

## Rolling Plan for the Republic of Malawi

As of April 2024

Basic Policy of Assistance	Building a foundation to lift people out of poverty and strengthen their economic independence												
Priority Area 1	Industrial development and economic infrastructure development												
Development Issue 1-1	<p>[Background and current situation] Agriculture in Malawi accounts for 25.2% of GDP and approximately 80% of total exports. Approximately 75% of the adult population is engaged in agriculture and agro-related activities, but about 90% of farmers are smallholders with less than 1 ha of cultivated land, and the amount of arable land per capita is declining as the population grows. In addition, although tobacco, the main cash crop, accounts for about half of exports, demand has been declining in recent years, particularly in Europe and the US. Therefore, there is a growing need to shift from the over-dependence on tobacco to more profitable crops that meet market needs. In addition, due to delays in irrigation development, agricultural production is vulnerable to drought and other weather-related factors, making the economy heavily dependent on the weather conditions. Malawi aims to increase its income base by improving productivity and commercialising agriculture as a key industry. To move away from subsistence farming, the challenge is to establish a value chain that includes production stability, processing and marketing, as well as infrastructure development such as irrigation.</p>					<p>[Strategy] Malawi's long-term development vision, Malawi 2063, identifies improving agricultural productivity and commercialisation as one of its three pillars. Japan will support the improvement of farming technology and productivity through technical cooperation and the development of agricultural infrastructure for rice cultivation, which Japan has consistently supported in Africa. In addition, the commercialisation of agriculture will be promoted through the cultivation of high-value agricultural products, the establishment of value chains such as stable production, processing and marketing, and the promotion of agribusiness.</p>							
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
Industrial Development	Industrial Development Programme	Project for Market-Oriented Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (MA-SHEP)	TCP	■						5.56	1,2		
		Data Collection Survey for Irrigation Developments in Malawi	DCS	■								1,2	
		Project for Promotion of Rice Production and Marketing	TCP		■	■	■	■	■	5.15	1,2		
		Southern Africa Agriculture Value Chain Enhancement Project in Zambia and Malawi	LA	■	■	■	■	■	■		1,2,9		
		Project for Improvement of Income in Agricultural Production by Using Underutilized Resources for Smallholders in Mzimba District	JPP	■	■						1,2		
		Economic and Social Development Programme	GA	■	■					6.50	1,2		
		Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Agriculture and etc.	TR	■	■	■					1,2		
		Volunteers in Agricultural Development	JOCV	■	■						1,2		
		Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net)	CTR	■	■	■					1,2		



Development Issue 1-3  Infrastructure Development	[Background and current situation] Malawi's electricity access rate is only 14.2% (2021), which is extremely low compared to the sub-Saharan African average (50.6%). The country's total installed power generation capacity was 535.9 MW as of 2023, which is significantly below the projected peak demand (719 MW). The Government of Malawi aims to increase the access to electricity to 30% by 2030, but the lack of economic infrastructure remains a major constraint on investment promotion and industrialisation. Water supply service providers also face challenges in securing sustainable water sources and reducing the non-revenue water in urban areas. Furthermore, Malawi is a landlocked country that relies on land transport for approximately 90% of its logistics. However, logistics costs are high due to insufficient transport infrastructure. In addition, frequent cyclones have caused extensive damage to the socio-economic infrastructure.		Japan will support the development of infrastructure which serves as the foundation for economic activities, and the support will include the development of power generation and transmission and distribution networks, as well as development of urban water supply systems and transport infrastructure. In addition, Japan will support capacity building necessary for infrastructure development, maintenance and management, and resource conservation, with a view to enhancing the resilience of communities to climate change.									
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
		The Project for the Improvement of Substations in Lilongwe City	GA	■	■					28.91	7,9,12	
		Project for Strengthening Regional Power System of Southern African Power Pool (SAPP)	TCP		■	■	■	■			7	
		Data Collection Survey on Electricity Sector in Malawi and Zimbabwe	DCS	■							9	
		Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Infrastructure, Electricity and etc.	TR	■	■	■					9	
		The Project for Capacity Development in Airport Maintenance Services	TCP	■	■	■				3.12	9,11	
		The Project for the Improvement of Main Roads in the City of Lilongwe	GA	■	■	■				33.70	9,11	
		SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector for Sustainable Water Supply System by E-Money in Malawi	SDGs BVS	■	■	■					6,11	
		Advisor for Conservation and Sustainable Management of Dzalanyama Forest Reserve	EXP		■	■	■				13	
		The Project for Strengthening the Capacity of Non-Revenue Water Reduction for Lilongwe Water Board	TCP	■	■					8.26	6,11	
		Project for Establishment of a Sustainable Community Development Model based on Integrated Natural Resource Management Systems in Lake Malawi National Park	STC	■	■	■				3.72	11,13,15	
	Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Environmental Protection and etc.	TR	■	■	■					13		
	Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Water and etc.	TR	■	■	■					6		

Priority Area 2	Improving basic social services											
Developent Issue 2-1  Education	[Background and current situation] Malawi aims to provide 12 years of formal education for all children. While primary school enrolment has reached 88% with the introduction of free primary education, the completion rate is only 56%. The quality of education, including basic literacy and numeracy, remains a challenge. As Malawi's population has grown rapidly, the development of the basic social services, which are the foundation for the country's growth has not kept pace. There is also a serious shortage of teachers, teaching materials and facilities.					[Strategy] Japan has mainly cooperated in teacher training and capacity building with the aim of improving the quality of secondary education. Japan will also support primary education, focusing on improving the quality of community-based education, while taking into consideration the results of its cooperation to date.						
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Project	Scheme	Schedule				Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note		
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028			
	Education Programme	The Project for Expanding and Upgrading the Domasi College of Education	GA	■						23.09	4	
		School for All Project	TCP	■	■	■	■	■	■	5.00	4	
		The Project for Development of the Teacher Professional Learning Communities and Networks in Malawi	JPP	■	■	■					4	
		Improving Access and Quality of Pre-primary Education in Rural Malawi	JPP	■	■	■	■				4	
		Activity Formation Project to Secure Children's Education, Health, and Safety Based on Life Skills Education	JPP		■	■	■	■				
		Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Education and etc.	TR	■	■	■	■				4	
		Volunteers in Education Sector	JOCV	■	■	■	■				4	
Volunteers Supporting Vulnerable People		JOCV	■	■	■	■				4,10		
Project for Strengthening Participation Motivation of Parents at Primary School on Improvement of Education Facility in Phalombe District		GANP	■						0.29	4,5		
Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Education Sector)		GGP	■						0.09	4,5		

Development Issue 2-2  Health and Sanitation	[Background and current situation] Malawi aims to establish hospitals and health centres nationwide with adequate facilities and personnel to provide high quality, equitable and affordable healthcare services. However, population growth has led to a shortage of health workers, medical supplies and healthcare infrastructure, which makes it difficult to provide sustainable healthcare services. Additionally, Malawi promotes the development of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities and the promotion of WASH practices at household and community levels. However, the poor hygienic environment has led to frequent outbreaks of cholera and other infectious diseases. Furthermore, the frequent cyclones in recent years have damaged healthcare and WASH facilities across the country, making efforts to strengthen social resilience an urgent priority.		[Strategy] As many donors are involved in the health sector, Japan will promote the establishment of efficient organisational management and improve the quality of health services through the 5S-KAIZEN-TQM approach, which Japan has been promoting. In the area of hygiene, with the view to strengthening social resilience, Japan will support to combat waterborne infectious diseases such as cholera, which occur frequently, and will further cooperate to improve WASH conditions.										
	Japan's Assistance Programme	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
				Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028				
	Health and Sanitation Programme	Promoting the Improvement of the Quality of Health and Medical Services in Africa through the African Region 5S-KAIZEN-TQM	TCP	■	■	■						3	
		Project for Formulation of Resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Implementation Plan against WASH Related Diseases and Floods	TCDP			■	■	■	■			3,6	
		Knowledge Co-creation Programme in Healthcare	TR	■	■	■						3	
		Volunteers in Health Sector	JOCV	■	■	■						3	
Improving Sanitary Environment Project with Sustainability in Malawi		JPP	■	■							6		
Grassroots Human Security Grant Aid (Health Sector)	GGP		■						0.19	3			

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [DCS] = Data collection Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule

※この凡例にない略語を使用する場合は凡例に当概略語を記載したうえで使用する。

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1「No Poverty」, 2「Zero Hunger」, 3「Good Health and Well-Being」, 4「Quality Education」, 5「Gender Equality」, 6「Clean Water and Sanitation」, 7「Affordable and Clean Energy」, 8「Decent Work and Economic Growth」, 9「Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure」, 10「Reduced Inequalities」,

11「Sustainable Cities and Communities」, 12「Responsible Consumption and Production」, 13「Climate Action」, 14「Life Below Water」, 15「Life on Land」, 16「Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions」, 17「Partnerships for the Goals」

[Outline of SDGs]:[https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about\\_sdgs](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs)