CHIDZIWITSO

NTCHITO YOKONZA MILATHO ISANU NDI INAYI YOMWE ILI MU MSEWU WA CHINGO-MAKANJIRA M'BOMA LA MANGOCHI

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 inaonongeka 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. Ntchito yomanga milathoyi ikugwirizana ndi masomphenya a dziko la Malawi omwe mwa zina, amatsindika kuti pofika mchaka cha 2063, dziko lino lidzakhale ndi misewu yapamwamba mmatauni komanso mmidzi yomwe izidzalumikizitsa anthu ndi misika. Ntchitoyi ikuyembekezeka kugwiritsa ntchito ndalama zokwana pafupifupi 42 biliyoni kwacha.

MTUNDU WA NTCHITO

Ntchitoyi ndi yokonza milatho isanu ndi inayi (9) yomwe ili mkatikati mwa msewu wa Chingo-Makanjira m'boma la Mangochi womwe ndiwotalika makilomita 63 kuchokera pa Chingo. Mbali ina ya msewuwu kuli midzi yomwe ili pansi pa mafumu akuluakulu monga Namavi, Chowe, ndi Makanjira ndipo ili mmbali mwa Nyanja ya Malawi. Milathoyi ndi Lusalumwe, Nkuli, Kalanje, Lungwena, Mbwazi, Lutende, Lilembwe, Unga ndi Lugola. Kukonzaku kukhudza kumanga kapena kuchotsa milatho ina, makalavati odutsila madzi, ngalande komanso kulimbitsa malo onse oyandikira omwe ndi osaposa ma mita 200 mbali zonse za milathoyi.

KAFUKUFUKU OWUNIKA ZA CHILENGEDWE NDI CHIKHALIDWE ZOMWE ZAKHUDZIKA NDI NTCHITOYI

Chifukwa choti ntchito zomanga milathoyi zitha kuononga chilengedwe ndi zamoyo zina, ntchitoyi iyikidwa mu gawo la zitukuko zonse zomwe zimayenera kukhala ndi kafukufuku ofuna kupeza mavuto omwe angabwere komanso njira za momwe angathetsedwere, mogwirizana ndi Lamulo la ku Malawi Losamalira Chilengedwe la Mchaka cha 2017, Ndondomeko Zosamalira Chilengedwe za banki yaikulu pa dziko lonse (World Bank) ndi ndondomeko zosamalira chilengedwe za Malawi za mchaka cha 2025.

ZABWINO NDI ZOPHINJA ZOMWE ZINGADZE CHIFUKWA CHA NTCHITOYI

Zambiri zabwino komanso zophinja zimachitika nthawi imene ntchitoyi ikugwiridwa ndipo zochepa zimachitika nthawi yokonzekera ntchitoyi.

Ubwino wa ntchitoyi

i. **Mwayi wa ntchito**: Pafupifupi ogwira ntchito 250 omwe 50 ndi aluso, 150 osafunikira luso ndi 50 oyangánira anzawo, alembedwa ntchito. Anthu 70 pa 100 ali onse (70 per cent) akhala ochokera mmadera a Mafumu a Namavi, Makanjira ndi Chowe; ndi cholinga chotukula umoyo wa anthu a mmaderawa.

ii. **Mwayi ochita malonda**: Makontilakitala awonetsetsa kuti akugwira ntchito ndi makampani a zomangamanga ochokera mmaderawa makamaka pa ntchito zogula zinthu monga mchenga ndi simenti. Pakhalanso mwayi wina wa zamalonda monga kuperekera chakudya kwa ogwira ntchito, zamayendedwe, kugulitsa mafuta a galimoto mwa zina, zomwe zitukule ntchito za malonda.

iii. **Kugawana luso**: Kugawana luso losiyanasiyana kudzera nkuphunzitsana pamene anthu akugwira ntchito monga kusakaniza simenti ndi miyala ya kwale, kuika zitsulo, kumanga ngalande ndi cholinga choti pomatha ntchito yomanga milathoyi, anthu opanda luso akhale ataphunzira ukadaulo omwe kutsogoloku utha kuwapezetsa mwayi wa ntchito.

iv. **Kuthandizira mafikilidwe ku zinthu zofunika pa moyo wa tsiku ndi tsiku**: Kuthandiza kukapeza thandizo monga ku chipatala, sukulu, misika komanso malo omwe anthu ambiri amawedzera nsomba posatengera nyengo ili pa nthawi imeneyo.

v. **Kukweza ntchito za malonda**: Kulumikizana bwino kwa anthu ndi malo ogulitsira malonda monga ku Chingo, Malindi, Lungwena, kudzalimbikitsa ntchito za malonda m'boma la Mangochi.

Zophinja zomwe zingadze ndi ntchitoyi

i. **Kusamutsidwa pa malo okhala ndi ochita malonda**: Anthu onse omwe akukhala komanso kuchita malonda mmalo a boma momwe mudzadutse msewu kapena oyandikira milatho ndi ma mita 200 adzasamutsidwa. Zimenezi zikutanthauza kuti umoyo wa anthuwa utha kudzasokonekera. Ntchitoyi idzathana ndi izi popereka chipukuta misozi kuti moyo wa tsiku ndi tsiku usaphinjike.

ii. **Kuwonongeka kwa chilengedwe monga mitengo ndi zomera zina**: Ntchitoyi ikhudza mitengo komanso zomera zosiyanasiyana. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, mitengo yosachepera khumi idzalidwa mmalo mwa mtengo wina uliwonse womwe wadulidwa.

iii. **Zophinja zokhudza Umoyo Wabwino ndi Chitetezo Pantchito**: Izi ndi ngozi zosiyanasiyana zobwera pogwiritsa ntchito makina pomanga milatho, fumbi, phokoso ndi zina zotero. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, ndondomeko zovomerezeka zotetezera anthu zidzatsatidwa.

iv. **Kusokoneza kayendedwe ka madzi a mitsinje ndi madambo**: Ntchito yokonzanso milathoyi itha kusokoneza kayendedwe ka madzi mmitsinje

komanso mmadambo. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, pazikhala ntchito yowunika pafupipafupi mmene madzi akuyendera.

v. **Kuwonongeka kwa chilengedwe (nthaka, madzi ndi mpweya):** Ntchito yokonzanso milathoyi itha kubweretsa mavuto monga kukokoloka kwa nthaka, madzi ndi mpweya. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, ndondomeko zovomerezeka zoteteza nthaka zidzatsatidwa.

vi. **Nkhanza Zokhudza Kugonana**: Pali chiopsezo choti amayi ndi atsikana atha kukumana ndi nkhanza zokhudza kugonana. Pofuna kuchepetsa chiopsezochi, pakhala ntchito yodziwitsa anthu zambiri za nkhanzazi, mmene okhudzidwa angadandaulire mwachinsinsi komanso kuonetsetsa kuti nkhani zoterezi sizikuchitika.

vii. **Ngozi za pa msewu:** Ntchito yokonzanso milathoyi itha ipangitsa kuchuluka kwa magalimoto akulu akulu pa msewu wa Chingo. Izi zithakupangitsa ngozi kwa anthu oyenda pansi, okwera njinga zamoto, zakapalasa ndi ana a sukulu. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, ndondomeko zovomerezeka zoteteza ngozi za pa msewu zidzatsatidwa.

viii. **Kufala kwa Matenda Opatsilana Pogonana**: Chifukwa cha kuchuluka kwa ogwira ntchito, mchitidwe wogonana mwachisawawa utha kuchuluka zomwe zingapangitse kuti anthu adzipatsirana matenda. Pofuna kuchepetsa izi, ogwira ntchito yomanga milatho adziphunzitsidwa za mmene angadzitetezere komanso kupewa kugonana mwachisawawa. Ogwira ntchitowa azidziwitsidwanso za komwe angapite kukalandira thandizo.

ix. **Kusokonekera kwa chikhalidwe:** Mumsewu umenewu muli midzi ya anthu amtundu wa Chiyao, mizikiti, manda, ndi zikhulupiliro zosiyana siyana zomwe zitha kukhudzidwa ndi ntchitoyi. Pofuna kuchepetsa mavuto obwera chifukwa cha izi, kudzakhala kulumikizana pakati pa ogwira ntchito ndi atsogoleri ndi kukambirana za momwe angagwilire ntchito opanda kusokonezana.

KUKUMANA NDI MAGULU OKHUDZIDWA

Kukumana ndi magulu onse okhudzidwa ndi ntchitoyi ndi zomwe banki yaikulu pa dziko lonse, World Bank imatsindika mu ndondomeko yake yokhudza kusamalira chilengedwe. Magulu omwe takumana nawo pa nkhani yokhudza kumanga milathoyi ndi monga maunduna a Zaulimi, Zachilengedwe, Malo, Madzi komanso Owona kuti Pasakhale Kusiyana Pakati pa Amayi ndi Abambo. Takumananso ndi akuluakulu aku khonsolo ya boma la Mangochi monga Owona za Malo, Mapulani Achitukuko, Owona kuti Pasamakhale Kusiyana Pakati pa Amayi ndi Abambo, a Zankhalango komanso Makomiti a Chitukuko a Mmidzi, Oyimilira Amayi, abambo komanso achinyamata ndi cholinga chomva maganizo awo.

Tifikileni

Kuti mudziwe zambiri kapena kupereka maganizo komanso madandaulo, mutha kutifikira kudzera:

Kwa Mkulu wa Bungwe lomanga ndi kuyang'anira Misewu ku ma ofesi awo mu nyumba yotchedwa Functional Building, mphepete mwa msewu wa John Chilembwe, mu mzinda wa 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.

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PUBLIC DISCLOSURE NOTICE

REHABILITATION OF NINE (9) BRIDGES ALONG CHINGO-MAKANJIRA (S129) ROAD IN MANGOCHI DISTRICT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Government of Malawi, through the Roads Authority (RA), is implementing the Regional Climate Resilience Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa – Phase 2 (RCRP-2), funded by the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA). Following the severe damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023, the RA is rehabilitating critical transport infrastructure. This includes constructing and rehabilitating nine climate-resilient bridges along the Chingo-Makanjira (S129) Road in Mangochi District. The S129 Road is a key corridor in Mangochi's south-eastern region, connecting inland communities to the lakeshore and Mozambique, supporting access to markets, schools, and healthcare. Cyclone Freddy's flooding, washouts, and scouring made several bridges impassable, severely disrupting local livelihoods. The project involves building bridges, culverts, road sections, and drainage systems with climate-resilient designs. It aligns with Malawi 2063's goal of a world-class road network linking urban and rural areas to markets, and supports Malawi's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement by boosting adaptive capacity and disaster preparedness. The estimated cost is MK42,048,000,000 (approximately USD 24 million).

NATURE OF THE PROJECT

The project focuses on rehabilitating and constructing nine bridges along the 63 km Chingo-Makanjira (S129) Road, which runs parallel to Lake Malawi through remote rural communities under Traditional Authorities Namavi, Chowe, and Makanjira. The bridges are: 1) Lusalumwe; 2) Nkuli; 3) Kalanje; 4) Lungwena; 5) Mbwazi; 6) Lutende; 7) Lilembwe; 8) Unga; and 9) Lugola (from coordinates approx. 748087 mE, 8400838 mS at Chingo to 731206 mE, 8455611 mS at Lugola). The scope of work includes replacing damaged structures with reinforced concrete, removing failed Bailey bridges and debris, constructing culverts, improving 200m road approaches on both sides of each bridge, and installing climate-resilient drainage systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Due to potential bio-physical and socio-economic impacts, the project is classified as Category A, requiring a full ESIA under the Environmental Management Act (2017), Malawi ESIA Guidelines (2025), World Bank safeguards, and RA's environmental guidelines. The ESIA identified impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE IMPACTS

Impacts occur mainly during construction and decommissioning, with fewer during design.

Positive Impacts

vi. **Job Creation**: Up to 250 workers (50 skilled, 150 unskilled, 50 supervisory) during peak periods, targeting ≥70% local hiring from Namavi, Makanjira, and Chowe areas for economic upliftment.

vii. **Local Business Opportunities**: Contractors will prioritise local subcontracting and procurement for materials (aggregates, sand, cement), food supplies, haulage, transport, fuel, and equipment maintenance, boosting inclusive growth.

viii. **Skills Transfer**: On-the-job training in earthworks, concrete mixing, steel fixing, drainage, and safety for unskilled/semi-skilled locals, enhancing long-term employability.

ix. **Improved Access to Services**: Restored all-weather access to healthcare, schools, markets, and Lake Malawi fishing zones for communities in the Traditional Authorities.

x. **Increased Trading**: Enhanced connectivity to trading centres (e.g., Chingo, Malindi, Lungwena) will stimulate business and district integration.

Negative Impacts and Mitigation

x. **Physical and Economic Displacement**: Land acquisition within the road reserve and 200m approaches may displace PAPs (housing/businesses). A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) includes livelihood restoration.

xi. **Loss of Trees and Vegetation**: Clearance in the 36m reserve, borrow pits, and campsites affects livelihoods and biomass. Mitigation: Replant ≥10 saplings per tree removed via ESMP schedule.

xii. **Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Risks**: Workers face falls, machinery injuries, traffic incidents, heat stress, dust, noise, and musculoskeletal issues. Mitigation follows the hierarchy of controls: elimination, substitution, engineering (guardrails), administrative (training, rotation), and PPE.

xiii. **River Hydrology and Floodplain Disruption**: Bridge works may alter flows and e-flows. Mitigation: Real-time monitoring, water management, and flood-resilient designs.

xiv. **Land Degradation and Pollution**: Erosion, siltation, and spills from aggregate extraction and machinery. Mitigation: Erosion barriers (silt fences, check dams), spill response plans, and proper storage yards.

xv. **GBV/SEA Risks**: Increased vulnerability for women/girls near sites and schools due to influx of male workers. Mitigation: Code of Conduct, awareness, confidential reporting, and enforcement.

xvi. **Traffic Accidents and Disruptions**: Heavy vehicles and changed flows risk collisions, especially for pedestrians, motorcyclists, and schoolchildren (over 10 schools nearby). Mitigation: Traffic management plan, site fencing, and safety sensitisation for all road users.

xvii. **Spread of STIs and Communicable Diseases**: Worker influx and behaviours may raise STI/HIV risks, worsened by GBV/SEA. Mitigation: Worker sensitisation, linkages to health services, one-stop centres, and an HIV/AIDS prevention plan.

xviii. **Temporary Air Quality Issues**: Dust and emissions from vehicles/machinery, worse in the dry season. Mitigation: Water spraying, air monitoring, equipment maintenance, and emission controls.

xix. **Cultural Heritage Disturbance**: Corridor includes Yao communities with mosques, graveyards, and rituals. No known physical resources in footprints, but mitigation: Pre-construction briefings with leaders, scheduling to avoid events (prayers, funerals, initiations), and Chance Finds Procedure in ESMP.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Public consultation is mandatory under ESIA Guidelines (2025) and World Bank ESS 10. Stakeholders consulted include: Ministries (Gender, Agriculture, Natural Resources, Lands, Water, EPA); Mangochi District Council (Lands, Commissioner, Gender, Planning); Local entities (Wildlife Reserve, Youth Code, Police); Communities (ADCs, VDCs, women, men, youth representatives). Views and concerns were recorded and addressed in the ESIA report.

Contact details for the client

For complaints, concerns, grievances, or feedback:

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: (265) 888 639441

Email: akaziputa@ra.org.mw

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