

Date of Interview	Officer Interviewed	Organisation, Designation of Officer, Country	Contact	Remarks to the proposed project and adequacy of project site
21/8/2013	Shadreck Chilizani	Station Manager and Customs, Malawi Revenue Authority (MRA), Chiponde Border Post	+265999343990 shadreckchilizani@yahoo.com	
21/8/2013	Andrew Mulauzi	Customs Officer, Chiponde Border	+265999854005 andrewmulauzi@gmail.com	-
21/8/2013	Willi Chumba	SADC Customs Unit		
21/8/2013	Lubinda Sheba	Road Safety and Transport Manager, Zambia	+260977966136; lubindasheba@yahoo.co.uk	
21/8/2013				--aim to harmonize working hours of BP so its good to have working hours in Malawi and Mozambique aligned -The old border post was further inland but was moved closer to Malawi due to border issues
21/8/2013	Lino Zandamela		+258823919490	-Mandiba village is 4 km from the border -Served by a National Road which goes to Nampula and Nacala
23/8/2013	Rector Minyoi Muhau	Zambia Revenue Authority Mwami Border	+260977673158	
24/8/2013	Nedson H. Bingu	Malawi Revenue Authority, Mchinji Border	+265999949598	
23/8/2013	Peter Chiwaula	Malawi Revenue Authority, Mchinji Border	+265999952136 Chirwa01@gmail.com	
23/8/2013	Marko		+265999273296	
23/8/2013	Walter Chikuni	Director of Planning and Development , District Council		-The County Council and the District Commissioners Office was merged to form the District Council which is headed by the DC -The area has no development plan but a physical plan is being

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				<p>developed for Mwami Border to cover a radius of 5km towards Boma (Mchinji Town) and currently the Physical Planning Department at the Council is mapping the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Plan to zone the area into markets and housing area and shall provide infrastructure for the housing area</li> <li>-The buffer zone between the planned area nad border post has still not been determined</li> <li>-Aim of developing near the border is to attract business at the border post and protect the border by making it clear</li> <li>-Current development at the border is haphazard and limiting resources making it hard to organise the area as fast as it is required</li> <li>-Once mapping is done government shall allocate funds for the physical plan, after which public consultations on the plan will be done, compensation of those affected will then follow once all is agreed on and if the plan shall affect private property</li> <li>-The straddle type of border post will be ideal for the area</li> </ul>
23/8/2013	Rodewell Chunga	District Social Work Officer	+265995520930; rodchunga@yahoo.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Several interactions exists at border post such as cross border trade and the proposed project will reduce bottlenecks, increase transparency, increase interpersonal relation as border post workers will try to be fair to both countries as all their actions will be open to all;</li> <li>-There is a lot of intermarriage between border villages thus removal of barrier will increase relationships</li> <li>-Increase cross border movement as the border districts shares several facilities such as the hospital where all are treated without stringent rules and schools. The project will also help increase number of available facilities. 10% of patients treated at the hospital are from Zambia</li> <li>-Development will attract business to the border post so the locals won't have to travel for long to access market as now they have to go to Boma 5km away or Chipata in Zambia 22km</li> </ul>

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				<p>away</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Administratively the districts also share resources such as in time of fuel problems the Council acquire from across the border</li> <li>-Social vices like human trafficking is a threat as border is porous and hope new OSBP can reduce the vice. The countries have uniform regulations thus can help curb the vice especially for child labour for the farms or prostitution. Control the vices by undertaking sensitisation meetings, sweeping/inspection exercise at guest houses and bars especially around holidays but police does inspection randomly.</li> <li>-Data on human trafficking available at the police, Salvation Army, District Labour office and District social welfare office. The District Labour office specialises on labour trafficking; the Salvation Army handles child labour and trafficking while police does random checking and arrest when they come across any incidence then involve the relevant office.</li> <li>-Water is obtained from a spring found on the Mchinji Hill treated and supplied to town by gravity; those far from town use rivers</li> <li>-Solid waste is dumped at a temporary dumping site but majority of the people burn their waste</li> <li>-Border was relocated closer to Zambia due to communication challenges</li> <li>-The area's population is growing very fast and is second Nationally at 2-5%</li> <li>-The administration hierarchy is District Council-Traditional Authority-Group Villages then Village. The border area is called Mlonyeni and has several villages under the Traditional Authority</li> </ul>
23/8/2013	Harold Katinga	District Forest Officer	+265888369121/	-The major occupation of the area is agribusiness as they grow

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			+265993122762 <a href="mailto:hmskanthenga@hotmail.com">hmskanthenga@hotmail.com</a>	<p>maize, tomatoes, potatoes which are sold to Zambians. The locals sell all produce after harvesting and during the dry season by back from the Zambians this is a common cross border trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Have many border related environmental issues</li> <li>-Area has two forest reserves namely Dzalanyama cover 2,000 Ha shared with Lilongwe and Mchinji Forest covers 19,166 Ha though this is just on paper in reality the areas are smaller as the forests are encroached by both Zambians and Malawians especially on the North Western part of the border with Zambia</li> <li>--A lot of charcoal production is being done especially on the Zambian side leading to degradation and officer are limited to control the Malawi side only as they have no mandate over the Zambians which makes it difficult to reduce forest damage as local Malawians wonder why they should stop while their neighbours continue to harvest</li> <li>-Mchinji forest reserve has rare plant sp, special rivers that feed Lake Malawi and scenic beauty. River in the forest are Luzi, Luwelezi (used for irrigation) and Bu...serves the lake. The forest is Miombo Woodlands and the dominant plant species are brastigia sp. The rivers are 6-7km away from the border post</li> <li>-Office has no resources to enforce the law thus protect the forest. Most charcoal is sold in Chipata, Zambia and are not ferried through the border</li> <li>-Sawn timber is also sold to Zambia and Tanzania using uncontrolled roads and border crossing points</li> <li>-For wood only dry wood collection is allowed at the forest but people also harvest fruits, thatching grass and mushrooms. Locals take advantage of this allowed access and harvest trees to burn bricks but if found the wood is</li> </ul>

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				<p>confiscated and sold by Government for revenue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Forest products are checked at the border this include cane and bamboo chairs made from cane obtained from customary land in Salima-there is need for sustainable harvesting but most business people don't know this</li> <li>-Pines planted in plantation in Malawi and exported to Zambia but they don't pass through the border thus they do not pay revenue</li> <li>-Forest inventory was done in 2010/2011 by Ministry of Environment</li> <li>-Expired goods are smuggled into the country and locals consume without knowing</li> <li>-The forest used to have wildlife such as buffaloes but were wiped out and only small mammals are left such as hares, monkeys, hyenas; reptiles are mainly snakes and it also houses birds</li> </ul>
	Mr. Kanjirawaya	Forest Guard, Department of Forestry		
		Kaombe Village headman	0999309770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Villages around the border post is called Kaombe and is divided into three namely Kondole, Tikolwe (below the Hill), and Koloni/Kaombe</li> <li>-Locals mainly engage in business, farming and transport</li> <li>-Buy maize from Zambia especially in 2013 as it didn't rain well in the previous year and the area is experiencing hunger</li> <li>-Locals obtain water from wells found in each village Tikolwe has 3 wells, Kaombe has 3 wells and Tikolwe depends on a seasonal river. In addition the village has a water reservoir built in the hills by a volunteer which has 50 water points in all of the villages but it serves them during the rainy seasons</li> <li>-Locals depends on pit latrines for sewer management which is dug 5-6m deep for MK 5,000 and used for two years then dig another</li> </ul>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Telephone costs in the area are higher than in other areas as at times they are charged at international rates as it is considered roaming when calling within the border area</li> <li>-Kaombe area is a new settlement area as they were relocated when the border post was shifted. The affected people were compensated</li> <li>-It costs about MK 200,000 to build an average brick house as needs at least 7,000 bricks, 7 bags of cement, 21 ox-carts of sand. Most house in the area measure (10*7)m.</li> <li>-Cost of construction material are a bag of cement is about MK5,000-7,000; 1 ox-cart of sand is 1,500 obtained from Kaombe river. Brick is burnt by brick burner-</li> </ul>
	Peter	Community mobiliser	0991043610	
24/08/2012	Peter Chuwaula	Malawi Revenue Authority, Mchinji Border Post		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The border post does not have adequate</li> <li>-The BP has piped water and a storage tank</li> <li>-The BP has no solid waste management facilities waste paper is burnt</li> <li>-Sewage is managed in a septic tank</li> <li>--The Authority has two revenue collection divisions namely customs for imported goods and domestic taxes division</li> <li>-Some of the old structures in the old border post still in use such as the inspection shade. The old BP also have access to water and use septic for handling sewers as house housing for the staff</li> <li>-Security around the border post is ok</li> <li>-Safety has been given consideration at the office in form of serviced fire extinguishers, no smoking zone and key staff trained on firefighting and first aid. Though the BP has no signs for no smoking and fire meeting assembly point.</li> <li>-Confiscated goods are transported to Lilongwe for professional handling/destruction such as goods includes counterfeit matches. The border post has not encountered</li> </ul>

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				importation of hazardous waste or electronic waste. Damaged office electronic equipment's are returned to the headquarters in Lilongwe for disposal or service.
28/8/2013	Rector Minyoi	Zambia Revenue Authority, Mwami Border Post		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Mwami side of the border has no land for expansion as area is occupied with staff quarters which was also a challenge as land is customary land belonging to the Chief who has to authorise any land acquisition and that took time to be done. This affected building the office block for the scanner, the scanners and the inspection bay. The inspection bay will be used for physical verification once a restricted item is detected by the scanner.</li> <li>-Currently when need arises the inspection bay at Malawi is used for goods verification</li> <li>-Water is sourced from a borehole while sewage is managed using a septic tank (the tank has not been exhausted since it was constructed in 2011 but if need arises an exhauster can be hired from the council in Chipata</li> <li>-Solid waste is burnt at the BP but the Chipata office has engaged a solid waste collection company</li> <li>-Safety consideration provided as has serviced fire extinguishers and the officers have been trained on fire fighting and first aid. The office has a fire assembly point but it is not labelled</li> </ul>
	Mr. Ziwa	Village Headman, village around border post	0971729365	-
26/8/2013		Local representatives		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Locals are not ready to move even if compensated</li> <li>-Some locals have land ownership documents and other don't have. Most of the and is customary land and few have sold to new comers who come for business</li> <li>-A (20*15)m of land is sold for about MK100,000</li> <li>-The area is secure as had police and immigration officers</li> </ul>
26/8/2013		Departments Heads in		-They are not allowed to discuss any official information

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		Mchinji Border		without authorisation from the head office
26/8/2013	Kamtimaloka and Shaba	Surveyors Lands Office, Mchinji District Council	0999407421; 0999696620; 0888600508	-Need to know size of land to be acquired and structures to be built --Are currently mapping the land use around the border post
29/8/2013	Mr. Masamba Dunford	District Surveyor Mangochi	0999428307	-Beacons at the border are intermediate set at of 500m and 200m closer to the border. The main beacons were 52km apart which made it difficult for the neighbouring countries to know the actual border -The Traditional Authority for Chiponde is at Jalasi but the Border Post is thought to be head as it is a trading centre - Nearest large sensitive environmental receptors are Lake Chuta (Malawi) and Amalamba (Mozambique) located 25km away served by Mandimba River which flows both to inland Malawi to Lake Malombe via Shire river and to Zambezi River in Mozambique -Land in Chiponde is customary and thus for acquisition discussions have to be held between the locals and government officials from both Malawi and Mozambique
29/8/2013	Bissaih Mtayamanja	Director of Administration, Mangochi District Council	+265999937358; +265888937358 <a href="mailto:bjzmtaya@yahoo.co.uk">bjzmtaya@yahoo.co.uk</a> or <a href="mailto:mtayabjz@yahoo.co.uk">mtayabjz@yahoo.co.uk</a>	-The office shall work with consultant to sensitize the locals on land acquisition
29/8/2013	Sylvester Maluki	Land Administrator	0888579362 <a href="mailto:smaluku@yahoo.com">smaluku@yahoo.com</a>	-Will develop a consultation plan for land acquisition
	Veronica Musa	Assistant District Registrar		-Gave socio-economic profile for the district
29/8/2013	Shadrack Chilizani	Station Manager and Customs, Malawi Revenue Authority	+265999343990 shadreckchilizani@yahoo.com	-It would be better to move the border post closer to Malawi to reduce the number of people diverting goods -Have safety consideration at the BP as have serviced fire



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				<p>extinguishers and the staff have been trained on fire fighting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Water is sourced from a borehole and is pumped to a storage tank from where it serves all houses</li> <li>-Customs have five houses, immigration has 2 houses while the police rent houses in the village and trading centre</li> <li>-Solid waste is deposited in pits and when full they are covered</li> <li>-Sewage is managed in a septic tank but they also have pit latrines which are used in times of water shortage which occurs due to breakdown of the pump. Pump is normally fixed by the head office and it takes time. During breakdown water is sourced from the school using buckets at a fee of MK100 per month for each member.</li> <li>-The revenue target for the BP is MK2 Million which was revised from MK 8 Million in July/August as trade at the BP is not active. The target is increased every financial year and difference not met by one BP is transferred to another BP.</li> <li>-Main goods exported to Mozambique are grocery, clothes and shoes. Clothes are brought in from China through the Mwanza border from Durban port.</li> <li>-Imports from Mozambique are salt, cooking oil, motorcycles and parts (from Maputo/Iberia).</li> <li>-The BP also acts as transit for goods for one part of Mozambique to the other as it is far for the traders in Mozambique to go round so they transit through Chiponde and the goods they ferry include Cigarettes, Tobacco, beans, grocery, beer, soft drinks, fertiliser from factories in Mwanza</li> <li>-Counterfeit goods confiscated at the border post are cigarette without stamp duty which are taken to headquarters for destruction. The border has no Malawi Bureau of Standards officer</li> </ul>
		Officer in Charge of		-The BP handles about 200 people who use border passes

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		Immigration		<p>(locals) and 100 with other documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-BP is very porous and at times faces language barrier while working at the BP as locals mainly speak Yao and Mozambicans speak Portuguese;</li> <li>-They BP has a public toilet but has no cleaner so use the pit latrine most of the time and even during visit the toilet had broken down so the toilet was closed. The officers are forced to clean the toilets in turns or use the messenger as a cleaner</li> </ul>
29/8/2013	Madison Sanodi	Health Inspector	0999379764	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Handles posts health and sanitation</li> <li>Check travellers for international vaccinations such as yellow fever, Cholera, HINI (Bird Flue among other diseases;</li> <li>-Whenever there is an outbreak travellers are checked and put under surveillance for 10 days. Those portraying symptoms are provided with documents which they take to a hospital at their destination</li> <li>-Ensures all areas surrounding BP are clean by inspecting all areas including the villages and advice them on sanitation issues such as how to construct toilets.</li> <li>-Inspect food for if fit for human consumption and if does not meet required standards send back to place of origin at the BP mainly check imported salt for iodine content; cooking oil is checked for vitamin A by reading label and expiry date but at times the office at Namwra TA located 12km away authorises for laboratory tests which is done at the Ministry of Health Laboratory located in Mangochi where the head of Port Health Supervision is located. According to him expired food or low quality foods are rarely passed through the border</li> <li>-Animals passing through the border are mainly chicken being exported to Mozambique from the chicken farms in Mtaja in Machinge district</li> <li>-Crops grown in the area are maize, tobacco, sugarcane, cassava, mangoes, soya, groundnuts, beans at Katuli in</li> </ul>

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				<p>Namwera 39km away from BP and mangoes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Checks water quality and hygiene at the BP by collecting water from the tap for laboratory testing; at the market and restaurants check the type of food being prepared, health of food handlers,</li> <li>-Also check on quality of drugs but have not encountered exports at the BP</li> </ul>
		Senior Group Village Headman		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-He covers entire Chiponde area with 66 villages under the Chiponde group of villages but around the border the sub Chiponde group of villages has 11 villages .</li> <li>-The population of Chiponde is about 10,166 with 3,897 of them living around the border</li> <li>-Village development committee meetings are held in Chiponde as it is the centre</li> <li>_the project will benefit the government as it shall attract development to the area and reduce the number of smugglers</li> <li>-Relocation of post will mean locals will have more space for use and also help reduce the number of accidents</li> <li>The area has a market but it is small forcing traders to sell goods on the road. Had asked the government for more area but space allocated was still small and belonged to the police thus are negotiating for a new location with chiefs from other areas</li> <li>-The market has a toilet but it is located far from the market area;</li> <li>-Has three pits for dumping solid waste near the secondary school</li> <li>-Mangochi Town Council has employed people to clean the market they collect waste from the market and dump at the school but they also don't have enough equipment</li> <li>-A high school is next to BP</li> <li>-Child and human trafficking to Mozambique occurs as they</li> </ul>

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29/8/2013	Lino Zandamela	Customs , Mandimba Border Post, Mozambique	+258823919490	<p>are taken to work in the plantations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The proposed BP is good as will reduce documents processing time as currently travellers use 15 minutes at each border post to process their documents</li> <li>-Have no firefighting equipment's and the staff have not been trained</li> <li>-Water is sourced form a well and pumped into a storage tank. Water shortage is faced when there is no electricity as the pump has not broken down in 4 years. Alternative water source is from a manual pump station which is ferried by local vendors at a fee</li> <li>-Staff quarters are not adequate as customs have ten houses while the rest have four to share those left without houses among the immigration and police rent in the villages</li> <li>-Solid waste is burnt in a pit and no facilities are provided for the travellers</li> <li>-Have flush toilets in house and at the offices has two toilets one for immigration and other for the customs which si shared by both gender. There is no toilet for the public but if need arises uses the office one</li> <li>-The stations target revenue is Metical 600,000 but revenue collection has been increasing and all earnings and their analysis are recorded on the boards in the office</li> <li>-Imported goods through the border post include mattresses, fresh eggs, plastics war, blankets, empty sacks, clothes, shoes, bicycles spares.</li> <li>-Official exports are cotton seeds and tobacco leaf as other goods reach Malawi without clearing at the border</li> <li>-Monitor movement of contraband good by undertaking operations along the border for a stretch of 60km from the BP to border with Ngauma District then neighbouring district. Those caught are not published but asked to pay revenue then</li> </ul>

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				they are let to proceed. -Cross border traders with small boxes are not charged as they are considered to carry them for household use
29/8/2013	Jose Leces	Immigration Officer, Mandimba		-The border serves about 500 people every day and more on market days which is Thursday for Malawi and Sunday for Mozambique and this volume is a challenge to the office -There is no transport for the immigration workers to take them to their residential as they leave in the villages as there are only 3 housing units for all staff which is far below what is required -The challenge they face with the public is they over stay the days they are allowed as they go looking for employment at the gold mines and farms in Majaji in Senga District -Mandimba village is developed more than Chipone village as it has banks and administration offices
29/8/2013	Francis Gama	Principal Analyst Exports, Reserve Bank of Malawi	0999776579	-Monitoring trade volumes at border points -Most traders do not use the border points so no revenue is collected
30/8/2013	Piprach Gowela	Medical Assistant, Chiponde Health Centre		-Main reported diseases are malaria (mainly for under 5 years), pneumonia (dry cough treated as pneumonia caused mainly by dust, allergy occurs as cough with fever and headache) , diarrhoea, STI (gonorrhoea and HIV) -Have 8-10 cases of HIV per week at times rises to 15 and every week at least 3 people start Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) in July and August had a total of 22, 11 for each month -Provide free service to the patients as the Government send drugs for treatment -The truck drivers also use the facility and the once mainly reporting the STI cases. The National HIV prevalence is 10.4% and Chiponde's average is above that
2/9/2013	Cathrine Musa	Environmental Affairs Department of Ministry,	0999346466 0888602047	-The department is guided by Environmental Management Act of 1996 which is currently undergoing review in parliament

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		EIA section Environment and Climate Change Management		<p>while the EIA process is guided by the EIA guidelines of 1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Need to develop a project brief of about 3-4 pages and submit to the department for review</li> <li>-Based on nature of project and its sensitivity the department may undertake scoping and produce a Terms of Reference on how the full EIA study is to be done which should be produced and submitted for review by the Technical Committee of the Ministry which consists of several stakeholders. If the committee raises issues the proponent is asked to address them and finalise the report which is then submitted to the National Council for environment which includes the Principal Secretary</li> <li>-The time lines for processing are 15 days for review of project brief; 10 days for TOR is done by the proponent; 50 days for report review by technical committee; if report is adequate proponent asked to update and submit for final review which takes 25 days</li> <li>-All review costs are incurred by the proponent; the project brif costs about MK 50,000 while the cost for the rest depends on the type of project. Scoping is undertaken by the department but if the proponent is in a hurry he facilitates the process</li> </ul> <p>The Technical Executive Committee meets eight times in a year while the National Executive Committee meets four times in a year this is quarterly</p>

