTS

The Malawi Government got a grant assistance aid from the Japanese Government for the implementation of a study on capacity building and development of irrigation schemes in Malawi. The team of experts from Japan was in the country from the beginning of January to conduct the first phase of the study, which included the conduction of visits to various sites in the ADDs.

The objectives of the study are:

- 1. To establish a package of methodologies for self-help irrigation development.
- 2. To enhance technical and administrative capacity in irrigation development.

The first phase of this study has now been completed and the study will proceed to the next phase. Phase II of the study will involve the implementation of verification projects in order to test the package of methodologies developed. This will involve the development of four irrigation schemes in Lilongwe and Kasungu ADDs. These are Mwananjovu (6.5ha) Chikasu (18ha) Msambaimfa (20) and Tikolore (10ha)

As two of these schemes are in excess of 10ha and according to Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines these may require Environmental Impact Assessment, we were wondering if it will be necessary to conduct fully fledged EIAs for Chikasu and Msambaimfa.

You will find enclosed herein Phase I report with an initial Environmental Examination and Project Descriptions of the four sites as detailed in chapter 8 of the report for your necessary information.

Looking forward to your advice.

CONTROLLER OFF IRRIGATION SERVICES.

Copy: JICA Malawi Office

23rd June 2003

Controller of Irrigation Services, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security P.O. Box 30797, Lilongwe 3

Attn.: Mr. A.T. Khonje

Dear Sir,

REVIEW OF THE INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION REPORT FOR IRRIGATION VERIFICATION PROJECTS

Following the submission of your Initial Environmental Examination Report for the above projects, I am pleased to inform you that the Technical Committee on Environment (TCE) reviewed the report on 20th June 2003. Considering the nature and size of the projects, you are advised to prepare an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for each of the irrigation sites i.e. Mtuwanjovu, Chikhasu, Msambainfa and Tikolere.

The EMP is a plan of action by which all mitigation and enhancement measures will be carried out; specifying who will be responsible for implementing the measures and monitoring their implementation. A schedule for implementation of these measures should also be outlined in the EMP including information on the resources required to implement the EMP.

Please, note that you are required to involve relevant stakeholders including the Land Resources Conservation Department for good catchment management practices and the Ministry of Water Development to ensure that acceptable minimum flow rates are maintained in the streams or rivers affected.

Once the EMPs have been prepared you are required to submit them to Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) for review. Meanwhile, your

application has been recommended to the National Council on Environment for approval. We thank you for your continued cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. Aloysius M Kamperewera

For: DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Cc

- : The Director of Land Resources Conservation, P.O. Box 30291, Lilongwe 3
- : The Chairman, Water Resources Board, P/Bag 390, Lilongwe 3
- : Chairman, Technical Committee on the Environment

CONF/DOI/068/31 11th July, 2003

FROM: THE CONTROLLER OF IRRIGATON SERVICES, P O BOX 30797,

LILONGWE 3

TO: THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS, P/BAG 394,

LILONGWE 3

Attention: Dr. A.M. Kamperewera

PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR MTUWANJOVU, CHIKHASU, MSAMBAIMFA AND TIKOLORE VERIFICATION SITES

Reference is made to your letter Reference No. EAD/99/7/5 of 23rd June 2003 on the review of the Initial Environmental Examination Report for irrigation verification projects.

I am pleased to note that our application has been recommended to the National Council on Environment for approval.

As advised in your letter, I meanwhile forward to you the Environmental Management Plan for Mtuwanjobvu, Chikhasu, Msambaimfa and Tikolore verification sites for your further action.

Your usual application is greatly appreciated

A.T. Khonje

For <u>CONTROLLER OF IRRIGATION SERVICES</u>

Cc: JICA Malawi Office, P.O. Box 30321, Lilongwe 3 The Team Leader, Study Team, Lilongwe

Outline of Predicted Proposed Mitgation Measures to be done, Proposed Budget MK Proposed Authorities Recommended Targets Ingestive Environmental responsible Authorities, and Time Frame Compliance of Proposed Budget Mitgation Measures to be Addressed on the Site. 1. Water deficiency in Pownstream water usages check prior to Mondare account to the Site of Performance Increasing Addressed on the Site. 2. Water contamination of Proposed Mitgation Measures to be done by the irrigation officer in the supervised Invoided Site of Proposed Methods on Compliance) 3. Water deficiency in the contributes to the downstream water usages check prior to Mondare account to the Site of Mondare Methods of Methods accounting to the Compliance of Methods of Proposed Chromaters and Chromistic Site of Methods assistant irrigation of Methods and Site of Methods accounting to the downstream on the site of North Chromaters and Chro	PROPOSED ENVIRON	PROPOSED ENVIRONMENTAL PLAN (applicable to all the four sites of Mtuwanjovu, Chikhasu, Msambaimfa, Tikolore)	¶tuwanjovu, Chikhasu	, Msambaimfa, Tikoloı	re)
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		shall not have been planted for the last three consecutive seasons, otherwise cross-pollination takes place.			
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10-8	the scheme premises	and around the schemes	awareness / farmer Conservation	Conservation	
	•		training by AEDOs, Department	Department	
			Irrigation Officers and		
			Land Resources		
			Officer		

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

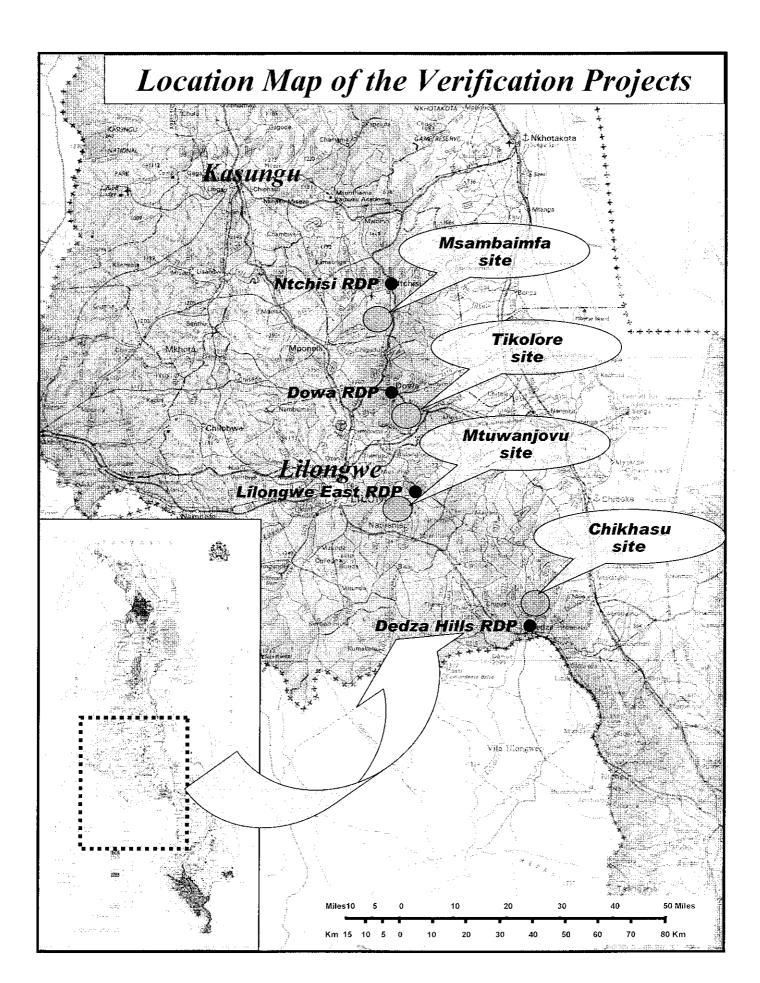
DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION (DOI)
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (MOAI)
THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

THE STUDY ON THE CAPACITY BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT FOR SMALLHOLDER IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

ENVIRONMENT on Verification Projects

May, 2003

SANYU CONSULTANTS INC.



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CHAPTER 1 PROSPECTIVE AREAS FOR VERIFICATION PROJECT

This chapter discusses tentative selection of verification projects, which will be undertaken during phase 2 study. The Team has visited more than 40 sites together with the counterparts and relevant ADD, RDP and EPA officers. Based on the field observation and preliminary discussions with the farmers, four prospective sites for the 1st generation's verification project have been identified.

1.1 Technical Procedure for the Implementation of Verification Projects

Technical procedure necessary for the implementation of the verification projects can be divided into five stages as described below. Figure 1.1.1 shows the flow of activities to be undertaken by each party concerned as well as their duties and responsibilities.

1) Identification and Confirmation Stage

Initial identification of possible sites is made by joint efforts of EPA/RDP offices of DOI and village farmers. Items to be considered in the initial identification are water flow condition and irrigation needs by farmers. Based on the information from ADD/RDP/EPA offices, the Study Team makes ocular inspection together with DOI officers and farmer beneficiaries for the assessment such as natural conditions, water source, etc. Technical criteria for site selection are also made at this stage.

2) Engineering Survey Stage

Among the sites initially investigated, proposed sites for the verification projects are selected in view of technical points based on the technical criteria for site selection. Then joint survey together with farmer group, DOI and Study Team is made to clarify details of farmers' proposal. At the same time, profile survey is also conducted for major facilities to be designed such as diversion sites, main canal alignment, irrigation service areas and so on.

3) Design Stage

Following the engineering survey, the Study Team will undertake preliminary design based on the design concept and design criteria. Preliminary design will include hydraulic design, farming plan, design of major structures, design alternatives and so on. A preliminary meeting will be held together with farmers' group and ADD/RDP/EPA officers to discuss and confirm the layout of proposed irrigation system as well as proposed alternative structures. Other important matters to be discussed are materials necessary for the work, construction works to be done by farmers' group, responsibilities of each party involved and cost sharing.

4) Construction Stage

Before proceeding to the construction works, a pre-construction meeting shall be held to set all matters required during the construction stage. Discussion will be made for the construction arrangement, work schedule, confirmation of responsibilities of each party, preparation of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) and so on. Materials to be supplied by each party shall be clearly arranged in detail.

Farmers' group will undertake entire construction work under technical supervision and support from the ADD/RDP/EPA offices. Site engineers to manage overall technical quality of the work will be appointed from the RDP/EPA offices, however progress of the work will be fully dependent on farmers' efforts and capacity. The Study Team will provide technical guidance to the farmers' group through the site engineers as well as construction materials and others as agreed in the pre-construction meeting and as noted in MOA.

5) Post Construction Stage

After completion of the construction work, farmers' group will carry out operation and management of the irrigation system. ADD/RDP/EPA offices will monitor the performance of farmers' group. Farmers training as well as ADD/RDP/EPA officers training and seminars will be conducted in various ways.

Technical Procedure for the Implementation of Verification Project Figure 1.1.1

Self-help Smallholder Irrigation Schemes Study Team undertaking DOI undertaking Farmers undertaking (ADD, RDP, EPA) 1. Identification & Confirmation Stage Identification of sites Initial investigation Ocular inspection to assess the area - Natural condition - Water source/abstraction - Perennial water flow Water flow, etc. - Service area - Soil - Present farming, etc. - Need for improvement Technical criteria for site selection - Access roads - Water availability - Scheme size - Type of system 2. Engineering Survey Joint survey Clarification of Profile survey ADD farmers' proposal RDP/EPA - Diversion site survey - Canal alignment - Irrigation service area Design concept and criteria - Appropriate design for self-help Benchmark survey - Farm management survey 3. Design Stage Preliminary meeting Confirmation of design Preparation of design ADD - Comparison of design - Hydraulic design - Farming plan / crops RDP / EPA - Farmers' responsibility - Layout of irrigation system - Structure - Cost sharing arrangement Revision of design - Alternative design - Drawings - Cost 4. Construction Stage Pre-construction meeting - Construction arrangement - Work schedule - Responsibility of each party - Memorandum of Agreement (between farmers, Study Team and DOI) Supervision & other support Technical assistance Construction work - Skilled worker - Construction tools ADD - Common workers - Construction material & equipment RDP7 EPA Local material 5. Post-construction Stage O&M manual (for farmers & DOI) O&M of irrigation system. - Farm management - Association management Farmers training and ADD, RDP & EPA officers training / seminars RDP/EPA

SCT

Monitoring of association's performance

1-3

Operation & management

JICA

1.2 Selection of Verification Project Areas

Verification project is categorized into two in terms of implementation procedure; namely, 1st generation and 2nd generation verifications. First generation simply means verification project to be carried out as the forerunner, either it is new construction or rehabilitation. Second generation is a verification project that has referred to the first generation project by which the farmers in the second verification project areas are motivated to carry out almost same activities. In summary, second generation centers on learning-from-seeing and learning from farmer colleagues.

The topography of Malawi is broadly categorized into two; namely, highland and floor of the Rift Valley. For the latter, streams flow in a gentle plain, and most of the irrigation systems consequently require lifting pump. Aside from manual pump such as Treadle, operation of lifting pump is very expensive as indicated in the diesel cost of MK 57 (equivalent to 0.64US\$) per litter. Lifting irrigation by motorized pump cannot be sustainable except for cultivating cash crops. Therefore, low priority for verification project is given to the irrigation in the floor of Rift Valley.

Potential in highland, on the other hand, is associated with dambo and streams/rivers flowing in hilly areas or on the slope down to the floor of the Rift Valley. Dambos are usually impounded most of the year and very often flooded during rainy season. Consequently, dry season irrigation is the target by diverting the stream to the farmland spreading alongside or downstream the dambo. The diversion can be done either at the upstream of the dambo, entrance of the dambo, or at the downstream (almost exit of the dambo).

Streams in hilly areas or on the slope down to the Rift Valley flow in relatively narrow watercourse with a certain depth. Though these streams usually require a certain amount of civil work especially for the construction of diversion weir and the intake, there are some sites along the streams where the riverbed elevation is very close to the nearby farmland. Those sites are usually associated with hard foundation such as cropped rock. These sites allow easy diversion with small-scale civil work construction.

Therefore, the verification project site refers, as the first priority, to dambo or stream in highland. The verification project should also be preferable for the self-help small-scale irrigation scheme to be built, operated and maintained by farmers themselves. Considered in selecting the type with reference to the major irrigation types in Malawi (see Table 1.2.1) are:

- To be typical and representative irrigation system being operated in Malawi in consideration of future extension to other sites. Surface (gravity river diversion or T/pump based) irrigation schemes will be recommended as they are the major systems,
- To be either stream/river or spring in terms of water source in consideration of easy tapping and visual water source,
- To be gravity in terms of water abstraction method, in consideration of economical and easy operation,
- To be open canal in terms of water delivery in consideration of low initial construction costs and maintainable facility, and

- Not to be rehabilitation of impounding dam, though there are more than 800 sites over the country needing rehabilitation, since rehabilitation of earth dams can hardly be done by farmers' self-effort due mainly to: 1) very little intensives since the rehabilitation would not enlarge the irrigation area, 2) heavy siltation of the reservoir which can hardly been de-silted because dry work is mostly impossible due to non-existence of conduit pipe, and 3) long duration to be required usually more than one year for the rehabilitation (not suitable for verification project), and
- Nor to be new construction of impounding dam since it usually takes more than two years for the construction by manual labor, probably leading to washing-away of the dam-body because of flood.

Table 1.2.1 Category of Irrigation System in Malawi

Overall		Water Source		Water Abstraction		Water Delivery	
Sprinkler irrigation scheme (large M/pump >5hp)	х	1. Stream / river	0	1. Gravity	0	1. Open canal	0
Sprinkler irrigation scheme (small M/pump <5hp)	х	Impounding dam (Existing) (Proposed)	x X	2. Motorized pump	x	Pressure pipe (Sprinkler / Drip / Hose)	х
3. Surface (gravity river diversion) irrigation scheme	0	3. Spring	0	3. Treadle pump	х	3. Manpower carry	×
4. Surface (motorized pump based) irrigation scheme	Х	Shallow well (Dug well)	х	Watering cans / Bucket	х		
5. Surface (treadle pump based) irrigation scheme	Х	5. Deep well (Tube well)	х				
		6. Lake	x				

O: Adapted to verification project, X: Excluded

Therefore, irrigation system for the verification projects will be the combination of "stream/river or spring as water source", "gravity for water abstraction" and "open canal for water delivery". This accords with "surface irrigation scheme (gravity river diversion)" in overall category.

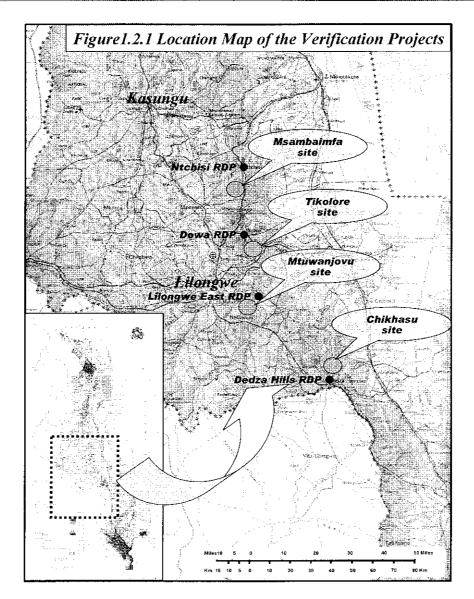
1.2.1 Selection of 1st Generation Verification Project Areas

As aforementioned, 1st generation verification projects are simply the ones to be carried out as the forerunner, either it is new construction or rehabilitation. Accessibility to the site as well as from Lilongwe, where the DOI headquarters is located, should be considered in selecting the 1st generation verification sites since the officer stationing at the headquarters should visit the sites as the verification stage proceeds. As the verification has a role of pilot, the sites should be located within a range that the DOI headquarters officer can visit in one or two days.

Officers and village farmers have identified prospective sites through interviews and inventory survey. Based on that information, the Study Team made ocular inspection together with relevant officers and farmer beneficiaries for the initial assessment. Among more than forty sites initially investigated, four sites have been selected in view of technical aspect aforementioned (see table below and Figures 1.2.1 - 1.2.5). Of the four initially selected sites, three sites have some sort of irrigation system but all are of preliminary stage.

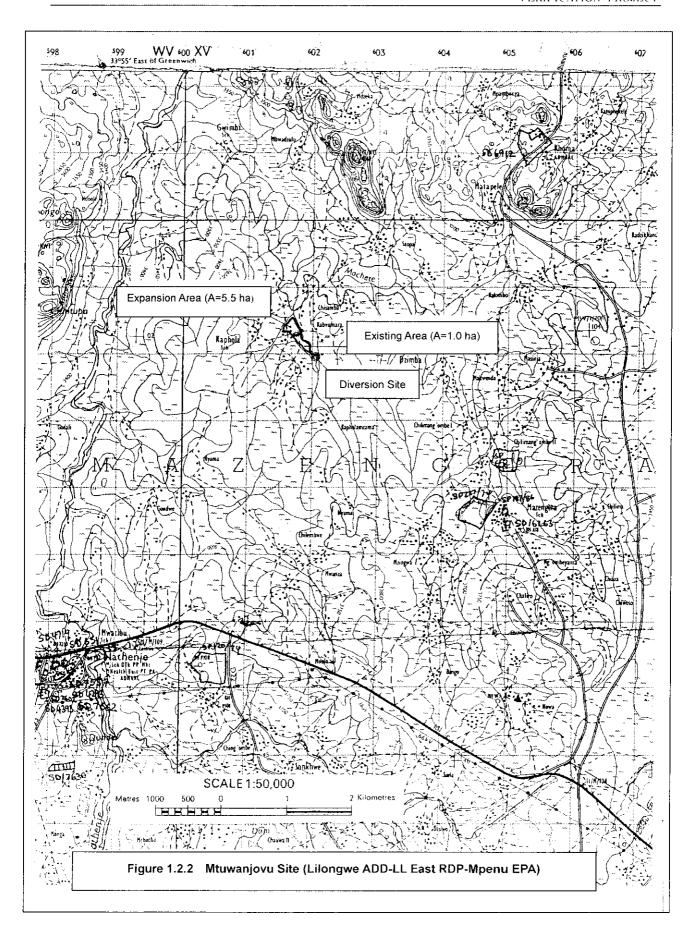
Table 1.2.2	Sites	selected	for the	Verification	Project

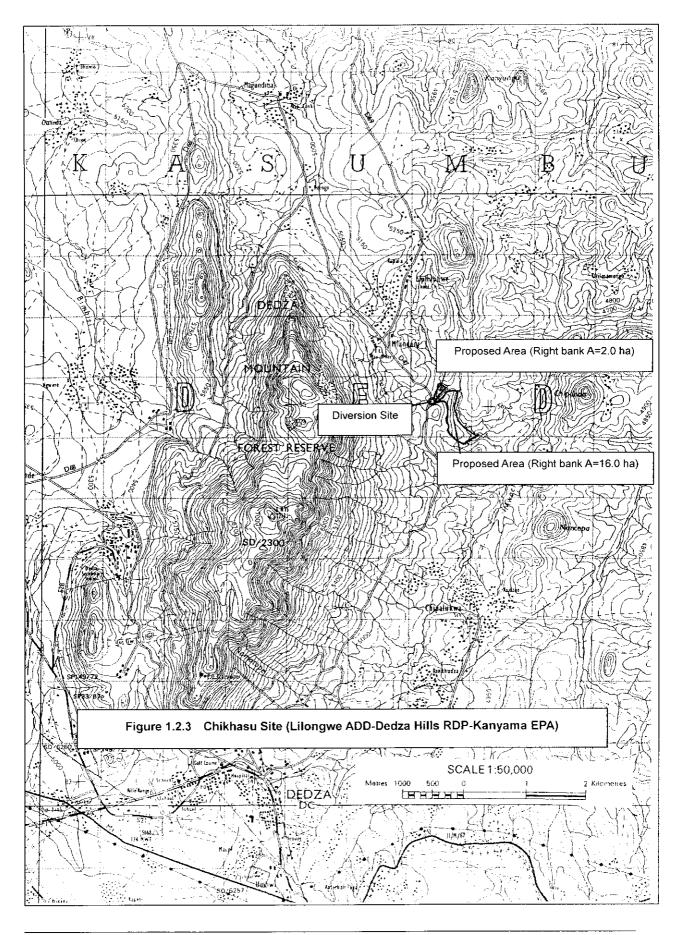
Site Name	ADD	RDP	EPA	Type of Irrigation System
1) Mtuwanjovu	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Mpenu	Stream diversion (at downstream dambo)
2) Chikhasu site	Lilongwe	Dedza Hills	Kanyama	Mountain stream diversion
3) Msambaimfa	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Kalira	Stream diversion (at upstream dambo)
4) Tikolore site	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	Stream diversion (at downstream dambo and in hilly area)

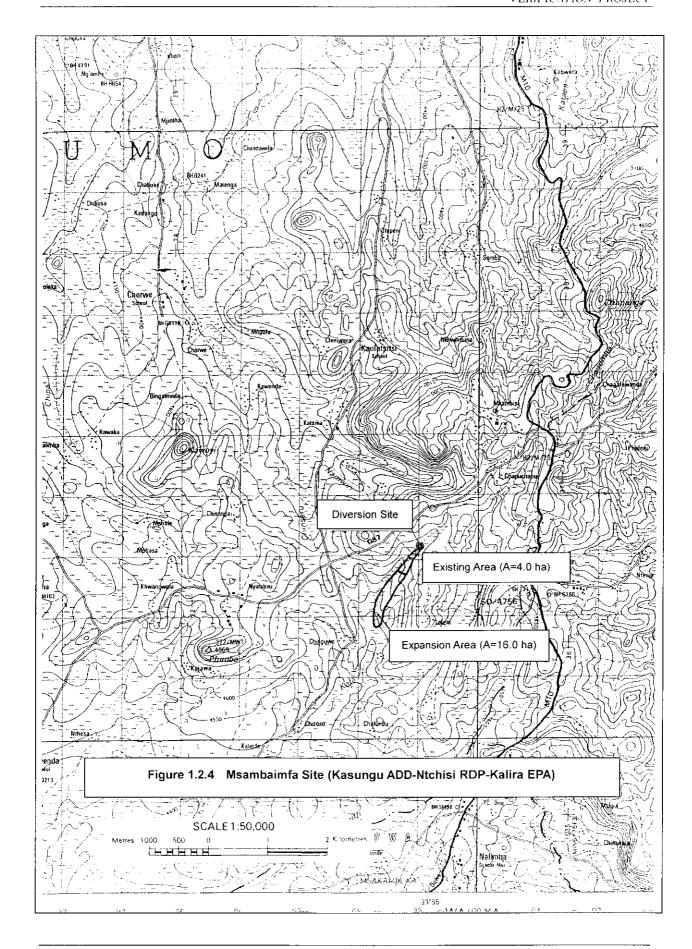


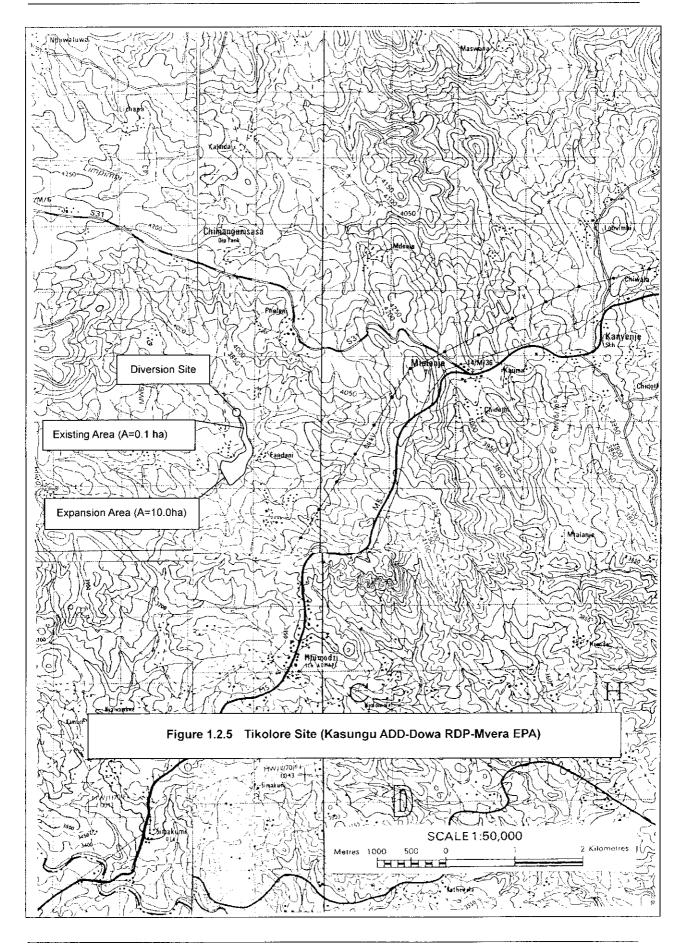
1.2.2 Selection of 2nd Generation Verification Project Areas

Second generation verification projects will be selected from areas in vicinity of the first generation projects, commutable in one day from the first generation areas. This arrangement aims at the farmers in the second verification areas being motivated by the first generation projects by seeing the achievement of the farmer colleagues. The will also verify the effectiveness of the so-called farmer-to-farmer extension.









1.3 Present Situation of Prospective Project Areas

The major characteristics of the four communities in the prospective areas are summarized in Table 1.3.1. Mwase and Sajeni villages are relatively packed communities with small population basically under one clan, while Kasumbu and Fandani villages are relatively big communities with many immigrants. Numbers of beneficiaries of TIP show that Mwase and Fandani villages are relatively better off because of tobacco and vegetables, on the other hand, most of the households of Kasumbu and Sajeni villages need starter packs.

Table 1.3.1	Summan	of the	Prospective	Areas fo	or Verifi	cation Pro	oiects

Village	Mwace	Kasumbu	Sajeni	Fandani
Irrigation Site	Mtuwanjovu	Chikhasu	Msambaimfa	Tikolore
EPA	Mpenu	Kanyama	Kalira	Mvera
RDP	Lilongwe East	Dedza Hills	Ntchisi	Dowa
ADD	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Kasungu	Kasungu
Households	62	147 (449)	30	350
TIP Packs	3	Most	33	Few
Cash Crops	Tobacco	Irish potato	Onion	Cabbage
	Tomato	Beans	Tobbaco	Tomato
			Cabbage	
Accessibility	Fair	Fair	Not Good	Good
Settlement		1940	1914	
Bad Year		2001-2002		
Good Year		1980's		

A problem analysis workshop was done in all the four villages. In all the workshops with the villagers, "Villagers are in Hunger" was used as the core problem. It is because hunger was mentioned as the major problem in the interviews at most of the villages the Team has conducted. The summary of Problem Analyses at villages is as in Table 1.3.2.

<u>Low Fertility</u> was the number one cause in Fandani villages and among the top four causes in all the villages. <u>Fertilizer</u> was the number one cause in two villages (Kasumbu and Sajeni), however was not among the top five in two villages (Mwase and Fandani), where cash seems to be more available than other villages. <u>Sickness</u> was the number one in one village (Mwase), and was among the top four causes in Fandani villages. <u>Low Fertility</u> and <u>Fertilizer</u>, the closely related problems, are in number one and two problems in Kasumbu villages. It can be assumed that these are common problems in the area of Kanyama EPA, Dedza Hills RDP, Lilongwe ADD.

Table 1.3.2 Summary of Problem Analysis at Villages

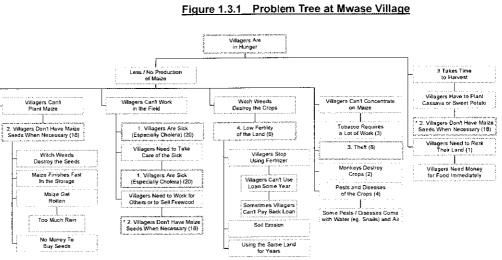
Site	Mtuwanjovu	Chikuhasu	Msambaimfa	Tikolore
Village	Mwase	Kasumbu	Sajeni	Fandani
EPA	Mpenu	Kanyama	Kalira	Mvera
RDP	Lilongwe East	Dedza Hills	Ntchisi	Dowa
ADD	Lilongwe	Lilongwe	Kasungu	Kasungu
No.1 Cause	Villagers Are Sick (Especially Cholera)	Fertilizer is not Applied	Villagers Can't Buy Fertilizer	Fertility of Land Is Decreasing
No.2 Cause	Villagers Don't Have Seeds When Necessary	Low Fertility of the Land	Villagers Can Get Little Seeds	Villagers Are Sick (Cholera, Malaria, Coughing)
No.3 Cause	Theft	Too Much Rain this Year	Land Degradation	Rodents / Pests Destroy the Crops
No.4 Cause	Low Fertility of the Land	Theft of Crops	Family is Too Big	Villagers Can't Plant or Plant Late (Seeds)
No.5 Cause	Pests and Diseases of the Crops	Pests Damage (White Grab)	-	Seeds Are Washed Away

1.3.1 Mwase Village (Mtuwanjovu Site)

Community and Problems 1)

Mwase Village, Mpenu EPA, Lilongwe East RDP, Lilongwe ADD is a relatively rich community with tobacco growing. There are 62 to 65 households and about half of them live in the northern part around the house of the village headman, and another half live in the southern part around the Baptist Church. Tobacco is the major cash crops, but villages are trying other vegetables like tomato too. The village is located 5 kilometers from M1 road that links with Lilongwe and some villagers commute to Lilongwe everyday.

The number one cause of the core problem Mwase Village was "Villagers are Sick (Especially Cholera)" with 20 votes, then the number two was "Villagers don't have Seeds When Necessary" with 18 votes, and the number three was



The villagers of Mwase Village seem to have substantial income form "Theft" with 8 votes. tobacco growing and that is probably why the priority of fertilizer was relatively low as compared with other villages. "Low Fertility of Land" was the number four with 6 votes. "Tobacco requires a Lot of Work" was a unique card for Mwase Village.

2) **Present Farming Situation**

Average landholding size per household other smaller than prospective verification areas. The average area is estimated at 0.5 ha per household, but cash crop production supports villagers' Dominant cash crops are tobacco in the rainy season and perishables such as cabbage and tomato in the dry season. have experience of paprika production under contract with a private Table 1.3.3 Farming Situation of Mwase Village

1) Ave. Landholding	0.5 ha/HH
2) Dominant Crops	
- Summer	Maize, Groundnut, Tobacco
- Winter	Maize, Cabbage, Tomato
3) Maize Production	
- Seed (Local/Improved)	5%/95%
- Yield (Local/Improved)	- /2.5 ^{t/ha}
4) Access to Farm Input	Farmers World, NASFAM
5) Marketing	Local Market
- Maize	10% (MK5-9/pail)
- Groundnut	10% (MK100-200/50kg)
- Cabbage	90% (MK3-10/piece)
- Tomato	70% (MK2.5/kg)
6) Cattle Population	None

company. Unfortunately, they have already given up producing it because the market price had declined due to oversupply.

Improved variety of maize is much popular than local ones although there is a difficulty of renewing the seed every cropping. Yield of improved maize reaches to 2.5 t/ha under the good conditions: enough rainfall and full application of farm input while local maize hardly

yields. Other cultivated crops are groundnut, beans, sweet potato, Irish potato, cassava, green maize, soybean, sugarcane, citrus, guava, banana, mango and papaya.

1.3.2 Kasumbu Village (Chikhasu Site)

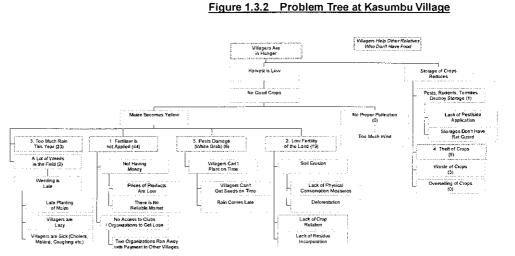
1) Community and Problems

Kasumbu Village, Kanyama EPA, Dedza Hills RDP, Lilongwe ADD is one of 13 villages under Group Village Kasumbu, TA Kasumbu. Five villages under Group Village Kasumbu, namely Kasumbu, Kanjondo, Lumwira II, Kumaadzi, and Mphale Villages, have land along Chikhasu Stream. Those five villages actually are packed together just as one big village with one primary school and the Roman Catholic Church.

Kasumbu Village has 147 households, Kanjondo has 97, Lumwira II has 60, Kumaadzi has 77 and Mphale has 68. The total households of those five villages are 449. Villagers of other eight villages under Group Village Kasumbu might join when an irrigation club is formed. It will be Group Village Headman Kasumbu who can allocate the land for the new comers. TA also will advise.

The first settlers came to the foot of the rocky mountain, original Chidedza, in around 1940. Group Village Headman Kasumbu is the third Group Village Headman and at the same time the sixth Village Headman of Kasumbu. Former Headman, who was the second Group Village Headman as well as the fifth Village Headman, was replaced by the Traditional Authority for disobedience.

The number one cause in Kasumbu Village was "Fertilizer is not Applied", which got 44 votes, the number two was "Low Fertility of the Land", which got 19 votes, and the number three was "Too Much



Rain This Year (year 2002/03)", which got 20 votes. There was a discussion after the vote, and the number two and the number three causes were switched. This is the only village where "Too Much Rain This Year" was highlighted this much.

2) Present Farming Situation

Kasumubu village is located at an altitude of over 1,600m above sea level. Average annual temperature at Dedza metrological station is 18.2 degree centigrade, and average minimum temperature in June is less than 10 degree centigrade. Cool climate is not essentially suitable for maize production, which requires warm climate for its growth. Average yield of

maize in Dedza Hill RDP is estimated at less than 1.0 t/ha. Particularly, excess rainfall in year 2002/03 rainy season caused serious damage to growth of maize due to water logging and leaching away soil nutrient that was supplied by fertilization.

Kasumbu village is dominant with production of Irish potato that prefers cool climate. An adverse effect on

Table 1.3.4 Farming Si	tuation of Kasumbu Village
1) Ave. Landholding	1.2 ha/HH
2) Dominant Crops	
- Summer	Maize, Beans, Irish potato
- Winter	Maize, Irish potato, Beans
Maize Production	
- Seed (Local/Improved)	10%/90%
- Yield (Local/Improved)	0.5/2.3 ^{t/ha}
4) Access to Farm Input	Farmers World, McConnell, PTC,
4) Access to railli linput	Local trader
5) Marketing	Local Market/Middleman
~ Irish potato	60% (MK5-7/kg)
~ Beans	90% (MK10-15/kg)
6) Cattle Population	160

maize production instead allows two cropping of Irish potato a year. Around 60% of the harvest is sold at the price between MK 800/150kg and MK 1,000/150kg. Marketing condition is not good due to the remoteness that is 7 km away from Dedza town. Cash crops are transacted with middlemen although there is some trading within the village. Other cultivated crops are sorghum, finger millet, groundnut, beans, sweet potato, cassava, green maize, tomato, onion, cabbage, mustard leaf, soybean, banana peach, guava, mango and lemon.

1.3.3 Sajeni Village (Msambaimfa Site)

1) Community and Problems

Sajeni Village, Kalira EPA, Ntchisi RDP, Kasungu ADD is located at a remote area, which is 11 km away from Ntchisi town. Its geography is hilly so that steep slope causes erosion of the field. Villagers already recognize that fertility of the field is decreasing year by year. Contour ridge and vetiver grass are practiced everywhere to reduce the soil erosion.

Sajeni village is a very cohesive community of 30 households with total population of 130. The first settler, grandparents of the current Village Headman, came to Sajeni from Dowa in 1914. The current headman is the fourth headman of Sajeni. His grandfather was the first,

then grandfather's younger brother was the second, and his father was the third headman.

"Villagers can't Buy
Fertilizer" was the
number one cause of
the core problem and
"Villagers can Get
Little Seeds" was the
number two in Sajeni
Village. Because the
village is in a remote
area, nearby

Less Production

Storage
Decreases

Cereases

June 1 Storage
Decreases

June 2 Storage
Decreases

June 2 Storage
Decreases

June 3 Land Degradation

Villagers Can Plant
Crops Junetween

Villagers Harvest
Institute
No Proper Land
Husbandry Practices

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Villagers Cannot
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Figure 1.3.3 Problem Tree at Sajeni Village

ADMARC office closed in 1996, and Farmer's World loan is not available since 2000, acquisition of inputs is the greatest problem. The number three cause was "Land Degradation" and the number four was "Family is Too Big".

2) Present Farming Situation

Productivity of maize is nearly equal to national average: yield of local and improved maize is estimated at 0.9 t/ha and 2.0 t/ha respectively. Tobacco, vegetable and fruit are major cash crops. Onion that is storable and transportable can be cultivated twice a year. Villagers get a good price for onion despite the disadvantageous marketing condition. Peach is also a good income source that earns a profit through transaction at the price between MK 30 per piece and MK

Table 1.3.5 Farming	Situation of Sajeni Village
1) Ave. Landholding	1.2 ha/HH
2) Dominant Crops	
- Summer	Maize, Tobacco, Onion
- Winter	Maize, Onion, Cabbage
3) Maize Production	
 Seed (Local/Improved) 	40%/60%
 Yield (Local/Improved) 	0.9/2.0 ^{Vha}
4) Access to Farm Input	ADMARC, Farmers World,
4) Access to 1 ann input	McConnell, PTC
5) Marketing	Local Market/Middleman
- Maize	25% (MK10-15/kg)
- Beans	50% (MK20-30/kg)
- Cabbage	95% (MK5-10/piece)
- Onion	90% (MK17-28/piece)
- Tomato	90% (MK10-18/kg)
6) Cattle Benulation	45

50 per piece. Other cultivated crops are groundnut, beans, sweet potato, Irish potato, green maize, tomato, cabbage, soybean, garlic, citrus, guava, mango and plum.

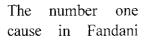
Villagers have received technical assistance such as compost making, plant spacing and livestock management through frequent contact with EPA extension officers. Short distance to EPA office makes it possible to access to extension services very often.

1.3.4 Fandani Village (Tikolore Site)

1) Community and Problems

Fandani Villages is a big village with about 350 households and the Salima Road goes near the village. There are five hamlets, namely, Fandani, Kandani, Mdzinga, Chilowe and Vungula in the village. The Village Headman and the village elders from each of the five hamlets decide internal issues such as land allocation. There are also general assemblies about once a month for important issues. All the adult villagers have the right to join, and

the participants are sometimes more than 400. Ĭt usually takes three hours from nine to twelve, and Headman Village and the elders make proposals. Thev never vote at the general assemblies.



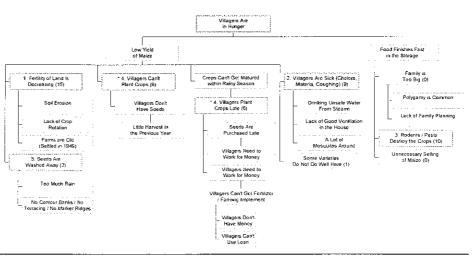


Figure 1.3.4 Problem Tree at Fandani Village

Village was "Fertility of Land is Decreasing" with 15 votes, the number two was "Villagers are Sick (Cholera, Malaria, Coughing)" with 9 votes, the number three was "Rodents / Pests Destroy the Crops" with 10 votes, the number four was "Villagers can't Plant or Plant Late (Seeds)" with 6 votes, and the number five was "Seeds are Washed Away" with 2 votes. The number two and the number three causes were switched after the vote. Since Fandani Village is on the slope, fertility, soil erosion and seeds washed away were recognized as major problems. Another factor is closeness to Salima Road and then to the market. The villagers are better off in terms of marketing and accessibility to the inputs.

2) Present Farming Situation

Fandani village takes advantage of a good location for marketing activity. Villagers can access to weekly market that is held every Thursday on the trunk road on foot or by bicycle. Production of cabbage and tomato is familiar as an income source. Villagers prefer cabbage to green maize as a winter crop. Other cultivated crops are groundnut, beans, Irish potato, pumpkin, mustard leaf, Chinese cabbage, soybean, banana, mango and guava.

Land degradation due to a steep slope and poor land husbandry becomes obvious in the

village. Soil conservation activities such as promotion of agro-forestry, contour ridging and vetiver grass have been practiced under the PROSCAP.

Cattle population is the densest among prospective areas for verification projects. The number of cattle is estimated at around 300. Utilization of cattle for land preparation is, however, rare due to lack of equipments though ox-cart can be seen as an important means of transportation.

Table 1.3.6 Farming Situation of Fandani Village						
1) Ave. Landholding	1.0 ha/HH					
2) Dominant Crops						
- Summer	Maize, Tomato, Cabbage					
- Winter	Cabbage, Maize, Irish potato					
Maize Production						
- Seed (Local/Improved)	50%/50%					
- Yield (Local/Improved)	0.3/2.8 ^{t/ha}					
4) Access to Farm Input	Farmers World					
5) Marketing	Local Market					
- Maize	100% (MK10-20/kg)*winter maize					
- Irish potato	30% (MK14-19/kg)					
- Groundnut	50% (MK9-12/kg)					
- Cabbage	75% (MK5-10/piece)					
- Tomato	75% (MK8-10/kg)					
6) Cattle Population	300					

1.4 Irrigation Development of Prospective Project Areas

1.4.1 Proposed Diversion and Irrigable Area

Table 1.4.1 summarizes the diversion sites and prospective irrigable areas. All the schemes are stream diversion type, and those diversion sites are located at downstream dambo for Mtuwanjovu site, at a mountain site for Chikhasu site, at upstream dambo for Msambaimfa site, and at downstream dambo but in a mountain site for Tikolore site. Slope of the diversion point is relatively gentle for Mtuwanjovu site and Msambaimfa site while steep for Chikhasu site and Tikolore site.

There are farmers already carrying out irrigation in three sites¹; Mtuwanjovu site, Msambaimfa site, and Tikolore site. These irrigations had started very recently, mostly in

¹ This does not necessary mean the verification project for the three sites will be will be rehabilitation, but rather will all be new construction by definition since the present irrigation will be of very primitive and carried out by individual basis.

year 2002, as they had faced critical food shortage during the year. The farmers had started the irrigation without any technical advice for Msambaimfa site and Tikolore site, and with a technical advice from a government officer for Mtuwanjovu site.

Table 1.4.1 Summary of Irrigable Area and Diversion Site

ADD	Lilor	ngwe	Kas	ungu
RDP	Lilongwe East	Dedza Hills	Ntchisi	Dowa
EPA	Mpenu	Kanyama	Karila	Mvera
Site	Mtuwanjovu	Chikhasu	Msambaimfa	Tikolore
Village	Mwase	Kasumbu/Kanjondo/ Lumwira II/ Kamaadzi/ Mphale	Mchela/ Chinguwo/ Sajeni/ Loleni	Fandani
Existing area	A=1.0 ha	0.0	A=4.0 ha	A=0.1 ha
Potential area	A=5.5 ha for Expansion	A=18.0 ha	A=16.0 ha for Expansion	A=10.0 ha for Expansion
Type of irrigation	Stream diversion at downstream dambo	Mountain stream diversion	Stream diversion at upstream dambo	Stream diversion at downstream dambo (in a hilly area)
Slope at Diversion	Gentle, soil	Steep, rock exposed	Gentle, soil	Steep, rock exposed

Note*1: "existing area" means the area that farmers are now carrying out irrigation but this does not necessary mean the rehabilitation of the existing irrigation system but rather to be new irrigation system to be constructed since the existing irrigation practices are of very primitive and not organized.

1) Mtuwanjovu Site (Mwase Village)

The diversion site is very close to the village, about 10 minutes walking distance only. The site is located at downstream dambo, forming a natural pond. The stream called Mtunjovu that has 2 m of width with some natural drops flown down in this area. Water discharge in the stream is estimated at 15 to 20 l/s as of January 2003. According to flood trace, the high flood level seems to come up about 80 cm from the grand level.



On the left bank of the stream, farmers have already constructed main canal with 400 m of length in November 2002 with a technical advice from a government officer. There are 31 members (12 men and 19 women), and all the 12 original members live in the northern part. 19 new members, who don't have farms around the dambo at the moment, live in the southern part of the village.

The main canal starts from a natural pond located at almost exit of the dambo. Farmers intends to irrigate using the diverted water by watering cans / treadle pumps / buckets, but the irrigation has not yet been started. The present canal is aligned along very low elevation, so that the irrigable area is not big. The canal alignment can be sifted upward, which can irrigate more land.

2) Chikhasu Site (Kasunbu, Kanjondo, Lumwira II, Kamaadzi, & Mphaleh Villages)

The diversion site lies in eastern side of Dedza Mountain area. The site is easily accessible as it situates at just beside a road which leads to M-1. Chikhasu river, the water resource for the irrigation, has 4 m width with some natural drops and there are exposed rock in the river bed. Discharge was estimated at about 60 l/s in Feburuary 2003. According to the farmers' information, discharge reduces to one-third during dry season.

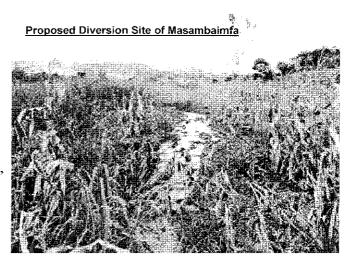
So far no irrigation has been practiced in this site except a fiew farmers with watering can. The farming is fully depending on rainfall. The upland fields spread on a relatively steep land with about 7 degree or so. The potential area is estimated at 18 ha in total, 16 ha at the left bank side and 2 ha at the right bank side.



3) Msambaimfa Site (Sajeni, Mchela, Chinguwo, & Loleni Villages)

The site is located at southern part of Ntchisi district. To reach the diversion site, it takes about fifteen minutes from the Sajeni village. The site situates at upstream dambo. The stream flows with about 0.5 m width in the dambo area. Discharge estimated in February 2003 was about 20 l/s. According to a flood trace in the site, the high flood water level may come up to 60 to 80 cm from the ground level.

There are some earth canals already constructed by the farmers themselves. The longest one has about 470 m length on the right bank. Elder brother of the headman, who was a middleman of onions in Blantyre, came back to the village in May 2002 and started small irrigation with four households in June 2002. He knew irrigation systems and also his second wife, who lives in a neighboring village called Katsuika, is a member of a small irrigation system under WFP's Food for Asset Program 2001-2002.

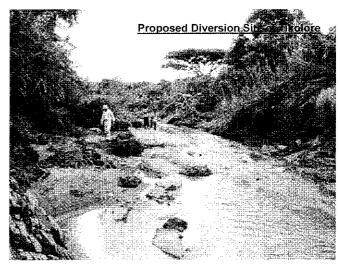


Other villagers, who saw the effectiveness (no maize in dry season without irrigation), begged and joined the irrigation and established Msambaimfa Club in September 2002. The members are now 24 households and 13 of them are woman-headed. The condition to be a member of the club are: 1) no absentees for canal construction, 2) care of their farms, and 3) MK 50 for punishment for absentee. So far, 10 members out of 24 members paid MK 50.

4) Tikolore Site (Fandani Village)

To reach the diversion point, it takes about twenty minutes from the village through the footpath that is difficult to pass by vehicle particular in rainy season. The site lies at downstream dambo. A stream called Fumbwe is running through in the dambo area. Water flow in Fumbwe develops gully particular at the outlet point of dambo. At the diversion point located at the end of dambo, the stream has 6 m width with exposes rock foundation. Discharge was abundant in mid February 2003.

So far farmers dug a small canal on the right bank with a length of about 200 m. Farmers set up a brush dam in the river to divert the flow. The potential area spreads as far as about 1 km downstream, and the farmers hope to extent the canal to the terminal field and to construct a permanent diversion weir. Their group is called Tikolore Club established in June 2002 with 20 villagers (seven of them are women) from Chilowe and Vungula. All of them have land along the Tikolore Stream and the elders from



Chilowe and Vungula are also the members. There is no entrance fee, but they collect MK 20 each when they need to buy hoes, watering cans, seeds and a sprayer.

1.4.2 Proposed Main Facilities

Proposed facilities are composed of diversion weir, intake structure, main canal and distribution canal, turn-out, and ancillary facilities. In case material are brought from outside, the farmers are requested to bear certain amount in cash, for example 50% in cash of the cement, gabion net, etc. Therefore the structural design should be dependent not only on the engineering aspect but also on the farmers' financial capacity.

As per weir which is usually the most expensive facility, temporary ones should, in principal, firstly be recommended taking into account not only farmers financial capacity but also the possibility that a permanent weirs may became obstacle during flood thereby might be washed away or even another possibility that the river would change the course by meandering, leaving the weir useless. Following are the preliminary recommendation:

1) Mtuwanjovu Site (Mwase Village)

Diversion weir: Height 1.0m, Width 2.0m, Length 4.0m

Intake structure: I place

Main canal: 700m (400m for existing, 300m for new construction)

Turn-out: 17 place (planned)

Road crossing structure: 1 place

Remarks:

Streambed material consists of clay/silty-clay at the proposed diversion site. Therefore, a small weir by gabion box is recommendable. Also an alternative is a gabion packed in wooden framework, which can be of easily removable. A road-crossing structure is required along the main canal (see Figure VP-1, 8).

2) Chikhasu Site (Kasunbu, Kanjondo, Lumwira II, Kamaadzi, & Mphaleh Villages)

• Diversion weir: Height 0.5m, Crest width 0.5m, Length 4.0m

Intake structure: 1 place

Main canal: 1,400m (Right bank 1,100m and Left bank 300m for new)

Turn-out 35 place (planned)

Remarks:

Foundation rock is exposed at the proposed diversion site, making brush-dam difficult to stand. Therefore, temporary sand bag weir or permanent masonry foundation (about 30 cm thickness) plus sand bags on top of the foundation is recommendable (see Figure VP-2).

3) Msambaimfa Site (Sajeni, Mchela, Chinguwo, Loleni Villages)

• Diversion weir: Height 0.5m, Crest width 0.5m, Length 27.0m

Intake structure: 1 place

• Main canal: 1,470m (470m for existing, 1,000m for new construction)

• Turn-out: 36 place (planned)

Gully protection measures

Remarks

Stream-bed material is sand/silty-clay, and the width is very long reaching to as long as about 30 m. Therefore, a temporary diversion structure made of sand bag, local brush material or otherwise brush supported by trigonal prop, are recommendable (see VP-3).

4) Tikolore Site (Fandani Village)

Diversion weir: Height 0.5m, Crest width 0.5m, Length 7.0m
 Intake structure: 1 place plus natural sedimentation facility

pade plas harden seemen denty

• Main canal: 1,200m (200m for existing, 1,000m for new construction new)

Turn-out 30 place (planned)

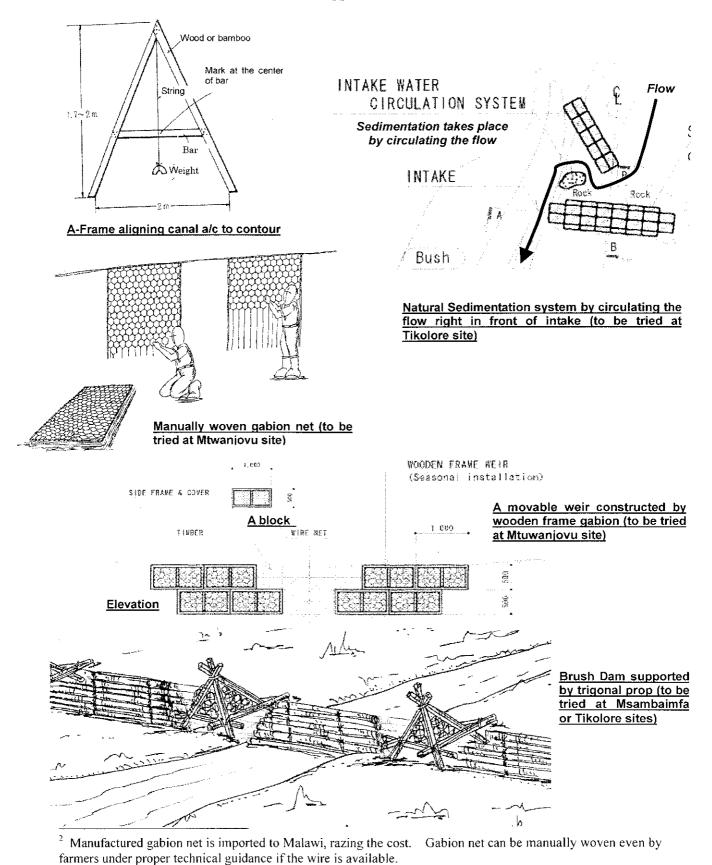
Remarks

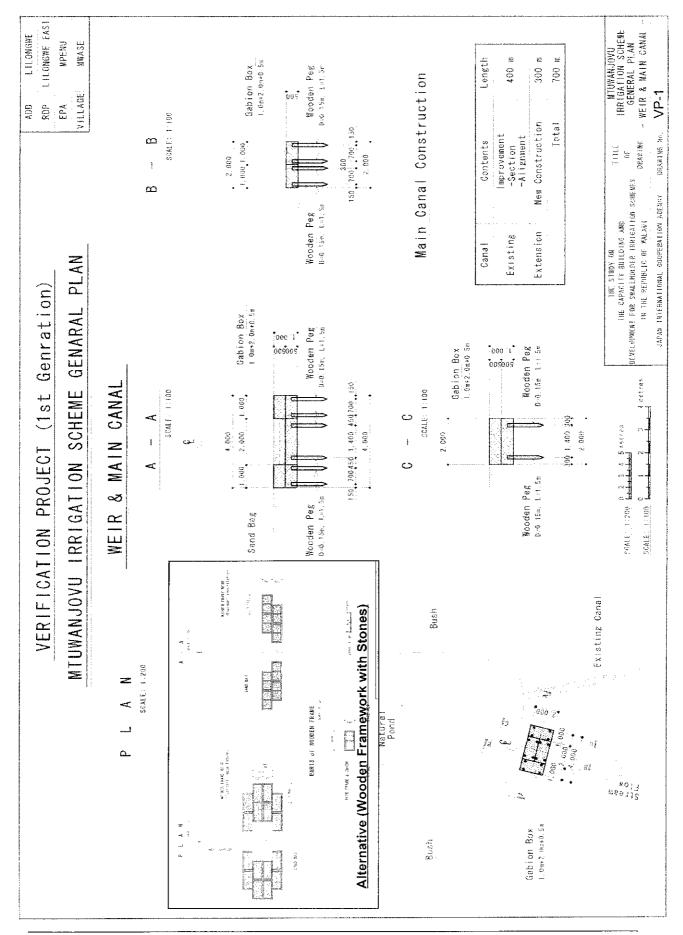
Base rock is exposed in some places and others are composed of hard soil. A small permanent masonry weir (plus sand bags on top) may be recommendable from the technical point of view, but taking into consideration the farmers' affordability, a temporal removable diversion structure would rather be preferred. The temporal diversion structure will be made of sand bag, local brush material or brush (see VP-4).

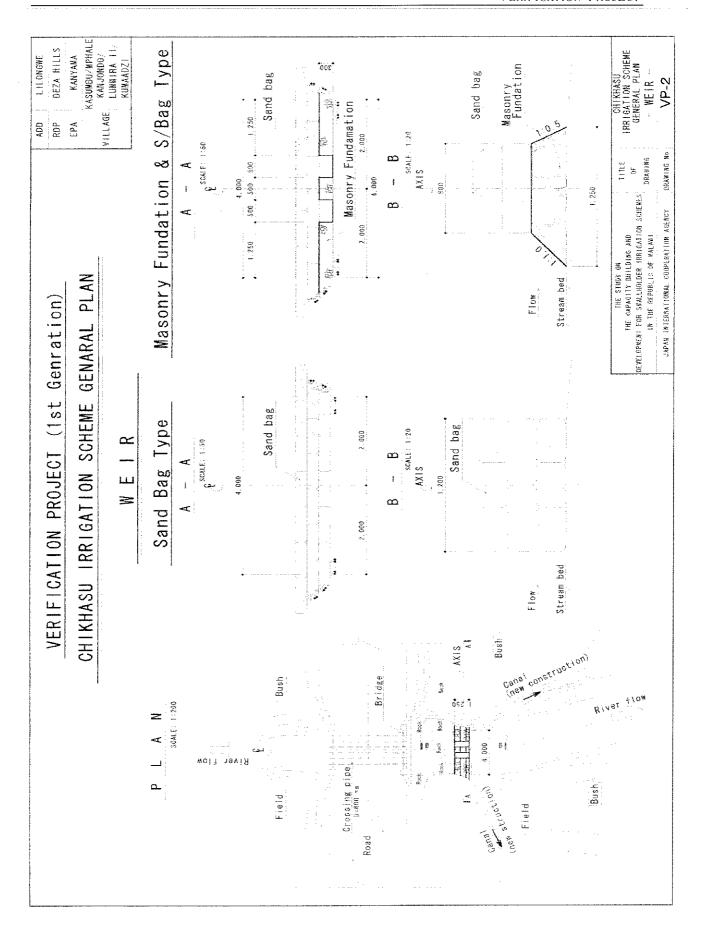
1.4.3 Proposed Grass Root Technology

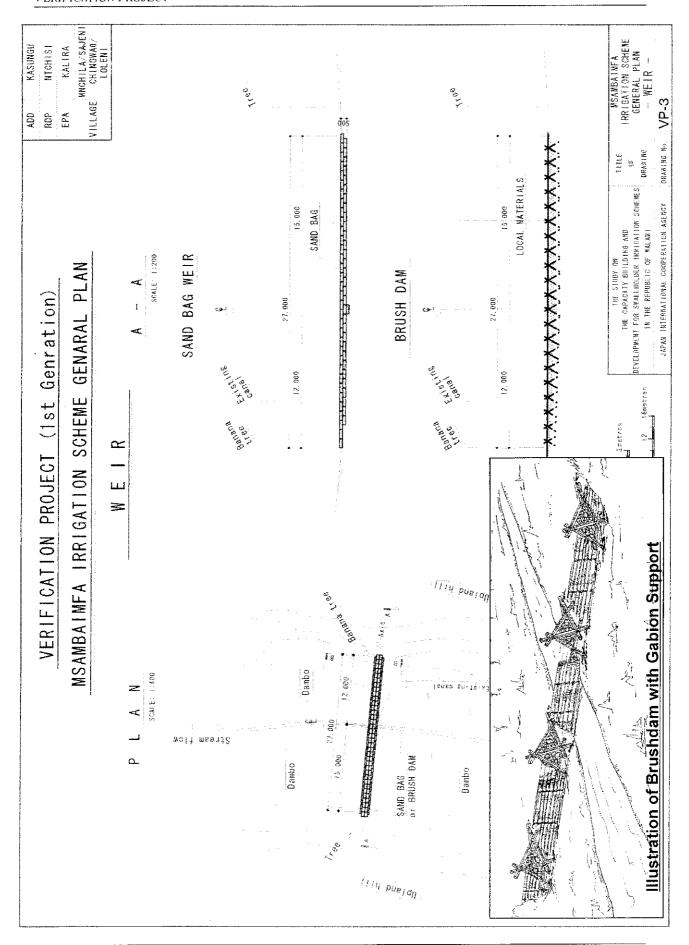
While the main facilities have been planned in such a way of being constructed by the farmers, there are still some grass root technologies to be tried out through the verification projects. These are: 1) utilizing of A-frame in order to align irrigation

canal according to contour, 2) manually woven gabion net², 3) natural sedimentation system to be set up right in front of intake, 4) removable gabion constructed by wooden frame with wire net, 5) brush dam supported by trigonal prop, etc.

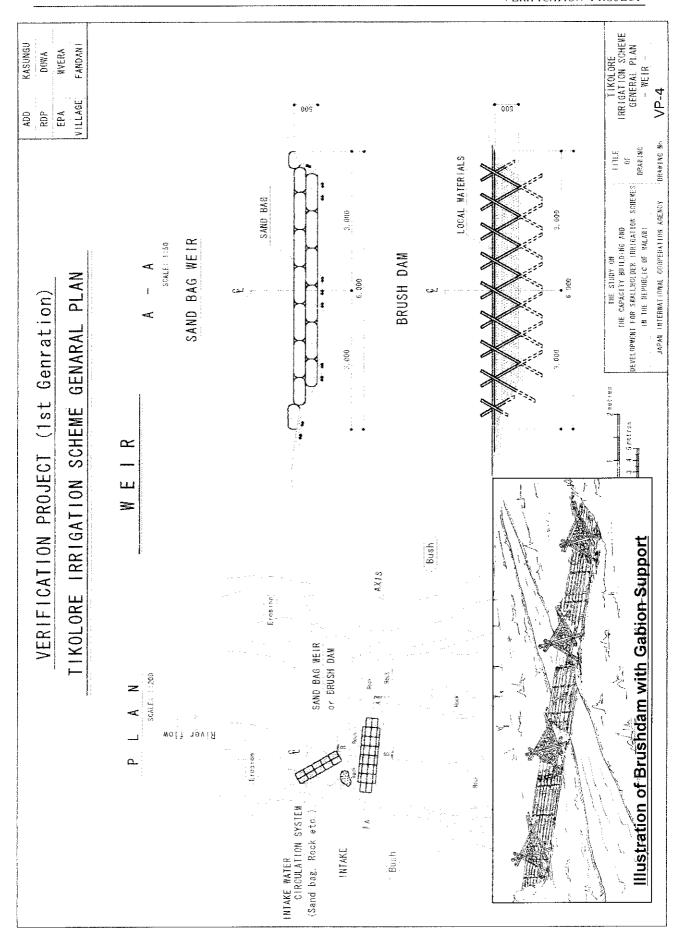


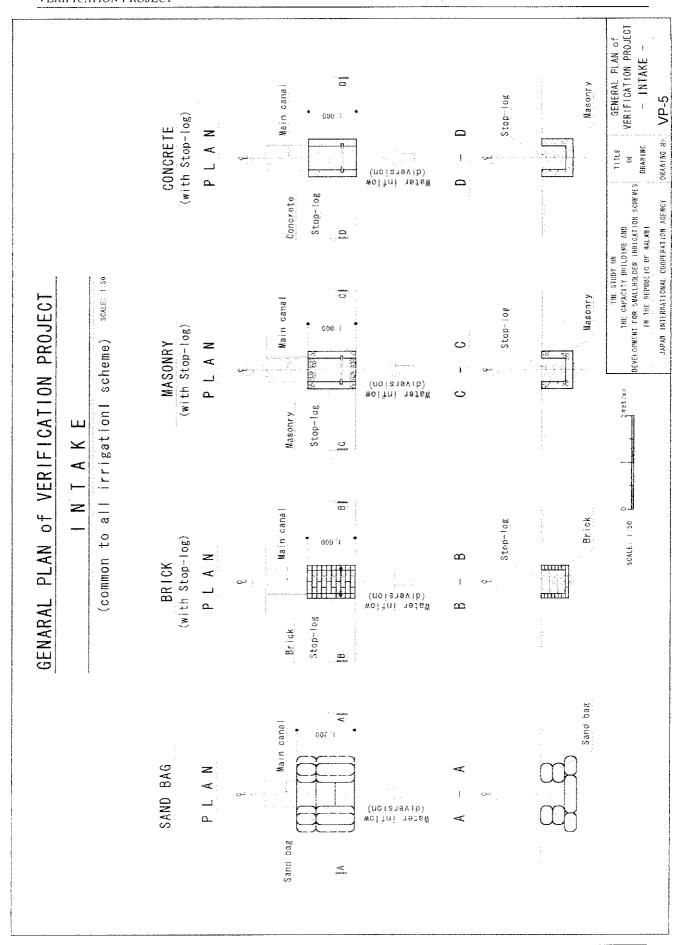




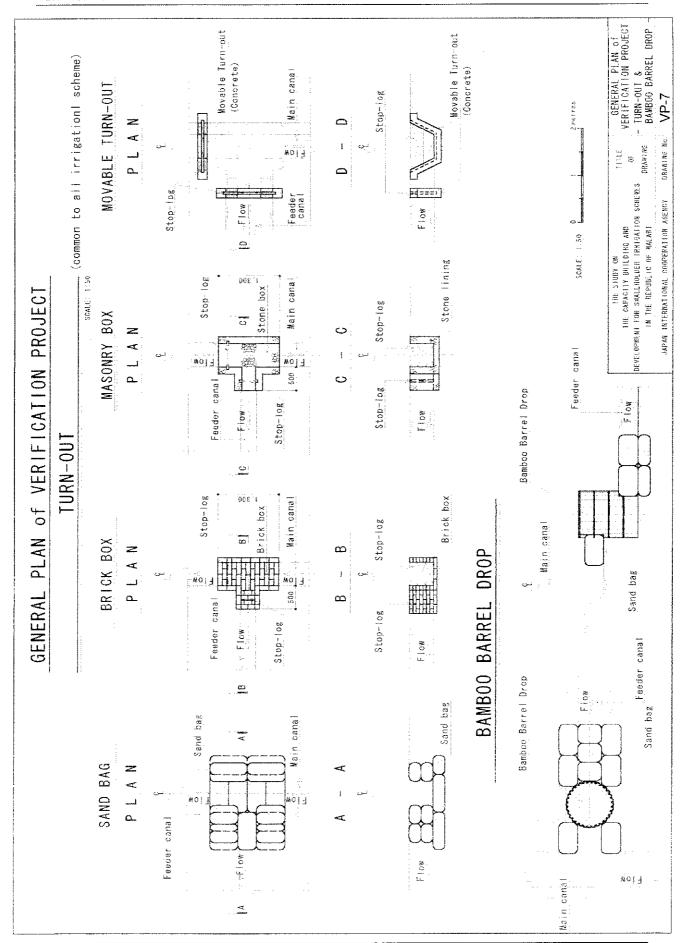


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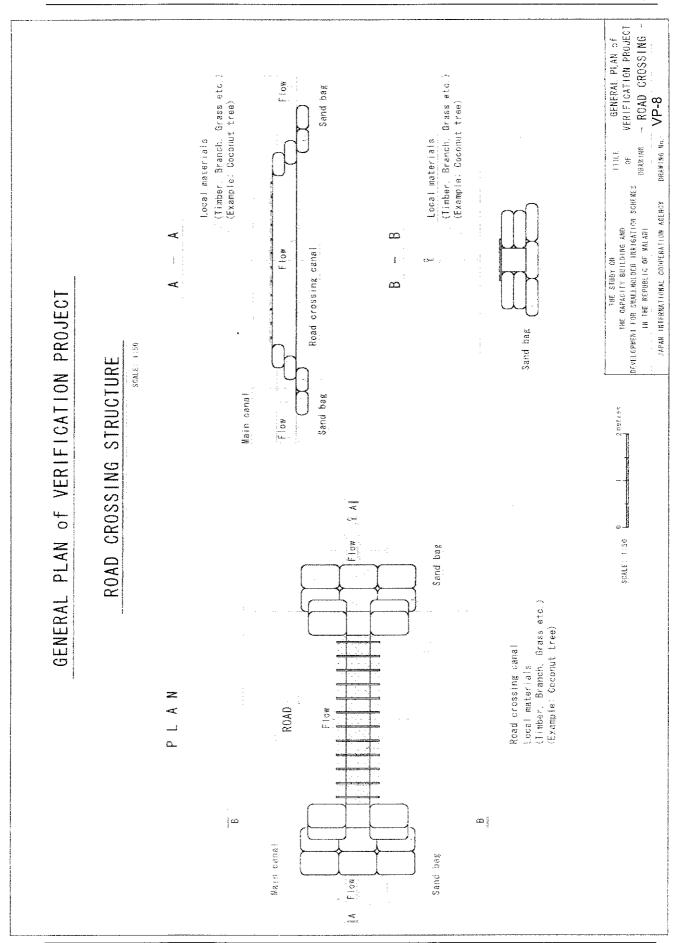




MAIN CANAL sommon to all irrigations scheme) scale 150 CLAY/	PLAN PLAN PLAN PRIOR GANAL SIUNE LINING PLAN PLAN PLAN PLAN PLAN	Company of the Compan	Clay Lining Or Plastic Sheet A	A - A B - B C - C	Clay Lining Brick canal Stone lining or Plastic Sheet	
GENNEKAL P		چين چين	Flow		Earth canal (Non lining)	



SCI



1.4.4 Construction Cost

In estimating construction cost, unskilled labors have not been counted in all the cases as this is to be provided by the farmers. Alternative options such as weir constructed by sand bag or concrete have been considered, from which the farmers are to select depending on their financial and labor affordability. Construction cost for the verification projects is estimated as follows:

1) Mtuwanjovu Site

(MK '000) Diversion weir (W-4) (W-1) (W-2) (W-3) Type (W-5)Sand bag Gabion box Concrete Items Brush dam Masonry 33.0 28.0 N.A Materials 2.5 0.5 0.0 N.A. Skilled Labor 0.0 0.0 1.0 29.0 N.A. 2.5 0.5 33.0 Total

Main canal	L= 700 m (Imp	(MK '000)		
Туре	(MC-1)	(MC-2)	(MC-3)	(MC-4)
Items	Earth canal	Brick canal	Masonry	Concrete lining
Materials	0.0	328.0	455.5	B973.0
Skilled Labor	0.0	22.5	26.0	22.5
Total (700 m)	0.0	350.5	481.5	995.5
Per 1 m	Labor only	0.5	0.7	1.4

Intake				(MK '000)
Type	(IT-1)	(IT-2)	(IT-3)	(IT-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick made	Masonry	Concrete
Materials	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1 nos.)	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0

Turnout N=17	nos.			(MK '000)
Type	(TO-1)	(TO-2)	(TO-3)	(TO-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick box	Masonry box	Concrete box
Materials	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1 nos.)	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
G.Total 17 nos.	5.0	13.0	39.5	99.5

Remark) Numbers of turnout is estimated to be at 40 m each.

Road crossing (MK

(MK '000) 18.0

Total cost (MK '000)

Range of	Weir	Main	Intake	Turn-out	Sub-total Ro	Road	Total	MK'000/ha	US\$/ha
Total Cost	A4C()	Canal	HILAKE	Turri-out	Sub-tota:	Crossing	TOtal	A=6.5ha	A=6.5 ha
Lowest	W-2	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1					(1MK=0.011\$)
	0.5	0.0	1.0	5.0	6.5	18.0	24.5	3.8	42
With	W-3	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1					
Recommendable Weir	33.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	39.0	18.0	57.0	8.8	97
Highest	W-3	MC-4	IT-4	TO-4					
	33.0	995.5	6.0	99.5	1134.0	18.0	1152.0	177.0	1947

Tools (MK '000)

86.5

Chikhasu Site 2)

(MK '000) Diversion weir

lype	(۷۷-1)	(VV-Z)	(VV-3)	(٧٧-4)	(VV~5)
Items	Sand bag	Brush dam	Gabion box	Masonry	Concrete
Materials	0.5	0.5	33.0	7.0	46.5
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	0.5	0.5	33.0	7.0	47.0

Main canal	L=1,400 m (Ne	ew)		(MK '000)
Туре	(MC-1)	(MC-2)	(MC-3)	(MC-4)
Items	Earth canal	Brick canal	Masonry	Concrete lining
Materials	0	655.0	910.5	1946.0
Skilled Labor	0	46.0	52.0	45.5
Total 1,400 m	0	701.0	962.5	1991.5
Per 1 m	Labor only	0.5	0.7	1.4

(MK '000) Intake (IT-1) (IT-2) (IT-3) (IT-4) Туре Items Sand bag Brick made Masonry Concrete Materials 1.0 1.5 3.0 6.0 Labor 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.0 Total (per 1no.) 1.0 1.5 3.0

(MK '000) Turnout N= 35 nos. (TO-3) (TO-1) (TO-2) (TO-4) Туре Items Sand bag Concrete box Brick box Masonry box 6.0 Materials 0.3 1.0 2.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 Labor Total (per 1 nos.) 0.3 1.0 2.5 6.0 81.0 G.Total 35 nos. 27.0 205.0 10.5

Remark) Numbers of turnout is estimated to be at 40 m each.

Total cost (MK '000)

Range of	Weir	Main	Intake	Turn-out	Total	MK'000/ha	US\$/ha
Total Cost	***	Canal	IIIIake	Turri-out	1000	A=18 ha	A=18 ha
Lowest	W-1	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1			(1MK=0.011\$)
	0.5	0.0	1.0	10.5	12.0	0.7	8
With	W-4	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1			
Recommendable Weir	7.0	0.0	1.0	10.5	18.5	1.0	11
Highest	W-5	MC-4	IT-4	TO-4			
	47.0	1991.5	6.0	205.0	2249.5	125.0	1375

Tools (MK '000) 173.0

3) Msambaimfa Site

Diversion weir (MK '000)

2110101011 110	• • • •				(
Туре	(W-1)	(W-2)	(W-3)	(W-4)	(W-5)
Items	Sand bag	Brush dam	Gabion box	Masonry	Concrete
Materials	4 3.0	3.0	141.0	84.5	N.A.
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	N.A.
Total	43.0	3.0	141.0	89.5	N.A.

(MK '000) Main canal L= 1,470m (Improve 470m, New 1,000m) (MC-3) Туре (MC-1) (MC-2) (MC-4) Concrete lining Items Earth canal Brick canal Masonry Materials 0 688.0 956.0 2043.0 0 48.0 55.0 48.0 Labor 0 Total (1,470 m) 1011.0 2091.0 736.0 Per 1 m Labor only 0.5 0.7 1.4

Intake				(MK '000)
Туре	(IT-1)	(IT-2)	(IT-3)	(IT-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick made	Masonry	Concrete
Materials	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1no.)	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0

Turnout	N= 36 nos.			(MK '000)
Туре	(TO-1)	(TO-2)	(TO-3)	(TO-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick box	Masonry box	Concrete box
Materials	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1 nos.)	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
G.Total 36 nos.	11.0	27.5	83.5	211.0

Remark) Numbers of turnout is estimated to be at 40 m each.

Total cost (MK '000)

Range of	Weir	Main	Intako	Turn-out	Total	MK'000/ha	US\$/ha	Remark
Total Cost	AAGII	Canal	Intake	make Tuni-out	Turn-out Total	A=20 ha	A=20 ha	
Lowest	W-2	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1			(1MK=0.011\$)	
	3.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	15.0	0.8	9	
With	W-2	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1				
Recommendable Weir	3.0	0.0	1.0	11.0	15.0	0.8	9	=Lowest
Highest	W-3	MC-4	IT-4	TO-4				
	141.0	2091.0	6.0	211.0	2449.0	122.0	1342	

Tools (MK '000)

173.0

4) Tikolore Site

(MK '000) Diversion weir (W-1) (W-2) (W-3) (W-4) (W-5) Type Sand bag Brush dam Gabion box Masonry Concrete Items 58.0 10.0 66.0 Materials 9.5 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 Labor Total 9.5 1.0 58.0 10.0 66.5

Main canal	L≃1,200m (Imj	prove 200m, New1,20	00m)	(MK '000)
Type	(MC-1)	(MC-2)	(MC-3)	(MC-4)
Items	Earth canal	Brick canal	Masonry	Concrete lining
Materials	0	562.0	780.0	1668.0
Labor	0	39.0	45.0	39.0
Total (1,200 m)	0	601.0	825.0	1707.0
Per 1 m	Labor only	0.5	0.7	1.4

Intake				(MK '000)
Туре	(IT-1)	(IT-2)	(IT-3)	(IT-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick made	Masonry	Concrete
Materials	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1no.)	1.0	1.5	3.0	6.0

Turnout	N= 30 nos.			(MK '000)
Type	(TO-1)	(TO-2)	(TO-3)	(TO-4)
Items	Sand bag	Brick box	Masonry box	Concrete box
Materials	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
Labor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total (per 1 nos.)	0.3	1.0	2.5	6.0
G.Total 30 nos.	9.0	23.0	69.5	175.5

Remark) Numbers of turnout is estimated to be at 40 m each.

Total cost (MK '000)

Range of	Weir	Main	Intoko	Turn-out	Total	MK'000/ha	US\$/ha	Remark
Total Cost	well	Canal	Intake	1 Grii-Out	n-out Total	A=10 ha	A=10 ha	
Lowest	W-2	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1			(1MK=0.011\$)	
	1.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	11.0	1.1	12	
With	W-2	MC-1	IT-1	TO-1				
Recommendable Weir	1.0	0.0	1.0	9.0	11.0	1.1	12	=Lowest
Highest	W-5	MC-4	IT-4	TO-4				-
	66.5	1707.0	6.0	175.5	1955.0	195.5	2151	

Tools (MK '000)

173.0

1.4.5 Construction Schedule (Construction Days Required)

Construction days required in each project site is dependent on what type structure the farmers will select:

1) Mtuwanjovu site

<u>Activity</u>	Days required
1) Survey and Design	10 days
2) Mobilization	
 Pre-construction meeting 	3 days
 Discharge measurement 	2 days
3) Preparation work	
 Procurement of tools, materials 	(10 days)
 Collection of local materials 	(to be included construction)
4) Construction	
- Weir	10 – 40 days (depend on type of structure)
- Main canal (L=700m)	30 – 240 days (-do-)
- Intake (per 1 place)	5 days (-do-)
- Turn-out (per 1 place)	2 – 5 days (-do-)
Total	30-260 days (depend on type of structure)

2) Chikhasu site

<u>Activity</u>	Days required
1) Survey and Design	15 days
2) Mobilization	
 Pre-construction meeting 	3 days
 Discharge measurement 	2 days
3) Preparation work	
- Procurement of tools, materials	(10 days)
 Collection of local materials 	(to be included construction)
4) Construction	
- Weir	10 – 50 days (depend on type of structure)
- Main canal (L=1,400m)	30 - 240 days (-do-
Intake (per 1 place)	5 days (-do-)
- Turn-out (per 1 place)	2 – 5 days (-do-)
Total	30 – 260 days (depend on type of structure)

3) Msambaimfa site

<u>Activity</u>	Days required
1) Survey and Design	15 days
2) Mobilization	
 Pre-construction meeting 	3 days
 Discharge measurement 	2 days
3) Preparation work	
- Procurement of tools, materials	(10 days)
 Collection of local materials 	(to be included construction)
4) Construction	
- Weir	30 – 120 days (depend on type of structure)
- Main canal (L=1,470m)	30 - 250 days (-do-
- Intake (per 1 place)	5 days (-do-)
- Turn-out (per 1 place)	2 – 5 days (-do-)
Total	50 – 270 days (depend on type of structure)

4) Tikolore site

<u>Activity</u>	Days required
1) Survey and Design	10 days
2) Mobilization	
 Pre-construction meeting 	3 days
 Discharge measurement 	2 days
3) Preparation work	
- Procurement of tools, materials	(10 days)
- Collection of local materials	(to be included construction)
4) Construction	
- Weir	30 – 70days (depend on type of structure)
- Main canal (L=1,200m)	30 - 210 days (-do-)
- Intake (per 1 place)	5 days (-do-)
- Turn-out (per 1 place)	2 – 5 days (-do-)
Total	50-230 days (depend on type of structure)

Estimated construction period for weir (including for collection of local materials) (Days)

Name of Cite	(W-1)	(W-2)	(W-3)	(W-4)	(W-5)
Name of Site	Sand bag	Brush dam	Gabion box	Masonry	Concrete
Mtuwanjovu	20	10	40	40	50
Chikhasu	20	10	40	40	50
Msambaimfa	60	30	120	110	250
Tikolore	30	15	60	60	70

Estimated construction period for main canal (including for collection of local materials) (Days)

Name of Cite	Length	(MC-1)	(MC-2)	(MC-3)	(MC-4)
Name of Site	proposed	Earth canal	Brick canal	Masonry	Concrete canal
Mtuwanjovu	700 m	30	130	200	240
Chikhasu	1,400 m	30	130	200	240
Msambaimfa	1,470 m	30	140	210	250
Tikolore	1,200 m	30	120	170	210

Remarks: Numbers of days above are calculated based on number of participants expected as follows:

Mtuwanjovu
 Chikhasu
 Msambaimfa
 Tikolore
 10 persons/day
 20 persons/day
 20 persons/day
 20 persons/day

1.5 Agriculture Development Components

For the purpose of verifying the effectiveness of the draft package of methodologies for smallholder agricultural development discussed in the previous chapter, some programs related to farming aspects will be incorporated in the verification projects. These are; 1) low input farming technology, 2) seed multiplication program, and 3) promotion of strategic marketing activities.

1.5.1 Low Input Farming Technology

Following activities are tentatively proposed for the purpose of promoting low-input farming technology. Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Service has already certified these technologies through various research programs/activities. Therefore, the program aims at demonstrating the technologies, but not developing the technologies.

Table 1.5.1	Agriculture (Components t	for the '	Verification Project

Activity	Objective
(1) Integrated Nutrient Management - Legume Intercrop system - Compost/Manure Management	 To maintain soil fertility through the adoption of low-cost, sustainable nutrient management. To achieve crop diversification for food security
(2) Land Conservation ManagementContour RidgingAgroforestry	 To prevent soil erosion and declining of soil fertility through the adoption of low-cost, sustainable land conservation management.
(3) Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	 To reduce on-farm crop losses through the adoption of low-cost, sustainable pest & disease control method.
(4) Improved Post-harvest ManagementImproved GranaryPit Storage	 To prevent post-harvest losses caused mainly by Lager Grain Borer (LGB). To contribute shipping control of the produce.
(5) Promotion of Draft Cattle	 To lighten a burden of land preparation through the adoption of draft cattle. To contribute the supply of dung for manure making.

A study tour to the Lobi Horticultural Appropriate Technology Extension Project, which has an objective to identify and diffuse appropriate horticultural farming techniques, may be a good opportunity for the farmers to see those improved techniques. Draft cattle promotion has to be implemented jointly with an on-going government program that provides four pair of oxen, equipments and cattle fence to each EPA, because there is a great risk of cattle being stolen under the present situation.

1.5.2 Seed Multiplication Program

The activity focuses on the multiplication of OPV maize seed that promises an estimated 50% higher yield than that of local variety throughout three cropping seasons. Taking into consideration public equity, this activity proposes to establish a common field in the irrigation system. OPV seeds from the common field will be distributed to the villagers irrespective of he/she is a member of the irrigation system or not. Several important issues for implementing this activity are as follows:

• The field should be isolated from other maize fields in order to prevent contamination of other varieties' pollen.

- A fallow period of two cropping seasons for maize is required before the seed production is started, or it is desirable to establish the field in a newly reclaimed land.
- A field with long mono cropping should not serve for the seed production because volunteer plants or disease may contaminate the seed crop.
- In order to certify the quality of seed, seed grower should be adequately trained in the seed production techniques. Assistances from Seed Technology Unit in the Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Service and seed multiplication officer of ADD or RDP should be made available.
- Breeders' seed should be procured from agricultural research stations concerned.

1.5.3 Promotion of Strategic Marketing Activities

Improper marketing arrangement makes all the efforts come to nothing even if an increased yield is achieved. In order to maximize the benefit gained from irrigation, it is necessary to improve management capacity of the farmers in line with the transformation of subsistence oriented agriculture into market oriented one. Following activities for strategic marketing will be tried through the verification projects:

Activity Objective To encourage market oriented production to contribute the (1) Farm Planning improvement of the livelihood. Record keeping To improve farm management capacity of individual and/or Gross Margin Analysis farmers' organization. Budgeting Cash Flow Plan Income Statement To maximize the profit from the marketing activity. (2) Strategic Marketing To improve farm management capacity of individual and/or Forcing culture/Retarding culture farmers' organization. Shipping adjustment Vegetable pro. Diversification

Table 1.5.2 Marketing Activities

1.5.4 Agriculture Components by Site

Taking into account site specific condition mentioned below, agricultural components for the verification projects are summarized in Table 1.5.3:

- Farm lands in Msambainfa and Tikolore are located on a relatively steep slope, so that land conservation management should be introduced with high priority,
- Maize storage loss in Msambainfa was reported to reach to as high as 40%, therefore improved granary should be introduced in this area,
- Villagers at Tikolore site are already familiar to rear cattle as ox-carts can be seen in and around the area, so that promotion of draft cattle can be tried in this area first,
- Msambainfa site is located very close to the EPA office, enabling seed multiplication program being carried out there,
- Weather in Chikhasu site is very cool as compared to other areas, giving an opportunity of promoting forcing and retarding culture.

- Chikhasu and Msambainfa are located in a rural area, so that shipping adjustment should be practiced in order to do better marketing,
- Draft cattle promotion should not be tried in Mtuwanjov since there is no cattle at present thereby the villagers are not used to rear, and
- Maize seed multiplication should not be tried in Chikhasu as the cool weather does not well meet maize production.

Table 1.5.3 Summary of Agriculture Components

Component	Mtuwanjovu	Chikhasu	Msambainfa	Tikolore
1) Low-input Farming Technology				
1.1) Integrated Nutrient Management				
 Legume Intercrop system 	+	+	+	+
 Compost/Manure Management 	+	+	+	+
1.2) Land Conservation Management				
 Contour Ridging, etc. 	+	+	++	++
- Agroforestry	+	+	++	++
1.3) Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	+	+	+	+
1.4) Improved Post-harvest Management				
- Improved Granary, etc.	+	+	++	+
1.5) Promotion of Draft Cattle		+	+	++
2) Seed Multiplication Program	+		++	+
3) Strategic Marketing Activity				
3.1) Farm Planning & Management	+	+	+	+
3.2) Strategic Marketing				
- Forcing culture/Retarding culture	+	++	+	+
- Shipping adjustment	+	++	++	+
- Vegetable promotion, Diversification	+			+

Note: the number of "+" shows the extent of the necessity or the possibility of implementing that program.

1.6 Linkage bet. Verification Components and Dev. Constraints & Opportunities

Given the development constraints and opportunities aforementioned, how agricultural development components in the verification projects have been devised is summarized in the Figure 1.6.1. The figure comprehensively shows the linkage between the verification components and development constraints & opportunities; namely looking at clockwise the figure,

- Expensive agriculture input and distorted market condition lead us to a development strategy that priority should be given to stabilizing their livelihood in their locality as the first step, and this entails the promotion of seed multiplication program of OPV maize, compost manure and legume intercropping system together with introduction of improved post-harvesting technology represented by improved granary,
- 2. Faced with development constraints of lacks of technical officers, transportation and fund, cluster-wise development should be pursued since this approach will reduce the logistics expenses and can maximize the use of limited resources. Also pointed out is development and adaptation of useful local technologies that can be practiced by the farmers themselves with locally available material,

- 3. In line with cluster-wise development and promotion of local technologies, such development opportunities as daily agriculture radio program, trained staff in participatory development, and structured organization in place will contribute to extending smallholder irrigation scheme nation-widely given such external support as seminar/training, dissemination of package and leaflet,
- 4. Appropriate agricultural technology already in place such as ridging, hedging and compost, etc. can easily be disseminated through inter-visiting among farmer groups and this inter-visiting tour, a kind of study tour, also leads to minimizing the government expenses, and
- 5. With development opportunities of existence of extensive network of rural financial institution and strong norm of local people still in place, there should be a possibility of promoting revolving fund.

Figure 1.6.1 Constrains & Opportunities and Verification Projects

Irrigation Canal -Development and adaptation of useful local technologies OPV Maize Production in Dry season Improved Post-Harvesting Technology Non-Beneficiaries -Cluster-wise development $\varkappa\varkappa$ Structured organization system composed of ADDs, RDPs, and EPAs - Promotion of Improved Granary ∠ Lack of irrigation technical officers OPV seeds production 0 0 ≥ ✓ Total 160 staffs trained in participatory development planning Zx Lack of transportation ∠ Lack of fund Constraints : Village Seed Bank To Be Furt Improved (Total front line staffs are about 1,500) ※※ Daily agricultural radio program Development Opportunities: Stream diversion at downstream dambo (in a hilly area) . A=10.0 ha for Expansion . Steep, rock exposed A=0.1 ha, Existing 1 se to a trunk road -Seed Multiplication of Open Pollinated 1) Serious post-harvest damage caused by LGB— Improved granary 2) Close to EPA—Seed multiplication which requires relatively high technology 3) Shipping adjustment under bad market access Stream diversion at upstream Mcheta / Chinguwo /Sajeni A=16.0 ha for Expansion -Promotion of Compost / Manure A=4.0 ha Existing -Legume Intercropping System Msambaimfa Karila + **Extension Activities in National Level** Components for the Verification Project ≥≥ Seminar/Training related to irrigation planning, implementation, operation Variety Maize Chikhasu Kasumbu/Kanjondo/ Lumwira II/ 1) Forcing culture / Retarding culture in Gool climate Mountain stream diversion) Shipping adjustment under bad harket access Steep, rock exposed Kumaadzi/Mphale Dedza Hills A=18.0 ha ∠ ∠ ∠ ∠ Leaflet with 4-6 pages about smallholder irrigation development Stabilizing the livelihood in their locality mental Good market condition due to being ase to a bunk coad Stream diversion at downstream Freadle Pump/Revolving Fund Z Package of smallholder irrigation development A=5.5 ha for Expansion A=1.0 ha, Existing and maintenance of the irrigation facilities Gentle, soil Integrated Pest Management (IPM) !) Improved Post-harvest Managemen Low-input Farming Technology Forcing culture/Retarding culture as the first step 1) Integrated Nutrient Management Land Conservation Management Compost/Manure Management 2) Seed Multiplication Program (3) Strategic Marketing Activity 1) Farm Planning & Management External Support: Slope at Diversion Legume Intercrop system Type of irrigation 5) Promotion of Draft Cattle Existing / New Potential area Vegetable Promption & Diversification Improved Granary, etc. Remarks - Contour Ridging, etc. - Shipping adjustment ADD RDP EPA Site 2) Strategic Marketing - Agroforestry rrigation Componets ZZ Expensive agricultural input, especially chemical fertilizers ex Distorted market conditions of seeds and fertilizers under xx Rural Financial Institution (Total 163 branch ∠ < Traditional governance and social nonn in rural</p> Opportunities: Appropriate Agricultural and mter-High Potential of Functional visiting among farmers' groups extension through Revolving Fund Technologies already in place Development Opportunities: offices set up in EPA office) Enlightenment Development Constrains: Targeted Input Program Agricultural ∠ Compost, etc. ZZ Hedging zz Ridging society Ridging Compost

CHAPTER 2 INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION (IEE)

This chapter discusses environmental policies and regulations in the Republic of Malawi, present environmental conditions in and around the verification project sites, possible environmental impacts caused by the verification projects and the mitigation measures to minimize them.

2.1 Environmental Laws and EIA Procedure

2.1.1 Environmental Act, Regulation and Policy

Malawi attended at the United Nations Conference on Environmental and Development (UNCED) in 1992, and it brought initiatives to address the country's environmental problem. The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) was launched as the framework legislation on environmental management by GOM in 1994, which identified major environmental problems and outlined steps on how to address them. Consequently, Malawian Environmental Policy was formulated and Environmental Management Act (EMA) was enacted in 1996. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines, which regulate the EIA process, were prescribed in 1997.

2.1.2 Environmental Regulatory Setting-up relative to Irrigation Development

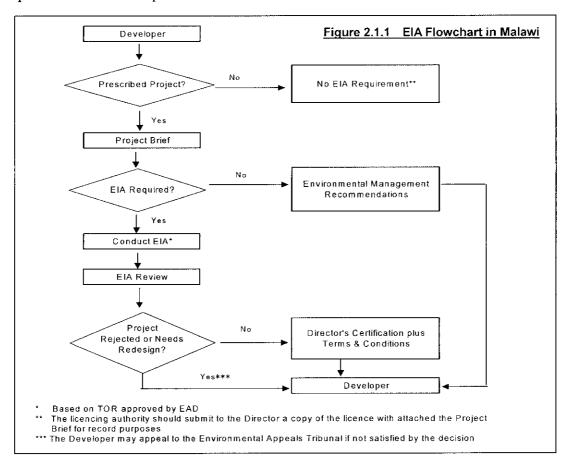
Irrigation projects primary provide water for farming, the project, however, may face to a problem of water deficiency and water distribution. Agricultural activities accompanied with irrigation projects may also induce environmental concerns such as contamination of soil and water, land degradation, and decrease of biological diversification. The following list shows sectoral legislations with environmental and natural resources provisions related to irrigation development:

- Land resources legislation: Land Act, Registered Land Act, Customary Land Act, Lilongwe Agricultural Development Area Border, Local Land Boards Act, Land Survey Act
- Water resource legislation: Water Resources Act, Water Resources (Water Pollution Control) Regulations
- Plants animals legislation: Plant Protection Act, Special Crops Act
- · Minerals, chemicals and pollution legislation: Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act
- Other Acts: Local Government (Urban Areas) Act

2.1.3 EIA Procedure

EIA in the Republic of Malawi is mandated by the Director of Environmental Affairs Department, Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs. In the EIA approval process, firstly, a determination by a licensing authority (in this case DOI) is done as to whether a proposed project should be prescribed under EMA or not. If not, no further action concerning EIA requirements needs to be undertaken. If yes, the Project Brief, which is a document describing the project detail, should be submitted to the Director of Environmental Affairs who does screening of EIA requirement.

If EIA is not required, the director just gives the recommendations of environmental management to the developer. If EIA is required, the developer (DOI) must do EIA study. EIA study should take 5 major stages; 1) identification, 2) prediction, 3) evaluation and interpretation, 4) mitigation, and 5) monitoring and management, those of which should be incorporated in the EIA report.



2.2 Initial Environmental Examination for the Verification Project

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines 1997 mention that an irrigation project with service area of more than 10 ha may require EIA. The service area of verification projects, the phase II study is to undertake, will be less than 10 ha in some cases but in other cases be more than 10 ha. For the prospective first generation's verification project, four sites have been identified, and those are as follows:

Table 2.2.1 Summary of Four Sites for the Prospective Verification Project

Site	Service area, ha	ADD	RDP	EPA	Present condition
Mtuwanjovu	6.5 (1.0)	Lilongwe	Lilongwe East	Mpenu	Canal but not yet irrigated
Chikhasu	18.0 (0.0)	Lilongwe	Dedza Hills	Kanyama	No irrigation done
Msambaimfa	20.0 (4.0)	Kasungu	Ntchisi	Kalira	4.0 ha irrigated
Tikolore	10.0 (0.1)	Kasungu	Dowa	Mvera	0.1 ha individual basis

Note: Service area in bracket is the existing service area.

According to the guidelines, prospective verification projects of Chikhase and Msambaimfa may need EIA but Mtuwanjovu and Tikolore do not. This Study, as the first step, carries out Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) with reference to a guideline prescribed by JICA,

and based on the result if full EIA is required or not will be recommended. The IEE checks the effects on social and natural environment by the verification projects. The checklist is shown in Table 2.2.2, and following are the summary:

- Irrigation projects primary provide water for farming. These are executed just in areas which have water sources. Therefore, it may create income gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, and consequently it may induce some conflict. To mitigate this disparity between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in a village, this Study proposes to set up a common field for local seed multiplication. As most farmers in Malawi faces seed shortage, this proposed common field could contribute to the village's overall agriculture improvement, diminishing the possibility of local conflict.
- Irrigation system may induce water deficiency in areas in the downstream. Before construction of irrigation equipment, the survey of water quantity and water-use situation for the downstream will be carried out. Monitoring of quantity of water will continue during the project implementation.
- Since this verification project will promote methods of organic cultivation and soil
 conservation, it is supposed to decrease contamination of soil and water induced by
 fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and to prevent soil degradation and erosion. However,
 organic compounds applied in agricultural activities might induce water contamination in
 the downstream. Monitoring of water quality will be carried out throughout the project
 implementation.
- This Study includes soil conservation activities by planting for example vetiver grass, contour ridge, contour hedgerow, and application of organic matter. Those are supposed to increase soil fertility and thereby to reduce soil erosion.
- This Study recommends using natural pesticide, for example, *Tephrosia vogelii*, *Azadirachta indica* (neem tree), instead of agro-chemicals and other physical methods to prevent plant diseases. Consequently, it is supposed to reduce usage of agro-chemicals, or at least the usage should remain as the present level.
- Some irrigation systems use dambo as a water source. In this case, a part of dambo area
 may be dried, which may induce shift of vegetation from wetland types to upland types.
 Moreover, it is supported to expand farm areas, so the vegetation in the areas would
 change. However, as the scale of irrigation scheme is small, the impacts are supposed to
 be small or negligible.
- In some case, organic compounds applied may leach out and may induce water eutrophication. However, as this Study recommends proper water management methods and soil conservation methods, the impact is supposed to be small or negligible.
- Irrigation schemes generally change ways of water and availability of water in a certain place. As scale of irrigation schemes for the verification project is small, the change is supposed to be small or negligible.

Table 2.2.2 Checklist for Proving Environmental Impact

Applicable columns with the following impact degree are marked with "X"(negative impact) and "O"(positive impact).

SEI: Significant Environmental Impact

A: The subject SEI is unquestionably induced by the Project.

B: The SEI is likely to be induced by the Project.

C: D: The SEI is not fully known.

There is no possibility that the subject SEI is likely to be induced by the Project.

	Categories of	Evaluation			n			
	Environmental Impact	Α	В	С	D	Evaluation Basis		
1.	Planned residential settlement				Χ	No plan in this Project.		
2.	Involuntary resettlement				Х	No plan in this Project.		
3.	Substantial changes in the way of life				Х	Not expected.		
4.	Conflict among communities and people			Х		Conflict may happen between beneficiary and non-beneficiary.		
5.	Impact on native people				Х	Not expected		
6.	Population increase				Х	Not expected		
7.	Drastic change in population composition				Х	Not expected.		
8.	Changes in bases of economic activities			0		It may increase agricultural activities in dry season.		
9.	Occupational change and loss of job opportunities				х	Not expected.		
10.	Increase in income disparities			X		It may increase income gap between Beneficiary and non-beneficiary.		
11.	Adjustment & regulation of water or fishing (riparian) rights			Х		Regulation about water right or water distribution may be required.		
12.	Changes in social and institutional structures			ļ	Х	Not expected.		
13.	Changes in existing institutions and customs			<u> </u>	Х	Not expected.		
14.	Increased use of agro-chemicals			0		It is not expected to rapidly increase quantity of agro-chemical. This recommends using natural pesticides and other safety methods, so that the amount of usage of agrochemical is expected to decrease.		
15.	Outbreak of endemic diseases				Х	Not expected.		
16.	Spreading of endemic diseases				Х	Not expected.		
17.	Residual toxicity of agrochemicals			0		Use of pesticide is not expected to increase rapidly. This recommends using natural pesticides and other methods to prevent pests, so the amount of usage of agrochemical is expected to decrease.		
18.	Increase in domestic and other human wastes				Х	Not expected.		
19.	Impairment of historic remains and cultural assets				х	No historic remains in this area.		
20.	Damage to aesthetic sites				Х	Not expected		
21.	Impairment of buried assets				х	Not expected.		
22.	Changes in vegetation			Х		Wetland vegetation in some areas may change into upland vegetation.		
23.	Negative impact on important or indigenous fauna and flora				х	The area has already used for agricultural activities.		
24.	Degradation of ecosystems with biological diversity				Х	The area has already used for agricultural activities.		
25.	Proliferation of exotic and/or hazardous species				Х	Not expected.		
26.	Destruction of wetlands and peatlands			Х		Many of wetlands(dambo) have already been used as farmland. Some part of wetland may change into upland.		
27.	Decrease of tropical rain forests and wildlands				Х	No tropical rain forests or wildlands.		
28.	Destruction or degradation of mangrove forests				Х	No mangrove forests.		
29.	Degradation of coral reefs		[Х	No coral reefs.		
30.	Soil erosion		0			This includes soil conservation activities such as contour ridge. It may induce positive impact.		

	Categories of	Ε	valu	atio	n	
	Environmental Impact	Α	В	С	D	Evaluation Basis
31.	Soil salinization				X	Some wetland areas may be dried, but no salinization expected.
32.	Deterioration of soil fertility		0			This includes soil reclamation activities such as applying compost and organic material to soil.
33.	Soil contamination by agrochemicals and others			0		This recommends using natural pesticides and other methods to prevent pests, so the amount of usage of agrochemical is expected to decrease.
34.	Devastation or desertification of land		0			Positive impact is expected by soil conservation and reclamation activities.
35.	Devastation of hinterland			0		Positive impact is expected by the proper water management.
36.	Ground subsidence				Х	This does not include large scale groundwater development.
37.	Change in surface water hydrology			Х		Significant impact is not induced by small scale irrigation.
38.	Change in ground water hydrology			Х		Significant impact is not induced by small scale irrigation.
39.	Inundation and flooding				Х	Significant impact is not expected by small scale irrigation.
40.	Sedimentation		[Х	Not expected.
41.	Riverbed degradation				Х	Not expected
42.	Impediment of inland navigation				Х	Not expected.
43.	Water contamination and deterioration of water quality			х		Positive impact is expected by the proper water management and reduction of use of agrochemicals, while organic compounds applied in agricultural activities may induce water contamination.
44.	Water eutrophication			Х		Organic compounds applied in agricultural activities may induce water eutrophication.
45.	Sea water intrusion				Х	Not expected.
46.	Change in temperature of water				Х	Not expected.
47.	Air pollution				Х	Not expected.

Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Mtuwanjovu Verification Project in "The Study on The Capacity Building and Development for Smallholder Irrigation Schemes in the Republic of Malawi"

C.1.1 The nature of the project:

The verification project will include small-scale irrigation development, institutional development, rural development and agricultural development.

C.1.2 The activities that shall be undertaken:

- 1) Construction of small scale irrigation facilities: Stream Diversion, earth canal
- 2) Agricultural activities: Organic matter application, Application of natural pesticides
- 3) Soil conservation activities: Contour ridge, Vetiver grass plantation, contour hedge row
- 4) On-Farm examination
- 5) PCM&PRA workshop
- 6) Study tour
- 7) Monitoring of quantity of water

C.1.3 The possible products and by-products anticipated

Small scale irrigation facilities, Agricultural products, Farmers' Organization

C.1.4 The number of people the project shall employ

About 31 farmers in the site

C.1.5 The area of land, air or water that may be affected

Land and water within Mtuwanjovu site will be affected.

C.1.6 Any other matters as may be prescribed

C.1.6.1 A basic description of the project purpose, size, location and preliminary design, including any alternatives which are being considered

- 1) Goal: Poverty among rural population is alleviated through promoting broad agriculture development based on increased agriculture production and productivity.
- 2) Purpose: Food security for smallholder farmers is increased through promoting dry season's irrigated agriculture that fulfills the gap between the seasons.
- 3) Size, location and preliminary design: The project site is proposed in table below.

Site/ Topography	Village	EPA	RDP	ADD	No. of Farmers	Irrigation potential area, ha	Irrigation schemes
Mtuwanjovu/ Dambo (Upland)	Mwase	Mpenu	Lilongwe East	Lilongwe	31	1.0 ha existing 5.5 ha expansion	-Stream Diversion, L=4m -Earth canal

The verification project includes all procedures in project cycle. (Project concept, Pre-feasibility, Feasibility, Design and engineering, Implementation, and Monitoring and evaluation)

C.1.6.3 A location map of the project site or site alternatives, and a site plan as it is currently known.

Attachment

C.1.6.4 A discussion of which aspects of the project are likely to cause environmental concerns, and of proposed environmental management measures.

- 1) Irrigation system may induce water deficiency in areas in the downstream. Before construction of irrigation equipment, the survey of quantity of water and water-use situation of the downstream will be carried out. Monitoring of quantity of water will continue during the project.
- 2) Since this verification project will promote methods of organic cultivation and soil conservation, it is supposed to decrease contamination of soil and water induced by fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and to prevent soil degradation and erosion. However, organic compounds applied in agricultural activities may induce water contamination in the downstream. Monitoring of water quality will be carried out.
- 3) Irrigation schemes may create income gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the community, and consequently it may induce some conflict. To mitigate this disparity between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the village, this Study proposes to set up a common field for local seed multiplication. As most farmers in Malawi faces seed shortage, this proposed common field could contribute to the village's overall agriculture improvement, diminishing the possibility of local conflict.

Department of Irrigation,
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Brief of Chikhasu Verification Project in "The Study on The Capacity Building and Development for Smallholder Irrigation Schemes in the Republic of Malawi"

C.1.1 The nature of the project:

The verification project will include small-scale irrigation development, institutional development, rural development and agricultural development.

C.1.2 The activities that shall be undertaken:

- 1) Construction of small scale irrigation facilities: Stream Diversion, earth canal
- 2) Agricultural activities: Organic matter application, Application of natural pesticides
- 3) Soil conservation activities: Contour ridge, Vetiver grass plantation, contour hedgerow
- 4) On-Farm examination
- 5) PCM&PRA workshop
- 6) Study tour
- 7) Monitoring of quantity of water

C.1.3 The possible products and by-products anticipated

Small scale irrigation facilities, Agricultural products, Farmers' Organization

C.1.4 The number of people the project shall employ

About 80 farmers in the site

C.1.5 The area of land, air or water that may be affected

Land and water within Chikhasu site will be affected.

C.1.6 Any other matters as may be prescribed

C.1.6.1 A basic description of the project purpose, size, location and preliminary design, including any alternatives which are being considered

- 1) Goal: Poverty among rural population is alleviated through promoting broad agriculture development based on increased agriculture production and productivity.
- 2) Purpose: Food security for smallholder farmers is increased through promoting dry season's irrigated agriculture that fulfills the gap between the seasons.
- 3) Size, location and preliminary design: The project site is proposed in table below.

Site/ Topography	village	EPA	RDP	ADD	No. of Farmers	Irrigation potential area	Irrigation schemes
Chikhasu/ Upland hill (Mountainous)	Kasumbu Kanjondo Lumwira II Kamadzi Mphale	Kanyama	Dedza Hills	Lilongwe	80	18 ha	-Stream Diversion (L=4m) -Earth canal

The verification project includes all procedures in project cycle. (Project concept, Pre-feasibility, Feasibility, Design and engineering, Implementation, and Monitoring and evaluation)

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Department of Irrigation,
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Brief of Msambaimfa Verification Project in "The Study on The Capacity Building and Development for Smallholder Irrigation Schemes in the Republic of Malawi"

C.1.1 The nature of the project:

The verification project will include small-scale irrigation development, institutional development, rural development and agricultural development.

C.1.2 The activities that shall be undertaken:

- 1) Construction of small scale irrigation facilities: Stream Diversion, earth canal
- 2) Agricultural activities: Organic matter application, Application of natural pesticides
- 3) Soil conservation activities: Contour ridge, Vetiver grass plantation, contour hedge row
- 4) On-Farm examination
- 5) PCM&PRA workshop
- 6) Study tour
- 7) Monitoring of quantity of water

C.1.3 The possible products and by-products anticipated

Small scale irrigation facilities, Agricultural products, Farmers' Organization

C.1.4 The number of people the project shall employ

About 64 farmers in the site

C.1.5 The area of land, air or water that may be affected

Land and water within Msambaimfa site will be affected. Since the small scale irrigation system is supported to change direction of water stream within the site and to take small amount of water, little affection will give down stream.

C.1.6 Any other matters as may be prescribed

C.1.6.1 A basic description of the project purpose, size, location and preliminary design, including any alternatives which are being considered

- 1) Goal: Poverty among rural population is alleviated through promoting broad agriculture development based on increased agriculture production and productivity.
- 2) Purpose: Food security for smallholder farmers is increased through promoting dry season's irrigated agriculture that fulfills the gap between the seasons.
- 3) Size, location and preliminary design: The project site is proposed in table below.

Site/ Topography	Village	EPA	RDP	ADD	No. of Farmers	Irrigation potential area	Irrigation schemes
Msambaimfa/ Dambo (Upłand)	Mchela Chinguwo Sajeni Loleni	Kalira	Ntchisi	Kasungu	64	4.0 ha existing 16.0 ha expansion	-Stream diversion, L=27m -Earth canal

The verification project includes all procedures in project cycle. (Project concept, Pre-feasibility, Feasibility, Design and engineering, Implementation, and Monitoring and evaluation)

C.1.6.3 A location map of the project site or site alternatives, and a site plan as it is currently known.

Attachment

C.1.6.4 A discussion of which aspects of the project are likely to cause environmental concerns, and of proposed environmental management measures.

- 1) Irrigation system may induce water deficiency in areas in the downstream. Before construction of irrigation equipment, the survey of quantity of water and water-use situation of the downstream will be carried out. Monitoring of quantity of water will continue during the project.
- 2) Since this verification project will promote methods of organic cultivation and soil conservation, it is supposed to decrease contamination of soil and water induced by fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and to prevent soil degradation and erosion. However, organic compounds applied in agricultural activities may induce water contamination in the downstream. Monitoring of water quality will be carried out.
- 3) Irrigation schemes may create income gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the community, and consequently it may induce some conflict. To mitigate this disparity between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the village, this Study proposes to set up a common field for local seed multiplication. As most farmers in Malawi faces seed shortage, this proposed common field could contribute to the village's overall agriculture improvement, diminishing the possibility of local conflict.

Department of Irrigation,
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Project Brief of Tikolore Verification Project in "The Study on The Capacity Building and Development for Smallholder Irrigation Schemes in the Republic of Malawi"

C.1.1 The nature of the project:

The verification project will include small-scale irrigation development, institutional development, rural development and agricultural development.

C.1.2 The activities that shall be undertaken:

- 1) Construction of small scale irrigation facilities: Stream Diversion, earth canal
- 2) Agricultural activities: Organic matter application, Application of natural pesticides
- 3) Soil conservation activities: Contour ridge, Vetiver grass plantation, contour hedge row
- 4) On-Farm examination
- 5) PCM&PRA workshop
- 6) Study tour
- 7) Monitoring of quantity of water

C.1.3 The possible products and by-products anticipated

Small scale irrigation facilities, Agricultural products, Farmers' Organization

C.1.4 The number of people the project shall employ

About 50 farmers in the sites

C.1.5 The area of land, air or water that may be affected

Land and water within Tikolore site will be affected.

C.1.6 Any other matters as may be prescribed

C.1.6.1 A basic description of the project purpose, size, location and preliminary design, including any alternatives which are being considered

1) Goal: Poverty among rural population is alleviated through promoting broad agriculture development based on increased agriculture production and productivity.

2) Purpose: Food security for smallholder farmers is increased through promoting dry season's irrigated agriculture that fulfills the gap between the seasons.

3) Size, location and preliminary design: The project site is proposed in table below.

Site/ Topography	Village	EPA	RDP	ADD	No. of Farmers	Irrigation potential area	Irrigation schemes
Tikolore/ Upland hill	Fandani	Mvera	Dowa	Kasungu	50	0.1 ha existing 10 ha expantion	-Stream Diversion, L=7m -Earth canal

The verification project includes all procedures in project cycle. (Project concept, Pre-feasibility, Feasibility, Design and engineering, Implementation, and Monitoring and evaluation)

C.1.6.3 A location map of the project site or site alternatives, and a site plan as it is currently known.

Attachment

C.1.6.4 A discussion of which aspects of the project are likely to cause environmental concerns, and of proposed environmental management measures.

- 1) Irrigation system may induce water deficiency in areas in the downstream. Before construction of irrigation equipment, the survey of quantity of water and water-use situation of the downstream will be carried out. Monitoring of quantity of water will continue during the project.
- 2) Since this verification project will promote methods of organic cultivation and soil conservation, it is supposed to decrease contamination of soil and water induced by fertilizers and agro-chemicals, and to prevent soil degradation and erosion. However, organic compounds applied in agricultural activities may induce water contamination in the downstream. Monitoring of water quality will be carried out.
- 3) Irrigation schemes may create income gap between beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the community, and consequently it may induce some conflict. To mitigate this disparity between the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in the village, this Study proposes to set up a common field for local seed multiplication. As most farmers in Malawi faces seed shortage, this proposed common field could contribute to the village's overall agriculture improvement, diminishing the possibility of local conflict.