CHIDZIWITSO

NDONDOMEKO YOSAMUTSIRA ANTHU NDI KATUNDU YEMWE AKUKHUDZIDWA NDI NTCHITO YACHITUKUKO CHOMANGA MILATHO ISANU NDI INAYI (9) YOMWE ILI MU MSEWU WA CHINGO-MAKANJIRA

CHIYAMBI

Boma la Malawi, kudzera ku Bungwe Lomanga ndi Loyang'anira za Misewu la Roads Authority (RA), likuyendetsa pulogalamu ya chitukuko yotchedwa Regional Climate Resilience (RCRP-2). Pulogamuyi ikuyendetsedwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku banki yaikulu pa dziko lonse, World Bank.

Cholinga cha pulogalamu ya RCRP-2 ndikukonza misewu ndi milatho yomwe inaononongeka ndi Namondwe wa Freddy m'chaka cha 2023. Imodzi mwa zitukuko zomwe pulogalamuyi ikupanga kudzera ku RA ndi kumanga milatho isanu ndi inayi (9) yomwe ili mu msewu wa Chingo-Makanjira m'boma la Mangochi.

Msewuwu ndi umodzi mwa njira zomwe anthu okhala kummwera chakummawa kwa boma la Mangochi amagwiritsa ntchito akamapita ku misika, sukulu, zipatala, kunyanja ndi mdziko la Mozambique, koma Namondwe wa Freddy anabweretsa madzi osefukira omwe anachititsa kuti milatho ina mu msewuwu iwonongeke komanso kusokoneza miyoyo. Kudzera ku RCRP-2, bungwe la RA likufuna kukonza milathoyi poimanga molimba kuti idzitha kuchilimika ku madzi osefukira. Ndalama zomwe zikuyembekezeka kugwiritsidwa pa ntchitoyi ndi zokwana zokwana pafupifupi 42 biliyoni kwacha.

Malinga ndi mtundu wa ntchito zomwe zigwiridwe, ndondomeko yomanga milathoyi inaikidwa mu gulu la ntchito zomwe zimabweretsa chiopsezo chachikulu ku zachilengedwe komanso miyoyo ya anthu. Kuonjezera apo, ntchitoyi inaikidwa mu gulu la ntchito zomwe zili ndi chiopsezo chachikulu. Pachifukwachi, ndi zofunika kwambiri kuunikira za anthu komanso katundu yemwe akhudzidwe, mavuto onse omwe angadze ndi chiopsezo chilichonse komanso njira zomwe tingatsatire kuti tithetsere mavutowo, kuphatikiza kupereka chipuputa misonzi kwa onse okhudzidwa. Kafukufuku wasonyeza kuti ntchito yosamutsa anthu onse omwe akhudzidwe ndi ntchito yomanga milathoyi ifunika ndalama zokwana pafupifupi 600 miliyoni kwacha.

Zolinga za Ndondomeko Yosamutsira Anthu

I. Ndondomeko yosamutsira anthu imateteza onse okhudzidwa, imapititsa patsogolo zolinga za ntchito yachitukuko komanso kulimbikitsa kutsatira ndondomeko zokhudza zachilengedwe ndi miyoyo ya anthu zomwe banki yaikulu pa dziko lonse inakhazikitsa.

II. Imathandizira kafukufuku ofuna kudziwa anthu ndi nyumba zomwe zikukhudzidwa komanso mmene anthu amakhalira mmoyo wawo wa tsiku ndi tsiku.

III. Kudziwa mtundu wa katundu yemwe akukhudzidwa.

IV. Kudziwa njira zoyenera kuthandizira anthu ndi cholinga chochepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha ntchito yachitukuko.

V. Kufuna kupeza njira zounikira mmene ntchito yosamutsa kapena kupereka chipuputa misonzi ikuyendera kuphatikizapo kukweza miyoyo ya okhudzidwa.
VI. Kukhazikitsa ndondomeko za mmene tingachepetsere mavuto obwera chifukwa chosamutsa anthu ndi katundu.
VII. Kukhazikitsa ndondomeko yowunika ntchito yosamutsa anthu ndi katundu mmene ikuyendera.

Kufunika Kokhala ndi Ndondomeko Yosamutsira Anthu

Malinga ndi ndondomeko zokhudza kumanga milatho, anthu sakuloledwa kukhala mmalo onse oyandikira milatho ndi ma mita 36. Koma kafukufuku yemwe anachitika anasonyeza kuti malo ambiri omwe pali milatho yomwe RCRP-2 ikukonza, anthu analowelera ndikukhazikika. Izi zikutanthauza kuti pokonza milathoyi, anthu onse omwe ali mmalo osavomerezekawa asamutsidwe ndi cholinga choti bungwe la RA lithe kumanga ngalande, malo okhala anthu ogwira ntchito yomangayi, misewu yongoyembekezera komanso mayenje obwera chifukwa cha ntchito zokumbakumba.

Ndondomeko Yosamutsira Anthu Ikugwira Ntchito Pa:

a) Kufufuza ndi kudziwa mavuto omwe akhudze anthu pamene ntchito yomanga milatho ikuchitika monga kusowa pokhala, kutaya chuma monga malo olima, nyumba komanso mitengo, kukanika kupeza madzi abwino, kukanika kupita kuchipatala komanso kupeza zinthu zina zofunika mmoyo wawo wa tsiku ndi tsiku.
b) Kutsatira njira zoyenera pofuna kudziwa mavuto omwe anthu olowelera mmalo a nseu angakumane nawo.

Moyo wa Tsiku ndi Tsiku komanso Zachuma

A. Zofunikira zokhudza malo

Midzi yambiri yomwe ili mmbali mwa milathoyi ndi ikuluikulu ndipo ilinso ndi malo ochitila malonda. Pachifukwachi, ntchito yomanga milathoyi ifuna malo owonjezera kuti:

- Isunge malo ovomerezeka omwe ndi okwana ma mita 18 kuchokera pakati pa msewu kupita mphepete mwa mbali zonse za msewu komanso ma mita 200 patali ndi pomwe mulatho ukuyambila. Izi zikutanthauza kuti nyumba komanso mitengo yonse yomwe ili mmalo osavomerezeka ichotsedwa.
- Milatho ina isinthidwa malo kapena paikidwa njira zina zongoyembekezera kutha kwa msewu.
- Pamangidwa ngalande, makalavati odutsira madzi ndi malo okhala anthu ogwira ntchito yomanga msewu pa malo ena omwe anthu amakhala.

B. Mbiri ya Anthu Okhudzidwa

Akatsiwiri owunika zakatundu anapeza kuti anthu okwana 156 ndi omwe katundu wawo kapena mitengo yawo ili mmalo osavomerezeka komanso oyandikira milatho. Kafukufuku wokhudza zachuma, moyo ndi chikhalidwe anachitika pakati anthu okwana 140 omwe 57 anali amuna ndipo 83 akazi. Ambiri mwa anthuwa ndi a zaka zapakati pa 34 ndi 54 ndipo amachita zamalonda, ulimi komanso kugwira ntchito zosiyanasiyana kuti apeze zosowa ndi thandizo pa moyo wawo wa tsiku ndi tsiku.

C. Zinthu Zikuluzikulu Zomwe Zikhudzidwe ndi ntchitoyi

Ntchito yomanga milatho kuchokera ku Chingo mpaka ku Makanjira m'boma la Mangochi ikukhudza nyumba zambiri, amalonda, mabungwe ndi anthu ammudzi kudzera:

a) Kugumulidwa kwa nyumba ndi kusamutsa katundu zokhala pomanga milatho, malo okhala anthu ogwira ntchitoyi komanso misewu yongoyembekezera.

b) Kusokonekera kwa malo ochitira zamalonda monga nyumba, malo oyanikira komanso ogulitsira nsomba.

c) Kusokonekera kwa malo okhalapo mongoyembekezera kapena mpaka kalekale.

d) Kusokonekera kwa malo ofunikira omwe midzi imagwiritsa ntchito monga zitsime ndi misika.

Njira Zochepetsera Mavuto omwe Angabwere pa Ntchitoyi

Bungwe la RA likulonjeza kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha anthu osamutsidwa pogwira ntchito yomanga milathoyi kudzera:

- I. Kusathamangira kusamutsa anthu ndipo mmalo mwake, kuunika ngati pali njira zina.
- II. Kupereka chipukuta misonzi posayang'ana nkhope kapena kukondera.
- III. Kupereka chipukuta misonzi choyenera potengera zinthu zomwe munthu wina aliyense wataya chifukwa cha ntchitoyi ndikuthandizira kutukula moyo wa anthu.
- IV. Kuwonetsetsa kuti anthu onse okhudzidwa ndi ntchitoyi adziwitsidwa mokwanira komanso akudziwa za maufulu awo ndi kutengapo gawo pa njira zina zoyenera posamukira.
- V. Kupititsa patsogolo thandizo kwa osowa, achikulire, amayi, ana, amasiye ndi aulumali osiyanasiyana.

Tifikileni

Kuti mudziwe zambiri za ndondomeko yowunika katundu komanso chipukuta misonzi chomwe anthu onse okhudzidwa alandire, pitani pa makina a intaneti pa www.ra.org.mw ndi rcrp.gov.mw.

Ngati muli ndi madandaulo, nkhawa komanso mukufuna kudziwa zambiri, tifikireni kudzera:

Kwa Mkulu wa Bungwe Lomanga ndi Loyang'anira za Misewu ku ma ofesi awo mu nyumba yotchedwa Functional Building, mphepete mwa msewu wa John Chilimbwe, Lilongwe. Kapena kulemba kalata kwa mkuluyu kudzera ku: **Private Bag B346, Lilongwe**

Mutha kuimba fone pa +**265 888 639 441** kapena kutumiza uthenga pa makina a intaneti ku akaziputa@ra.org.mw.

....

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE NOTICE

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NINE (9) BRIDGES ALONG CHINGO MAKANJIRA ROAD

Background Information

The Government of Malawi, through the Roads Authority (RA), is implementing the Regional Climate Resilience Programme (RCRP-2), funded by the World Bank. The programme focuses on recovering transport infrastructure damaged by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023. A key component involves constructing and rehabilitating nine climate-resilient bridges along the Chingo to Makanjira (S129) Road in Mangochi District. The S129 Road is a critical corridor in the south-eastern region, connecting inland communities to the lakeshore and Mozambique, and supporting access to markets, schools, and healthcare. Cyclone Freddy caused severe flooding, washouts, and scouring, making several bridges impassable. The project will replace damaged structures with reinforced concrete bridges, remove failed Bailey bridges and debris, construct culverts, and upgrade road approaches and drainage using climate-resilient designs. The estimated construction cost is USD 13.2 million, per the Final Design Reports. Due to the project's scope, it is classified as Environmental Category A under World Bank standards and national laws, requiring an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The project is categorised as “High Risk” for resettlement impacts under the Resettlement Policy Framework, leading to the preparation of this RAP. The RAP identifies potential impacts, Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and required compensation/assistance levels based on legal status. The estimated resettlement cost is MWK 600,000,000.

Objectives of the RAP

I. The RAP safeguards livelihoods and rights of affected people, supports project development goals, and ensures compliance with World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) and Malawi's regulations. Specific objectives include:

II. Conducting a census to identify Project Affected Households (PAHs) and assess livelihood impacts.

III. Carrying out a socioeconomic survey for baseline data and future monitoring.

IV. Inventorying all affected assets.

V. Recommending cost-effective mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration plans, to minimise resettlement effects.

VI. Providing guidelines for stakeholders on impact mitigation.

VII. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation framework for transparent RAP implementation.

Justification for Preparing the RAP

Project implementation requires clearing the 36-meter-wide Road Reserve Boundary (RRB) at bridge sites, as topographical surveys revealed encroachments by structures within this zone. Construction activities, including realignments, diversions, drainage, borrow pits, and campsites, will necessitate the resettlement of individuals and communities in the RRB.

The RAP addresses:

a) Identifying Potential Impacts — Direct and indirect effects, such as displacement, loss of property (buildings, trees, agricultural land), and reduced access to water, health facilities, and social amenities.

b) Legal Status of Resettlement — Distinguishing impacts on encroachers in the road reserve while considering others affected by property or resource loss.

Social and Economic Impacts

A. Land Requirements

The area features linear settlements with residential and business structures. Additional land is needed for:

☐ A mandatory 18m road reserve (from the road centre) along 200m bridge approaches, requiring removal of buildings and trees.

☐ Bridge realignments or diversions.

☐ Drainage systems, borrow pits, and construction camps on private or communal land.

B. Profile of Affected People

Valuation experts identified 156 PAPs whose properties or trees fall within bridge boundaries. Socioeconomic data was collected from 140 PAPs (87.5% of the total) via household surveys, with 57 males representing 41% and 83 females standing at 59%.

The average age is 46 years, with most of the PAPs between 34 and 54 years. The primary sources of income are business (57%), subsistence farming (24%), and wage labour (12%).

C. Key Impacts and Losses

The project affects households, businesses, institutions, and communities through:

a) Loss of residence (displacement for bridges, camps, access roads).

b) Loss of business (e.g., shelters, fish drying areas, selling points).

c) Loss of land (permanent or temporary, under ownership or usufruct rights).

d) Loss of communal resources (e.g., boreholes, marketplaces).

Mitigation Measures

The Roads Authority commits to minimising resettlement risks through:

I. Avoiding displacement where possible by following existing alignments and limiting land acquisition.

II. Providing equitable compensation and relocation (applying equally to formal, informal, and customary tenure).

III. Offering fair compensation for all losses, including income and livelihoods.

IV. Ensuring inclusive consultations, informing PAPs of rights/options and involving them in alternative selection.

V. Prioritising support for vulnerable groups (e.g., poor, landless, elderly, women, children, orphans, differently abled).

Detailed asset valuations and compensation figures are in the full RAP, available on www.ra.org.mw and rcrp.gov.mw websites.

CLIENT CONTACT DETAILS

For complaints, concerns, grievances, or feedback, contact:

Proponent: Roads Authority

Contact Person: The Chief Executive Officer

Physical Address: Functional Building, Off Paul Kagame Road, Lilongwe

Postal Address: Private Bag B346, Lilongwe

Cell Phone: (+265) 888 639441

Email: akaziputa@ra.org.mw