"BOLD SOLUTIONS TOWARDS PROFITABLE FARMING"
What is NAMPAADD

NAMPAADD is a masterplan intended to streamline arable agriculture dairy development programmes to address existing government Policy objectives, namely food security, poverty alleviation and economic empowerment of rural people.

When did NAMPAADD START?

It was adopted by Parliament in April 2002 and launched by Minister of Agriculture on the 31st October 2002.

How is NAMPAADD different from previous agricultural programmes?

It will:

Target active traditional and commercial farmers, thus will assist traditional farmers to transform to commercial farming and to enable commercial farmers to upgrade their technologies and management levels.

Encourage more involvement of the private sector and civil society in both farming and the provision of supporting services.

Promote the establishment of agro-industries such as cotton gins, agro-processing plants, agricultural service centres and transportation thus create additional employment opportunities in rural areas.

Establish through private sector involvement a contributory insurance scheme to cover agricultural production losses in specific regions declared as eligible for compensation.

Are there any financial grants and subsidies from NAMPAADD?

No! But under NAMPAADD farmers and other participants entrepreneurs will be encouraged to access finance from CEDA, NDB and other private financial institutions. Government will also develop infrastructure, e.g. roads and electricity to support agricultural development in production areas.

Which sub-sectors of agriculture are involved in NAMPAADD?

- Rainfed farming
- Irrigated farming
- Dairy farming
- Beekeeping
Rainfed Agriculture

Objectives in Rainfed agriculture

* To transform traditional subsistence farming to commercial farming and attract entrepreneurs to participate in primary production as well as in providing advisory services to farms.

* To promote the establishment of large cultivation units or fields of at least 150 hectares by encouraging formation of production groups and by enabling acquisition of long term leasing of agricultural lands in areas suitable for rainfed farming.

* To encourage the establishment of service centres to provide cultivation, harvesting, spraying, advisory services as well as sales of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and spare parts.

* To promote mechanized farming by encouraging farmers to form machinery user groups rather than use animal draft power (oxen and donkeys).

Which crops are suitable for Rainfed Agriculture?
Sorghum, cowpeas, groundnuts, millet, sunflower, maize and cotton.

What investment opportunities are here in rainfed agriculture?
Setting up of service centres, post harvest facilities, provision of credit, bulk transportation, agro-processing plants, input supply e.g. fertilizers and spare parts.

Irrigated Agriculture

Objectives in Irrigated agriculture

* To establish demonstration and pilot farms to demonstrate advanced technologies of irrigated farming to farmers.

* To encourage small horticultural producers to work in clusters around anchor projects (a nucleus farm with advanced production unit of
20 hectares or more) to address the problem of fragmented horticultural production units.

*To encourage farmers to coordinate the production of four main vegetable crops (cabbage, tomatoes, potatoes and onions) through agreed cropping programmes and marketing plans.

*To improve extension services by placing extension officers near production clusters.

*To encourage farmers to use treated waste water for irrigation to produce fruits, fodder and ornamentals.

*To establish new horticultural produce collection and marketing outlets in addition to existing ones.

**Which crops recommended for irrigated farming?**

*Vegetables*

Cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, leafy vegetables, butternuts, beetroot, and carrots.

*Fruits*

Oranges, lemons, grapefruit, mango, peach, apricot, olive, almonds, banana and apple

*Irrigated field crops*

Cotton, wheat, sunflower, green mealies, Lucerne and other fodder crops.

**Investment opportunities in irrigated agriculture**

*Input supply: seeding production*

*Plant protection services*

*Marketing services*

*Agro-processing and packaging*

*Transportation*

**Dairy Farming**

**Objectives in dairy development**

*To ensure the importation of high quality dairy animals by supervising their selection and procurement.*

*To encourage farmers to improve the management of their dairy herd by providing proper housing and feeding of milking cows in lime with each cows bodily requirements.
during lactation or optimize production.

*To increase milk output from current average of 2,000 litres per lactation/cow to 6,000 litres/lactation per cow.

*To increase herd size of milking cows per farm from 15 to a commercial herd of at least 50.

*To establish milk quality test/laboratories in line with the expansion of the dairy herd and milk production, thus upgrade milk hygiene and quality.

*To set up quality standards for dairy feeds to reduce the problem of sale of sub-standard feeds to dairy farms.

**Investment opportunities in dairy development**

*Fodder production and feed supply
*Refrigerated milk transport tankers.
*Sale and maintenance of dairy equipment.
*Milk collection and cooling centres
*Milk processing and distribution.
*Production of quality dairy cows.

**Beekeeping**

**Objectives in Apiculture**

*Commercialize apiculture in Botswana.

*To promote appropriate beekeeping technologies and management practices that can enhance production levels of the farming community.

*To promote a sustainable and competitive beekeeping based industry.

*To promote proper processing and handling mechanism as well as quality standards for exporting bee products.

*To create employment and income generating opportunities.

*To protect and conserve bees as well as bee fodder plants and their habitat

*To establish good markets and marketing strategies.
To involve private sector in the development of beekeeping in Botswana

Investment opportunities of beekeeping

* Provision and marketing of hive products
* Bee products processing and packaging facilities
* Production of bee equipment
* Provision and sale of live bees
* Pollination services
* Production of organic honey
* Capacity building: Tailor made courses on appropriate beekeeping

* Provision of extension services: Brochures, newsletters, leaflets, farm visits etc
* Transport services between the beekeepers, traders, processors and bee equipment suppliers
* Credit facilities
* Consultancies
* Investment proposals
* Market development and promotion
* Research: e.g. development of appropriate technologies
* Policy and legal framework development.
Where to get help and more information?

Contact the nearest Agricultural Officer. Refer to the Government white Paper No. 1 of 2002 available for sale at the Government printers.

Or contact the NAMPAADD Coordinator at the Ministry of Agriculture, headquarters at the following address:

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