



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

AgWA
Partnership for agricultural water for Africa



Workshop to support the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management
TCP/INT/3404

Improving Agricultural Water Management in Africa

MALAWI

WORKSHOP REPORT

Support to the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for
improved agricultural water management

Thematic Workshop on policy and investment in AWM

• FAO-AgWA • Lilongwe • Malawi



29-30 October 2015

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1. Background and justifications

The project “TCP/INT/3404: Support to the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management” aims at enhancing food and energy production in four African countries (Swaziland, Malawi, the Sudan and Egypt) by focusing on the improvement of Agriculture Water Management (AWM) and mainstreaming AWM in national frameworks and processes. The objectives of this project are in line with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), which provides a common framework for stimulating and guiding national, regional and continental initiatives for enhanced agriculture productivity in Africa.

COMESA has requested FAO’s technical support to “assist Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland to foster agricultural water management (AWM) through the effective implementation of the CAADP compact and post-compact process, the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and the alignment to national strategies for food security strategies and programmes”. The project has the following outputs: (1) Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in the Sudan in the context of the CAADP-compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable AWM; (2) Evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level is conducted and national capacity is built in Egypt in the context of the CAADP-Compact process to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable AWM; (3) A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) is refined for Swaziland to specifically re-emphasize AWM, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP compacts; (4) Investments projects in agricultural water are defined for Malawi and bankable project documents are prepared to foster the investment flow into high-priority areas, based on the NAIP; (5) Partnerships in Egypt, Malawi, the Sudan, and Swaziland fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions; (6) increased regional integration, coordination, and partnership between AgWa and COMESA.

The two main outcomes to be presented and discussed in this workshop are the Institutional and Policy Analysis of Agricultural Water Management and the National Investment Profile. The authors of these outputs will present their reports which will subsequently be discussed by all participants. The feedback will be included in the finalization stage of these reports.

Another main outcome of this workshop is training in the online Diagnostic Tools for Investment (DTI). AgWA, the Partnership for agricultural water for Africa has launched these DTI online in order to offer an integrated platform to systematically assess, at country level, trends in use of water resources, the policy and institutional frameworks and the investment needs and potential to boost the sustainable use of water. The tools work in synergy to provide a clear representation of all dimensions relevant to the use and management of water resources for agriculture development and hydropower generation.

2. Venue and Organization

The present report refers to the 2-day Workshop organized by FAO and the Partnership for Agricultural Water for Africa (AgWA) as part of the CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management. The workshop was organized in the frame of the project “TCP/INT/3404: Support to the pre- and post-CAADP compact process for improved agricultural water management” and targeted to all stakeholder involved in AWM, whether policymakers or farmer representatives. The workshop ran from Thursday 29th of October until Friday 30th of October 2015 at the Golden

Peacock Hotel in Lilongwe, Malawi.

3. Participants and trainers

3.1. Participants



The participants included representatives from governmental and non-governmental agencies and donors dealing with agricultural water resources management, farmer representatives, and representatives from relevant research or higher education institutions.

Name, institution and position of participants

Name	Position	Institution
Lebdi Fethi	AgWA Coordinator	FAO, Addis Ababa
Eise van Maanen	Water Economist	FAO, Rome
Tinkho Mpezeni	Chief Irrigation Officer	Mzuzu ISD
Steven Mfunne	Farmer	Luju Scheme
Thandi Chimula	SIE	Mzuzu ISD
Maggie K Chawa	Farmer	Tiyese Scheme
Winston Sataya	DDIS	Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture
Matthews Madola	Consultant	
Frederick Msiska	Consultant	
Vinda Kisyombe	Agricultural Officer	AfDB
Cephas Moonge	CAADP Communications Officer	COMESA
Bright Kumwembe	Chief Director	Ministry of Agriculture

George Keffa	Programme Manager	EU
Kenneth Wiyo	Lecturer	Wanar
Gertrude Kambauwa	CLRCO-LMT	Ministry of Agriculture-DLRC
Kenton Mnindi	Intern	Ministry of Agriculture
Beatrice Segula	Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture
Omega Kalulu	Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture
Gomezgani Chisenga	Assistent Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture
Lusowiro Ngambi	Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture
Maggie K Chayuka	General Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture
Bertha Mwamlims	Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture

3.2. Trainers

	<p>FAO, Addis Ababa</p> <p>Lebdi Fethi</p> <p>AgWA Coordinator</p>
	<p>FAO, Rome</p> <p>Eise van Maanen</p> <p>Water Economist</p>

4. Programme

The first day was mainly dedicated to the two main outputs of this project, i.e. the Institutional and Policy Analysis (IA) and the National Investment Profile (NIP). The first day consisted of 10 sessions of approx. 30 minutes. Both the NIP and IA were presented by the authors and subsequently discussed in groups by all participants in order to finalize this research. The project and AgWA were also presented by Fethi Lebdi.

The second day consisted of a training session in three of the DTI, the Context tool, Institutional and Policy tool and the Financial tool. This day consisted of 6 sessions of approx. 45 minutes, each tool was presented after which the participants got assignments to directly bring this training into practice on the laptops in front of them.

On Thursday 29th of October the workshop started with the presentations of Frederick Msiska and Mathews Madola on respectively the IA and the NIP. After these authors presented their work there was room for a Q&A session. After the lunch break all participants came together to discuss the outcome of the IA and NIP. Main points discussed were the lack of political will causing ineffective institutions and the lack of investment in operation and maintenance (O&M).

The training on the second day given by Eise van Maanen (FAO-Rome) consisted of theoretical sessions and practical sessions at the computer. The theoretical and practical sessions took place in a well equipped room of the Golden Peacock Hotel in Lilongwe. In groups with a maximum of three participants a laptop was shared to follow the lecture during the theoretical sessions and to practice during the practical sessions. Since this session is highly interactive all feedback on the functioning of the DTI was also discussed.

On Friday October 30th we closed the workshop with a lunch at the hotel in Lilongwe.

At the closing ceremony Eise van Maanen gave an overview of the workshop, and addresses of thanks and appreciation. The participants filled the evaluation forms in after the workshop through email.

	Day 1	Day 2
	<i>Presentation of NIP and IA</i>	<i>Training Online DTI</i>
Morning	Registration of participants Presentation of Institutional and Policy Analysis by Frederick Msiska Presentation of National Investment Profile by Mathews Madola Q&A session	Introduction into online DTI Theoretical training session of Context tool Practical session of Context Tool Theoretical session of Institutional and Policy tool Practical session of Institutional and Policy tool Theoretical session of Financial tool Practical session of Financial tool Closing remarks and way forward

Lunch break

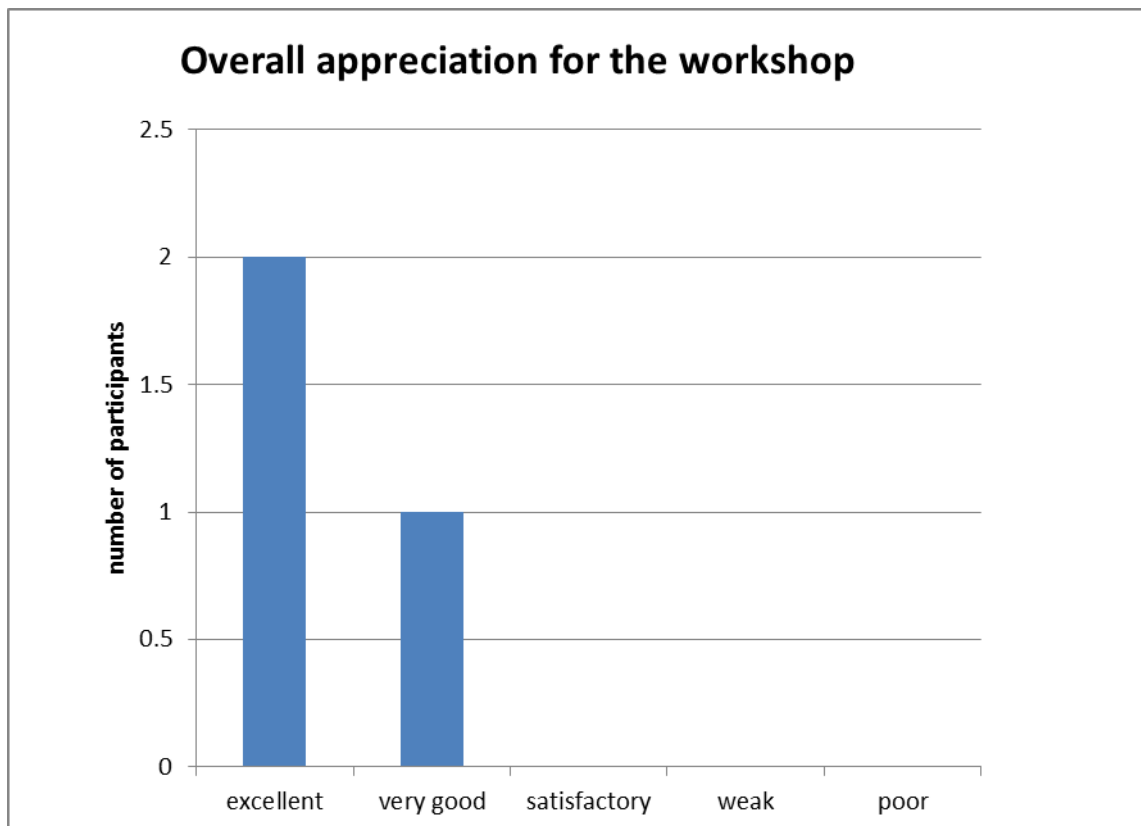
	Day 1	Day 2
Afternoon	Remarks and introduction into discussion Group discussion on Institutional and Policy Analysis Group discussion on the National Investment Profile Presentation of AgWA Presentation of the project	

5. Evaluation

An evaluation form (Annex 1) was distributed to the participants on the last day of the training course and anonymously completed.

5.1 General aspects of the workshop

- Overall appreciation of the workshop

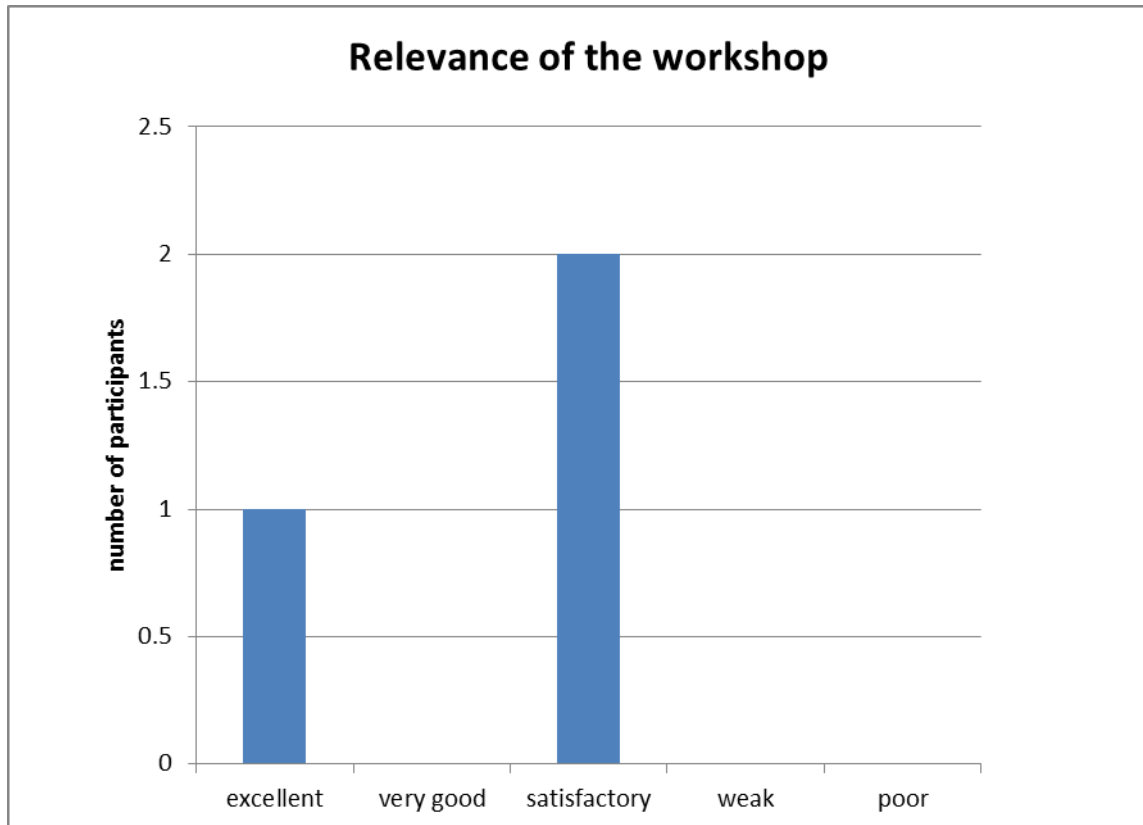


Comments:

-You did train well, I could understand everything

-Will help my country to increase its crop production by investing in sustainable use of water resources for agriculture

▪ **Relevance**

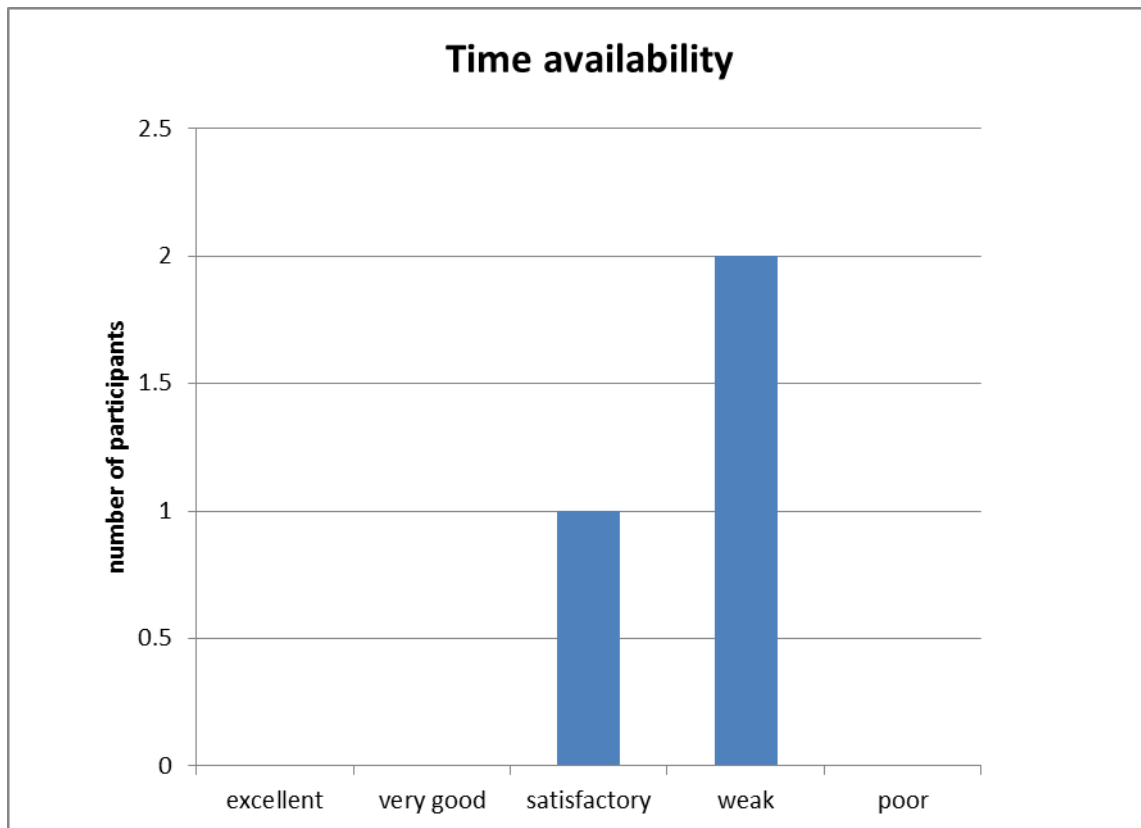


Comments:

-It was relevant because I do work under Ministry of Agriculture in the statistics unit where we do surveys for agricultural projects among others

-Learned a lot especially in agriculture and food security & self-sufficiency dimensions

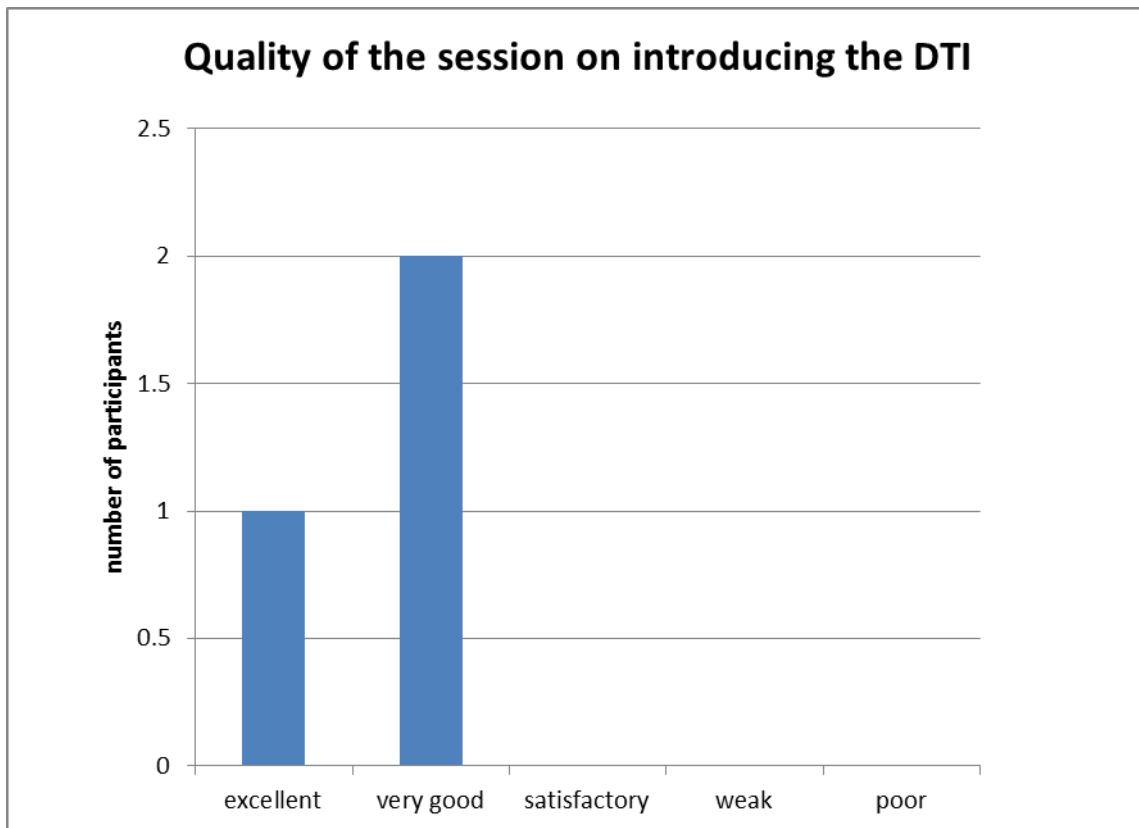
▪ **Length of workshop, time availability for theoretical and practical sessions**



Comments:

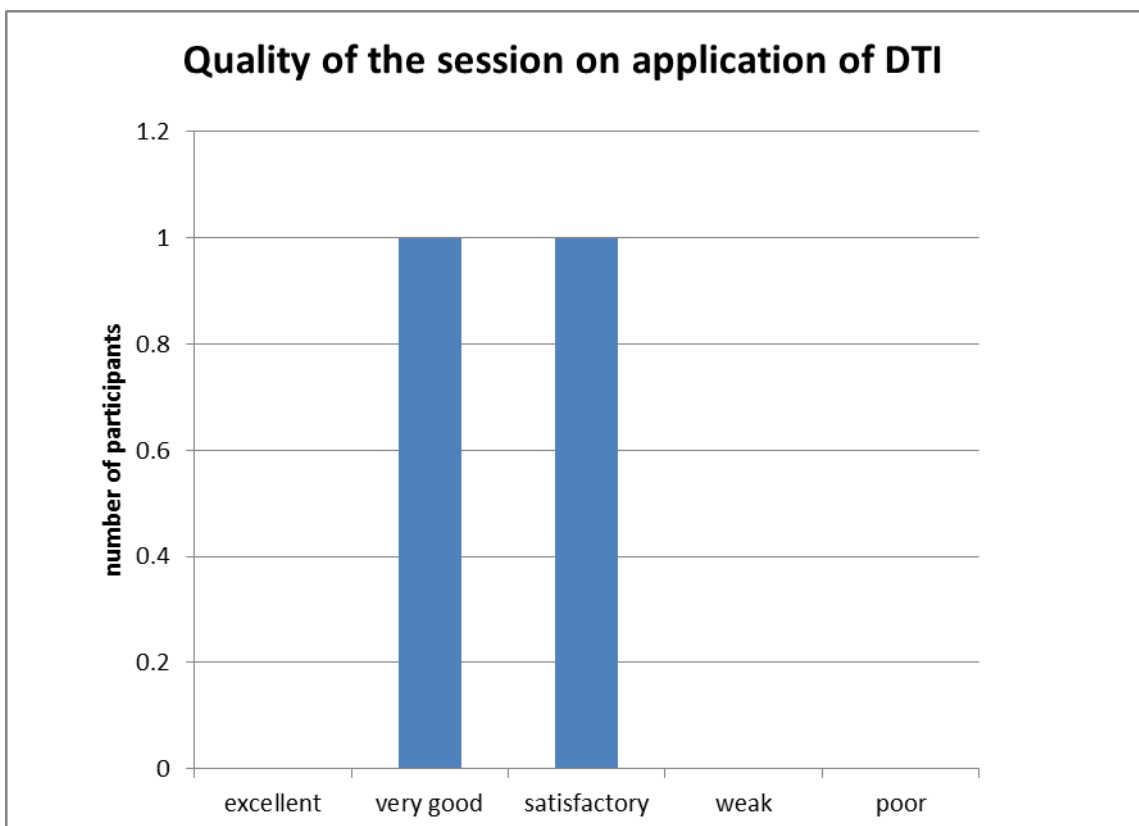
- The time was too short for the training
- needed at least two days to understand both theory and practical session
- the time was short, and the fact that on the Financial tool we did not explore more as some tables could not open due to internet problems, I hope thus where I said I did not understand on the Financial Tool
- did not have enough time for practical session

5.2 Training on DTI



Comments:

- The introduction was good and understood.
- Did not have enough time for practical.

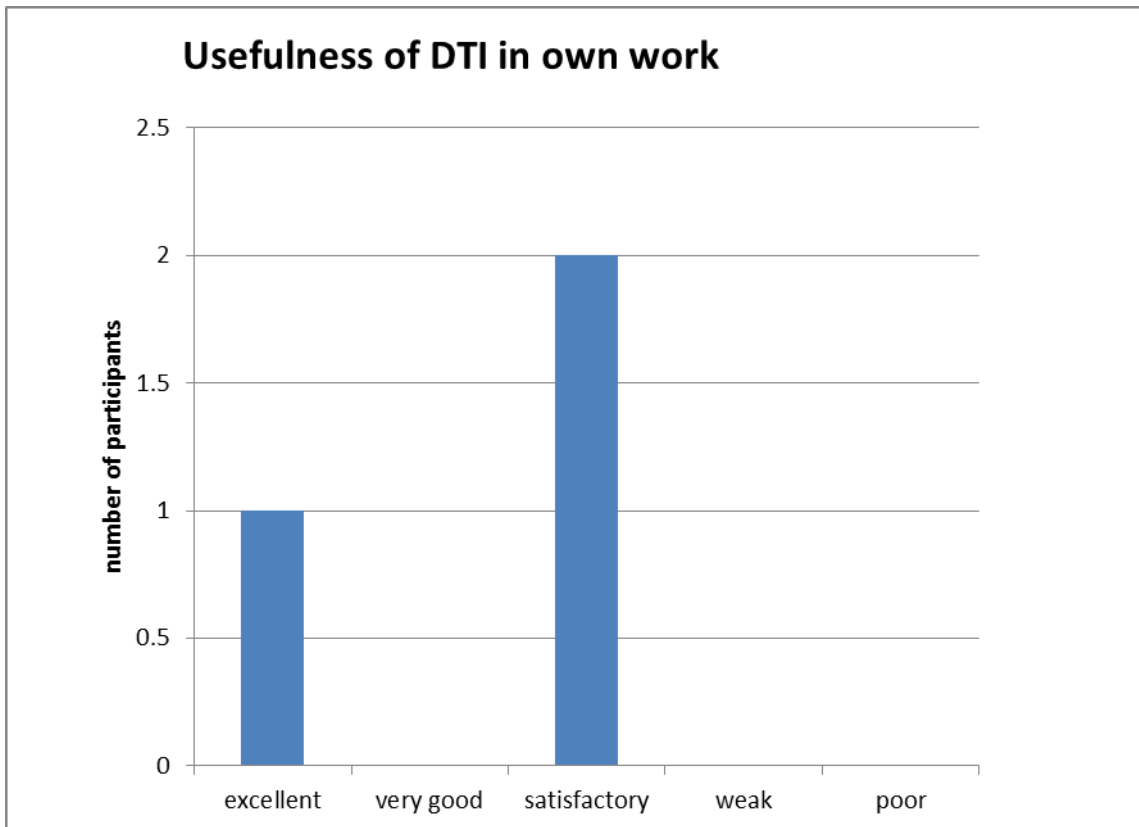


Comments:

-Not very good because I did not understand the last tool as I have already said.

5.3 DTI software

- Usefulness

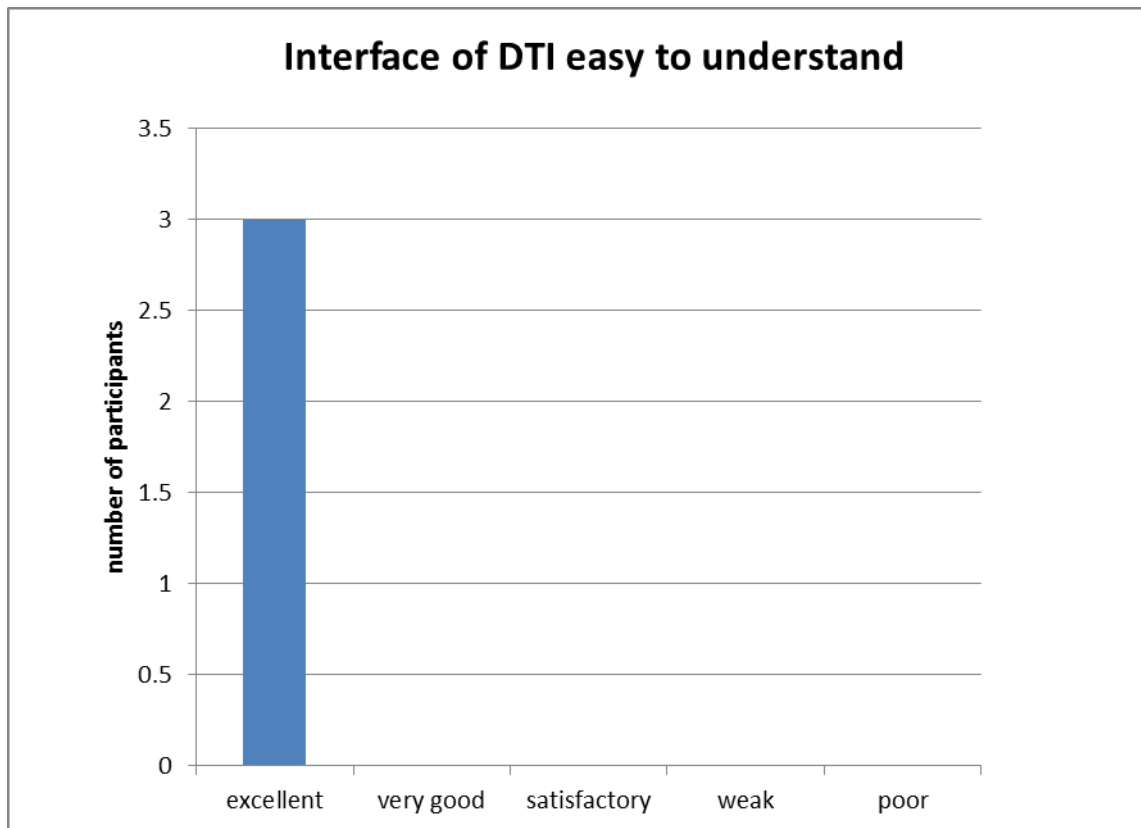


Comments:

-Yes it will be very useful

-Partly

- Interface



Comments:

- Yes very easy to understand.
- Very user friendly.

5.4 Most difficult part of the software to understand/use

- The most difficult part of the software for me to understand was the tool of Finance especially in the Investment Envelope where you talked about the rate of returns.
- Institutional and Policy tool.
- The software is good but time allocated was just too little.

5.6 What were the best things about the course

- The best things I got from the sessions were the first two DTI tools of context and Institutional and Policy tools was able to know the things which are supposed to be done when you start a project on irrigation and hydropower.
- Presentation of the INI and IPI on Radar graphs.
- The training was interactive and gave local examples.

5.7 What were the worst things about the course

- The worst thing about the session was that me personally did not attend the first days training because I was informed the same date of starting the training in the evening, so I hope if I could have attended all the days training for sure I could have gained a lot.
- Time was not enough.
- Time allocated for the DTI was too short.

5.8 Additional comments

- My comment is that next time you organise a training of this nature please increase number of days for the training.
- It is a very good project which will help developing countries in Africa to be food secure and in energy production.
- The session was really good and would help me in my work.
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Comments by the conductors of the workshop

The overall impression was very good. We focused more on the quality of the participants and had a fairly small group of participants. However the discussion sessions on both the IA and NIP were extensive and all participants interacted actively. The training session on the second day was also a success; all participants were paying attention, making notes and asking questions. Most important feedback was the length of the training on the second day, we need more time to give the training.

6. Pictures



Discussing the vicious cycle of ineffective institutions as described in the Institutional and Policy Analysis



On the left side the farmer representatives from various regions in Malawi



Discussion session on the National Investment Profile, written by Mathews Madola



Discussion session on the Institutional and Policy Analysis, written by Frederick Msiska



Discussion session on the National Investment Profile, written by Mathews Madola

ANNEX I. Evaluation form

	<p style="text-align: center;">Capacity development for DTI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Malawi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">29-30 October 2015</p>
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Evaluation form

Rating key

1-Poor / 2-Weak / 3- Satisfactory / 4-Very good / 5-Excellent

1. General aspects of the DTI workshop

Question	Rating 1 to 5	Comments
Overall appreciation of the DTI workshop		
How relevant was the workshop to your job?		
How was the length of the workshop (1.5 days)?		
How was the time availability for theoretical session?		
How was the time availability for practical		

session on the computer?		
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2. Individual sessions of DTI workshop

Session	Quality of the sessions		Comments
	Theory	Exercises on PC	
Introduction to DTI			
Data, Applications, Conclusions, way ahead			

3. DTI software

Question	Rating	Comments
	1 to 5	
Will DTI be useful in your work?		
Is the DTI interface easy to understand?		

4. Which is the most difficult part of the software to understand/use?

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5. What were the best things about the sessions?

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6. What were the worst things about the sessions?

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7. Additional comments

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ANNEX III. Synthesis of the discussion groups

- **Synthesis from discussion on Institutional and Policy Analysis**
 - Main topic discussed at length was the lack of political will causing ineffective institutions. Most policies and legal frameworks are written but not yet implemented, therefore the lack of political will to implement holds back development in AWM, a recurring questions was *‘why are we not doing what we are supposed to do?’*.
 - There is a lack of funding and the priorities are not in the right place. One way to escape the vicious cycle of ineffective institutions is to mobilize more resources and obtain more funding.

 - **Synthesis from discussion on National Investment Profile**
 - According to the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers are subject to the dependency syndrome which means that they are too dependent on subsidies on fertilizer and seeds. Farmers expect the subsidies to increase whereas the idea of the Ministry is to gradually decrease these. The farmers say that cultivation of maize is not profitable enough and therefore need to diversify to other crops such as tomatoes.
 - Main topic discussed was the lack of investment in Operation & Maintenance (O&M), who should pay this? According to the Ministry of Agriculture this should be done by the beneficiaries (i.e. farmers), at least for the inland canals. The government will take care of larger infrastructure such as inhaul and primary canals. However this lack of O&M causes many existing schemes to not be operative. The Ministry of Agriculture is now working on an O&M fund for which all farmers could apply.
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