LILONGWE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

GUIDE PROFILE

Lilongwe ADD staff, PM, DADOs and Heads of ADD Department sitting

LILONGWE ADD
P.O. Box 259, Lilongwe
Phone: +265 1 753 171
Fax: +265 1 754 577
E-mail: lilongweadd@gmail.com

August, 2016
1.0 BACKGROUND

The Agricultural Development Division (ADD) Management Unit’s infrastructure was part of Mr. Baron’s Tobacco Estate. Originally the ADD was part of area under Agricultural Regional Office for the centre and became Lilongwe Land Development Programme (LLDP) soon after independence. It became an ADD in 1982 when all the regional offices and major projects were made uniform under National Rural Development Programme (NRDP).

Lilongwe ADD is located in the central region of Malawi and its headquarters is based in Lilongwe District. It is bordered by Kasungu ADD to the North, Salima ADD and Machinga ADD to the East and Blantyre ADD to the South. It had five Rural Development Projects (RDP) namely, Lilongwe West and Lilongwe East in Lilongwe District; Thiwi-Lifidzi and Dedza Hills in Dedza District; and Ntcheu. Following implementation of decentralisation policy, Mtakataka and Golomoti EPAs became part of Dedza while Sharp Valley and Bilira became part of Ntcheu.

![Figure 1: Map of Lilongwe ADD, showing the district boundaries](image)

Lilongwe district has 19 EPAs, Dedza has 10 EPAs and Ntcheu has 7 EPAs. The ADD has 596 sections with 848,603 farm families. The total area for the ADD is estimated at 1,194,949 hectares with Lilongwe West occupying 375,629ha; Lilongwe East 211,317ha; Dedza, 357,863ha; and Ntcheu, 250,140ha. The total
cultivatable land area for the ADD is estimated at 679,394 hectares (Lilongwe West, 200,041; Lilongwe East 132,620; Dedza 188,945; and Ntcheu, 157,788 hectares).

The ADD has an establishment of 1,598 staff both on permanent and temporary basis. However, shortage of staff especially AEDOs remained one of major challenges for the ADD. Currently, the AEDO to Farmer ratio is 1:1661, 1:2687, 1:2839 for Lilongwe, Dedza and Ntcheu districts respectively. If all established posts for Lilongwe, Dedza and Ntcheu were filled then AEDO to farmer ratio would be 1:1386; 1:1320 and 1:1572 respectively, against the recommended ratio of 1:750. In summary, the present ADD AEDO to farmer ratio is at 1:1941. Table 1 provides a summary of the ADD's profile as outlined in this section.

### Table 1: Summary of Lilongwe ADD Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>LILONGWE EAST</th>
<th>LILONGWE WEST</th>
<th>DEDZA</th>
<th>NTCHEU</th>
<th>ADD TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sections</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Families</td>
<td>178,216</td>
<td>269,554</td>
<td>242,519</td>
<td>158,314</td>
<td>848,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEDOs</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ADD has several training centres for training staff and farmers. These include: Lilongwe Staff Training Centre, Nsalu Rural Training Centre (RTC) and Nathenje RTC in Lilongwe; Dedza RTC in Dedza; and Nkhande RTC in Ntcheu. Each EPA has a Day Training Centre for staff and farmer day training.

A number of academic and research institutions are also located within the ADD. They all are not part of the ADD but there is a very strong linkage with the institutions. These include: Chitedze Agricultural Research Station; Bunda College of Agriculture; Natural Resources College (NRC); and Agricultural Research and Extension Trust (ARET) - for research and extension in tobacco.
1.1 Vision of the ADD
Based on the Ministry's Strategic Plan for 2003 - 2008, the ADD envisions "an ADD with sustainable food security and reduced poverty," at both household and community levels and consequently, sufficiently contributing towards sustainable national socio-economic development.

1.2 Mission statement of the ADD
The ADD's mission is to promote, coordinate and facilitate agricultural productivity and sustainable utilization and management of natural resources so as to ensure food security and increased incomes at household level.

1.3 Mandate of the ADD
The ADD's mandate is to ensure sustainable food and nutrition security and reduced poverty at both household and community level thereby contributing towards sustainable national economic development.

1.4 Location
Lilongwe ADD is located in the central region of Malawi and its headquarters is based in Lilongwe District. It is bordered by Kasungu ADD to the North, Salima ADD and Machinga ADD to the East and Blantyre ADD to the South.

1.5 Facilities
The ADD has several training centres for training staff and farmers. These include:- Lilongwe Staff Training Centre, Nsalu Rural Training Centre (RTC) and Nathenje RTC in Lilongwe; Dedza RTC in dedza; and Nkhande RTC in Ntcheu. Each EPA has a Day Training Centre for staff and farmer day training.

A number of academic and research institutions are also located within the ADD. They all are not part of the ADD but there is a very strong linkage with the institutions. These include

- Chitedze Agricultural Research Station
- Bunda College of Agriculture - training professional officers.
- Natural Resources College (NRC) - training officers at technical officers level.
2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ADD experiences a warm tropical climate. Annual rainfall varies from around 800—1,200 mm. Most parts of the ADD experience mean annual temperature of 17.5—22.5°C. Relative humidity varies with seasons, being 40—60% during the dry season and 60—80% during the rainy season. Soils generally are very deep, well drained, red to reddish brown and have a course to medium top soil overlying a medium to fine textured subsoil. The soil pH is 5—6.5 for almost of the soils.

2.1 Rainfall in 2015/16 Season

In 2015/16, the ADD generally received lesser rains and lesser rainy days than same time last year. The ADD registered a mean rainfall of 606.8 mm in 33 rain days which was low compared to same time last year when it registered 775.7mm in 42 rain days. The ADD received more rainfall in March, 2016 than last year. Refer to Figure 1 for more details on monthly mean rainfall.

![Figure 2: Monthly Mean Rainfall from October to June in 2015/2016 Compared to 2014/15 Season](image-url)
3.0 TECHNICAL DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Vision
A nation that is self-sufficient in safe locally produced livestock and livestock products.

Mission
To promote a sustainable livestock development in order to improve nutritional well-being of Malawians and improve rural livelihood while guaranteeing the safety of the general public from consumption and utilization of livestock products and by-products.

Overall goal
To contribute towards improved household, national food security and poverty reduction through sustainable private sector and farmer demand driven livestock services.

Specific objectives
- To improve livestock husbandry practices
- Broadening livestock ownership
- Improve livestock marketing strategies
- To improve livestock extension coverage
- To improve coordination with stakeholders
- To reduce disease incidences

Programmes
To achieve the objectives, the department is implementing three sub-programmes. These are:-
- Animal Health
- Animal Production
- Livestock Management

Animal Health
The sub-programme deals with prevention, control and treatments against all animal diseases. It also provides the inspectorate and regulatory services concerning livestock production and products.
**Animal production**
This sub-programme concentrates on issues of breeding, nutrition, housing and marketing of livestock and livestock products.

**Livestock management**
This is responsible for coordination of the various players/stakeholders and their programmes in the livestock sector.

**Operation structure**
Animal Health and Livestock Development activities are implemented at ADD, district, veterinary supervisory area and dip tank levels.

**DEPARTMENT OF CROP DEVELOPMENT**

**Mission Statement**
The mission of the department is to promote appropriate crop production technologies to achieve national and household food security, increased crop based incomes, foreign exchange earnings and import substitution.

**Goal**
The main goal for the Department of Crop Development is to ensure sustainable and diversified crop production and productivity.

**Objectives**
The main objectives of the department are:-
- to increase crop productivity
- to build and strengthen staff and specialists capacity in delivering crop production technologies
- to ensure sustainable supply of agricultural inputs
- to reduce pre and post harvest losses
- improved access to farm inputs
- improved sector linkages
- to promote crop diversification
- to minimise incidences of pests and diseases
- to reduce drudgery in farm operations, increased crop diversification, improved
• improved crop production service delivery.

Operation Structure
The department in the ADD has four major sections which include:- Field Crops, Horticultural Crops, Crop Protection and Farm Mechanisation. The operational structure at ADD is headed by Divisional Crops Officer supported by subject matter specialists. The same structure at ADD level is at district level.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTENSION
Vision
Farmers are able to demand and access high quality extension services so as to have improved rural as well as urban livelihood, increased food security and reduced poverty.

Mission Statement
The mission of the department is to promote demand driven extension services, accountability and sustainability with decentralized coordination and pluralistic approach.

Operation Structure of the Department
The department in the ADD has four major sections which include: - Extension methodology, Agriculture communication Agribusiness Agriculture, Agricultural Gender Roles Extension Support Services (AGRESS), Food and Nutrition.

Extension methodology
This sub programme is mandated to institutionalize District Agriculture Extension Services System (DAESS) implementation. This is through orienting policy makers, agricultural staff and other stakeholders on their roles and responsibilities, facilitating staff trainings in Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), DAES and District exchange teams, and backstopping establishment of District Agriculture Extension Coordinating Committees (DAECC) and stakeholder panels. The section also hosts the responsibility of improving farmer group formation and management, linking farmers with research extension and improving staff and farmers training centres. A village is used as an entry point in farmer mobilisation into clusters and ulimi wa ndandanda

Agriculture Communication
The section ensures that appropriate agricultural messages are developed and that the printed materials are distributed to the farmers. The section also ensures that agricultural technologies and information resource centres are established.

**Agribusiness**
The agribusiness section is primarily responsible for capacity building for staff and farmers in agribusiness. This is done with special emphasis on the strengthening of farmer organisations. It is the mandate of the agribusiness section to facilitate establishment of these farmer based organisations (Associations and Cooperatives) which are crucial in ensuring that farming is really taken as a business.

**Agri Gender Roles and Support Services**
One of the key issues in the mission statement for the department of Agricultural Extension Services is promotion of equalization (both equality and equity) in agricultural extension services provision through advocacy of gender, empowerment, poverty, environment and HIV/AIDS concerns. This forms the hub of the Agri gender roles and Support Services section within the ADD. Particularly the section ensures improvement in staff knowledge in gender HIV and AIDS mainstreaming, increasing special agro-based IGPS for vulnerable groups, and enhancing mainstreaming of gender HIV and AIDS at work place.

**Food and Nutrition**
The goal of food and nutrition is to provide sustainable solutions to nutrition problems through agricultural policy guidance, promotion of dietary diversification, and provision of information, education as well as appropriate post harvest technologies.

The specific objectives of Food and Nutrition section are to help smallholder farmers achieve improved nutritional status through dietary diversification and to promote adequate intake of nutrients through nutrition education focusing on vulnerable population groups i.e. under fives, expectant women, lactating mothers and the elderly.

**DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION**

**Vision**
Prosperity through irrigation
**Mission Statement**
To develop and manage water and land resources for diversified, economically sound and sustainable irrigation and drainage systems under organized smallholder and estate management institutions and to maintain an effective advisory service.

**Broad Policy Objectives**
- Extend cropping opportunities and facilitate crop diversification for both total and supplemental irrigation so as to improve household nutritional status, especially for vulnerable groups.
- Enhance capacity for irrigated agriculture in the public, parastatal and private sectors in order to facilitate effective generation, dissemination and utilization of irrigation technologies.

**Procedures for irrigation development**
A participatory approach is used to assist farmers to improve and develop their schemes. This is designed to ensure participation of farmers in the planning and decision-making process as well as appreciating the nature and role of the different stakeholders.

**Operation Structure**
The operational structure at ADD is headed by Chief Irrigation Officer (CIO) supported by Principal Irrigation Officer (PIO) and Irrigation Officers. At district level, is headed by an Irrigation Officer and Assistant Irrigation Officers.

**Irrigation Development**
Lilongwe ADD has about 49,000 ha potential for irrigation development. In the 2010/2011 financial year, 11,988.2 ha were irrigated by 108,057 farmers; 148 ha were rehabilitated; 311.3 ha were newly developed; 137 farmer groups were formed and 3,472 farmers were trained in irrigation development.

**Technologies promoted**
- Gravity fed irrigation / River diversion—6,270 Ha
- Motorized pump based irrigation—736 Ha
- Treadle pump based irrigation—2,563 Ha
- Watering can based irrigation—2,419 Ha

**Programmes/Projects/NGOs**
- Smallholder Crop Production and Marketing Project (SCPMP)
- Irrigation Rural Livelihoods and Agriculture Development Project (IRLADP)
LAND RESOURCES CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Vision
An ADD with reduced land degradation.

Mission
To provide efficient and diversified services on environmental conservation to land users for sustainable use of land based resources and for social-economic development through provision of policy guidelines, land resources information and training.

Major Functions
The major functions of the department include development of policy standards and strategies relating to land resources management, planning and coordination of programmes of land resource management, providing land resources information services, monitoring and evaluating land use/cover changes, providing training in land resources management and providing technical support in land resource management.

Key Activities
The key activities for the department include promotion of catchment conservation and land use planning through popular participation, carrying out demonstrations and interpreting research results into simple messages for farmer training and appreciation, promoting appropriate soil and water conservation practices, providing training to all staff involved in land management, empowering rural communities to effectively manage their land, conducting awareness campaigns on sound land resources management practices, involving all stakeholders such as traditional leaders, policy makers, the private sector in public awareness campaigns, publishing and disseminating land resources information to land users to enable them make informed decision on the use of land resources.