



Malawi Agriculture and Food Security

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Aim

- To present to participants country situation and trends on Agriculture and Food Security in Malawi
- To introduce talking points for participants to deliberate during and beyond the meeting

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Parameter	Value	Comment
% National Population	12.2	78 / km ²
Less urbanized		
Commercially sparse		
Parameter	Value	Comment
% National Population	39.5	192 / km ²
Medium ecology		
Challenged by urbanization		
Climate changes and poor pricing		
Parameter	Value	Comment
% National Population	48.3	217 / km ²
More urbanized		
High population densities		
Commercially dense		

Malawi demography

Parameter		Value
% National Population	Urban	13.8
	Rural	86.2
Household size		4.5
% Owning farming land		85.4
% Keeping livestock		55.6



Malawi demography

- An agro-based economy
- Around 28 % of its GDP from Agriculture
- Economic growth responds to climate related shocks ~ floods and draughts



GDP (real values)	2014	2015	2016	2017
National, million Kwacha	2,534 472	3,212 684	3 814 200	4,676,208
Agriculture, %	29.9	28.6	27.9	28.1
Wholesale and trade	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0
Manufacturing	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3



Malawi Agriculture Sector (NAP 2016)

- Is mostly crop based, mixed with livestock production
- 90 % crops mostly rain fed dependent
- With a growing irrigation sector (104000 ha)



Also, agriculture influences manufacturing and economically inflation rates ~ currently 12.3 %

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Malawi Agriculture Sector

- Majority farmers are in smallholding (0.5 – 1.5 ha)
 - $\leq 50\%$ of crop yields realized (1300 kg maize per ha)
- Farmers are not resilient to climate shocks of draught and floods
- And they cope through diversification, crop livestock integration and irrigation



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Of the agriculture Sector GDP ~ 28.1 %

Commodity Contribution, %	2015/16
Crops, livestock, forestry & fisheries	28.1
Livestock GDP	10.5
Proportion of Agriculture GDP from livestock	37.4

Malawi Annual Economic Report 2017 & Livestock contribution survey 2017

Both crops and livestock are important to the national economy

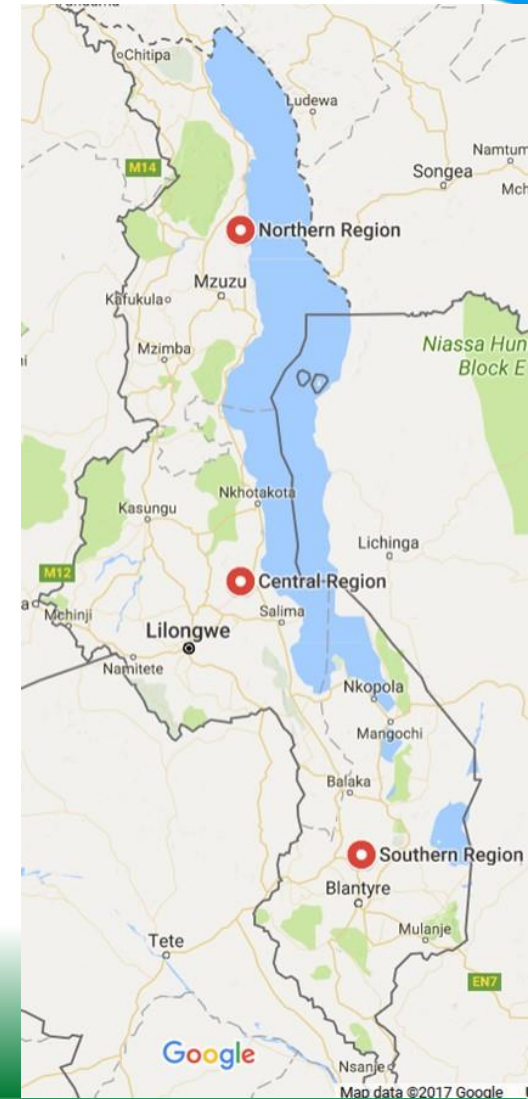




However, Malawi is a net importer at present

Foreign trade (K'bn)	2011	2012	2013	2014
Imports	379.4	594.8	1,015.4	1,198.1
Exports	220.4	292.7	431.5	601.9
Negative Trade balance	-159.0	-302.0	-583.8	-596.2

Malawi Annual Economic Report 2017





Malawi is below average on global parameters ~ generally majority poor

Parameter	Rank	Value	
Human Development Index rank /188	170	0.476	UNDP 2016 HDR. http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI
Food Security Index / 133	105	31.4	GFSI 2016 http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4671e.pdf
Poverty Line			
Multidimensional poor households, %		56.1	UNDP HDR 2016 http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/es/MWI.pdf
Near MDP households, %		27.2	
Households below Global Poverty Line of \$PPP1.90		70.9	



Food security ~ Household sources of food

- Own food crop (maize) production is the main source ~ 70 %
 - Constrained by low yields
- Access through purchase and livestock sales
 - Constrained by low income levels



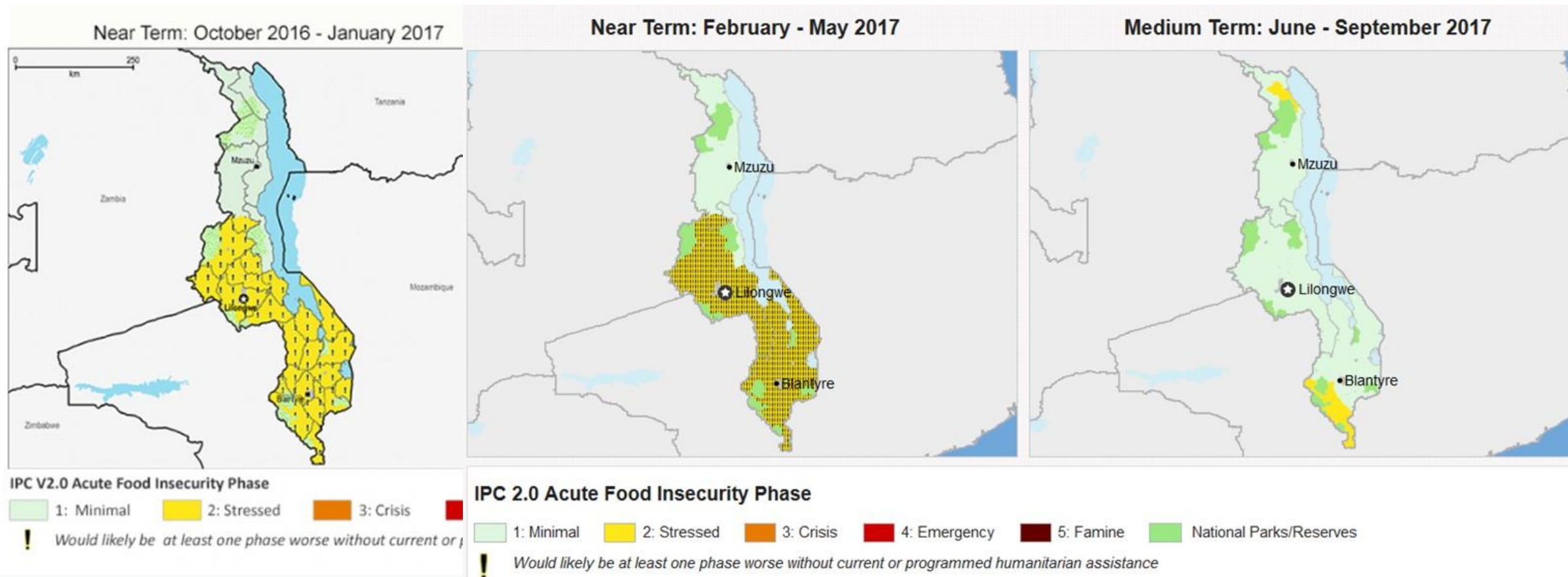


Food security – Coping measures

- In absence of own production, households cope through mostly non-desirable strategies
 - Such as engaging in '*ganyu*' at time their labour is needed in their gardens
 - Consumption of seeds, and sales of farm inputs such as fertilizers
- And these cripple future harvests, leading to cycle of hunger and poverty
- Of recent, Humanitarian assistance to 6.7 million people in 24 of 28 districts across the country March ~ 80 % of the beneficiaries



Food security trends in a year





Nutrition security

Parameter	Value
U-5 child mortality ~ %	8.5
U-5 under weight ~ %	16.7
U-5 Stunted ~ %	42.4

National Statistical Office. 2015. Malawi MDG End line Survey 2014. Zomba, Malawi: National Statistical Office



The 2016 GHI Score for Malawi is **26.9**.
Level Serious but improving

Global hunger index evolution



Detailed score for 2016

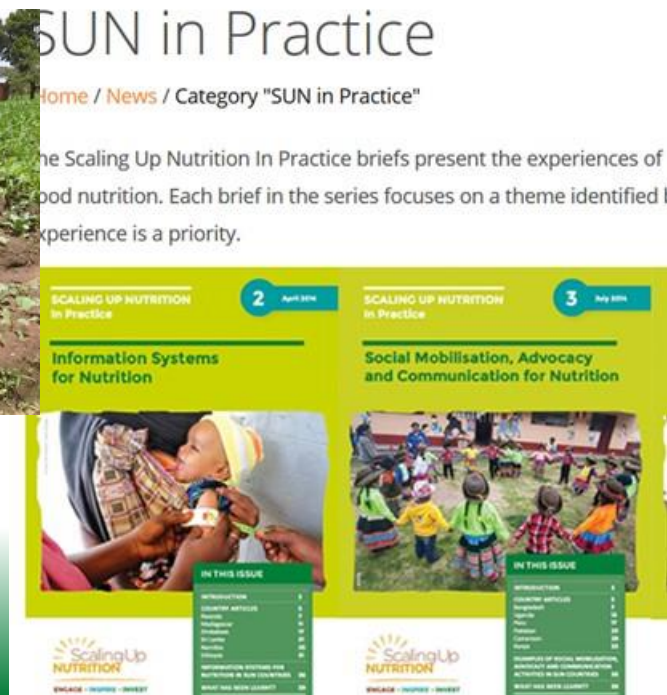
	Proportion of undernourished in population (%)	Prevalence of wasting in children under five years (%)	Prevalence of stunting in children under five years (%)	Under five mortality rate (%)
Country data (in %)	20.7	3.8	42.4	6.4

<http://ghi.ifpri.org/countries/MWI/>



Malawi is beneficiary of Scaling up Nutrition programs

- And implemented interventions to promotion nutrition security in all districts



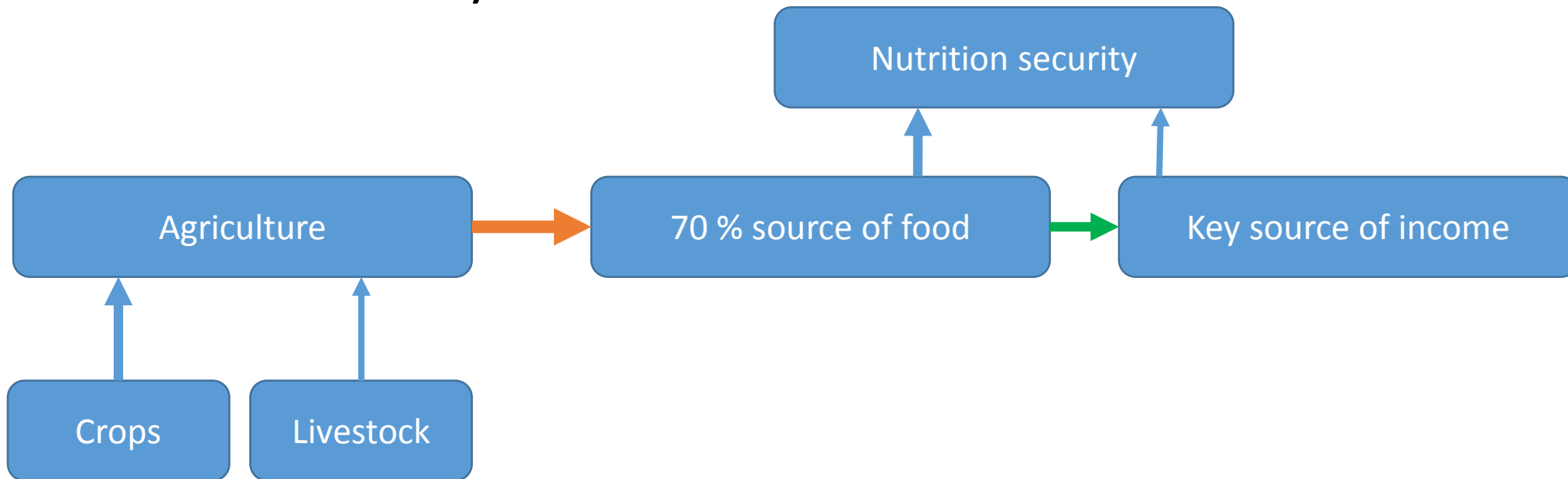
<http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/category/sun-in-practice/>

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Message from the above is

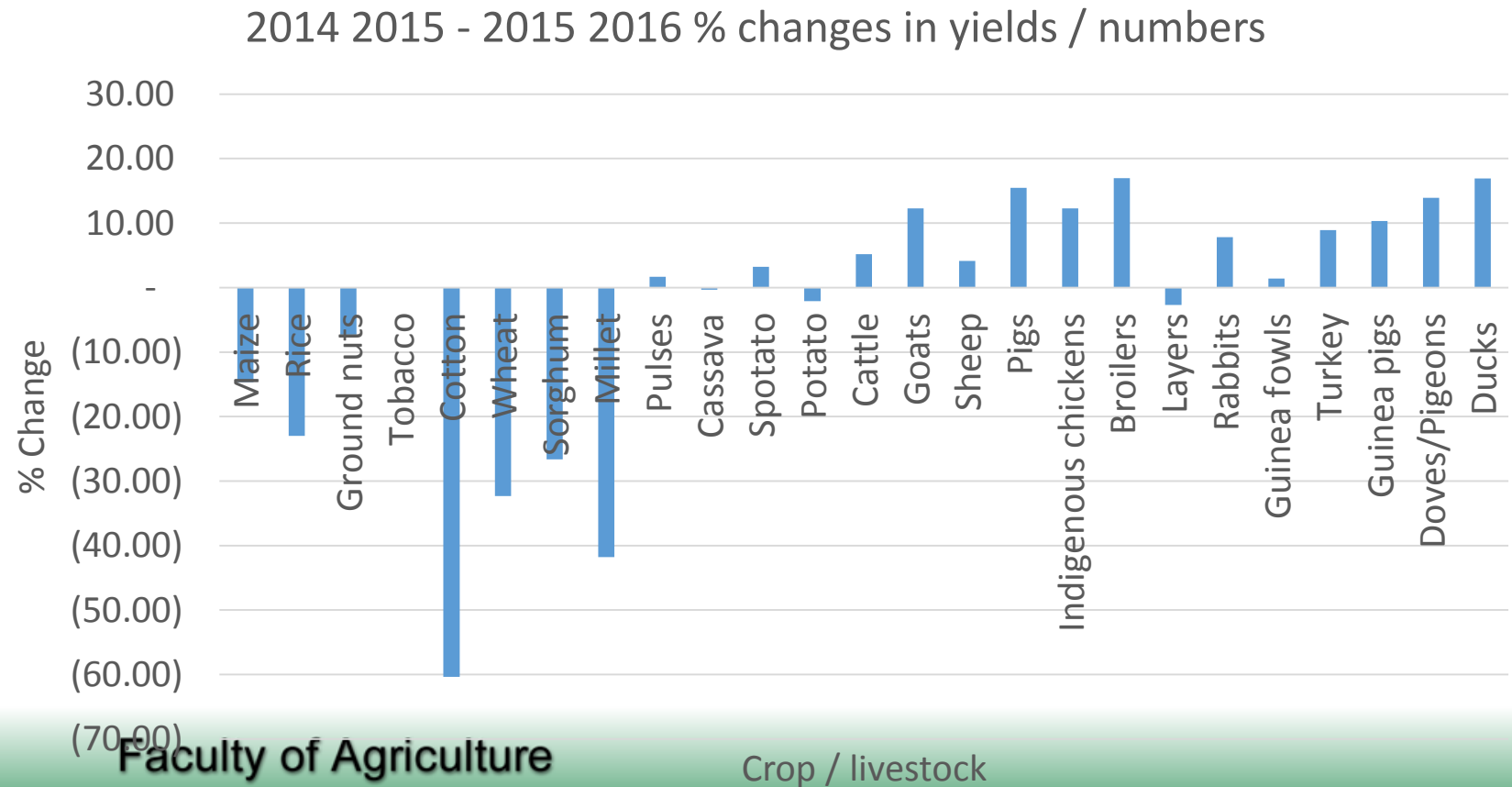
- There is a link between agriculture, food security, poverty and nutrition security





Crops and livestock complement on household food, nutrition security, and income

- Household that keep livestock
 - ✓ Have relatively more income
 - ✓ Are more resilient to climate shocks
 - ✓ And relatively food and nutrition secure





Summary of challenges

Policy level

Resource poor, food & nutrition insecure households

Low national economy & net importer

Low & unpredictable agriculture production

Strategic level

Climate change

Crops

Livestock

Poor marketing & infrastructure

Farm level

Low inputs / production practices



National Responses to the challenges

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National Priorities ~ MGDS II 2011 - 2016

- Agriculture and Food Security is Key Priority Area No 1 of 9
- Under Sustainable Economic growth theme
- In the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II
- That subscribes to the SDGs



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Response to addressing food security gaps

- Development of the 2016 National Agriculture Policy
 - The emphasis of this policy is on achieving farmer-led agricultural transformation and commercialization that entails treating farming as a business.
 - > 10 of annual budget allocated to agriculture, target GDP growth of 6 % from Agriculture
- Development of the Draught Recovery Plan
- Development of the 2016 National Irrigation Policy
 - Aims to develop the potential 407862 ha for irrigation (104000 ha in use)

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Agriculture Policy Priority Areas (NAP 2016)

- 3.1 Policy Priority Area 1: Sustainable Agricultural Production and Productivity
- 3.2 Policy Priority Area 2: Sustainable Irrigation Development
- 3.3 Policy Priority Area 3: Mechanization of Agriculture
- 3.4 Policy Priority Area 4: Agricultural Market Development, Agro processing and Value Addition
- 3.5 Policy Priority Area 5: Food and Nutrition Security
- 3.6 Policy Priority Area 6: Agricultural Risk Management
- 3.7 Policy Priority Area 7: Empowerment of Youth, Women and Vulnerable Groups in Agriculture
- 3.8 Policy Priority Area 8: Institutional Development, Coordination and Capacity Strengthening

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Three key areas are aligned as strategies to drive food security

- Crop diversification
- Livestock
- Irrigation



Pic from E Chaima



Pic from M Ching'amba



Acknowledgement:
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SMP for the invitation



Thank You Very Much

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