

# Mega-farms: Lessons from regional experiences and national experts

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August 10, 2022







### Background

#### Major challenges in agriculture

- Low production
- Low yields
- Limited value addition
- Climatic/weather shocks

#### Potential benefits of mega-farms

- Increase production and productivity
- Promote irrigation
- Strengthen access to land and agric financing
- Increase agricultural exports



### Methodology

#### Desk literature review

- Performance of large farms
- Effects of larger farms on smaller farms

#### Key Informant Interviews

- Objectives of the mega-farms
- Size of the mega-farms
- Source of Land
- Types of crops or livestock
- Management and governance
- Interaction with smaller farms and surrounding communities



### Literature review—Performance of large farms

#### Large farms faced many challenges

- Lack of off-takers
- Unpredictable government interventions in output markets
- Insufficient incentives for supporting large-scale production
- Higher cost of production compared to smallholder farmers
- Low managerial performance
- Poor transport infrastructure & extension services



### **Literature Review – Effects**

#### Positive effects

- Higher production and productivity
- Higher incomes for estate workers
- Adoption of new agricultural practices
- Increased intensity of improved seed and fertilizer use

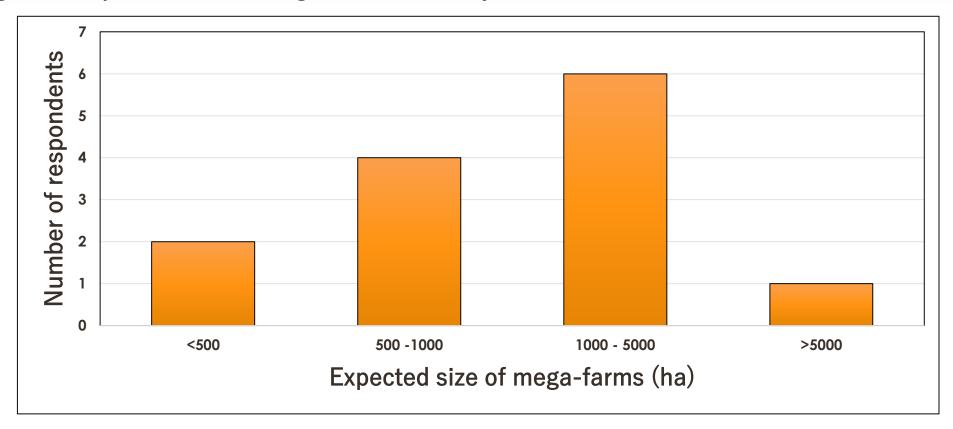
#### Negative effects

- Increased income inequality
- Reserving the production of profitable crops to the elite



### Findings from KIIs—Size of MFs

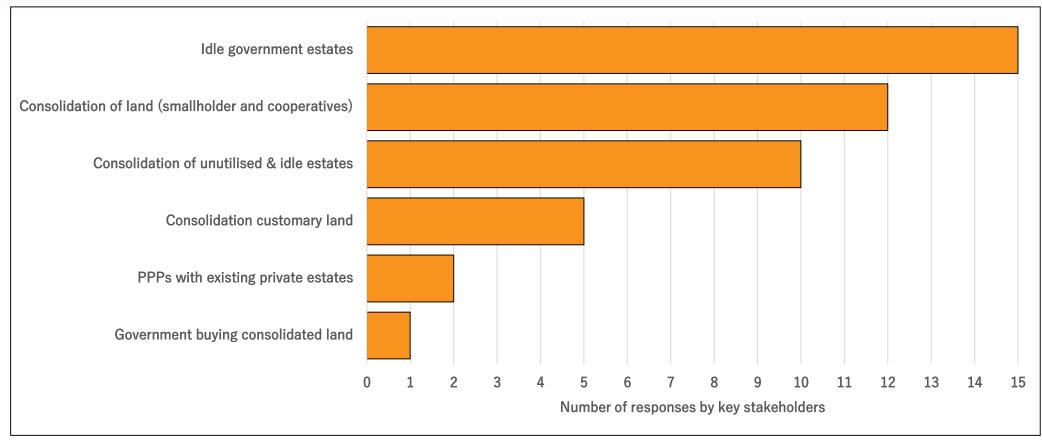
Figure 1: Expected Size of mega-farms from key stakeholders in Malawi





### Findings from KIIs—Sources of land

Figure 2: Proposed sources of land for mega-farms by key stakeholders





### Findings from KIIs—Location of MFs

#### Considerations must be give based on:

- The type of commodity
- Suitable climatic factors
- Availability of sources of water
- Land availability (without disputes)

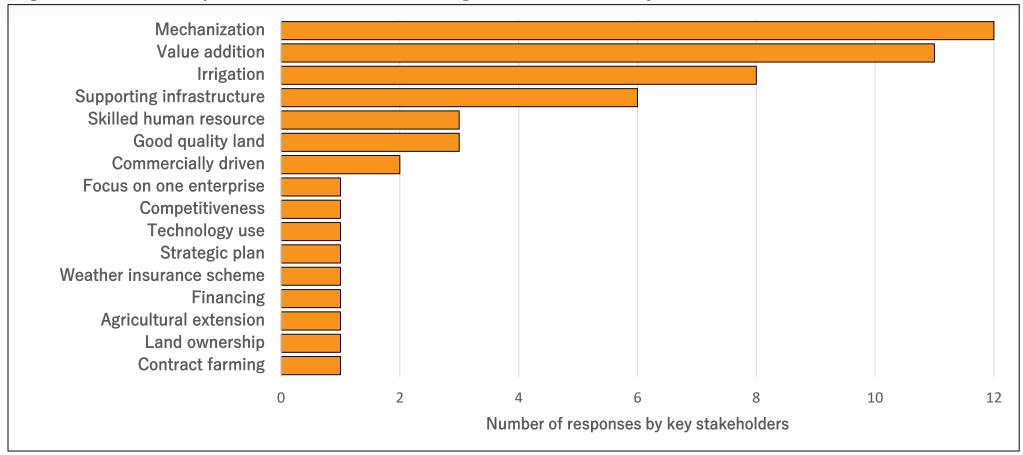
#### Synergies with other development plans

- MMDT: development of four road corridors
- MW2063: secondary cities and industrialization
- World-Bank funded: rural electrification programme



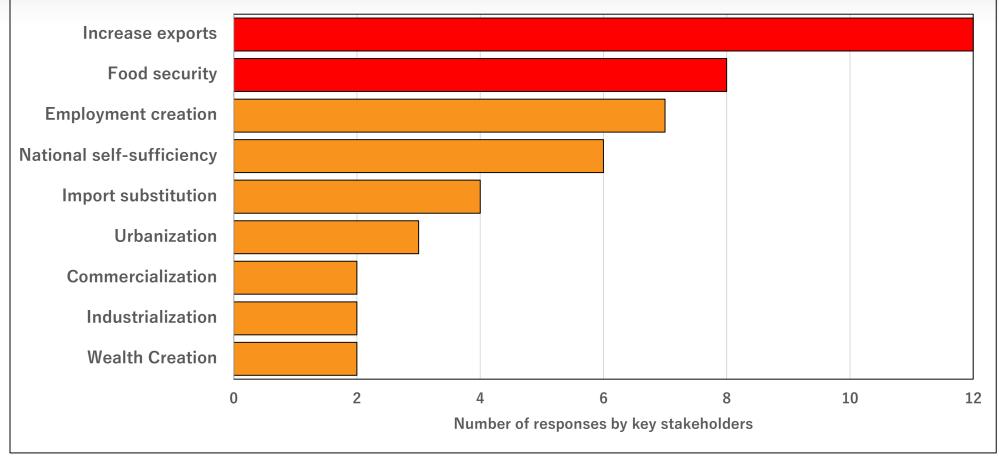
### Findings from KIIs— Other attributes of MFs

Figure 3: Other Expected Attributes of Mega-farms from key stakeholders



### Findings from KIIs-Objectives of MFs

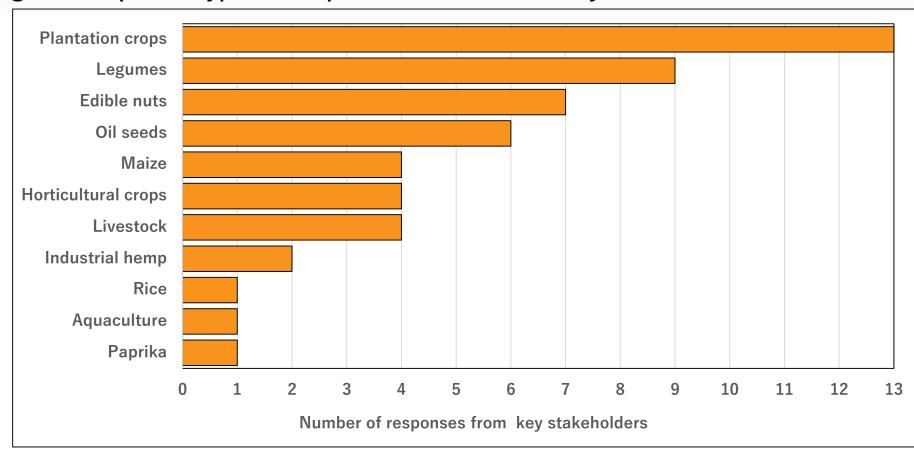
Figure 4: Proposed objectives of mega-farms by key stakeholders





### Findings from KIIs- Crops and Livestock

Figure 5: Expected types of crops and livestock from key stakeholders



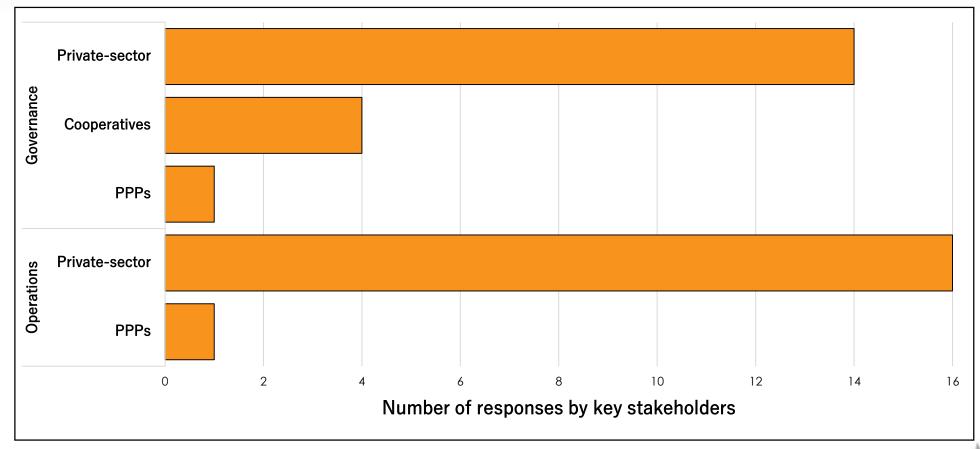
#### Note:

- Plantation crops (sugarcane, tea, coffee)
- Legumes (peas, beans)
- Edible nuts (macadamia)
- Oil seeds (sunflower, soya, gnuts)
- Livestock (dairy, beef, goat)
- Horticultural crops

   (onions, ginger, garlic

### Findings from Klls-Operations and Governance

Figure 6: Proposed operations and governance structure by key stakeholders



### Findings from KIIs-MFs & communities

- In-grower and out-grower schemes
- Contract farming arrangements
  - Access to quality input and market for output
  - Extension services
  - Production technologies



### Conclusion & policy recommendations

#### Mega farms should be private-sector led

Operations and governance

#### Incorporate mega-farms in policy

Incorporate in National Agriculture Policy (currently under review)

#### Policy issues that address issues that limit performance

- Promoting good agricultural production practices
- Tailored extension services
- Conducive marketing and trade policies
- Supporting infrastructure (electricity, roads, telecommunications, etc.)

### Conclusion & policy recommendations

#### Policies for meaningful interaction with farmers/communities

- Contract farming arrangements
- Employment opportunities for locals
- Input and output markets

#### Government to make available idle land

#### Other considerations

- Think beyond employment for locals
- Clarity on expectations to the communities



## Acknowledgements and Disclaimer

- This research has been produced with the contributions of Bonface Nankwenya, Thom S. Jayne, William J. Burke, Milu Muyanga, William Chadza & Levison Chiwaula.
- Any views from the key informant interviews expressed herein do not necessarily represent the views of the authors, donors or the MwAPATA Institute.





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