



Project Information Document/ Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (PID/ISDS)

Concept Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 25-Oct-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSC22937



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Malawi	Project ID P164445	Parent Project ID (if any)	Project Name Second Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project (P164445)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date Oct 16, 2017	Estimated Board Date Nov 24, 2017	Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi Roads Authority	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

To improve the productivity and market access of selected commodities; benefiting small-holder farmers in targeted districts of Malawi

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach Support Proj MDTF	50.00
Borrower	1.00
Total Project Cost	51.00

Environmental Assessment Category B-Partial Assessment	Concept Review Decision Track I-The review did authorize the preparation to continue
---	---

Other Decision (as needed)



B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

1. Malawi is one of Southern Africa's most densely populated countries, with a population of about 17 million people spread over an area of 118,484 square kilometers. With 200 people per square kilometer, Malawi's land is under extreme pressure. The country's population growth rate averages 2.8 percent per annum, and the country's young and growing population is expected to reach 20 million by 2025. Malawi is a landlocked, low income, and agro-based economy. Approximately, 85 percent of Malawi's population lives in rural areas and agriculture remains the primary economic activity. The majority of the population engages in smallholder, rain-fed agriculture production and only about 4% of the cultivatable land is under irrigation. Malawi's Gross National Income (GNI) per capita was estimated at US\$320¹ in 2016. The Human Development Index was estimated at 0.445 in 2014, positioning the country at 173 of the 188 countries. According to the third Integrated Household Survey, absolute poverty at national level declined marginally from 52.4 per cent to 50.7 between 2005 and 2011. Although poverty in urban areas reduced from 25.4 to 17.3 percent, this was counterbalanced by a worsening in rural poverty from 55.9 to 56.6 percent and an increase in the rural-urban divide.

2. Economic performance grew strongly in the early 2000s but performance since 2010 has been weak. Malawi experienced uninterrupted solid economic growth, and a fairly stable fiscal environment from 2006-2010 with real GDP growth averaging about 7.0 percent. This was followed by severe weakening of macroeconomics performance in 2011/12 largely due to persistent external imbalances compounded by the reduced donor inflows, low tobacco proceeds together with other supply-side bottlenecks. The suspension of Official Development Assistance (ODA) budget support to Malawi in October 2013 as a result of Public Finance Management irregularities compounded the problem. The adverse weather (floods and drought) combined to a lowly diversified agriculture production system and macroeconomic instability experienced in 2015 and 2016 further continued to cause low GDP growth rates of 2.8 percent and 3.4 percent in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. Agriculture remains the mainstay of Malawi's economy. Agriculture accounts for 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generates over 80 percent of national export earnings. Agriculture employs 64.1 percent of the country's workforce comprising mostly the smallholder subsistence farmers. Agriculture is also the main contributor to the national and household food security and nutrition. Malawi's agriculture sector is dualistic, comprising the smallholder (contributing more than 70 percent of agricultural GDP) and the estate sub-sectors. The smallholder farmers mostly grow food crops (including maize, rice, sorghum, bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, and legumes) and some cash crops such as tea, tobacco, sugarcane and coffee. On the other hand, the estate subsector focuses primarily on the commercial production of high-value cash crops such as tobacco, tea, sugarcane, and macadamia.

4. Agricultural production and productivity remain low. Although Malawi has allocated considerable resources to agriculture over years, production and productivity of the sector has generally been below the

¹ World Development Indicators database, World Bank, 17 April 2017



country's potential and not sufficient to match growing domestic demand and export markets. This has been attributed to low adoption of agricultural technologies, low access to farm inputs, low mechanization, low technical labor skills, poor access to finance, weak linkages to markets, recurrent outbreaks of pests and diseases, progressive depletion of soil fertility and increasing soil acidification and limited irrigation among smallholder farmers. Furthermore, land for agriculture in Malawi is becoming limited and affected by erosion linked to the increasing deforestation. Smallholder farmers cultivate small and fragmented land holdings of less than one hectare (on average 0.61 ha) and produce lower crop yields than those in the estate subsector. The Agriculture Public Expenditure Review report (2013) indicated that the agricultural expenditures ranged between 17 and 21% of total national expenditures between 2007/08 and 2011/12, exceeding the Maputo declaration which recommended a 10% support to agriculture.

Malawi has made efforts to modernize the agriculture sector. In recent years, the Malawi Government has formulated coherent strategies to support agriculture growth. These strategies include the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III, the National Agriculture Policy (NAP), the Contract Farming Strategy, the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), and the National Resilience Plan and the National Export Strategy (NES). The MDGS III (2017- 2022) key priority areas of Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management, and Transport and Information Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure, are contributing to the achievement of growth targets, critical for maintaining strong GDP growth while the NES (2013-2018) seeks to develop Malawi's productive base to allow for both export competitiveness and economic empowerment for oilseeds, sugarcane and manufactured products. NAIP (2017-2022) focuses on public investments while recognizing that agricultural growth must be driven by investments of private actors. The NAP (2016) has identified the need for agricultural transformation from being strongly subsistence-oriented towards more specialized and market-oriented production, and that producers will increasingly specialize in producing the most remunerative commodities best suited for their land, water and natural resources. The National Resilience Plan recognized that Malawi should accelerate its transition to a food and nutrition secure by tackling chronic poverty, accelerating agricultural growth and economic opportunity while protecting households from shocks, and reducing disaster risk caused by the changing climate. The Contract Farming Strategy also aims at creating an enabling environment for contract farming activities to take place in Malawi in an efficient, competitive and fair manner. In 2016, Government has further reviewed and adopted the new Land Act to address current existing land issues of access and equity.

1. The project is a follow up to the ASWAp Support Project which was implemented from 2008 to 2016, supported by EU, Irish Aid, Flanders, DFID, USAID and Norway through the Multi Donor Trust Fund, managed by World Bank. Government and donors have expressed interest to continue with the follow up operation to sustain the gains from previous project, as well as finalize implementation of necessary reforms in the sector.

Relationship to CPF

Links to Country Assistance Strategy

2. The World Bank Group (WBG) is currently preparing a Systematic Country Diagnostic for Malawi. Based on evidence collected so far, agriculture is strongly associated with key binding constraints to achieving the WBG two goals, and the subsequent Country Partnership Framework for 2019-2023 is therefore very likely to have a major focus on agriculture. The proposed Project is also consistent with the previous WBG Country Assistance Strategy for Malawi (2013-17). The project is closely linked to outcome 1.3 on "increased productivity and commercialization of agriculture and sustainable management of water resources for multiple



uses” and outcome 1.2 on “promoting supportive environment that will enhance inclusive private sector growth and competitiveness”, all falling under Thematic Area 1 of “Promoting sustainable, diversified and inclusive growth”. In turn, the Project links with the country’s development policies in particularly the MGDS III (2017-2022), under Agriculture, Water Development and Climate Change Management, and Transport and Information Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure; National Resilience Plan (2017-2022); National Exports Strategy (2013-2018); National Agriculture Policy (2016-2020) and NAIP (2017-2022).

Links and Complementarity with other Bank Projects

3. The proposed project will link with several World Bank projects particularly the following: (1) Agriculture Commercialization Project, a project that is aimed at increasing the commercialization of agricultural value chain products in the country for both domestic and commercial markets; (2) Shire Valley Transformation Project (SVTP), a big growth pole transformative project supporting large scale irrigated intensive and inclusive commercial agricultural development in the Shire Valley in Southern Malawi, while building lessons from past project like ASWAp Support Project (aimed at improving the effectiveness of investments aimed at food security and sustainable agricultural growth (and has components on land governance and rural roads to improve market access of agricultural products), IRLAD and CBRLDP; (4) Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA), a regional programme aimed to improve agricultural productivity through research, technology development (including infrastructure support); (5) Malawi Floods and Drought Recovery Projects, (6) Shire River Basin Management Programme and Southern Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme (SATTFP) whose interventions aim at facilitating trade in the region, including agriculture. In this respect, the proposed Project will build synergies with such Bank’ projects and draw lessons in order to catalyze increased productivity and diversification.

C. Proposed Development Objective

To improve the productivity and diversification of selected agriculture commodities in the project targeted areas in a sustainable manner.

Key Results

The key PDO indicators are:

- i) Volume of production and productivity of selected agricultural commodities
- ii) Diversification patterns of targeted beneficiaries (diversification index)
- iii) Average time to reach the physical markets (as facilitated by improved market access from road improvements).
- iv) Number of beneficiaries, of which are female (%)

D. Concept Description

4. The proposed project will address the PDO through a community demand driven approach, building on the lessons and successes of the ASWAp SP. The project will ensure that the activities promoted are technically and environmentally sound and ensure that the activities are sustained after project closure. The



project will be implemented in 12 districts² where roads works will be done, aimed at ensuring a comprehensive package of support from production to marketing of selected agricultural commodities/value chains, while targeting smallholder and emerging farmers. The project structure would include four components, which are aligned to the National Agriculture Policy and National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP).

Component 1: Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Diversification

5. This component addresses constraints related to limited agricultural productivity and diversification which has been adversely affected by climate change, whereby limiting agricultural growth and food security. Key constraints include: (i) weak agricultural extension services, leading to low adoption of improved agricultural technologies, (ii) inadequate utilization of productive assets such as land and water – leading to unsustainable agricultural practices, (iii) limited access to finance, compounding to limited input use; (iv) low soil fertility and its continuous depletion, (v) pests and disease outbreaks combined with limited skills of farmers and extension workers to use IPM practices, and (vi) climate change. The broad areas under this project component include (i) Farm Inputs Subsidy Programme (FISP), in promoting access to improved inputs including high yielding maize varieties, other cereals and legume seeds, (ii) crop diversification through strengthening seed systems (bananas, legumes, sorghum/millet, cassava and sweet potatoes), (iii) integrated soil fertility management, (iv) plant protection through promotion of IPM (integrated pest management) for pests and diseases control, and (v) poultry production.

Sub-Component 1.1: Farm Input Subsidy Programme

6. This sub-component will support (i) direct support to the seed component of the FISP as a vehicle to improve crop productivity and diversification - the seed component traditionally comprises of approximately 900,000 smallholder farmers annually, each provided with 5kg maize hybrid seeds (or approximately 8kg open pollinated varieties) and 2kg (3 kg for soybean) certified legume seeds. As part of the reforms, the Ministry announced that from 2017/18 agriculture season, the programme will be extended to other cereals like sorghum and rice, hence expanding crop diversification options; (ii) operations of the Logistics Unit, an independent entity responsible for farm family updating, beneficiary registry, input monitoring and verification of FISP payments, (iii) implementation of FISP reforms, aimed at improving technical and financial efficiency and effectiveness of the programme, and (iv) independent monitoring/evaluation as well as improving coupon security and innovativeness, in line with the FISP reforms.

Sub-Component 1.2: Promotion of diversified crop production systems

7. The project will support (i) micro propagation, macro-propagation and establishment of communal nurseries for mass production of clean banana planting materials, in response to the banana bunchy top virus (BBTV) disease and ensuring that smallholder farmers access clean banana planting materials of different varieties and are skilled to manage them in a sustainable manner, (ii) production of breeder and foundation legumes seeds (in response to demand), while ensuring that the legumes seed revolving fund that was established under previous ASWAp support project is functional to sustain future basic legume seed demands, (iii) production of improved breeder and foundation seeds for new varieties of sorghum/millet, while promoting demand and utilization by farmers and other sectors, (iv) farmers' access to clean planting materials for

² Lilongwe, Mchinji, Kasungu, Dedza, Mzimba, Ntchisi, Phalombe, Ntcheu, Chitipa, Zomba, Mulanje and Thyolo.



cassava and sweet potatoes (highly productive and drought resilient) through private sector decentralized multipliers, working closely with NGOs, plus additional support to conserve and promote genetic resources, in addition to promoting modern nutritious crop varieties, and (v) development and provision of agricultural extension and messages integrated in relation to delivering the above agricultural production systems.

Sub-Component 1.3: Integrated Soil Fertility Management

8. The project will support (i) scaling up of climate smart agriculture practices among the smallholder farmers in order to enhance the resilience of agricultural production systems to climatic change shocks – these will include conservation agriculture with trees, agroforestry, compost making and use among producers and other integrated sustainable land and water management practices, (ii) support development of area specific fertilizer recommendations and other good agronomic practices based on soil testing/analysis, ensuring dissemination of the messages and exploring to piloting the recommendations in specific districts, in line with findings from the soil maps.

Sub-Component 1.4: Pests/diseases and plant protection

9. The project will promote IPM practices including both preventive and curative measures to anticipate and/or to respond to emerging pests and diseases that greatly affect agricultural production, in line with the value chains supported. Specific support will be provided in the following areas: (i) support awareness and surveillance of pests and disease outbreak, (ii) educate staff and beneficiaries in IPM principles as part of good practices to prevent and or to control pests and diseases, (iii) procurement of required pesticides, in line with safeguards policies, (iv) support operations of plant clinics, while linking such efforts to the district agricultural extension service system, (v) support knowledge sharing and learning, and (vi) institutional support for pest control (plant protection directorate, pesticide control board, department of agricultural research services) to effectively carry out their mandates.

Component 2: Improvement of Rural Roads

10. This component will contribute towards market access to facilitate commercialization of agricultural production. There are notable challenges in rural areas for farmers to bring their produces to markets due to poor condition of the rural unpaved roads. Most linkages are cut-off and drainage structures heavily damaged and/or washed away. Transporters avoid using these roads due to their poor condition which would cause potential damage to their vehicles, resulting into less supply of vehicle and high transport cost. Thereby farmers resort to carry average headloads to the nearest markets, compromising on both volumes and bargaining price with buyers. Similar challenges are faced when accessing the farmers with farm inputs, thereby affecting their productivity. Support will be provided in form of two main areas of implementation: (i) Improvement of the unpaved rural roads through labor-intensive rehabilitation and upgrading works using Low Volume Sealing Methods in 12 selected districts, where the activities under Component 1 will take place and (ii) Implementation support to the District Councils to carry out the works.

Sub-component 2.1: Improvement of Rural Unpaved Roads

11. The project will support similar road improvement interventions as under the ASWAp-SP in selected districts but now with emphasis on providing more income to the local communities through the labor-intensive road rehabilitation methods in order to improve their livelihood through their participation in the road works.



The previous ASWAp-SP realized an average increase in motorized traffic of 219% against the target of +10%, especially for the Low Volume Rehabilitated Roads. This demonstrates a tremendous usage of improved rural roads leading to increased connectivity and access to various markets for agricultural commodities.

12. These two intervention will be carried out in districts and on roads that will be selected using criteria agreed between the Government and the Trust Fund Donors, targeting districts of good agricultural productivity where initiatives to increase agricultural production are evident. Works contracts and supervision consultancies will be procured through the District Councils with backstopping services being provided by the Roads Authority through a Roads Selection and Design Consultant.

Sub-component 2.2: Implementation Support to District Councils

13. The project will provide implementation support to the District Councils to facilitate proper supervision and monitoring of the works. This component will be implemented in complementarity with an EU project being implemented by the National Authorizing Officer Support Unit (NAO-SU) under the Rural Roads Improvement Programme (RRImP), which is aiming at analysing capacity gaps in the 12 District Councils and providing them with capacity building in areas where they are lacking. Apart from the technical training to be provided under RRImP, this project will provide the District Councils with proper equipment, resources and hand-on skills to facilitate proper implementation of the works and equip the DCs with proper environment for decentralization. Meanwhile, the Road Fund Administration will maintain its role of making all payments related to the project and providing periodic technical audits to monitor quality and adherence to standards.

Component 3: Institutional Development and Capacity Development in support of NAIP implementation

14. The objective of this component is to continue building capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture for improved agricultural sector planning and investment management. This will consolidate the gains achieved so far through the implementation of the first ASWAp SP and scale up activities that had positive impact. Particularly, the project will continue to play a catalytic role in harmonizing government and donor investments in support of a medium-term investment strategy, the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP). The ASWAp Secretariat through the ASWAp SP II will continue to provide support to the process of coordinating, strengthening the harmonized investment framework of the MoAIWD and associated Ministries.

3.1 Institutional Development, Capacity Building and Coordination

15. Institutional development and capacity building in MoAIWD still remains relevant and essential to strengthen the foundation for the harmonized investment strategy. The core function analysis of the Ministry was completed and this identified gaps. The ASWAp SP II will still focus on improving the capacity of MoAIWD's staff in planning and alignment of the Ministry's budgeting to the NAIP framework, in intra and inter-ministerial communication and coordination, in sector coordination through the Joint Sector Reviews -JSR, Agriculture Sector Working Group- ASWG and Technical Working Groups-TWGs), and in monitoring and evaluation of public investments in the agricultural sector. The Secretariat will also be responsible for undertaking studies to enhance knowledge on sector topical issues.

3.2 Strengthening Agricultural Planning and Agricultural Statistics

16. This sub-component will provide support towards strengthening the capacity of Planning Department to enhance their ability for strategic planning and enhance monitoring and evaluation functions of the Ministry at



all levels. The project will therefore strengthen the M&E system and where possible modernize the system through web-based tools. Special attention will be on the development of the agricultural statistics systems and establish a repository where all data in the sector will be stored and retrieved easily. Specifically, the project will focus, on the implementation of the recommendations on crop estimates methodologies using satellite imagery based system; development of agricultural statistics data bank; food security monitoring and reporting; capacity building in planning, annual work plan and budgeting and conducting studies that will inform effective implementation.

3.3 Technical and Skills Development

17. Under the technical development and skills development sub-component, the Ministry developed a training plan following the completion of the CFA study. The CFA identified some technical and skills gaps in the agriculture sector for both public and non-state actors. The project will provide support towards training officers at Masters and Diploma levels at LUANAR and Natural Resources College respectively. In order to enhance fiduciary capacity in the Ministry, the project will also support capacity building in financial management and procurement at all levels. Further support will be provided to develop capacity in human resource planning and enable the Ministry to undertake human resource audits of MoAIWD that will help to mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS in the human resources plan.

3.4 Technical Assistance and Studies

18. This sub-component will support on-going studies and activities from the just closed ASWAp SP, as part of retroactive financing. These will include; i) operationalization of the electronic permit system; ii) up-scaling identification of idle estates; iii) redesigning and development of the Land Information Management Systems (LIMS); iv) digitalization of land and deeds registry records; v) systematic regularization of land tenure; vi) the development of the agricultural extension strategy; just to mention a few.

Component 4: Project Coordination

19. This component will finance activities of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) that would be established in the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, using the existing Ministry structures with some additional Technical Assistance to augment the Ministry's capacity. The PCU will oversee the implementation of project activities, monitor project progress, and coordinate between implementing entities, ensure sound fiduciary management including coordination and accounting for the project funds utilization, ensure social and environmental safeguards compliance, and engage in communication and reporting. The main responsibility of the PCU will be to comply with the World Bank's fiduciary reporting requirements. This includes submitting a project implementation progress report on a semi-annual basis, Interim Unaudited Financial Reports on quarterly basis and annual audit reports. In addition, the PCU would be responsible for implementing the calls for proposals, management of contracts and consultancies.



SAFEGUARDS

A. Project location and salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed project locations are in 12 districts in Malawi, namely: Lilongwe, Mchinji, Kasungu, Ntchisi, Dedza, Mzimba, Phalombe, Ntcheu, Chitipa, Zomba, Mulanje and Thyolo. The districts have a wide range of physical characteristics such as plains, hills, rivers, valleys and forests. However, the exact locations of the specific subprojects will be determined and prioritized by district councils based on defined criteria. In the absence of specific locations, it is therefore difficult at this stage to mention exact physical features that will be affected by the project and hence, a framework approach has been adopted to serve as a basis for the preparation and supervision of environmental and social safeguards applied to the project. The Borrower has therefore prepared, in satisfaction of the Bank’s environmental and social safeguards requirements and the applicable laws and regulation of the Government of Malawi, a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and a draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

At the point when subprojects and their locations/sites are identified under the project, the Borrower will prepare additional supplementary site-specific safeguard instruments including Environmental and Social Impact Assessments/Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESIA/ESMP) and Resettlement Action Plans/abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (RAP/ARAP) which will be consulted upon, cleared by the World Bank, and disclosed in-country and at the Bank’s InfoShop prior to commencement of any civil works.

B. Borrower’s Institutional Capacity for Safeguard Policies

The Borrower agencies responsible for safeguards implementation are the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and the District councils. Based on the satisfactory implementation of safeguards in the previous ASWAP SP for 8 years, it is assessed that the Borrower has adequate capacity to process and implement safeguards policies. However, where there may be capacity gaps and challenges related to limited filled positions and limitations in experience of those filled positions to identify risk and take remedial measure, support will be organized to enhance Borrower capacity particularly in ensuring compliance enforcement of national regulations and requirements on environmental and social management. Under the project, the Borrower has committed to maintain experienced environmental and social safeguard officers to support the implementation, monitoring and compliance enforcement of safeguard instruments.

As part of preparation for this project, the Borrower has prepared draft Resettlement Policy Framework, draft Environmental and Social Management Framework and draft Pest Management Plan.

C. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Mercy Chimpokosera-Mseu, Environmental Safeguards Specialist
Violette Mwikali Wambua, Social Safeguards Specialist

D. Policies that might apply

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	Investments requiring physical works are expected to be undertaken. These include rural road rehabilitation and upgrading and bridge construction whose civil works potentially may have environmental and social



		impacts including health and safety concerns, land take, and possibility of labour influx. As the scope and locations are unknown at this stage a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to provide for a process of environmental and social risk identification and management.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	TBD	Bridges will be constructed and the potential impacts of the civil works in these rivers will be assessed during preparation and applicability of the policy will be determined prior to appraisal based on this assessment.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	The project is not opening new roads but rehabilitating existing roads through public works. No forests will be affected, however, individual trees that could be affected will be addressed through OP4.01 instruments (ESMPs). Notably, the project will bring positive impacts on afforestation through agroforestry activities.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support use of inorganic fertilizers; awareness campaigns and surveillance of pests and disease outbreak; procurement of required pesticides as outlined in subcomponent 1.4. Integrated Pest Management Practices will be implemented through conservation agriculture. Draft Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP) has been prepared, to guide procurement, storage, use, application and disposal of pesticides for the protection of non-target species and the environment.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes	This is predicated on the assumption that proposed sub projects including rural roads and bridges will entail civil works. These improvements and rehabilitations may require expansions or temporal diversions as well as borrow pits for extraction of soil, stone and gravel/murram, which types of activities potentially lead to chance finds of PCR. A draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) has been prepared to clarify the principles and procedures for handling any chance finds of any PCR.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	This policy is not applicable to Malawi
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	This is predicated on the assumption that proposed sub projects including rural roads and bridges will entail civil works. These improvements and rehabilitations may require expansions or temporal diversions as well as borrow pits for extraction of soil, stone and gravel/murram, which types of activities



		potentially affect land, assets and livelihoods. A draft Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared to clarify the principles and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation to be applied to investments.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	No dams large or small will be built or rehabilitated by the project.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Not applicable
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Not applicable

E. Safeguard Preparation Plan

Tentative target date for preparing the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

Sep 28, 2017

Time frame for launching and completing the safeguard-related studies that may be needed. The specific studies and their timing should be specified in the Appraisal Stage PID/ISDS

TBD

CONTACT POINT

World Bank

Valens Mwumvaneza, Time Hapana Fatch
Sr Agricultural Spec.

Borrower/Client/Recipient

Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
Ben Botolo
Secretary to the Treasury
bbotolo2000@yahoo.com

Implementing Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
Erica Maganga
Principal Secretary
ericamaganga@yahoo.com

Malawi Roads Authority



Emmanuel Matapa
CEO of Roads Authority
ematapa@ra.org.mw

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>

APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Valens Mwumvaneza, Time Hapana Fatch
----------------------	--------------------------------------

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Maman-Sani Issa	01-Nov-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Mark E. Cackler	03-Nov-2017
Country Director:	Greg Toulmin	16-Nov-2017