



Malawi  
National Commission  
for UNESCO



## UNESCO /Netherlands Funds-in-Trust

### “SUPPORTING BIODIVERSITY AND LIVELIHOODS IN LAKE MALAWI NATIONAL PARK” PROJECT Activities Progress Report

15 August, 2020 to 15 October, 2020



**Submitted to:**  
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## **1. Background**

Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site received funding from UNESCO /Netherlands Funds-in-Trust for the project “Supporting biodiversity and sustainable livelihood in Lake Malawi National Park”. In the context of implementation of the Project, it was planned to be conducted from January to December, 2020. However, due to some technical requirement formalities for the support, the project started in September, 2020 and to end in December, 2020.

UNESCO/Netherlands Funds in Trust supported Lake Malawi National Park with an amount of 31,000 USD for implementation of activities to assist in the conservation and management of Outstanding Universal Values of the property and to support community activities for livelihood initiatives in the four enclave villages and adjacent villages around the park. Funds for implementation of the project activities are released in instalments where the first instalment of 10,229 USD was disbursed in August, 2020 and has been used for implementation of four activities.

This report will highlight activities done with the support from first allocation. The implementation of first activities were undertaken by the cooperation of the National Commission for UNESCO (Natcom), University of Malawi - Chancellor College, UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa, the National Focal Point, local authorities, local communities from the area around LMNP World Heritage Site and Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site.

With reference to the latest Decision 42 COM 7B.93<sup>2</sup> (Manama,2018) the World Heritage Committee welcomed the progress made by the State Party of Malawi to update the World Heritage property’s management plan and to establish a fish monitoring protocol. The committee also requested the State Party to take this opportunity to identify and reinforce the required management response to the various threats and challenges facing the property, including growing population pressure inside the property and ensuring continued close cooperation between the park management, communities and the competent research and government institutions. It was observed that collaborative relationships are particularly important with the four villages located within the boundaries of the national park that rely on the park for natural resources.

## **2. Planned Activities**

The project planned to implement the following activities in line with Decision 42 COM 7B.93<sup>2</sup> (Manama, 2018) of the World Heritage Committee as outlined in the project document for “Supporting biodiversity and sustainable livelihood in Lake Malawi National Park” and in accordance with the project proposal:

2.1 Identify priority activities that can simultaneously support site conservation and people’s wellbeing, and assess the remaining capacity needs of the community natural resource committee through the following tasks;

- a. University of Malawi, Chancellor College with collaboration of Natcom, LMNPWHS and communities conduct a social and economic survey for development of action plans to come up with livelihood strategies for communities in the enclave villages and adjacent villages around the property.
- b. In cooperation with the Lake Malawi National Park authorities and local communities, the contractor shall organize a two-day consultation meeting with the members of community's Natural Resources Committee to provide feedback on needs assessment and identify priority areas.
- c. Conduct public awareness through the radio on importance of conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- d. Facilitate the development of community-based development plans in selected communities within and around the property.

2.2 Completion of the demarcation of the World Heritage property's boundaries on the terrestrial part in close consultations with the local communities, including production of high quality digital maps;

- a. Organize a two-day consultation meeting with local community leaders regarding boundary demarcations.
- b. Map the boundaries on terrestrial part in order to produce a high quality topographic and digital maps for Lake Malawi National Park;
- c. Build the boundaries beacons/pillars using aggregate and reinforcement bars;

2.3 Assist the education specialist in the development of a concept note for a vocational skills development programs targeting women so that they could better tap into the employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the tourism sector.

2.4 Submit a narrative report on the implementation of all project activities including at least 15 color digital photographs for submission to UNESCO along with a certified financial report.

### **3. Implemented Activities**

The activities implemented utilising the first instalment are as follows;

- a. University of Malawi, chancellor College in cooperation with local communities and Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site Management conducted a socio-economic survey of the enclave and surrounding villages of Lake Malawi National Park WHS.
- b. Conducted a two day consultation meeting with the members of community's Natural Resources Committee providing feedback on needs assessment and identify priority areas.
- c. Conducted public awareness through Dzimwe radio on importance of conserving the Outstanding Universal Value of Lake Malawi National Park.

- d. Organized a two–day consultation meeting with local community leaders regarding boundary demarcations.

In the implementation of the listed activities there has been very close cooperation and consultation between all the involved stakeholders in the project. It is very encouraging that the UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa (UNESCO ROSA) participated in both consultation meetings with local communities and the representative of UNESCO ROSA has a picture of LMNPWHS. Below will present a narrative of specific activity.

## **4. Interim Results**

### **4.1 ACTIVITY 1: Socio-economic needs assessment survey of the enclave villages and surrounding villages of Lake Malawi National Park**

#### **4.1.1 Introduction**

Chancellor College conducted a baseline study of socio-economic needs assessment in the enclave villages and adjacent villages around Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site. This activity was conducted from 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2020. Participants to conduct the survey arrived on 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 from Zomba the old Capital City of Malawi for data collection. The rationale was to obtain information that would inform the required interventions to improve the sustainable utilisation and management of the park's resources.

Collection of data was done by students from Chancellor College with assistance of Research officers from the site. Professor Bosco Rusuwa is the lead researcher and is yet to produce the final report.

The survey was conducted in six villages in and around the park. Ninety – nine households were surveyed that included 474 individuals interviewed. Seven focus group discussions of 11 – 17 people per group were conducted in the six villages.

A preliminary report was presented to members of the Natural Resources Committees representing local communities during the consultation meeting.

#### **4.1.2 Aim of the Survey**

The social and economic survey will assist in the development of action plans to come up with livelihood strategies for communities in the enclave villages and adjacent villages around the property.

#### **4.1.3 Methodology**

A Questionnaire – was administered by students to collect data from individuals from the surrounding villages. It was the primary data collection tool administered to respondents through face to face interviews.

Focus Group discussion – involved different local community members that assisted to gather a broad range of views on specific topic through interactions.



#### **4.1.4 Detailed Report of the Survey**

More detailed information to be included in the report to be submitted by Chancellor College. However, a presentation of the findings was given during the consultation meeting and participants contributed to the contents of the final report.

A presentation of the findings was circulated in the previous communication for the information of Natcom and ROSA to proceed with the development of the concept for technical skills trainings.

## **4.2 ACTIVITY 2: Consultation Meeting with Natural Resources Committee members**

### **4.2.1 Introduction**

The inscription of the park as a World Heritage Site came about because of its natural beauty, outstanding biodiversity and a diversity of fresh water fishes. In the long run, there has been unsustainable fishing practises, forest degradation and other anthropogenic activities driven by poverty and high population in the enclave villages and outside the park. The project therefore, sought to support a number of activities in order to maintain the Outstanding Universal Values of the property, strengthen the collaborative management practises and enhance the livelihoods of communities inside and around the Protected Area.

A two-day consultation meeting with local communities was conducted from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2020 at Environmental Education Centre. The meeting was conducted in cooperation between Natcom, Chancellor College, local communities and Lake Malawi National Park WHS management. Other participants to this meeting were the National Focal Point for WHS in Malawi (Department of Culture) and UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa.

Professor Rusuwa on behalf of Chancellor College made a presentation on how the exercise was conducted and preliminary findings of the survey.

Participants were given opportunity to give feedback and commented on some of the areas of the findings. A detailed report on this exercise is yet to be submitted by Chancellor College.

### **4.2.2 Aim of the Meeting**

To give feedback to the communities and other stakeholders on the socio-economic needs assessment survey conducted on.

To discuss the way forward of the project based on results of the survey.

### **4.2.3 Preliminary findings on the Socio-Economic Needs Assessment Survey and Feedback**

The final report on the findings of the survey will be presented by Prof. Rusuwa after finalizing his analysis. However, outlined below is the preliminary information for the research findings which was presented during the consultation meeting where participants were able to give in their input.

The needs assessment feedback represents a summary of findings on the Social Economic Survey of villages within and outside the protected area as the first activity of the project.

According to the findings, the needs were determined by the households who were given a chance to select the first five priority needs of homes and these were ranked according to frequently mentioned from the first to last. So the top five needs were:-

Table 1: Top 5 needs

No	Need	Percentage%
1	Food	32
2	Business opportunities	28
3	Health facilities	10
4	Livestock	10
5	Agriculture	6

Food has been deemed to be the most basic essential for people living within and outside the protected area. 74% of households identified themselves as net food growers who essentially consume their own produce while 84% of households admitted to be experiencing food shortages in their homes in the last two growing seasons. Most households (56%) have food shortages from November to March while food shortages in the periods September to March, March to August also occur.

The need for business opportunities ranked number 2. About 84% depend on primary sources (selling beverages, vegetables, fish e.g.) for the vast majority of the households are running small scale businesses (37%), fishing 18%, subsistence farming (17%), formal employment (10%) self-employment (9%) casual labor (6%) and 3% on social handouts. Though this is the case, these locals lack business and financial management and administration skills, access to capital investment into livestock farming, tailoring business, bee keeping, carpentry, catering and tailoring, machine-based curios making, improved education, farming skills, forest and natural resource management skills which can support and enhance their day to day livelihoods.

Furthermore, access to health care services from free government public health centers, good agriculture practices, proper housing, schools, energy needs and skills training make the basic components for better livelihoods.



Prof Rusuwa (in front left table set) making a presentation during the meeting

#### **4.2.4 Challenges encountered while conducting survey**

One village was left unattended due to the funeral that occurred during the period when survey was being conducted.

Unfavorable weather conditions on the lake to the villages reachable by boat.

#### **4.2.5 Recommendations and commentary on the Findings**

The representatives of various institutions wanted to know from Prof Rusuwa if some essential questions were asked in the research finds as they are vital to project. Some of the questions asked were:-

- a). To what extent are the communities aware of LNMP as a World Heritage Site?
- b). Do communities have access to the resources from the World Heritage Site?
- c). What are the economic indicators (in terms of business level, entrepreneurship skills) in relation to the park? Are there any benefits you get from the park to generate business
- d). To what extent are locals willing to venture in entrepreneurial skills



#### **4.2.6 Recommendations on the Project Activities**

Based on project activities proposed to be implemented on this project different stakeholders suggested that:-

- a). The awareness of significance of LMNP as a World Heritage property should not only be limited to the areas within the Protected Area and through Dzimwe radio but rather mass communication to the entire nation should be considered. Other means of communication like distribution of posters, TV stations, brochures, and social media could also be used.
- b). Increase number of target groups for information dissemination on the WHS for instance colleges should be reached as they add value to the property

#### **4.2.7 Way forward**

The following was agreed as the way forward:

- a. The preliminary report for the Needs Assessment should be translated into the local language to ease information dissemination back to the entire community
- b. Presentation of the feedback to the communities on the findings of the survey by VNRC representatives and LMNP Extension Staff
- c. Consultation of the discussion of the preliminary report with inputs from all stakeholders.
- d. UNESCO Harare to use available information to the draft the concept on Vocational training.
- e. UNESCO Harare through STEP to expedite support in skills provision.

In conclusion the meeting was fruitful as all parties were satisfied with the progress of the project.

### **4.3 ACTIVITY 3: A Brief Report On The Consultation Meeting With Local Leaders On Boundary Re-Affirmation Exercise Of Lake Malawi National Park - World Heritatge Property, Held At Cape Maclear**

#### **4.3.1 Introduction**

The report contains the key discussions, highlight, concerns, recommendations and contributions from all institutions and local communities that were invited to the two days consultation meeting with local leaders on the demarcation of the boundary of Lake Malawi National Park. The meeting was held on the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 at Cape Maclear Camp which is one of the camps of Lake Malawi National Park WHS,

and is situated in Group Village Headman Chembe in the area of Senior Chief Nankumba in Mangochi district. The meeting was organised and facilitated by Department of National Parks and Wildlife, LMNPWHS in co-partnership with Chancellor College.

When Lake Malawi National Park was declared as a national park in 1980, a boundary was demarcated using National Parks Establishment Order G.N 205/1980. Then when it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 it inherited the same boundary declared in 1980. However, one of the challenges is the problem of encroachment in the enclave villages.

The problem of encroachment is a big threat to the conservation of the World Heritage Site. Local communities claim that they are not aware of the actual boundary of the national park as the justification for encroachment. Lake Malawi National Park WHS intends to reaffirm the terrestrial boundary and fix beacons to enforce the protection of the site.

The demarcation/re-affirmation of the World Heritage property's boundary on the terrestrial part requires close consultations with local communities. It is against the above background that Lake Malawi national Park organized a two-day consultation meeting with local leaders to develop a common understanding on how the boundary reaffirmation exercise will be conducted. The meeting was a sub activity of boundary demarcation which is one of the main activities under the project.

#### **4.3.2 Objectives of the Meeting**

The specific objectives of the meeting on boundary demarcation were presented by one of the park officers, Mr. P. Chinguwo who reminded the audience that the meeting is aimed at consolidating constructive ideas that can assist in the best implementation of the project activity so as to achieve the project's objectives. The meeting was also meant to make the key stakeholders aware of the project that is in commencement.

##### *a. Main Objective*

The project activity's main objective was to reduce encroachment into the World Heritage site hence maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property.

##### *b. Specific Objectives*

The meeting's specific objectives were as follows:

- i. To highlight and discuss the how the boundary will be demarcated/re-affirmed
- ii. To discuss the involvement of the local people in the re-affirmation exercise
- iii. To discuss safety measures that will ensure the security of the beacons.

#### **4.3.3 Attendance**

The meeting was attended by various stakeholders from Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Department of Culture, Malawi National Commission for UNESCO, UNESCO Regional Office for Southern Africa, District Commissioner Office, Senior Chief Nankumba and his local leaders and representatives of Natural Resources Committees around the property (Attached list of Participants Appendix ii)



Participants during local leaders consultation meeting

#### **4.3.4 Opening Session**

##### **a. Welcome remarks by the Director of National Parks and Wildlife**

The opening remarks were made by Mr. Brighton Kumchedwa, the Director of Department of National Parks and Wildlife, who also chaired the meeting. In his remarks, the director first welcomed all the participants and appreciated UNESCO for the funding as it would help to reduce boundary conflicts and encroachment cases that

have been increasing lately, which was also a great concern to UNESCO. The director reiterated the main objective of the meeting. He urged all stakeholders while discussing relevant issues surrounding the boundary demarcation to take the occasion also as one way of raising awareness to the local community concerning the project. He emphasized that the demarcation exercise would only re-affirm the already existing boundary of the protected area just as published in the government gazette in 1980 and not to create a new boundary. He therefore, asked the local leaders to pass the same information to their various community members in order to avoid conflicts. The director also appreciated the meeting as it was one platform where burning issues that had been there among stakeholders could be addressed.



The Director, Department of National Parks and Wildlife giving remarks

#### **4.3.5 Remarks by the Site Manager**

Mr Mc Phillip Mwithokona, the Site Manager for Upper Shire Division gave a brief background of the protected area; when it was established as a protected area and when and why it was designated as a WHS. He pointed out the focal protection areas

of the park which include the terrestrial environment and the aquatic environment (100m zone from main land and islands). He urged the local people to collaborate with the park management in protecting the park's natural resources, culture and historical elements. In his remarks, the manager also acknowledged the funds that UNESCO had been providing to the WHS in order to maintain the Outstanding Universal Values of the site. He mentioned the previous support which UNESCO provided to enhance the protection of LMNPWHS. In 2017 UNESCO provided funds that assisted in the formulation of a management plan and a monitoring protocol for the protected area. UNESCO also assisted in the development of a tourism strategy for Lake Malawi National Park where several meetings were conducted in 2015.

Mr. Mwithokona also gave an overview of the activities that the US\$31 000 funds provided by UNESCO for the current project would be used for which include:

- Socio economic Survey.
- Two-day consultation meeting with members of local community (NRC).
- Public awareness through Dzimwe radio, Facilitation of the development of community-based activities in selected communities within and around the property.
- Assisting the education specialist in the development of concept note for vocational training.
- Organization of a two-day consultation meeting with local leaders regarding Park boundary demarcation.
- Mapping the boundaries, produce topographic map and digital map, and Boundary demarcation.

The Site manager further summarised the activities that had been completed so far and these included; Socio economic survey and Feedback meeting on needs the assessment.



The Site Manager giving an overview of the project

#### **4.3.6 Presentation Cartographer highlight on boundary demarcation**

Mr Gwaligwali, the Cartographer on the University of Malawi Chancellor College team and team leader for map making, explained on how the boundary would be demarcated/re-affirmed. In his presentation, he stressed and concurred with the Director of Department of National Parks and Wildlife statement that no new boundary would be affirmed rather there would be a reaffirmation of the old boundary as presented in the government gazette. He explained the phases that the activity would follow: starting with reaffirmation of the boundary, followed by map making. The process

ends with boundary marking using beacons. In his conclusion he urged the local leaders to sensitize the communities on the activity and its very purpose so as to ensure security of the project implementers.

Mr. Kasapira, the Park Manager gave a brief statement on how the beacons would be constructed depending on the proximity of communities to the park. He stated that beacons would be placed closer to each other in areas that are very close to villages as such areas are the ones prone to encroachment. Beacons would be speciously placed in areas where settlements are not close to the protected area. Since the park's terrain varies, in areas where the terrain is rocky, marking would be done by painting rocks in the boundary line. He further, explained that, the beacons would be of concrete pillars, in order to ensure visibility of the boundary line and difficulty in destroying them.

After presentations, a plenary session was held which was facilitated by the Director of Parks and Wild Life. Issues were raised, discussed, clarified, understood and agreed upon.

#### **4.3.7 Issues**

Issues raised for discussion were more on boundary re-affirmation and election of the beacons.

- a. **Some local leaders raised a concern that their subordinates have been staying in the encroached area for number of years and wanted to know how they would be treated.**

This session topic was opened for discussion and local leaders agreed that some alocal people are found inside the park boundary because there is short of land within the communities. All the government institutions present agreed that it was difficult for the land issue to be addressed by the project because it requires a lengthy legal and parliamentary process to grant the communities extra land. In accordance to the law, an institution has no authority to independently allocate government land but rather this requires parliament deliberations and approval.

In their response to the enlightenment, the local leaders urged the implementers not to take any immediate action on the encroachers in the course of project implementation as this might cause conflicts, hence making the project unsuccessful. There was an assurance from the facilitators, that no immediate action would take place; however for encroachers whose cases are already in court, the court order would be implemented.



Furthermore, the local leaders were notified by the park management and the government institutions that after the project implementation, those found within the park boundary would be given time to relocate after which the law should take effect.

The implications of the boundary re-affirmation exercise are that the law would take its course for those who have encroached into the national park and refuse to relocate.

It was reported that some people in GVH Chimphamba in Msaka area were taken to court by National Park for encroachment and the court made a determination that they should vacate the national park area but are yet to do so.

#### **b. Involvement of the local people in the project activity**

The project has an element of community participation in the project activities with the purpose of promoting collaborative management in the conservation of the WHS as well to ensure project's sustainability. Despite this element there was need to debate the quality of community representative to be involved in the project activity. Constructive suggestions were made by the stakes and the following individual qualities were agreed;

- Those with full background knowledge of the community and park's boundary
- Individuals active and respectable in the community

Despite the choice of individuals, the number of representatives per village was not discussed and this was left for the project facilitators to decide. The discussions on this subject matter were successful and the stakeholders had consensus.

#### **c. Safety measures that would ensure the security of the beacons.**

Since the WHS has villages within and surrounding it, the discussion on the safety and security of the beacons to be placed was of paramount importance. Different suggestions were made but eventually the following suggestions were agreed:

- The owners of the property would be responsible for and answerable to the security of the beacons near or within their property. This suggestion was agreed on in order to prevent the owners of the property from deliberately destroying or shifting the constructed beacons with the intention of encroaching.

- The community police present in each village would be on guard over the beacons, in order to prevent vandalism by the community members.
- No attractive materials should be used to construct these beacons with the purpose of avoiding vandalism, hence the use of concret
- GVHs would hold periodic sensitization meetings with their respective community members on the safety of the beacons.

#### **d. Other Issues**

- There is high population growth in and or around the park;
- Conflicts exist between the national park and the communities when enforcing the 100m protected aquatic zone as there are no markers;
- The national park was doing a lot in order to protect the park from encroachment which include development and implementation of co-management plans; conducting patrols; and conducting resource monitoring
- Donors are ready to support the National Park in the quest to protect it as a UNESCO Heritage Site therefore local communities were encouraged to take part.

#### **4.3.8 Outcomes from the meeting**

- a. Local leaders and other participants briefed on background information to lake Malawi National Park and on UNESCO support to the project and consulted on the boundary re-affirmation exercise;
- b. Increased knowledge, understanding and awareness among participants on the background information on Lake Malawi National Park as a UNESCO World Heritage Site;
- c. Enhanced knowledge, understanding and awareness among participants on the project as well as on the approach to the boundary re-affirmation exercise around the national park;
- d. Local leaders sensitized on the boundary re-affirmation exercise;
- e. Emerging issues discussed and clarified ;
- f. Increased knowledge, understanding and awareness among participants on the need to work together in the protection of the site.

#### **4.3.9 Way forward**

- a. The boundary re-affirmation exercise would be conducted with involvement of local communities and key relevant stakeholders.

- c. Local leaders would identify two to three people from each village who would be involved in the boundary re-affirmation exercise.
- d. Local leaders in conjunction with the National Park would sensitize people in the enclave villages and adjacent villages like Zambo, Mvunguti, Chembe, Chimphamba and Nsumbi where beacons would be fixed.
- e. Visible beacons would be placed at specific intervals and local leaders in conjunction with their subjects would ensure the beacons are safe and protected.
- f. Each community would be responsible for the protection of the beacons in their areas.
- g. There is need for continuous conversation with various stakeholders including communities in order to strengthen collaboration efforts in the protection of Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site OUVs.

#### **4.4. Sight visit to some encroached areas**

After the discussions, the stakeholders were taken for sight visit to some of the encroached areas which included Mwala wa Mphini and Msaka. Looking at this problem, stakeholders understood why the re-affirmation activity was important.



Site visit to Msaka Enclave Village area of Encroachment

#### 4.5. Lake Malawi National Park Boundary Demarcation Public Awareness Program – Dzimwe Community Radio

Dzimwe Community Radio is a local radio station which is within Lake Malawi National Park World Heritage Site. Its coverage is around Mangochi, Salima, Ntcheu, Machinga and other areas close to Mangochi District.



Station Manager for Dzimwe Radio in the Dstudio

In this activity Dzimwe radio was used considering that it is within the LMNP and most of the communities around it are interested to listen to Dzimwe Radio. The cost of programs announcement was also fare compared to other big national radio stations. However, for wider coverage of the message on the WHS, participants from local leaders meeting felt if national radio stations could also be engaged in future activities. Outlined below is the time-table for programs on LMNP awareness campaigns.

Table 2: Radio Program

MESSAGE MATRIX TABLE			
Program No.	Activity/message content	Message Source	Airing Date.
1	Introduction to Lake Malawi National	LMNP Manager	7 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2020

	<p style="text-align: center;">Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What Qualifies the Park as a World Heritage Site?</li> <li>- How do Malawi and the community benefit from Malawi being a WHS?</li> </ul>	LMNP – Head of Extension Department.	
<b>2</b>	<p>Challenges currently being faced by LMNP as a World Heritage Site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How do these challenges affect the nature of LMNP and the people of Malawi particularly those that directly benefit from it.</li> </ul>	LMNP – Head of Law Enforcement Department	14 <sup>th</sup> October 2020.
<b>3</b>	<p>What negative results can come if LMNP ceases to qualify as a WHS.?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can this result affect the lifestyle of the people who directly benefit from its resources?</li> </ul>	LMNP Manager.	21 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2020
<b>4</b>	<p>What plans have been put in place to maintain or restore quality of LMNP as WHS?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How can the community surrounding the Park help to realize objectives of the Project?</li> <li>- What contribution is the Project expecting from Local leaders?</li> </ul>	LMNP Manager	28 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2020

#### 4.6. Summary on Expenditure

The summary of Expenditure for the First Instalment of 10,230 USD released so far for the project are as follows;

1	Conduct Social and Economic Needs Assessment	Mk 2,850,980.00	3,852.67 USD
2	Consultation Meeting with Natural Resources Committees	1,497,776.00	2,024.02 USD
3	Consultation meeting with local leaders on boundary demarcation	2,616,196.00	3,535.4 USD
4	Public awareness on conservation matters through media	199,999.00	270.26 USD

	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>7,164,951.00</b>	<b>9,682.36 USD</b>

#### **4.7. Conclusion And The Way Forward**

It was important that the two day consultation meeting was held because it enhanced participants' awareness, knowledge, understanding and positive attitudes on roles of various stakeholders on the protection of the UNESCO World Heritage Site as well as on enhancing peaceful co-existence between the National Park and the communities around the park. In addition, the meeting helped to develop a common understanding among participants on the approach to the boundary re-affirmation exercise which would take place around the National Park. Furthermore, the meeting helped to discuss and make clarifications on emerging issues related to the boundary re-affirmation exercise. It is expected that the knowledge, understanding and positive attitudes gained during the two-day consultation meetings would enhance teamwork, coordination, collaboration and networking in the boundary protecting the site. In addition, it is expected that local leaders would ably and timely sensitize their subjects about the boundary re-affirmation exercise which would take place around the national park.

The local leaders agreed to hold awareness meetings in their various localities to inform their communities about the project. Senior Chief Nankumba, urged the local leaders to act as a bridge between the local people and park management, in order to enhance conservation of the WHS.

## Appendix I

### Participants List to Consultation Meeting Natural Resources Committee - Feedback on Survey on Socio-economic Needs Assessment

No.	Name of Participants	Institution	Position
1	Rebecca Kelias	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
2	Benard Nado	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
3	Maria Majawa	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
4	T. Mkandawire	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
5	Eliza Damiano	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
6	Unisi Sayiti	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
7	Symon Msolela	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
8	Thomas Sayiwala	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
9	Osward Ngwira	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
10	Symon Msolera	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
11	Jack Sanudi	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
12	Jissei Zowoya	Natural Res. Com.	Chairperson
13	C.Chunga	DNPW	Senior Parks and Wildlife Officer
14	S.Kundecha	DNPW	Driver
15	O.Marijani	Dept. of Culture	National Focal Point
16	F.Makonyola	Dept. of Culture	Driver
17	Prof. Rusuwa	Chancellor College	Lecture
18	P.Chinguwo	LMNP	Parks Officer
19	M.Mwithokona	LMNP	Parks Officer
20	T.Kasapila	LMNP	Parks Officer
21	M.Mtambo	LMNP	Parks Officer
22	A.Kamwendo	LMNP	Parks Officer
23	P.K.Phiri	LMNP	Parks Officer
24	Lawrence Kapanda	LMNP	Parks Officer
25	Julio Magomelo	Natcom	Asst. Executive Secretary
26	Todin Marecha	ROSA	Education Expert

## Appendix II

### Participants List to Local Leaders Consultation Meeting on Boundary Demarcation

No.	Name of Participants	Institution	Position
1	Mr Brighton Kumchedwa	Department of Parks and Wildlife	The Director of Parks and Wildlife
2	Dominic Mwandira	Mangochi District Council	Director of Admin
3	Senior Chief Nankumba	Traditional Authority	Local Leader
4	Mrs Catherine Chunga	DNPW	SPWO
5	Todrin Mwalache	ROSA	Education Expert
6	Mr.Mc Phillip Mwithokona	LMNP WHS	Site Manager
7	Mr. Christopher Magomelo	UNESCO	Asst. Secretary
8	Mr. Oris Malijani	Dept of Culture	National Focal Point WHS
9	Mr Gwaligwali	Chancellor College	Cartographer
10	Blessings Mahala	Dept. of Lands	District Lands Officer
11	Jessie Zoya	MASALAPA	Chairperson
12	Senior Chief Nankumba	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
13	GVH Chembe	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
14	GVH Chimphamba	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
15	GVH Nsumbi	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
16	GVH Mwanyama	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
17	VHM Kankuta	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
18	VHM Madothi	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
19	VHM Kafukuta	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
20	VHM Katakumala	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
21	VHM Muonda	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
22	VHM Mjogo	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
23	VHM Mambaiye	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
24	VHM Chirombo	Local Leaders	Group Village Headman
25	Ruth Phiri	Zone Chair	Village Natural Resources Co.
26	Oscar Nyirenda	Zone Chair	Village Natural Resources Co.
27	Edina Phonde	Zone Chair	Village Natural Resources Co.
28	VHM Mjogo	Local Leader	Village Natural Resources Co.
29	VHM Mambaiye	Local Leader	Village Natural Resources Co.
30	VHM Chirombo	Local Leader	Village Natural Resources Co.
31	T.Kasapila	PWO WMU	LMNP
32	E. Saukani	APWO WMU	LMNP
33	A.Kamwendo	APWO EE	LMNP



34	M.Mwithokona	DM	LMNP
35	T.Kasapila	PWO WMU	LMNP
36	E. Saukani	APWO WMU	LMNP
37	A.Kamwendo	APWO EE	LMNP
38	M.Mwithokona	DM	LMNP
39	T.Kasapila	PWO WMU	LMNP
40	P.Chinguwo	PWO RD	LMNP
41	F.Thingo	Support staff	LMNP
42	F.Thom	SPWA	LMNP
43	S.Mwithokona	SCO	LMNP
45	M.Mtambo	Driver	LMNP