

## National Agricultural Policy Framework

Overall Objectives	Intervention logic											Assumptions		
	1. To decrease poverty by 6% through a combination of (a) economic growth, economic empowerment and food security so that Malawians are less vulnerable to economic shocks, and (b) measure to protect those who temporarily fall into poverty through measures to increase assets for the poor <sup>1</sup> .			2. To halve the proportion of people living in extreme hunger and poverty To achieve universal primary education To promote gender equality and empower women To reduce child (under five) mortality by two thirds To improve maternal health To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases To ensure environmental stability <sup>2</sup>			3. To make Malawi a <b>God-fearing nation</b> that is secure, democratically mature, environmentally sustainable, and self-reliant with equal opportunities for and active participation by all, having social services, vibrant cultural and religious values and being a technologically driven middle-income economy <sup>3</sup>							Vision 2020 <sup>4</sup> MGDS (2006) <sup>5</sup>
Purpose	To increase agricultural productivity so as to ensure food security and sustainable agricultural growth and development <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food crop production increased</li> <li>Cash crop production increased</li> <li>Horticultural production increased</li> <li>Livestock production increased</li> <li>Fisheries production increased</li> <li>Agro-Forestry production increased</li> </ul>											1. Good governance is achieved  National Decentralisation Policy and Local Government Act <sup>7</sup>	
Results	1. Tenure reforms that guarantee security and instil confidence and fairness in all land transactions have been established <sup>8</sup>	2. Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources achieved <sup>9</sup>	3. Adaptive research conducted <sup>10</sup>	4. Pluralistic, decentralized, demand driven and effective extension system in place <sup>11, 1</sup>	5. Diversified, economically sound and sustainable irrigation systems developed <sup>12</sup>	6. Seasonal and medium credit facilities to needy farmers for inputs are adequately provided <sup>13</sup>	7. Quality control in crop production and risk of pesticide contamination as a result of any use of chemicals on crops is ensured and reduced respectively <sup>14</sup>	8. Conducive environment for increased smallholder productivity of food and cash crop <sup>15</sup>	9. Conducive environment for Livestock production <sup>16</sup> Fisheries production <sup>17</sup> and Agro-Forestry production <sup>18</sup> in place	10. Conducive environment for co-operatives and farmer organisations to operate sustainably is in place <sup>19</sup> .	11. Value-addition and agribusiness promoted <sup>20</sup>	2. Sustainable economic growth is achieved  Conducive environment for Private Sector Development adequately in place <sup>21</sup>		
Strategies	1.1. Decentralised and transparent land administration has been established	2.1 Clear roles for different players at local and central level in land resource management issues are defined <sup>22</sup>	3.1 Clear roles for different players in agricultural research are defined <sup>23</sup>	4.1 Ensure decentralised demand driven extension capacity operational in each district <sup>24</sup>	5.1 Irrigation potential identified.	6.1 Clear roles for different players in land administration and credit supply are defined <sup>25</sup>	7.1 Adequate quality and quantity agricultural inspection staff in place at ADD and national level to conduct the quality controls and inspections <sup>26</sup>	8.1 Develop adequate price / tax mechanisms to facilitate availability and accessibility of agricultural inputs inclusive labour saving implements and mechanisation <sup>27</sup>	9.1 Clear roles for different players in livestock production, fisheries production and agro-forestry are defined <sup>28</sup>	10.1 Ensure supportive institutional and policy environment <sup>29</sup>	11.1 Clear roles for different players in marketing, trading, agro-processing and transportation are defined <sup>30</sup>	3. Economic infrastructure is developed and maintained <sup>31</sup>		
	1.2 Land use	2.2 Clear guidelines	3.2 Develop or	4.2 Ensure adequate	5.2 Clear roles for	6.2 Adequate legal	7.2 Adequate	8.2 Develop	9.2 Ensure	10.2 Facilitate	11.2 Ensurance of	4. Science and		

- <sup>1</sup> MoEPD (January 2006): Specific Objective Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
- <sup>2</sup> MoEPD: Specific Objectives Malawi and the Millennium Development Goals: Challenges and Achievements
- <sup>3</sup> MoEPD: Specific Objective Malawi Vision 2020
- <sup>4</sup> MoEPD: Results Vision 2020
- <sup>5</sup> MoEPD (July 2005): Results Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
- <sup>6</sup> MoAFS (June 2005): Food Security Policy
- <sup>7</sup> MoLGRD (1998): Specific Objectives of National Decentralisation Policy and Local Government Act ; and (2006) Specific Objective of A Strategy for Capacity Development for Decentralisation in Malawi
- <sup>8</sup> MoLPPS (2002): Results National Land Policy and Specific Objective National Land Use Planning and Development Control Project;
- <sup>9</sup> MoAFS (2000): Overall Objective National Land Resources Management Policy and Strategy; MMNREA (1997) Specific Objective National Environmental Policy
- <sup>10</sup> MoAFS (1995): Strategies Agriculture Research Master Plan
- <sup>11</sup> MoAFS (2000): Overall Objective Agricultural Extension in the New Millennium
- <sup>12</sup> MoIWD (2000): Specific Objective National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy
- <sup>13</sup> MoAFS (1987): Result Crop Production Policy; and MoT&PSD (2000): Overall Objective Micro Finance Policy and Action Plan
- <sup>14</sup> MoAFS (1970): Specific Objective Control of Tobacco Auction Floors; (1987): Result Crop Production Policy; and MoAFS-DAR (2000): Specific Objective Pesticides Act
- <sup>15</sup> MoAFS(1987): Overall Objective Crop Production Policy
- <sup>16</sup> MoAFS (2004): Overall Objective Policy Document on Livestock Development in Malawi; Specific Objective Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003 - 2008
- <sup>17</sup> MoMNREA: Specific Objective National Fisheries and Aquaculture policy; (2002): Overall Objective Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan; and (2005): Overall Objective National Aquaculture Strategic Plan (NASP)
- <sup>18</sup> MoMNREA (1996): Specific Objective National Forest Policy of Malawi; (1997): Forestry Act
- <sup>19</sup> MoTPSD (1996): Overall Objective Co-operative Development Policy; (1998): Specific Objective Co-operative Societies Act; (2002): Co-operative Societies Regulations
- <sup>20</sup> MoAFS (1987): Result Crop Production Policy; MoEPD (2003): Results Malawi Economic Growth Strategy; MoAFS (2005): Result New Agricultural Policy: A strategic Agenda for addressing Economic Development & Food Security
- <sup>21</sup> MoTPSD (1997): Specific Objective Competition Policy for Malawi; (1998): Specific Objective Integrated Trade and Industry Policy; Micro and Small Enterprise Policy Statement
- <sup>22</sup> MoAFS (2000): Result National Land Resources Management Policy and Strategy; FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>23</sup> FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>24</sup> MoAFS (July 2005): Comprehensive Review of the Establishment under Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>25</sup> FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>26</sup> MoAFS (2005): Executive Summary Comprehensive Review of the Establishment under MoAFS
- <sup>27</sup> MoAFS (2005): Strategies Food and Nutrition Security Policy; Strategies of A New Agricultural Policy: Strategic Agenda for Addressing Economic Development and Food Security in Malawi; (1987) Result Crop Production Policy
- <sup>28</sup> MoAFS: Result Policy Document on Livestock Development in Malawi; MoNR&EA (2002): Strategy Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan; FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>29</sup> MoTPSD (1996): Assumption Co-operative Development Policy; MoAFS (2w000): Purpose Agriculture Extension in the New Millennium
- <sup>30</sup> FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1
- <sup>31</sup> MoLPPS: Results National Physical Development Plan

	planning strategies (policy guidelines and legislation) for all urban and rural areas have been developed	and strategies for sustainable utilisation of the land resource base are established and adhered to.	confirm agro-ecological zone specific recommendations for crops, pastures and livestock.	technical support and co-ordination at ADD and/or national level <sup>32</sup>	different players in irrigation management are defined <sup>33</sup>	environment and regulatory framework for micro-finance services to low-income people in place and adhered to	enactment approved to enable ADD and national inspection to ensure quality control	adequate agricultural price policy to stimulate farmers to grow <sup>34</sup>	liberalised marketing infrastructure <sup>35</sup>	adequate capacity building for management of co-operative and farmer organisation <sup>36</sup>	minimum bureaucracy in international transport, trade, marketing, etc <sup>37</sup>	technology-led development is adopted
	1.3 A modern land registration system for delivering land services to all has been established.	2.3 A balanced land requirement for different land uses according to land suitability and capability and regulated competing land demand for different sectors is attained.	3.3 Develop or confirm methods of controlling soil erosion and fertility loss.	4.3 Enable districts to develop well co-ordinated, demand-driven agricultural extension services <sup>38</sup>	5.3 Local organisations (farmer representatives) with full ownership of existing irrigation schemes and of new schemes established <sup>39</sup>	6.3 Monitor credit disbursement to smallholder farmers to ensure availability of seed <sup>40</sup>	7.3 Ensure improved regulatory systems to maintain quality and safeguard against the sale of substandard produce and inputs <sup>41</sup> .	8.3 Ensure that agricultural colleges adhere to adequate curricula effectively	9.3 Veterinary public health strengthened <sup>42</sup>	10.3 Facilitate farmer organisation through community empowerment on agribusiness and develop capacity of farmer associations <sup>43</sup>	11.3 Ensurance of quality of economic infrastructure such as transportation services, communications, utilities; industrial parks, industrial estates, industrial shells; and warehousing; cold storage facilities, etc. <sup>44</sup>	5.1. Social protection is achieved 5.2 Social development is achieved Nutritional status of all people improved <sup>45</sup> Disaster preparedness institutionalised <sup>46</sup>
	1.4 Conservation and community management of local resources in place and functioning	2.4 Strengthen and enhance land conservation modules and curricular in schools, colleges and relevant institutions. <sup>47</sup>	3.4 Develop or confirm varieties of crops, which are tolerant to drought and resistant to pests and diseases and livestock breeds of wider adaptation.	4.4 Set and monitor clear standards for the quality of agricultural extension services.	5.4 Adequate management capacity built to operate and maintain irrigation schemes	6.4 Facilitate farmer linkage to credit institutions (in relation to livestock production) by facilitating establishment of village banks <sup>48</sup>	7.4 Fisheries inspection is maintained in areas not under participatory fisheries management and local fisheries management authorities are supported in the enforcement of fisheries management measures <sup>49</sup> .	8.4 Facilitate a functional and well organised marketing system <sup>50</sup>	9.4 Provide framework conditions for the maximisation of benefits of capture fisheries and increased aquaculture production <sup>51</sup>	10.4 Foster fish producer organisations that assist farmers to increase production, access to finance, markets and other services <sup>52</sup>	11.4 Promote value adding/processing of agriculture products in order to increase farm incomes and create jobs in communities <sup>53</sup>	6. Income and wealth is fairly and equitably distributed
	1.5 Research and capacity building in land surveying and land management is adequate	2.5 Encourage maximum community participation in formulating, reviewing and updating sectoral laws relating to land use, planning and management. <sup>54</sup>	3.5 Develop or confirm appropriate cultural practices and integrated pest management systems for all crops, pastures and livestock to sustain yields.	4.5 Assess impact of extension from time to time and reorient the agricultural extension services	5.5 All economically potential irrigation schemes developed	6.5 Assist smallholder irrigation schemes in securing credit. <sup>55</sup>	7.5 Ensure fertiliser regulation system operates adequately <sup>56</sup>	8.5 Compile appropriate data on crop diversification, food processing and labour saving technologies relating to HIV/AIDS and agriculture <sup>57</sup>	9.5 Establish adequate policy for tree growing on private and customary land <sup>58</sup>	10.5 Establish appropriate incentives that will promote communal ownership of forest and forest resources <sup>59</sup>	11.5 Encourage competition and fair trade practices <sup>60</sup>	7. Sustainable environmental management is achieved <sup>61</sup>

32 MoAFS (2005): Executive Summary Comprehensive Review of the Establishment under MoAFS  
33 FSJTF/TS - MASIP (April 2006): Review of the Rationalisation Phase of the Core Function Analysis process in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi, Annex 1.1  
34 MoAFS (2005): Strategies of A New Agricultural Policy: Strategic Agenda for Addressing Economic Development and Food Security in Malawi  
35 MoAFS (1997): Purpose Policy Document on Livestock in Malawi  
36 MoTPSD (1996): Assumption Co-operative Development Policy  
37 MoTPSD (1998): Result Integrated Trade and Industry Policy  
38 MoAFS (2000): Purpose Agricultural Extension in the New Millennium  
39 MoIWD (2000): Result National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy; (2001): Result Irrigation Act  
40 MoAFS (1993): Strategy National Seed Policy  
41 MoAFS (2005): Strategy New Agricultural Policy: A Strategic Agenda for Addressing Economic Development and Food Security in Malawi.  
42 MoAFS (2003) Purpose Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003-2008; (1997) Purpose and Results Policy Document on Livestock in Malawi  
43 MoAFS (2003): Strategy Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003-2008  
44 MoTPSD (1998): Result Integrated Trade and Industry Policy  
45 MoAFS (2005): Result Food utilisation in Food and Nutrition Security Policy; MoN, HIV/AIDS (2006): Specific Objective National Nutrition Policy  
46 MoAFS (2005): Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Policy  
47 MoAFS (2000) Strategy National Land Resources Management Policy and Strategy  
48 MoAFS (2003): Strategy Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003 - 2008  
49 MoMNREA: Result National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy.  
50 MoAFS (2003): Result Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003 - 2008  
51 MoMNREA (2002): Purpose Department of Fisheries Strategic Plan.  
52 MoMNREA (2005): Strategy National Aquaculture Strategic Plan  
53 MoAFS(200) A New Agricultural Policy: A Strategic Agenda for addressing Economic Development and Food Security in Malawi  
54 MoAFS (2000) Strategy National Land Resources Management Policy and Strategy  
55 MoIWD (2000) Strategy National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy  
56 MoAFS (2003); Result Proposed Fertiliser Act  
57 MoAFS (2003) Strategy HIV/AIDS in the Agriculture Sector Policy and Strategy, 2003-2008

	1.6 Ensure security of tenure, peaceful co-existence, growth oriented investments and planned utilization of land <sup>62</sup>	2.6 Use climate data to help guide land use and economic development decisions. <sup>63</sup>	3.6 Develop or confirm multiple cropping system combinations for cereals, legumes, root and tuber crops, pastures and different species of livestock enterprise for optimum yield and conservation of resources.	4.6 Promote participatory extension approaches which strengthen farmer organizations. <sup>64</sup>	5.6 An irrigation advisory service established and maintained: - Irrigation infrastructure quality control <sup>65</sup> .	6.6 Encourage farmers to form cooperatives which facilitate the acquisition of credit for procuring farm inputs and purchase of produce from members. <sup>66</sup>	7.6 Seed certification <sup>67</sup> , fertiliser analysis <sup>68</sup> , technology are adequately conducted		9.6 Promote investment in the fisheries and fish farming industry in order to improve regular supply of fish. <sup>69</sup>			
	1.7 Preserve the land administration and policy monitoring responsibilities of traditional leaders and encourage reform that support more transparent administration, land resource management and ecological balance. <sup>70</sup>	2.7 Ensure that trade policies on agricultural commodities and inputs encourage environmentally sustainable production systems. <sup>71</sup>	3.7 Develop irrigation technologies to increase crop, livestock and fish production.	4.7 Enhance uptake of improved technologies for increased agricultural production. <sup>72</sup>	5.7 Promote crop diversification in irrigation development by encouraging its use on crops which will give a high return to irrigation. <sup>73</sup>	6.7 Increase access to agricultural inputs. <sup>74</sup>	7.7 Guidelines for plant genetic and resource conservation, plant quarantine and soil survey are adequately spelled out and adhered to.		9.7 Offer land users (private sector, government departments and local communities) a reduction on their land or property taxes or rents for soil and water conservation methods, agro-forestry techniques, development and maintenance of tree plantations or woodlots and use of appropriate livestock stocking rates. <sup>75</sup>			
	1.8 Guarantee security of tenure to smallholder sector by granting title to customary holdings to encourage long term improvements in agricultural productivity in recognition of the critical role of the smallholder agriculture sector to the economy <sup>76</sup>		3.8 Develop labour saving technologies.		5.8 Create and enabling environment which will encourage the private sector to invest in the development of irrigation systems <sup>77</sup>	6.8 Provide an appropriate credit, business training and technology package for small and medium scale commercial fish farmers <sup>78</sup>	7.8 Adequate livestock inspectorate and regulatory services are in place and adhered to <sup>79</sup>					
	1.9 Promote functional efficiency		3.9 Develop or confirm and									

58 MoMNREA (1997): Result Forestry Act  
59 MoMNREA (1966): Purpose National Forest Policy of Malawi  
60 MoTPSD (1998) Strategy Integrated Trade and Industry Policy  
61 MoMNREA (2004): Result National Environmental Policy; and Specific Objective Malawi National Strategy for Sustainable Development; proceeded by (1996): Overall Objectives of Environmental Management Act; and (2002): National Environmental Action Plan; and NEAP Urban and District Agenda  
62 MLPPS (2002) Strategy National Land Policy  
63 MMNREA (1996) Strategy National Environmental Policy  
64 MoAFS (2000) Strategy Agricultural Extension in the New Millennium  
65 MoIWD (2001): Result Irrigation Act  
66 MoTPSD (1996) Strategy Cooperative Development Policy  
67 MoAFS-DAR (1996): Result Seed Act  
68 MoAFS-DAR (2003): Specific Objective (proposed) Fertiliser Act  
69 MMNREA ( ) Strategy National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy; MoAFS (2005) Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Policy  
70 MLPPS (2002) Strategy National Land Policy  
71 MMNREA (1996) Strategy National Environmental Policy  
72 MoAFS (2005) A New Agricultural Policy: A Strategic Agenda for addressing Economic Development and Food Security in Malawi  
73 MoIWD (2000) Strategy National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy  
74 MoAFS (2005) Strategy Food and Nutrition Security Policy  
75 MMNREA (1996) Strategy National Environmental Policy  
76 MLPPS (2002) Strategy National Land Policy  
77 MoIWD (2000) Strategy National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy  
78 MMNREA (2005) Strategy National Aquaculture Strategic Plan (NASP)  
79 MoAFS (2003): Result Strategic Plan to improve Livestock Production 2003 - 2008

	in commodity flows between produce areas and markets and between urban and rural settlements, integrating transport planning into land use and physical planning <sup>80</sup>		promote technologies for natural resources conservation.									
			3.10 Develop high yielding varieties, which are tolerant or resistant to pests and diseases for food and cash crops, pastures and livestock.									
			3.11 Develop or confirm technologies that would lead to crop and livestock diversification.									<b>Precondition</b> Effective, efficient, accountable and transparent government management.
			3.12. Ensure effective operation of forecasting systems for migratory pests and disease outbreaks									

<sup>80</sup> MLPPS (2002) Strategy National Land Policy