



# **Extension in the Draft National Agriculture Policy**

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*New Alliance Policy Acceleration Support (NAPAS: Malawi) Project*

*Ministry of Agriculture Irrigation and Water Development*

*MIM, Lilongwe, Malawi*

*July 25, 2016*

# Outline

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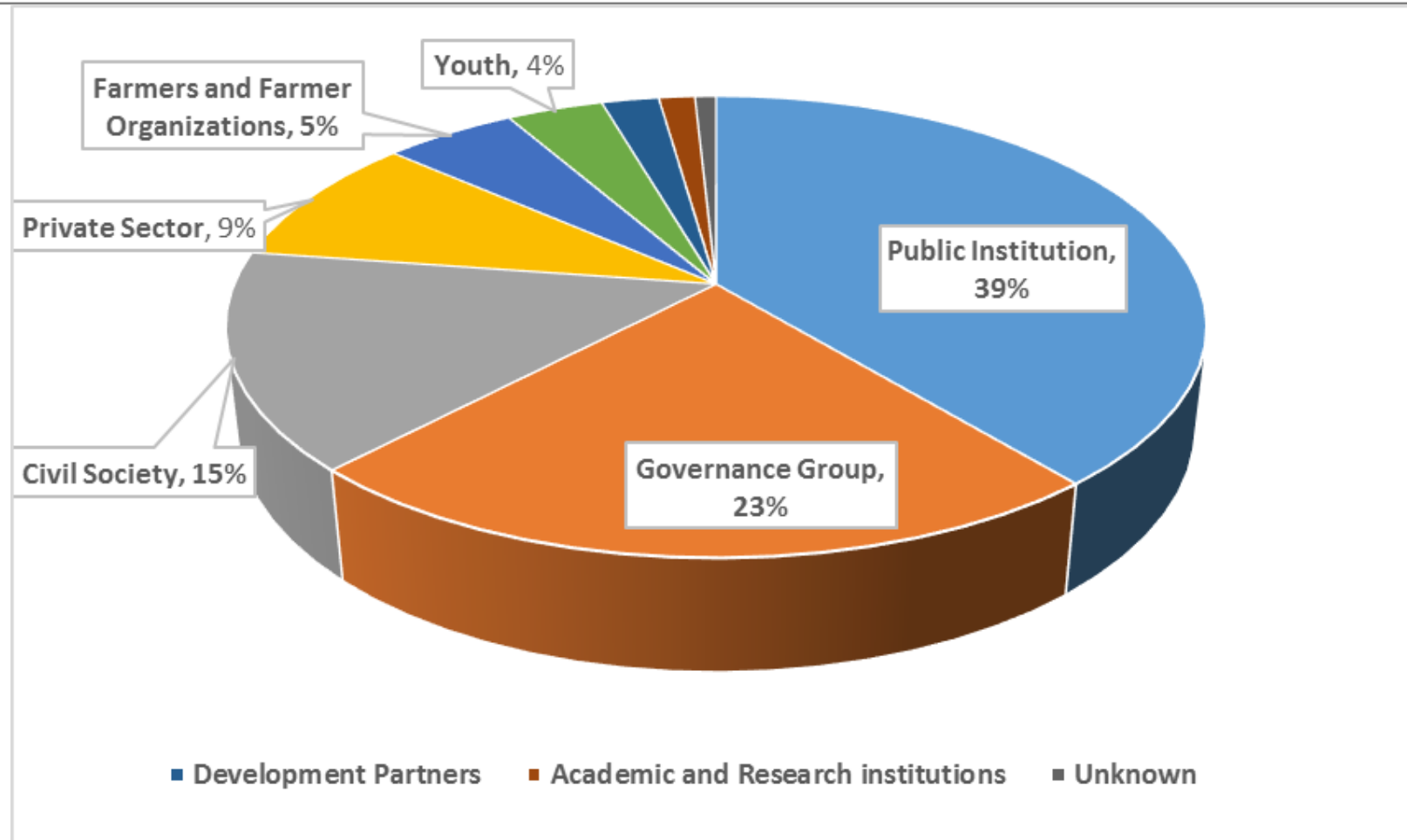
- ❖ Results from the NAP Stakeholder Consultations
  - ❖ Emphasizing the need to address extension and advisory services
- ❖ Policy statements and associated strategies addressing/related to extension and advisory services in the Draft NAP
- ❖ Conclusion
  - ❖ Consolidation of efforts on review of the extension policy and development of an extension and advisory services strategy

# Process of Developing the NAP: Participants

- ❖ 842 men and women (22% female) participated in the consultations
- ❖ 57 Focus Group Discussions were held, involving:
  - ❖ Farmers and Farmer Organizations
  - ❖ Government staff, including subject matter specialists, Members of Parliament, Chiefs, the Police
  - ❖ NGOs and Civil Society
  - ❖ Private Sector and the Youth
  - ❖ Development Partners
  - ❖ Academic and Research Organizations
- ❖ Additional input for the NAP was solicited through national and local media outlets



# Process of Developing the NAP : Groups



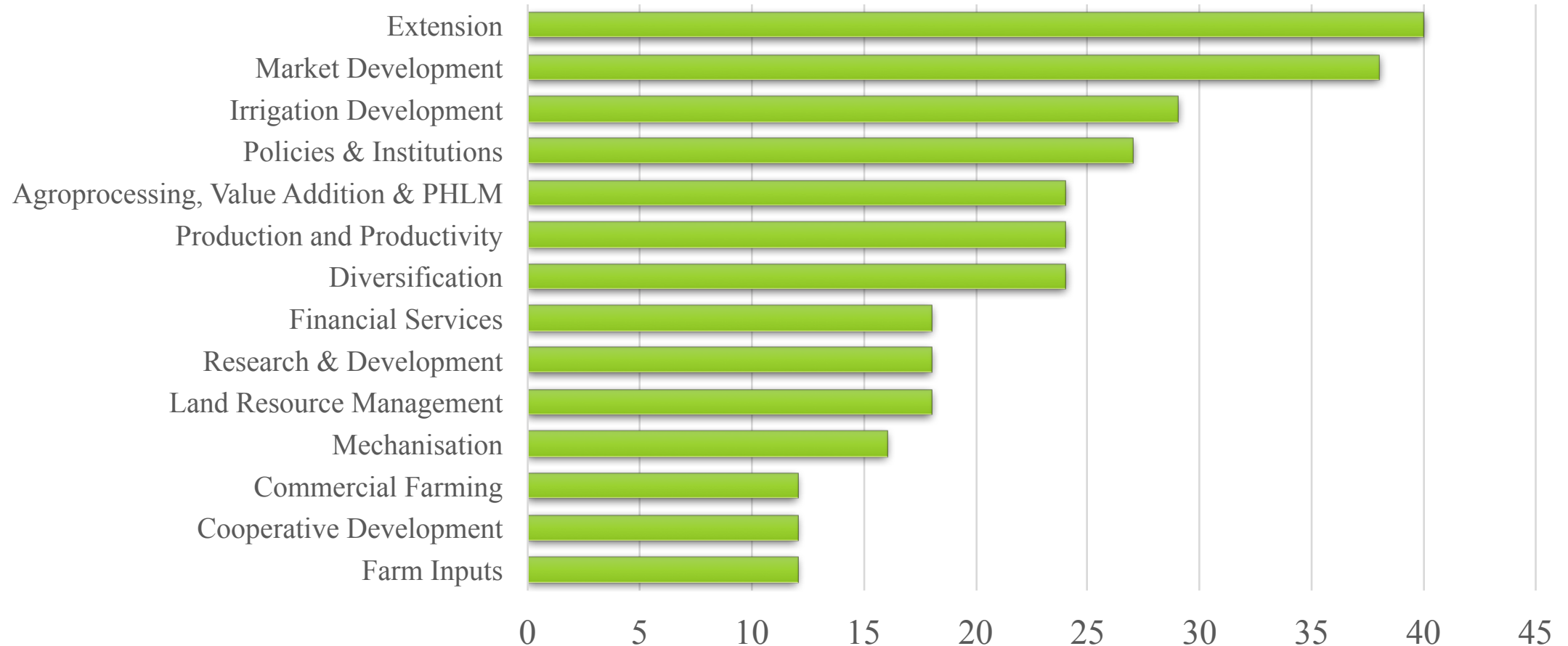
# Process of Developing the NAP: Discussion Qns.

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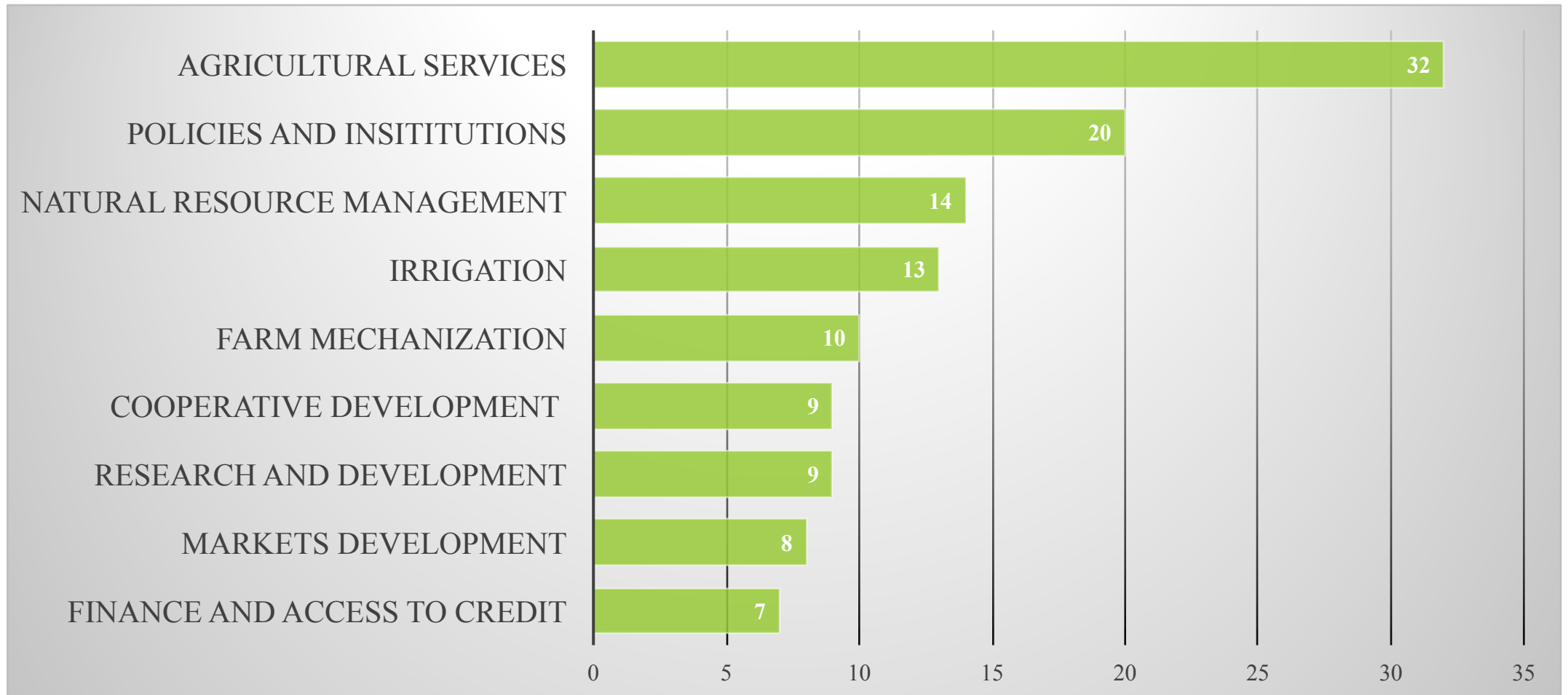
- ❖ The Groups discussed six key guiding questions:
  - ❖ What should be the top priorities in the NAP ranked in order of importance?
  - ❖ How should NAP address food and nutrition security in Malawi?
  - ❖ How should the NAP foster increased and sustainable agricultural productivity and production?
  - ❖ How should the NAP promote agricultural commercialization and agricultural trade, especially among smallholder farmers?
  - ❖ What should be the government's position on land tenure and land use?
  - ❖ How should the NAP address cross-cutting issues – a) Women and youth; b) HIV/AIDS and other diseases; c) Climate change?

# Qn. 1: What should be the top priorities in the NAP? Ranked in order of importance

Number of FGDs mentioning the NAP priority (out of 57)



# Qn. 3: How should the NAP foster increased and sustainable agricultural productivity and production?





# Policy Priority Areas in the Draft NAP

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- 1) Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity
- 2) Sustainable Irrigation Development
- 3) Mechanisation of Agriculture
- 4) Agricultural Market Development, Agro-processing and Value Addition
- 5) Food and Nutrition Security
- 6) Agricultural Risk Management
- 7) Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture
- 8) Institutional Development, Coordination, and Capacity Strengthening



# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Periodically recruit, train and retain extension officers.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES), Non-state extension service providers, Dept. of Human Resources.	2016-2020
	Set and reinforce standards for regulating provision of extension and advisory services in Malawi	MoAIWD – DAES, Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Set up knowledge management communication and information sharing mechanisms and scale up the use of a suite of gender-sensitive information and communication technologies, including print media, electronic media, video, audio, and cell phone voice and text to effectively deliver extension messages, e.g., output prices, availability of farm inputs, farming methods, nutrition messages, etc.	MoAIWD – DAES, District and Area Stakeholder Panels, Non-state extension service providers, Commodity exchanges, Development partners Farmer Based Organisations	2016-2020
	Create a database of all agriculture extension programs and providers in the country to improve information sharing and coordination of extension service delivery.	MoAIWD – DAES, District and Area Stakeholder Panels, Non-state extension service providers, Development	2016-2017

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Strengthen coordination among all extension service providers at all levels, especially at district level.	MoAIWD – DAES, District and Area Stakeholder Panels, District Agricultural Development Officers, Non-state extension service providers.	2016-2020
	Harmonize extension messages on various agricultural technologies amongst extension service providers.	MoAIWD – DAES, District and Area Stakeholder Panels, Non-state extension service providers.	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Promote use of innovative extension approaches such as model village farmer field schools, farmer business schools, plant clinics, lead farmers.	MoAIWD – DAES, Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020
	Set up and maintain information management communication and knowledge sharing mechanisms	MoAIWD – DAES, Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Use agricultural fairs, shows, and expos to expose farmers to new agricultural technologies.	MoAIWD – DAES and Dept. of Agricultural Research Services (DARS), Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020
	Acquire and maintain transportation assets, such as vehicles and motorcycles, to enable extension agents reach out to farmers.	MoAIWD – DAES and Dept. of Administration, Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Provide incentives for recruiting and retaining extension officers.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Human Resources and DAES	2016-2020
	Enhance the monitoring and performance evaluation systems for government extension officers.	MoAIWD – DAES and Dept. of Human Resources	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective:</b> <b>Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Promote the development of new seed varieties, livestock breeds, fish fingerlings, and other agricultural technologies, including fish feed formulation.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Agricultural Research Services (DARS), Academic and research institutions	2016-2020
	Promote participation of a wide range of plant breeders in the public and private sectors and in farmer organizations	MoAIWD – DARS, Academic and research institutions	2016-2020



# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.**

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>Policy Objective:</b> Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.	Restructure the Seed Services Unit to make it semi-autonomous for improved seed certification and quality control.	MoAIWD – Seed Services Unit, DARS	2016-2020
	Initiate and implement programs aimed at arresting agro-biodiversity deterioration and integrating diverse species in agricultural production, particularly locally sourced	MoAIWD – DARS and Dept. of Crop Development (DCD)	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Promote soil nutrient analysis for efficient fertilizer application and utilization	MoAIWD – DARS and Department of Land Resources and Conservation (DLRC), Academic and research institutions	2016-2020
	Promote the development and commercial application of agricultural biotechnologies, including tissue culture, local production of inoculant for legumes, veterinary vaccines and medicines, and pesticides	MoAIWD – DARS, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), National Commission for Science and Technology	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Facilitate private sector imports of germplasm, foundation seed, and varieties that have been empirically tested, approved, and certified in other SADC and COMESA countries.	MoAIWD – DARS Ministry of Industry and Trade, Malawi Revenue Authority, Malawi Investment and Trade Centre	2016-2020
	Foster collaboration between DARS, national universities, private sector and other entities involved in the development of new agricultural technologies, including livestock	MoAIWD – DARS, DCD, Dept. of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD), and Dept. of Fisheries, National universities, Private sector	2016-2018

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

**Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
<b>Policy Objective: Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.</b>	Promote demand-driven and participatory research, which involves farmers and consumers.	MoAIWD – DARS and DAES, Private sector, NGOs	2016-2020
	Develop technologies for agro-processing, preservation and storage to reduce post-harvest loss.	MoAIWD, Private sector	2016-2020
	Integrate indigenous knowledge with scientific research for agriculture.	MoAIWD – DARS, National universities, Farmers and communities	2016-2020

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity cont.

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.1.4:** Promote investments in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management, including integrated soil fertility management and conservation and utilisation of Malawi's rich agrobiodiversity.
- ❖ Support programs mitigating land degradation, such as catchment area protection and appropriate farming practices
- ❖ Promote conservation agriculture
- ❖ Promote introduction of nitrogen-fixing plants, such as legumes, and agroforestry technologies and systems in crop farming systems

# Extension in PPA 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity cont.

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.1.7:** Provide incentives to farmers to diversify their crop, livestock, and fisheries production and utilisation.
- ❖ Design appropriate extension messages on diversification of agro-based enterprise production with an emphasis on oilseeds, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries.
- ❖ Strengthen the capacity of the dairy industry to market dairy products locally and internationally.

# Extension in PPA 2: Sustainable Irrigation Development

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.2.5:** Ensure that irrigation infrastructure designs accommodate food and profitable cash crops
  - ❖ Build the knowledge of farmers to enable the profitable irrigated production of the priority crops
  
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.2.8:** Support innovation in irrigation systems through research, technology generation, and dissemination
  - ❖ Increase investments in research, technology generation, and dissemination related to irrigation systems.



# Extension in PPA 3: Mechanisation of Agriculture

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.3.1:** Promote mechanisation of farming, agro-processing and value addition.
- ❖ Encourage smallholder farmers to consolidate fragmented land holdings through farmer-based organizations.
- ❖ Boost use of small and medium multi-purpose machinery for value addition, agro-processing and storage.
- ❖ Intensify use of animal-draft power through establishment of animal traction centres, where applicable.

# Extension in PPA 4: Agricultural Market Development, Agro-processing and Value Addition

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.4.1:** Promote the growth and development of efficient and inclusive agricultural value chains that ensure competitive and fair pricing of agricultural commodities.
- ❖ Train farmers in appropriate use of technologies, inputs, and storage facilities to enhance farmers' productivity and product quality.
- ❖ Strengthen farmer organizations through improving the development, branding, quality, and marketing of their products, establishing labour standards, and building skills in price negotiation

# Extension in PPA 4: Agricultural Market Development, Agro-processing and Value Addition

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.4.6:** Strengthen and harmonize agricultural market information systems.
  - ❖ Support collaborative collection, processing, and dissemination of agricultural market data
  - ❖ Promote farmers' access to up-to-date and reliable market information on commodity demand, prices (inputs/outputs), and services
  - ❖ Facilitate access to modern information and communication technology (ICT) tools among farmers, youth, and agro-businesses in rural communities and households

# Extension in PPA 4: Agricultural Market Development, Agro-processing and Value Addition

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.4.9:** Support improvements in quality standards and grading systems for all agricultural commodities.
- ❖ Support efforts to improve product quality and product safety for export-oriented processing clusters and for domestic markets.
- ❖ Promote the development and use of grading and quality standards in oil seed and sugarcane products, livestock and meat, dairy products, and fisheries.

# Extension in PPA 5: Food and Nutrition Security

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.5.1:** Promote production and utilisation of diverse nutritious foods in line with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan
  - ❖ Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households in dietary diversification
  - ❖ Reengage the services and strengthen the capacity of Farm Home Assistants/Assistant Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers on dietary issues
  - ❖ Support the coordination of nutrition sensitive extension service delivery from state and non-state actors in order to realize synergies and optimize benefits

# Extension in PPA 5: Food and Nutrition Security

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.5.2:** Foster adequate market supply and access of diverse and nutritious foods
  - ❖ Encourage farmers to diversify production of crops, livestock, and fish in order to enhance availability of nutritious food products
  - ❖ Promote technologies that reduce post-harvest losses in storage, preservation and food processing
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.5.3:** Ensure food safety for all
  - ❖ Strengthen capacity of communities to deal with food safety issues

# Extension in PPA 6: Agricultural Risk Management

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.6.1:** Establish a diversified portfolio of agricultural production risk management instruments and technologies.
  - ❖ Increase farmer adoption of drought and flood tolerant crop varieties
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.6.4:** Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases
  - ❖ Empower communities, through capacity strengthening initiatives, to manage infrastructure for pest and disease control.



# Extension in PPA 6: Agricultural Risk Management

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.6.1:** Establish a diversified portfolio of agricultural production risk management instruments and technologies
  - ❖ Increase farmer adoption of drought and flood tolerant crop varieties
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.6.4:** Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases
  - ❖ Empower communities, through capacity strengthening initiatives, to manage infrastructure for pest and disease control

# Extension in PPA 7: Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.7.1:** Promote access to, ownership and control of productive resources, including land, water, and farm inputs, for women, youth and vulnerable groups
  - ❖ Create community awareness on youth, women and vulnerable groups' empowerment and ownership of land and other productive resources
  - ❖ Develop and upscale agricultural programmes and technologies that are youth-friendly and gender-sensitive

**Policy Statement 3.7.2:** Promote agricultural education and technical training for women, youth, and vulnerable groups ...

- ❖ Coordinate the delivery of mass media and other ICT to advocate for agribusiness development, especially among women, youth and vulnerable groups.

# Extension in PPA 8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.8.2:** Promote development of professionally-operated and efficient farmer organizations, particularly cooperatives
  - ❖ Update the farmer organization database
  - ❖ Build capacity of farmer organizations to facilitate the delivery of extension services to their members
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.8.3:** Improve coordination and capacity for agricultural services delivery
  - ❖ Mobilize resources to improve extension delivery systems within districts and EPAs
  - ❖ Strengthen pluralistic demand-driven extension policy and its implementation
  - ❖ Build capacity to coordinate the pluralistic and decentralized extension system, i.e. coordinating state and non-state extension service providers in order to harmonize and standardize extension messages

# Extension in PPA 8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

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- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.8.3:** Improve coordination and capacity for agricultural services delivery cont.
  - ❖ Improve service conditions for front line agriculture staff, enhancing mobility, training, staff motivation, and equipment.
  - ❖ Recruit, train, and retain more front line agricultural staff, with a specific focus on increasing female staff recruitment and retention at all levels.
- ❖ **Policy Statement 3.8.4:** Facilitate and support infrastructural development for improved agricultural public service delivery.
  - ❖ Embark on housing and office improvements for agricultural frontline staff.

# Conclusion

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- ❖ Extension and advisory service provision comes up in all the priority areas identified in the NAP, and is considered a crucial part of ensuring that the goals of the NAP are achieved
- ❖ The process of reviewing the extension policy and developing a strategy for extension and advisory services should be done in the context of the broader policy direction that the Draft NAP has provided and also bearing in mind the strategies already identified
- ❖ All efforts to revamp extension and advisory service provision in Malawi should be done in a coordinated manner

# Conclusion cont.

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❖ Currently there are several efforts, including:

1) The MoAIWD January 2016 Mangochi meeting and follow on activities whereby 5 teams have been developed to look at:

- ❖ Coordination and delivery of extension services
- ❖ Human resource issues
- ❖ Financial resource issues
- ❖ Cooperatives and agribusiness
- ❖ Categorization of farmers

2) NAPAS: Malawi-SANE background paper – to inform the extension policy review

- ❖ Short survey will be administered to delegates gathered here

# Conclusion cont.

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## 3) IFPRI Extension survey (funded by Flanders, GIZ, and SANE) to:

- ❖ assess the current status of demand for and supply of services (including coverage and quality of services, and uptake of advice and technologies) (2016);
- ❖ monitor progress in key indicators over time (2018 for follow-up survey);
- ❖ identify approaches or interventions that would have contributed to any observed changes in these indicators over time; and
- ❖ inform the review and reform of the extension policy and strategy and activities for improving capacities of service providers and design of training modules and curriculum

# Conclusion cont.

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4) Review of Extension Policy and Development of Extension Strategy upcoming consultancies commissioned by the MoAIWD through DAES

- ❖ TOR were drafted in Nov/Dec 2014, consultants about to be contracted
- ❖ Technical team being assembled (currently 18 individuals)

5) MoAIWD review of the ASWAp I and plans to design an ASWAp II

- ❖ FAO commissioned (review almost completed)



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Thank you,  
Zikomo Kwambiri!