

National Agriculture Policy



Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
ASWAp	Agriculture Sector Wide Approach
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DAES	Department of Agricultural Extension Services
DAPS	Department of Agricultural Planning Services
DARS	Department of Agricultural Research Services
DAHLD	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development
DCD	Department of Crop Development
DLRC	Department of Land Resources and Conservation
EPA	Extension Planning Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoAIWD	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology
MoFEP&D	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoNREM	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
MoTPW	Ministry of Transport and Public Works
NAP	National Agriculture Policy

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TEVETA	Technical, Entrepreneurial, and Vocational Education and Training Authority
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

FOREWORD

Effective policies are the best beginnings for driving effective programs that deliver to the people. The best policies are those that take a realistic view of our context, needs, priorities and future challenges.

Our reality as a country is that it is only now that we are diversifying and expanding our economy. The fact however is that agriculture remains the anchor of our economy. It is the main support of our life. Given this importance, agriculture deserves to be driven by best policies.

However, for many years, our agriculture sector has been guided by sub-sectoral policies that are sometimes out-dated and incompatible with each other. These challenges have significantly limited the efficacy of past programs. This necessitated the need for realignment and updating of sub-sectoral policies to provide clear guidance and achievement of objectives.

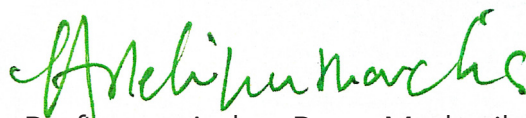
Government has now developed the **National Agriculture Policy** (NAP) in order to provide clear and comprehensive policy guidance in agriculture. This policy framework addresses current challenges and attends to future challenges facing the sector. The specific objective of the NAP is to guide Malawi to achieve transformation of the agriculture sector. More specifically, this policy guides us towards increasing production, productivity, and real farm incomes.

This policy means we can now move forward as a country with a clear direction in agriculture. We have defined clear goals and objectives for us to pursue.

The NAP is aligned to Malawi's **Vision 2020** and the **Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II**, which are the overarching long-term and medium-term development strategies, respectively. The policy will inform the agricultural content of the next medium-term development strategy.

The NAP is designed to transform the lives of ordinary Malawians. This policy will guide us through a process by which individual farm households shift their economic activities from being strongly subsistence-oriented towards more specialized and market-oriented production.

Finally, I urge all of us to implement this policy with urgent effectiveness and efficiency. That duty is for us all.



Professor Arthur Peter Mutharika
President of the Republic of Malawi

PREFACE

Agriculture remains the mainstay of Malawi's economy, contributing significantly to employment, economic growth, export earnings, poverty reduction, food security, and nutrition. It also plays a critical role in ensuring sustainable use of natural resources. However, we must confront and overcome several challenges in the sector, including low agricultural productivity, susceptibility to weather shocks, and poor management of land, water, and soils. All of these pose a threat to food security and nutrition in the face of a growing population, increased land pressure, and climate change. In trying to address these challenges in the past, Malawi has over-concentrated on maize self-sufficiency for food and tobacco as a cash crop, at the expense of other agricultural commodities, including livestock and fisheries. Moreover, the sector remains predominantly subsistence-oriented. In response, the NAP seeks to sustainably transform the sector from a subsistence to a market-orientation in order to increase agricultural production, marketed surpluses of commodities, and real incomes.

With regard to food security, the principal responsibility of agriculture is to produce sufficient diverse and nutritious foods, provide reliable food markets, and increase agricultural incomes. However, food security and nutrition are not the sole responsibility of agriculture. Therefore, the vision of the NAP to assuring food security and nutrition is a more coordinated and diversified approach through the commercialisation of agriculture. Commercialising smallholder farmers will thus be the principal focus of this policy in order to optimise resources under smallholder subsector. However, the NAP recognises all types of entrepreneurial farmers and will support them to increase the scale and quality of their production, while promoting pro-poor linkages between large-scale estates and smallholder farmers. This must be accompanied by strategies elsewhere in government that will enable many Malawians to transition out of agriculture into remunerative non-agricultural employment, while also providing social protection services for the most vulnerable.

The NAP is premised on a spirit of inclusiveness and coordinated partnerships. In developing the policy, nationwide consultations were conducted at district and national levels. Over 50 focus group discussions were conducted with farmers, government staff, subject matter specialists, NGOs and civil society, the private sector, the youth, development partners, academia, and research organizations, with 22 percent representation of women. In addition, proposed inputs for the NAP were solicited through national and local media outlets. This resulted in several organizations and individuals providing substantive independent contributions to the NAP's content.

The NAP is aligned with several international agreements and protocols on agriculture, including CAADP; the New Alliance for Food Security and

Nutrition; and regional commitments under SADC and the COMESA. Within Malawi, the sector has a harmonised investment framework called ASWAp through which development partners pool resources to support the sector. With these partnerships and the strong commitment of the Government of Malawi, I believe we will transform agriculture in Malawi into a vibrant and commercially-oriented sector.

May God bless Malawi.



Dr. George T. Chaponda, MP

Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

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The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) led and coordinated the formulation and preparation of the NAP through the Department of Planning Services (DAPS) with financial support from the Government of Malawi and development partners, particularly USAID.

The NAP was developed through a highly consultative process incorporating input from a broad range of stakeholders. The Ministry especially thanks CISANET; FUM; NASFAM; CADECOM; FAO; UN Women; the Centre for Environmental Policy Advocacy (CEPA); the Poverty and Environment Initiative; the Ministry of Industry and Trade; the Office of the President and Cabinet; the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Development; UNDP-UNEP; and the more than 800 participants to the NAP consultations across the country for their active engagement in developing the NAP.

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May the Almighty God bless Malawi!



Erica Maganga (Mrs)

Secretary of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The National Agriculture Policy (NAP) defines the vision for development of the agricultural sector in Malawi over the next five years. By 2020, agriculture in Malawi will increasingly be oriented towards profitable commercial farming through specialization of smallholder farm production, output diversification at the national level, and value addition in downstream value chains. The NAP will guide the design of agricultural subsector policies, strategies, and other actions of the Government of Malawi over the next five years. This will ensure sustainable agricultural production, increased mechanisation, increased area under irrigation, increased agroprocessing and value addition, enhanced risk management, strengthened marketing systems, accelerated export growth, and improved food security and nutrition.

The emphasis of this policy is on achieving farmer-led agricultural transformation and commercialization that entails treating farming as a business. The policy will facilitate and harness dynamic transitions taking place within farming communities, in particular the movement of farming households into non-traditional high-value agricultural value chains and increased engagement in profitable off-farm and non-agricultural livelihoods. Through the implementation of the NAP, the government of Malawi intends to create a conducive environment for sustained growth in the agricultural sector. The NAP seeks to transform the motivation for engagement in agricultural production by Malawian farmers from simply being the primary means by which they secure their basic livelihood. Rather, by engaging more in commercialized agriculture, wealth creation becomes the motivation. Therefore agriculture, as a business, will increasingly serve as a springboard to a better life for Malawi's farming families, providing children in those households with a much broader set of economic opportunities and career choices than their parents had.

Given this focus, this policy links to the broader development goals and vision for Malawi as stated in the country's Vision 2020 document and the second Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II). It is also in line with other sub-sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and strategic documents of the government of Malawi, such as the National Export Strategy (2012); the Agricultural Extension Policy (2000), the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (2007); the National Gender Policy (2015), the National Youth Policy (2013), the National Land Use Planning and Management Policy (2005); and the National Climate Change Policy (2012); among others. Within the agriculture sector, the NAP is linked to the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) investment plan and all sub-sectoral policies.

At the international level, the NAP subscribes to and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations; the World Food Summit declaration of 1996; the African Union Maputo declaration (2003) and Malabo declaration (2014) on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa; and the COMESA and SADC treaties on agriculture policy harmonisation and sustaining socio-economic growth.

1.2 Agriculture in Malawi

Since Malawi achieved independence in 1964, agriculture has remained the mainstay of the nation's economy. According to the 2015 Annual Economic Report, agriculture accounts for 30 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and generates over 80 percent of national export earnings. The 2013 Malawi Labour Force Survey report indicates that agriculture employs 64.1 percent of the country's workforce. Agriculture also contributes significantly to national and household food security and nutrition.

The Government of Malawi recognises the importance of agriculture in driving economic growth and its contribution to economic and human development of the country, as highlighted in the MGDS II. To this end, the government for the past decade has continually allocated more than 10 percent of the annual national budget to agriculture. This is also in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compact that Malawi signed in April 2010. CAADP stipulates that countries should allocate at least 10 percent of their annual national budgets to the agriculture sector, in order to foster agricultural GDP growth of more than 6 percent per annum.

However, according to the World Development Indicators, despite Malawi consistently surpassing the targeted agricultural sector budget allocation threshold, average agricultural GDP growth has been at about 4 percent per year since 1968, partly due to the lack of a coherent policy to guide the sector. Furthermore, growth in Malawi's agriculture has been volatile over the years, suggesting structural weaknesses and a lack of resilience in the sector. The food crises induced by erratic rainfall in 1992, 1994, 2002, 2004, and 2015 demonstrate the particular vulnerability of the sector to weather-related shocks.

1.2.1. Structure of the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture in Malawi is comprised of the smallholder and the estate sub-sectors, with more than 70 percent of agricultural GDP coming from smallholders. These farmers mostly grow food crops, such as maize, rice, cassava, sweet and Irish potatoes, and legumes to meet the subsistence requirements of their households. In addition, smallholder farmers grow cash

crops, such as tea, tobacco, sugarcane and coffee. There are also efforts to increase their engagement in other commercial crops such as paprika, cotton, horticulture, and fruit production (mango, banana and citrus). The estate subsector focuses primarily on the commercial production of high-value cash crops such as tobacco, tea, sugarcane, and macadamia, all of which contribute significantly to the agricultural exports of the country. The estate subsector also provides contract farming opportunities for smallholders. Recently, there has been a growing emergence of medium-scale farmers defined as those cultivating at least five hectares but less than 25 hectares of land.

According to the National Statistics Office, the total land area under cultivation in Malawi is about 2.5 million hectares. Smallholder farmers cultivate small and fragmented land holdings of less than one hectare (on average 0.61 ha) under customary land tenure arrangements and produce lower crop yields than those produced in the estate subsector. According to 2013 Malawi Integrated Household Panel Survey data, among smallholder farmers, female-headed households cultivate relatively smaller land holdings than their male-headed counterparts (0.53 ha compared to 0.75 ha).

Of the total land cultivated, over 90 percent is under rain-fed agriculture, even though there are 407,862 hectares of land in Malawi that could potentially be irrigated. Over the years, some investments have been made in promoting irrigation farming in high-value crops, like sugarcane and rice, especially among small and medium scale farmers. Despite the potential for irrigation, the country had brought under irrigation only 104,000 hectares by 2014. With increased weather variability, there is need for more investments in irrigated farming if the country is to achieve increased and less variable crop production.

The agriculture sector in Malawi is dominated by two crops, maize for food security and tobacco for export earnings. As such, most policy instruments for agriculture have focused on these two crops, resulting in an undiversified crop, livestock and fisheries production mix. This has exposed the sector to commodity-specific risks, narrowed the country's export base, and limited agricultural income potential. Moreover, the lack of agricultural diversification has hampered progress on addressing malnutrition among Malawians.

1.2.2. Agricultural Production and Productivity

As an agriculture-based economy, over the years Malawi has allocated considerable resources to increase the production and productivity of crops, livestock, and fisheries. Despite these efforts, production of the main crops, livestock, and fisheries has not increased significantly and is not growing

sufficiently to match growing domestic demand and available export opportunities. The suboptimal performance of the agriculture sector can be attributed to low productivity as measured by output per unit area of land and per unit of labour. Underlying the low productivity is low adoption of agricultural technologies, low access to farm inputs, low mechanisation, low technical labour skills, weak linkages to markets, and limited irrigation, especially among smallholder farmers. A key constraint for many farmers is access to information to guide their production decision. Improved agricultural extension services from both public and non-state providers that provides farmers with the information that they need to address their challenges and to exploit opportunities with which they are presented is critically important to enable Malawi's farmers to significantly raise their productivity levels.

Production and productivity of crops have generally been below the country's potential. For example, maize yields were less than 1.3 metric tonnes (mt) per hectare (ha) before 2005/06 and increased to just above 2.0 mt per ha with the introduction of the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) in the 2005/06 production season. This made Malawi relatively food secure and self-sufficient. However, the current yields are still far below maize yield potentials of between five and ten mt per ha, implying a yield gap of three to eight mt per ha. In the case of oilseeds, average yields are approximately one mt per ha compared to the potential of about two mt per ha.

Over the years, livestock production in Malawi, which includes beef, dairy, goat, sheep, pig, chicken and eggs, among others, has steadily increased. Agricultural production estimates show that the cattle population has been steadily increasing at a rate of 3 percent per year in recent years. In 2014 there were just over 1.3 million cattle in the country and slightly over 6.3 million goats. Both smallholders and estate farmers are involved in animal production, with more intensive production systems found on estate farms. Livestock production faces a number of challenges, including limited pasture due to population pressure, inadequate production and storage technologies in feed and breeding programmes, and insufficient animal health support infrastructure and services, such as dip tanks.

Fisheries is another important part of agriculture in Malawi for both consumption and income generation. Most fish are wild-caught from rivers and lake shores. Total fish production varies, with annual estimates for the period 2010 to 2014 averaging 104,413 mt. It is estimated that there are 9,000 farmers engaged in aquaculture with fish production increasing from 800 mt in 2006 to 2,500 mt in 2010 and about 4,800 mt in 2014. Despite efforts to develop capture fisheries and aquaculture, the sector faces several challenges. These

include overfishing along lake shores and in shallow water bodies, partly due to weak legislation and enforcement; insufficient production and access to quality fingerlings and feed for aquaculture; and underutilised deep water fish resources. In addition, there is low access to capital for investment in fish farming and limited availability of improved fishing technologies.

Forestry and agroforestry are an important economic activity in the agricultural sector, dominated by timber, fruit, firewood, and charcoal production. Increasingly, agroforestry is being promoted to improve soil fertility, reduce soil erosion, and help address climate change. Nevertheless, there is low adoption of agroforestry among farmers partly due to the long time horizon to obtain a return on investments in trees, limited capacity in agroforestry management, and the high labour intensity associated with some agroforestry technologies, particularly for women. Moreover, deforestation is a challenge associated with clearing land for farming and increased demand for charcoal and firewood for fuel as Malawi's population and energy demand increases.

1.2.3 Agriculture Marketing, Agroprocessing and Value Addition

Agricultural marketing entails the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. In recent years, Malawi has made efforts to develop agricultural markets. These include increased liberalisation, development of rural marketing infrastructure and agricultural market information systems, and the establishment of commodity exchanges. Despite these efforts, agricultural marketing systems in Malawi are still rudimentary, and in some cases, missing markets persist, especially in rural areas. This is partly due to inadequate infrastructure for efficient agricultural marketing; limited access to and poor quality of marketing service provision; and policy incoherencies that negatively affect marketing. These constraints limit the incentives and ability of farmers to increase their participation in agricultural value chains for both domestic and export markets.

The inadequate infrastructure is a result of low investments in roads, rail, air, and lake and river transportation and appropriate agroprocessing, packaging and storage facilities. The low investment in public market infrastructure has resulted in high costs for farmers to access markets, especially in rural areas where Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and private sector firms are no longer operating fully. Prior to agricultural market liberalisation in Malawi in the 1990s, ADMARC played an important role in marketing and handling of all agricultural commodities. Since the liberalisation process started, poor market infrastructure has led to more limited than desired participation by traders in agricultural markets. This situation calls for increased investment from both state and non-state actors

in transportation and in agro-processing, packaging and storage facilities for agricultural commodities in order to improve marketing efficiencies.

Most farmers continue to have limited information on prevailing market prices. They also have limited access to a wide range of services that are essential for profitable agricultural marketing. Limited public and private investments in transport, storage, electricity, financial products, and quality standards inhibits their efficiency and competitiveness in both local and international markets. These services are necessary to address agricultural risks and to improve the allocation of agricultural inputs across agricultural outputs in order to profitably commercialise farming. The lack of market information and poor access to commercial services has created asymmetry in agricultural markets, resulting in farmers obtaining relatively low profit margins for their output in agricultural commodity markets. The market asymmetry is exacerbated by weak smallholder farmer organisations. Ineffective agricultural cooperatives limit farmers' abilities to effectively bargain and negotiate in both input and output markets, resulting in low returns to their commercial farming efforts.

For Malawi to achieve its strategic objectives of increasing production and expanding agricultural exports, there is a need for policy coherence in the agricultural sector in order to address key policy barriers in agricultural marketing systems. This can be done through the 1) streamlining of burdensome and poorly coordinated policies; 2) modification of restrictive trade policies, and 3) elimination of administrative delays in marketing and trade, including those related to licensing and transit at border crossings. With coordinated efforts, marketing of agricultural commodities in local and international markets is likely to improve.

1.3 Evolution of Agricultural Development Policy in Malawi

Malawi's agricultural strategies, since independence, have focused on the dual structure of the smallholder agriculture sub-sector and the large-scale estate farm sub-sector, with the goal of attaining food self-sufficiency through the smallholder sub-sector and economic growth through the estate farm sub-sector. This dual approach has persisted with varying degrees of emphasis on economic growth and food security as successive strategies have been developed and implemented. This section describes some of the significant policies and strategies developed since the 1980's.

The early post-independence policy interventions included significant government involvement in smallholder agriculture in the areas of production, extension, technology development, and marketing. From the 1980s, the Malawi Government revised and redefined its role within the sector from

being both the formulator and implementer of agriculture policy to primarily being a policy regulator, allowing greater latitude to smallholders and estate owners in the production and marketing of crops and livestock. Consequently, many restrictions on smallholder production of commodities were lifted. In the case of burley tobacco, this led to a rapid increase in smallholder tobacco production from 3,000 tonnes in 1991/92 to 81,000 tonnes in 1997/98, by which time smallholders accounted for 70 percent of national burley tobacco production.

In 1993, the National Seed Policy was developed with the goal of improving access to improved seed for farmers. Government developed the Agriculture and Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan in 1995 as a framework for coordinating the implementation of various agricultural programs. However, its implementation registered limited success because the policies and strategies of the agricultural sub-sectors were too many and often overlapping in an incoherent manner. Recognizing this, Government put in place the Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (MASIP) in 1999. Around the same time the Pesticides Act of 2000 and the Malawi Fertilizer Bill (2003) were enacted in an effort to increase agricultural production.

In 2004, the country experienced a severe drought which triggered the formulation of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2005), which was later divided into two separate policy documents, the Food Security Policy (2006) and the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (2007). Other policy documents were also developed, such as the Agriculture Extension Policy; the Crop Production Policy; the Agricultural Research Master Plan; the HIV and AIDS Agricultural Sector Policy and Strategy; the Livestock Development Policy; the National Fertiliser Strategy; the National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy; and the Land Resource Conservation Policy, among others. However, lack of coordination and coherence in agricultural policies persisted.

In 2006 the Agricultural Development Program was developed to enhance coordination in the implementation of policies and strategies in the agriculture sector. Between 2007 and 2009, the Government of Malawi formulated the Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) to harmonise investments in agriculture and support programmes on the basis of their assessed potential to contribute to food security and agricultural growth in Malawi. The ASWAp has three focus areas: (i) food security and risk management, (ii) commercial agriculture, agro-processing, and market development; and (iii) sustainable agricultural land and water management. The ASWAp remains the main investment plan for agriculture in Malawi, guiding implementation in the

agriculture sector of the government's medium-term development strategies such as the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), Malawi's overarching long term strategy, the Vision 2020, and the Malawi CAADP Compact. However the MGDS II and ASWAp will need to be reviewed taking into account the coherent policy framework that the NAP will provide.

1.4 Rationale and Justification for the National Agriculture Policy

The development ambition for the NAP is agricultural transformation. Such a transformation is necessary to enable all Malawian households to better meet their desires for prosperity and economic security, whether by continuing to pursue agriculture-based livelihoods or through engaging in other sectors of the economy. For the moment, food production primarily for the dietary needs of one's own household dominates the agricultural activities of most Malawians. The NAP seeks to ensure that such production is done as efficiently as possible. However, the longer-term ambition for the NAP is the transformation of the sector into one in which Malawi's farmers engage in considerably more specialized and more productive agricultural production according to the comparative advantage of each, but within the context of an overall more diversified agricultural sector, involving a much broader range of food and non-food crops and other agricultural products, with increased reliance on markets by both farming and non-farming households to earn incomes and to meet the food needs of their members.

A key consideration to realizing this ambition of agricultural transformation is the place of smallholder farming in such a development pathway. That smallholder farming will need to be the principal focus of public investments within the agriculture sector for the foreseeable future is not in question in order to optimise resources under smallholder subsector. However, despite its predominance today, the development objectives of the NAP will not be achieved if the policy is oriented towards smallholders and their food needs alone and sustaining smallholder farming in the long-term. A more heterogeneous perspective of the farming sector is adopted here, including support to medium-scale and large-scale commercial farmers. Public investments in the sector made under the NAP will be designed, insofar as possible, to be beneficial for all farmers – for smallholders operating primarily at a subsistence level, medium-scale farmers who are consistently able to produce marketable surpluses, and larger, commercial producers. While bearing in mind considerations of equity, activities under the NAP will operate in a manner to enable entrepreneurial farmers to confidently increase the scale and profitability of their production and thereby boost their incomes

and improve the well-being of their households.

The development of the NAP has taken place against the background of incoherent sub-sectoral policies in the context of changing economic opportunities and challenges for Malawi's agricultural sector. These incoherencies have resulted in inadequate investments to some sub-sectors, policy reversals, and weak regulatory frameworks, among other weaknesses and constraints. Hence, clear and comprehensive policy guidance for the agricultural sector will ensure continued and increasingly positive contributions to agricultural development and to the economy as a whole by farmers, processors, and traders. The main operational rationale for this NAP is to improve coherence across the wide range of agricultural sub-sector policies that are in place and to better coordinate their implementation.

In this respect, the NAP is critical for the following reasons:

- Enhancing sustainable management of agricultural resources, increased agricultural exports and incomes, food security, and improved nutrition in the face of growing population pressure, urbanization, increasing global economic interdependence, and climate change that have serious implications for the economic and social well-being of farm households in Malawi.
- Strengthening linkages between the agricultural sector and other sectors to ensure sustained and resilient socio-economic growth and development.
- Guiding the sector's operations in the face of different cross-cutting issues that affect the agricultural sector, such as climate change, gender, youth, vulnerable groups including people living with disabilities, and HIV/AIDS.

2. BROAD POLICY DIRECTIONS

2.1 Policy Goal

To achieve sustainable agricultural transformation that will result in significant growth of the agricultural sector, expanding incomes for farm households, improved food and nutrition security for all Malawians, and increased agricultural exports.

2.2 Policy Outcomes

- (i) Increased agricultural production and productivity.
- (ii) Increased diversification of agricultural production and marketed surpluses.
- (iii) Increased use of irrigation in crop production.
- (iv) Increased mechanisation of farming and agroprocessing activities.
- (v) Increased agroprocessing and value addition of agricultural products, particularly by women and youth.
- (vi) Increased access by producers and consumers to well-functioning agricultural markets – input, output, and consumer retail markets.
- (vii) Increased engagement by women, youth and vulnerable groups in agriculture policy processes and programs.

2.3 Policy Objectives

The objectives of the National Agriculture Policy are that by 2020 Malawi will:

- (i) Consistently attain an agriculture gross domestic product growth rate of at least 6 percent per year.
- (ii) Double the contribution of legume and oilseed crops to overall agricultural production and to Malawi's agricultural exports, particularly in processed form.
- (iii) Increase yields of major crops by 100 percent.
- (iv) Increase sustainably the production and consumption of livestock, aquaculture and capture fisheries by 50 percent.
- (v) Increase by 60 percent the number of new agricultural technologies under development and being demonstrated to farmers.

- (vi) Increase the amount of agricultural land area under irrigation by 20,000 ha.
- (vii) Increase the use of machinery in farming and agroprocessing activities by 50 percent.
- (viii) Increase the volume of processed output from agricultural raw materials by 20 percent per year.
- (ix) Increase the value of agricultural exports by 50 percent.
- (x) Increase women's and youth's access to, ownership of, and control of productive agricultural assets by 50 percent.

3. POLICY PRIORITY AREAS

The NAP has identified eight policy priority areas:

- 1) Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity.
- 2) Sustainable Irrigation Development.
- 3) Mechanisation of Agriculture.
- 4) Agricultural Market Development, Agroprocessing 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.

3.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

Agricultural production and productivity in Malawi has not increased sufficiently over time to match growing domestic demand and available export opportunities. A key constraint has been weak agricultural extension services delivery due to, among other factors, poor coordination, inadequate staff recruitment and training. Moreover, extension staff attrition and limited infrastructure and equipment have prevailed in the face of a growing farmer population. The inadequacy of extension service delivery has curtailed progress on dissemination and adoption by farmers of improved farming technologies, e.g., fertilizer, seed, and farm machinery use. Another constraint is limited access to credit and financial services for farmers. Additionally, there is inadequate access, control, and utilisation of productive assets, such as land and water, by women and youth.

With continued population pressure, there are limits to increasing farm production through expansion of farmland. Thus productivity levels will have to sustainably increase to meet growing demand for agricultural commodities. Sustainable management of land resources is critical for agriculture, not only with regard to future production on the land, but also in relation to conservation of Malawi's biodiversity.

The policy will therefore :

- 3.1.1 Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers.
- 3.1.2 Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.
- 3.1.3 Facilitate timely and equitable access for farmers to high quality farm inputs, including inorganic and organic fertilizer, improved seed and livestock breeds, and fish fingerlings.
- 3.1.4 Promote investments in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management.
- 3.1.5 Stimulate significant private sector investments in high-productivity agricultural production.
- 3.1.6 Promote improved access to financial services, including agricultural credit and insurance.
- 3.1.7 Provide incentives to farmers to diversify their crop, livestock, and fisheries production and utilisation.

3.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Sustainable Irrigation Development

Only about 4 percent of crop land is currently irrigated yet land and water resources are sufficient to more than double this amount. The total area of irrigated land stood at 104,000 ha in 2014 of which about 46 percent was estates and 54 percent smallholder. The irrigated area has been growing steadily since 2006 at the rate of around 5 percent per annum and almost all of the growth has been on smallholder irrigation schemes. Overall there are about 56,600 household beneficiaries of the smallholder irrigation schemes, but these represent only around 3.3 percent of all rural households. Some of the current challenges in implementing irrigation programmes include slow implementation of infrastructure development, poor management and maintenance of existing irrigation schemes, high energy costs, low profitability from the crops grown, poor catchment management, inefficient water use, and difficulty in accessing financial services for irrigation investment and operations.

Given the potential for irrigation in Malawi, a major shift in policy direction to promote profitable irrigated crop production, within the context of sustainable, farmer-led catchment or water management, including water harvesting, would make an important contribution to the transformation of the agriculture sector. Increased use of irrigation would also reduce volatility in agriculture production, while also contributing to greater dietary diversity throughout the year.

Therefore, this policy will:

- 3.2.1 Fast-track infrastructure investments for smallholder and large-scale irrigation schemes in line with the objectives of the National Irrigation Master Plan and Investment Framework.
- 3.2.2 Facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources and technical expertise for the expansion of sustainable irrigation schemes and practices.
- 3.2.3 Support private investments and the development of Public-Private-Partnerships in establishing irrigation enterprises.
- 3.2.4 Facilitate the sharing of lessons in the southern Africa region on sustainable approaches to investing and managing irrigation systems.
- 3.2.5 Ensure that irrigation infrastructure designs accommodate food and profitable cash crops.
- 3.2.6 Promote efficient and sustainable use of water in all irrigation schemes.
- 3.2.7 Support integration of irrigation in power generation and sustainable water management investments where feasible.
- 3.2.8 Support innovation in irrigation systems through research, technology generation, and dissemination.

3.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Mechanisation of Agriculture

The majority of Malawian farmers continue to use rudimentary farm equipment such as hoes, while much of the harvesting and processing of farm output is done by hand. In this modern day and age, this state of affairs in the agriculture sector is unacceptable. It is highly inefficient and burdens millions of households, making agriculture unattractive, particularly to the youth.

The policy will therefore:

- 3.3.1 Promote mechanisation of farming, agro-processing and value addition.

- 3.3.2 Facilitate market-based imports of new and used agricultural machinery that are appropriate for Malawi and meet established standards.
- 3.3.3 Facilitate market-based imports and production of quality spare parts of agricultural machinery.
- 3.3.4 Facilitate the growth of entrepreneurs in the agricultural mechanisation and services industry.
- 3.3.5 Promote home-grown inventions and innovations in agricultural mechanisation and service provision.
- 3.3.6 Promote the development and growth of farmer-managed agricultural mechanisation groups.

3.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Agricultural Market Development, Agro processing and Value Addition

Agricultural marketing involves numerous interconnected activities, such as planning production, growing and harvesting the commodity, grading, packing, transportation, storage, processing, distribution, advertising, and sales. Marketing functions and services include 1) exchange – buying and selling; 2) physical infrastructure – storage, transportation, and processing; and 3) facilitation – standardization, regulation, financing, risk bearing, and market intelligence.

Agricultural marketing systems in Malawi have suffered from several challenges, including deficient or missing infrastructure, policy and regulatory incoherence, and low private and public investments. These constraints have rendered Malawian agricultural value chains uncompetitive, nationally and regionally.

The policy will therefore:

- 3.4.1 Promote the growth and development of efficient and inclusive agricultural value chains that ensure competitive and fair pricing of agricultural commodities.
- 3.4.2 Facilitate the creation of new structured markets, especially in legumes, oilseeds, sugarcane, coffee, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries products.
- 3.4.3 Facilitate ADMARC reforms to improve market efficiency and profitability to the benefit of farmers.
- 3.4.4 Promote agricultural value addition and agro-processing.

- 3.4.5 Support the growth and promote the competitiveness of agricultural commodity exchanges to enhance agricultural market efficiency.
- 3.4.6 Strengthen and harmonize agricultural market information systems.
- 3.4.7 Ensure that agricultural market and trade policies and regulations are transparent, evidence-based and enforced.
- 3.4.8 Promote access to financial services and agricultural credit, particularly for producers and small and medium-scale agro-processors, including women, youth, and persons living with disabilities.
- 3.4.9 Support improvements in quality standards and grading systems for all agricultural commodities.
- 3.4.10 Promote regional and global exports of value-added agricultural commodities.

3.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Food and Nutrition Security

The Government recognizes the duty it bears to assure access to food for all Malawians. Over the years, there has been emphasis on increasing maize production to achieve food security in Malawi. The Government has promoted programs that intensify fertilizer use and encourage adoption of improved seed varieties for increased maize production. This approach has resulted in increases in maize available for consumption in the country.

However, these efforts have not resulted in improved nutrition, as diets have remained undiversified. Of particular concern, child malnutrition has remained particularly high with 47.1 percent of children under-five years of age being found to be stunted in 2010. Addressing this imbalance between agricultural production and nutritional outcomes requires a concerted and multipronged approach that increases and diversifies food production and consumption, particularly for the nutritionally vulnerable – young children, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, the elderly, and the chronically ill. Food safety has also been an issue, particularly with regard to high levels of aflatoxins in maize and groundnuts that negatively affect health and nutrition status of Malawians.

Therefore the policy will:

- 3.5.1 Promote production and utilisation of diverse nutritious foods in line with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan.
- 3.5.2 Foster adequate market supply and access of diverse and nutritious foods.
- 3.5.3 Ensure food safety for all.

- 3.5.4 Promote private sector investments in production, processing and marketing of high quality nutritious foods, including complementary foods.
- 3.5.5 Coordinate investments and sub-sectoral policies and strategies that help improve the nation's nutritional status and promote healthy diets.
- 3.5.6 Promote bio-fortification and fortification of major food staples.
- 3.5.7 Promote food and nutrition education for all.

3.6 Policy Priority Area 6: Agricultural Risk Management

Fluctuations in agricultural production can stem from various factors including climate change, weather variability, and pests and disease. These can have devastating effects on food security and agricultural growth. As such, agricultural risk will have to be reduced in the face of climate change and soil nutrient losses, particularly if the food security and nutrition needs of the country are to be met consistently. Climate change has enhanced biotic and abiotic constraints that demand continued development of improved crops that are tolerant of climate changes, while maintaining farmer and market preferred traits. In consequence, a resilience perspective that enables the country to prudently manage risk in the agriculture sector is necessary to avert calamities.

A recent World Bank study on agricultural risk management for growth and food security in Malawi (World Bank 2015) found that production losses over the past 30 years add up to US\$150 million per year due to systematic risks to Malawi agricultural sector. To remove these losses, the study recommended concentrating on risk mitigation measures. These include: increased use of irrigation; research into risk tolerant crop varieties, improved post-harvest handling to reduce losses, and the design of institutional risk management mechanisms; and extension efforts on risk mitigation strategies for farmers in order to reduce the need for coping measures and to promote the resilience capacity of farmers. Integrated watershed or catchment management approach referenced to under policy priority 2 also contributes to risk management related to shortage and abundance of water.

The policy will therefore:

- 3.6.1 Establish a diversified portfolio of agricultural production risk management instruments and technologies.
- 3.6.2 Support improvements in the quality of market information systems for management of risks associated with agricultural markets.

- 3.6.3 Support a regional approach to ensuring food and nutrition security.
- 3.6.4 Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases.

3.7 Policy Priority Area 7: Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture

Youth and women comprise the majority of Malawians employed in the agriculture sector, yet statistics show that they continue to be disadvantaged in multiple ways. Youth, women and vulnerable groups, including people living with disabilities, have limited access to, ownership and control of finances and productive assets in the sector. As such, women, youth and vulnerable groups are unable to effectively contribute to agricultural growth, food security and nutrition. Closing the gender gap and addressing the socio-economic barriers faced by the youth has the potential to boost annual agriculture GDP by more than 1.4 percentage points. Moreover, in the next five years the share of employable youth will significantly increase, presenting a challenge if remunerative jobs cannot be created to harness the increased available labour.

Therefore the NAP will:

- 3.7.1 Promote access to, ownership and control of productive resources, including land, water, and farm inputs, for women, youth and vulnerable groups.
- 3.7.2 Promote agricultural education and technical training for women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.
- 3.7.3 Support agribusiness entrepreneurship among women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.
- 3.7.4 Facilitate access to finance for women, youth and vulnerable groups in agriculture.
- 3.7.5 Promote participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in agroprocessing, value addition and agricultural exports.

3.8 Policy Priority Area 8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

Successful implementation of the policy will require institutions that have professionals well-trained in the core functions of the agriculture sector for designing and programming effective service delivery to farmers and agribusinesses. Farmers will need regular training and access to knowledge

of agricultural practices and technologies. Additionally, lack of good and modern infrastructure poses a challenge in ensuring implementation of programs, as it affects farmers' access to improved agricultural practices and technologies.

The National Agriculture Policy will therefore:

- 3.8.1 Promote stakeholder coordination in formulation, implementation, and review of agriculture and related policies and programs.
- 3.8.2 Promote development of professionally-operated and efficient farmer organizations, particularly cooperatives.
- 3.8.3 Improve coordination and capacity for agricultural services delivery.
- 3.8.4 Facilitate and support infrastructural development for improved agricultural public service delivery.
- 3.8.5 Promote reforms of agricultural institutions, subsidies and programmes to make them more sustainable and cost effective.
- 3.8.6 Integrate HIV/AIDS interventions in agricultural strategies and program implementation.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Arrangements

The government of Malawi recognises the importance of stakeholders and partnerships with them in guiding agriculture policy direction and implementation. The multiple stakeholders in agriculture include farmers, the public sector, the private sector, civil society, NGOs, development partners, and academic and research institutions. This policy seeks to develop strong institutional linkages between MoAIWD, other ministries, and various stakeholders, especially through the Agricultural Sector Working Group and its Technical Working Groups. The following will form important components of the institutional arrangement for specific stakeholders to support the implementation of the NAP:

4.1.1 Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

- Will foster sector-wide planning, management and coordination in the agriculture sector.
- Make prudent public investments in the agriculture sector.
- Ensure efficient delivery of services in agriculture.
- Support innovative evidence-based modifications to agricultural subsidy programmes that will make them sustainable and efficient. As part of the reforms, farm input subsidies will be leveraged to increase the commercial provision of farm inputs in a sustainable way; improve land, labour and water productivity; increase diversification in agricultural production; and increase commercialisation of crops, livestock, and fisheries.
- As part of the envisioned modifications to agricultural subsidies, the Ministry will support efforts to encourage smallholder farmers to use improved seeds, irrigation, integrated soil fertility management techniques, and other modern farm technologies.
- Provide platforms for healthy agriculture policy dialogue and actively engage in consultative policy processes in the formulation, planning, and implementation of sub-sectoral policies and strategies.

- In line with the provisions of the National Decentralisation Act and Policy, the Ministry will promote decentralization of decision-making in the agricultural sector from the central to district and Extension Planning Area (EPA) levels. This will include fiscal decentralisation.
- Decentralisation of decision-making will focus on ensuring that policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation involve the Agricultural Development Divisions, District Agriculture Development Offices, District Agricultural Extension Coordination Committees, District Stakeholder Panels, District Agriculture Committees, and Area Stakeholder Panels, which are all part of the decentralised administrative system in agriculture. The Ministry will strengthen the capacity of these district and EPA-level institutions so that they can effectively contribute to the implementation of the NAP.

4.1.2 Ministry responsible for Finance, Economic Planning and Development

- Maintain sound macro-economic conditions.
- Mobilize resources.
- Allocate public funds from the national treasury to the agriculture sector, consistent with the Government's CAADP commitment to invest at least 10 percent of the national annual budget in agriculture.
- Create tax-related incentives that encourage private sector investments in agriculture to help increase smallholder farm incomes.
- Promote access to finance for agriculture.
- Facilitate preparation of agricultural related statistics and information for policy planning and implementation.
- Undergo public financial management reforms that will improve the efficiency of public financial management to the benefit of the agriculture sector.
- As an office under the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the National Statistical Office will be a partner in all monitoring and evaluation and other data collection and analysis activities in the agriculture sector.

4.1.3 Ministry responsible for Industry and Trade

- Facilitate foreign direct investment.
- Identify new export markets and promote Malawian agricultural products.
- Facilitate agribusiness licensing and improve the ease of doing business in agriculture.
- Facilitate the establishment and enforcement of quality standards for agricultural products, particularly through the Malawi Bureau of Standards.
- Promote transparent and predictable export and import controls, particularly in minimizing any non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade.
- Involve the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development and stakeholders in agriculture in the formation, training, and registration of agricultural cooperatives.
- Facilitate public-private partnership along agricultural value chains.

4.1.4 Ministry responsible for Lands

- Promote proper use of agriculture land in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development.
- Promote land tenure security.
- Identify land for investments in agriculture, including land with potential for irrigation.

4.1.5 Ministry responsible for Natural Resources and Energy

- Facilitate provision of adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for agricultural enterprises.
- Facilitate fuel supply for agriculture and agribusiness enterprises.
- Promote sustainable management of land and natural resources, in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development.

4.1.6 Ministry responsible for Transport and Public Works

- Promote development of main, secondary and tertiary roads to connect areas of high agricultural potential with major markets.
- Develop the railway system and lake and river transportation for agricultural products.

4.1.7 Ministry responsible for Education, Science and Technology

- Promote agricultural education, particularly in the areas of agribusiness and value-addition.
- Strengthen nutrition-agriculture education in the curricula for primary and secondary schools.

4.1.8 Ministry responsible for Health

- Through the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA), promote initiatives aimed at nutrition security through agriculture, targeting the nutritionally vulnerable.
- Support efforts to improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households on dietary diversification and appropriate care of nutritionally vulnerable household members.
- Jointly with the Malawi Bureau of Standards, enforce laws and regulations relating to food safety and hygiene.

4.1.9 Ministry responsible for Local Government and Rural Development

- Implement integrated rural development programmes for investment in rural infrastructure for agriculture.
- Promote development of district and rural roads in areas of high agricultural potential.
- Promote the development of rural growth centres that support agriculture.
- Spearhead the implementation of the National Decentralisation Policy and Act.

4.1.10 Ministry responsible for Gender, Social Welfare and Disabilities

- Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in agricultural programmes.
- Promote the production and utilisation of nutritious crops.
- Encourage the mainstreaming of nutrition and HIV/AIDS in all sectors, including agriculture.
- Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development to facilitate women's access to productive assets for agriculture and increased access to credit, and farm inputs.

- Support increased farm and agribusiness investments by women and vulnerable groups.
- Enable women's and vulnerable groups' access to lucrative output markets.

4.1.11 Ministry responsible for Justice and Constitutional Affairs

- Ensure that the legal aspects of agricultural production and marketing are handled according to the Constitution of Malawi and that justice is upheld in the matters of agriculture, e.g., in contract farming.

4.1.12 Ministry responsible for Labour and Vocational Training

- Promote vocational skills development for agriculture through various initiatives including the expansion of the agricultural component under the Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA).
- Support labour skills development for agriculture.
- Regulate labour issues in agriculture, including child labour and worker exploitation.
- Generate labour statistics in agriculture to inform decisions in the sector.

4.1.13 Ministry responsible for Youth Development and Empowerment

- Promote the participation of youth in profitable farming and agribusiness enterprises.
- Collaborate with the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development to facilitate access to productive assets for agriculture and increased access to credit, and farm inputs for the youth.
- Facilitate youth's access to state-of-the art agricultural technologies and innovations.
- Provide support for farm and agribusiness investments by youth.
- Enable youth access to lucrative agricultural output markets.

4.1.14 Statutory Corporations, Trusts, Councils, and Boards

- ADMARC will provide agricultural markets and support farmers' access to favourable markets through establishing terms of trade with farmers using a transparent, rules-based approach to market operations.
- ADMARC will undergo reforms to effectively separate its commercial functions from its social functions and to improve its market efficiency performance for farmers.
- The National Food Reserve Agency will place strategic quantities grains, as a means of managing national food insecurity risks using a transparent, rules-based market operations approach.
- The National Food Reserve Agency will professionally maintain its storage infrastructure and improve its efficiency in delivering food security risk management to the nation.
- The Smallholder Farmers Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi will facilitate affordable access to farm inputs for smallholder farmers, including through the use of farmer credit schemes.
- The Malawi Bureau of Standards will be responsible for maintaining and enforcing product quality and food safety standards and in ensuring quality standards for agricultural commodity storage.
- Trusts in the agricultural sector, including the Agricultural Research and Extension Trust (ARET), the Smallholder Coffee Growers Trust, the Roots and Tubers Crops Development Trust, the Legume Development Trust, among others, will continue to provide technical support on agricultural research and extension for the development of agricultural value chains.
- Commodity Councils, such as the Cotton Council, the Legumes Council, etc., will promote production and marketing support to increase commercialisation of the respective commodities under their mandate.
- Green Belt Holdings will be used as a vehicle to increase irrigation investments and support to farmers under the NAP.
- The National Irrigation Fund that will be managed by the National Irrigation Board will also be used as a vehicle to increase irrigation investments.
- Roads Fund Administration will mobilise and administer resources for financing the development and rehabilitation of public roads in areas of high agricultural potential.

- Malawi Roads Authority will ensure that public roads are constructed, maintained or rehabilitated at all times for agricultural development.

4.1.15 Presidential and Cabinet initiatives

- Presidential and Cabinet-led initiatives will play an important role in the implementation of the NAP. Such initiatives signal high-level political will in implementing the agricultural development priorities of the government of Malawi.

4.1.16 Farmer-Based Organisations

- In line with the commercialisation focus of this policy, existing and new farmers' organisations will be an important vehicle for implementing the NAP.
- Existing farmer organisations, such as the Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM) and the National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM) and other similar organisations will spearhead the strengthening and organising of farmers into groups for increased commercialisation and value addition.
- Farmer-based Organisations will enable improved access and more profitable engagement by farmers with farm input markets, credit and extension services, and output markets, including lucrative export markets.
- Farmer-based organisations will also play a critical role in empowering women, youth and vulnerable groups to engage in profitable entrepreneurial agribusinesses.

4.1.17 Private Sector Investors and Partnerships

- The private sector will have an important role in implementing the NAP. As such, the NAP will encourage the development, profitability and sustainability of private investments and public-private partnerships in relevant areas of agriculture.
- The Government of Malawi will take measures, where necessary, to facilitate market-based expansion of private sector investments that promote smallholder commercialisation.
- Public-private partnerships and domestic-foreign private partnerships and other organizational arrangements will be used to foster foreign direct investments into agriculture.

- A public-private sector dialogue forum for agriculture and nutrition will be encouraged under the current public-private dialogue forum led by the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This will also be an important platform for increased private sector engagement in agriculture and nutrition policy processes and will enable mutual accountability between the private sector and the government in implementation of the NAP.

4.1.18 Civil Society

- Civil society will collaborate with Government in implementing programmes to ensure there is mutual accountability.
- Civil society organisations, such as the Civil Society Agriculture Network (CISANET), will play a key role in implementing the NAP through NGO projects and advocacy efforts.
- The Council for Non-Governmental Organisations in Malawi will be encouraged to engage with government to support the implementation of the NAP and to help strengthen the voice and capacity of civil society organisations in agriculture.
- Several civil society organisations in Malawi, including the Malawi Economic Justice Network, the Consumer Association of Malawi, the Youth Net and Counselling, and the Malawi Women's Association, among others, will be crucial to ensuring that the concerns of various stakeholders in agriculture are heard and that government is held accountable to its commitments to the citizens of Malawi on matters of agricultural development.
- As such, government will engage in dialogue platforms with civil society organisations to ensure that stakeholders' concerns are taken into consideration to effectively achieve the goals of the NAP.

4.1.19 Development Partners

- The support from development partners to the agriculture sector will be guided by the NAP and aligned to the priority areas specified in the NAP.
- Development partner efforts in agriculture will also be coordinated and aligned with the efforts of other stakeholders to ensure synergy and effective investments in agriculture to achieve the goals of the NAP.

- The Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS) will continue to be the platform for coordinating development partner support in agriculture.
- The Agriculture Sector Wide Approach will continue to be applied and will form the basis of the investment framework for the NAP. As such the development partner support will be aligned to the ASWAp to effectively implement the NAP.

4.1.20 Academic Institutions and Research Organisations

- Academic institutions, such as the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR), the University of Malawi, Mzuzu University, and other institutions of higher education, will be important in providing advanced training in agriculture or related fields to ensure that Malawi has the expertise needed to effectively implement the NAP.
- These academic institutions will be responsible for conducting rigorous research in agriculture or related fields to enhance the impact of the NAP. In particular, researchers will conduct research on technologies that are suitable for application in Malawian agriculture.
- Resources and expertise to conduct the necessary research will be leveraged from other research organisations and institutions, such as the CGIAR centres, universities outside Malawi and several think tanks, both domestic and international, to the benefit of the agriculture sector in Malawi

4.2 Implementation Plan

Annex 1 presents an outline of the implementation plan for the NAP, which specifies specific goals, objectives, strategies, the responsible entities, and the timelines for implementation.

The overall goal is to realise agricultural transformation that will significantly increase the incomes, food security, and nutritional status of Malawians. To achieve this goal, the implementation plan specifies strategies that will sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity, strengthen market systems, and develop institutions, while enhancing coordination and strengthening capacity of actors in the agricultural sector. Some of the strategies include intensifying and diversifying agricultural production, increasing area under sustainable irrigation, improving agricultural research and extension services, and providing credit and financial services to farmers and agro-processors. Other strategies involve organising and commercialising

smallholder farmers and linking them to input and output markets, through vertical coordination mechanisms such as contract farming, private-public partnerships, and establishing value addition and rural agroprocessing centres.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Annex 2 presents an outline of the monitoring and evaluation plan for the NAP which specifies targets for a set of indicators through which performance in achieving specific outputs related to the goals and objectives of the policy will be assessed. The NAP will be reviewed annually starting in 2017, with a comprehensive review being done in the fifth year of implementation.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems will be essential to track progress and inform decisions in the implementation of the NAP. A comprehensive but practical M&E system for the NAP will be used. The design of the NAP's M&E system hinges on leveraging existing data systems within government, as well as those of development partners, civil society, private sector, and academic and research institutes. The ASWAp M&E Plan already provides a number of agricultural indicators that are being tracked by government. Most of these will continue to be used to monitor progress under the NAP, with the addition of indicators for NAP activities that fall outside of the scope of ASWAp.

The Department of Agricultural Planning in MoAIWD will have primary responsibility for implementing the M&E strategy of the NAP, and will collaborate with the Technical Working Group on M&E, which includes the National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, among others. In addition, MoAIWD will benefit from technical assistance for monitoring and evaluation provided by Malawi universities and several development partners, including the World Bank, FAO, the Food Security Policy Innovation Lab of Michigan State University, the CGIAR centres, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Flemish International Cooperation Agency, and Irish Aid. The current M&E process – from field level to the central ministry – is quite cumbersome and demanding on the time of field-level extension agents, in particular. M&E processes will be streamlined, insofar as possible, through prioritizing the data that must be collected according to the use to which they will be put and exploring alternative, more efficient methods to collect them.

Given the multi-stakeholder approach that has been adopted for the formulation and implementation of the NAP, the monitoring and evaluation of

the NAP will entail mutual accountability and reporting at Technical Working Group, Sector Working Group, and Ministerial levels. In this regard the Joint Sector Review will be the primary platform for reporting on progress on the implementation of the NAP. This implies that all stakeholders will be called upon to contribute to the M&E of the NAP by providing stakeholder reports, data, updates and other relevant information. This would be reported to all stakeholders on an annual basis with a view to informing each year's budgeting process for the NAP.

At the national level, selected indicators that will be used for monitoring progress of the NAP include:

- Attaining agriculture gross domestic product growth rate of at least 6 percent per annum between 2016 and 2020;
- Increasing the share of agricultural GDP from non-traditional crops to more than 50 percent by 2020;
- Increase yields of major crops by 100 percent by 2020.
- Increase consumption of livestock products and fish by more than 50 percent by 2020;
- Increase farmer adoption of agricultural technologies by more than 60 percent by 2020;
- Increase the agricultural land area under irrigation by 20,000 ha by 2020;
- Increase the number of agricultural and agro-processing machines in use by 50 percent by 2020;
- Increasing value addition and agroprocessing output by 20 percent per year;
- Increasing the value of agricultural exports by 50 percent by 2020; and
- Increase women's and youth's access, ownership and control of productive agricultural assets by 50 percent by 2020.

It is envisioned that commercialization of smallholder agriculture will lead to increases in food production, diversity in agricultural production, value addition, and participation in high-value markets that increase incomes, reduce poverty, and improve food security and nutrition.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY

Policy Priority Area 3.1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers.			
Policy Objective: Increase adoption of agricultural technologies	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
	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 partners	2016-2017

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	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
	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
	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
	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

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.			
<p>Policy Objective: Increase the development and adoption of agricultural technologies.</p>	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
	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 germplasm.	MoAIWD – DARS and Dept. of Crop Development (DCD)	2016-2020
	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

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	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 technologies.	MoAIWD – DARS, DCD, Dept. of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD), and Dept. of Fisheries, National universities, Private sector	2016-2018
	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
Policy Statement 3.1.3: Facilitate timely and equitable access for farmers to high quality farm inputs, including organic and inorganic fertilizer, improved seed and livestock breeds, and fish fingerlings.			
Policy Objective: Increase access to and appropriate utilisation of productivity-enhancing inputs.	Promote growth of private-sector-led agricultural input supply system that is responsive to farmer needs.	Private sector (agro-dealers), MoAIWD, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Promote input supply through farmer-based organizations, agro-dealers, and contract farming arrangements.	MoAIWD, Farmer organizations, Private sector (agro-dealers), Ministry of Industry and Trade, NGOs	2016-2020
	Facilitate access to finance for supply and purchase of farm inputs.	MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector (agro-dealers)	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
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.			
Policy Objective: Improve agricultural productivity through sustainable land management.	Support programs mitigating land degradation, such as catchment area protection and appropriate farming practices.	MoAIWD – DLRC and DAES, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining (MoNREM) – Dept. of Environmental Affairs, NGOs, Development partners, National universities	2016-2020
	Designate protected land areas, forests, and water shores for conservation.	MoAIWD – DLRC, Dept. of Irrigation, and Dept. of Fisheries, MoNREM – Dept. of Forestry	2016-2020
	Promote agro-ecological zoning and implementation of farming systems on the basis of spatial comparative advantage.	MoAIWD-DLRC Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Promote conservation agriculture.	MoAIWD – DLRC, DAES, and DARS, NGOs, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Promote introduction of nitrogen-fixing plants, such as legumes, and agroforestry technologies and systems in crop farming systems.	MoAIWD – DCD, DLRC, and DAES MoNREM – Dept. of Forestry, Research institutions	2016-2020
	Promote the judicious use of organic and inorganic fertilizers.	MoAIWD – DCD, DLRC, and DAES	2016-2020
	Strengthen the capacity of the national repository centre for plant and livestock genetic resources for food and agriculture (gene bank) to conserve indigenous crops and livestock for use in the current and future breeding programmes	MoAIWD – DARS and DAHL, National universities, Research organizations	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Empower communities through capacity strengthening initiatives for on farm conservation and sustainable utilisation of agrobiodiversity	MoAIWD – DARS and DAHLD NGOs, National universities and research organizations	2016-2020
	Designate in situ conservation sites for crop wild relatives in protected areas	MoAIWD – DARS and DAES, MoNREM – Dept. of Forestry, National Herbarium and Botanical Gardens	2016-2020
	Characterise and evaluate crop and livestock diversity available in the gene bank for inclusion in the National breeding programme	MoAIWD – DARS and DAHLD, National universities and research organizations CGIAR research centres, NGOs, SADC Gene bank	2016-2020
	Create awareness on importance of indigenous crops and livestock in enhancing agricultural productivity	MoAIWD – DARS, DAES, DCD, and DAHLD NGOs	2016-2020
	Domesticate international instruments which govern conservation and utilisation of agrobiodiversity	MoAIWD – DARS and DAHLD, MoNREM – Dept. of Environmental Affairs	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.1.5: Stimulate significant private sector investments in high-productivity agricultural production.			
Policy Objective: Significantly increase private sector involvement in sustainable agricultural production, marketing, and the provision of agricultural support services.	Review all laws, regulations, and policies that impact upon agricultural investment in Malawi to ensure that they are reasonable, transparent, and predictable and do not impose unnecessary burdens to domestic and foreign agricultural investors. Develop a strategy to redesign problematic laws, regulations, and policies.	MoAIWD – DAPS, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Malawi Investment and Trade Centre, Ministry of Justice OPC	2016-2017

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Identify, inventory, promote, and facilitate engagement in profitable agricultural investment opportunities for both domestic and foreign agricultural investors.	Malawi Investment and Trade Centre, Ministry of Industry and Trade, MoAIWD – DAPS	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.1.6: Promote improved access to financial services, including agricultural credit and insurance.			
Policy Objective: Increase access to financial services for agriculture.	Design and implement innovative financing schemes for rural farmers through product financing, such as trader credit, input-supplier finance, cooperative banks or village grain banks.	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Banking sector, Private sector, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Strengthen farmer and agro-entrepreneur understanding and adherence to loan and agricultural credit procedures.	MoAIWD, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Advocate for the establishment of an agricultural development fund or bank which is reinsured through insurance companies.	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Reserve Bank of Malawi, Banking sector, Private sector	2016-2020
	Enhance the access of rural women and youth to financial services and agricultural credit.	MoAIWD, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Youth, Banking sector	2016-2020
	Advocate for the strengthening of micro-finance institutions in rural areas.	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Reserve Bank of Malawi, Micro-finance institutions	2016-2020
	Build capacity of farmer organizations to facilitate delivery of financial services to their members.	MoAIWD, Farmer organizations, Banking sector, Private sector	2017-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.1.7: Provide incentives to farmers to diversify their crop, livestock, and fisheries production and utilisation.			
Policy Objective: Improve the diversification of crop, livestock, and fisheries production in the country	Promote the introduction of rural abattoirs in selected trading centres for production of quality and safe meat and meat products for domestic and export markets	MoAIWD – DAES, DAHLD, and Dept. of Fisheries, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS	2016-2020
	Design appropriate extension messages on diversification of agro-based enterprise production with an emphasis on oilseeds, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries.	MoAIWD – DAES, DAHLD, and Dept. of Fisheries, DCD, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS	2016
	Provide tax and non-tax incentives for production of crops, especially oilseeds, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries.	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Strengthen smallholder engagement in indigenous agro-based enterprises, e.g., poultry, small ruminants, bee keeping, vegetables, and fruits, etc.	MoAIWD – DCD, DAHLD, and Dept. of Fisheries Farmer organizations, Private sector, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Research organizations	2016-2020
	Strengthen the capacity of the dairy industry to market dairy products locally and internationally.	MoAIWD – DAHLD, Private sector, Commodity bulking groups, NGOs, Development partners	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.2: Sustainable Irrigation Development

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.2.1: Fast-track infrastructure investments for smallholder and large-scale irrigation schemes in line with objectives of the National Irrigation Master Plan and Investment Framework.			
Policy Objective: Increase crop yields and reduce volatility in agriculture production through increasing area under sustainable irrigation farming by 50 percent.	Sustainably develop areas with irrigation potential to facilitate utilization of irrigable land.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation and DLRC, Green Belt Holdings, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, MoNREM – Dept. of Environmental Affairs	2016-2020
	Promote year round diversified irrigation farming.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, DAES, and DLRC, Green Belt Holdings, Private sector, Non-state extension service providers	2016-2020
	Promote and invest in water harvesting technologies and storage systems for irrigation.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Water, Dept. of Irrigation, DAES, and DLRC	2016-2020
	Ensure environmental and social impact assessments and environmental mitigation and management plans are implemented for all irrigation projects.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation and DLRC MoNREM – Dept. of Environmental Affairs, Irrigation project implementers	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.2: Facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources and technical expertise for the expansion of sustainable irrigation schemes and practices.			
Policy Objective: Ensure availability of adequate resources for development of sustainable irrigation systems	Mobilize resources for increased public investment in irrigation development.	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MoFEP&D), MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, Green Belt Holdings, Development partners	2016-2020
	Coordinate development partners resources that are committed to irrigation investments	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, DAES, and DLRC, Green Belt Holdings, Development partners	2016

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Encourage the private sector to invest in irrigation of crops, including those not traditionally targeted for irrigation, e.g. maize and oilseeds	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, DAPS, Private sector	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.3: Support private investments and the development of Public-Private-Partnerships in establishing irrigation enterprises.			
Policy Objective: Increase private sector investments in irrigated agriculture.	Facilitate participation and investment of private sector, NGOs, and smallholder communities in commercial irrigation development and management, including promotion of partnerships between the private and public sectors (PPPs) in irrigation investments.	Malawi Investment and Trade Centre, Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Private sector, Civil society organizations, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Facilitate creation of innovative financing mechanism for private sector investments in sustainable irrigation farming.	Private Sector, MoFEP&D; MoAIWD – Department of Irrigation, Green Belt Holdings, Malawi Investment and Trade Centre, OPC, Commercial Banks; Reserve Bank of Malawi, Development Partners.	2016-2020
	Support development of dimbas (vegetable gardens) and linking of dimba owners to local supermarkets	MoAIWD – DAES, FUM, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.4: Facilitate the sharing of lessons in the southern Africa region on sustainable approaches to investing and managing irrigation systems.			
Policy Objective: Improve learning of best practices in irrigation in the region	Promote forums to share experiences among irrigation schemes in the region	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, Ministry of Industry and Trade, FUM, Farmers Unions in other countries, SADC, COMESA, and relevant regional organizations, NGOs	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.2.5: Ensure that irrigation infrastructure designs accommodate food and profitable cash crops			
Policy Objective: Enhance production through irrigation of the priority crops of the National Export Strategy	Investigate and develop optimal irrigated production technologies and techniques for the priority crops that have not typically been produced in Malawi under irrigation	MoAIWD – DARS & Dept. of Irrigation,	2016-2018
	Build the knowledge of farmers to enable the profitable irrigated production of the priority crops	MoAIWD – DAES & Dept. of Irrigation, Private sector	2018-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.6: Promote efficient and sustainable use of water in all irrigation schemes.			
Policy Objective: Reduce wastage of scarce water resources	Promote development of efficient and sustainable water-user and water catchment management associations in irrigation schemes/project areas	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation and DAES, the private sector, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
	Build capacities of existing and new water-user and water catchment management associations	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation and DAES, the private sector, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.7: Support integration of irrigation in power generation and sustainable water management investments where feasible.			
Policy Objective: Maximize the benefits of irrigation and electrical power investments in a sustainable manner	Incorporate insofar as possible irrigation into the design of rural electrification programs, whether through factoring in the use of electric pumps in the design of electricity distribution plans or the incorporation of irrigation schemes into the design of hydropower investments	Incorporate insofar as possible irrigation into the design of rural electrification programs, whether through factoring in the use of electric pumps in the design of electricity distribution plans or the incorporation of irrigation schemes into the design of hydropower investments	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Incorporate upstream and downstream water management infrastructure and institutions into the design of gravity-fed irrigation schemes	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation MoNREM – Dept. of Environmental Affairs	2016-2020
	Develop a system or routine groundwater monitoring in the environs of all groundwater-based intensive irrigation schemes	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation MoNREM – Dept. of Geological Survey	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.2.8: Support innovation in irrigation systems through research, technology generation, and dissemination.			
Policy Objective: Increase knowledge of farmers in irrigation technologies	Increase investments in research, technology generation, and dissemination related to irrigation systems.	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, DAES, and DARS Private sector	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.3: Mechanisation of Agriculture

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.3.1: Promote mechanisation of farming, agro-processing and value addition.			
Policy Objective: Improve efficiency and reduce burden of labour associated with lack of proper mechanization, to make farming attractive	Encourage smallholder farmers to consolidate fragmented land holdings through farmer-based organizations.	MoAIWD – DAES, DCD Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Boost use of small and medium multi-purpose machinery for value addition, agro-processing and storage.	MoAIWD-DCD Private sector	2017-2020
	Intensify use of animal-draft power through establishment of animal traction centres, where applicable.	MoAIWD – DAHLD, DAES, DCD	2017-2020
Policy Statement 3.3.2: Facilitate market-based imports of new and used agricultural machinery that are appropriate for Malawi and meet established standards.			
Policy Objective: Increase availability of and access to affordable agricultural machinery in Malawi	Provide incentives for financial institutions to provide credit for the purchase of farm and agro-processing machinery	MoFEP&D Financial institutions MoAIWD-DCD	2016-2020
	Improve access to farm machinery under the government tractor hire scheme.	MoAIWD-DCD Ministry of Industry and Trade, MoFEP&D	2016-2017
	Introduce machinery hire-for-purchase lease schemes.	MoAIWD-DCD Private sector, MoFEP&D	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.3.3: Facilitate market-based imports and production of quality spare parts of agricultural machinery.			
Policy Objective: Improve maintenance of agricultural machinery for sustained use and maximum return on investment.	Ensure availability of spare parts and maintenance services for all farm machinery and equipment.	MoFEP&D, MoAIWD-DCD Private sector, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.3.4: Facilitate the growth of entrepreneurs in the agricultural mechanisation and services industry.			
Policy Objective: Improve capacity to develop and use agricultural machinery	Build capacity of local stakeholders to produce or assemble appropriate agricultural machinery.	MoAIWD – DARS, DCD Private sector Technical, Entrepreneurial, and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TEVETA) Malawi universities Vocational training centres	2016-2020
	Build capacity in the safe and productive operation of agricultural machinery and in its management and maintenance.	MoAIWD – DARS, DCD MoTPW- Plant and Vehicle Hire and Engineering Services (PVHES) Private sector	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.3.5: Promote home-grown inventions and innovations in agricultural mechanisation and service provision.			
Policy Objective: Increase capacity in Malawi for developing and adapting appropriate agricultural machinery	Create innovative curricula in agricultural engineering for vocational and technical and for tertiary educational institutions	Malawi Universities TEVETA Vocational training centres Development partners	2016-2020
	Conduct research on agricultural mechanization.	MoAIWD – DARS and DCD, Private sector, Research institutes	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.3.6: Promote the development and growth of farmer-managed agricultural mechanisation groups.			
Policy Objective: Improve sustainability in utilizing and servicing agricultural machinery	Build capacity of local stakeholders to finance, operate, manage, and maintain agricultural machinery.	MoAIWD – DARS, DCD, DAES MoTPW – Plant and Vehicle Hire and Engineering Services (PVHES) Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development TEVETA Private sector	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.4: Agriculture Market Development, Agroprocessing and Value Addition

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
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.			
Policy Objective: Promote competitiveness of agriculture marketing value chains.	Train farmers in appropriate use of technologies, inputs, and storage facilities to enhance farmers' productivity and product quality.	MoAIWD-DEAS Ministry of Industry and Trade NGOs Farmer organizations Competition and Fair Trading Commission	2016-2020
	Strengthen farmer organizations through improving the development, branding, quality, and marketing of their products, establishing labour standards, and building skills in price negotiation.	MoAIWD Ministry of Transport and Public Works Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Strengthen the capacity of the private sector, farmer organizations/ cooperatives to store and process farm produce.	MoAIWD Private sector Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Promote the development of joint ventures, linkages, and partnerships for value addition among farmer organizations and with processors.	MoAIWD Private sector Ministry of Industry and Trade Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Promote competitive and fair functioning of commodity exchanges and warehouse receipt systems.	MoAIWD Private sector Ministry of Industry and Trade Farmer organizations; Competition and Fair Trading Commission	2016-2020
	Conduct intensive finance literacy and agribusiness training, especially among women and youth.	MoFEP&D Reserve Bank of Malawi Farmer organizations MoAIWD-DAES	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Support consumer literacy programs along the agricultural value chains.	MoAIWD-DEAS Ministry of Industry and Trade NGOs Farmer organizations Competition and Fair Trading Commission	2016-2020
	Promote development and maintenance of agriculture-related infrastructure, such as roads, value addition centres, and warehouses to enhance urban-rural market linkages.	MoAIWD Ministry of Transport and Public Works Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Promote competitiveness in the transport sector, including through other modes of transport.	MoAIWD Ministry of Transport and Public Works	2016-2020
	Promote niche markets for non-traditional products for exports, e.g., oil seeds and fisheries.	MoAIWD MoFEP&D Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Promote increased use of contract farming, out-grower schemes, and other appropriate value chain coordinating mechanisms for smallholder commercialization.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Establish an appropriate stakeholder and policymaker representation and coordination body to develop value chains.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, MoFEP&D	2016-2017

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.4.2: Facilitate the creation of new structured markets, especially in legumes, oilseeds, sugarcane, coffee, livestock, and horticulture and fisheries products.			
Policy Objective: Achieve fair prices and increase profitability of non-traditional agricultural market commodities	Develop a policy framework for the pricing of agricultural produce and product improving on the current systems such as minimum farm-gate prices and contract farming.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, Competition and Fair Trading Commission	2016-2017
	Monitor fairness and competitiveness of pricing taking place under contract farming.	MoAIWD, MoIT, Competition and Fair Trading Commission	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.4.3: Facilitate ADMARC reforms to improve market efficiency and profitability to the benefit of farmers.			
Policy Objective: Enable ADMARC, as appropriate, to play a facilitating role in the development of smallholder agriculture in Malawi.	Establish a memorandum of understanding between ADMARC and government so that ADMARC can play its social functions related to food security and social protection on a full-cost recovery basis without putting at risk its commercial functions and activities	MoAIWD ADMARC management MoFEP&D Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016
	Improve efficiency and broaden business base of commercial activities of ADMARC, using different modalities such as franchising and renting out warehouses.	MoAIWD ADMARC management MoFEP&D Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector	2016-2017
	Strategically reduce costs associated with maintaining and operating the infrastructure of ADMARC without compromising its ability to engage in provision of agricultural marketing services to smallholders	MoAIWD ADMARC management MoFEP&D	2016-2018

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Review the minimum buying price policy and focus on alternative mechanisms for increasing competitive pricing of agricultural produce to the benefit of the smallholder farmer and ADMARC	MoAIWD ADMARC management Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016
Policy Statement 3.4.4: Promote agricultural value addition and agro-processing.			
Policy Objective: Increased value addition and processing of agriculture products.	Encourage private sector agribusiness investments in rural areas geared at creating processing and value addition clusters and hubs.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector, Malawi Bureau of Standards	2016-2020
	Mobilize resources to cater for small and medium agro-processing enterprises through enhancing partnerships with other state and non-state actors.	MoAIWD MoFEP&D NGOs, Malawi Bureau of Standards Development partners	2017-2020
	Strengthen national agro-processing forums to coordinate the implementation of agro-processing interventions by all stakeholders.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector, Malawi Bureau of Standards Farmer organizations NGOs	2017-2020
	Promote expos for agricultural value added products in the domestic and export markets.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector, Malawi Bureau of Standards	2016-2020
	Promote value addition in selected agro-based products for import substitution.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Malawi Bureau of Standards	2016-2020
	Promote provision of regular, updated, and timely information and research regarding agro-based industries.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, Malawi Bureau of Standards	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Support district level alignment of localized agro-processing strategies to enhance integration of activities.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, Malawi Bureau of Standards Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.4.5: Support the growth and promote the competitiveness of agricultural commodity exchanges to enhance agricultural market efficiency.			
Policy Objective: Address price variability risks farmer face in output market through their increased participation in structured agricultural commodity markets	Promote farmers access to commodity exchange systems	MoAIWD – DAPS, MoIT-Private Sector Development, Auction Holdings Limited Commodity Exchange (AHCX), Agriculture Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE), Banking institutions, Development partners	2016-2020
	Facilitate increase in number of commodities traded on commodity exchanges		
	Promote market risk management through commodity exchanges		
Policy Statement 3.4.6: Strengthen and harmonize agricultural market information systems.			
Policy Objective: Development of market information systems that are up to date, reliable, comprehensive, and neutral.	Support collaborative collection, processing, and dissemination of agricultural market data.	MoAIWD MoFEP&D National Statistical Office	2016-2020
	Promote farmers' access to up-to-date and reliable market information on commodity demand, prices (inputs/outputs), and services.	MoAIWD MoFEP&D National Statistical Office Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Facilitate access to modern information and communication technology (ICT) tools among farmers, youth, and agro-businesses in rural communities and households.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Ministry of Information, Tourism and Civic Education Private sector NGOs	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Build capacities for producers and farmers in the use of market information systems.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Ministry of Information, Tourism and Civic Education Private sector NGOs	2016-2020
	Strengthen national agricultural information management programmes using ICT based technologies.	MoAIWD Development partners Ministry of Information, Tourism and Civic Education	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.4.7: Ensure that agricultural market and trade policies and regulations are transparent, evidence-based and enforced.			
Policy Objective: Improvement of agriculture trade policy implementation.	Support policy consistency and coherence on food security, food safety, and trade, including export bans and licensing, and import tariffs.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Promote evidence-based trade policy formulation, dialogue, and implementation through existing structures and stakeholder forums.		2016-2020
	Support the development of a coordinated and credible regional and continental framework to address issues of food security, particularly through regional trade.	MoAIWD MoFEP&D	2016-2020
	Support capacity development for trade policy formulation and implementation, impact assessment, and negotiation on agro-based products.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector	2016-2020
	Promote introduction of one food safety organisation to oversee all issues of food safety in the country	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.4.8: Promote access to financial services and agricultural credit, particularly for producers and small and medium agro-processors, including women and youth and persons with disabilities.			
Policy Objective: Increase financial access and financial inclusion for agriculture sector enterprises.	Support product financing through trader credit, marketing and wholesale company finance, and lead-firm financing.	MoFEP&D MoAIWD Banking sector Micro-finance institutions	2016-2020
	Facilitate trade-receivables financing through instruments such as an Export Development Fund	MoFEP&D MoAIWD Reserve Bank of Malawi	2016-2020
	Facilitate physical-asset collateralization through warehouse receipts finance repurchase agreements (repos) and financial leasing (lease-purchase).	MoFEP&D MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector	2016-2020
	Facilitate development of agriculture risk mitigation products markets, including insurance, forward contracts, and futures contracts.	MoFEP&D MoAIWD Reserve Bank of Malawi Private sector	2016-2020
	Facilitate development of other financial enhancements geared towards the agriculture sector, such as securitization instruments, loan guarantees, joint-venture finance, matching grants, and others.	MoFEP&D MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.4.9: Support improvements in quality standards and grading systems for all agricultural commodities.			
Policy Objective: Improve quality and standards of agriculture products.	Support efforts to improve product quality and product safety for export-oriented processing clusters and for domestic markets.	Ministry of Industry and Trade MoAIWD-DARS and DAES, Malawi Bureau of Standards, IITA	2016-2020
	Promote the development and use of grading and quality standards in oil seed and sugarcane products, livestock and meat, dairy products, and fisheries.		
	Facilitate the development of process control and product examination and certification services for agricultural commodities.		
	Strengthen audit and accreditation systems for the agriculture sector.		
	Develop customized training programs to improve quality, control disease, and assure on-farm food safety.		
Policy Statement 3.4.10: Promote regional and global exports of value-added agricultural commodities.			
Policy Objective: Increase agricultural exports by smallholder farmers.	Support ongoing monitoring of prevalent non-trade barriers in Malawi's agriculture export markets and a reduction of Malawi's own agriculture-related non-trade barriers.	Ministry of Industry and Trade MoAIWD MoFEP&D Reserve Bank of Malawi	2016-2020
	Conduct extensive promotion of Malawi's agricultural products abroad through foreign missions and trade fairs.		2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Through market research on consumer demand and quality requirements, develop a profile for high impact agricultural enterprises that provide good returns on investment.	Ministry of Industry and Trade MoAIWD Academic and research institutions Malawi Investment and Trade Centre	2016-2020
	Promote compliance and commitments to bi-lateral and multi-lateral regional integration instruments.	MoAIWD Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Industry and Trade MoFEP&D	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.5: Food and Nutrition Security

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.1: Promote production and utilisation of diverse nutritious foods in line with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan.			
Policy Objective: Ensure that national food and nutrition security is achieved through production and utilization of sufficient quantities of high-quality foods	Improve the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households in dietary diversification.	MoAIWD-DAES Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Ministry of Education	2016-2020
	Reengage the services and strengthen the capacity of Farm Home Assistants/ Assistant Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers on dietary issues.	Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare NGOs Civil society organizations Media Academic and research institutions Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Support the coordination of nutrition sensitive extension service delivery from state and non-state actors in order to realize synergies and optimize benefits.	Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Promote the production of high value and nutritious legumes, drought-resistant crops, horticultural crops, livestock, and aquaculture.	MoAIWD Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Promote agricultural related income generating activities to enable the population to obtain sufficient income for their food and nutrition requirements.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade Private sector NGOs Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Promote the utilization of indigenous fruits, vegetables, small stock, edible insects, and small wild animals.	Ministry of Education Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS NGOs Civil society organizations Media Farmer Organizations	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.2: Foster adequate market supply and access of diverse and nutritious foods.			
Policy Objective: Ensure availability and access to safe and nutritious food products in sufficient quantities	Encourage farmers to diversify production of crops, livestock, and fish in order to enhance availability of nutritious food products.	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Civil society organizations,	2016-2020
	Strengthen food markets and value chains to deliver sufficient, high quality, nutritious, safe, and culturally acceptable indigenous foods.	NGOs Farmer Organizations	
	Strengthen social protection programs to cater for the most vulnerable food insecure households.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D, Private sector, Development partners, Civil society organizations, NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Promote increased participation in off-farm income generating enterprises, especially for women and youth.	MoAIWD-DAPS, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Ministry of Education Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare NGOs, Civil society organizations, Media Academic and research institutions Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Improve targeting mechanisms for the delivery of safety net programmes, including cash transfers.	MoAIWD-DAPS, MoFEP&D, Private sector Development partners, Civil society organizations, NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Promote equitable distribution of income, especially for women through enhancement of their knowledge of market functions.	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Civil society organizations, NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Promote technologies that reduce post-harvest losses in storage, preservation and food processing.	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Civil society organizations, NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.5.3: Ensure food safety for all.			
Policy Objective: Increase production and consumption of safe food	Introduce quality control and monitoring mechanisms for agricultural food products, including detection of aflatoxin and maximum residual levels for pesticides and food additives.	MoAIWD-DARS, Malawi Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health, Research institutions, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Improve coordination for food safety control among key stakeholders in the food chain, including identification of roles and responsibilities.	MoAIWD, Malawi Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector	2016-2020
	Enhance implementation of food safety legislation, especially sanitary and phytosanitary and inspectorate measures in order to protect the general public and promote trade of safe food.		
	Strengthen capacity of communities to deal with food safety issues.	MoAIWD-DAES, Malawi Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.4: Promote private sector investments in production, processing and marketing of high quality nutritious foods; including complementary foods.			
Policy Objective: Enhance private sector production of safe and nutritious food products	Create a competitive environment with reduced risk in doing business for private sector investments in value chains related to food security and nutrition.	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, NGOs, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Link private sector firms to biofortification initiatives.		
	Improve access to credit and finance for private sector business to encourage the production of nutritious foods.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Private sector Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Facilitate private sector branding or generic advertising and branding that surpasses national quality standards in order to encourage high quality standards and food safety.	MoAIWD Ministry of Industry and Trade, Malawi Bureau of Standards, Private sector, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.5.5: Coordinate investments and sub-sectoral policies and strategies that help improve the nation's nutritional status and promote healthy diets.			
Policy Objective: Increase agriculture sector's contribution to nutrition	Link production of nutritious foods with school feeding programmes and other food programmes.	MoAIWD – DAES, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Development partners; NGOs Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
	Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for nutrition-enhancing agricultural activities.	MoAIWD – DAES, MoFEP&D, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Farmer Organizations	

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.5.6: Promote bio-fortification and fortification of major food staples.			
Policy Objective: Increase production and consumption of micronutrient dense foods	Promote investments in food value chain for fortification and nutrient supplementation.	MoAIWD-DAES and DARS, Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Private sector,	2016-2020
	Enhance plant breeding and biotechnology techniques to improve nutrient content of major staple foods.	Civil society organizations, NGOs, Research institutions Farmer Organizations	
	Promote awareness campaigns on biofortified and fortified foods.		
	Promote the large scale adoption of biofortified food varieties for production, commercialization and consumption.	MoAIWD – DCD, DARS, DAES Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector Farmer Organizations	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.5.7: Promote food and nutrition education for all			
Policy Objective: Increase knowledge of proper nutrition caring practices	Link local farmer organizations with community-level Nutrition Care Groups to create nutrition-focused synergies.	MoAIWD-DAES, Private sector, Civil society organizations NGOs, Farmer organizations	2016-2020
	Promote extension education and behavioural change communication for improved nutrition.	Ministry of Health – Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	

Policy Priority Area 3.6: Agricultural Risk Management

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.6.1: Establish a diversified portfolio of agricultural production risk management instruments and technologies.			
Policy Objective: Reduce losses associated with systematic agricultural risks	Promote transparency and rules-based management and interventions in markets	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC, private sector	2016-2020
	Promote coordination between and within institutions and actors dealing with agricultural risk management	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC	2016-2020
	Coordinate and strengthen key institutions in agricultural risk management such as ADMARC, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, National Food Reserve Agency	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC, Department of Disaster Management Affairs	2016-2020
	Move towards a combination of virtual (e.g. call options, etc.) and physical Strategic Grain Reserves for Malawi	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Industry and Trade, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC	2016-2020
	Increase farmer adoption of drought and flood tolerant crop varieties	MoAIWD-DCD, DARS, DAES	2016-2020
	Promote the use of agricultural insurance as a risk mitigation measure, such as weather-index crop and livestock insurance and livestock health insurance	MoAIWD, Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.6.2: Support improvements in the quality of market information systems for management of risks associated with agricultural markets.			
Policy Objective: Improve the quality and amount of information available for risk management in agricultural markets	Increase resources for development of a market information system	-DAPS, National Statistical Office	2016-2020
	Improve M&E of risk management interventions to assess impacts of policies and interventions and to improve effectiveness of policy making	MoAIWD-DAPS, National Statistical Office, Universities and research institutions	2016-2020
	Strengthen food security early warning system to make it more comprehensive and efficient in alerting stakeholders of any emerging food security risks.	MoAIWD-DCD, Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining	2016-2020
	Enhance quality and timeliness of data collection, analysis, and information dissemination to enable informed decision making and rapid response in the event of a food security emergency.	MoAIWD - DAPS, National Statistical Office, Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, Department of Disaster Management Affairs	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.6.3: Support a regional approach to ensuring food and nutrition security.			
Policy Objective: Improve management of food security risks	Promote investments in regional strategic grain reserves and storage systems for the purposes of addressing food security risks.	MoAIWD-DCD, National Food Reserve Agency, ADMARC, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector, SADC, Department of Disaster Management Affairs Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.6.4: Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases.			
<p>Policy Objective: Reduce pre and post-harvest losses and enhance quality of agricultural products</p>	Invest in and maintain infrastructure and equipment for pest and disease management, including dip tanks and mist blowers.	MoAIWD – DAHLD, DCD, and Dept. of Fisheries	2016-2020
	Empower communities, through capacity strengthening initiatives, to manage infrastructure for pest and disease control.	MoAIWD – DAHLD, DARS, DCD, and Dept. of Fisheries	2016-2020
	Strengthen surveillance systems for monitoring outbreaks of pests and diseases.	MoAIWD – DAHLD, DARS, DCD, and Dept. of Fisheries	2016-2020
	Strengthen programmes for animal disease prevention, including vaccination.	MoAIWD – DAHLD and DARS, Universities and research institutions, NGOs, Private sector	2016-2020
	Test and explore biotechnology options for disease and pest control	MoAIWD – DARS and DAHLD National universities Research organizations	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.7: Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
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.			
Policy Objective: Increase profitable participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups in agricultural production	Implement specialized projects that allocate land titles and water rights to households, especially for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare, MoAIWD-DAES, Private sector, Ministry of Labour and Youth	2016-2020
	Create community awareness on youth, women and vulnerable groups' empowerment and ownership of land and other productive resources.	Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare, MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
	Develop and upscale agricultural programmes and technologies that are youth-friendly and gender-sensitive	MoAIWD-DAES Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare	2016-2020
	Create and support youth, women and vulnerable groups for increased participation in commercial agriculture along all value chains.	MoAIWD-DEAS, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Youth, Private sector	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.7.2: Promote agricultural education and technical training for women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.			
Policy Objective: Improve capacity of youth, women and vulnerable groups to effectively participate in agricultural development	Promote increased youth participation in agriculture and agribusinesses through promoting youth champions as community role models to encourage other youth.	MoAIWD-DCD, DAPS, and DAES Ministry of Labour and Youth NGOs	2016

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Revise agricultural curricula in education institutions at all levels so that agricultural subjects are more agri-business oriented.	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, TEVETA, Development partners	2016
	Strengthen the capacity of agricultural training institutions	MoAIWD, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, MoFEP&D, Development partners	2016-2020
	Design and implement residential agricultural leadership programs using community colleges, rural technical colleges, and other training institutions targeting school leavers.	MoAIWD Ministry of Labour and Youth, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, TEVETA	2016-2020
	Design and implement mentorship programs to support youth engagement in the agriculture sector.	MoAIWD, Ministry of Labour and Youth Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institute (SMEDI)	2017-2020
	Coordinate the delivery of mass media and other ICT to advocate for agribusiness development, especially among women, youth and vulnerable groups.	MoAIWD – DAES and Dept. of Agricultural Communications, Ministry of Information, Tourism and Civic Education Ministry of Labour and Youth Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare NGOs	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.7.3: Support agribusiness entrepreneurship among women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.			
Policy Objective: Improve agribusiness skills of women, youth and vulnerable groups	Support formation of women and youth groups that receive agribusiness training, finance, management and leadership skills, while paying attention to representation of vulnerable groups.	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Labour and Youth, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, TEVETA, Development partners, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.7.4: Facilitate access to finance for women, youth and vulnerable groups in agriculture.			
Policy Objective: Reduce gender, age and other inequalities in access to finance	Facilitate provision of start-up capital to school-leavers and university graduates for agri-business development.	MoAIWD, TEVETA, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
	Facilitate women's, youth's and vulnerable groups' access to finance through formation of groups	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Labour and Youth, TEVETA, Banking sector, Development partners Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.7.5: Promote participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in agroprocessing, value addition and agricultural exports.			
Policy Objective: Reduce gender, age and other gaps in agriculture	Design dedicated programs for women, youth and vulnerable groups in production of agro-exports, agroprocessing, and value addition.	MoAIWD-DCD and DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, NASFAM, FUM, Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Labour and Youth, Development partners Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare	2016-2020

Policy Priority Area 3.8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Policy Statement 3.8.1: Promote stakeholder coordination in formulation, implementation, and review of agriculture and related policies and programs.			
Policy Objective: Enhance synergies of all players in the agricultural sector	Improve the capacity of MoAIWD and other stakeholders to review and update agricultural policies in a timely manner.	Office of the President and Cabinet, MoAIWD-DAPS, MoFEP&D, Development partners	2016-2020
	Improve performance management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in agriculture.	MoAIWD-DAPS, MoFEP&D, CISANET, Development partners	2016-2020
	Strengthen the Agriculture Sector Working Group to harness synergies and establish innovative approaches for improved functioning of existing systems in the sector.	Office of the President and Cabinet MoAIWD-DAPS, Ministry of Industry and Trade, MoFEP&D	2016-2020
	Rationalize and standardize procedures, regulatory environment and policy coordination for agricultural trade.	MoAIWD-DAPS, Ministry of Industry and Trade	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.8.2: Promote development of professionally-operated and efficient farmer organizations, particularly cooperatives.			
Policy Objective: Transform subsistence farmers into commercialized farmers	Update the farmer organization database.	MoAIWD - DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Farmer organizations, NGOs	2016
	Review the status of farmer organizations and investigate factors associated with successful farmer organizational development.	MoAIWD - DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Farmer organizations	2016

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Identify and strengthen organizations working on farmer organization capacity development to improve the effectiveness of farmer organizations.	MoAIWD – DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Farmer organizations	2016-2017
	Design and implement programs to meet existing capacity gaps of registered and functional farmer organizations, associations, and cooperatives.	MoAIWD – DAES, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Farmer organizations	2017
	Create awareness among smallholder farmers on the advantages and benefits of organizing themselves into farmer organizations.		2016-2020
	Build capacity of farmer organizations to facilitate the delivery of extension services to their members.	MoAIWD-DAES, Private sector, Ministry of Industry and Trade, NGOs, Development partners	2016-2020
	Support the development of new farmer organizations focusing on targeted value chains, e.g., oilseeds and dairy.	MoAIWD-DAES and DCD, Private sector, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Development partners	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.8.3: Improve coordination and capacity for agricultural services delivery.			
Policy Objective: Enhance capacity for improved agricultural service delivery.	Mobilize resources to improve extension delivery systems within districts and EPAs.	MoAIWD – DAES, DAHLD, DARS, and Dept. of Fisheries Non-state agricultural extension service providers, Private sector, Development partners, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Strengthen pluralistic demand-driven extension policy and its implementation.	MoAIWD – DAES, DAHLD, DARS, and Dept. of Fisheries Non-state agricultural extension service providers, Private sector, Development partners	2016
	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.	MoAIWD – DAES, Non-state agricultural extension service providers, Private sector, Development partners	2016-2017
	Improve service conditions for front line agriculture staff, enhancing mobility, training, staff motivation, and equipment.	MoAIWD-DAES, NGOs, Development partners, Private sector	2016-2020
	Recruit, train, and retain more front line agricultural staff, with a specific focus on increasing female staff recruitment and retention at all levels.	MoAIWD-DAES, NGOs, Development partners, Private sector	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.8.4: Facilitate and support infrastructural development for improved agricultural public service delivery.			
Policy Objective: Improved public agricultural service delivery	Embark on housing and office improvements for agricultural frontline staff.	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Transport and Public Works – Dept. of Buildings; MoFEP&D; Development partners MoLHUD – Dept. of Housing Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
	Mobilize resources for construction and maintenance of agriculture-related infrastructure, including infrastructure for cutting-edge research.	MoAIWD – DARS Ministry of Transport and Public Works – Dept. of Buildings, Development partners	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Collaborate on rural electrification programs for agricultural area offices, staff houses, and agro-processing hubs.	MoAIWD Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining – Dept. of Energy	2016-2017
	Collaborate on transport infrastructure and investments in line with agricultural development programs.	MoAIWD Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development	2016-2020
	Improve communication infrastructure and networks in MoAIWD offices.	MoAIWD Ministry of Information, Tourism and Civic Education	2016-2020
Policy Statement 3.8.5: Promote reforms of agricultural institutions, subsidies and programmes to make them more sustainable and cost effective.			
Policy Objective: Increase the sustainability and efficiency of agricultural subsidy programmes	Explore manufacturing or blending fertilizers locally or regionally to reduce costs.	MoAIWD-DCD, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, MoFEP&D, Private sector	2016-2017
	Encourage and broaden private sector participation in fertilizer and other farm input markets.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Private sector	2016-2017
	Rationalize farmer contribution to the subsidized farm inputs.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D	2016-2017
	Design a strategy for successful graduation of farmers from subsidy programmes.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D	2016-2017
	Incorporate complimentary integrated soil fertility management practices as part of farm input subsidies.	MoAIWD-DCD and DLRC, MoFEP&D, Research institutions	2016-2020

Objective	Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Use agricultural subsidies to promote zoning and crop diversification.	MoAIWD-DCD and DLRC, MoFEP&D	2016-2017
	Improve the procurement efficiencies of farm inputs to ensure timely delivery.	MoAIWD - DCD and FISP Logistics Unit, Smallholder Farmer Fertilizer Revolving Fund of Malawi, MoFEP&D	2016-2017
	Improve and scale up innovative approaches for delivery of agricultural subsidies.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D, Development partners	2016-2017
	Improve the targeting criteria of subsidies to be in line with the commercialization of subsistence farmers, i.e., targeting of productive farmers.	MoAIWD-DCD, MoFEP&D	2016-2017

Policy Statement 3.8.6: Integrate HIV/AIDS interventions in agricultural strategies and program implementation.

Policy Objective: Mainstream gender and HIV/AIDS in agricultural programs	Increase access to agricultural labour-saving technologies to households with members living with HIV/AIDS.	MoAIWD - DAES	2016-2020
	Ensure effective implementation of the Gender, HIV and AIDS strategy of MoAIWD in partnership with stakeholders.	MoAIWD - DAES Ministry of Health - Dept. of Nutrition, HIV, and AIDS Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare Development partners	2016-2020

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN FOR THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURE POLICY

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.1.1: Promote innovative and high quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both public and non-state extension service providers.					
Extension officers recruited, trained and retrained periodically	Ratio of agricultural extension service workers to farmers	1:1000 [By 2020]	1:3000 [Source: DAES, 2014]	MoAIWD (DAES), non-state research and extension service providers, Department of Human Resources.	Resources available for recruitment and training extension workers
Standards for regulating provision of extension and advisory services in Malawi set and reinforced	Agricultural extension standards and regulatory framework in place	1	0	MoAIWD (DAES); Parliament	Stakeholders are able to agree on the minimum standards
A gender sensitive knowledge management, communication and information sharing mechanism set up Gender sensitive ICT based extension promoted	Agricultural technology adoption index [Weighted mean of share of farmed area planted using modern agricultural technologies available in Malawi, plus share of livestock population that is improved breeds. Involves improved seed varieties, fertilizers, farm machines, animal breeding and fisheries technologies]	60% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DAES, DAPS, DARS), District and Area Stakeholder Panels, non-state extension service providers, commodity exchanges, development partners	Information is readily available to be disseminated Resources are available to scale up ICT
A database of all agriculture extension programs and providers in the country created.	Public agricultural extension database in place and accessible	1	0	Database and Report MoAIWD (DAES)	Resources available for census of all agricultural extension programs

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Coordination among all extension service providers at all levels, especially at district level strengthened.				MoAIWD (DAES), MA-FAS, District and Area Stakeholder Panels, District Agricultural Development Officers, non-state extension service providers.	Extension service providers are willing to collaborate
Harmonized extension messages on various agricultural technologies amongst extension service providers.				DAES; non-state extension service providers	Farmers willing to be trained as lead farmers
Use of innovative extension approaches such as model village farmer field schools, farmer business schools, plant clinics and lead farmers promoted.				DAES; non-state extension service providers	Extension service providers are willing to collaborate
Information management, communication and knowledge sharing mechanisms set up and maintained	Agricultural technology adoption index	60% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DAES, DARS), non-state extension service providers	New agricultural technologies available
Agricultural fairs, shows, and expos to expose farmers to new agricultural technologies used.				MoAIWD (DAES, Dept. of Administration)	Resources available to purchase and maintain equipment
Transportation assets, such as vehicles and motorcycles, to enable extension agents reach out to farmers acquired and maintained.				MoAIWD (Dept. of Human Resources and DAES).	Resources available to provide incentives
Incentives for recruiting and retaining extension officers provided.				MoAIWD (DAES & Dept. of Human Resources), non-state extension service providers.	Resources available to enhance monitoring and performance evaluation system
Enhanced monitoring and performance evaluation systems for government extension officers.					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.1.2: Establish effective, demand-driven agricultural innovation systems for research and technology generation, and dissemination.					
Development of new seed varieties, livestock breeds, fish fingerlings, and other agricultural technologies, including fish feed formulation promoted	Agricultural technology adoption index	60% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DARS) Academic and research institutions	Capacity available to develop new technologies
Participation of a wide range of plant breeders in the public and private sectors and in farmer organizations promoted.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	Maize: 4 t/ha Rice: 4 t/ha Tobacco: 2 t/ha Groundnut: 2 t/ha Soyabean: 2 t/ha Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha Common Beans 1.0t/ha Sunflower: 2 t/ha Sorghum: 2t/ha Millet: 2t/ha Cassava: TBD Irish Potatoes: TBD Sweet Potatoes: TBD	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0t/ha Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha Common Beans 0.5t/ha Sunflower: 1.0t/ha Sorghum: 1t/ha Millet: 0.85t/ha Cassava: TBD Irish Potatoes: TBD Sweet Potatoes: TBD [Source: APES data-2014]	MoAIWD (DARS) Academic and research institutions	Stakeholders willingness to participate in breeding process
		[Targets based on assessment of yield gaps in Guide to Agricultural Production]			

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
The Seed Services Unit to make it semi-autonomous for improved seed certification and quality control restructured.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	Maize: 4 t/ha Rice: 4 t/ha Tobacco: 2 t/ha Groundnut: 2 t/ha Soyabean: 2 t/ha Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha Common Beans 1.0t/ha Sunflower: 2 t/ha Sorghum: 2t/ha Millet: 2t/ha Cassava: TBD Irish Potatoes: TBD Sweet Potatoes: TBD	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0t/ha Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha Common Beans 0.5t/ha Sunflower: 1.0t/ha Sorghum: 1t/ha Millet: 0.85t/ha Cassava: TBD Irish Potatoes: TBD Sweet Potatoes: TBD [Source: APES data-2014]	MoAIWD (Seed Services Unit – DARS)	Capacity available for restructuring process
Programs aimed at arresting agro-biodiversity deterioration and integrating diverse species in agricultural production initiated and implemented.				MoAIWD (DARS, DCD)	Resources available to implement programs
Soil nutrient analysis for efficient fertilizer application and utilization promoted				MoAIWD (DARS, DLRC, Academia and Research institutions CGIAR CENTERS AND CIP	Soil structure and composition known
Development and commercial application of agricultural biotechnologies, including tissue culture, local production of inoculant for legumes, veterinary vaccines and medicines, and pesticides promoted.		[Targets based on assessment of yield gaps in Guide to Agricultural Production]		MoAIWD (DARS), LUANAR, National Commission for Science and Technology	Commercial opportunities available for biotechnologies

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Private sector imports of germplasm, foundation seed, and varieties that have been empirically tested, approved, and certified in other SADC and COMESA countries facilitated.				MoAIWD-DARS, MoIT, MRA, MITC	Favourable policies adopted to allow for imports
Fostered collaboration between DARS, national universities, private sector and other entities involved in the development of new agricultural technologies, including livestock technologies.				MoAIWD (DARS, DCD, Livestock, and Fisheries), National universities, Private sector	Conducive environment available for collaboration
Demand-driven and participatory research involving farmers and consumers promoted.	Agricultural technology adoption index	60% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DARS, DAES), Private sector, NGOs	Ability to identify researchable areas
Technologies for agro-processing, preservation and storage to reduce post-harvest loss developed.				MoAIWD, Private sector	Adequate capacity and resources available
Indigenous knowledge integrated with scientific research for agriculture.				MoAIWD-DARS, National Universities, Farmers and Communities	Willingness to complement scientific research with indigenous knowledge

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.1.3: Facilitate timely and equitable access to high quality farm inputs, including organic and inorganic fertilizer and improved seed, livestock breeds, and fish fingerlings					
Growth of private-sector-led agricultural input supply system that responds to farmer needs promoted.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	Maize: 4 t/ha Rice: 4 t/ha Tobacco: 2 t/ha Groundnut: 2 t/ha Soyabean: 2 t/ha Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha Common Beans: 1.0t/ha Sunflower: 2 t/ha Sorghum: 2t/ha Millet: 2t/ha Cassava: TBD by end of 2016 Irish Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 [Guide to Agricultural Production]	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0t/ha Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha Common Beans: 0.5t/ha Sunflower: 1.0t/ha Sorghum: 1t/ha Millet: 0.85t/ha Cassava: TBD by end of 2016 Irish Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 [Source: APES data-2014]	Private sector (Agro-dealers), MoAWD, MoIT, CIP	Conducive environment

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Growth of private-sector-led agricultural input supply system that responds to farmer needs promoted.	Livestock populations	<p>Beef cattle: 2 million</p> <p>Dairy cattle: 200,000</p> <p>Goat & sheep : 8 million</p> <p>Chickens: 90 million</p> <p>Pigs: 4.5 million</p> <p>Capture fisheries: 156,000 tonnes</p> <p>Aquaculture: 8,000 tonnes</p>	<p>Beef cattle: 1.28 million</p> <p>Dairy cattle: 63,000</p> <p>Goat & sheep 5.95 million</p> <p>Chicken: 64 million</p> <p>Pig: 3.0 million</p> <p>Capture fisheries: 113,673 tonnes</p> <p>Aquaculture: 4,742 tonnes</p> <p>[Source: Annual Economic Report,2014]</p>	Private sector (Agro-dealers), MoAIWD, MoIT,	Conducive environment
Input supply through farmer-based organizations, agro-dealers, and contract farming arrangements promoted.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	<p>Maize: 4 t/ha</p> <p>Rice: 4 t/ha</p> <p>Tobacco: 2 t/ha</p> <p>Groundnut: 2 t/ha</p> <p>Soyabean: 2 t/ha</p> <p>Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha</p> <p>Common Beans 1.0t/ha</p> <p>Sunflower: 2 t/ha</p> <p>Sorghum: 2t/ha</p> <p>Millet: 2t/ha</p> <p>Cassava: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>Irish Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>[Guide to Agricultural Production]</p>	<p>Maize: 2.2 t/ha</p> <p>Rice: 2.0 t/ha</p> <p>Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha</p> <p>Groundnut: 1.0t/ha</p> <p>Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha</p> <p>Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha</p> <p>Common Beans 0.5t/ha</p> <p>Sunflower: 1.0t/ha</p> <p>Sorghum: 1t/ha</p> <p>Millet: 0.85t/ha</p> <p>Cassava: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>Irish Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016</p> <p>[Source: APES data-2014]</p>	MoAIWD, Farmer Based Organizations, Agro-dealers, MoIT, NGOs,	Capacity to procure inputs from the private sector

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Access to finance for supply and purchase of farm inputs facilitated.	Livestock populations	Beef cattle: 2 million Dairy cattle: 200,000 Goat & sheep: 8 million Chickens: 90 million Pigs: 4.5 million Capture fisheries: 156,000 tonnes Aquaculture: 8,000 tonnes	Beef cattle: 1.28 million Dairy cattle: 63,000 Goat & sheep 5.95 million Chicken: 64 million Pig: 3.0 million Capture fisheries 113,673 tonnes Aquaculture 4,742 tonnes [Source: Annual Economic Report, 2014]	Ministry of Finance, MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector	Conducive environment
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					
Programs mitigating land degradation, such as catchment area protection and appropriate farming practices supported.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	Maize: 4 t/ha Rice: 4 t/ha Tobacco: 2 t/ha Groundnut: 2 t/ha Soyabean: 2 t/ha Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha Common beans: 1t/ha Sunflower: 2 t/ha Sorghum: 2t/ha Millet: 2t/ha Cassava: TBD by end 2016	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0t/ha Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha Common beans: 0.5t/ha Sunflower: 1.0t/ha Sorghum: 1t/ha Millet: 0.85t/ha Cassava: TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DLRC, DAES), MNREM (Dept. of Environ. Affairs), NGOs, Development partners, National universities, CIP	Resources available to support soil mitigating programs
Protected land areas, forests, and water shores for conservation designated.				MoAIWD (DLRC, Fisheries), MoNREM (Forestry Dept.)	Land available for protection
Agro-ecological zoning and implementation of farming systems on the basis of spatial comparative advantage promoted.				MoAIWD, Min of Lands, MoIT	Assessment undertaken, Available farming systems

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Conservation agriculture promoted.		Irish Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 [Guide to Agricultural Production]	Irish Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end of 2016 [Source: APES data-2014]	MoAIWD (DLRC, DAES, DARS) NGOs; Farmers organizations MoAIWD (DCD, DAES), MoNREM (Dept of Forestry) Research institutions	Willingness to adopt conservation agriculture Resources available to invest in agroforestry
Nitrogen-fixing plants, such as legumes, and agroforestry technologies and systems in crop farming systems introduced and promoted.					
Judicious use of organic and inorganic fertilizers promoted.				MoAIWD (DCD, DAES)	Knowledge on use of organic and inorganic fertilizers
Strengthen the capacity of the national repository centre for plant and livestock genetic resources for food and agriculture (gene bank) to conserve indigenous crops and livestock for use in the current and future breeding programmes	Number of plant, livestock and fisheries species conserved	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	MoAIWD (DARS, DCD, DAHL, Fisheries, CGIAR, Development Partners)	Resources available to conserve genetic material and species
Empower communities through capacity strengthening initiatives for on farm conservation and sustainable utilisation of agrobiodiversity					
Designate in situ conservation sites for crop wild relatives in protected areas					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Characterise and evaluate crop and livestock diversity available in the gene bank for inclusion in the National breeding programme	Number of plant, livestock and fisheries species conserved	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	MoAIWD (DARS, DCD, DAHLD, Fisheries, CGIAR, Development Partners)	Resources available to conserve genetic material and species
Create awareness on importance of indigenous crops and livestock in enhancing agricultural productivity					
Domesticate international instruments which govern conservation and utilisation of agrobiodiversity					
Policy Statement 3.1.5: Stimulate significant private sector investments in high-productivity agricultural production.					
All laws, regulations, and policies that impact upon agricultural investment in Malawi to ensure that they are reasonable, transparent, and predictable and do not impose unnecessary burdens to domestic and foreign agricultural investors reviewed.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agricultural sector	10%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAPS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs MoIT, Development partners	Human capacity exists to review and design appropriate laws, regulations and policies Human capacity to promote profitable investments in agriculture, exists
A strategy to redesign problematic laws, regulations, and policies developed.					
Identify, inventory, promote, and facilitate engagement in profitable agricultural investment opportunities for both domestic and foreign agricultural investors.					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.1.6: Promote improved access to financial services, including agricultural credit and insurance.					
Innovative financing schemes for rural farmers through product financing, such as trader credit, input-supplier finance, cooperative banks or village grain banks designed and implemented.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agricultural sector	10%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Banking Sector, Private sector, Farmer organizations	Resources available and capacity to design schemes
Farmer and agro-entrepreneur understanding and adherence to loan and agricultural credit procedures strengthened.				MoAIWD, Farmer organizations	Farmers ability to understand new concepts
Establishment of an agricultural development fund or bank which is reinsured through insurance companies advocated for.				MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, RBM, Banking Sector, Private sector	Resources and capacity available to develop banks
Rural women's and youth's access to financial services and agricultural credit enhanced				MoAIWD, Min. of Gender, Min. of Youth, Banking Sector	Resources available for youth and women
Strengthened micro-finance institutions in rural areas advocated for.				MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, RBM, MFIs	Willingness of micro-finance institutions to be strengthened
Capacity of farmer organizations to facilitate delivery of financial services to their members built.				MoAIWD, Farmer organizations, Banking Sector, Private sector	Cooperation from all stakeholders and availability of finances

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.1.7: Provide incentives to farmers to diversify their crop, livestock, and fisheries production and utilisation.					
Introduction of rural abattoirs in selected trading centres for production of quality and safe meat and meat products for domestic and export markets promoted	Number of rural abattoirs operating to full capacity		TBD by end of 2016	MoAIWD (DAHLD, Fisheries), NSO, MoFEP&D	Willingness to invest in abattoirs by private sector, development partners and government
Appropriate extension messages on diversification of agro-based enterprise production with an emphasis on oilseeds, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries designed.	Share of agricultural GDP from oilseeds, livestock and fisheries, i.e., not from tobacco and maize	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DAES, DAHLD, Fisheries), NSO, MoFEP&D	Appropriate extension messages available
Tax and non-tax incentives for production of crops, especially oilseeds, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries provided.	Simpson Index of Agricultural production diversification	60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, MoIT	Conducive environment
Smallholder engagement in indigenous agro-based enterprises, e.g., poultry, small ruminants, vegetables, and fruits strengthened.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production	20%	TBD by end 201	MoAIWD (DCD, DAHLD, Fisheries), Farmer organizations, Private sector, DNHA, Research organizations,	Resources available to strengthen enterprises
The capacity of the dairy industry to market dairy products locally and internationally strengthened.	Milk productivity (litres/cow/day	≥20litres/cow/day	8 litres/cow/day	MoAIWD-DAHLD, Private sector, Bulking Groups, NGOs, Development partners	Resources available to strengthen the dairy industry

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.2: Sustainable Irrigation Development

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.2.1: Fast-track infrastructure investments for smallholder and large-scale irrigation schemes in line with the objectives of the National Irrigation Master Plan and Investment Framework					
Areas with irrigation potential to facilitate utilization of irrigable land sustainably developed.	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000ha (2014) [Source: MoAIWD-Department of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD (Department of Irrigation Services, DLRC); Green Belt Holdings; Ministry of Lands; MoNREM (Environmental Affairs);	Land tenure systems and water use rights are favourable Finances for investing in irrigation infrastructure made available Expertise and capacity to implement irrigation programmes available
Year round diversified irrigation farming promoted.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, cassava, Irish potatoes, and sweet potatoes.	Maize: 4 t/ha Rice: 4 t/ha Tobacco: 2 t/ha Groundnut: 2 t/ha Soyabean: 2 t/ha Pigeonpea: 2 t/ha Common beans: 1t/ha Sunflower: 2 t/ha Sorghum: 2t/ha Millet: 2t/ha Cassava: TBD by end 2016 Irish Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 [Guide to Agricultural Production]	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0t/ha Soyabean: 1. 1t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0t/ha Common beans: 0.5t/ha Sunflower: 1.0t/ha Sorghum: 1t/ha Millet: 0.85t/ha Cassava: TBD by end 2016 Irish Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 [Source: APES data-2014]	Department of Irrigation, Green Belt Holdings, DLRC, DAES, Private sector, CIP	Farmers are willing to practise irrigation. Finances for constructing irrigation infrastructure for smallholder farmers is made available

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Investments in water harvesting technologies and storage systems for irrigation promoted	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD- Dept of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD -Dept of Water; Dept of Irrigation, DAES, DLRC; GBH	Water resources available
Ensure environmental and social impact assessments and environmental mitigation and management plans are implemented for all irrigation projects.	Irrigation Efficiency Index [Weighted average of water use efficiency ratios i.e. ratio of amount of water consumed by crop to the amount of water supplied through irrigation, expressed as a percentage]	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD- Department of Irrigation; MoNREM (Environmental Affairs); Irrigation project implementers	Capacity to undertake environmental and social impact assessment exists
Policy Statement 3.2.2: Facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources and technical expertise for the expansion of sustainable irrigation schemes and practices.					
Resources for increased public investment in irrigation development mobilized.	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD- Dept of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD -Dept of Water; Dept. of Irrigation, DAES, DLRC; GBH, private sector	Land tenure systems and water use rights are favourable Finances for investing in irrigation infrastructure made available Expertise and capacity to implement irrigation programmes available
Development partners resources that are committed to irrigation investments coordinated.					
Private sector investments in irrigation of crops, including those not traditionally targeted for irrigation, e.g. maize and oilseeds encouraged.					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.2.3: Support private investments and the development of Public-Private-Partnerships in establishing irrigation enterprises.					
Participation and investment of private sector, NGOs, and smallholder communities in commercial irrigation development and management, including promotion of partnerships between the private and public sectors (PPPs) in irrigation investments facilitated.	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD-Dept. of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MITC, MoAIWD, MoIT, MoLHUD, Private sector, CSOs, Farmer organizations	Conducive environment for investment
Facilitate creation of innovative financing mechanism for private sector investments in sustainable irrigation farming.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agricultural sector	> 10%	TBD by end 2016	Ministry of Finance, MoAIWD, Dept. of Irrigation Services, Green Belt Holdings, Development partners	Availability of resources from various sources
Development of dimbas (vegetable gardens) and linking of dimba owners to local supermarkets supported.					
Policy Statement 3.2.4: Facilitate the sharing of lessons in the southern Africa region on sustainable approaches to investing and managing irrigation systems.					
Forums to share experiences among irrigation schemes in the region promoted	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD-Dept. of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, MoIT, FUM, Farmers Unions in other countries, SADC, COMESA, and relevant regional organizations, NGOs	Resources are available to support such forums at a regional level

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.2.5: Ensure that irrigation infrastructure designs accommodate food and profitable cash crops.					
Optimal irrigated production technologies and techniques for the priority crops that have not typically been produced in Malawi under irrigation investigated and developed	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD-Dept. of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD-DARS, DEAS, Dept. of Irrigation, Private sector	Willingness of farmers to invest in such irrigation schemes
Knowledge of farmers to enable the profitable irrigated production of the priority crops built					
Policy Statement 3.2.6: Promote efficient use of water in all irrigation schemes.					
Promote development of efficient and sustainable water-user and water catchment management associations in irrigation schemes/project areas	Irrigation Efficiency Index	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD - DEAS, Dept. of Irrigation, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Private sector,	Resources are available and farmers are willing to form associations
Build capacities of existing and new water-user and water catchment management associations					
Policy Statement 3.2.7: Support integration of irrigation in power generation and sustainable water management investments where feasible.					
Incorporate insofar as possible irrigation into design of rural electrification programs, whether through factoring in use of electric pumps in design of electricity distribution plans or incorporation of irrigation schemes into design of hydropower investments	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD-Dept. of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, MoNREM – Dept. of Energy Affairs, Environmental Affairs, and Geological Survey, ESCO	Availability of resources

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Upstream and downstream water management infrastructure and institutions incorporated into the design of gravity-fed irrigation schemes A system for routine groundwater monitoring in the environs of all groundwater-based intensive irrigation schemes developed	Area under irrigation	124,000 ha (2020)	104,000 ha [Source: MoAIWD- Dept. of Irrigation Annual Report 2014]	MoAIWD – Dept. of Irrigation, MoNREM – Dept. of Energy Affairs, Environmental Affairs, and Geological Survey, ESCO	Availability of resources
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.	Irrigation Efficiency Index	80% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-Dept. of Irrigation, DAES and DARS, private sector	Adequate capacity and resources available

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.3: Mechanisation of Agriculture

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
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.	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: Annual Economic Report, 2015]	MoAIWD-DAES, MoLHUD, Farmers organizations	Willingness to consolidate fragmented land
Boost use of small and medium multi-purpose machinery for value addition, agro-processing and storage.	Number of operational agricultural machines (tractors, power tillers, ploughs, combine harvesters, etc.)	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Private sector	Availability of small and medium multipurpose machinery
Intensify use of animal-draft power through establishment of animal traction centres, where applicable.				MoAIWD-DAHLD, DAES, DCD	Resources available to establish animal traction centres
Policy Statement 3.3.2: Facilitate market-based imports of new and used agricultural machinery that are appropriate for Malawi and meet established standards.					
Provide incentives for financial institutions to provide credit for the purchase of farm and agro-processing machinery	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: AER, 2015]	Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank	Lending risks are manageable
Improve access to farm machinery under the government tractor hire scheme.	Number of operational agricultural machines (tractors, power tillers, ploughs, combine harvesters, etc.)	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Ministry of Finance	Tractors available for the scheme
Introduce machinery hire-for-purchase lease schemes.				MoAIWD, Private sector, Ministry of Finance	Tractors and other machinery available for the scheme

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.3.3: Facilitate market-based imports and production of quality spare parts of agricultural machinery.					
Ensure availability of spare parts and maintenance services for all farm machinery and equipment	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: AER, 2015]	MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT,	Capacity to maintain equipment and availability of spares
	Number of operational agricultural machines (tractors, power tillers, ploughs, combine harvesters, etc.)	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016		
Policy Statement 3.3.4: Facilitate the growth of entrepreneurs in the agricultural mechanisation and services industry.					
Build capacity of local stakeholders to produce or assemble appropriate agricultural machinery.	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: AER, 2015]	MoAIWD-DARS Private sector, TEVETA	Resources available to assemble machinery
	Build capacity in the safe and productive operation of agricultural machinery and in its management and maintenance.	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DARS, MoTPW – Plant and Vehicle Hire and Engineering Services (PVHES), Private sector	Resources available to build capacity
Policy Statement 3.3.5: Promote home-grown inventions and innovations in agricultural mechanisation and service provision.					
Create innovative curricula in agricultural engineering for vocational and technical and for tertiary educational institutions	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: AER 2015]	Malawian Universities, TEVATA, Vocational Training Centres, Development partners	Capacity to develop innovative curricula exists
	Conduct research on agricultural mechanization.	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DARS, and DCD, Private sector, Research institutions	Resources available to undertake research
Policy Statement 3.3.6: Promote the development and growth of farmer-managed agricultural mechanisation groups.					
Build capacity of local stakeholders to finance, operate, manage, and maintain agricultural machinery.	Annual growth in Agricultural Gross Domestic Product	> 6% annually	6.0% (2014) [Source: AER, 2015]	MoAIWD-DARS, DCD, DAES, PVHES, Min. of Local Govt. TEVETA, private sector	Availability of resources

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.4: Agriculture Market Development, Agro-processing and Value Addition

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
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					
Training of farmers in appropriate use of technologies, inputs, and storage facilities to enhance farmers' productivity and product quality.	Annual growth in agricultural value addition and agro-processed output	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Labour, NGOs, Farmer organizations	Farmers show up for trainings
Strengthen farmer organizations through improving the development, branding, quality, and marketing of their products, and establishing labour standards, and building skills in price negotiation.	Annual growth in real income realised from agriculture Percentage of labour force employed in value addition and agroprocessing	> 6% 20% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016 TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Labour, Private sector, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Resources available to strengthen farmer organizations
Strengthen the capacity of the private sector to store and process farm produce.	Share of National Budget disbursed to agriculture sector	≥ 10%	14.3%	MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT	Resources available to process and store farm produce
Promote the development of joint ventures, linkages, and partnerships for value addition among farmer organizations and with processors.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports. Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production.	50% 20%	TBD by end 2016 TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Willingness of stakeholders to participate in joint ventures Conducive environment
Promote competitive and fair functioning of commodity exchanges and warehouse receipt systems.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports.	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT, Farmer organizations	
Conduct intensive finance literacy and agribusiness training, especially among women and youth.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production.	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoFEP&D, RBM, Farmer organizations, MoAIWD	Willingness of youth and women to participate in trainings

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Support consumer literacy programs along the agricultural value chains.	Annual growth in agricultural value addition and agro-processed output	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, NGOs, Farmer organizations, CFTC,	Resources available to support programs
Promote development and maintenance of agriculture-related infrastructure, such as roads, value addition centres, and warehouses to enhance urban-rural market linkages.	Annual growth in real income realised from agriculture	> 6%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoTPW, MoLGRD, Farmer organizations	Capacity available to maintain and develop infrastructure
Promote competitiveness in the transport sector, including through other modes of transport.	Percentage of labour force employed in value addition and agroprocessing	20% [By 2020]	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoTPW	Resources available to promote linkages
Promote niche markets for non-traditional products for exports; e.g., oil seeds and fisheries.	Share of National Budget disbursed to agriculture sector	≥ 10%	14.3%	MoAIWD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoIT	Export products produced
Promote increased use of contract farming, out-grower schemes, and other appropriate value chain coordinating mechanisms for smallholder commercialization.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports.	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Increased understanding of contract farming and willingness to adopt contract farming
Establish an appropriate stakeholder and policymaker representation and coordination body to develop value chains.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production.	20%	TBD by end 2016		
	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports.	50%	TBD by end 2016		
	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production.	20%	TBD by end 2016		

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.4.2: Facilitate the creation of new structured markets, especially in legumes, oilseeds, and sugarcane, coffee, livestock, and fisheries products.					
Develop a policy framework for the pricing of agricultural produce and products improving on the current systems such as minimum farm-gate prices and contract farming.	Share of agricultural GDP not from tobacco and maize	> 50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, MoFEP&D; CFTC	Resources and capacity available to create and manage body
	Monitor fairness and competitiveness of pricing taking place under contract farming.	≥ 6%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT; CFTC	Capacity available to develop framework
Policy Statement 3.4.3: Facilitate ADMARC reforms to improve market efficiency and profitability to the benefit of farmers.					
Establish a memorandum of understanding between ADMARC and government so that ADMARC can play its social functions related to food security and social protection on a full-cost recovery basis without putting at risk its commercial functions and activities	Customer satisfaction with ADMARC	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end 2016	Annual Report of ADMARC; ADMARC Customer Satisfaction Survey	ADMARC senior management committed to implementing reforms
	Improve efficiency and broaden business base of commercial activities of ADMARC	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	Annual Report of ADMARC	
Strategically reduce costs associated with maintaining and operating the infrastructure of ADMARC without compromising its ability to engage in provision of agricultural marketing services to smallholders	Profitability of ADMARC	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	Annual Report of ADMARC	

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Review the minimum buying price policy and focus on alternative mechanisms for increasing competitive pricing of agricultural produce to the benefit of the smallholder farmer and ADMARC	Profitability of ADMARC	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	Annual Report of ADMARC	ADMARC senior management committed to implementing reforms
Policy Statement 3.4.4: Promote agricultural value addition and agro-processing.					
Encourage private sector agribusiness investments in rural areas geared at creating processing and value addition clusters and hubs.	Annual growth in agricultural value addition and agro-processed output	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector	Conducive environment
Mobilize resources to cater for small and medium agro-processing enterprises through enhancing partnerships with other state and non-state actors.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agricultural sector	> 10%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, NGOs, Development partners	Availability of resources
Strengthen national agro-processing forums to coordinate the implementation of agro-processing interventions by all stakeholders.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, Farmer organizations, NGOs	Resources available to strengthen forums
Promote expos for agricultural value added products in the domestic and export markets.				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector	Resources available to promote expos
Promote value addition in selected agro-based products for import substitution.				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector	Resources available to promote value addition

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Promote provision of regular, updated, and timely information and research regarding agro-based industries.				MoAIWD, MoIT	Research undertaken
Support district level alignment of localized agro-processing strategies to enhance integration of activities.				MoAIWD, MoIT, MoLGRD	Resources available to support coordination functions necessary
Policy Statement 3.4.5: Support the growth and promote the competitiveness of agricultural commodity exchanges to enhance agricultural market efficiency					
Promote farmers access to commodity exchange systems	Volumes of commodities traded through commodity exchange systems	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	ACE, AHCX, MoIT, MoAIWD	AHCX and ACE management increase investments focused on farmers
Facilitate increase in number of commodities traded on commodity exchanges	Number of different commodities traded through the commodity exchange systems	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	ACE, AHCX, MoIT, MoAIWD	ACE and AHCX are willing to share data on traded volumes
Promote market risk management through commodity exchanges	Value of risk management focused transactions traded on the commodity exchanges	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	ACE, AHCX, MoIT, MoAIWD	ACE and AHCX make new efforts to offer risk management instruments on their markets

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.4.6: Strengthen and harmonize agricultural market information systems.					
Collaborative collection, processing, and dissemination of agricultural market data supported.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, NSO	Necessary financial resources available for investment in information systems
Farmers' access to up-to-date and reliable market information on commodity demand, prices (inputs/ outputs), and services promoted.	Share of youth of employment age with access to, ownership of, or control of productive agricultural assets	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, NSO, Farmer organizations	
Access to modern information and communication technology (ICT) tools among farmers, youth, and agro-businesses in rural communities and households facilitated.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Ministry of Information, Private sector, NGOs	Resources available to provide ICT tools
Capacities for producers and farmers in the use of market information systems built.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Ministry of Information, Private sector, NGOs	Resources available to enhance capacities
National agricultural information management programmes using ICT based technologies strengthened.				MoAIWD, Development partners, MoIT	Sufficient technical capacity available

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.4.7: Ensure that agricultural market and trade policies and regulations are transparent, evidence-based, and enforced.					
Policy consistency and coherence on food security, food safety, and trade supported.	Number of evidence-based new or revised policies, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures or institutional systems approved for <i>implementation</i> through stakeholder consultative and inclusive processes.	10 [By 2020]	2 [2015]	MoAIWD, MoIT	Resources available to promote policy consistency
Evidence-based trade policy formulation, dialogue, and implemented and promoted				MoAIWD, MoIT	Participation of stakeholders in the dialogue process
Development of a coordinated and credible regional and continental framework addressing issues of food security supported.		8	0	MoAIWD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Capacity available to coordinate
Capacity development for trade policy formulation and implementation, impact assessment, and negotiation on agro-based products supported.	Number of new or revised evidence-based policies, legal frameworks, regulations, administrative procedures or institutional systems <i>implemented</i>			MoAIWD, MoIT	Resources available to support
Introduction of one food safety organisation to oversee all issues of food safety in the country promoted	Food safety organisation created	1	0	MoAIWD, MoIT	Resources available
Policy Statement 3.4.8: Promote access to financial services and agricultural credit, particularly for producers and small and medium agro-processors, including women and youth, and persons with disabilities.					
Product financing through trader credit, marketing and wholesale company finance, and lead-firm financing supported.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agriculture sector	≥ 10%	TBD by end 2016	MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, Banking Sector, MFIs	Private sector resources available for investment in agriculture
Trade-receivables financing through instruments such as an Export Development Fund facilitated				MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, RBM	Conducive macroeconomic and policy environment for agricultural investment

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Physical-asset collateralization through warehouse receipts finance repurchase agreements (repos) and financial leasing (lease-purchase) facilitated.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agriculture sector	≥ 10%	TBD by end 2016	MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector	
Development of agriculture risk mitigation products markets, including insurance, forward contracts, and futures contracts facilitated.				MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, RBM, Private sector	
Development of other financial enhancements geared towards the agriculture sector, such as securitization instruments, loan guarantees, joint-venture finance, matching grants, and others facilitated.				MoFEP&D, MoAIWD, MoIT	
Policy Statement 3.4.9: Support improvements in quality standards and grading systems for all agricultural commodities.					
Efforts to improve product quality and product safety for export-oriented processing clusters and for domestic markets supported.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production	20%	20%	MoIT, MoAIWD-DARS	Investments are made in quality assurance laboratories, grain storage facilities and testing equipment
Development and use of grading and quality standards in oil seed and sugarcane products, livestock and meat, dairy products, and fisheries promoted.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports	50%	50%	MoIT, MoAIWD-DARS	Skilled human resources with appropriate capacity are available

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Development of process control and product examination and certification services for agricultural commodities facilitated.	Aflatoxin levels in groundnuts and maize	Groundnuts: TBD by end 2016 Maize: TBD by end 2016	Groundnuts: TBD by end 2016 Maize: TBD by end 2016	Malawi Bureau of Standards, MoAIWD-DARS, IITA	Investments are made in quality assurance laboratories, grain storage facilities and testing equipment
Audit and accreditation systems for the agriculture sector strengthened.				Malawi Bureau of Standards, MoAIWD	Skilled human resources with appropriate capacity are available
Customized training programs to improve quality, control disease, and assure on-farm food safety developed.				Malawi Bureau of Standards, MoAIWD-DAES and DARS	
Policy Statement 3.4.10: Promote regional and global exports of value-added agricultural commodities.					
On-going monitoring of prevalent non-trade barriers in Malawi's agriculture export markets and reduction of Malawi's own agriculture-related non-trade barriers supported.	Percentage increase in value of agricultural exports	50%	TBD by end 2016	MoT, MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, RBM	
Extensive promotion of Malawi's agricultural products abroad through foreign missions and trade fairs conducted.	Value of agricultural imports displaced by domestic agricultural production	20%	TBD by end 2016	MoT, MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, RBM	Information of products available in foreign missions
Thorough market research on consumer demand and quality requirements conducted.		20%	TBD by end 2016	MoT, MoAIWD, academia and Research institutions, MITC	Capacity and resources available to develop profile
A profile for high impact agricultural enterprises that provide good returns on investment developed.					
Compliance and commitments to bi-lateral and multi-lateral regional integration instruments promoted.	Annual growth in share of agro-processed or value-added agricultural exports	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MoT, MoFEP&D	Conducive environment

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.5: Food and Nutrition Security

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.5.1: Promote production and utilisation of diverse nutritious foods in line with the National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan.					
Knowledge, attitudes, and skills of farm households in dietary diversification improved.	Percentage increase in the number of households meeting 6-food group minimum dietary diversity requirement	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media, Academic and research institutions	Willingness of farm households to learn
	Share of total calorie intake from starch crops	50% [WFP target is 38%]	73% [IHS2]	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media, Academic and research institutions	Resources available to reengage Home Assistants/Assistant Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers
Services of Farm Home Assistants/ Assistant Food and Nutrition Officers and Lead Farmers on dietary issues reengaged and strengthened.	Stunting prevalence among 0-5 year old infants	29% [By 2020]	37%[DHS 2015/16]	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media, Academic and research institutions	Willingness of actors to collaborate
	Percentage increase in the number of households meeting 6-food group minimum dietary diversity requirement	80%	TBD by end of 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media, Academic and research institutions	Resources and capacity available to produce high value and nutritious commodities
Coordination of nutrition sensitive extension service delivery from state and non-state actors supported					
Production of high value and nutritious legumes, drought-resistant crops, horticultural crops, livestock, and aquaculture promoted.					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Agricultural related income generating activities enabling the population obtain sufficient income for their food and nutrition requirements promoted.				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, NGOs, DNHA	Income generating activities are viable
Utilization of indigenous fruits, vegetables, small stock, edible insects, and small wild animals promoted.				Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media,	Indigenous fruits and small stock are available
Policy Statement 3.5.2: Foster adequate market supply of diverse and nutritious foods.					
Diversification in production of crops, livestock, and fish in order to enhance availability of nutritious food products among farmers encouraged.	Percentage increase in number of households meeting 6-food group minimum dietary diversity requirement	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs	Farmers willingness to diversify
Food markets and value chains delivering sufficient, high quality, nutritious, safe, and culturally acceptable indigenous foods strengthened.	Share of total calorie intake from starch crops	50% [WFP target is 38%]	73% [IHS2]	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs	Availability of nutritious and culturally acceptable foods
Social protection programs catering for the most vulnerable food insecure households strengthened.	Simpsons index of agricultural production diversification	Greater than 60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Private sector, Development partners, Civil society, NGOs	Resources available to strengthen programs
Increased participation in off-farm income generating enterprises, especially for women and youth promoted.	Annual growth in real income realised from agriculture Annual growth in agricultural value addition and agro-processed output	≥ 6% 20%	TBD by end 2016 TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, DNHA, NGOs, Civil society, Media, Academic and research institutions	Women and youth willingness to participate in off-farm income generating enterprises

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Targeting mechanisms for the delivery of safety net programmes, including cash transfers improved.	Capacity building & Institutional architecture efficiency index	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Private sector, Development partners, Civil society, NGOs	Resources available to improve targeting mechanisms
Equitable distribution of income, especially for women through enhancement of their knowledge of market functions promoted.	Ratio of women-to-men with access, ownership or control of productive agricultural assets	33%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs	Resources available to enhance knowledge
Technologies that reduce post-harvest losses in storage, preservation and food processing promoted.	Share of total calorie intake from starch crops Annual growth in agricultural value addition and agro-processed output	50% [WFP target is 38%] 20%	73% [IHSZ] TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs	Resources available to promote technologies
Policy Statement 3.5.3: Ensure food safety for all.					
Quality control and monitoring mechanisms for agricultural food products, including detection of aflatoxin and maximum residual levels for pesticides and food additives introduced.	Number of food safety related health cases per annum Aflatoxin levels in groundnuts and maize	TBD by end 2016 Groundnuts: TBD by end 2016 Maize: TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016 Groundnuts: TBD by end 2016 Maize: TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, MoIT, MoH, Private sector MoAIWD, MoIT, MoH, Private sector	Resources available Willingness to harmonize
Improved coordination for food safety control among key stakeholders in the food chain, including identification of roles and responsibilities.				MoAIWD, MoIT, MoH, Private sector	Conducive environment
Implementation of food safety legislation, especially sanitary and phytosanitary and inspectorate measures enhanced.				MoAIWD, MoIT, MoH, Private sector, NGOs	Resources available to strengthen communities
Capacity of communities to deal with food safety issues Strengthened.					

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.5.4: Promote private sector investments in production, processing and marketing of high quality nutritious foods; including complementary foods.					
A competitive environment with reduced risk in doing business for private sector investments in value chains related to food security and nutrition created.	Stunting prevalence among 0-5 year old infants	29% [By 2020]	37% [DHS 2015/16]	MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, NGOs, DNHA	Conducive environment
Private sector firms linked to bio fortification initiatives.				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, NGOs, DNHA	Conducive environment
Access to credit and finance for private sector business encouraging production of nutritious foods improved.				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, DNHA	Conducive environment
Private sector branding or generic advertising and branding surpassing national quality standards facilitated				MoAIWD, MoIT, Private sector, DNHA	Resources available to advertise/brand
Policy Statement 3.5.5: Coordinate investments and sub-sectoral policies and strategies that help improve the nation's nutritional status and promote healthy diets.					
Production of nutritious foods linked with school feeding programmes and other food programmes.	Stunting prevalence among 0-5 year old infants	29% [By 2020]	37% [DHS 2015/16]	MoAIWD-DAES, DNHA, MoEST, Dev. partners, NGOs	Conducive environment
Increased budgetary allocation for nutrition-enhancing agricultural activities advocated for.				MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, DHNA	Resources available

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.5.6: Promote bio-fortification and fortification of major food staples.					
Investments in food value chain for fortification and nutrient supplementation promoted.	Stunting prevalence among 0-5 year olds	29% [By 2020]	37% [DHS 2015/16]	MoAIWD, DNHA, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs, MoH, Research institutions	Resources available to promote fortification
Plant breeding and biotechnology techniques to improve nutrient content of major staple foods enhanced.				MoAIWD, DNHA, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs, MoH, Research institutions	Capacity and resources available to enhance plant breeding and biotechnology
Awareness campaigns on biofortified and fortified foods promoted.				MoAIWD, DNHA, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs, MoH, Research institutions	Resources available to undertake awareness campaigns
Large scale adoption of biofortified food varieties for production, commercialization and consumption promoted.				MoAIWD – DCD, DARS, DAES; MoIT, Private sector	Biofortified staple food germplasm available and acceptable to Malawi's farmers and consumers
Policy Statement 3.5.7: Promote food and nutrition education for all.					
Local farmer organizations linked with community-level Nutrition Care Groups to create nutrition-focused synergies.	Stunting prevalence among 0-5 year olds	29% [By 2020]	37% [DHS 2015/16]	MoAIWD, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs, Farmer organizations, MoH, MoEST, DNHA	Willingness to collaborate
Extension education and behavioural change communication for improved nutrition promoted.	Food safety related health cases annually	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016		
	Share of total calorie intake from starch crops	50% [WFP target is 38%]	73%[Source: IHS 2]	MoAIWD, Private sector, Civil society, NGOs, MoH, MoEST, DNHA	Resources available to promote extension education

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.6: Agricultural Risk Management

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.6.1: Establish a diversified portfolio of agricultural production risk management instruments and technologies.					
Transparency and rules-based management and interventions in markets promoted	Number of people needing food assistance	TBD (by end 2016)	6.5 million [2016]	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report	Political will and willingness of senior managements of key agencies to undertake reforms
Coordination between and within institutions and actors dealing with agricultural risk management promoted					
Coordinate and strengthen key institutions in agricultural risk management such as ADMARC, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, National Food Reserve Agency					
Move towards a combination of virtual (e.g. call options, etc.) and physical Strategic Grain Reserves for Malawi					
Increase farmer adoption of drought and flood tolerant crop varieties	Proportion of national cropped area planted to tolerant varieties	5%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD	Tolerant varieties are acceptable to farmers
Promote the use of agricultural insurance as a risk mitigation measure, such as weather-index crop and livestock insurance and livestock health insurance.	Public and private expenditure on agricultural insurance premiums	TBD (by end 2016)	>MWK2billion	MoAIWD – DAPS; MoFEP&D; RBM, Commercial Banks, DODMA	Resources and capacity available to collect data and analyse insurance premiums data.

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.6.2: Support improvements in the quality of market information systems for management of risks associated with agricultural markets.					
Resources for development of a market information system increased	Number of people needing food assistance	TBD (by end 2016)	6.5 million [2016]	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report	Resources available to invest in information systems development
Improved M&E of risk management interventions to assess impacts of policies and interventions and to improve effectiveness of policy making					
Strengthen food security early warning system to make it more comprehensive and efficient in alerting stakeholders of any emerging food security risks.	Percentage increase in the number of households meeting 6 food group minimum	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (NFRA, ADMARC), MoIT, Private sector, DoDMA, MoNREM	Existence of a food security early warning system
Enhance quality and timeliness of data collection, analysis, and information dissemination to enable informed decision making and rapid response in the event of a food security emergency.	dietary diversity requirement	TBD (by end 2016)	TBD (by end 2016)	MoAIWD-DAPS, NSO, MoIT, Private sector, DoDMA	Resources and capacity available to enhance timeliness and quality of data collection and dissemination
Policy Statement 3.6.3: Support a regional approach to ensuring food and nutrition security.					
Promote investments in regional strategic grain reserves and storage systems for the purposes of addressing food security risks.	Percentage increase in the number of households meeting 6 food group minimum dietary diversity requirement	80%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (NFRA, ADMARC), MoIT, Private sector, DoDMA	Resources available to invest in strategic grain reserves

Output	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.6.4: Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases.				
Invest in and maintain infrastructure and equipment for pest and disease management, including dip tanks and mist blowers.	Average farm yields of maize, rice, tobacco, legumes, sunflower, sorghum, millet, root and tubers	Maize: 2.2 t/ha Rice: 2.0 t/ha Tobacco: 1.0 t/ha Groundnut: 1.0 t/ha Soyabean: 1.1 t/ha Pigeonpea: 1.0 t/ha Common beans: 0.5 t/ha Sunflower: 1.0 t/ha Sorghum: 1 t/ha Millet: 0.85 t/ha Cassava: TBD by end 2016 Irish Potatoes: TBD by end 2016 Sweet Potatoes: TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD (DAHLD, DCD, Fisheries)	Resources available for investment
Empower communities, through capacity strengthening initiatives, to manage infrastructure for pest and disease control.	Livestock populations	Beef cattle: 2 million Dairy cattle: 200,000 Goat & sheep: 8 million Chickens: 90 million Pigs: 4.5 million Capture fisheries: 156,000 tonnes Aquaculture: 8,000 tonnes	MoAIWD (DAHLD, DCD, Fisheries)	Resources available to empower communities

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Surveillance systems for monitoring outbreaks of pests and diseases strengthened.	Reduced prevalence and incidences of animal diseases	Newcastle: Mortality of chickens < 5%	80% mortality in chickens with Newcastle disease	MoAIWD (DAHLD, DCD, Fisheries)	Resources available to strengthen the system
Strengthen programmes for animal disease prevention, including vaccination.		African Swine Fever - mortalities of pigs < 20% Rabies- reduce to < 20 cases/year East Coast Fever- mortalities < 10%	Causes 90% mortalities of pigs >200 cases /year [DAHLD 2014] Causes 70-90% mortalities of cattle	MoAIWD-DAHLD, NGOs, Private sector	Resources available to strengthen programs
Test and explore biotechnology options for disease and pest control		60%	TBD by end 2016	DARS, DAHLD, Research Organizations, NGOs, Development partners, Private sector, Bulking groups	Capacity available to develop biotechnology options Resources available to strengthen the livestock industry

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.7: Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.7.1: Policy Statement 7.1: Promote access to, ownership and control of productive resources, including land, water, and farm inputs, for women, youth and vulnerable groups.					
Implement specialized projects that allocate land titles and water rights to households, especially for youth, women and vulnerable groups.	Ratio of women-to-men with access, ownership or control of productive agricultural assets	33%	TBD by end 2016	Ministry of Lands; Ministry of Gender; MoAIWD, Private sector, Ministry of Labour and Youth	Favourable land tenure systems
Create community awareness on youth, women and vulnerable groups' empowerment and ownership of land and other productive resources.				Ministry of Lands; Ministry of Gender; MoAIWD, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Local Government	Willingness of communities to uptake messages
Develop agricultural programmes and technologies that are youth-friendly and gender-sensitive	Share of youth of employment age with access to, ownership of or control of productive agricultural assets	55%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Gender	Resources available to create programs
Create and support youth, women and vulnerable groups for increased participation in commercial agriculture along all value chains.				MoAIWD, Ministry of Lands; Ministry of Gender; Private sector, Ministry of Labour and Youth	Women and youth participating in the groups formed

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.7.2: Promote agricultural education and technical training for women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.					
Promote increased youth participation in agriculture and agribusinesses through promoting youth champions as community role models to encourage other youth.	Number of jobs created for youth in agriculture sector	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Min. Youth, NGOs, Ministry of Labour	Willingness of youths to participate in agriculture
Revise agricultural curricula in education institutions at all levels so that agricultural subjects are more agri-business oriented.	Share of youth of employment age with access to, ownership of or control of productive agricultural assets	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Education, Development partners	Willingness of education institutions to revise curricula
Strengthen the capacity of agricultural training institutions				MoAIWD, MoFEP&D, Ministry of Education, Development partners	Resources available to strengthen capacity
Design and implement residential agricultural leadership programs using community colleges, rural technical colleges, and other training institutions targeting school leavers.	Ratio of women-to-men with access to, ownership of, or control of productive agricultural assets	33%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, Ministry of Labour, Min of Youth	Capacity to design and implement agricultural leadership programs
Design and implement mentorship programs to support youth engagement in the agriculture sector.				MoAIWD, Youth and Sports SMEDI	Capacity to design and manage mentorship programs
Coordinate the delivery of mass media and other ICT to advocate for agribusiness development, especially among women, youth and vulnerable groups.				MoAIWD-DAES, MOI, Min. Youth, Min of Gender, NGOs	Functional ICT infrastructure

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.7.3: Support agribusiness entrepreneurship among women, youth, and vulnerable groups particularly those living with disabilities.					
Support formation of women and youth groups that receive agribusiness training, finance, management and leadership skills; while paying attention to representation of vulnerable	Number of jobs created for youth in agriculture sector	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, Ministry of Education, Development partners, Gender, Youth	Capacity and resources available to provide training
	Share of youth of employment age with access to, ownership of or control of productive agricultural assets	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016		
	Ratio of women-to-men with access to, ownership of, or control of productive agricultural assets	33%	TBD by end 2016		
Policy Statement 3.7.4: Facilitate access to finance for women, youth and vulnerable groups in agriculture.					
Facilitate provision of start-up capital to school-leavers and university graduates for agri-business development.	Number of jobs created for youth in agriculture sector	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, TEVETA MoIT, MoFEP&D	Resources available
	Share of youth of employment age with access to, ownership of or control of productive agricultural assets	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, MoFEP&D, Finance institutions	Resources available
Facilitate women's, youth's and vulnerable groups' access to finance through formation of groups	Ratio of women-to-men with access to, ownership of, or control of productive agricultural assets	33%	TBD by end 2016		

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.7.5: Promote participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in agroprocessing, value addition and agricultural exports.					
Design dedicated programmes for women, youth and vulnerable groups in production of agro-exports, agroprocessing, and value addition.	Value of agro-exports, and agro-processed/value added products produced by the dedicated programs	TBD by end of 2016	TBD by end of 2016	Data and Reports from the new dedicated programmes for women and youth	Political will to design and implement programmes dedicated to women and youth

Monitoring of Policy Priority Area 3.8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.8.1: Promote stakeholder coordination in formulation, implementation, and review of agriculture and related policies and programs.					
Improve the capacity of MoAIWD and other stakeholders to review and update agricultural policies in a timely manner.	Numbers of new or revised evidence-based policies/legal frameworks/regulations/administrative procedures/institutional systems approved for implementation through stakeholder consultative and inclusive processes	10	2	OPC, MoAIWD-DAPS, MoFEP&D, Development partners	Willingness to collaborate
Improve performance management and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems in agriculture.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD, EP&D, CISANET, Development partners	Resources available to improve performance management and monitoring
Strengthen the Agriculture Sector Working Group to harness synergies and establish innovative approaches for improved functioning of existing systems in the sector.	Numbers of new or revised evidence-based policies/legal frameworks/regulations/administrative procedures/institutional systems implemented through stakeholder consultative and inclusive processes	8	0	OPC, MoAIWD, MoIT, MoFEP&D	Conducive environment
Rationalize and standardize procedures, regulatory environment and policy coordination for agricultural trade.				MoAIWD, MoIT	Capacity available to rationalize and standardize procedures

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.8.2: Promote development of professionally-operated and efficient farmer organizations, particularly cooperatives.					
Update the farmer organization database.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, Farmer organizations, NGOs	Capacity to update database
Review the status of farmer organizations and investigate factors associated with successful farmer organizational development.				MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Resources available to review farmer organizations
Identify and strengthen organizations working on farmer organization capacity development to improve the effectiveness of farmer organizations.				MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Resources available to strengthen organizations
Design and implement programs to meet existing capacity gaps of registered and functional farmer organizations, associations, and cooperatives.				MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Capacity and resources available to implement programs
Create awareness among smallholder farmers on the advantages and benefits of organizing themselves into farmer organizations.				MoAIWD-DAES, MoIT, Farmer organizations	Smallholders willing to organize themselves into farmer organizations
Build capacity of farmer organizations to facilitate the delivery of extension services to their members.				MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT, NGOs, Development partners	Resources available and capacity of farmer organizations
Support the development of new farmer organizations focusing on targeted value chains, e.g., oilseeds and dairy.				MoAIWD, Private sector, MoIT, Development partners	Resources available to develop Farmer organizations

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.8.3: Improve coordination and capacity for agricultural services delivery.					
Mobilize resources to improve extension delivery systems within districts and EPAs.	Ratio of Agricultural Extension Service Agents to Farmers	1:1000	1:3000	MoAIWD (DAES, DAHLD, DARS, Fisheries), MoLGRD, Private sector, Development partners	Resources available to improve agricultural services
Strengthen pluralistic demand-driven extension policy and its implementation.	Percent of investments in the agriculture sector directed to agriculture extension services	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, DAHLD, DARS, Fisheries; Private sector, Development partners,	Capacity and resources available to strengthen pluralistic extension policy
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.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, Private sector, Development partners	Resources available to build capacity
Improve service conditions for front line agriculture staff, enhancing mobility, training, staff motivation, and equipment.				MoAIWD, NGOs, Development partners, Private sector	Resources available to improve conditions
Recruit, train, and retain more front line agricultural staff, with a specific focus on increasing female staff recruitment and retention at all levels.				MoAIWD, Development partners, NGOs, Private sector	Resources available to recruit and train

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
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.	Share of National Budget Disbursed to Agriculture Sector	≥ 10%	14.3% [2014]	MoAIWD, MoTPW (Buildings), MoLHUD (Housing), MoFEP&D, MoLGRD, Dev. partners	Resources available to improve housing
Mobilize resources for construction and maintenance of agriculture-related infrastructure, including infrastructure for cutting-edge research.				MoAIWD (DARS), MoTPW (Buildings), Development partners	Resources available for construction and maintenance
Collaborate on rural electrification programs for agricultural area offices, staff houses, and agro-processing hubs.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES MoNREM (Energy)	
Collaborate on transport infrastructure and investments in line with agricultural development programs.				MoAIWD, MoTPW	
Improve communication infrastructure and networks in MoAIWD offices.				MoAIWD, Ministry of Information	

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.8.5: Promote reforms of agricultural institutions, subsidies and programmes to make them more sustainable and cost effective.					
Explore manufacturing or blending fertilizers locally or regionally to reduce costs.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAPS, DARS, and DCD, Private sectors	Conducive environment
Encourage and broaden private sector participation in fertilizer and other farm input markets.	Annual growth in value of private sector investments in agricultural sector	≥ 10%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAPS DARS, and DCD MoIT, Private sector	
Rationalize farmer contribution to the subsidized farm inputs.				MoAIWD-DAPS and DCD	Capacity to design effective strategies
Design a strategy for successful graduation of farmers from subsidy programs.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAPS and DCD	
Incorporate complimentary integrated soil fertility management practices in farm input subsidies.				MoAIWD- DLRC, Research institutions	Complementary strategies available
Use subsidies to promote zoning and crop diversification.	Simpson Index of Agricultural production diversification	> 60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DCD and DLRC	Resources available to promote zoning and crop diversification
Improve the procurement efficiencies of farm inputs to ensure timely delivery.				MoAIWD-DCD and Logistics Unit	Inputs procured early
Improve and scale up innovative approaches for delivery of agricultural subsidies.	Capacity & Institutional Efficiency Index	TBD by end 2016	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DCD, Development partners	Resources available to scale up innovative approaches
Improve the targeting criteria of subsidies to be in line with the commercialization of subsistence farmers, i.e., targeting of productive farmers.				MoAIWD-DCD	Capacity available to analyse targeting criteria

Output	Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Verification source	Assumptions/Risks
Policy Statement 3.8.6: Integrate HIV/AIDS interventions in agricultural strategies and program implementation.					
Increase access to agricultural labour-saving technologies to households with members living with HIV/AIDS.	Agricultural technology adoption Index	> 60%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES	Availability of labour-saving technologies
Ensure effective implementation of the Gender, HIV and AIDS strategy of MoAIWD in partnership with stakeholders.	Ratio of women-to-men with access to, ownership of, or control of productive agric. assets	33%	TBD by end 2016	MoAIWD-DAES, MoH, Min of. Gender, Development partners,	Resources and capacity available to implement Gender and HIV strategy