

APPENDIX 1. Donor Activities in Agricultural, Food Security and Natural Resources Management

Name of Donor	Name of Project	Implementing Agency / Partner Institution	Time frame	Estimated Cost
African Development Bank	a) Smallholder Out-grower Sugarcane Production Project		to June 04	USD 12,336,000
	b) Lilongwe Rural forestry Project	Forestry Department		USD 420,780
	c) Lake Malawi Artisanal Fisheries Development Project	Fisheries Department		USD 900,921
	d) Rural Income Enhancement Programme			USD 12,571,000
	e) Smallholder Irrigation Project			USD 8,320,000
	f) Mwanza Rural Development Project			USD 1,457,219
	g) Horticulture and Food Crops Development Project			USD 12,571,000
	h) Macadamia Smallholder Development Project			USD 10,673,000
AUSAID	a) Central Region Livelihood Security Programme(CARE)	CARE International		
Canadian Development Agency (CIDA)	a) Gender and Biodiversity Project		2002 - 2004	CAD 400,800
Department For International Development (DFID)	a) Dedza sustainable livelihood Project		1998 - 2003	£2,800,000
	b) Concern Universal Micro finance Operations (CUMO)	Concern Universal	05/03 – 01/07	£2,450,000
	c) Malawi Forestry Support Programme	Department of Forest	10/02 – 12/05	£4,900,000
	d) Targeted Inputs Programme	Government of Malawi	06/03 – 09/04	USD 11,100,000
	e) Inputs for Assets Programme	CARE	10/03 – 01/04	£2,470,000
	f) Preparatory Support to agriculture statistics and food security information systems in Malawi	FAO		USD 819,250
The European Union	a) 39. 4 th Micro-Projects Programme			EUR 35,000,000
	b) 3 rd Micro-Projects Programme			EUR 21,000,000
	c) Social Forestry, Training and extension	FD, MOIFS	11/97 – 03/03	EUR 5,405,500
	d) Improvement of Farming Systems Through the Promotion of Smallholder Farmer Cooperatives in Central Region	COSPE/ MALEZA		EUR 1,144,704
	e) Mulanje Integrated Food Security Project	GTZ		EUR 500,000
	f) Mangochi Food Security and Land Care Project			EUR 198,1974
	g) Malawi Food Security Project	World Vision UK		EUR 2,999,966
	h) Livestock Promotion and Training Activities Pilot Project			EUR 680,323
	i) Food Security Improvement Through Economic Diversification in Malawi	CESTAS		EUR 866,224
	j) Dedza Food Security Improvement Project	Concern Universal		EUR 2,757,155

Name of Donor	Name of Project	Implementing Agency / Partner Institution	Time frame	Estimated Cost
	k) Njala Yatha Food Security Project	Concern Universal		EUR 1,385,532
	l) Rehabilitation, Upgrading, Crop Diversification and Marketing of Ngolow- indo Self-Help Irrigation Scheme	COSPE		EUR 600,117
	m)Kajikhomere Kulima Concept Project	GTZ		EUR 320,000
	n) Food Security Project in Lilongwe East and Zomba South	INTER AIDE		EUR 1,166,351
	o) Smallholder Dairy Development Project	SHMPA		EUR 994,043
	p) Support to the Land Reform Process	MoLHS	1.5 years, due to start	EUR1,900,00
	q) Nutritional Emergency Support	WFP		EUR 2,269,733
Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)	a) Design and legislation of livestock identification and recording system.		04/03 – 03/04	USD 163,000
	b) Special Program for Food Security	African Development Bank	11/01 – 12/04	USD 1,582,823
	c) Training of irrigation officers in planning, design and implementation of smallholder irrigation		01/03 – 01/05	USD 363,485
Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusam. (GTZ)	a) Community-based management of dry forests in the SADC region			USD 1, 460,000
	b) Agroforestry for sustainable rural development		2004 - 2006	USD 400,800
Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA)	c) Support of fisheries communities		2003 - 2004	USD 798,288
	d) Support to Bunda College of Agriculture		01/00 – 12/05	USD 850,000
IFAD	a) Rural Livelihood Development		since 2003	USD 3,000,000
	b) Smallholder Flood Plains Development Projects	Irish Trust Fund	Since 2003	USD 13,644,330
Government of Japan	a) Sasakawa Globe Fund 2000			
JICA	a) Bwanje Valley Irrigation Scheme			
	b) Watershed rehabilitation and a village natural resources management plan		2002 - 2004	USD 1,000,000
	c) Lobi Horticulture Appropriate Technology Project	JOVC		USD 633,600
NORAD	a) SADC Biodiversity Support Programme	MoNREA	01/02 – 12/06	NOK 15,000,000
	b) Support to Bunda College of Agriculture		2001 - 2004	USD 1,200,000
	c) National Smallholder Association of Malawi (NASFAM) strategic Development Programme 2001 – 6 Phase 2	NASFAM	2003 - 2006	NOK 28,000,000
Rockefeller Foundation	A)CNFA – Agro-dealership Development Project			USD 1,200,000
	b) African Center for Fertilizer Development			USD 272,250
USAID	a) IFDC – Agriculture Input Markets System Project			USD 4,980,800
	b) Cassava Industry Promotion Project	IITA/ SARRNET		USD 957,350
	c) Agricultural Recovery Through Seed Distribution and Production	CARE		

Name of Donor	Name of Project	Implementing Agency / Partner Institution	Time frame	Estimated Cost
	d) Community Partnership for Sustainable Resource Management in Malawi	DAI		USD 5,285,772
	e) Revitalizing Malawian Dairy Industry Programme	Land O'Lakes		USD 5,643,972
	f) National Association of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi	NORAD		USD 6,300,000 NOK 28,000,000
World Bank	a) Emergency Drought Recovery Programme	MOIFS		USD 50, 000,000
	b) Mulanje Mountain Conservation Trust			USD 6,750,000
	c) Improving Livelihoods Through Public Works Programme	DFID, CARE		USD 21,000,000

APPENDIX 2. Institutions Visited and People Met

Government Agencies

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Jeff Luhanga, Controller of Agricultural Extension and Technical Services

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Agricultural Extension Services

C.M. Kanyenda, Director

R.J.S. Tolani, Deputy Director of Agricultural Extension Services

B.P. Chikabadwa, Chief Agricultural Extension Services Officer

S. Kankwamba, Chief Agricultural Communication Officer

M. B. Lwanda, Nutritionist

R.J.S. Tolani, Deputy Director – EMS

B.P. Chikabadwa, Chief Agricultural Extension Officer – EMS

J. Nkhoma, Assistant Chief Agricultural Extension Officer

Mswoya Minis, Principal Planning Officer

F.L. Kayuni, Assistant Chief Agricultural Officer (Agress)

T. Magombo, Assistant Chief Agricultural Extension Officer (agrobased income generating activity)

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development

W.G. Lipita, Director

Mr. Zimba, Chief Livestock Officer

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Agricultural Research Services

Dr. Alfred Mtukuso, Director

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Irrigation

Mr Sandram Maweru, Director

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Land Resources

Mathews J. Manda, Deputy Director

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (MASIP)

Ian Kumwenda, Agricultural Economist

Willie Ehret, Consultant (GTZ)

Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security

Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development

Mathews J. Manda, Deputy Director, Land Resources Conservation

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs

Department of Fisheries

Orton M. Kachinjika, Chief Fisheries Officer
Steve J. Donda, Fisheries Socio-Economist

Ministry of Lands, Housing and Surveys

Paul Mphwiyo, Deputy Director of Policy and Planning

Ministry of Water Development

Arnon B. Chirwa, Deputy Director of Water Resources (surface water)

Ministry of Industry, Science and Technology

Henry F. Mbeza, Director of Science and Technology

Ministry of Trade and Private Sector Development

N.H. Kumwembe, Principal Secretary
Macleod Tsilizani, Director of Enterprises and Cooperatives (Acting Director of Private Sector)
Jollam I.A. Banda, Principal Economist
M. Munthali, Assistant Director of Trade

Ministry of Research and Environmental Affairs

Department of Environmental Affairs

Ralph P. Kabwaza, Director

Ministry of Economic Development and Planning

Mr Musonde

Decentralisation Secretariat

Mrs Mjojo

Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi

Emmanuel Kaunda, Vice Principal
James Banda, Programmes Coordinator
W.A.B. Msuku, Head, Crop Sciences Department
V.H. Kabambe, Senior Lecturer, Department of Crop Sciences
E.G.J. Vitsitsi, Lecturer in Soil and Water Engineering

Non-government Organisations

Concern Universal

Samson Hailu, Country Director
Senard Mwale, Programme Manager, Ntcheu Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
Girward Zimba, Project Manager, Smallholder Floodplains Development Project

World Vision

Mulugeta Abebe, National Director

CARE International

Staff

Action Aid

Francisco Sarmiento

Harvest Help / Find your Feet

Harris Mfunne

Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives LTD (MUSCCO)

Anthony Mtali Ngwira, Assistant Business Development Manager

Bentry Mkandawire, Business Development Manager

Hillary Jalafi, Acting Finance and Administration Manager

Finley Kandaya, Project Officer

Natural Resources College (NRC)

Feston Kaupa, Executive Director

Samuel Bota, Director of Programmes and Training

Land O'Lakes, Inc.

Esmie T. Mataya, Dairy Technologist

Peter G. Ngoma, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

Austin Ngwira, Country Coordinator

Felix Jumbe, Marketing and Business Development Specialist

National Smallholder Farmers' Association of Malawi (NASFAM)

Anna Cathy Kyumba, Director of Finance and Administration

Dyborn Chibonga, Chief Executive Officer

Betty Chinyamunyamu, NASCENT Director

Simon Ostermann, Consultant (USA)

Foreign and International Agencies

The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Lola Castro, Deputy Country Director/Head of Programme

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

M. Mazlan Jusoh, FAO Representative in Malawi

Alick G. Nkhoma, Assistant FAO Representative

European Union, Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Malawi

Raniero Leto, Head of Section, Rural Development and natural Resources

Dominique Blariaux, Programme Manager, Food Security

DFID, Department for international Development, UK

Ms Leigh Stubblefield

JICA

Mr Mkandawire

The World Bank

Francis Mbuka

International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF)

Jacob Nyirongo, Training Coordinator

Judith de Wolf, Social Scientist

Festus Akinnifesi, Senior Tree Scientist/Country Representative

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

Emmanuel S. Monyo, Principal Scientist (breeding)

Joseph Rusike, Special Project Scientist (economics)

Oswin Madzonga, Scientific Officer (agronomy)

Harvey Charlie, Scientific Officer (breeding)

Albert Chamango, Scientific Officer (economics)

IFDC

Muwuso Kennedy Chawinga

Charles Mataya (PhD)

Juan M Estrada (PhD)

Lawrence L Hammond

APPENDIX 3. Literature Consulted

- ADF. 2004. National livestock development project: Project completion report. African Development Fund, Agriculture and Rural Development Department, North, East and South Regions (ONAR). 27 pp.
- AfNet. 2004. Breaking the unholy alliance of food insecurity, poverty and environmental degradation in selected agro-ecological zones of Ethiopia, Madagascar and Malawi: Empowering farmers with soil, water and nutrient enhancing productivity technologies: A project proposal submitted to The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The African Network for Soil Biology and fertility (AfNet) on behalf of Norwegian Center for Soil and Environmental Research (Jordforsk) and national research and development institutions in Ethiopia, Madagascar and Malawi. 36 pp.
- Akinnifesi, F.K., Kwesiga, F. and Makumba, W. 2004. "Fertilizer trees" and Malawi's new food security initiative: A policy briefing on the potential of "fertilizer trees." World Agroforestry Centre, ICRAF Policy Brief No. 1. 8 pp.
- BCA. 2004. Bunda College Development Programme: Poverty reduction in Malawi using agricultural research and outreach (PRIMARO). Volume I Main Proposal Document and Volume II Annexes. Bunda College of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- Chabala, C. 1997. Malawi: Agriculture & cooperative sectors (sectoral analysis and possibilities for development assistance). Swedish Cooperative Centre, Field Office, Zambia. 13 pp.
- DAESS. 2005. Briefing notes for the department. Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security, Department of Agricultural Extension and Support Services. Lilongwe, Malawi. 13 pp.
- Devereux, S. 2002. State of disaster: Causes, consequences and policy lessons from Malawi. An ActionAid report commissioned by ActionAid Malawi. 33 pp.
- Dorward, A. 2003. Modelling poor farm-household livelihoods in Malawi: Lessons for pro-poor policy. Centre for Development and Poverty Reduction, Imperial College London, Wye Campus. 98 pp.
- Dorward, A. and Kydd, J. 2002. Locked in & locked out: Smallholder farmers and the new economy in low-income countries. 13th International Farm Management Congress, Papendal July 7 – July 12. 16 pp.
- Dorward, A. and Kydd, J. 2002. The Malawi 2002 food crisis: The rural development challenge. Centre for Development and Poverty Reduction, Imperial College Wye. 10 pp.
- Dorward, A. and Kydd, J. 2003. Work in progress: Policy analysis for food security, poverty reduction and rural growth in Malawi. Centre for Development and Poverty Reduction, Imperial College London. 44 pp.
- Dorward, A., Morrison, J., Wobst, P. Lofgren, H. and Tchale, H. 2004. Modelling pro-poor agricultural growth strategies in Malawi: Lessons for policies and analysis. African Development and Poverty Reduction: The Macro-Micro Linkage, Forum Paper 2004.
- Douglas, M.G., Mughogho, S.K., Saka, A.R., Shaxson, T.F. and Evers, G. 1999. An investigation into the presence of a cultivation hoe pan under smallholder farming conditions. Malawi Government, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
- Fafchamps, M. and Gabre-Madhin, E. 2001. Agricultural markets in Benin and Malawi: The operation and performance of traders. Policy Research Working Paper 2734. The World Bank, Development Research Group, Rural Development. 68 pp.
- Frankenberger, T., Luther, K., Fox, J. and Mazzeo, J. 2003. Livelihood erosion through time: Macro and micro factors that influenced livelihood trends in Malawi over the last 30 years. CARE Southern and Western Africa Regional Management Unit (SWARMU). 55 pp.

- Garcia, R.J. and Øygard, R. 2000. Macroeconomic policy, regulatory reform, and trade liberalization in the 1990s: The case of Malawi. Department of Economics and Resource Management, Agricultural University of Norway, Ås. 6 pp.
- GoM. 1999. Review of Malawi agricultural policies and strategies. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. 193 pp.
- GoM. 2000. Agricultural extension in the new millennium: towards pluralistic and demand-driven services in Malawi. Policy document. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Lilongwe.
- GoM. 2002. Malawi poverty reduction strategy paper: Final draft. Government of Malawi. 114 pp.
- GoM. 2005. Briefing notes for the Department. Department of Agricultural Extension and Support Services. Ministry of Agriculture.
- GoM. Undated. HIV/AIDS in the agricultural sector: policy and strategy, 2003-2008. Prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security and Family Health International. Lilongwe. 37 pp.
- Grimstad, S. 2000. Naturressurser og primærnæringer i Malawi. Innspill til Norads landstrategi for Malawi. Noragric, Agricultural University of Norway, Ås. 15 pp.
- Hemmati, M. and Gardiner, R. 2002. Gender equity briefing paper: Gender equity and sustainable development. Towards Earth Summit 2002. Social Briefing No. 2. 16 pp.
- IFAD. 1999. Republic of Malawi: Country strategic opportunities paper. Africa II Division, Programme management Department, International Fund for Agricultural Development. Doc No. 54532. 15 pp.
- IFDC, DAI and MTL. 2000. An action plan for developing sustainable agricultural input supply systems in Malawi. Volume I – Main report. Malawi Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (MASIP), Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
- Jaffee, S. 1997. Malawi agriculture: Recent structural transformation and future prospects. Background paper for the Malawi Growth Prospects Study. World Bank, East and Southern Africa Agriculture Division. 31 pp.
- Kaarhus, R. 2004. Competence and capacity for agricultural development in Malawi. Noragric Report No. 22. Noragric, Agricultural University of Norway. 56 pp.
- Kachule, R. and Dorward, A. 2005. Report on a survey of farmer organisation members and non-members. Farmer Organisations for Market Access, Agricultural Policy Research Unit, Bunda College of Agriculture and Imperial College London. 31 pp.
- Kwapata, M. 2005. Enhancing food security and poverty reduction among the rural poor communities through promotion of mushroom production and marketing in Malawi. Bunda College of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- Kwapata, M. 2005. Integrated catchment and riverine rehabilitation project: Concept paper. Bunda College of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- Kwapata, M. 2005. Malawi horticultural sector development for wealth creation and food security: A project proposal. Bunda College of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- Kydd, J. Dorward, A. and Vaughan, M. 2002. The humanitarian crisis in southern Africa: Malawi. Submission to the International Development Committee. <http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000392/index.php>.
- Kydd, J. Dorward, A., Morrison, J. and Cadisch, G. 2002. Agricultural development and pro poor growth in Sub Saharan Africa: Potential and Policy. ADU Working Paper 02/04, Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine, Imperial College Wye. 18 pp.
- Levy, S. and Barahona, C. 2002. 2001-2002 Targeted Inputs Programme (TIP): Main report of the evaluation programme. Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Malawi) and the Department for International Development (UK).

- MAI. 2000. National irrigation policy and development strategy. The Republic of Malawi, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. 23 pp.
- MASIP 2002. Agricultural sector priority constraints, policies and strategies framework for Malawi. MASIP Coordinating Unit, Lilongwe, Malawi. 78 pp.
- MASIP. 1999. Review of Malawi agricultural policies and strategies. Government of Malawi, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Food Security. 176 pp.
- MEPD. 2004. Malawi economic growth strategy. Volume I. Summary. Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Lilongwe, Malawi. 23 pp.
- MEPD. 2004. Malawi economic growth strategy. Volume II. Main report. Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Lilongwe, Malawi. 109 pp.
- MEPD. 2004. Malawi economic growth strategy. Volume III. Action Plans. Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Lilongwe, Malawi. 78 pp.
- Mloza-Banda, H.R. 2005. Community based agro-processing initiative. Bunda College of Agriculture. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- MNREA. 2003. Department of fisheries strategic plan 2002-2007. The Republic of Malawi, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs. 13 pp.
- MNVAC. 2002. Malawi: Emergency food security assessment report. Malawi National Vulnerability Assessment Committee in collaboration with the SADEC FANR Vulnerability Assessment Committee. 27 pp.
- MRCs. 2005. Integrated food security project for Salima District: Project proposal. Malawi Red Cross Society. Lilongwe, Malawi.
- NEPAD, CAADP and FAO. 2005. Government of Republic of Malawi: Support to NEPAD-CAADP implementation: Volume I of V: National Medium Term Investment Programme. New partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Investment Centre Division. 24 pp.
- NEPAD. 2002. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. New partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD).
- NRC. 2005. Report presented to the agricultural study mission on the implementation of the Norwegian plan of action for agriculture in Malawi on 21st April 2005 at NRC. Natural Resources College, Malawi.
- Øygaard, R., Garcia, R., Guttormsen, A.G., Kachule, R., Mwanaumo, A., Mwanawina, I., Sjaastad, E. and Wik, M. 2003. The maze of maize: Improving inputs and output market access for poor smallholders in southern African region, the experience of Zambia and Malawi. Department of Economics and Resource Management, Agricultural University of Norway. 85 pp.
- Reeves, H. and Baden, S. 2000. Gender and development: concepts and definitions. Paper prepared for the DFID for its gender mainstreaming intranet resource. Bridge (development – gender) Report No. 55. Institute of Development Studies. 38 pp.
- RUFORUM. 2005. Draft 10year strategic plan: Fostering innovativeness and adaptive capacity of universities to develop and sustain high quality in training. Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM). 53 pp.
- Sen, K. and Chinkunda, A. 2002. Economic reforms and rural livelihoods in Malawi. LADDER Working Paper No. 20. Policy Research Programme, Department for International Development (DFID), UK. 25 pp.
- Smith, L.E.D. and Urey, I. 2002. Agricultural growth and poverty reduction: A review of lessons from post-independence and green revolution experience in India. Department of Agricultural Sciences, Imperial College at Wye. 98 pp.

- Snapp, S., Kanyama-Phiri, G., Kamanga, B., Gilbert, R. and Wellard, K. 2002. Farmer and researcher partnerships in Malawi: Developing soil fertility technologies for the near-term and far-term. *Expl. Agric.* 38:411-431.
- Sundstøl, F. 2004. Poverty reduction strategies and relevant participatory learning processes in agricultural higher education. *Noragric Report No. 21B*, Agricultural University of Norway. 10 pp.
- Sydnes, A., Sandnes, A., Øygard, R. and Tviland, M. 1997. Norway – Malawi development cooperation: A review of opportunities in the agricultural sector. Report from the NORAD Fact Finding Mission to Malawi October 21 to November 5, 1997. Norad, Oslo and Noragric, Ås. 29 pp.
- Tostensen, A. and Nyirenda, R. 2005. Norwegian support to Bunda College of Agriculture — Phase II: An evaluation. Chr. Michelsen Institute, Bergen. 65 pp.
- UN. 1998. Towards vision 2020: United Nations development assistance for poverty eradication in Malawi. United Nations, Development Assistance Framework. 32 pp.
- USAID/Malawi. 2000. Country strategic plan 2001-2005. Draft version. USAID/Malawi, Lilongwe. 108 pp.
- WB. 1996. Partnership for capacity building in Africa: Strategy and program for action. A report of the African Governors of the World Bank to Mr. James D. Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank Group, Washington DC.
- WB. 1998. Malawi impact evaluation report. Report No. 17898. 48 pp.
- WEHAB. 2002. A framework for action on agriculture. World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, WEHAB Working Group. 31 pp.
- Wobst, P., Lofgren, H., Tchale, H. and Morrison. 2004. Pro-poor development strategies for Malawi: An economy-wide analysis of alternative policy scenarios. Department for International Development of the United Kingdom. 44 pp.
- Zeller, M., Diagne, A. and Mataya, C. 1997. Market access by smallholder farmers in Malawi: Implications for technology adoption, agricultural productivity, and crop income. Food Consumption and Nutrition Division, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). Washington DC. 21 pp.

APPENDIX 4. Terms of Reference

Implementation of the Norwegian Plan of Action for Agriculture in Malawi

Terms of Reference for the study of the agriculture sector

1.0 Brief overview of the agricultural sector

1.1 *Economic importance of agriculture*

Agriculture is the engine of economic development in Malawi. It contributes about 36% of value added to the GDP and also contributed approximately 90% of the foreign exchange earnings in 2003. The growth since 1997 has come mainly from smallholder production, which represents around 31-32% of total GDP, the estates and large-scale producers representing 7-9% of GDP. In terms of exports, agriculture continues to be the dominant sector of the economy accounting for over 80-85% between 2000 - 20001.

The agriculture sector is estimated to employ approximately 85% of the workforce. Tobacco buys the production of approximately 375,000 smallholder growers as well as employing people direct on larger farms and in handling/marketing. Sugar directly employs around 17,000 workers whilst tea employees 42,000 workers. However, the bulk of agricultural employment is subsistence farmers that supplement their subsistence crops by selective growing of cash crops.

The agricultural sector has a dual structure comprising the estate and smallholder subsectors. The total area under estates is approximately 30,000 hectares. The estates produce export crops such as tobacco, tea, sugar, and groundnuts. The smallholder subsector is primarily subsistence oriented and provides about 85% of domestic food production. The land area available for agriculture by smallholder farmers is approximately 1.7 million hectares and average farm size can be as low as 0.1 hectares in the southern region, 5-10 ha in the northern and 10-15 ha in the central region.

Malawi agriculture is characterised by low and stagnant yields particularly in maize production. The low agricultural production has been influenced by among other things: poor access to inputs; inefficient markets and marketing systems; limited agricultural financing; low technology development and adoption; inadequate agro-processing for value adding; low livestock population and productivity; weak policy and institutional framework; dependency on rain fed agriculture; weak infrastructure; and land degradation.

1.2 *Summary of agricultural policies and programmes*

The mission of the agricultural sector is to promote economic growth by raising farm incomes, employment and household food security through the development of partnerships and promotion of private sector investment for increased agricultural productivity, diversification, commercialization and the sustainable use of natural resources. The Agricultural and Livestock Development Strategy and Action Plan (ADLSAP) of 1995 continues to be the main policy for the implementation of agricultural programmes. Despite the existence

of these policies agricultural production appear to be fragmented and uncoordinated resulting in poor performance of most agricultural projects. It was upon the realisation of this poor performance that the Government is implementing the Agricultural Sector Investment Programme (MASIP) with a view to consolidate national policies and strategy for the agricultural sector and enhance government's capacity to implement programmes.

Since the 1960s the government has initiated and implemented a number of programmes some of which include the Targeted Input Programme (TIP), Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rural Development Programmes, Agricultural Productivity Investment Programme (APIP) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan which recognises agriculture as the key specific sectoral source of pro-poor growth. Parallel to these programmes the government also since 1981 started implementing Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) which was aimed at among other things stabilising the economy, accelerating agricultural growth, diversifying the export base.

Despite these programmes, policies and strategies low agricultural productivity continue to be experienced. The low production is thought to be caused by among other things: poor access to inputs; inefficient markets and marketing systems; limited agricultural financing; low technology development and adoption; inadequate agro-processing for value adding; low livestock population and productivity; weak policy and institutional framework; dependency on rain fed agriculture; weak infrastructure; and land degradation. In recognition of these constraints, the government through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan, is intervening through the following areas:

- Increased availability of inputs through improved technologies and value addition to marketing. These interventions are targeted at farmer's clubs, associations and co-operatives.
- Increased community-based participation in natural resources management in order to ensure conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources as an additional off-farm source of income.
- Creating an enabling environment for Micro, Small, Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) to flourish.

The PRSP completed in April 2002 contains 4 main pillars: sustainable pro-poor growth with a special focus on agriculture; improvement of human capital; development of safety nets particularly for the most vulnerable groups; and development of good governance. As cross cutting issues Gender, HIV/AIDS, Environment and Science & technology were highlighted. Most of these core elements of the PRSP relate in various ways to agriculture and natural resource management. This reflects the strong focus on agricultural development in national policies of Malawi, and the expectations that the agricultural sector is one of the main vehicles in poverty reduction.

The donor community has renewed its support for agricultural development in Malawi. The African Development Bank (ADB), the European Commission (EC), DFID, the USAID, the World Bank appear to be major donors in the agricultural sector. Areas being supported range from small scale irrigation, food security, microfinance, and support to farmers' organisation. Currently the Norwegian support to agriculture is channelled through the Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi (NASFAM) and Bunda College of Agriculture. Support to NASFAM is mainly to strengthen smallholder farmers' ability to increase on-farm and off-farm incomes and to encourage an increased role in Malawi's rural development by smallholder farmers. The support to Bunda College of Agriculture aims to improve the performance of Bunda College in teaching and learning; and in research and out-

reach. In addition to this, the support also focuses on food security and poverty reduction giving much emphasis on farmer participation in research and outreach (i.e. demand driven research and outreach).

2.0 Terms of Reference

2.1 Background

Norway in May 2004 launched a plan of action for promoting agricultural development in developing countries. The decision to promote agriculture in Norway's development corporation is based on the premise that agriculture is vital for economic development and poverty reduction since through agriculture food supply, employment and sustainable livelihood of the poor people can be achieved. The decision was also made on the realisation that almost 80% of the rural poor rely on the natural resource base and agriculture for livelihood. The plan of action therefore attempts to lay the foundation for economic growth, food security and sustainable livelihood for the people who depend on agriculture.

Malawi together with Ethiopia were selected pilot countries to implement the Norwegian plan of action for agriculture. In principle implementation of the action plan in Malawi will largely be through support to areas prioritised in the PRSP some of which include; improved access to agricultural inputs; improved agricultural production through research and extension services; improved access to domestic, regional and international markets; small-scale irrigation schemes and drainage; production of specific crops; improved livestock production; farm mechanisation; improved institutional and policy framework; gender and hiv/aids mainstreaming. The support shall however attempt to integrate or address the following priority areas of the plan of action:

- Policies and reforms for poverty oriented agricultural development.
- Food security.
- Strengthening women's rights and their participation in agriculture development.
- Promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Strengthening basic services and poor people's right of use and property rights to land and water.
- Strengthen education and research.
- Promotion of private sector development.

2.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to provide an objective assessment of the agriculture sector in relation to current policies and programmes; identify gaps, opportunities and areas of mutual interests for all stakeholders and assess the role of different stakeholders such as the Ministry of Agriculture, the NGOs, the Ministry of Finance, multilateral and bilateral donors in agricultural production. To achieve this broad objective the study will address some of the following issues:

- a) provide an overview of the existing programmes (including financing mechanisms) and policies in the agricultural sector.
- b) determine the extent to which existing policies, reforms, programmes and strategies are oriented to poverty reduction.
- c) women being responsible for 80% of agricultural production and also being the most marginalised group, the study will assess and recommend measures to improve their access to resources such as land, credits and other agricultural inputs.
- d) study key players involved in agriculture and current linkage mechanisms that encourage close collaboration and assess how the existing linkages could be strengthened to

facilitate implementation of agricultural programmes. This assessment should include e.g. public sector, research institutions, extension institutions, NGOs and private sector players

- e) assess and recommend best practices on HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in agriculture, and assess implications of the HIV/AIDS pandemic for agriculture. This may include references to e.g. labour availability, adaptation of production systems, consequences for agricultural authorities and training institutions etc.
- f) Assess the links between agriculture and health and suggest possible mechanisms for linking public health issues and agricultural development
- g) Assess the implications for agriculture of the decentralisation policy in Malawi, and identify constraints and opportunities related to capacity building, institutional development and governance issues in the agricultural sector
- h) assess and analyse risks, constraints and suggest mitigation strategies for effective implementation of agricultural programmes in Malawi.
- i) taking into consideration activities of other donors assess and identify measure or activities that would contribute to the improvement of the condition of agricultural development (e.g. capacity building, microfinance, private sector development etc) and determine opportunities for Norwegian support.
- j) study and review past, present and pipeline projects and programmes and identify gaps, opportunities and an analysis of the relevance and feasibility of Norway supporting another agricultural programme in addition to NASFAM and Bunda College of Agriculture.
- k) Identify the potential for the agricultural sector to contribute to the fulfilment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and to the development indicators linked to the MDGs

3.0 Tasks to be performed

The team will be required to consult various documents and stakeholders from government departments, the donor communities, NGOs, the private sector for background information about the agriculture sector in Malawi.

Implementation of agricultural programmes is a collaborative affair and as such the team will be required to consult a cross section of stakeholders ranging from the donor community (DFID, USAID, EU, WB, ADB, JICA), NGOs (e.g. CARE International, Concern Universal); Government departments (Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture), training institutions (such as Bunda College of Agriculture, Natural Resources College and Norwegian Agricultural University), and farmers' organisations e.g. NASFAM, Farmers Union of Malawi.

4.0 Output

The study will give inputs to a strategic plan and a comprehensive agricultural programme that will guide Norway to implement the plan of action for agriculture in Malawi. The report may be guided by the following structure:

- Executive Summary.
- Introduction.
- Overview of the agricultural sector.

- Overview of existing programmes, strategies and policies and how they relate to poverty reduction
- Overview of present and pipeline projects.
- HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming in agriculture.
- Summary of key stakeholders in agriculture.
- Proposals for possible elements of a Norwegian funded programme in agriculture in Malawi, based on the analysis of factors a-k above. The rationale for each element in the proposed programme should be argued in relation to national priorities of Malawi, the inputs of other donors and the Norwegian Plan of Action on Agriculture in Norwegian development policy.

5.0 The team

The study will be undertaken by a team of four national and international experts with a good knowledge of the Malawi agricultural sector. (The Experts from the Swedish Cooperative Centre in Harare have expressed interest to participate in the study at no cost)

6.0 Time schedule and workplan

The study will be undertaken during April and May 2005. The team will be expected to produce a summary of findings and recommendations for presentation to the embassy on April 29th, and to a meeting of stakeholders on the 27th or 28th of April. The first draft of the report will be submitted for comments by 9th. The final report shall be submitted not later than May 30th 2005.

The review shall be conducted within a period of 27 days (approximately 5 days planning, 12 days field work, 2 days for travel and 8 days report writing). During this, period field visits to Malawi will be undertaken for consultations with key stakeholders.

(04.04.05)