

Grant Application Form		Office use only	Application ref:
International Division – Malawi Development Programme			M10-031 Project ref:

**Scottish Government
International Development
Fund**

**Application Form

Malawi Development
Programme**

**SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT MALAWI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND 2010**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this application.

Section A: APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. Name of organisation.

Oxfam Scotland

2. Contact details of organisation.

Address: Oxfam Scotland
207, Bath Street
Glasgow

Postcode: G2 4HZ

Telephone: 0141 285 8866

Fax:

Website:

3. Project Manager Details.

Name:

Organisation (if different
from Q2):

**Position in
organisation:**

Programme Manager

Address (if different from
Q2):

Joint Oxfam Programme in Malawi
Evelyn Building, Area 13
Private Bag B331
Lilongwe 3
Malawi

Telephone:

+265 1 770

E-mail:

@oxfam.org.uk

**4. Name of individual responsible for this application during the assessment process and address/
contact details if different from above.**

Name:

Position in organisation:

Oxfam Scotland

Address:

207, Bath Street

Telephone:

0141 285

E-mail:	. [REDACTED] n@oxfam.org.uk	
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5. Where did you first hear about this grant scheme?	
Scottish Government Malawi Grant Holder Event	

6a. Is your organisation a registered charity?	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
6b. If Yes what is the Charity Number?	
Registration Number :612172, Registered Charity no:202918, OSCR number is SC039042	

7. What is the status of your organisation if it is not a charity?	

Section B:	PROJECT INFORMATION
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8. Project Title (Max 30 characters – to be used in all future correspondence).

Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods for Vulnerable Groups, Particularly Women, in Chiradzulu District – Malawi

9. Describe in one sentence the overall aim of this project.

To empower approximately 25,000 (5,000 direct and 20,000 indirect) beneficiaries most vulnerable to HIV and AIDS in Chiradzulu District, mainly women and girls, to develop sustainable livelihoods through improved production and market access.

10. Duration of funding requested.

Three financial years

11. Planned start and end date (mm/yy) of your project.

From 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2013

12. Funds requested from Scottish Government: (£)

Year 1: Apr 2010 – Mar 2011	£180,000
Year 2: Apr 2011 – Mar 2012	£120,000
Year 3: Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	£100,000
Total	£400,000

13. Contact details of organisation(s) in Malawi. If more than one partner organisations should be listed, please copy and paste the cells.

Organisation 1:	ARCOD – Association for Rural Community Development
Type of organisation:	Local NGO

Relationship between organisation and yours (maximum word limit, 100 words):	Oxfam has been working with ARCOD for two years on livelihoods promotion. ARCOD has been instrumental in the implementation of the current Scottish Government-funded project which also had a focus on improving agricultural productivity and enterprise development for a variety of different products.
Address:	Private Bag A155 Lilongwe Malawi
Postcode:	
Telephone:	+265 1 724 114
Email:	arcod@globemw.net ; arcod2008@yahoo.com ;
Fax:	N/A
Website:	
Organisation 2:	CAWWOC – Centre for Alternatives for Victimised Women and Children
Type of organisation:	Local NGO
Relationship between organisation and yours (maximum word limit, 100 words):	Oxfam has now been working with CAWWOC as its gender equality implementing partner for more than three years. Together we have made progress in undertaking specific gender work and integrating this into the Chiradzulu programme. The focus on women in this project proposal is informed by ongoing analysis which CAWWOC has been conducting on its gender programmes. This has indicated a strong need to strengthen economic empowerment alongside social empowerment, if the position of women in society is to be improved.
Address:	P.O. Box 3196 Blantyre Malawi
Postcode:	
Telephone:	+265 1 876 190
Email:	alternatives@sdp.org.mw
Fax:	N/A
Website:	
14. Main project contact in organisation(s) in Malawi.	

Name:		[REDACTED]
Position in organisation:		[REDACTED] Programme Manager
Address:		Joint Oxfam Programme in Malawi Evelyn Building, Area 13 Private Bag B331 Lilongwe 3 Malawi
Postcode:		
Telephone:		+265 1 770 [REDACTED]
Fax:		+265 1 770 491
E-mail:		[REDACTED]@oxfam.org.uk

15. Where in Malawi will the project be based?		
Location (District):		Likoswe and Onga Traditional Authorities in Chiradzulu district of the southern district of Malawi
Address:		Chiradzulu District Assembly, P/Bag 1 Chiradzulu
Telephone:		+265 1 770 525/489

16. Please confirm a letter of support and confirmation of partnership with organisation(s) in country is/are attached. Please note: the application will not be eligible without this.	
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

17. Please provide details of other partner organisations not already mentioned.

Please note: If there are more than one additional partners please copy and paste the cells.

N/A

Organisation:

Type of organisation:

**Relationship between
organisation and yours (max
100 words):**

Address:

Postcode:

Telephone:

Email:

Fax:

Website:

Section C:	MORE ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION
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18. Please provide details of the number of people based in your organisation in Scotland.	
Full time	17 in Head Office, Glasgow 40 in shops around Scotland
Part time	3 in Head Office, Glasgow 26 in shops around Scotland
Volunteers	10 in Head Office, Glasgow 100+ in shops around Scotland
Total staff	30 in Head Office, Glasgow 100+ in 58 shops around Scotland

19. How are equal opportunities/diversity promoted within your organisation? If you have one, please provide a copy of your Equal Opportunities Policy. Maximum word limit, 150 words.
<p>Oxfam's approach to equal opportunities is closely linked to its approach to diversity, understood to be a description of the visible and invisible differences that exist between people, such as, gender, race, ethnic origin, physical and mental ability, sexual orientation, age, economic class, language, religion, nationality, education, and family/marital status. Oxfam recognises that these visible and non-visible differences between people can also lead to differences in experiences, values, attitudes, ways of thinking, behaving, communicating and working and that those who are different from ourselves should be treated with respect, have something positive to offer and have an equal right to access resources and opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For more detail on Oxfam's approach to Equal Opportunities, please refer to the Equal Opportunities Policy attached.

20. How does Scottish expertise add value to this proposal? What expertise will specifically be involved on this project?
<p>Oxfam Scotland's principal support to this project is in using the example of the work in Malawi to communicate to policy-makers and the public in Scotland and more widely. Staff knowledge of the Oxfam Malawi programme is considerable and expertise in communicating about it is skillfully used in a range of print, broadcast and online media and with decision-makers at Scottish and UK Government levels.</p> <p>Oxfam Scotland also has an ongoing mentoring relationship with specific members of the Oxfam team in Malawi, including [REDACTED], Oxfam Malawi's [REDACTED] to encourage sharing of experience and best practice, and the development of new approaches. We were delighted to invite [REDACTED] to Scotland in April 2009 where he was able to bring his in-depth understanding of the context in Malawi to a number of discussions with the Scottish Government and members of the Scottish Parliament.</p> <p>As the cross-cutting issue of climate change becomes increasingly important, the strong partnership between both countries provides an excellent basis to draw attention to the impact of climate change on poor people in Malawi, highlight the commitment of the Scottish Government to tackling this issue in Scotland and ensure action is taken by world leaders to halt its progress.</p>

21. Please state who the project manager will be, and outline their previous project management experience. Please also give details of your organisation's ability to manage a project budget effectively. Word limit, 250 words. You may attach a short CV (no more than one page in length to support this).

Section D:	COHERENCE WITH IN-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES
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22. How does your project fit with the priorities of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy? Show how your project will complement these priorities. Maximum word limit, 250 words.

The strength of Oxfam's work in Malawi lies in the recognition that women are at the centre of any poverty eradication initiatives and that HIV and its impact on local communities, and in particular, women, has critical implications for the implementation of poverty-reduction activities across all sectors.

Oxfam's work complements national priorities in the following ways:

Theme 1 – Sustainable development:

The enterprise development component contributes to this theme by working to increase household incomes by improving access to markets for farmers (many of whom are women), enhancing links between farmers and agro-processors, and improving the capacity of farmers to add value to their produce.

Theme 3 – Social Development:

Sub-theme 3 – Gender: The proposal works towards increasing women's capacity and participation in the decision-making processes, especially on issues affecting their social and economic rights.

23. How does this project fit with the Scottish Government's International Development Policy and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals? Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Making progress against the Millennium Development Goals is integral to all of Oxfam's activities around the world, and informs Oxfam's work in Malawi. This project recognises the complexity and interrelationships of the challenges faced by poor people in lifting themselves out of poverty and in this way, reflects the ethos of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy and contributes to several key Millennium Development Goals.

More specifically, this project aims to make progress in the following areas:

- **Gender equality and empowerment of women:** This project will promote the social and economic empowerment of women in an integrated manner with the aim of improving the status and position of women in society. In terms of social empowerment, the project will capitalise on building individual and collective power among women to deal with socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which lead to the marginalisation of their economic rights. Women will be trained in leadership and assertiveness, as well as providing them with platforms for mobilisation and engagement with various duty bearers as a way of asserting their social and economic rights. The project will promote economic empowerment models which are sensitive to the needs of women, while at the same time maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economy.
- **Enterprise development:** The programme will build the capacity of both partners and beneficiaries to run viable income-generating enterprises, provide resource inputs to beneficiaries and promote the formation of producer associations. Aggregating smallholders into producer associations strengthens their access to markets and this project will support the development of viable partnerships between local producers and the private sector.

24a. Are you aware of any other projects or activities similar to what you are proposing, which are already taking place / have recently taken place in the relevant country?

<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>24b. If yes, please explain how your project will build on this work and what you will add to what has already been achieved. Maximum word limit, 150 words.</p>	
<p>The current Scottish Government-funded project is supporting the development of enterprise groups to promote various income-generating activities. Informed by progress in our programme work to date and wider evidence which suggests more broadly focused development activities may not be reaching or benefiting women, this project will see a narrower, and more intensive, focus on women's empowerment as the starting point for successful economic development. We will strengthen the enterprise groups to improve their organisational and negotiation capacity, add value to their products to improve profitability and access profitable markets. Private sector partnerships will also be developed with producer organisations/cooperatives.</p> <p>This project will also develop the capacity of women's groups such as the Women's Radio Listening Clubs to engage more effectively in a wider range of economic activities. Many of these groups were primarily organised to tackle particular issues such as eradicating gender-based violence and harmful socio-cultural practices which subordinate women and girls. In the course of time, a majority of these groups have evolved into economic activity groups, running income-generating activities (IGAs) and activities such as savings and loans. In the course of this proposed project, these groups will be provided with formal training on village savings and loans methodology.</p>	
<p>25. Have you provided evidence of consultation with the Government of Malawi at the local, district and/or national level. Please note: projects that do not supply evidence will be deemed ineligible.</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	

Section E:

YOUR PROJECT PLAN

26. Please describe the problem that your project will address and state clearly the reasons why this project is needed. You should provide detail on how the need for the project was derived and the expected impact of this work. Please also include details of the expected roles of the organisations involved in the project including the management, financial management and the monitoring and evaluation of progress. **Maximum word limit, 500 words.**

This project will build on the progress of two previous projects funded by the Scottish Government i.e. the 'HIV and AIDS Response Scale-Up Programme' 2005-2008 and the 'Managing HIV in Malawi through enterprise and empowerment 2008-2010'. As part of our commitment to ensuring the quality of our work, we conducted regular monitoring and evaluation of Scottish Government-funded projects underpinned by participatory rural appraisal and consultations at district and community levels with beneficiaries, partners and government officials. This detailed analysis and continued input from our partners ARCOD and CAVWOC have informed the increasing focus on women's economic empowerment in this proposal.

Some of the key challenges this proposal seeks to address include:

- The increased livelihood burden on women caused by the direct and/or indirect impact of HIV and AIDS.
- The educational discrimination, lack of land rights and restrictive social norms which prevent women from gaining control of productive resources and limits their decision-making power.
- The virtual exclusion of women from agricultural credit and extension services which traps them in small-scale IGAs with insufficient surplus to allow them to make the investment required to move them out of poverty.
- Poor negotiation skills and limited bargaining power which present a barrier to the advancement of women in the markets.
- Unfavourable policy and institutional environment which does not maximise opportunities for women.

Why this project is needed?

This project seeks to protect, promote and uphold the economic rights of women, many of whom have been either directly or indirectly affected by HIV and AIDS. The project recognises the need to support women to:

- Develop sustainable and dignified means of livelihoods and wealth creation.
- Develop negotiation skills and increase their opportunities to enter and stay in market chains and improve outcomes of their operations.
- Develop their understanding of value chains, increase access to production and market information so that they can benefit from existing and emerging economic opportunities.
- Increase their financial power through pro-poor women friendly and empowering savings and credit models.
- Increase production and quality of their products as a prerequisite for development of productive partnerships with private sector.

How we will work with our partners

ARCOD and CAVWOC will play key roles in the implementation of this project, drawing from their current experience implementing livelihoods and women's empowerment programmes respectively, under the current Scottish Government-funded project. With facilitation and overall guidance from Oxfam, the project will be implemented in an integrated manner, maximising the thematic strengths of the two partners. Management and implementation of the project will involve participatory planning and reviews, with each of the partners taking a proactive role. Each of the partners will have a set of agreed roles and responsibilities on which they will provide leadership and coordination and be held accountable for delivering results. Tripartite partnership agreements will be developed between ARCOD, CAVWOC and Oxfam to regulate implementation of the project.

27. Describe in one sentence the objective you expect your project to achieve.

To empower approximately 25,000 (5,000 direct and 20,000 indirect) beneficiaries most vulnerable to HIV and AIDS in Chiradzulu District, mainly women and girls, to develop sustainable livelihoods through improved production and market access.

28. Please list the actual activities the project will deliver and their resultant outcomes.

Activity	Outcomes
<p><u>Sustainable Economic Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide capital inputs to 500 poor households to initiate a variety of enterprises. • Facilitate formation of 20 enterprise groups. This is in addition to existing enterprise groups. • Support the organisation of 200 women into 10 market associations/producer organisations. These associations will be involved in commercial production of either agricultural or other products. • Facilitate development of at least 4 Private Sector partnerships with the producer organisations. This will involve strengthening raw material supply chains to increase the production and quality of their products. • Establish Village Savings and Credit Associations, targeting 3,000 women (and some men) • Train 5,000 women in various initiatives such as association building, value addition and production improvement, business management, value chain analysis, savings mobilisation and management, trade negotiation). This will involve direct training by Oxfam and training conducted by community agents. • Facilitate participatory market mapping and value chain analysis for various agro products and market access for vulnerable groups (including women, people affected by HIV and orphans and vulnerable children) with the aim of helping the project to understand the disabling and enabling policy environment and services available for different products. • Advocate for improvement in the enabling environment (policies, practice and institutional issues) for different agro-products • Advocate for access to agri-business services such as extension services • Facilitate interactive fora between producer 	<p><u>Sustainable Economic Development</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries are increasing production and profitability of identified products and effectively engaging in markets chains for the identified products. • Improved organisational capacity among small-scale producers resulting in increased negotiating power and productive partnerships with the private sector. • Beneficiaries are creating enterprise groups, managing their own profitable small-scale businesses. • Beneficiaries are using financial services sustainably to receive and repay credit. • Beneficiaries are increasing their financial base for basic needs, investments and longer-term livelihood development through Village Savings and Loans Associations. • Women are effectively participating in market chains and value-chains for different products challenging the unequal power relations. • The policy and institutional environment is made conducive to encouraging the participation of poor and vulnerable groups (especially women) in the market chains for various agro products in Chiradzulu district.

organisations and private sector buyers.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women

- Conduct community campaigns on the rights of women and girls.
- Conduct training on gendered market mapping.
- Develop gendered market maps for various enterprises
- Conduct leadership and assertiveness training for 500 women group leaders.
- Facilitate women's forums at community and district levels.
- Facilitate face to face meetings between women fora and policy-makers.
- Facilitate learning and exchange visits for women's groups.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women

- Beneficiaries, especially women, are participating in decision-making processes
- Women and girls are empowered to assert their social and economic rights within the household, communities, and in wider networks.
- Local institutions are responsive to women's participation in decision-making processes.
- Policy makers are responsive to needs of women in economic development.

29. Please outline any assumptions that may affect the delivery of your project. Please complete the risk assessment table below to demonstrate how you have considered any potential risks in your planning. Insert extra rows if necessary.

Assumption	Likelihood of happening (Low, Medium or High)	Mitigating action(s)	Recovery plan
Government remains committed to, and implements the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS)	Low likelihood of the Government of Malawi moving away from MGDS	Continue to work with the Government of Malawi to strengthen local and national staff on the rights of communities.	Continue to advocate and lobby Ministers and officials to remain aligned to the Millennium Development Goals.
Political instability	Low	Monitor political situation through media, Human Rights NGOs and intelligence gathering by Malawi Advocacy Team.	Continue to advocate and lobby Ministers and officials
Economic instability	Medium	Continue monitoring and advocating for pro-poor socioeconomic growth policies	Continue to advocate and lobby Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and for enactment of policies for enabling the thriving of small scale enterprise development

30. The Scottish Government intends to support sustainable development outcomes for Malawi through this programme. How will you ensure that the outcomes of your work are built-on or continued at the end of Scottish Government funding (i.e. your exit strategy)? In terms of sustainability, have you taken into consideration the potential threats from climate change, if so what action have you taken to address these?

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Sustainability is at the heart of Oxfam's approach to development – we are committed to supporting the communities with whom we work with to achieve economic growth, environmental protection and social progress at the same time.

More specifically, this project will facilitate the creation of long-term partnerships between communities and various stakeholders including government and the private sector. Capacity-building initiatives will empower groups of beneficiaries to sustain partnerships with relevant stakeholders while linkages with government departments and private sector partners will ensure that beneficiaries continue to demand and receive support, even after the project phases out. In this way, this project will support and build the capacity of poor, and vulnerable groups (women, people affected by HIV and orphans and vulnerable children) realize their rights to social and economic development.

In addition, this project recognises the direct impact of climate change on agricultural production in Malawi, the main source of income for most Malawians. Women in particular suffer from the changing weather patterns and unpredictable rainfall, having to spend even more time growing food and gathering increasingly scarce water and wood. Furthermore, anything which worsens food insecurity is liable to add both to migration and to pressures to sell sex which contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Therefore, this project will not only focus on agro-based income-generating activities but will also promote non agro-based income-generating activities, such as bee-keeping, as means to mitigate the impact of climate change and improve sustainability. This will result in a strengthening of community resilience to the threats of climate change.

31. Have you carried out a needs analysis of the development priority issue that your project is designed to address? If so please provide details. Maximum word limit, 150 words.

Oxfam conducts regular evaluations of its activities in order to learn from its experience and fine-tune its approach. The narrower focus and more intensive approach of this project is informed by this ongoing needs analysis and recognises the need to protect, promote and uphold economic rights of women as a key part of effective poverty-reduction activities. The project, therefore seeks to support women to:

- Develop sustainable and dignified means of livelihoods and wealth creation.
- Develop negotiation skills and increase their opportunities to enter and stay in market chains and improve the outcomes of their activities.
- Develop their understanding of value chains, increase access to production and market information so that they can benefit from existing and emerging economic opportunities.
- Increase their financial power through pro-poor women and empowering savings and credit models.
- Increase production and quality of their products as a prerequisite for the development of productive partnerships with the private sector.

32. How will you ensure that your project is inclusive (please detail how you will ensure that no person will be discriminated against on the grounds of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, religion)? Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Oxfam operates comprehensive policies on equality and diversity, and takes a 'rights-based approach' in developing its policies, programmes and practices.

The promotion of equality is integral not only to Oxfam's internal policies and procedures, but also to the planning and delivery of Oxfam's humanitarian and development programmes around the world. Throughout the organisation, Oxfam bases its work on a common understanding that equality is key to overcoming poverty and suffering. Oxfam works with both women and men to address the specific ideas and beliefs that create and reinforce poverty. Oxfam aims to empower all men, women and children through all aspects of the organisation's work, and will often, as in this case, prioritise work which specifically raises the status of women, who too frequently have the lowest status. Indeed, this understanding of the gender dynamics and the ways in which HIV affects men and women differently is at the heart of this project. Oxfam is committed to a programme of action to make equality and diversity policies fully effective, and to this end constantly reviews the procedures, practices and

guidelines which underpin the policies, monitoring the results as appropriate.

33. How will you publicise the work undertaken by your project?

Your plans may include dissemination to beneficiaries and stakeholders, and to groups and organisations not directly affected by the project. Please describe:

- who you will target;
- what media and methods you will use to highlight the work of your project or to share results and learning.

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

In Malawi, we produce a regular newsletter to provide an update to a variety of stakeholders and to share our learning. We also have excellent relationships with the media in Malawi and regularly provide information and stories both in video, print and radio formats. Information about the project will also be uploaded on the Oxfam website. The project will take advantage of learning and sharing workshops to share information about the project, including key success stories and lessons.

In Scotland, Oxfam Scotland consistently seeks opportunities to highlight the issues facing poor and vulnerable people in Malawi, being an active member of various networks, including NIDOS, to ensure that we share best practice and we have considerable success in attracting interest in our work from various sections of the media. We are able to make the most of visits from Malawian colleagues such as [REDACTED] to Scotland to engage in discussion with key with Scottish Government civil servants and members of the Scottish Parliament.

We are keen to work with the Scottish Government to ensure a wide range of audiences and stakeholders are informed about the issues and to continue to build support for aid to developing countries.

34a. Please let us know what impact your project might have on climate change and the actions you intend to take to mitigate against this?

Are the aims of your project consistent with the aims of Malawi's National Adaptation Programmes Action (NAPA)? www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003013

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Oxfam sees climate change as a cross-cutting issue and integrates this into all its development activities, both in relation to our responsibility to reduce our own contribution to climate change and in relation to the impact climate change is having in the communities in which we work.

For this project we have ensured that there are no activities which will actively contribute to climate change. For example, no production processes within the project will result in carbon emissions which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions in Malawi. The project also recognises that for poor countries like Malawi, deforestation is a key contributor to climate change due to the removal of 'carbon sinks'. This project will not support entrepreneurship activities which involve deforestation or depend on natural resources like firewood collection or charcoal production. Indeed, some of the non-agricultural production activities supported by this project, such as bee-keeping, will actively promote forestry conservation.

As well as ensuring we are accountable for our own environmental impact, Oxfam continues to press national and international leaders to take action on climate change. Oxfam in Malawi, along with other civil society stakeholders, is lobbying the Malawian government to make progress on the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) and initiate coordination inside government to ensure that all existing staff such as agricultural extension workers are aware of the impact of climate change and the ways in which they can assist communities in mitigating its impact.

34b . Please let us know how you have considered the potential negative impacts of climate change on your project and actions you intend to take to mitigate against these?
Maximum word limit, 250 words.

This project recognises the interrelationships between climate change, agriculture, food security, disaster risk reduction and access to water as well as the particular impact of these dynamics on women and other vulnerable groups such as people affected by HIV.

In a context where more than 90 per cent of people¹ are engaged in subsistence rain-fed agriculture but where the main rainy season is becoming ever-more unpredictable, this project will develop sustainable livelihoods which take this into account.

The potential negative impact of climate change on the project may include the following:

- Droughts and dry spells: In Chiradzulu, we are developing irrigation systems which allow agricultural production to take place in the absence of rain-supported production, promoting of non-agricultural income-generating activities such as bee-keeping. This will diversify income and ensure sufficient resources to purchase food and other essential items.
- Floods: The increasing occurrence and severity of floods is key to the climate change context in Malawi. We, with our partners such as ARCOD, are encouraging communities to develop Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans and preparedness mechanisms such as flood-protection and water-harvesting.

¹ www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003013

Section F: PROJECT MONITORING

The Scottish Government is committed to rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures for all Scottish Government funded activity.

All successful applicants will be expected to report to the Scottish Government at the end of each financial year on project progress. Six monthly interim reporting will also be required for financial and risk management purposes. See section F of the guidance notes attached.

Please note the Scottish Government will also forward all reports to the Government of Malawi strand leads for comment.

Applicants are requested to complete the following sections to provide monitoring information from which the progress against both the outputs for this project and the Scottish Government's aims and objectives for the International Development Fund will be assessed.

35. Project Level Indicators		
For each project outcome, as outlined in Q28, list the indicators and provide project-specific baseline values. This information will help us measure the impact of your individual project over time.		
Outcome	Indicator	Indicator value/baseline at start of project
<u>Sustainable Economic Development</u> Beneficiaries are increasing production and profitability of identified products and effectively engaging in markets chains for the identified products. Improved organisational capacity among small scale producers resulting in increased negotiation power and productive partnerships with private sector.	Number of beneficiaries enrolled into market chains for specific products Average production per beneficiary/farmer. Average annual/monthly income per farmer Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products. Number and type of partnerships developed between producers and private sector Number of enterprise groups involved in private sector partnerships Number of small scale producers involved private sector partnerships	Oxfam will conduct a detailed evaluation at the end of the current project to analyze learning and inform any fine-tuning required for this project. A baseline will be conducted following this evaluation and will be submitted to the Scottish Government at the start of this next project period.

<p>Beneficiaries are creating enterprise groups, managing their own profitable small-scale businesses.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are using financial services sustainably to receive and repay credit.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are increasing financial base for basic needs, investments and longer term livelihood development through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSL)</p> <p>Women are effectively participating in market chains and value chains for different products defying the unequal power relations.</p> <p>The policy and institutional environment is made conducive to encourage the participation of poor and vulnerable groups (especially women) in the market chains for various agro products in Chiradzulu district.</p> <p>Beneficiaries, especially women, are participating in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Number of enterprise groups functional</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries accessing formal financial services for credit</p> <p>Repayment rates for loans</p> <p>Number of village savings groups established.</p> <p>Number of vulnerable people benefiting from village savings and loans.</p> <p>Value of the money that are being generated from VSL</p> <p>Number of women involved in high value market chains for different products</p> <p>Average amount of income earned by women from their enterprises</p> <p>Type of policies implemented to promote economic development of women.</p> <p>Number of women represented in key institutions related to economic development</p>	
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<p>Women and girls feel more able to exercise their rights within the household, communities, and in wider networks.</p> <p>Local institutions are responsive to women's participation in decision-making processes.</p>	<p>Number of local institutions where women participate in decision-making processes</p>		
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36. Programme Level Indicators Decide which of the indicators for the four strands of the Malawi Development Programme most closely match the expected outcomes of your project. The programme level indicators are listed in section F of the Guidance Notes. In the grid below list the reference number for each indicator, and give the current baseline for that indicator, (this may be the same as your rationale for the project) and the expected outcome. This information will help us measure the impact of our Malawi Development Programme in its entirety. An example of how to complete the table is given below. Please note: While your project may address any number or combination of indicators from across these four strands, it is not necessary to address every indicator.		
List ALL appropriate indicators	Current baseline / rationale for each indicator	Expected outcome (where possible population figures should be split by gender)
EXAMPLE D13	EXAMPLE There currently exist few employment opportunities in 'x' area of Malawi and unemployment currently stands at 'x' %	EXAMPLE List number of people who have received training, and in what, e.g. 20 small holder farmers trained in crop rotation and improved livestock management. State number of people currently in employment, or the increase in economic output as a direct result of the project activities.
D9 Increase in output of existing economic activities through expansion and diversification	Small-scale producers, especially women, are unable to get fair deals in the markets because of inability to guarantee consistent supply of products to commercial buyers. NB. As noted above, this project builds on the current Scottish Government-funded programme and sees a narrower, and more intensive focus on women's economic empowerment component. Oxfam will therefore conduct an evaluation once the current phase of funding comes to an end with the aim of informing the indicators for the baseline at the start of the next phase of funding. At	5000 beneficiaries targeted in this project will be assisted to increase production. This will allow them to find high value and stable markets for their products. Capital inputs to 500 poor households will be provided to initiate various enterprises. 200 women will be supported in developing 10 market associations/producer organisations and involved in commercial production of either agricultural or other products. 4 Private Sector partnerships will be developed with the producer organisations, involving strengthening raw material supply chains to increase production and quality of their products.

	this stage, we are able to provide a rationale for the indicators.	
D10 Increased number of new business start ups	<p>Rural poor women fail to get into businesses because they lack capital and the skills to generate this capital.</p> <p>Enterprises run by the majority of women are mainly consumption-based activities with no clear plans for sustainability.</p>	<p>5000 women will be assisted with the means and skills to mobilise and sustain financial capital for their businesses.</p> <p>Beneficiaries will be assisted to explore new business opportunities through market research.</p> <p>20 new enterprise groups will be formed</p>
D12 Increased number of training opportunities in relevant skills and business related areas	Limited business skills are leading to a failure to develop and sustain profitable businesses.	5000 women will be trained in various initiatives such as association building, value addition and production improvement, business management, value chain analysis, savings mobilisation and management, trade negotiation.
D13 Increased employment opportunities in Malawi	Existing businesses in poor communities are not large enough to provide employment opportunities to others	Supporting the growth of businesses will create employment opportunities for 1000 people, thereby contributing to the local economy.
D14 Increased development partnerships and collaboration between Agricultural Ministry and National Agricultural bodies	Limited and uncoordinated support to small-scale producers, most of whom are women.	Women producer organisations will develop affiliations with national producer associations to facilitate their access to government extension support and other services.

Section G: PROJECT BUDGET

37. Please provide your budget for the funds you are requesting from the Scottish Government, showing the breakdown of costs over different financial years.

Please note: payment or reimbursement of actual costs for in-country participation by relevant country partners and/or participants may be included as part of the total project costs. However, no additional grant funds may be claimed for attendance allowance or per diems in-country in addition to actual cost reimbursement.

TABLE A: Project funds requested from the Scottish Government.

Budget Line	Year 1 Apr 2010 – Mar 2011	Year 2 Apr 2011 – Mar 2012	Year 3 Apr 2012 – Mar 2013
Project Activities (through partner organisations)	£120,000	£74,600	£58,000
Salary costs for Scottish staff	£0	£0	£0
Salary costs for Malawi staff	£20,000	£20,000	£20,000
Salary costs for staff based other than Scotland or Malawi	£0	£0	£0
Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads	£2,000	£2,000	£2,000
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Travel and subsistence	£4,000	£4,000	£4,000
Printing and/or conference/workshop costs	£10,400	£6,000	£6,000
Equipment or capital costs	£10,000	£4,000	£2,000
Administrative Costs (7%)	£12, 600	£8,400	£7,000
TOTAL	£180,000	£120,000	£100,000

38a. Please confirm whether you have applied for additional funding for this work from other parts of the Scottish Government or external sources.

We actively seek opportunities to develop support for our work in Malawi from a variety of different sources. We are not currently applying for additional funding for this work and this component of the Oxfam programme in Malawi will be wholly funded by the Scottish Government.

38b. If yes, please provide details by completing the table below.

Source	When did you apply?	Amount requested	Confirmed - or when you expect to hear outcome?
		£	
		£	
		£	

39. Please provide your budget for the funds you are expecting from sources other than the Scottish Government, showing the breakdown of costs over different financial years.

TABLE B: Budget for other funding sources.

Budget Line	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
--------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

	Apr 2010 – Mar 2011		Apr 2011 – Mar 2012	Apr 2012 – Mar 2013
Salary costs for Scottish staff	£		£	£
Salary costs for Malawi staff	£		£	£
Salary costs for staff based other than Scotland or Malawi	£		£	£
Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads	£		£	£
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary	£		£	£
Travel and subsistence	£		£	£
Printing and/or conference/workshop costs	£		£	£
Equipment or capital costs	£		£	£
Other – please specify	£		£	£
TOTAL	£		£	£

40a. Will there be any other non-financial support for this project, i.e. in-kind contributions?	
Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
No <input type="checkbox"/>	
40b. If yes, please give details of what these might be.	

Checklist

Please ensure that you have considered the following:

	Check
--	-------

Have you provided start and end dates for your project?	Y
Have you provided your budget based on Scottish Government financial years (i.e. 1 April – 31 March)?	Y
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final totals in Q12?	Y
Has your application been approved by a suitably authorised individual? (Clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version).	Y

Please indicate which additional documents are attached:

Essential

- ☐ Most recent audited accounts, or independently-signed statement of income and expenditure. An electronic link to a website is acceptable. **Please note:** A Project cannot be funded if no audited/independently verified accounts are available.
- ☐ A letter of support and confirmation of partnership with organisations in the relevant country.
- ☐ Written evidence of consultation with the Government of Malawi.

Non-essential

- ☐ A copy of your certificate of charitable status from the Inland Revenue - if applicable.
- ☐ A copy of your Equal Opportunities policy – if applicable.
- ☐ Additional evidence supporting project management experience.
- ☐ A supplementary A4 sheet of additional information.

Declaration

I *apply* on behalf of the organisation named above for a grant as proposed in this application in respect of expenditure to be incurred over the proposed funding period on the activities described above.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made by me in this application are true and the information provided is correct.

This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant organisation to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.

Signature

Print Name

Position

Date

Once you have completed the form, please submit the application, no later than **noon on Monday 18 January 2010** to: Malawi-applications@ltsi.co.uk using the project title **as the subject of your email**.

If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc).

In addition, a signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik, EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than **Wednesday 20 January 2010**.

If you are unable to return the form electronically, please contact LTS International on 0131 440 5181 in advance of the deadline. In this case the hard copy application would arrive with LTS by the same deadline as the electronic version – i.e. not later than **noon on Monday 18 January 2010**.

SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC
DEV.

REF: MALØ8

Grant Application Form		Office use only	Application ref: 38
International Division – Malawi Development Programme			Project ref:

MAL - OXF - WFA

Scottish Government International Development Fund
Application Form Malawi Development Programme

OXFAM SCOTLAND

**SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT MALAWI DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND 2012/13**

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this application.

Section A: APPLICANT INFORMATION

1. Name of organisation.

Oxfam Scotland

2. Contact details of organisation.

Address:	207 Bath Street GLASGOW
Postcode:	G2 4HZ
Telephone:	0300 200 1250
Fax:	0300 200 1251
Website:	www.oxfam.org.uk/scotland

3. Scottish Project Manager details.

Name:	[REDACTED]
Organisation (if different from Q2):	
Position in organisation:	Scottish Fundraising Manager
Address (if different from Q2):	
Telephone:	0141 285 8873
E-mail:	[REDACTED]@oxfam.org.uk

4. Name of individual responsible for this application during the assessment process and address/ contact details if different from above.

Name:	As above
Position in organisation:	
Address:	
Telephone:	
E-mail:	

5. Where did you first hear about this grant scheme?	
Scottish Government Website <input type="checkbox"/>	Scotland Malawi Partnership <input type="checkbox"/>
NIDOS Yes	Other - please state <input type="checkbox"/>

6a. Is your organisation a registered charity?
Yes
6b. If Yes what is the Charity Number?
Oxfam is a registered charity in Scotland (SC039042).

7. What is the status of your organisation if it is not a charity?

8. What is your organisation's annual turnover?
Total gross income for 2010 /2011 £367.5 million

9. Does your organisation's board consider that it is diaspora led?
No

10. Please tick if your organisation is a member of
Scotland Malawi Partnership No NIDOS Yes

Section B: PROJECT INFORMATION

11. Project Title Max 30 characters – to be used in all future correspondence.
Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change

12. Describe in one sentence the overall aim of this project. NB for successful projects this may be used for publicity purposes.
To improve poor women's economic, social and environmental resilience through participation in value chains, increased status and adaptation to climate change

13. Duration of funding requested.
___Three___ financial years ___ months

14. Planned start and end date (mm/yy) of your project.	
From April 2012	to March 2015

15. Funds requested from Scottish Government: (£)			
Year 1: Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	£128,133	114,325	13 750
Year 2: Apr 2013– Mar 2014	£135,034	133,034	2 000
Year 3: Apr 2014 – Mar 2015	£136,833	134,821	2 1012
GRAND TOTAL	£400,000		

16. Contact details of lead partner organisation in Malawi. If more than one partner organisation should be listed, please copy and paste the cells.	
Organisation:	FAFOTRAJ Farmers' Forum for Trade and Social Justice
Type of organisation:	Non Government Organisation
Relationship between organisation and yours (maximum word limit, 100 words):	Oxfam and FAFOTRAJ have collaborated since 2007 on issues of advocacy and lobbying on a range of government policies. The strategic fit of the partnership is based on a shared vision of overcoming poverty and by promoting women's access to markets.
Address:	Msandula House Off Murray Road Area 4 Private Bag 144 Lilongwe Malawi
Postcode:	
Telephone:	+00 265 () 1 750 234 / 751 / 761
Email:	info@fafotraj.org
Fax:	
Website:	www.fafotraj.org

17. Details of Project Manager in Malawi.	
Name:	[REDACTED]
Position in organisation:	Programme and Advocacy Manager
Address:	Oxfam, Second Floor, Green Heritage Building Area 13, City Centre Lilongwe Private Bag B331 Lilongwe
Postcode:	

Telephone:	+265 (0) 1 770 489 / 525 / 491 +265 (0) 884 836 [REDACTED]
Fax:	
E-mail:	[REDACTED]@oxfam.org.uk

18. Where in Malawi will the project be based?	
Location (District):	Lilongwe, Dowa and Mchinji Districts
Address:	Oxfam, Second Floor, Green Heritage Building Area 13, City Centre Lilongwe Private Bag B331 Lilongwe
Telephone:	+265 (0) 1 770 489 / 525 / 491

19a. Please provide details of how long you have been working together with your lead partner and examples of previous joint delivery of projects or events in the last three years. If the partnership is a new one please describe how and when it was formed. Maximum word limit, 150 words	
<p>As above, Oxfam and FAFOTRAJ have collaborated since 2007 on issues of advocacy and lobbying on a range of government policies. We have worked together in several civil society networks such as the National Agribusiness Thematic working group, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee and the National Humanitarian Country team. FAFOTRAJ contributed to the development of the current Oxfam Joint Country Strategy, the Contextual Analysis and the development of the Economic Justice Theory of Change.</p> <p>The main area of coordination has been to foster sustainable changes in market systems to benefit poor smallholders, especially women.</p> <p>FAFOTRAJ has also been involved in the development of the proposed project and collating information on key indicators.</p> <p>In 2010, FAFOTRAJ implemented a project in Chiwamba, Lilongwe District, known as Environmental Protection for Agribusiness Sustainability funded by the Global Green Grants Fund. Oxfam was a key partner providing technical support to FAFOTRAJ on how best to integrate climate adaptation into the project.</p>	

19b. Please describe the role of the lead partner organisation in developing your application for funding. Maximum word limit, 150 words.	
<p>FAFOTRAJ worked with Oxfam in a series of consultations with a range of stakeholders, including the women farmers in the target districts, to develop this project to enhance women's participation in value chains, building resilience and adaptive capacities against the impacts of climate change.</p>	

Having already contributed to the process of developing the current Joint Country Strategy, FAFOTRAJ helped provide key inputs into this project, including where the project would be implemented, which value chains would best promote women's economic sustainability and how the activities could be adapted to take account of climate change.

19c. Please confirm that a letter of support written by your partner organisation is included, which address the points above in **19a** and **19b** from your partner organisation's perspective. **Please note:** the application will not be eligible without this.

Yes

20. Please describe the length of partnership and role of any additional partners. **Maximum word limit, 150 words**

While we have identified various potential partners for this project, there are not, at present, any formal agreements in place. However, as the value chain development work progresses, we anticipate that several key partnerships will be developed. In order to be sustainable, the women who will be participating in the project will themselves be involved in the development of partnerships with other relevant actors, for example: agro-processors, microfinance institutions, input suppliers, specific value chain regulators (mostly government bodies that control the quality standards). Other private sector organisations will be involved depending on the specific requirements of the women engaged in their specific value chains, for example: Malawi Agricultural Commodity Exchange (MACE).

Section C: MORE ABOUT YOUR ORGANISATION

21. Please provide details of the number of people currently based in your organisation in Scotland.

Full time	17 in Head Office, Glasgow 40 in shops around Scotland
Part time	3 in Head Office, Glasgow 26 in shops around Scotland
Volunteers	10 in Head Office, Glasgow 100+ in shops around Scotland
Total staff	30 in Head Office 100+ in 56 shops around Scotland

22. How are equal opportunities/diversity promoted within your organisation? If you have one, please provide a copy of your Equal Opportunities Policy. **Maximum word limit, 150 words.**

Oxfam's commitment to equality applies to everything we do. Equality is at the heart of our work on poverty and relationships we build. The values of equality are at the heart of how we accept, respect and value people with diverse identities and backgrounds.

Oxfam sees diversity as a description of the visible and invisible differences that exist between people, such as, gender, race, ethnic origin, physical and mental ability, sexual orientation, age, economic class, language, religion, nationality, education, and family/marital status. Oxfam recognises that these visible and non-visible differences between people can also lead to differences in experiences, values, attitudes, ways of thinking, behaving, communicating and working. For further clarification refer to Oxfam Equal opportunities policy in annex 1

23. How does Scottish expertise add value to this proposal? What expertise will specifically be involved on this project? In addition, if you are making use of diasporan expertise within Scotland, you should describe this here. **Maximum word limit, 150 words.**

Oxfam Scotland continues to play an active role in building support for Scotland's engagement with Malawi across a range of different audiences in Scotland and Malawi and has worked closely with the Malawi team to support progress towards the MDGs. Oxfam Scotland provides ongoing support to Oxfam Malawi's advocacy and campaign work by highlighting the challenges faced by the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Malawi.

In 2011, the Scottish Fundraising Manager accompanied [REDACTED] to visit Oxfam projects funded by the Scottish Government, resulting in the leveraging of additional funding for the programme as well as wider media coverage. Subsequently, the Malawi team's Gender and Advocacy Adviser visited Scotland to promote the programme to the Scottish public.

Oxfam Scotland also held a series of photo exhibitions entitled 'Scotland's Aid in Action' that featured all the Oxfam projects funded recently by the Scottish Government, including the Haiti, Gaza and Pakistan emergencies.

24. Please state who the Project Manager will be and outline their previous project management experience. Please also give details of your organisation's ability to manage a project budget effectively. Word limit, 250 words. NB you must also attach a CV

■■■■■ has more than twelve years experience of development work in the public and NGO sectors at both national and operational levels. She has worked on development intervention programmes, advocacy, communications and research, as well as with various development institutions at village, district and national levels. ■■■■■ is experienced in long-term development programming, advocacy, humanitarian preparedness and response. In addition, she is an experienced project manager, and has excellent networking and communication skills. Her analytical skills add value to the development of the monitoring and evaluation systems.

■■■■■ brings more than ten years of research experience, both as a consultant and associate, having also worked as an advocacy trainer for the past five years.

■■■■■ is responsible for ensuring Oxfam's programmes are budgeted and managed in accordance with agreed budgets, and she is responsible for monitoring expenditure against budgets for all programmes.

Please see Annex 2 for Oxfam's programme and financial managements systems
Oxfam Systems and Assurance Framework

Section D: COHERENCE WITH IN-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

25. How does your project fit with the priorities of the *Malawi Growth and Development Strategy I*? Show how your project will complement these priorities. You may also wish to refer to District Development Plans, if relevant and appropriate. Maximum word limit, 250 words.

The strength of Oxfam's work in Malawi lies in the recognition that sustainable economic development remains a key priority for the Government of Malawi in the reduction of poverty and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

Oxfam's work is in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy policies. This includes National Agriculture Food and Nutrition Security Policy, Malawi Land Policy, the National Adaptation Programme of Action, the National Gender Policy and the National HIV and AIDS Policy.

Oxfam's work complements national priorities in the following ways:

Theme 1 – Sustainable Economic Growth:

Agricultural productivity: The actions focus on supporting women smallholder farmers accessing extension services; promoting uptake of improved farming technologies; strengthening linkages of farmers to markets, development of farmer organizations and markets information systems.

Agro-processing: The actions intend to build women's capacity in value addition of agricultural commodities through production, processing, packaging, marketing and encouraging public-private partnerships.

Theme 2- Social Protection and Disaster Risk Management:

Protecting the vulnerable: The actions target households prone to economic shocks and that are mostly constrained in accessing and controlling production resources, such as land.

Improving Disaster Risk Management: The actions focus on building community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change through promotion of improved agricultural production.

Theme 3 – Social Development:

Health: The actions will mainstream HIV and AIDS advocacy issues to stimulate behaviour change, improve access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) and uptake of anti retroviral drugs (ARVs).

Gender: The proposal works towards increasing women's participation in profitable market chains.

26. How does this project fit with the Scottish Government's International Development Policy <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/05/06144819/1> and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals? **Maximum word limit, 250 words.**

This project recognises the complexities and interconnections of the challenges faced by poor people in lifting themselves out of poverty and, in this way, reflects the ethos of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy and contributes to several key Millennium Development Goals. This project is also in alignment with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy.

More specifically, this project aims to make progress in the following areas:

- **Gender equality and empowerment of women:** This project will promote the social and economic empowerment of women in an integrated manner with the aim of improving the status and position of women in society. In terms of social empowerment, the project will capitalise on building individual and collective power among women to deal with socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which lead to the marginalisation of their economic rights. Women will be trained in leadership and assertiveness, as well as providing them with platforms for mobilisation and engagement with various duty bearers as a way of asserting their social and economic rights. The project will promote economic empowerment models which are sensitive to the needs of women, while at the same time maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economy.

Enterprise development: The project will build the capacity of both partners and beneficiaries to run viable income-generating enterprises provide resource inputs and facilitate linkages to microfinance services to beneficiaries and promote the formation of producer associations. Aggregating smallholders into producer associations strengthens their access to markets and this project will support the development of viable partnerships between local producers and the private sector. The project will create a platform of engagement between beneficiaries and microfinance institutions in order for the beneficiaries to access the working capital required to establish their enterprises.

27a. How has your organisation identified that this project does not duplicate the work of other organisations in the area? **Maximum word limit, 150 words.**

During the consultations undertaken by Oxfam and FAFOTRAJ in the development of this project, care was taken to discover other actors working in the project's intended locations and with the target communities. Consultations included key institutions and other actors, for example: government officials (based at both district and community levels), other local NGOs and Civil Society Organisations as well as community representatives from the three target areas. No other projects around the integration of value chain development and climate change adaptation initiatives for poor women, or the social-economic empowerment and resilience building to climate change impacts were found and Oxfam is confident that there will be no duplication of work emanating from the

implementation of this project in the three districts.

27b. If there are similar projects in the area, how will your project work with them to ensure they are complementary and to avoid duplication? **Maximum word limit, 150 words**

This project will be implemented in close collaboration with the District Councils to avoid duplication in the three target districts and with the community groups.

At district and national levels, the project will seek to build alliances and networks with other CSOs to complement each other and build a collective voice especially in promoting the effective participation of women in value chains and to share the learning of building community resilience to the impacts of climate variability and change.

28. Have you provided evidence of consultation with the Government of Malawi at the local, district or national level?

Please note: projects that do not supply evidence will be deemed ineligible. Further detail on what constitutes evidence of consultation is provided in the accompanying guidance notes.

Yes

Section E: YOUR PROJECT PLAN

29. Please describe the problem that your project will address and state clearly the reasons why this project is needed. You should provide detail on how the need for the project was derived and the expected impact of this work. Please also include details of the expected roles of the organisations involved in the project including the management, financial management and the monitoring and evaluation of progress. **Maximum word limit, 500 words.**

Poor women¹ in Malawi, especially in rural areas, face many challenges to participate effectively and efficiently in agro-based value chains. Context analysis by Oxfam and partners indicates that the lack of agribusiness skills, low access to market information,² low access to working capital³, credit and agro-processing equipment for adding value hinders smallholder farmers, particularly women, from participating in market chains.

The policy and regulatory environment is not conducive to effective participation of poor women in the agro-based value chains. Women are precluded from many issues that would allow them to become economically viable and competitive, such as the ownership of factors of production (such as land, skilled labour and other assets). Negative social, cultural norms and beliefs⁴ also affect the effective participation of poor women in agro-based value chains. The project will, through advocacy fora, address the challenges of women's ownership of factors of production such as land.

Climate change is having a negative impact on the lives of poor people, propagating chronic poverty and economic vulnerability. More than 90 per cent of the farming population (70 per cent of who are women) depend on rain-fed agriculture. Poor farmers are failing to adapt to the effects of changing weather patterns and traditional forms of farming are not producing sufficient yields or harvests.

The project is integrating climate change adaptation and risk reduction initiatives to build the women adaptive capacities and resilience to the climate related risks and hazards for their competitiveness in the agro-based value chains.

Taking much of the learning from the Scottish Government-funded project in Chiradzulu District which is promoting women's engagement in agro-based values chain, the project will enable 15,000 women farmers across the three districts to work equitably in agribusiness, facilitating their linkages to other specialised service providers, improve their access to factors of production (including working capital and credit, land, agricultural inputs and processing equipment) and facilitate an enabling environment for women's agro-based enterprises in the value chains. This will lead to their increased income and sustainable improved livelihood.

The project rationale is that, although most women in Dowa, Mchinji and Lilongwe⁵ are engaged in cash crops production such as soya beans, mushrooms and vegetables, their ability to create wealth

¹ These are poor women that have no access to factors of production and whose lives are also highly vulnerable to HIV and AIDS. Their lack of power in value chains makes them highly vulnerable to HIV infection and to many forms of gender based violence. The project will work at empowering such poor women in the agro-based value chains.

² Nakhumwa, T and Peiris H, 2009 Empowering Smallholder farmers in markets

³ Seodi White, 2007: Malawi Gender Country profile-

⁴ A Report on the Public Hearing on Domestic Violence in Malawi," Unpublished Enquiry. Cited in *Discussing the Proposed Domestic Violence Legislation in Malawi, Multi Sectoral Perspectives*, WLSA Malawi publication, 2003, p.11

⁵ The incidence of poverty and ultra-poverty is higher in female-headed households. On average, 51 percent of the people who live in male-headed households in all project areas are poor, while 59 per cent of people living in female-headed households are poor (SEP Dowa and Lilongwe 2009, 2006). This significant disparity in welfare between men and women is due to a number of gender-based differences in access to resources and bargaining power.

in the agricultural value chain is undermined by the lack of viable enterprises⁶ that enable them to operate in the formal competitive commercial sector.

FAFOTRAJ will facilitate gendered market mapping, establish women's groups, agribusiness capacity building and establishment of viable agro-enterprises.

Department of Agricultural Extension Services (DAES) will provide extension service to the women.

Malawi Agricultural Commodity Exchange (MACE) will provide value chain information to the poor women

Oxfam will bring both local and global experience to this project to provide overall guidance and technical support to the project. In Malawi Oxfam has over ten years experience in promoting gendered agro-based value chain development amongst poor women's groups in districts such as Chiradzulu, Thyolo, Phalombe, Blantyre Rural, and Balaka.

30. Describe in one sentence the objective you expect your project to achieve.

15,000 female-headed households in Lilongwe, Dowa and Mchinji Districts will have improved status, income and food security and greater capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

31. What needs analysis or assessment has your organisation carried out in relation of the development priority issue that your project is designed to address? Maximum word limit, 250 words.

In developing the 2011-2015 Country Strategy, Oxfam conducted a context analysis to understand the factors that impact on the socio-economic growth of poor and vulnerable households, especially women. Analysis indicated that there is lack of conducive policy environment for smallholders farmers, especially women, to benefit equitably from existing agro-based market systems. This is exacerbated by unfair share of economic opportunities and lack of access to required business development services. In particular, the following issues have been identified as development priority issues within the pro-poor, gendered approach.

Low agriculture production:

- Low agricultural productivity at household level due to poor seed quality, rainfall variability
- Low income levels
- Limited use of agriculture technologies
- Inadequate extension services
- Inadequate crop diversification
- Prohibitive farm input prices
- Over-dependency on rain-fed agriculture
- Impact of climate change.

Post harvesting handling and processing:

- Lack of knowledge and skills in grading and processing
- Lack of good storage facilities that can minimize post harvest losses
- Improper harvest handling

⁶ Jere P and Makoko, M. Market Assessment Research for Concern Worldwide programmes in Dowa, Lilongwe

Marketing:

- Lack of collective marketing by majority of women smallholder farmers
- Limited access to market information
- High cost of transportation
- Lack of trust between traders and farmers
- No price differentiation for quality

Financing:

- Limited access to information on microfinance products
- High interest rates charged by financial institutions
- Lack of working capital

Policy Environment:

- Existing policies and regulations not adequately addressing the constraints faced by smallholder farmers to effectively participate in market systems.

The project will be addressing these issues in an integrated approach and through the formation and strengthening of associations.

32. Please list the actual activities the project will deliver and their resultant outputs and outcomes. An example is provided below.

Activity	Outputs	Outcomes
1 Community mobilization		1 Improved capacity for 15,000 poor women smallholder farmer groups to participate in profitable value chains
1.1 To conduct meetings on value chain development and climate change adaptation at district and community levels.	1.1.1 (a) 15,000 women will participate in the meetings on value chains and climate change adaptation in the 13 Traditional Authorities of the three target districts.	
1.1.2 To conduct training in gendered participatory market mapping and value chain analysis for district partners and community representatives	1.1.2 50 stakeholder participants per district trained in gendered participatory market mapping and value chain analysis	
1.1.3 To facilitate gendered market mapping with women smallholders to identify potential value chains	1.1.3 Three value chains mapped and selected for development by beneficiaries per district.	
1.1.4 To register 15,000 women interested in different value chains	1.1.4 5,000 women smallholder farmers registered for each specific value chain per district.	
1.1.5 To facilitate the formation of producer groups based on value chains of choice by the women	1.1.5 30 women groups formed per district.	
1.1.6 To facilitate the formation of village market fora for accessing value chain services for producers	1.1.6 (a) 20 village market fora formed per district. 1.1.6 (b) 4,000 women participating in	

	the village market fora per district.
1.1.7 To facilitate the establishment of community based processing centres for adding value to produce in each of the three districts	<p>1.1.7 (a) Five community based processing centres established per district.</p> <p>1.1.7 (b) 5,000 women per district participating in processing centres per district.</p> <p>1.1.7 (c) Three high value agro-commodities selected for processed processing.</p>
1.1.8 To facilitate formation of Village Savings and Loan (VSL) groups for poor women and linkages to microfinance institutions	<p>1.1.8 (a) Five women VSL groups established per district.</p> <p>1.1.8 (b) 3,000 women participating in VSL groups per district.</p> <p>1.1.8 (c) At least three microfinance institutions linked to project beneficiaries in the three districts</p>
1.2 Capacity building	
1.2.1 To conduct training sessions on farmer producer group dynamics; governance; administration; and financial management	1.2.1 15,000 women trained in - governance; administration; and financial management
1.2.2 To facilitate strategic planning for respective farmer producer groups (leading to associations for specific value chains)	1.2.2 3,000 women per district smallholder farmers participating in the development of plans.
1.2.3 To conduct training sessions in agribusiness development, value addition and marketing for specific value chains	1.2.3 3,000 women trained per district.
1.2.4 To conduct exchange visits for farmer organisations	1.2.4 Five exchange visits per year.
1.3 Link to specialised expertise	
1.3.1 To facilitate links between producer groups and business development service providers (e.g. micro-finance institutions) and supporting the microfinance institutions to provide services	<p>1.3.1 (a) Three partnerships with micro-finance institutions established.</p> <p>1.3.1 (b) 6,000 women accessing micro-loans.</p>
1.3.2 To facilitate link between producer groups and business development service providers (e.g. agricultural commodity markets)	<p>1.3.2 (a) 130 partnerships with agricultural commodity markets developed.</p> <p>1.3.2 (b) 600 women interacting with commodity buyers</p> <p>1.3.2 (c) Income returns from commodity markets increase by 60 per cent.</p>
1.3.3 To facilitate links with national farmer organisations and registrar of associations	1.3.3) Six registered women's farmer co-operatives.

2 Integration of climate change adaptation in agro-based value chain development work.		2 Enhanced levels of productivity of agro-based products among producers
2.1.1 To facilitate climate-related hazard risk analysis for the project areas as an entry point for climate change adaptation work with the producers.	2.1.1 All prominent climate-related hazards for 13 Traditional Authority areas identified, in participation with the women producers	
2.1.2 To facilitate the development of community based climate change adaptation measures.	2.1.2 Six community based climate change adaptation plans developed and implemented by the 15,000 women farmers in 13 Traditional Authority areas of the three target districts	
2.1.3 To develop community managed early warning systems based on the identified hazards	2.1.3 Early warning systems developed	
2.2 Support Sustainable agricultural practices (incorporating climate change adaptation plans)		
2.2.1 To train producer groups in sustainable agricultural practices related to specific value chains and specific climate related hazards for the specific areas.	2.2.1 6,000 women trained in sustainable agricultural practices for specific value chains	3 Improved enabling environment for poor women smallholders' integration into the profitable agro-based value chains through increased national awareness
2.2.2 To provide start-up seeds and assets to producer groups for specific value chains.	2.2.2 (a) 8,000 women receiving start-up seeds and items such as fertilisers; agro-processing equipment and irrigation equipment.	
3 Facilitate enabling environment for agribusiness		
3.1 To facilitate agribusiness and market roadshows	3.1 Three agribusiness fairs and market roadshows held each year.	
3.2 To facilitate women farmers' participation in national trade fairs	3.2 300 women smallholder farmers participate in national trade fairs	
3.3 To conduct advocacy and lobbying for improvements in the regulatory/ enabling environment for specific value chains based on evidence from the project.	3.3 (a) Advocacy issues tabled on specific value chains policy/ enabling environment 3.3 (b) Three stakeholder policy meetings held per year. 3.3 (c) Two new agribusiness-related policies developed and existing ones reviewed	

33. Please outline any assumptions that may affect the delivery of your project. Please complete the risk assessment table below to demonstrate how you have considered any potential risks in your planning. Insert extra rows if necessary.

Assumption	Likelihood of happening (Low, Medium or High)	Mitigating action(s)	Recovery plan
Economic stability of the country	Medium	Budgeting to be done with proper consultation and resources to be in foreign currency	Oxfam and its partners continuously monitor the situation and adjust to the context accordingly
The political environment allows the programme and partners to implement the project	Medium	Continue to invest resources in strengthening partner capacity to demand rights and hold government to account	Oxfam and its partners consistently monitor the political environment and make adjustments to the programme accordingly
The government is willing to enact and implement pro-poor policies and plans	Medium	Generate media awareness and action on poverty and development issues in Malawi	Support citizens' mobilisation, research, lobbying and advocacy towards government actors and institutions
Governments and citizens in donor countries fulfil aid commitments to reduce poverty and vulnerability	Medium	Contribute to global initiatives that promote aid and development	Continue to link with Oxfam regional and global structures, providing relevant information to engage with donor countries on why aid is important
Civil society organisations/Oxfam's local partners are willing and committed to lead on research, policy analysis, lobbying, campaigning and implementation of the change goals	Medium	Developing effective partnerships	Set aside financial and technical resources to support capacity building for local partners (technical and institutional)
Oxfam partners use funds efficiently and prioritise programme activity implementation in the management of grants	Medium	Develop clear contractual agreements with relevant termination clauses	Conduct periodic monitoring, budget reviews, programme audits and provide technical support in finance and programme management to partners
Absence of major climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods	Medium	Facilitate the development of community managed early warning systems for common disaster hazards such as droughts and floods	Lobby government for financial and technical resources to support community recovery initiatives in cases of disasters

34. The Scottish Government intends to support sustainable development outcomes for Malawi through this programme. How will you ensure that the outcomes of your work are built-on or continued at the end of Scottish Government funding (i.e. your exit strategy)?

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Sustainability is at the heart of Oxfam's approach to development – we are committed to supporting the communities with whom we work with to achieve economic growth, environmental protection and social progress at the same time.

Oxfam will facilitate the creation of long-term partnerships between the women's producer groups and various stakeholders participating in the specific value chains including government and the private sector. Capacity-building initiatives will empower beneficiaries to sustain partnerships with relevant stakeholders while links with government departments and private sector partners will ensure that beneficiaries continue to demand and receive support. In this way, this project will support and build the capacity of women in producer groups to realise their rights to social and economic development beyond the lifetime of the project. In addition to increasing people's resilience to impacts of climate change, the project will advocate for implementation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action on Climate Change.

It is anticipated that a number of mechanisms will form part of the exit plan and these will include:

- Continuous engagement in participatory processes in identifying and addressing capacity needs of communities and CSOs (as capacity needs will vary from one institution or one group of women to another and will change overtime). The programme will address capacity needs through provision of technical support, training, coaching, mentoring and leadership.
- Identifying and working with key allies within targeted institutions (at local, district and national levels) to champion sustainable change in the enabling environment for the specific value chains.
- Facilitating collaboration, coordination and linkages of the farmer groups with private sector actors (including micro-finance institutions; the bureau of standards, agro-processors and food processors) and local and regional networks. This will help to see the project on-going even beyond the lifetime of the project.

35. How will you ensure that your project is inclusive (please detail how you will ensure that no person will be discriminated against on the grounds of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, religion)? **Maximum word limit, 250 words.**

Oxfam operates comprehensive policies on equality and diversity, and takes a 'rights based approach' in developing its policies, programmes and practices.

The promotion of equality is integral not only to Oxfam's internal policies and procedures, but also to the planning and delivery of Oxfam's humanitarian and development programmes around the world. Throughout the organisation, Oxfam bases its work on a common understanding that equality is key in overcoming poverty and suffering. Oxfam works with both women and men to address the specific ideas and beliefs that create and reinforce poverty. Oxfam aims to empower all men, women and girls through all aspects of the organisation's work, and will often prioritise work which specifically raises the status of women, who too frequently have the lowest status. Indeed, this understanding of the gender dynamics and the ways in which HIV affects men and women differently is at the heart of this project. Oxfam is committed to a programme of action to make equality and diversity policies fully effective, and to this end constantly reviews the procedures, practices and guidelines which underpin the policies, monitoring the results as appropriate. The project will target both men and women, although it will deliberately put women at the centre. People living with HIV will be encouraged to join the farmer groups as well.

36. How will you publicise the work undertaken by your project?

Your plans may include dissemination to beneficiaries and stakeholders, and to groups and organisations not directly affected by the project. Please describe:

- who you will target;
- what media and methods you will use to highlight the work of your project or to share results and learning.

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

In Malawi, Oxfam produces a regular newsletter to provide an update to a variety of stakeholders and to share learning. Oxfam also enjoys excellent relationships with the media in Malawi and regularly provide information and stories both in video, print and radio formats. The project will take advantage of learning and sharing workshops to share information about the project, including key success stories and lessons. Information about the project will also be uploaded on Oxfam's website.

In Scotland, Oxfam Scotland consistently seeks opportunities to highlight the issues facing poor and vulnerable people in Malawi, being an active member of various networks, including NIDOS, to ensure that we share best practice and we have considerable success in attracting interest in our work from various sections of the media. We are able to make the most of visits from Malawian colleagues such as [REDACTED] Adviser for Oxfam in Malawi, [REDACTED] who visited Scotland in November 2011 and engaged in discussion with key Scottish Government civil servants and members of the Scottish Parliament.

We are keen to work with the Scottish Government to ensure a wide range of audiences and stakeholders are informed about the issues and to continue to build support for aid to developing countries.

Target Audience	Type of Medium	Method
Donors and international supporters	Online and print in Malawi and Scotland	Case studies, stories, video, pictures
Governments, other development partners, NGOs	Online and print in Malawi and Scotland	Newsletters, open-day picture gallery, exhibitions
Farmer producer groups	Radio and print in Malawi	Radio programmes in vernacular language, jingles, drama, posters
Other Oxfam affiliates	Online	Blogs
Scottish Public	Online, print and exhibitions	Case studies, stories, video, pictures, debates, campaigns

37a. Please let us know what impact your project might have on climate change and the actions you intend to take to mitigate against this?

Are the aims of your project consistent with the aims of Malawi's National Adaptation Programmes Action (NAPA)? www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0003013

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

Oxfam sees climate change as a cross-cutting issue and integrates this into all its development activities, both in relation to our responsibility to reduce our own contribution to climate change and in relation to the impact climate change is having in the communities in which we work.

This project is consistent with the Malawi National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) (2006) and Oxfam does not anticipate any major impact on perpetuating climate change in Malawi. The

project team will ensure that they minimise carbon emissions in project implementation. The main source of carbon emissions from the project will mainly be use of vehicles for project activities. To minimise carbon emissions on vehicle use, the project team will ensure that there is a work plan which will eliminate unnecessary vehicle use in the project.

As well as ensuring we are accountable for our own environmental impact, Oxfam continues to press national and international leaders to take action on climate change. Oxfam in Malawi, along with other civil society stakeholders, is lobbying the Malawian government to make progress on NAPA (2006) the and initiate coordination inside government to ensure that all existing staff such as agricultural extension workers are aware of the impact of climate change and the ways in which they can assist communities in mitigating its impact.

37b. Please let us know how you have considered the potential negative impacts of climate change on your project and actions you intend to take to adapt to these?

Maximum word limit, 250 words.

According to the NAPA (2006), Malawi continues to experience a number of adverse climatic hazards over the last few decades. The most serious have been dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods and flash floods. The three project districts, Dowa, Mchinji and Lilongwe, have not been spared from experiencing the negative impacts of climate change identified by the NAPA. To ensure that the project is able to enhance the participation of poor women in different value chains in the face of climate change, the project will deliberately integrate climate change adaptation and risk reduction initiatives aimed at building resilience and adaptive capacity amongst the women.

The major climate-related hazards affecting the three districts are dry spells and seasonal droughts. This adversely affects agricultural livelihoods among the farmers, especially women, in the districts. Since the project will also be supporting agro-based value chains, the project will promote adaptation measures that will see the women able to produce and market their produce in the face of dry spells and seasonal droughts.

The project will work with the women farmers and their communities:

- To enhance awareness on the impacts of climate change in the areas, climate hazard analysis, planning and action planning,
- To facilitate development and use of early warning systems on climate hazards,
- To support the use of improved and early maturing crop varieties
- To support livelihood diversification from over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture to markets-oriented / value-chain-focused production systems.

Section F: PROJECT MONITORING

The Scottish Government is committed to rigorous monitoring and evaluation procedures for all Scottish Government funded activity.

All successful applicants will be expected to report to the Scottish Government at the end of each financial year on project progress. Six monthly interim reporting will also be required for financial and risk management purposes. See section F of the guidance notes attached.

Please note the Scottish Government will also forward all reports to the Government of Malawi strand leads for comment.

Applicants are requested to complete the following sections to provide monitoring information from which the progress against both the outputs for this project and the Scottish Government's aims and objectives for the International Development Fund will be assessed.

38. Project Level Indicators

For each project outcome, as outlined in Q32, list the indicators and provide project-specific baseline values. Please provide a breakdown by gender wherever possible. This information will help us measure the impact of your individual project over time.

Outcome	Indicator	Indicator value/baseline at start of project
1 Improved capacity for poor women smallholder farmer groups to participate in profitable value chains	15,000 women smallholder farmers trained in organisation (governance; administration; financial management)	Dowa has 1,500; Lilongwe has 2,860 and Mchinji has 1,300 women farmers already participating in agribusiness
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 per cent increase in average quantity commodities sold by participating women small holder farmers (relative to baseline and disaggregated by commodity) 	Currently, women contribute 10 per cent of cash crop commodities sold
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 per cent increase of participating women farmers selling to traders and brokers from different markets (relative to baseline) 	Currently, women farmers sell to middlemen within their locality
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 VSL groups established and 60 per cent of participating women farmers accessing micro-credit through VSL and other micro-finance institutions. 	None of the women participating in VSL

<p>2 Enhanced levels of productivity of agro-based products among producers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 per cent increase of women farmers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. • 60 per cent increase in the number of poor women using climate-related hazard early warning systems to adapt their production systems. • 70 per cent increase in annual cash crop production • 90 per cent of targeted households use high quality improved seed varieties and / or planting materials 	<p>5 per cent women farmers practise sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>None of the women farmers are using early warning systems</p> <p>10 per cent use high quality improved seed varieties and / or planting materials</p>
<p>3 Improved enabling environment for poor women smallholders' integration into the profitable agro-based value chains through increased national awareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three agribusiness fairs and market roadshows held. • 5 per cent of women farmers participating in national trade fairs • Nine advocacy issues tabled • Three annual national stakeholder policy meetings held • Two new agribusiness related policies developed and existing ones reviewed to enhance women's participation in agro-based value chains. 	<p>One advocacy issue tabled by FAFOTRAJ</p> <p>None of the women participate in national trade fairs</p> <p>None at the moment</p> <p>None at the moment</p> <p>No agribusiness related policies have been developed or reviewed.</p>

39. Programme Level Indicators

Decide which of the indicators for the four strands of the Malawi Development Programme most closely match the expected outcomes of your project. The programme level indicators are listed in section F of the Guidance Notes.

In the grid below list the reference number for each indicator, and give the current baseline for that indicator, (this may be the same as your rationale for the project) and the expected outcome.

This information will help us measure the impact of our Malawi Development Programme in its entirety. **An example of how to complete the table is given below.**

Please note: While your project may address any number or combination of indicators from across these four strands, it is not necessary to address every indicator.

All monitoring and evaluation should be gender disaggregated, to show the impact on men and women separately.

List ALL appropriate indicators	Current baseline / rationale for each indicator	Expected outcome (population figures should be split by gender, where possible)
EXAMPLE D13	EXAMPLE <i>There currently exist few employment opportunities in 'x' area of Malawi and unemployment for men currently stands at 'x' % while unemployment for women is 'y' %</i>	EXAMPLE <i>List number of men and women who have received training, and in what, e.g. 20 small holder farmers trained in crop rotation and improved livestock management. State number of men and women currently in employment, or the increase in economic output as a direct result of the project activities.</i>
D9	Most women in Dowa, Mchinji and Lilongwe (15,000 women farmers across three districts) engaged in farming are unable to generate secure income from the agricultural value chain as they are undermined by the lack of viable enterprises that would enable them to operate in the formal competitive commercial sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 per cent increase in average quantity commodities sold by participating women small holder farmers (relative to baseline and disaggregated by commodity) • 600 women farmers trained in business management (governance; administration; financial management) and engaging with commodity buyers on • Three value chains mapped and participated by the women smallholder farmers. • 5,000 women registered for each value chain

D10	Of the 5,000+ women farmers who participate in agribusiness, most sell to passing traders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70 per cent increase in the number of women farmers competing effectively in agro-based value chains • 30 women's producer groups in each of the three districts • 20 village market fora formed in each district • Women farmers interact with Agriculture Commodity Exchange; (ACE), NASFAM, MACE among others
D12.	Three per cent of women farmers have been trained in agribusiness and business management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of women farmers trained in agribusiness (production, post harvesting and processing; marketing) • 130 partnerships with agricultural commodity markets developed
D15-	<p>Five per cent of women farmers practise sustainable agricultural practices</p> <p>None of the women farmers are using early warning systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 per cent increase of women farmers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. • 60 per cent increase in the number of women using climate-related hazard early warning systems to adapt their production systems.
D9	Most women in Dowa, Mchinji and Lilongwe (15,000 women farmers across three districts) engaged in farming are unable to generate secure income from the agricultural value chain as they are undermined by the lack of viable enterprises that would enable them to operate in the formal competitive commercial sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 per cent increase in average quantity commodities sold by participating women small holder farmers (relative to baseline and disaggregated by commodity) • 600 women farmers trained in business management (governance; administration; financial management) and engaging with commodity buyers on • Three value chains mapped and participated by the women smallholder farmers. • 5,000 women registered for each value chain

Section G:**PROJECT BUDGET**

0a. Please provide your budget for the funds you are requesting from the Scottish Government, showing the breakdown of costs over different financial years.

Please note: payment or reimbursement of actual costs for in-country participation by relevant country partners and/or participants may be included as part of the total project costs. However, no additional grant funds may be claimed for attendance allowance or per diems in-country in addition to actual cost reimbursement.

TABLE A: Project funds requested from the Scottish Government.

Budget Line	Year 1 Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	Year 2 Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	Year 3 Apr 2014 – Mar 2015
Staff costs			
Salary costs for Scottish staff. Please list each staff member individually on a separate line below, stating their job title and role in the project and how many hours they will work each week e.g. 0.5 = half of full time, adding extra lines below as necessary. Please also give the total figure for all staff costs for each financial year.			
N/A	£	£	£
	£	£	£
TOTAL SALARY COSTS FOR SCOTTISH STAFF			
Salary costs for Malawi staff. Please list each staff member individually on a separate line below, stating their job title and role in the project and how many hours they will work each week e.g. 0.5 = half of full time, adding extra lines below as necessary. Please also give the total figure for all staff costs for each financial year.			
Project Director (FAFOTRAJ) (10hours) Overall leadership and coordination of project planning, implementation, resource management, project monitoring and evaluation and reporting. Maintain partnership with Oxfam.	£4,800	£6,000	£7,200
Agribusiness Development Specialist (FAFOTRAJ) (40 hours) Responsible for training in agribusiness development and management, develop farmer groups into registered cooperatives, support women groups to develop and implement Business Plans.	£8,400	£9,600	£10,800
Finance and Administration Officer (FAFOTRAJ) (12 hours) Manage project finances, human resources, project equipment and administration.	£2,160	£2,400	£2,550

Office Assistant /Driver (FAFOTRAJ) (12 hours) Administrative support/ Housekeeping, messaging services, driving, office management.	£480	£600	£750
Project Officer (Oxfam) (40 Hours) Overall coordination of implementation with partner staff	£10,500	£10,800	£11,040
Finance Officer (Oxfam) (2 hours) Capacity building of partners' staff on financial management and compilation of donor financial reports	£1,200	£1,620	£2,100
Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (Oxfam) (2 hours) Technical support to partner staff on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	£1,620	£2,040	£2,520
TOTAL SALARY COSTS FOR MALAWI STAFF	£29,160	£33,060	£36,960
Salary costs for staff based other than in Scotland or Malawi. Please specify where these staff will be based, why they are not in Scotland or Malawi and provide costs split by geographical location.			
	£	£	£
Running costs in Malawi			
Office Rent	£2,040	£2,400	£2,760
Office stationery and materials	£960	£1,200	£1,440
Office telephone and fax	£600	£600	£700
Office internet	£1,500	£1,500	£1,500
Fuel	£3,000	£3,000	£3,000
Office postage	£400	£400	£400
One laptop	£800	£0	£0
Vehicle maintenance and insurance	£2,000	£2,000	£2,012
TOTAL RUNNING COSTS IN MALAWI	£11,300	£11,100	£11,812
Travel and Subsistence Costs			
Travel and Subsistence Costs – please note that you must provide further detail at Q.40b.	£2,940	£2,940	£2,940
Project Delivery Costs			
Community mobilisation, capacity building and engagement on value-chain development	£12,000	£9,000	£9,000

Training / capacity-building (value-chain development, product value addition and marketing, gendered market mapping)	£12,000	£6,000	£6,000
Facilitating strategic linkages between women producer groups and value-chain development services	£7,500	£9,000	£11,700
Integration of climate change adaptation in agro-based value-chain development work	£9,000	£10,500	£12,000
Support to advocacy initiatives on specific value-chains' enabling environment to facilitate women's participation	£3,900	£4,500	£9,000
Procurement and distribution of start up materials for agro enterprise items for project participants.	£2,500	£31,100	£6,370
Baseline and end of project evaluation	£10,500	0	£12,500
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning costs	£5,100	£6,000	£6,500
Total Equipment/Capital costs – please note that you must provide further detail at Q.40d.	£11,950	£1,000	£1,000
TOTAL PROJECT DELIVERY COSTS	£74,450	£77,100	£74,070
Audit	£1,900	£2,000	£2,100
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	£119,750	£126,200	£127,882
7 per cent administration (as discussed with Scottish Government ID Division)	£8,383	£8,834	£8,951
GRAND-TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	£128,133	£135,034	£136,833

40b. Additional budget detail (you must fill this in if you have entered expenditure under the Travel and Subsistence or Equipment/Capital costs budget lines)

TABLE B: Breakdown of Travel and Subsistence costs

Travel and substance should be kept to a minimum, particularly international air travel. In addition to the information below please provide a short narrative stating in each budget line why the travel costs below are essential to the delivery of the project. Please note that you may be required to submit boarding passes of any international flights as part of your reporting requirements.

Travel and subsistence costs			
	Year 1 Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	Year 2 Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	Year 3 Apr 2014 – Mar 2015
Airfares (please detail the ticket costs per person for each visit as well as the total airfare expenditure for the financial year)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Internal travel	£	£	£
Accommodation Accommodation cost per person for each visit is £60. This caters for two nights per month amounting to 24 nights per year = £1,440.	£1,440	£1,440	£1,440
Subsistence It also covers for 100 units of subsistence allowances per year of £15/unit for facilitators & participants to trainings/capacity building meetings=£1,500)	£1,500	£1,500	£1,500
Other travel costs, e.g. travel insurance, visas / travel documents	£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL	£2,940	£2,940	£2,940

40b (cont). Please outline why these travel costs are essential to the delivery of your project and which particular project outcomes they contribute to. Please refer back to Q32. of your application.

TABLE C – Equipment or Capital costs

40c. Please detail each item of requested equipment or capital spend per year and justification for this spend. Break this down to show any item or capital cost over £100 as a separate line.

Please note that the Scottish Government will not fund the purchase of vehicles (excluding bicycles) except in exceptional circumstances. If you are including motor vehicle costs as part of your application you must attach a supplementary sheet up of A4 setting out the need and justification for a vehicle and clarifying what will happen to the vehicle at the end of the project.

Equipment/Capital costs and justification	Year 1 Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	Year 2 Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	Year 3 Apr 2014 – Mar 2015
Bicycles x 30	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Motor bikes x3	£10,950	£	£
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COST	£11,950	£1,000	£1,000

41a. Please confirm whether you have applied for additional funding for this work from other parts of the Scottish Government or external sources.

No

41b. If yes, please provide details by completing the table below.

Source	When did you apply?	Amount requested	Confirmed - or when you expect to hear outcome?
		£	
		£	
		£	

42. Please provide your budget for the funds you are expecting from sources other than the Scottish Government, showing the breakdown of costs over different financial years.

TABLE D: Budget for other funding sources.

Budget Line	Year 1 Apr 2012 – Mar 2013	Year 2 Apr 2013 – Mar 2014	Year 3 Apr 2014 – Mar 2015
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Staff Costs			
Salary costs for Scottish staff	£	£	£
Salary costs for Malawi staff	£	£	£
Salary costs for staff based other than Scotland or Malawi	£	£	£
Running Costs in Malawi			
Rents, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads	£	£	£
Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary	£	£	£
Travel and Subsistence Costs			
Travel and subsistence	£	£	£
Project Delivery Costs			
Training, community engagement and other project activities	£	£	£
Equipment or capital costs	£	£	£
Other – please specify	£	£	£
TOTAL	£	£	£

43a. Will there be any other non-financial support for this project, i.e. in-kind contributions?
No
43b. If yes, please give details of what these might be.

Checklist

Please ensure that you have considered the following:

	Check
Have you provided start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on Scottish Government financial years (i.e. 1 April – 31 March)?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete, correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final totals in Q15?	Yes
Has your application been approved by a suitably authorised individual? (Clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version).	Yes

Please indicate which additional documents are attached:

Essential

- ☒ Most recent audited accounts, or independently-signed statement of income and expenditure. An electronic link to a website is acceptable. **Accounts available at: <http://oxf.am/4mz>.**
- ☒ A letter of support and confirmation of partnership with organisations in the relevant country.
- ☒ Written evidence of consultation with the Government of Malawi.
- ☒ Copy of the Project Manager's CV in Scotland and in Malawi.
- ☒ Additional evidence (up to one side of A4) supporting the need for purchase of a vehicle, if requested.

Non-essential

- ☐ A copy of your certificate of charitable status from the Inland Revenue - if applicable.
- ☒ A copy of your Equal Opportunities policy – if applicable.
- ☐ Additional evidence supporting project management experience or any additional information you would like to highlight.

Declaration

I *apply* on behalf of the organisation named above for a grant as proposed in this application in respect of expenditure to be incurred over the proposed funding period on the activities described above.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made by me in this application are true and the information provided is correct.

This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant organisation to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.

Signature

Print Name

Position

Date

Once you have completed the form, please submit the application, no later than **noon on Monday 6 February 2012** using the project title **as the subject of your email**.

If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc).

In addition, a signed hard copy of the application and any supporting documents not available electronically should be submitted to IOD Parc with a postmark dated no later than **Monday 6 February 2012**.

If you are unable to return the form electronically, please contact **IOD PARC** on 0131 270 4702 in advance of the deadline. **In this case the hard copy application would arrive with IOD PARC by not later than noon on Wednesday 8 February 2012.**

Annex 1

Oxfam Systems and Assurance Framework

Oxfam implements a rights based approach in tackling poverty. To support this approach, accountable and transparent systems and processes have been developed and improved over the years. If a donor would like to restrict their donation to a particular Oxfam project, we have a set of processes in place to ensure their gift is managed appropriately. The infrastructure relies on having appropriate information systems in place and technology that involves collection, distribution, tracking and monitoring of where and how funds are spent. These systems and technologies are described below:

Oxfam has a finance and logistics system called PeopleSoft. This contains the General ledger and Budget ledgers. It also contains the Oxfam Project Accountability and Learning module (OPAL) and CRIMSON module (both described in detail below). Peoplesoft is an internet-based system that enables a single financial and information system to support Oxfam operations worldwide.

The PeopleSoft system tracks all income and expenditure and produces management information. Mandatory financial controls are in place with checks and balances to ensure that these are operating effectively. Because Peoplesoft is internet-based, data entered by Oxfam programme staff working remotely to the general ledger enables central monitoring of overseas activities.

OPAL – Programme Management

OPAL is a programme management tool designed to guide the way that Oxfam plans, manages, monitors and learns from programme implementation. The system enables Oxfam programme managers to design and develop programmes and project activities that are in line with Oxfam's aims, values and beliefs. Specific business rules need to be followed before the programme is approved and programme spending can take place. OPAL rests within the Peoplesoft8 system and is linked to the General Ledger. By using OPAL we are able to extract linked programme and financial information and determine accountability.

CRIMSON – Managing Contracts with our donors

The CRIMSON system enables Oxfam to manage its contracts. In CRIMSON, income and expenditure is linked, enabling tracking by project and contract. The system allows programme and funding teams to monitor all stages in the contract management cycle, from submitting a proposal to a donor, to agreeing and authorising the contract terms, complying with signing authority, to monitoring and reporting of programme activities and budget expenditure.

Oxfam has the ability to interrogate our systems by producing relevant and timely management information. Oxfam is committed to continuously improving our systems and processes to enable staff to deliver efficient and effective programming to tackle poverty in an accountable and transparent manner.

Auditing – external and internal

Oxfam's current external auditors are Price Waterhouse Coopers. We also have an in-house Internal Audit team. The in-house team has a staff of 20 that reviews all operations across Oxfam - in the UK and overseas and, provides support in loss prevention.

The annual audit plan is approved by the Trustees Audit and Finance Group (TAFG), which is a sub-committee of the Council that meet five times a year. The Head of Internal Audit regularly reports to TAFG providing updates on the status of audits.

Audits follow both risk-based and systems-based methodologies and ensure that all elements of overseas programming are audited. For example:

1. Programme and partner relationship management (including OPAL).
2. Finance management (including Peoplesoft8).
3. Logistics and procurement activities.
4. Donor relations (including CRIMSON).
5. HR processes.
6. Information systems.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Oxfam also has an organisation-wide monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) process in place. All programme work is subject to MEL, usually consisting of assessments of the programme impact, however this often covers project management processes as well. A central MEL team provides high level reporting to Council and looks to develop best practice.

Much of Oxfam programme is funded by institutional donors who, as part of the contract, require independent audits, which are usually carried out by external auditors working to international accounting standards.

Where programme is delivered through partner organisations, we require the same audit standard to be applied and set this out in formal agreements, which are then monitored by Oxfam staff.

Annex 2

Equipment/Capital costs and justification

The request for three motor bikes is to provide the necessary transport to cover the distances in each of the three target districts. They will be used by project officers and field assistants during implementation of the project. Each of the three districts would have one motor bike available for its operations allowing regular field visits to outlying areas. Motor-bikes were chosen as the most economic and carbon-friendly alternative to other motor vehicles.



International Case Study

Project title: Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change in Lilongwe, Mchinji and Dowa (MAL08)

Programme: Malawi Development Programme

Organisation: Oxfam/ Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)

Interview Date: 29 September 2014

Interview type: Personal Interview

Source: Smallholder farmer

Name: [REDACTED]

Age: 49 years

Anonymous? No

Project Summary

Oxfam in Malawi, with funding from the Scottish Government, is implementing a project titled “Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change”. The goal of the project is to improve poor women’s economic, social and environmental resilience through participation in value chains, increased status and adaptation to climate change. Specifically, it aims at improving the capacity of 15,000 poor women smallholder farmers in Lilongwe, Dowa and Mchinji Districts. One aspect of the climate change awareness and adaptation training includes reduction of tree felling for firewood as trees help reduce soil erosion and flooding and increase fertility of the soil. A practical measure implemented under this project was the use of low energy stoves which only use three sticks of wood.

The project is being implemented by the Catholic Development Commission (CADECOM) and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD). The total budget for the project is £382,238 for the period April 2012 – March 2015.

Case Study Background

Apart from enhancing production and marketing of groundnuts and beans, improving the economic status of the targeted women and their income and food security, the project has also mainstreamed climate change adaptation measures to ensure that women contribute to advancing sustainable climate change adaptation strategies. Among other things, the project encourages the use of low energy cooking stoves for household use and agro-forestry. The low energy stoves use less firewood and are more efficient than a traditional „three stones“ fire (open fire with three stones to support a cooking pot).

██████████, 49, from Kachigunundu Village, in the Traditional Authority of Masula, Lilongwe District is among the beneficiaries singing praises about the project. Married, with six children, ██████████ attests that the project's initiatives are playing a crucial role in preserving the environment. Just like most people in the community, ██████████ never thought she could use less firewood to prepare meals for her family. As standard practice, the family usually plants trees around the home and in the field for firewood. However, the trees could not sustain them because of the wood needed to cook over an open fire which forced her to buy more firewood and this increased their cost of living. But the arrival of CADECOM with funding from Scottish Government through Oxfam opened up her eyes and she is very grateful for the project.

Quotes

“At first I could use one bundle of firewood which contains eight to ten pieces of wood to prepare a meal for my family. That time I was using the traditional three stones. But three months ago, CADECOM brought low energy cooking stoves and showed us how to use them. I bought one, which I have been using since then and it uses far less wood.”

“Apart from saving wood, it is faster than using three stones. I use it even outside the house, which is difficult when using three stones. One can also use it inside the house as it does not produce much smoke compared to my three stones.”

“Initially, I had doubts about purchasing it because I thought it was expensive, but after using it for a few days, I realised that it was no longer expensive, the MK 3,500 (£5) I paid for the stove is good value compared to using an open fire because I was always forced to buy more firewood, because the trees around our house cannot not sustain us.”

Photos



Top left: [redacted]
using her new
low energy stove
she bought
following training
on climate
change
adaptation



Left bottom:
[redacted]
[redacted]
outside her
house harvesting
firewood for her
low energy
cooking stove.
The stove uses
only three sticks
compared to
eight to ten sticks
for an open fire.

Contact Details

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Media List

Agreed to media work: Y
Case Study signed off: Y
Pictures attached: Y
Group photos: Y

Used for media:



International Case Study

Project title: Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change in Lilongwe, Mchinji and Dowa (MAL08)

Programme: Malawi Development Programme

Organisation: Oxfam/ Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)

Interview Date: 5 February 2015

Interview type: Personal Interview

Source: Smallholder farmer

Name: [REDACTED]

Age: 40 years

Anonymous? No

Project Summary

Oxfam in Malawi, with funding from the Scottish Government, is implementing a project titled "Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change". The goal of the project is to improve poor women's economic, social and environmental resilience through participation in value chains, increased status and adaptation to climate change. Specifically, it aims at improving the capacity of 15,000 poor women smallholder farmers in Lilongwe, Dowa and Mchinji Districts. The project is being implemented by the Catholic Development Commission (CADECOM) and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD). The total budget for the project is £382,238 for the period April 2012 – March 2015.

Case Study

Like many other village women, [REDACTED] never imagined that someday her thoughts would be occupied with business ideas. The married mother of two and grandmother of four, thought business is a “men’s issue” until October 2013 when she became part of “Women farmers access value-chains and adapt to climate change” project initiated by CADECOM with funding from Scottish Government through Oxfam in Malawi.

Soon after joining the project, [REDACTED] received 10kg of soybean seed which she planted on a three quarter acre land and harvested 150kg at the end of the season. However she said she could have harvested more if it weren’t for pest and diseases that attacked her garden. From the harvested yield, [REDACTED] has invested 75kg into a soybean fritters business, and kept 15kg to replant and approximately 60kg for household use.

With the profit generated from the business, [REDACTED] is able to take care of her four grand children whom she looks after. Despite the 2013/14 growing season’s setback due to drought and poor rains, [REDACTED] hasn’t given up. This growing season she has expanded to cultivate a bigger one acre plot and expects to harvest much more.

[REDACTED] has her fingers crossed that this year, 2014/15, she is likely to harvest more despite the prolonged dry spell, she expects to invest more and she says this will boost her business further.

Quotes

“This year I have cultivated a one acre land of soybeans and I am expecting better yields. The unfortunate part of it is that we experienced dry spells for one and half months but I am still optimistic that I will harvest more.”

“I prepare fritters worth MK 1,500 (£2.28) every two days and make a MK1,000 (£1.52) profit. Most of the fritters are sold at home but sometimes I take them to nearby shops which are 500 metres away. Usually all of them are sold the same day.”

“I use the profit to buy household necessities like salt, soap, sugar, clothes and other household needs. I also save money; between MK600 and MK1000 (91p to £1.52) each and every week through Village Savings and Loans (VSL).”

“Taking care of my grand children is not a problem anymore as I prepare soybean porridge twice a day, hence their healthier look.”

Photos



Above: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] feeding her grandchildren and another local child, soybean porridge made from her plot funded under this Scottish Government project in Malawi

Left: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] standing in her soybean plot. She has expanded her plot to from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre to one acre and with the profits has set up a business selling fritters

Contact Details

Contact Name: [REDACTED]

Contact Number: +44 (0)141 285 8864 | +44 (0)7852 [REDACTED] |

Address: Oxfam Scotland |

Email: [REDACTED]@oxfam.org.uk

Media List

Agreed to media work: Y
Case Study signed off: Y
Pictures attached: Y
Group photos: Y

Used for media:

Scottish Government
Malawi Development Programme

Final Report

PLEASE READ ATTACHED GUIDELINES BEFORE COMPLETING THE FORM

Please tick the period to which this Interim Report relates: April 2010– March 2013 ☒

Administrative Information

1. Name of Programme/Programme:	2. Programme reference number:
Oxfam Promoting sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups, especially women, in Chiradzulu, Malawi 2010-2013	MA31

3. Programme start date:	4. Report for financial year (yyyy-yyyy)
April 2010	April 2010 - March 2013

5. Please tick which strand(s) of the Scotland-Malawi Co-operation Agreement your project aims to address.			
Civil society and Governance <input type="checkbox"/>	Sustainable economic development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring Objectives and Outcomes

6. Has the focus of the delivery of your project significantly altered since your last report? If so, please explain how and why and attach copies of all relevant correspondence with the Scottish Government.
There has been no change on the focus of the delivery of the project since the start of the project.

7. Please describe the activities that the Programme has delivered over the last 12 months. You may wish to refer to Q26 of the application form. Please be concise, limiting your response to 500 words.
In order to address the challenges faced by farmers, especially women, the project focused on the following activities over the last twelve months: Strengthening Farmers' Associations: CAVWOC facilitated the formation of the Associations, helping

farmers to formulate the constitution, enroll registration, appoint Trustees and open bank accounts.

The project continued to work with farmers, facilitating the implementation of small-scale irrigation and rain-fed farming. In the last 12 months, new households, many headed by women, joined the project, were trained alongside existing project participants, and were provided with fertilisers and improved quality seeds (cabbage, tomato and onions).

The project also procured and distributed more piglets, start-up feed, cement, vaccines, timber, wire nails, iron steel, door locks and iron sheets for two new piggery units. The 54 existing units were provided with more vaccines.

Linking farmers to buyers and suppliers, improving participation in markets:

The project had several initiatives during the year to link farmers to suppliers and buyers:

- Improvements in the quality and standards of produce to meet buyers' requirements;
- Greater awareness of farmers (in both piggery and horticultural) of the need to improve the marketing of their produce;
- Greater understanding of the range of produce that will more easily secure profitable markets;
- Greater understanding of the need to select quality seeds for sowing;
- Greater understanding of the importance of processing and packaging to add more value to produce.

8. Please detail the progress you have made towards the achievement of your Programme's Objectives over the last 12 months. You may want to refer to Q28 of your application form and the original Baseline Monitoring Form (please add rows to the table as necessary).

Outcome statements (from your application form)	Indicators used to monitor progress (from your application form and add any new indicators used)	Progress made against each indicator Please also state whether your outcome has been fully/partially/not achieved.
Outcome 1: Beneficiaries are increasing production and profitability of identified products and effectively engaging in markets chains for the identified products.	Number of beneficiaries enrolled into market chains for specific products. Average production per beneficiary/farmer. Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products. Average annual/monthly income per farmer.	<p><u>Sustainable Economic Development</u></p> <p>The project has fully achieved the expected outcome of having increased production and profitability of targeted smallholder farmers and successfully facilitated their engagement in relevant market chains of the products.</p> <p>Horticulture Production:</p> <p>There is a remarkable increase of over 50 per cent in the number of households in the impact area who have taken horticulture farming as their business and are now growing tomatoes, onions and cabbage throughout the year.</p> <p>Before this project, the majority of the smallholder farmers were mainly growing tomatoes, cabbages, Chinese cabbages and rapeseed at a small scale, after they had harvested the main crop of maize and other food crops such as pigeon peas, sweet potatoes and cassava.</p> <p>The project has provided farmers with fertilisers, seeds and sprayers, training in horticulture production, group dynamics, gender-awareness, leadership, value addition and product improvement, manure making, association building, value chain analysis, and trade negotiation.</p>

		<p>Now, farmers are growing vegetables three times a year, including during the rainy season, in addition to their other crops. 50 per cent of farmers are now growing an average of 3,000 tomato plants every three months (up from an average of 300 plants in a year).</p> <p>██████████ one of the farmers said <i>"I thank Oxfam and CAVWOC for their support. Now I no longer grow maize. I grow tomatoes throughout the year and when I grow tomatoes I know that I have also grown maize because I use money from tomato sales to buy maize at cheaper price during the harvest season when it is in abundance"</i>.</p> <p>Pig-farming: Communities in the project area are now earning an income from rearing improved breeds of pigs.</p> <p>By 2008, livestock production in the project area had greatly declined. Swine fever affected livestock directly but poor families were also forced to sell their stock in order to meet more immediate needs. The sale of assets is a common coping mechanism and few families were left with their full complement of cows, pigs, goats and chickens.</p> <p>In 2008, Oxfam began to introduce improved breeds of pigs to farmers. 36 piggeries were constructed and this project has continued to promote pig-farming and has established an additional 20 piggeries. By the end of January 2013, there has been a significant increase in the number of pigs of improved breeds. Each piggery had an average of five pigs and 18 piglets. More than 200 households had benefited from the 'pass on' system, rearing their own pigs and in order to earn an income.</p> <p>Mushroom production: Growing mushrooms has enabled 15 women from Lupanga Village to earn a living. Support has included training, construction materials for the shelter as well as creating links to Bvumbwe and Chancellor College and the Ministry of Agriculture. The women have also received support from the Ministry of Gender, Child Development and Community Services for their extension services</p> <p>Altogether, the farmers are now earning more money from the two main enterprises (vegetables and pig-farming).</p> <p>The majority of beneficiaries who grow less than 1,000 tomato plants are earning a minimum of MK 40,000 in a four-month period, while those who are growing between 1,000 and 2,000 tomato plants are earning a minimum of MK 150,000. Some farmers are now growing between 2,000 and 3,000 plants and earning MK 250,000.</p> <p>One farmer made a record income of MK 1,000,000 from 11,000 plants in a four-month period. This farmer used to struggle to meet</p>
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		the daily needs of his family but by being able to increase the number of plants he has been growing each year of the project, he has made a significant success.
Outcome 2: Improved organisational capacity among small scale producers resulting in increased negotiation power and productive partnerships with private sector.	Number and type of partnerships developed between producers and the private sector. Number of enterprise groups involved in private sector partnerships. Number of small scale producers involved in private sector partnerships.	<p>Significantly improved organisational capacity among small scale producers has increased the negotiation powers of their producer partnerships with the private sector.</p> <p>There is increased knowledge among farmers in the vegetable and pig value chains. They now know where to sell the pigs at a good price, who are the suppliers of chemicals, drugs and fertilisers, and where to go for financial and extension services. For instance, farmers know that they earn more money if pigs are sold to companies or institutions like KAPANI, rather than to local vendors. In addition, farmers are able to negotiate better prices from the local vendors. They are able to decide whether to sell at local markets or town. Although farmers have not yet formed fully fledged associations and cooperatives, the farmers are collectively selling their pigs in groups. Committee members of these groups go to town by public transport to research the markets.</p> <p>Farmers have gained extensive skills and knowledge on how they can rear pigs and grow tomatoes, onions and cabbage. They know whether to make ridges or beds when growing tomatoes during the winter or rainy season. They are able to identify diseases and pests and can apply the appropriate chemicals.</p> <p>Farmers are losing fewer pigs and piglets now that they have this extra knowledge and skill and because they are now rearing better breeds. Formal partnerships have still to be formed and it is expected that these cooperatives will play a crucial role in establishing the partnerships with the private sector</p>
Outcome 3: Beneficiaries are creating enterprise groups, managing their own profitable small-scale businesses	Number of enterprise groups functional	<p>There are now a total of 123 groups engaged in pig-farming, vegetables and mushroom enterprises.</p> <p>As well as being supported through Village Savings and Loans (VSL), these groups are also part of the Radio Listening Clubs, learning and sharing information from national broadcasts on education, family matters and enterprise.</p>
Outcome 4: Beneficiaries are using financial services sustainably to receive and repay credit.	Number of beneficiaries accessing formal financial services for credit Repayment rates for loans	<p>Prior to this project, farmers had access to loans from Malawi Savings Bank and Opportunity International Bank of Malawi. In 2012, CUMO also came into the area to start giving out loans to interested groups or individuals. However, due to the introduction of VSL groups, community members are opting for these loans as formal microfinance institutions charge high interest rates, demand service charges, require collateral and security for communities to access loans. VSLs, on the other hand, do not insist on these requirements and members benefit from loans, interests and emergency funds.</p> <p>Loan amounts range from MK 5000 to MK 80,000. The average loan</p>

		amount communities are getting from VSL is MK 15,000 and is mostly paid in two or three months. The interest rates vary with groups, ranging between 15 and 25 per cent. At the formal institutions, the interest rates range between 40 and 50 per cent.
Outcome 5: Beneficiaries are increasing financial base for basic needs, investments and longer term livelihood development through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSL)	Number of village savings groups established.	The project registered a significant increase in the number of farmers each successive year as they became aware of the benefits early adopters of the VSL model were enjoying.
	Number of vulnerable people benefiting from village savings and loans.	The project had started with 180 women in 81 VSL groups. By the end of the first year, the project had registered 1,960 members and this grew to 158 groups with 2,931 members (194 of whom were men) by 2012. The total savings amounted to MK 20,248,278 with a further MK 968,035 in Emergency Funds put aside by the group to assist them in the event of funerals, accidents etc.
	Value of the money that are being generated from VSL.	<p>There are now 180 groups with 3,754 members (3,398 are women). The accumulated savings for the year are MK 29,567,783 and the Emergency Funds total MK 1,019,263. Although there is an increase in savings in local currency in the third year, the value decreases due to the devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of VSL members are able to record shares, interest and loans in their passbooks. • There is increased knowledge of business among women who are in VSL groups. • There is increased knowledge among VSL agents on how to manage this methodology. These agents will ensure sustainability of the model beyond the life of the project. • There is an increase in the financial power among women as they become economically independent. For instance, women talked about being able to pay secondary school fees for their children, buying their own fertilizer (from Admarc and shops rather than being supplied from the project), and buying iron sheets and other household items. <p>The project trained 2,578 people (2,394 women and 184 men) in VSL methodology and on business management skills. These training sessions were further supported by coaching and mentoring by the VSL agents and programme staff. The project also facilitated exchange visits to trade fairs for 28 people (23 women and 5 men) where they had an opportunity to interact with other business women who are in cooperatives or associations or operating individual businesses. 3,000 pass-books were distributed to VSL members.</p>
Outcome 6: Women are effectively participating in market chains and value chains for different products defying	Number of women involved in high value market chains for different products Average amount of income earned by	<p>More women are now selling tomatoes, onions and cabbages at the local markets. Even when both men and women are engaged in farming, it is now more likely to be women who sell the produce as they are better able to negotiate on prices. As a result of the training, the women are even negotiating better prices from the buyers who come from the Blantyre market and the surrounding townships.</p> <p>Buyers who come to buy pigs are finding they can no longer expect to</p>

the unequal power relations.	women from their enterprises.	pay low prices. The women know that there are alternative markets in Blantyre and Lilongwe where buyers will buy pigs at better prices. The women are also opting to wait until there are enough pigs to make a trip to markets in Lilongwe worthwhile, rather than selling locally. Partner organisations have been very instrumental in passing on market information to the women. In addition, the women are also able to get information from the media such as the Radio Listening Clubs.
Outcome 7: The policy and institutional environment is made conducive to encourage the participation of poor and vulnerable groups (especially women) in the market chains for various agro products in Chiradzulu district.	Type of policies implemented to promote economic development of women.	<p>Women are now participating more freely and having their views heard by men in authority, including traditional leaders. Even in the markets, their status has improved and they are less likely to be made unwelcome. Furthermore, they are receiving more support from the local authorities' extension services for the vegetable production and pig-farming.</p> <p>During the first two years of the project, the policy work had concentrated on practices at community and district levels. Gender issues (participation of women at household and institutional levels, including local markets) were being discussed through open meetings, focus group discussions and stakeholder meetings.</p> <p>The project has also been able to advocate for the veterinary officers to assist with extension services on the pig-farming and the District Agricultural Officer allocated a dedicated officer. CAVWOC has been invited by the Ministry of Agriculture to provide gender perspectives to government policies, strategies and programmes.</p>
Outcome 8: Beneficiaries, especially women, are participating in decision-making processes.	Number of women represented in key institutions related to economic development.	<p><u>Gender equality and the empowerment of women</u></p> <p>The number of women taking up leadership positions in community structures such as Area Development Committees, Volunteer Development Committees and Community-Based Organisations has increased. Previously, women's roles were secretarial with no opportunity to contribute to discussion. Now, women are becoming active members of their committees.</p> <p>Through VSL groups, whose members are mainly women, women can discuss issues affecting them and are more able to bring about the change they want in their village or area.</p> <p>There is further evidence of the increased involvement of women in decision-making at the household level, especially on financial matters, and men are becoming more open about how much money they have.</p> <p>These achievements are a direct result of the advocacy meetings on women's effective participation with District Executive Committees, traditional chiefs, Area Development Committees, and Village Development Committees.</p>
Outcome 9: Local institutions are responsive to	Number of local institutions where women participate in decision-making	The District Agricultural Development Officer agreed to allocate at least one extension worker to provide additional support to the farmers.

women's participation in decision-making processes.	processes.	In community structures established by the District Assembly such as the Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees, 50 per cent of the committees are now made up of women. In the project committees (pig-farming, vegetables and VSL) more than 70 per cent of the committees are made up of women. Most traditional leaders are also demonstrating changes in attitude as they become more willing to promote the participation of women in leadership positions.
Outcome 10: Women and girls are empowered to assert their social and economic rights within the household ,communities and wider networks		<p>Women and girls are now becoming more assertive and demanding of their rights from their husbands, local leaders and duty bearers. More women are now taking part in businesses or joining developmental groups, including VSLs. At first these women needed their husbands' approval to join groups. Now, women engage in discussions with their husbands about their own rights.</p> <p>The number of women has increased who are actively engaging with duty bearers to access different services to which they are entitled, such as: access to water, AntiRetroViral Treatment, the Farm Input Subsidy Programme , access to basic quality education and access to quality early childhood development services.</p> <p>There are increased numbers of women and girls who are reporting cases of gender-based violence if they have been assaulted by their husbands, relatives, or those in authority.</p> <p>The gender roles are now changing and balancing the roles of women and girls. For instance, there is improvement in the division of labour between men and women. Women were responsible for almost all the household chores and while the men were responsible for money. Now, they are sharing these responsibilities.</p>

9. Please detail how the Programme's progress has contributed to the relevant MDGs. Q7 of the Baseline Monitoring form and Q22 and Q23 of the application form refer.	
Standard indicator	Progress made against each indicator
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and empowerment of women: 	<p>The project has successfully promoted the social and economic empowerment of women in an integrated manner while tremendously improving the status and position of women in society.</p> <p>Socially, women have been empowered both individually and collectively with assertive power to deal with socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which caused the marginalisation of their economic rights. Women have acquired leadership and assertiveness skills, and have platforms for mobilisation and engagement with various duty bearers as a way of</p>

	<p>asserting their social and economic rights.</p> <p>Economic empowerment of women has been achieved through VSLs, while at the same time maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economy.</p>
Enterprise development:	<p>The programme has built the capacity of both partners and beneficiaries to run viable income-generating enterprises, provide resource inputs to beneficiaries, and promote the formation of producer associations. Smallholder producers, including women, have been aggregated into producer associations, strengthening their access to markets, while viable partnerships between local producers and the private sector have been developed.</p>

10. Discuss the progress of your Programme over the last 12 months in relation to contributions your Programme has made to the aims and objectives of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy (maximum 300 words).

This project has continued to recognise the complexities and challenges faced by poor farmers, particularly women, in working their way out of poverty and reflects the ethos of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy.

More specifically, this project has made the following progress across two areas:

Gender equality and empowerment of women: To date, the project has promoted the social and economic empowerment of women, aiming to improve their status and position in society.

In terms of social empowerment, the project has worked to build individual and collective power among women in order to break down existing socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which are currently leading to the marginalisation of their economic rights. Over the project period, women have been trained in leadership and assertiveness, economic empowerment, maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economies.

Enterprise development: The project has significantly helped to build the capacity of both partners and farmers to run viable income-generating enterprises. Farmers now participate in value chains, accessing finance through VSLs to establish their enterprises and enjoy additional spending power.

11. Have any of the risks identified in your original application been realised over the last twelve months? If so, which ones and what actions have been taken in response?

Risk realised	Action taken
Local currency devaluation and high inflation.	Since 2011, Malawi has faced a range of economic challenges include high inflation, fuel shortages, and shortage of foreign currency. The Kwacha devalued which added to the high cost of

	<p>living and high inflation rates.</p> <p>The partner was requested to revise its budgets and Oxfam granted a supplementary budget to the partner to keep the project on track.</p>
Financial mismanagement by local implementing partner.	<p>In 2011, Oxfam terminated the partnership with Association for Rural Community Development (ARCOD) because of financial mismanagement.</p> <p>Oxfam engaged the partner who was part of the original project to take over the activities of ARCOD. It is important to note that the progress made in this period was due to the speed and diligence shown to terminate the contract with ARCOD and immediately allow CAWVOC to take over the implementation.</p>

12. Have you experienced any other issues/problems during the last 12 months? If so, what actions have been taken in response?

Issues/problems	Action taken
Serious Livestock Disease Outbreak (African Swine Fever) has affected the pig-farming enterprise.	<p>An outbreak of African Swine Fever in 2011 and 2013 affected the production and selling of pigs in the district. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security banned the sale of pigs and meat products in order to contain the outbreak. Despite this, some farmers and traders are selling these products illegally, fuelling the spread of the outbreak.</p> <p>This has negative implications to the programme, not only through the deaths of pigs but also the extra costs of feeding the livestock until the ban was lifted and sales were re-started.</p> <p>This project has since trained farmers on how to protect the pigs from this disease and to be vigilant in observing early signs and taking corrective measures which include having disinfectants at the doors of the pig pens and ensuring that only authorised members feed pigs and clean the pig pens while observing other sanitary issues.</p>

Response to Previous Progress Reports

13. What progress has been made in response to comments made on previous progress reports?

Comments	Progress to the response

Financial Reporting

14. Please provide a detailed breakdown of actual expenditure for the financial year to which this report relates, compared to the Programmed expenditure detailed in your Q37 original application form.

Budget Headings	Programmed Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
Project activities through partner	£58, 000.00	£68, 734.41
Salary costs for Malawi	£20, 000.00	£13, 199.69
Rent, Rates, Heating, Cleaning, Overheads	£2, 000.00	£1, 845.86
Office costs e.g. Postage, Telephone, stationery	£1, 000.00	£3, 134.78
Travel and subsistence	£4, 000.00	£4, 953.38
Printing and/or conference/workshop	£6, 000.00	£381.60
Equipment or capital costs	£2, 000.00	£750.28
Administration	£7, 000.00	£7, 000.00
TOTAL	£100, 000.00	£100, 000.00

15. Please comment on the breakdown of expenditure in Q15 above, particularly explaining any significant disparities between Programmed expenditure and actual expenditure within the relevant financial year.

Notes on over/under expenditures

- Project activities through partner
 - The partner had under expenditure at the end of Financial Year 2012 and the amount was carried over to this financial year hence more funds spent than budgeted.
- Salary Costs for Malawi
 - The under spend was due to a 120 per cent loss of value of the Kwacha. Because staff contracts are processed in Malawi, salaries were adjusted in October 2012.
- Office Costs e.g. Postage, Telephone and Stationery
 - Expenditure included internet subscription which has to be paid in US dollars. The rate per month rose sharply due to the devaluation of the local currency.

4. Printing and/or Conference/Workshops

- Initial plan was to outsource printing/photocopying services. However the decision was made to use internal photocopier to save on expense.

Returning to Baseline: These questions require a broader consideration of the cumulative effect of your Programme over its entire three years duration.

16. Complete the following table using the information you gave in Q6 of your Baseline Monitoring Form and Q28 of your original application. Please provide the appropriate Programme specific indicator values for each outcome at the end of the three year Programme period.

Outcome	Indicator	Indicator value/baseline at start of Programme	Indicator value at end of Programme
<p>Sustainable Economic Development</p> <p>Beneficiaries are increasing production and profitability of identified products and effectively engaging in markets chains for the identified products.</p> <p>Improved organisational capacity among small- scale producers resulting in increased negotiating power and productive partnerships with the private sector.</p>	Number of beneficiaries enrolled into market chains for specific products	Pig-farming: 600 Horticulture: 150	Pig-farming: 800 Horticulture: 432
	Average production per farmer	Pig-farming: Five piglets per group Horticulture: Four baskets (20Kg) each per household	18 piglets per group; 35 baskets per household
	Number of beneficiaries trained in production, marketing and business management	700 beneficiaries	2,000 in pig-farming and horticulture
	Average annual/monthly income per farmer	K 5,000.00 /month	K 10,000 /month
	Per cent Asset Ownership	Hoes - 95 per cent Radio – 56 per cent Cell-phone - 44 per cent TV screen - 4 per cent	There is an increase in number of people owning these assets but the actual percentage will be determined by impact assessment
	Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products	60 groups	123 groups
	Number and type of partnerships developed between producers and	Production - 1 Marketing - 0	4- (a) Suppliers of inputs and chemicals- Share care, Farmers organization and ATC (b) Producers'

Beneficiaries are creating enterprise groups, managing their own profitable small-scale businesses.	private sector	Services - 0	Associations 3 - Kapani Enterprise, MACE, Chitawira, Malawi Sun, TICA supermarket, Hotel Victoria 2-Ministry of Agriculture (DADO) CUMO
	Number of enterprise groups involved in private sector partnerships	60 enterprise groups	123 groups
	Number of small scale producers involved private sector partnerships	750 producers	1,232 producers
	Number of enterprise groups functional	However 160 households accessed soft loans that were not specific for the two enterprises.	Three enterprise groups: horticulture, pig-farming and mushroom production
	Number of beneficiaries accessing formal financial services for credit	0 none of the agro-enterprises beneficiaries have accessed formal financial service	Most of the beneficiaries are getting loans from VSL groups in their villages and a few from CUMO and Opportunity International Bank
Beneficiaries are using financial services sustainably to receive and repay credit.	Repayment rates for loans	None	98 per cent repayments rates
	Number of village savings groups established	81 Groups	180 groups
	Number of vulnerable people benefiting from village savings and loans	180 beneficiaries	3,754 (3,398 women and 356 men)
	Value of the money that are being generated from VSL	MK 605,000	Savings: MK 29,567,783 Emergency funds: MK 1,019,
Beneficiaries are increasing their financial base for basic needs, investments and longer-term livelihood development through Village Savings and Loans Associations.			

<p>Women are effectively participating in market chains and value-chains for different products challenging the unequal power relations.</p> <p>The policy and institutional environment is made conducive to encouraging the participation of poor and vulnerable groups (especially women) in the market chains for various agro products in Chiradzulu district.</p>	Number of women involved in high value market chains for different products	455 women	797 women
	Average amount of income earned by women from their enterprises	MK 20,000	MK 96,000.00 per farmer
	Number of policy issues addressed or advocated for to promote economic development of women	Nil	2- (a) Extension services are demand driven. DADO now providing regular extension services including the veterinary services. (b) We continued to advocate for the implementation of guidelines which were established to control swine fever
	Number of women represented in key institutions related to economic development	Some of the women are in decision making positions such as treasures and secretaries	To be determined by impact assessment. However we have seen an increase in number of women in leadership positions in community-level structures like ADC, VDC, Water Management Committees, pig-farming and horticulture committees, CBOs, orphanages, church committees and political party positions
	Per cent that feel that women are adequately participating in decision making processes	20 per cent - Economic	To be determined by impact assessment
	Per cent that feel women have economic rights	41 per cent - Economic	To be determined by impact assessment
	Per cent that feel	14 % to own	To be determined by

	women have right to own property	property	impact assessment however there is an increase in number of women owning property like houses, household items, livestock
Gender equality and the empowerment of women Beneficiaries, especially women, are participating in decision-making processes Women and girls are empowered to assert their social and economic rights within the household, communities, and in wider networks. Local institutions are responsive to women's participation in decision-making processes. Policy makers are responsive to needs of women in economic development	Number of women trained in leadership and assertiveness	621 women	1121 women
	Per cent that feel that local institutions are responsive to women's rights	44 per cent feel local institutions are responsive to women's rights	To be determined by impact assessment

17. Complete the following table using the information you provided in Q7 of your Baseline Monitoring Form. Please indicate how your Programme has contributed to the Millennium Development Goals and in-country development priorities of the relevant country, by updating the Standard Indicator values for each of your chosen indicators at the end of the three year Programme period.		
List ALL appropriate Standard Indicators	Indicator Value/baseline at start of Programme	Indicator value at end of Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality and empowerment of women: 		<p><i>Oxfam and partners only contributed to these standard national level indicators and no full attribution can be accredited to the project.</i></p> <p>The project has successfully promoted the social and economic empowerment of women in an integrated manner while greatly improving the status and position of women in society.</p> <p>Socially, women have been empowered at individual and</p>

		<p>collective level with assertive power to deal with socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which caused the marginalisation of their economic rights. Women have acquired leadership and assertiveness skills, and have platforms for mobilisation and engagement with various duty bearers as a way of asserting their social and economic rights.</p> <p>Economic empowerment of women has been achieved through VSLs, while at the same time maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economy.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality and empowerment of women: 		<p>The project has successfully promoted the social and economic empowerment of women in an integrated manner while tremendously improving the status and position of women in society.</p> <p>Socially women have been empowered at individual and collective level with assertive power to deal with socio-cultural barriers and gender stereotypes which caused the marginalisation of their economic rights. Women have acquired leadership and assertiveness skills, and have platforms for mobilisation and engagement with various duty bearers as a way of asserting their social and economic rights.</p> <p>Economic empowerment of women has been achieved through VSLs, while at the same time maximising their contribution to the household, local and national economy.</p>

18. With reference to Q8 on your Programme Baseline Monitoring Form, how do you consider the outcomes of your Programme have contributed to the aims and objectives of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy (Maximum 350 words).

Sustainable Economic Development

The project has fully achieved the expected outcome of having increased production and profitability of targeted smallholder farmers and successfully facilitated their engagement in relevant market chains of the products.

Gender equality and the empowerment of women

The number of women taking up leadership positions in community structures such as Area Development Committees, Volunteer Development Committees and Community-Based Organisations has increased. Previously, women's roles were secretarial with no opportunity to contribute to discussion. Now, women are becoming active members of their committees.

Sustainability and Wider Connections

19. What have you done to ensure that the outcomes of your Programme are sustainable and will be built-on or continued?

As an exit strategy, the project developed the capacity of the association in organisational development processes, financial management, value chain analysis, marketing and product improvement. We also needed to support the operational costs of the association.

To ensure sustainability, last year's farm inputs were supplied in form of soft loans whereby half of the inputs will be paid back to a revolving fund after sale of the produce. The returns will be used to procure inputs for the growing season starting in July. However, due to devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha, the cost inputs have gone up and there is a higher cost of living. Therefore we may not be able to recover 100 per cent and farmers might not be able to stand on their own. In this current situation, it would have been nice if farmers were adequately supported with fertilizer and inputs, however due to resources we have only budgeted for 150 bags of fertilizer (75 bags D Compound and 75 bags CAN).

More specifically, the project has facilitated the creation of long-term partnerships between communities and various stakeholders including government and the private sector. Women have been empowered in the community such that now they can summon the veterinary officer or the agricultural extension workers to come to them to provide advice when and if needed. In Chiradzulu, farmer groups have been able to refuse big hotels from purchasing their products at lower prices and in certain cases the companies came back with higher prices while in some cases, the farmers went and found other buyers offering better terms. Capacity-building initiatives have in the end empowered the groups to sustain partnerships with relevant stakeholders while linkages with government departments and private sector partners have enabled beneficiaries to continue to demand and receive support, which will continue beyond the life of this project.

In addition, this project recognised the direct impact of climate change on agricultural production in Malawi, the main source of income for most Malawians. Women in particular suffer from the changing weather patterns and unpredictable rainfall, having to spend even more time growing food and gathering increasingly scarce water and wood. Furthermore, anything which worsens food insecurity is liable to add both to migration and to pressures to sell sex which contribute to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Therefore, the project focused on agro-based income-generating activities and also promoted non agro-based income-generating activities, such as piggery, as a means to mitigate the impact of climate change and improve sustainability. This has resulted in a strengthening of community resilience to the threats of climate change.

20. How have you ensured the development of wider community connections, thus leading to greater sustainability of the Programme?

The lessons and successes of the project have been shared widely and other NGOs will replicate the methodology in other districts of Malawi. The Circle for Integrated Community Development (CICOD) will replicate the project in Kasungu District, and the Coordination Unit for the Rehabilitation of the Environment (CURE) and the Blantyre Synod Health and Development Commission (BSHDC) are adopting the VSL approach in Salima, Blantyre and Balaka Districts respectively.

21. Have you been successful in attracting any further funding over the course of your Programme?

The programme secured £30,000 additional funding from the Scottish Circle after the successful visit to the project by [REDACTED] in 2011.

22. Have you established new or closer links with any other IDF funded Programmes?

The lessons from this project were the impetus behind the proposal sent to the IDF that has now been funded in Kasungu. Lessons from this will also be used in scaling up the impact to other districts.

23. Have there been any other publications or formal outputs of the Programme, such as organisational reports, press releases, academic papers or guidance materials etc. If so, please attach copies.

Please see attached an example of newspaper article that was produced during the project implementation. Also attached is an audio for the documentary that was aired on one of the radio stations in Malawi i.e. Malawi Institute of Journalism (MIJ) FM.

Programme Partnerships

24. What has been the level of partner contributions in the Programme in both Malawi and Scotland? Have these significantly differed from those anticipated and, if so, how and why?

The level of partner contributions from Malawi has been outstanding, exceeding expectations with a strong collaboration with the local partners and government counterparts. The Government of Malawi has been instrumental in providing extension services e.g. through the Ministry of Agriculture. At district level, the Ministry of Agriculture provided the agricultural extension officer to support the communities in pig-farming and horticultural production. The district social welfare office has also assisted the communities, especially in the Village Savings and Loans.

25. How has feedback, monitoring and evaluation been sought from your partner organisations in Malawi? Please also detail any significant feedback you have received (please do not exceed 200 words).

Feedback from the partners has been sought in several ways. These include partner reviews which are organised quarterly and encourage partners to give feedback on all areas of the partnership. In addition once a year, Oxfam brings together partners during the partners' workshops to review the successes as well as failures and lessons learned.

26. Have any new partnerships been established through or as a result of your Programme?

Yes, Oxfam now has new partnerships with two new organisations: the Circle for Integrated Community Development (CICOD) and the Malawi Interfaith Aids Association (MIAA) due to the successes of this project. CICOD works more on agricultural and livelihood activities. The organisation will use the lessons and experience obtained from the Chiradzulu programme to replicate it in the new district of Kasungu. MIAA will work hand in hand with CICOD to implement the new Scottish-funded project in Kasungu. MIAA will mainly concentrate on providing essential services support through mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS.

Further Information

27. Please include a short narrative case study demonstrating the positive impact the Programme has had. Please do not exceed 300 words.

'Tomato is my Gold!!!'

Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] of Nchocholo Village, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in T/A Likoswe have seen their life changing since joining the Chiradzulu Project in November 2011.

Mr [REDACTED] is 35 years and married [REDACTED] in 1997. They now have four children, three boys and one girl. After getting married, they travelled to Blantyre to look for employment. Mr [REDACTED] was worked for seven years but the money from his salary could never meet his family's needs. They struggled to pay rent, buy food and other basic household items. Sometimes they went to sleep hungry. Disillusioned with life in the city, Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] decided to come back home to start farming and in 2004 he resigned and the family returned to their village.

Mr and Mrs [REDACTED] started growing tomatoes and other vegetables. They built up the number of tomato plants to 1,000 plants per season. Whilst they did this themselves without any support, they still struggled, lacking sufficient and improved inputs to make their farming a success. When Oxfam and its partner CAVWOC came into the area with a project funded by the Scottish Government, Mr [REDACTED] did not hesitate to join the project. Today he is one of the community members whose life has tremendously increased.

Mr. [REDACTED] had this to say:

'Our life has changed after joining the project in November 2011. In that year we increased the number of tomato trees from 1,000 to 5,000. This was possible because we received two bags of fertiliser and chemicals from CAVWOC. This boosted our capital because at that time we had one and a half bags of fertilizer only. We made MK 250,000.00 (£1,077) from this production. We used the money to buy some of the things we did not have in our family including kitchen utensils, beddings, furniture and also continued the construction of a house which we had started in 2010. We also decided to invest part of the money and bought 70 bags of 50kg of maize. We were buying the maize at MK 1, 500.00 but we sold it at later stage at MK 4,000.00 per bag making us realise as much as MK280, 000 (£1,206).



Mr. and Mrs. [REDACTED] in their tomato field

Using these funds and other support from CAVWOC we grew 11,000 tomato plants in July 2012. We now have employed five workers and hire casual labourers to support us. This tomato production was sold between November and February 2013. For the first time in our life we made MK 1,005,000.00 (£2,200 the value in pound dropped because of the devaluation of the Kwach).

Our life has completely changed with this money. We are able to pay the employees without any problems and the monthly wages ranges from MK 6000 to MK 7000/month. We are near completion of the house, and able to buy clothes, household items we could not afford in the past. We have MK 650, 000.00 in our bank account. All these have been possible due to support technical and materials from Oxfam through CAVWOC.

Mr. [REDACTED] could not hide his joy: **'Tomato is indeed my gold!!'**

28. Please also make any further comments you feel might help illustrate your progress, including any unexpected or unplanned outcomes.

Although 90 per cent of the people targeted are women, men have welcomed the programme. Men have become aware of the benefits that are realised within the household from women participating in the programme, earning more and contributing to household resources. Women themselves are discovering a new sense of fulfilment; they are no longer looked down upon, by others or by themselves. They are enjoying their status as equal members within the household and making joint decisions.

As the VSL groups are open to all, other women, not included in this programme, have been able to join. This has brought the community together in a more inclusive fashion, while the most vulnerable members benefit from the added interventions.

Supporting women with agricultural inputs and training strengthens their position at household and community levels. Business and marketing training, combined with the farming activities, have also made the women think more on how the income generated can be used differently. It has been noted that most of the women are asserting their rights and, as a result, many men are becoming more supportive and responsible than before. This is evidenced by the increased number of households where the business affairs of the farm are being undertaken jointly and the increased participation of women in the running the family affairs. There is marked evidence of people beginning to move out of poverty; many families have managed to buy some of the basic items which they have only dreamed of: radios, clothes, a variety of different food and bicycles.

VSL has produced many stories of meaningful results from the proceeds. VSL proves to be a good approach for women's economic empowerment. It was observed that women have moulded bricks to build permanent dwelling structures, bought livestock like goats and pigs, iron sheets for their houses, paid their children's school fees and they have money in savings to buy farm inputs.

Raised awareness of gender issues, and implementation of gender projects prior to the current programme has helped men and the communities at large appreciate gender, demystify misconceptions about gender and achieve high acceptance levels of the current programme. Because of this understanding, men are now supporting women in this programme.

29. Do you have any recommendations on how to improve the application or monitoring or evaluation processes of the Scottish Government Malawi Development Programme?

Programmes cannot start until signed contracts are in place. This can lead to delays in implementation and thus under spends in the first financial year being carried over. While the Scottish Government have always demonstrated understanding, it remains problematic to the project, especially if new staff or partners need to be engaged.

30. Please let us know if any of your contact details have changed.

There have been some changes the project management due to staff changes. Initially, the project was managed by [REDACTED] who left Oxfam in the last quarter, and [REDACTED] took up the direct management of the project. Overall management of the project in Malawi has been by the Senior Programme Manager, [REDACTED], and the Country Director.

Signed by: [REDACTED] Date: 15 May 2013

Designation on the Programme: [REDACTED] based in Scotland