



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE:

TYPE OF TRUST FUND:

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi		
Country(ies):	Malawi	GEF Project ID:²	5109
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	616334
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	September 14, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Persistent Organic Pollutants	Project Duration (months):	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): • For SFM <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee:	255,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-Financing (\$)
CHEM-1	Outcome 1.4 POPs waste prevented, managed, and disposed of, and POPs contaminated sites managed in an environmentally sound manner.	Output 1.4.1 Strategies for disposal of obsolete pesticides and remediation of contaminated sites developed and implemented.	GEFTF	2,422,500	11,579,373
Sub-Total				2,422,500	11,579,373
Project management cost ⁴				127,500	300,000
Total project costs				2,550,000	11,879,373

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To ensure safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides, and to improve sound pest and pesticides management

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides, and remediation of contaminated soils	TA	1.1 Existing POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of in an environmentally sound manner (approximately 380 tons)	1.1.1 Temporary storage facility established and obsolete pesticides collected 1.1.2 15 National staff trained in safeguarding of hazardous wastes and stocks repackaged and centralized in major collection centres	GEFTF	1,300,000	2,819,000

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

			<p>1.1.3 Safeguarding and disposal strategy for POPs and obsolete stocks developed</p> <p>1.1.4 About 380 tons of POPs and obsolete pesticide stocks disposed of</p>			
		<p>1.2 Pesticide-contaminated sites remediated using local technologies to reduce impact on human health and environment</p>	<p>1.2.1 Site prioritized based on Rapid Environmental Site Assessments and level and type of contamination characterised</p> <p>1.2.2 Site specific remediation strategy and Environmental Management Plan developed for priority sites</p> <p>1.2.3 One contaminated site remediated</p>			
2. Strengthening life-cycle management	TA	<p>2.1 Institutional framework for pesticide risk management and life cycle management strengthened</p> <p>2.2 Improved management of empty pesticide containers through pilot implementation of a container management system</p>	<p>2.1.1 National legislation and regulatory framework revised</p> <p>2.1.2 Measures to strengthen the capacity of the Pesticides Control Board to enforce post-registration regulations identified and implemented</p> <p>2.1.3 Twenty plant protection, inspector, custom and other concerned officers trained in the enforcement of pesticide legislation, including prevention of illegal trade</p> <p>2.2.1 Empty containers management strategy developed and approved, technical capacities developed for collecting, cleaning, crushing and recycling</p>	GEFTF	500,000	1,300,000
3. Promoting alternatives to chemical pesticides	TA	<p>3.1 Non-chemical alternatives to pesticides successfully promoted and adopted. Post harvest</p>	<p>3.1.1 Alternatives to Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) including Integrated</p>	GEFTF	422,500	7,160,373

		losses of maize due to pest insect attacks reduced by at least 15% at least through adoption of improved pest management practices.	Pest Management (IPM) approaches for cotton and vegetables identified, tested and promoted 3.1.2 Sixty extension services staff and over 800 farmers trained - through farmer field schools 3.1.3 A communication strategy to raise awareness on the impacts of pesticides and to promote IPM approaches, developed and implemented in collaboration with NGO networks			
4. Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	4. Project results monitored and evaluated effectively and “best practices” and “lessons learned” disseminated	4. 1 M&E plan developed and implemented. Tracking tool indicators monitored. 4.2 Mid-term and final evaluations conducted	GEFTF	200,000	300,000
Sub-Total					2,422,500	11,579,373
Project management Cost				GEFTF	127,500	300,000
Total project costs ⁴					2,550,000	11,879,373

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	FAO TCP – Malawi	Grant	500,000
GEF Agency	FAO Regular Programme	In-kind	300,000
Private Sector	Croplife International	Cash	1,419,000
National Government	Government of Malawi (Pesticide Control Board)	In kind	1,000,000
National Government	Government of Malawi (Extension Service)	In kind	600,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Expanded Funding Window (Multi donor Trust Fund: Netherlands, Norway and Spain)	Grant	1,500,000
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	CPA TCP with Chain Support of ASWAP	Grant	1,050,098
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	Government of Flanders (GDCP/MLW/001/FLA) (Improving Food Security and Nutrition Policies and Programme Outreach (Phase I and Phase II)	Grant	5,510,275
Total Co-financing			11,879,373

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Funds	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Project	Agency Fee	Total

				amount (a)	(b)	c=a+b
Total Grant Resources						

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1. THE GEF FOCAL AREA STRATEGIES:

This project is consistent with the GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. It will contribute to Objective 1 (CHEM-1) through the management, prevention and disposal of POPs pesticides waste, and the management of contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner. It will contribute to the sound management of chemicals/pesticides throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment.

A.1.2. FOR PROJECTS FUNDED FROM LDCF/SCCF: THE LDCF/SCCF ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PRIORITIES:

A.2 NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS, IF APPLICABLE, I.E. NAPAS, NAPS, NBSAPS, NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, ETC.:

The Government of Malawi has ratified the Basel Convention (April 21, 1994), the Rotterdam Convention (February 27, 2009) and the Stockholm on POPs (February 27, 2009). Malawi submitted its National Implementation Plan (NIP) to the Secretariat Stockholm Convention in December 2005. The project will support implementation of the following priority actions identified in the NIP:

- (i) Review of pollution control related policies and legislation for effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention;
- (ii) Strengthening institutional capacity of government departments and other institutions involved in implementation of the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions;
- (iii) Strengthening and enhancing enforcement of relevant legislation;
- (iv) Development of regulations on monitoring of POPs;
- (v) Strengthening capacity of institutions responsible for coordination of monitoring of POPs releases;
- (vi) Developing mechanisms to promote proper management;
- (vii) Developing and implementing clean up and remediation schemes of POPs contaminated sites and those which pose threat of further contamination;
- (viii) Developing programmes for raising awareness on POPs releases and their effects on human health and the environment.

The project will also make an important contribution to the national programme on food security and to the achievement of MDG1 by supporting sustainable crop production through the implementation of integrated pest management (IPM) approaches,

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. DESCRIBE THE BASELINE PROJECT AND THE PROBLEM THAT IT SEEKS TO ADDRESS:

Malawi's economy relies heavily on agriculture which encompasses crop and livestock production, fishery and forestry. Agriculture contributes 35% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), accounts for 80% of export earnings, employs 82% of the workforce and is the main source of livelihood for 82% of the rural population. Crop production has two main sub sectors: (i) the smallholder sub sector with landholdings averaging 0.5 to 1 ha producing mainly maize (the staple grain), pulses and rice and contributes with about 65% to crop production and (ii) the estate sub sector cultivating high value cash crops like tobacco, coffee, tea and sugar that contributes about 35% to the GDP originating from the agricultural sector. Farm commodities in the recent past made up 89% of the total exports. In value, the most important export has been tobacco, but downward international price pressures, currency foreign exchange issues, and dependence on natural rain irrigation have made this source of income unreliable. During the 2005-2006 growing season, the country experienced the worst food crisis since 1994. The country was able to produce just 55% of the 2.2 million MT

of maize needed for national consumption. At least 4.2 million people, 34% of the county's total population, were at risk of serious food shortages.

Disease and pest outbreaks account for significant crop losses estimated at 40%, aggravating food insecurity. Considerable quantities of pesticides are used in agriculture and public health and are likely to rise under intensification agriculture policy interventions and efforts to manage malaria vectors, if proper mitigation measures are not in place. Agricultural commodities that use pesticides in addition to tobacco (40-50% of total pesticides) include coffee (15-20%), sugarcane (10-15%), cotton (10%), tea (5%) and maize (4%). Much of the inputs into these crops are heavily subsidized by the government. Under a governmental scheme, chemicals are distributed free of charge to cotton farmers. Calendar-based applications with little or no monitoring of the actual field situation are the norm in plant protection practices leading to irrational and ineffective use of pesticides and avoidable environmental contamination. Misuse of pesticides also cause the development of resistance in pests which often aggravate crop losses. Excessive donations of pesticides during red locust and other migratory pest emergencies have contributed to the accumulation of obsolete pesticides in the country. Pesticides are not inspected and controlled for their conformity to FAO/WHO specifications, and are often applied by untrained farmers. Farmers frequently report of substandard pesticide products. In addition, pesticide stocks are kept in poor storage conditions - deteriorating or leaking containers. POPs including DDT and Lindane are subject to illegal trafficking and use in agriculture and public health. All these have resulted in extensive contamination of store buildings, soils, water and plant products leading to human intoxications. The routine wastes resulting from pesticide use are not managed effectively. There are stockpiles of legacy containers from old POPs and other obsolete stocks which are being augmented with new empty containers generated throughout every cropping season.

In order to improve pesticide management, the Pesticide Act was enacted in 2000 and the Pesticide Control Board (PCB) established. The Board is mandated to regulate importation, sale, storage, use and disposal of pesticides. In addition, Malawi has ratified the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions and is party to the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Southern and Eastern African Region Committee for the Harmonisation of Pesticide Registration (SEARCH). In 2008 the "Clean Farms" Malawi project supported by CropLife International, represented locally by CropLife Malawi, was initiated. A major co-operator was the Malawi Ministry of Agriculture, specifically through the Malawi Pesticide Control Board. These partners began the process by verifying a previously existing inventory of obsolete pesticide stocks. A follow-up campaign was launched asking potential holders of pesticides to declare their stocks of obsolete pesticides and empty pesticide containers by 31 May 2010. Over 380 tonnes of obsolete or unwanted pesticides, in addition to a current stock of 12,000 litres for migratory pest control that could constitute a potential for other obsolete stocks, and 18,000 "empty" containers were inventoried.

Malawi has also taken initiatives to foster environmental sustainability through revision of the natural resource and national environmental policies including the Environmental Management Act and the development of regulations on the management of waste disposal, toxic substances and chemicals.

In order to improve agriculture's performance, the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) Malawi's prioritised and harmonised Agricultural Development Agenda was formulated in 2010. The ASWAp is a priority investment programme in the agricultural sector and is based on the priority agricultural elements of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). It is also consistent with the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) under the umbrella of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The ASWAp has three focus areas : a) Food security and Risk management, b) Agri-business and market development and c) Sustainable land and water management. In order to have significant impact in the agricultural sector, the ASWAp emphasizes , among other activities, increasing maize productivity to attain food security, reduce the cost of food to the poor, and build food self-sufficiency at household and national levels. In this context, development and promotion of IPM is a key management practice to address challenges faced by farmers regarding agricultural production to contribute to food security and food safety and also to comply with standards imposed by national, regional and global markets.

Given the issues mentioned above, the Government of Malawi requested urgent technical support from FAO to fill the following critical gaps:

- Review and revision of the current pesticide legislation and regulations to comply with international standards;
- Assessment of needs for the enforcement of pesticide registration and post registration regulations;
- Assessment of needs to improve the current registration system;
- Deploying the FAO pesticide stocks management system to improve the management of pesticide in the country;

- Development of IPM profiles for post harvest pests;
- Initiating the development of pilot monitoring programme of migratory pests and specifically red locusts and armyworm;
- Assessment and treatment of pesticide contaminated sites;
- Development of a strategy for sustainable container management;
- Development of a communication strategy
- Disposal of existing obsolete pesticides including POPs and associated wastes posing the highest risk to human health and the environment.

Baseline projects: The incremental activities described in the following section will build on the following on-going and planned activities which address some of the priorities identified above and make up the baseline project:

1. In response to the request from the Government of Malawi, FAO has developed a Technical Cooperative Programme (TCP) project to strengthen pest and pesticide management capacity in the country. This project will serve as the main baseline project for the GEF financed incremental activities. Under the project, the following activities will be completed:
 - Review of existing pesticides regulatory framework including the Pesticide Regulation System. A working group has been formed with representatives from the concerned stakeholders. Proposals to amend the current legislation are being formulated.
 - Development of Integrated Pest Management strategies for post harvest pests on a selected crop, including IPM profiles, and related training of trainers on IPPM (Core facilitators) over a whole cropping season for a pilot Farmer Field School. A survey of current farmer practices and pesticides use in selected crops, carried out as part of the activity, has highlighted very limited pest identification and management knowledge among farmers and extension officers, misuse of pesticides, in particular pyrethroids, and inadequate risk mitigation measures during the application of pesticides. The Pesticide Control Board in collaboration with IPM national and international experts have conducted the first Training of Trainers on IPM for extension officers and have established ten farmer groups to pilot improved practices and low risk alternatives.
 - Deployment of the Pesticide Stock Management System (PSMS) to assist in management of registered pesticides and risk prioritization of obsolete stocks and contaminated sites.
 - A national feasibility study for pesticide container management which will identify options for removal of old containers out of circulation for water and food storage.
 - Review of inventory data to identify sites heavily contaminated and completion of detailed site investigation to determine the risk posed to public health and the environment. This will result in the development of site-specific remediation strategies. The activity is supported by CropLife International/Malawi (CLI) who have initiated complementary activities in inventory, collection and safeguarding of obsolete stocks. CLI is also organizing an awareness campaign targeting obsolete stocks held by the private sector.

The Government of Malawi, through the Pesticide Control Board (PCB) is supporting the TCP project and has assigned national experts to assist in the implementation of project activities, including training on training and awareness raising on pesticide life-cycle management and pesticides container management. PCB also maintains the network of pesticide stores and extension service providing advice to farmers on crop protection, pesticide use and pesticide supply for national emergencies.

In addition to the TCP project, there are ongoing initiatives which will support promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides as part of their main activities. These include:

2. The Expanded Funding Window (EFW) UN (multi-donor Trust Fund: Netherlands, Norway and Spain). The main objective of the project is to increase food security and livelihood income. It focuses on improving production of staple food through the promotion of best agricultural practices, e.g. conservation agriculture, and income generating and value addition activities. Field-level collaboration with this project will ensure an immediate outreach to the farming community to scale-up initiatives on pesticide risk reduction and food safety.
3. The Improving Food Security and Nutrition Policies and Programme Outreach (FICA FLA) project funded by the Government of Flanders. It aims at increasing the food security of rural people by promoting farmer education on nutrition, proper livestock management and community managed grain banking.

One of the main activities under this project deals with the reduction of post-harvest losses in food grains due to pest attacks. Using the farm groups established under the FAO TCP to start with, alternative strategies to control post-harvest losses will be tested under the proposed project and disseminated in collaboration with the FICA FLA initiative.

4. The Agriculture Sector Wide Approach Programme (ASWAP): aims to improve food security and risk management through the promotion of small seed crops (sesame and soya bean; promote sustainable agricultural land and water management through conservation agriculture; develop commercial agriculture, agro-processing and markets through training of processors to add value; Institutional strengthening and capacity building in pesticide management and IPM; and technology generation and dissemination.

B. 2. INCREMENTAL / ADDITIONAL COST REASONING: DESCRIBE THE INCREMENTAL (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADDITIONAL (LDCF/SCCF) ACTIVITIES REQUESTED FOR GEF/LDCF/SCCF FINANCING AND THE ASSOCIATED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS (GEF TRUST FUND) OR ASSOCIATED ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF) TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT:

While the baseline projects described above will make a significant contribution to the reduction of over-reliance on chemical pesticides and to strengthening the life-cycle management of pesticides, they do not address all the urgent issues outlined in the previous section. In particular, they do not deal with the destruction of existing POPs pesticide stockpiles and remediation of contaminated sites. Without the destruction of existing emergency POPs pesticide stockpiles and remediation of contaminated sites as a matter of urgency, these will continue posing a very high risk to human health and the environment. Therefore, without GEF support, global environmental benefits would not be delivered.

With GEF involvement significant global environmental benefits will be achieved through the remediation of two severely contaminated sites, the environmentally sound elimination of 380 tonnes of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and reduction in the risk of future contamination of the environment through improvements in chemicals management and the promotion of agricultural practices that are less reliant on chemical pesticides.

With support from GEF, the project will implement the following activities:

Component 1. Safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and remediation of pesticides-contaminated soils

Based on the inventory developed by CropLife and FAO, which identified 380 tonnes of obsolete stocks and a number of sites potentially contaminated with pesticides, a safeguarding and disposal strategy for the obsolete pesticides will be developed. This will focus on reducing environmental risks as quickly as possible by prioritizing the safeguarding of the critical stores. As there are no facilities in Malawi for the environmentally sound disposal of pesticides, the project will undertake an international tender to identify the most appropriate (BAT) and cost effective disposal contractor. The contaminated sites will be assessed and prioritized using FAO's Rapid Environmental Assessment methodologies. Environmental management plans will be developed and implemented for one site that represent the highest risk.

Component 2. Strengthening life-cycle management

Under the project a revised pesticide registration system, using the PSMS, will be developed. Effective enforcement training will also be undertaken, to build capacity of staff from the Ministry of Agriculture. Plant protection officers will be trained in monitoring post registration activities including performance of registered pesticides and eventual misuse. Building on the feasibility study for pesticide container management conducted under the TCP project, a sustainable scheme for the routine collection and recycling of empty pesticide containers will be developed with the government and the pesticide distributors. The scheme will be piloted in an area of the country with high pesticide use.

Component 3. Promoting alternatives to chemical pesticides

The objective of this component is to develop an overall strategy for the promotion of alternatives including integrated pest management (IPM) approaches, in order to reduce the use of hazardous pesticides while protecting crops and improving food production. Under this component, training of extension and plant protection officers and farmer training in Farmer Field Schools on Integrated Pest Management (FFS-IPM)

will be implemented. Training will include: pre-harvest management practices to reduce yield losses, promotion of alternatives to Highly Hazardous Pesticides, including non-chemical options such as the use of trap crops and botanical extracts, use of resistant/tolerant crop varieties. A communication strategy to promote alternatives to pesticides developed and implemented by NGO networks. The communication strategy will also raise awareness of the project activities, and the importance of safe use of pesticides.

Component 4. Project monitoring and evaluation

Under this component evaluations of the project will be conducted, M&E reports produced in accordance with a project M&E plan which will be developed during project preparation, and tracking tools completed.

Sustainability of project results. The project will assist the Government in updating the current pesticide legislation, and will ensure that the necessary capacity within the government to implement and enforce this legislation receives relevant training to do so. The capacity developed will focus on an improved system for pesticide stocks management, and an improved ability to evaluate pesticides and bio-pesticides. A core group of persons will be trained in IPM and in skills on how to educate farmers in IPM, thereby reducing the risks of overuse and abuse of pesticides at farm level. Focusing on these reinforcing components will reduce the risks of pesticide abuse and future accumulation of obsolete stocks in Malawi in the shorter and longer term.

Close collaboration with NGOs and CBOs will ensure that community level activities on IPM can continue after the project finishes.

B.3. DESCRIBE THE SOCIOECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED BY THE PROJECT AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF GENDER DIMENSIONS, AND HOW THESE WILL SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT BENEFITS(GEF TRUST FUND) OR ADAPTATION BENEFITS (LDCF/SCCF). AS A BACKGROUND INFORMATION, READ “MAINSTREAMING GENDER AT THE GEF.”:

This project proposes to safeguard and dispose of poorly stored POPs and obsolete pesticides at critical sites, remediate heavily pesticide-contaminated soil, and develop and execute a recycling system for empty pesticides containers. These activities will have significant positive social benefits through reducing direct human exposure to toxic chemicals and associated contaminated environmental media. Agricultural production is predominantly by women who account for about 70% of Malawi’s agricultural labour force. They are mostly exposed to pesticides.

The project will place a strong emphasis on the training of women farmers in all aspects related to pest management and post harvest losses. Women farmers are seen as a critical target group where education and awareness creation will have a large impact on the successful implementation of the project.

Promotion and adoption of improved pest management practices will contribute to reduction of post harvest losses due to pest insects attacks and reduce reliance on chemical pesticides including POPs. This will contribute to the prevention of future accumulation of obsolete pesticides and therefore support the achievement and sustainability of the global environmental benefits – reduction in the exposure to POPs and other persistent toxic substances of humans and wildlife.

B.4 INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVES FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE, PROPOSE MEASURES THAT ADDRESS THESE RISKS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED DURING THE PROJECT DESIGN:

The following risks and associated mitigation measures have been identified for this project.

Risk	Rating	Mitigation
High transport costs make shipment for overseas disposal uneconomic	High	Distances involved for transportation of stocks to environmentally sound disposal facilities in Western Europe are vast. Costs per tonne of waste will be high. Lack of local disposal options in the short term makes this a major risk to the implementation of the project. This can be mitigated by grouping procurement for disposal services in a number of countries into a single contract linked with other projects active in the Region under FAO management. This allows for a more overall

		balanced transport rate based on economies of scale.
Prolonged storage of stocks resulting in increased costs due to deterioration of packaging	High	The project will adopt a strategy of removal of all stocks currently safeguarded under related activities plus a cradle to grave approach for all stocks safeguarded under this project. Net result will be all stocks considered under this project will be sent for disposal and long term storage will be avoided.
Government does not endorse updated pesticide policy during lifetime of project.	High	With relation to future management of pesticides this is a high risk. For management of the obsolete stocks it is less of a risk to the immediate objectives of risk reduction through elimination. Continued advocacy and awareness raising within government and end users has proven effective in encouraging government to amend policies which are not sustainable.
Environmental contamination from leakage of POPs and obsolete pesticides due to poor conditions of containers	Moderate	Field teams will be trained in safe working procedures to ensure that no further leakage occurs as a result of project activities. Stores identified as representing an extreme risk of environmental will be safeguarded first.
the number and condition of sites requiring remediation requires worse than anticipated	Moderate	Project funds will be prioritized on the most critical sites and other donors will be canvassed to attract additional funds to fill any identified gaps.
Institutional arrangement poses challenges to project implementation	Low	Significant consultation has already occurred to coordinate all pesticide management activities to ensure adequate preparation of the FSP and to avoid any institutional conflict
Weather extremes, particularly floods	Low to Moderate	Taken into account in the evaluation of critical stores/sites which should be prioritized for safeguarding, disposal and/or remediation.

B.5 IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT INCLUDING THE PRIVATE SECTOR, NGOS, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR RESPECTIVE ROLES, AS APPLICABLE:

Key stakeholders and their respective roles will be further defined during project preparation.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLE
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Security	Review and endorse the project; participate in the preparation, management and implementation of disposal activities
Ministry of Mines, Natural Resources and Environment	Participate in project preparation activities, and ensure the project takes into account domestic legislative requirements regarding disposal, transport, and safe-guarding of hazardous waste. Representatives from the Ministry will also partake in training in regulatory enforcement activities, in order to increase capacity within the Ministry
CropLife Malawi	Overseeing the physical transporting and safeguarding of the disused pesticides prior to disposal. Croplife as a representative of the pesticide distributors will be a crucial stakeholder in the implementation of the empty pesticide management scheme.
NGOs and CBOs:	Assist in the development and implementation of national and regional communication strategy on the impact of pesticides to human health and

environment.

The project will closely collaborate with NGOs and CBOs on the promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides to ensure that community level activities can continue after project completion.

The project will establish a national steering committee which will include representatives from the ministries of agriculture, environment, and health, FAO, CropLife, NGOs and CBOs and the private sector. The national steering committee will oversee planning and implementation of this project and any other related activities in Malawi.

Further stakeholders, particularly communities living in close proximity to severely contaminated sites, will be identified during the PPG.

B.6. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

This project will be coordinated with the following related initiatives in the Africa region to ensure that lessons learned are integrated into the project:

- GEF-funded POPs projects under implementation or preparation in Mozambique, Eritrea, Botswana, Cameroon, Benin, Morocco and CILSS member states, led by FAO;
- project on Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of National Implementation Plans (NIPs) for the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) funded by GEF 4 and implemented by UNEP and UNIDO;
- EC-funded project on the implementation of MEA in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific implemented by FAO.

C. DESCRIBE YOUR AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

FAO, through the pesticide reduction group, has a long history of successful implementation of projects focusing on POPs and obsolete pesticides. The FAO programme for the prevention and elimination of obsolete pesticides has been operational since 1994. Although the initial focus of the programme was Africa and the Near, FAO's work on POPs and pesticide management has expanded to all regions of the world. The programme was a key driver in the development of the Africa Stockpiles Programme (ASP) and received a GEF grant under phase 1 of the programme for hosting the ASP Technical Support Unit (TSU). FAO has developed a wide range of management systems and guidelines to assist countries in the implementation of pesticide disposal and management projects.

Additionally, FAO has long experience and provides technical assistance in: Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and to promote sustainable farming systems; safe migratory pest control which is a major source of obsolete pesticide stockpiles; and pesticide legislation and regulatory aspects in countries to meet international standards.

C.1 INDICATE THE CO-FINANCING AMOUNT THE AGENCY IS BRINGING TO THE PROJECT:

FAO, through its regular programme activities linked to the Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides, the activities of the Rotterdam Convention and the IPPC will provide a significant level of cash and in-kind co-finance to this project. It is also anticipated that further cash co-finance will be secured from the FAO TCP mechanism in the current and next (2014 – 2015) biennium. The indicative amount is USD 1.1M in cofinancing.

C.2 HOW DOES THE PROJECT FIT INTO THE GEF AGENCY'S PROGRAM (REFLECTED IN DOCUMENTS SUCH AS UNDAF, CAS, ETC.) AND STAFF CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY TO FOLLOW UP PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION:

This project falls under FAO Strategic Objective 1 on sustainable intensification of agricultural production, Organization Result 3 "risks from pesticides are sustainably reduced at national, regional and global levels".

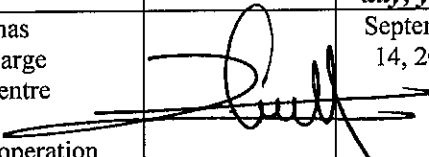
Malawi prepared its UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2011. This aims to promote economic growth as a means to reduce poverty and aid dependency and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The strategy prioritizes five areas including: sustainable economic development and food security; social protection and disaster reduction; social development relating to health, nutrition, water and

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Aloyisius M. Kamperewera	Acting Director of Environmental Affairs and GEF Operational Focal Point	ENVIRONMENT	08.28.2012

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Laurent Thomas Officer-in-Charge Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org Barbara Cooney FAO GEF Coordinator Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org Tel: +3906 5705 5478		September 14, 2012	Francesca Mancini	+39 06 570 54572	Francesca.mancini@fao.org