



The World Bank

Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project II Additional Financing (P173061)

Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 17-Nov-2021 | Report No: PIDISDSA28697

**BASIC INFORMATION****A. Basic Project Data**

Country Malawi	Project ID P173061	Project Name Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project II Additional Financing	Parent Project ID (if any) P164445
Parent Project Name Second Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Support Project	Region AFRICA EAST	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-Oct-2021	Estimated Board Date 15-Dec-2021
Practice Area (Lead) Agriculture and Food	Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) Republic of Malawi	Implementing Agency Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Malawi Roads Authority

Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

To improve the productivity of small-holder farmers and market access of selected commodities for small-holder farmers in Selected Districts of the Recipient's territory

Components

Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Diversification
Improvement of Roads Infrastructure for Market Access
Institutional Capacity Building for the Implementation of the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP)
Project Coordination and Management
Unallocated - Contingencies

PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US\$, Millions)**SUMMARY**

Total Project Cost	14.80
Total Financing	14.80
of which IBRD/IDA	0.00
Financing Gap	0.00

DETAILS

**Non-World Bank Group Financing**

Trust Funds	14.80
Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach Support Proj MDTF	14.80

Environmental Assessment Category

B-Partial Assessment

Decision

The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate

B. Introduction and Context**Country Context**

1. Malawi: an agri-based economy with a weak record of growth and poverty alleviation. With 85 percent of its 17 million inhabitants living in rural areas and most of them engaged in rain-fed crop production, agriculture represents Malawi's most important economic sector. It generates over 80 percent of national export earnings and accounts for approximately 25 percent of total gross domestic product. Poor scores in most of the standardized indicators lay bare Malawi's vulnerability. For instance, Gross National Income per capita was estimated at US\$380¹ in 2019 and the Human Development Index was estimated at 0.483 in 2019, positioning the country at 174 of the 189 countries. Also, according to the fifth Integrated Household Survey, the national poverty headcount has stagnated at approximately 50 percent of the population since 2011.

2. The country is exposed to multiple shocks and is showing the effects of the Corona disease pandemic (COVID-19). Malawi is prone to natural disasters such as drought and flood. Simultaneous floods and drought in early 2015, were followed by a major drought in 2016, and a cyclone in 2019. Millions of people have been affected with food insecurity. In recent years, natural disasters have taken a heavy toll in Malawi's economy and the recovery has been slow. Furthermore, the country has been severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular in terms of job losses in activities such as tourism. As a result of the pandemic, the country is now seeing limited revenues and a mounting depreciation of the local currency, both compounding a rather uncertain macroeconomic situation. In coming years, the country will need to restore some sectors affected by the pandemic and step up its efforts to diversify the economy, create jobs, and thereby reduce the level of vulnerability.

¹ World Bank National Accounts data, World Bank, 2019



Sectoral and Institutional Context

3. Increasing productivity and access to markets represent two of the most important challenges for the food and agricultural sector. The agricultural sector, dominated by smallholder farmers, operates below its capacity due to several issues that restrict productivity, including poor management of natural resources, low access to finance, and a lack of technology and quality farm inputs. Moreover, weak linkages to markets create few incentives for smallholder farmers to increase productivity. Substandard infrastructure, such as the poor road system, increases transportation costs and makes it difficult for farmers to transport adequate volumes of their produce to markets. This limits the bargaining power of farmers when they negotiate with buyers.

4. Livestock is an integral part of Malawi's agriculture with unrealized potential. The livestock industry is an important part of the agriculture sector and accounts for about 8 percent of Malawi's GDP. Livestock production, mainly cattle, goats, pigs, and poultry, is essential for food security and income generation. It complements the production of crops through the expanded use of manure to increase soil fertility. A growing, untapped market niche for dairy, goats, and pigs has emerged in recent years. However, this subsector is not realizing its potential and faces substantial challenges, such as poor infrastructure, limited pasture due to population pressure, inadequate breeding stock, and a lack of veterinary services. To address these structural deficiencies, it is necessary for this subsector to develop a strategic roadmap to guide investments and policy reforms in the future.

5. For Malawi to improve performance in the agricultural sector, it is critical to ensure equal access to technologies and markets for both male and female farmers. Women involved in farming have unequal access to resources. They must make do with lower quality seeds and insufficient fertilizers. This has led to lower grain yields on the agricultural lands managed by women than those managed by men. It has been estimated that the cost of the gender gap in the agricultural sector amounts to US\$100 million per year, which represents 1.85 percent of GDP². Closing the gender gap in agricultural productivity has the potential to lift as many as 238,000 people out of poverty in Malawi.

6. While Malawi has made progress towards reducing malnutrition, there are still serious concerns about emerging micronutrient deficiencies among children under five years of age. Between 2010 and 2015, the percentage of children under five years who were stunted decreased from 47.1 percent to 37.1 percent, underweight from 12.8 percent to 11.7 percent, and wasting from 4.0 percent to 2.7 percent. Similarly, advancements have been made with respect to the prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies, anemia, and Vitamin A deficiency. Despite these developments, continued efforts are needed to expedite improved nutrition performance, in particular with regard to micronutrient deficiencies and the high rates of stunting.

7. ASWAp SP II AF is proposed to expand the impact of interventions that address some of the critical challenges of Malawi's agriculture and food sectors. This AF will allow the Project to expand its contribution to the adoption of better technologies, including more nutritious foods, such as bio-fortified sweet potato

² UN Women, WBG and UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative: The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda, October 2015.



and nutritious, high-quality cassava varieties, the production of legumes, and the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA), as pathways to increase agricultural productivity. In addition, the AF will introduce complementary activities to promote the livestock sector and an enhanced management system to inform policy decisions. Except for livestock, all activities were part of the original design of ASWAp SP II and have shown promising results during the implementation of the Project.

8. ASWAp SP II AF supports the long-term vision of the new government. A unique transition after the elections of 2019 and 2020 have resulted in political stability and a new administration with a strong commitment to governance and economic reforms. The newly launched Malawi Vision 2063 lays out an ambitious path to change the country's trajectory, with agri-based productivity, diversification, job creation, and resilience, being some of the most critical areas. By fostering productivity, crop diversification and market access, ASWAp SP II AF is well-aligned with this vision and will contribute to realizing these objectives.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO

To improve the productivity of small-holder farmers and market access of selected commodities for small-holder farmers in Selected Districts of the Recipient's territory

Current PDO

To improve the productivity of small-holder farmers and market access of selected commodities for small-holder farmers in Selected Districts of the Recipient's territory

Key Results

- Yield increased for selected agricultural commodities in direct project beneficiaries
- Number of agricultural marketing centers connected by upgraded and rehabilitated roads
- Farmers adopting improved agricultural technology

D. Project Description

D.1 Overview

9. The proposed AF in the amount of US\$14.8 million is being primarily sought to scale up well-performing activities of the Project. The AF will allow the MoA to capitalize on the existing implementation capacity and transition seamlessly into the extended phase for an additional period of 18 months. This amount represents the total residual balance of the multi-donor trust fund available for a new grant. The MDTF receives contributions from five donors, namely: the European Union (EU), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Irish Aid, and the Government of Flanders. The additional resources will be allocated only to Components 1, 3, and 4; Component 2 has been completed and will not receive supplemental funds. Through the AF the Project will add 50,000 new beneficiaries (including



27,500 women) from the twelve districts covered by the Parent Project, namely Lilongwe, Mchinji, Kasungu, Ntchisi, Dedza, Mzimba, Phalombe, Ntcheu, Chitipa, Zomba, Mulanje and Thyolo. These beneficiaries are mainly smallholder farmers engaged in subsistence farming in the targeted 175 model villages. Scaled-up interventions under the AF translate into five Performance-Based Conditions (PBC) in Subcomponents 1.1, 1.2, and 3.2. Subcomponent 1.3 and Component 4 will maintain the input financing approach of the Project.

D.2 Scaled-up Activities

Component 1: Sustainable Agricultural Productivity and Diversification (US\$10.1 million)

Subcomponent 1.1: Promotion of Diversified Integrated Crop Production and Management Systems (US\$5.4 million)

10. This subcomponent will scale up selected activities of the Project, which are clustered around three PBCs.

- (a) **Adoption of improved agricultural technology (PBC 1).** The AF will scale up the dissemination and adoption of CSA, nutrition, Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM), and diversified crops, including bananas, legumes, cassava, and sweet potatoes. The uptake of technology is the most important outcome of Component 1 and a critical step towards increased productivity. Tailored interventions are expected to ensure that at least 55 percent of farmers adopting technologies are women, helping to narrow the gender gap regarding access to productive inputs and knowledge. The Project will continue to strengthen the public extension system and partner with UN Women. The participatory approach of the Parent Project, which has made it possible to engage farmers in planning and implementation of training and demonstrations will remain unchanged under the AF. Citizen feedback will be encouraged and received on a regular basis. By doing so, ASWAp SP II will continue to create enabling conditions that are conducive to the effective involvement of farmers, which is one the key building blocks to foster technology uptake. The interventions will be concentrated in the existing 175 model villages and be led by the Department of Extension Services (DAES).
- (b) **Adoption of clean planting material for bananas and tubers (PBC 2).** The Project will continue to enhance the dissemination of banana varieties free of Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV), in particular the Williams and Grand Naine varieties, bio-fortified sweet potato, and nutritious, high-quality cassava varieties. The underpinning rationale is to continue fostering both economic and nutrition outcomes in the medium term. The MoA will combine production of planting material with outsourcing. These efforts will be led by the Department of Crop Development (DCD).
- (c) **Production of early generation legume seeds (PBC 3).** The AF will support the expansion of production of breeder and foundation legume seed, called early generation seeds, which serve as the basis for the private sector to produce the commercial seeds that farmers will ultimately use on their own lands. This will address the lack of quality early generation seeds, which has created a bottleneck in the input supply chain and has held back farmers who are eager to expand the production of legumes. The MoA will use its own research infrastructure and capabilities and



partner with individual farmers to implement these activities. The activities will be led by the Department of Research Services (DARS).

Subcomponent 1.2: Promotion of Integrated Soil Fertility Management (US\$2.7 million)

11. **This subcomponent will scale up the adoption of CSA (PBC 4).** In the AF phase, the Project will encourage more farmers to integrate CSA practices, such as the use of manure as an organic fertilizer, agroforestry, and mulching, into their regular farming activities. Adopting CSA practices has been proved effective in enhancing soil fertility, increasing soil organic matter content, and reducing soil water loss. The MoA will implement these activities and develop strategic alliances for faster delivery. The activities will be led by the Department of Land Resources Conservation (DLRC).

Component 3: Institutional Capacity Building for Implementation of NAIP (US\$2.0 million)**Subcomponent 3.2: Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation and Agricultural Statistics (US\$2.0 million)**

12. **This subcomponent will scale up the adoption of the NAMIS modules (PBC 5).** The AF will enable the MoA to ensure the utilization of the recently developed NAMIS, which was developed under the Project. The MoA intends to roll out the 12 NAMIS modules to all extension planning areas in the 12 Project districts. The NAMIS, the first web-based system employed by the MoA, will be used to collect and store agricultural data. The NAMIS is a strategic tool that will enhance agricultural productivity by improving the efficiency and quality of data collection, facilitating analysis and decision making, and monitoring and evaluating the interventions that are part of the NAIP. The roll out of the system will require tests, extensive training, the population of the system with data, and the continuous improvement of technical methods. These activities will be led by the Department of Planning Services (DAPS).

D.3 New activity**Subcomponent 1.3: Livestock production and productivity (US\$2.0 million)**

13. **This new subcomponent will complement the productivity-enhancing interventions of the Project and lay the foundation for future investments.** Based on the lessons learned from the Project, the AF will direct more attention to livestock production. Farmers will be encouraged to use livestock as an alternative source of income by combining livestock and crop activities. To this end, a small market-oriented pilot pass-on program will be introduced. In addition, under the AF the MoA will fill knowledge gaps and develop strategic documents to guide future investments and policy reforms. The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD), which up to now has not been part of any intervention, will lead the implementation. Instead of using a PBC, this subcomponent will be subject to input-financing.



D.4 Project management and cross-cutting functions

14. In addition to supporting Project coordination and cross-cutting functions, Component 4 (Project Coordination and Management) will hire an Independent Verification Agent (IVA). The allocation of US\$2.2 million will allow the Project Facilitation Team (PFT) to continue performing the Financial Management, Procurement, Safeguards, and M&E functions of Project activities. To review the field data and confirm the achievement of the PBCs, the MoA has recruited an IVA, following World Bank operational guidelines. Component 4 will continue the citizen engagement and social accountability mechanism, including the grievance redress schemes, established under the Parent Project. This includes measuring and publicizing project impacts, as well as generating feedback from the communities on the Project. The AF will continue using the dedicated website developed under the Project. All communication and visibility efforts will be part of a communication strategy, which will be continuously revised and improved, with support of the World Bank. Citizens will provide feedback on the services delivered through the frontline-staff in the districts and an annual survey commissioned by the PFT. Two citizen-engagement indicators have been included in the Project: satisfaction of beneficiaries and grievances addressed.

D.5 Potential Environmental and Social Risks

15. Environmental and Social Risk for the AF is assessed to be low. The Project has been given an environmental Category B, for the proposed activities are unlikely to generate large-scale or irreversible impacts. Component 2, which had safeguard-related challenges under the Parent Project, has been completed and has not been included as part of AF activities. All scaled-up activities are appropriately mitigated and are likely to have rather positive impacts, such as the reduction of the use of pesticides by using integrated approaches and the enhancement of resilience by adopting climate smart agriculture practices. Residual risks mainly result from the activities related to livestock. Expected impacts are expected to be temporary in nature and scope, site-specific, reversible and can be cost-effectively mitigated with known measures, for instance, by promoting and providing training on adequate grass-management practices.
16. ASWAp SP II AF Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) remains operational and will be continued in the extended phase. The Project GRM is functional and can receive, record, and resolve grievances within the shortest period. Reported concerns include limited to land allocation issues, contractor hiring workers from the outside road catchment area, compensation issues, delayed/low wages. The Grievance redress system for ASWAp SP II is established at three levels: 1) Community Grievance Redress Committee (CGRC), 2) District Grievance Redress Committee (DGRC) and 3) Project Facilitation Grievance Redress Committee (PFGMC).

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

17. The institutional and implementation arrangements of the ASWAp SPII will remain unchanged. The Ministry of Agriculture, through its technical and administrative departments, will execute the planned



activities. As in the Parent Project, an Executive Management Committee, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, will provide overall strategic oversight for the Project. The Project Facilitation Team, which is embedded within the Ministry of Agriculture, will continue to lead the implementation, and perform the cross-cutting Project functions, including Finance Management, Procurement, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Environmental and Social Safeguards.

18. The Trust Fund Management Committee will continue to be the most important coordination platform. The Trust Fund Management Committee comprises all donors financing ASWAp SP II and the World Bank as Trust Fund Administrator. The Committee monitors the operation and effectiveness of the donor-funded activities and provides a space for regular coordination among donors and with the government.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The proposed Project will support 12 districts - Lilongwe, Mchinji, Kasungu, Ntchisi, Dedza, Mzimba, Phalombe, Ntcheu, Chitipa, Zomba, Mulanje and Thyolo in Malawi. The districts have a wide range of physical characteristics such as plains, hills, rivers, valleys and forests. The actual locations of the specific subprojects have already been determined (model villages) and will be prioritized by district councils. In cases where the locations of the subprojects have not yet been identified, a framework approach will be adopted to serve as a basis for the preparation and supervision of environmental and social safeguards to be applied to the Project. 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-county and in the Bank's external website prior to commencement of implementation.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Davies Madalitso Luhanga, Social Specialist
Samantha Germaine Braid, Environmental Specialist

SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	



Performance Standards for Private Sector Activities OP/BP 4.03	No
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	Yes
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	Yes
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No

KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The Project has been assigned an Environmental Assessment Category B. There will be no potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts under the proposed Project. Although the subprojects are expected to result in minor environmental and social risks and negative impacts, these are expected to be temporary in nature and scope, site-specific, reversible and can be cost-effectively mitigated with known measures.

The Project in general is designed to generate long term positive impacts. It is not envisaged that there will be any large scale, significant or irreversible negative environmental and social impacts associated with the Project. Risks and impacts are site-specific and may not affect an area broader than the sites or facilities of the physical works. For the Project activities initiated under the Parent Project, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) guided the development of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) where these were required. In the AF, while broad project locations have been identified, specific activities and sites are not precisely defined in subcomponent 1.3 on Livestock Production and Productivity, therefore the Parent Project's ESMF and RPF, as well as the Integrated Pest Management Plan (IPMP), have been revised and updated in accordance with WB safeguards policies and GoM regulations to guide the development of subproject specific ESMPs and RAPs during implementation of the AF phase.

The environmental and social risk rating is considered to be low. Potential environmental impacts are related to the climate-smart agriculture (CSA) investments, or livestock productivity investment, and associated structures in the agribusiness value chain. The Project activities may lead to increased environmental and social risks and impacts, including loss of vegetation, increased soil erosion, risks of degradation of soils, pollution of water sources, and pollution from agro chemicals. There may be loss of assets, livelihoods and access, health and safety risks where minor construction works related to agricultural facilities take place, as well as labour influx related risks such as gender-



based violence (GBV), spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The GBV risk rating for the Additional Financing (AF) is deemed low in respect of a low labour influx rating due mainly to the completion of the rural road infrastructure component that was in the Parent Project. All potential adverse impacts are expected to be managed with good practices and management solutions including GBV response and mitigation measures are outlined in the ESMF and RPF.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:
The Project is designed to generate positive long term impact. It is not envisaged that the AF will have any large scale, significant or irreversible negative environmental and social risks and impacts. The Project will supply agricultural and livestock inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and improved breeds to improve agricultural and livestock productivity. Some pesticides could be applied to manage pests in farmers' fields. Due to leaching of chemical fertilizer and pesticides, salinization of soils and pollution of ground water may result in the long term. However, the integrated pest management plan (IPMP) has included protocol for handling, managing, storing and applying agro-chemicals to check any possible long term impacts on the environment.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.
The project design has considered scaling up of climate smart agriculture practices among the smallholder farmers in order to improve soil health as a way of enhancing resilience of agricultural production systems to climatic change shocks. These practices include conservation agriculture, agroforestry and other integrated sustainable land and water management practices (such as improving soil fertility and combating erosion, reclamation of degraded landscapes and watershed management).

Soil Maps were developed through support from ASWAp-SP I and ASWAp SPII supported development of area specific fertilizer recommendation and other good agronomic practices recommended in the soil analysis report to combat adverse impacts on soil. Building from the results, ASWAp-SP II, AF will support demonstrations and promoting adoption of these technologies.

4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

As part of preparation for this AF for the Project, the Borrower has updated the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework, Environmental and Social Management Framework and Integrated Pest Management Plan which were being reviewed, cleared and disclosed in country. The Environmental and Social Management Framework, Integrated Pest Management Plan and Resettlement Policy Framework have been prepared in satisfaction of the bank's requirements and the applicable laws and regulation of the Government of Malawi.

Safeguard implementation performance for the Parent Project is currently rated Moderately Satisfactory, however the performance has varied over the Project lifetime. In 2019, the Project was downgraded to Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU) because at that time works were starting although the safeguard instruments were not yet reviewed and approved. The issues in performance have since been resolved with the pertinent safeguard instruments being implemented in a satisfactory manner.

The Borrower agencies responsible for safeguards implementation are the Ministry of Agriculture and the District Councils. Based on the satisfactory implementation of safeguards in the Parent ASWAP SP II for 3 years, it is assessed that the Borrower has adequate capacity to process and implement safeguards policies. However, in the short-term there are capacity gaps and challenges related to the resignation of the dedicated Project Facilitation Team (PFT)



Environmental and Social Safeguard Specialist in February 2021 in anticipation of Project closure, and the position is currently being re-advertised. In the meantime tasks related to the safeguard specialist position are being undertaken by the Senior Land Resource Conservation Officer from the Department of Land Resource Conservation in the Ministry of Agriculture. Additional support is also provided at district level by the District Environment Officers in the form of capacity building to enhance capacity, particularly in ensuring compliance enforcement of national regulations and requirements on environmental and social risk management. Under the Project, the Borrower has committed to maintain experienced environmental and social safeguard officer at national level and focal points at district level to support the implementation, monitoring and compliance enforcement of safeguard instruments.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

Stakeholder consultations were conducted during the updating of the ESMF, RPF and PMP. Consultations involved public meetings at national level and in the participating districts. The main stakeholders identified and consulted included government entities at national level, districts councils, farmers and NGOs. The main concerns expressed by key stakeholders were regarding provision of Project information prior and during project implementation, labour influx related impacts especially potential increase in HIV cases, and the selection criteria to be used for subprojects. The results of the consultations are captured in the safeguards instruments.

B. Disclosure Requirements (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other**

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure	For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors
05-Dec-2017	05-Dec-2017	

"In country" Disclosure

Malawi

06-Dec-2017

Comments

Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process

Date of receipt by the Bank	Date of submission for disclosure
05-Dec-2017	05-Dec-2017

"In country" Disclosure

Malawi

06-Dec-2017

Comments

**Pest Management Plan**

Was the document disclosed prior to appraisal? No	Date of receipt by the Bank 05-Dec-2017	Date of submission for disclosure 05-Dec-2017
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"In country" Disclosure

Malawi

06-Dec-2017

Comments

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting) (N.B. The sections below appear only if corresponding safeguard policy is triggered)**OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment**

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Sector Manager (SM) review and approve the EA report?

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

OP/BP 4.04 - Natural Habitats

Would the project result in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats?

If the project would result in significant conversion or degradation of other (non-critical) natural habitats, does the project include mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank?

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Is a separate PMP required?



If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or SM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

OP/BP 4.11 - Physical Cultural Resources

Does the EA include adequate measures related to cultural property?

Does the credit/loan incorporate mechanisms to mitigate the potential adverse impacts on cultural property?

OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement

Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?

If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Sector Manager review the plan?

Is physical displacement/relocation expected?

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?



All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

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APPROVAL

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