

| OUTPUT 1 | ACTIVITY 1.1 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | Risks | Monitoring Officer |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 19,200 poor smallholder farmers participate in profitable value chains by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts, 70 per cent of whom will be women, and particularly those living with, or affected by, HIV and AIDS (including child-headed households) | Support smallholder producer groups to access market information and access markets through improved communication infrastructures, contract farming policies and services; | 5 producer groups supported | 10 producer groups supported. | 60 producers doing contract farming | Political campaigns due to 2014 elections; instability of the local currency. | |
| | ACTIVITY 1.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Train smallholder producer groups in group dynamics | 2 associations trained in managing the associations | 3 associations trained in managing the associations | 6 associations trained in managing the associations | | |
| | ACTIVITY 1.3 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Facilitate 3 exchange visits for cross-learning and sharing of best practices in production | 1 exchange visit | 1 exchange visit | 3 exchange visit | | |
| | ACTIVITY 1.5 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Facilitate the identification of markets by groups of women/youth producers | 5 groups of 20 each | 5 groups of 20 each | 15 groups of 20 each | | |
| | ACTIVITY 1.6 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Link producer groups to transporters for collective transportation of farm inputs and produce | 15 | 15 | 30 | | |
| | ACTIVITY 1.7 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| Facilitate women's participation in trade and agricultural fairs | 1 fair | 2 fairs | 3 | CICOD, CAVWOC | | |
| ACTIVITY 1.8 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | | |
| Conduct value addition training for the produced horticultural commodities | 500 horticulture producers trained | 800 horticulture producers trained | 1300 | CICOD, CAVWOC | | |
| Facilitate interface meetings between smallholder producers and private sector to assist in securing better markets for the produced commodities. | 24 | 18 | 54 | | | |
| ACTIVITY 1.9 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | | |
| Facilitate formation of clubs, association and cooperatives to assist in marketing of the produced commodities | 2 Associations and 15 clubs | 1 Cooperative, 2 association and 15 clubs | 1 Cooperative, 4 association and 30 clubs | CICOD, CAVWOC | | |
| OUTPUT 2 | ACTIVITY 2.1 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | Risks | Monitoring Officer |
| 19,200 poor smallholder farmers, especially women, improve their crop and livestock production through 'climate smart agriculture' by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu | Support smallholder producers with inputs to increase horticultural production. | 500 producers supported with inputs | 400 producers supported | 1200 producers supported | Political campaigns due to 2014 elections; instability of the local currency. | CICOD, CAVWOC |
| | ACTIVITY 2.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Support smallholder producers with start up piglets and supporting materials to increase pig production | 560 producers supported to produce quality pigs | 560 producers supported to produce quality pigs | 560 producers supported to produce quality pigs | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | ACTIVITY 2.3 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Support 300 famers in integrated agriculture-aquaculture farming through pond construction, supply of fingerlings, start up feeds. | 200 fish producers | 100 fish producers | 300 fish producers | | |
| | ACTIVITY 2.4 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Establish 15 veterinary committees to assist the smallholder producer to take care of the promoted livestock | 5 committees | 10 committees | 15 committees | | CICOD, CAVWOC |
| | ACTIVITY 2.5 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Support smallholder women producers with goats for pass on scheme in Kasungu | 50 households | 100 households | 150 households | | |
| | ACTIVITY 2.6 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Construct 'Cooperative Centres including both abattoir facilities and an area for horticulture farmers to bulk their produce. | | | 3 cooperative centres constructed | | |
| | ACTIVITY 2.7 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Support 750 households of smallholder producers in soy bean production through provision of inputs and extension services | 250 households | 250 households | 500 households | | |
| | ACTIVITY 2.8 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Identification and training of 30 lead farmers to assist in extension services | 25 lead farmers | 5 lead farmers | 30 lead farmers | | CICOD, CAVWOC |
| | ACTIVITY 2.9 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Train 5000 producers including women in conservation agriculture | 2000 producers trained | 3000 producers trained | 5000 producers trained | | CICOD, CAVWOC |
| | ACTIVITY 2.11 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Support 25 mushroom groups in mushroom production | 10 mushroom groups supported | 20 mushroom groups supported | 25 mushroom groups supported | | |
| OUTPUT 3 | ACTIVITY 3.1 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | Risks | Monitoring Officer |
| 7,500 smallholder farmers have access to finances through Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) and linkages to microfinance institutions by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts | Facilitate formation of Village Savings and Loans groups in Kasungu | 15 groups | 15 groups | 40 groups | | CICOD |
| | ACTIVITY 3.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Link women groups to micro finance institutions for accessibility to micro credits and loans | 15 | 30 | 40 | | |
| | ACTIVITY 3.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Conduct business management trainings for VSL members | 2000 women trained | 4000 women trained | 7500 women trained | | CAVWOC, CICOD |
| | ACTIVITY 3.3 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Link producer groups especially women with national level networks and unions conducting advocacy initiatives at national level on financial issues | 1 producer group on horticulture production and 1 producer group on piggery production | 2 producer group on horticulture production and 2 producer group on piggery production | 2 producer group on horticulture production and 2 producer group on piggery production | | |
| | ACTIVITY 3.3 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | |
| | Conduct advocacy meetings at District and National level with policy makers to ensure that extension services are provided to the targetted producers | 2 district meetings and 1 meeting at national level | 3 district meetings and 1 meeting at national level | 5 district meetings and 2 meetings at national level | | |
| OUTPUT 4 | ACTIVITY 4.1 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | Risks | Monitoring Officer |
| 7,500 smallholder farmers have increased knowledge and ability to demand their rights to appropriate health services and livelihood security | Conduct advocacy campaigns at all levels (community, district and national) on women's access to health and agribased services | 5 at community and 2 at district | 10 at community 4 at district and 1 at national | 10 at community 4 at district and 1 at national | Political campaigns due to 2014 elections; instability of the local currency. | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association |
| | ACTIVITY 4.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association |
| | Training of community governance structures (ADC, VDCs, ZIACs and HBCs) on the rights of women especially women living with HIV and AIDS | 6 trainings | 12 trainings | 12 trainings | | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association |
| | ACTIVITY 4.3 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | | | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association |
| | Awareness meetings and campaigns on HIV/AIDS and gender on women's rights especially for those that are engaged in social and economic activities | 5 at community and 2 at district | 10 at community 4 at district and 1 at national | 10 at community 4 at district and 1 at national | | Monitoring Officer |
| | ACTIVITY 4.4 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association |
| Advocacy trainings for smallholder producer especially affected by HIV/AIDS to lobby for their rights to appropriate health care | 2000 | 3000 | 3500 | | Monitoring Officer | |
| | | | | | Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association | |
| Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning | ACTIVITY 5.1 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | Risks | Monitoring Officer |
| | Quarterly joint monitoring between Oxfam and its partners (MIA, CAVWOC, CICOD) | 4 field visits | 8 field visits | 12 field visits | | Oxfam and partners |
| | ACTIVITY 5.2 | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Milestone 3 | | Monitoring Officer |
| | Baseline surveys, midterm and end of project evaluation | 1 Baseline | 1 mid term | 1 Baseline, 1 mid term end of project evaluation | | Oxfam and partners |

SUMMARY OF BUDGET

Note if there is substantive in-kind contribution this must be documented at Question 52A and 52B in the application form as well as an indication of how this will be monitored at Question 53.

| | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | TOTALS | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| | SG | OTHER (£) | SG | OTHER (£) | SG | OTHER (£) | SG | OTHER (£) |
| Staff Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Total for Scottish Staff | 8,100 | - | 7,500 | - | 6,500 | - | 22,100 | - |
| Total for National Staff | 19,450 | - | 20,158 | - | 13,702 | - | 53,310 | - |
| Total for Other Staff | 3,100 | - | 3,100 | - | 1,950 | - | 8,150 | - |
| Sub-Total Staff Costs | 30,650 | - | 30,758 | - | 22,152 | - | 83,560 | - |
| Running costs in Country | | | | | | | | |
| Overheads | 4,260 | - | 5,170 | - | 3,415 | - | 12,845 | - |
| Office Costs | 950 | - | 855 | - | 855 | - | 2,660 | - |
| Other | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-Total Running costs in Country | 5,210 | - | 6,025 | - | 4,270 | - | 15,505 | - |
| Travel - International | | | | | | | | |
| International Airfares | 1,250 | - | - | - | 1,250 | - | 2,500 | - |
| International staff other travel costs | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-total international travel | 1,250 | - | - | - | 1,250 | - | 2,500 | - |
| Travel - National | | | | | | | | |
| in-country airfares | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| In country travel (all other) | 11,750 | - | 12,400 | - | 8,350 | - | 32,500 | - |
| Sub total National travel | 11,750 | - | 12,400 | - | 8,350 | - | 32,500 | - |
| Subsistence | | | | | | | | |
| International staff | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| National staff | 8,575 | - | 9,000 | - | 8,532 | - | 26,107 | - |
| Sub-total subsistence | 8,575 | - | 9,000 | - | 8,532 | - | 26,107 | - |
| Direct Project Costs for Implementation | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1 | 14,839 | - | 17,050 | - | 8,185 | - | 40,073 | - |
| Output 2 | 41,793 | - | 20,460 | - | 4,121 | - | 66,373 | - |
| Output 3 | 18,800 | - | 17,940 | - | 9,881 | - | 46,620 | - |
| Output 4 | 9,100 | - | 11,000 | - | 32,000 | - | 52,100 | - |
| M&E&L | 6,500 | - | 6,800 | - | 9,000 | - | 22,300 | - |
| Dissemination Costs | 3,000 | - | 1,800 | - | 1,000 | - | 5,800 | - |
| Sub-total Implementation | 94,031 | - | 75,049 | - | 64,186 | - | 233,267 | - |
| Capital Costs | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-total Capital | 6,561 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,561 | - |
| TOTAL | 158,028 | - | 133,232 | - | 108,740 | - | 400,000 | - |

| PROJECT NAME Social and economic empowerment of smallholder producers in rural Malawi | | PROJECT REF (for internal use only) | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| IMPACT | Impact Indicator 1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| | Contribute to the improvement of livelihood security of 19,200 smallholder producers through increased productivity and agribusiness in Malawi, 70 per cent of whom will be women, and particularly those living with, or affected by, HIV and AIDS (including child-headed households) | Planned | To be determined in baseline survey (TBD) | | | | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Assumptions |
| OUTCOME | Outcome Indicator 1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Improved social and economic empowerment of smallholder producers through increased productivity and agribusiness in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016. | Percentage increase in household income for targeted smallholder producers by 2016 | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, District Social Welfare Office reports, | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 1 | Output Indicator 1.1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| 19,200 poor smallholder producers participate in profitable value chains by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts | Number of organised groups that are formed and are able to participate in profitable value chains by 2016. | Planned | To be determined (TBD) | 80 | 100 | 230 groups | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | Assumption |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 1.2 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Number of producer groups formed that are able to link up with private sector in order to access better markets for their produce by 2016 | Planned | TBD | 20 | 50 | 95 groups | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of agriculture reports | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 1.3 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| 19,200 poor smallholder producers improve their crop and livestock production through 'climate smart agriculture' by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu | Number of smallholder farmers that are able to participate in local, national and regional trade fairs | Planned | TBD | 20 | 50 | 95 groups | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | Assumptions |
| OUTPUT 4 | Output Indicator 2.1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Percentage of project targeted households that accessed and used high quality improved seed varieties and planting materials. | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment, favourable climatic conditions to support agricultural production |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of Agriculture reports | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 5 | Output Indicator 2.2 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Percentage increase in crop production by targeted smallholder producers | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of Agriculture reports | | | | | | | Assumptions |
| OUTPUT 6 | Output Indicator 2.3 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Percentage increase of targeted smallholder producers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of agriculture reports | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 7 | Output Indicator 2.4 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Land under irrigation in the impact area being cultivated by the targeted smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016. | Planned | TBD | 20 | 40 | 60 hectares | | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of Agriculture reports | | | | | | | Assumptions |
| OUTPUT 8 | Output Indicator 2.5 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Average number of livestock owned by the targeted smallholder producer at household level in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016 | Planned | TBD | At least two livestock per household | At least two livestock per household | At least three livestock per household | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of agriculture reports | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 9 | Output Indicator 3.1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| 7,500 smallholder producers have access to finances through Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) and linkages to microfinance institutions by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts | Number of farmers' groups formed that have access to finances through VSLs in Kasungu | Planned | 0 | 30 | 50 | 80 groups | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | Assumption |
| OUTPUT 10 | Output Indicator 3.1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 | Milestone 2 | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Percentage of smallholder producers in VSL groups that are engaged in smallscale profitable businesses in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 11 | Output Indicator 3.2 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 2 (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Number of VSL groups that are linked to microfinance institutions and have opened bank accounts | Planned | 0 | 5 | 25 | 50 VSL groups | | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | Assumptions |
| OUTPUT 12 | Output Indicator 3.3 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 2 (31st March 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | |
| Number of local, district and national meetings with duty bearers on increased access to financial services by smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. | Planned | 0 | 4 at local, 2 at district and 1 at national | 8 at local, 4 at district and 2 at national | 12 at local, 6 at district and 3 at national | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Favourable policy environment for HIV/AIDS initiatives, political stability |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 13 | Output Indicator 5.1 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Target (31st March 2014) | |
| 7,500 smallholder producers already participating in the project have increased knowledge and ability to demand their rights to appropriate health services and livelihood security | Number of smallholder producers with increased knowledge about their rights to health care and livelihood security | Planned | TBD | 2,000 | 5,000 | 7,500 | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | Assumption |
| OUTPUT 14 | Output Indicator 5.2 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Target (31st March 2014) | |
| Percentage of women smallholder producers demanding their rights to appropriate health services and livelihood security | Planned | TBD | 20% | 30% | 40% | | |
| Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment |
| Project reports, Evaluations, | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUT 15 | Output Indicator 5.3 | | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Target (31st March 2014) | |
| Percentage increase in household income for targeted smallholder producers by 2016 | Planned | TBD | 30% | 50% | 80% | | |
| | Achieved | | | | | | |
| | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | |
| Project reports, Evaluations, Ministry of Health reports | | | | | | | |

MW28 Mid Year Financial Report

| | Programmed Expenditure (Total for financial year) | Actual Expenditure (Year to date) | % |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Staff Costs | | | |
| Total for Scottish Staff | | 0 | 0 |
| Total for National Staff | 22905 | 16941 | 74% |
| Total for Other Staff | 1950 | 718 | 37% |
| Sub-Total Staff Costs | 24855 | 17659 | 71% |
| | | | |
| Running costs in Country | | | |
| Overheads | 5000 | 3031 | 61% |
| Office Costs | 855 | 784 | 92% |
| Other | | 0 | |
| Sub-Total Running costs in Country | 5855 | 3814 | 65% |
| | | | |
| Travel - International | | | |
| International Airfares | 1250 | | 0% |
| International staff other travel costs | | 0 | |
| Sub-total international travel | 1250 | 0 | 0% |
| | | | |
| Travel - National | | | |
| in-country airfares | 0 | 0 | |
| In country travel (all other) | 14000 | 3272 | 23% |
| Sub total National travel | 14000 | 3272 | 23% |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | |
| Subsistence | | | |
| International staff | 0 | 0 | |
| National staff | 8532 | 7965 | 93% |
| Sub-total subsistence | 8532 | 7965 | 93% |
| | | | |
| Direct Project Costs for Implementation | | | |
| Output 1 | 8185 | 1008 | 12% |
| Output 2 | 5441 | 1693 | 31% |
| Output 3 | 9881 | 3186 | 32% |
| Output 4 | 32000 | 2884 | 9% |
| Output 5 | | 0 | |
| Output 6 | | 0 | |
| M&E&L | 9000 | 0 | 0% |
| Dissemination Costs | 3589 | 0 | 0% |
| Sub-total Implementation | 68096 | 8772 | 13% |
| | | | |
| Capital Costs | | | |
| Sub-total Capital | | 0 | |
| Support and Governance | 6500 | | |
| Sub-total Governance | | | |
| TOTAL | 129088 | 41483 | 32% |



| PROJECT NAME | Social and Economic Empowerment of smallholder producers in rural Malawi | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | PROJECT REF (for interim use only) | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| IMPACT | Impact Indicator 1 Contribute to the improvement of livelihood security of 19,200 smallholder producers through increased productivity and agribusiness in Malawi. 70 per cent of whom will be women, and particularly those living with, or affected by, HIV and AIDS (including child-headed households) | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Comments Baseline: Determined by baseline study: 35% represents the proportion of target households with production and income levels which are greater than the average levels within the target districts (updated mid term yr 2). Milestones updated for the impact indicators following completion of the baseline (end of yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 23% | 35% | 35% | 50% | | |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress - established by baseline survey; project interim and year end reports and information gathered from community registers and individual farmer records | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 20% | 30% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| OUTCOME | Outcome Indicator 1 Improved social and economic empowerment of smallholder producers. 70 per cent of whom will be women, through increased productivity and agribusiness in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Assumptions Outcome 1 Indicator and Milestones: Language changed to provide more clarity on the milestones and measurements. The average income for the target districts when the baseline was taken was KW 263,864 and the baseline study established that 20% of the beneficiaries earn this amount or more per year (updated mid term yr 2). The indicators will be measured using household surveys and monitoring visits, as well as mid and end of project reports from a sample of the target beneficiaries, to check what proportion are earning above the baseline average (updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 20% | 30% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 20% | 30% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| OUTPUT 1 | Output Indicator 1.1 19,200 poor smallholder producers, 70 per cent of whom will be women, participate in profitable value chains by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Assumptions Baseline 1.1: Baseline numbers of producer groups under each output indicator were established by the baseline study as planned (updated mid term yr 2). The project was able to reach 102% of its target in the 3rd year by mid year of the financial year. | |
| | | Achieved | | 63 | 80 | 100 | 100 | | 230 groups |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 63 | 80 | 100 | 100 | | 230 groups |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 1.2 Number of producer groups formed that are able to link up with private sector in order to access better markets for their produce by 2016 | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline 1.2: Baseline numbers of producer groups under each output indicator were established by the baseline study as planned (updated mid term yr 2). As many farmers are interested in being linked to the markets, farmers were able to form many farmer groups than planned by this time. The so many farmer groups will easily assist in achieving the target by 31 March 2016. | |
| | | Achieved | | 28 | 20 | 50 | 50 | | 95 groups |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 28 | 20 | 50 | 50 | | 95 groups |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 1.3 Number of smallholder producers that are able to participate in local, national and regional trade fairs | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline 1.3: Baseline numbers of producer groups under each output indicator were established by the baseline study as planned (updated mid term yr 2). The milestone is on track as achievement by now is 100%. | |
| | | Achieved | | 12 | 20 | 50 | 50 | | 95 groups |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 12 | 20 | 50 | 50 | | 95 groups |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 2.1 19,200 smallholder producers (70 per cent will be women) improve their crop and livestock production through 'climate smart agriculture' by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Assumptions Baseline and Milestones 2.1: Baseline study showed that 67% of the target population are already using improved seeds (updated mid term yr 2). Beneficiaries were assisted with inputs such as horticultural seeds, fertilizers. Due to increases in prices of inputs, the project could not reach the target of 70% however 65% was reached. | |
| | | Achieved | | 67% | 60% | 70% | 70% | | 80% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 67% | 60% | 70% | 70% | | 80% |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 2.2 Percentage of farmers recording an increase in average crop production | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Output 2.2 Change of wording and language to provide clarity. Baseline and Milestone 1: 35% currently produce more than the average crop production (information on which will be gathered by a survey). Updated Milestone 1, updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 35% | 40% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 35% | 40% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 2.3 Percentage of targeted smallholder producers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices increases. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Output 2.3 Change of wording and language to provide clarity. Baseline: Baseline study showed that 29% of the target population already adopt some environmentally sustainable practices (mid term yr 2). Due to the benefits that come with conservation agriculture which is environmentally friendly, all the targeted beneficiaries are able to adopt the technologies hence achieving over 100% of the target. | |
| | | Achieved | | 29% | 30% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 29% | 30% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 2.4 Land under irrigation in the impact area being cultivated by the targeted smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline: Baseline study showed that 48 hectares are currently under irrigation. Data was collected using a land survey (updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 48 | 20 | 40 | 40 | | 80 hectares |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 48 | 20 | 40 | 40 | | 80 hectares |
| OUTPUT 2 | Output Indicator 2.5 Average number of livestock owned by the targeted smallholder producers at household level in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016 | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline and Milestones 2.5: Livestock figures established by baseline study (updated mid term yr 2). Milestone 2.5: In the mid-term report under 2.2, the milestones were changed to 7 livestock in year two and year three. Please note that this was calculated using the baseline of five livestock as a starting point. The milestones reflect the total number of livestock owned by a household including the live noted in the baseline, in addition to the livestock distributed by the project (one livestock in year one, and three livestock in year three). | |
| | | Achieved | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 7 |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 3.1 7,500 smallholder producers (70 per cent are women and are affected by HIV and AIDS) have access to finances through VSLs in Kasungu | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Assumption Economic stability to support economic empowerment initiatives, stable political environment | |
| | | Achieved | | 0 | 30 | 50 | 50 | | 80 groups |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 0 | 30 | 50 | 50 | | 80 groups |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 3.2 Percentage of smallholder producers in VSL groups that are engaged in smallscale profitable businesses in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 2 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline and Milestone 3.2: Milestone 1 adjusted from 30 to 45 because baseline data was higher than indicated milestone (updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 35% | 45% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 35% | 45% | 50% | 50% | | 80% |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 3.3 Number of VSL groups that are linked to microfinance institutions and have opened bank accounts | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 2 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline and Milestone 3.3: Milestone 1 adjusted from 30 to 45 because baseline data was higher than indicated milestone (updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 0 | 3 | 23 | 25 | | 50 VSL groups |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 0 | 3 | 23 | 25 | | 50 VSL groups |
| OUTPUT 3 | Output Indicator 3.4 Number of interface meetings at local, district and national with duty bearers on increased access to financial services by smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 2 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Target (31 March 2016) | Baseline and Milestone 3.4: Milestone 1 adjusted from 4 at local, 2 at district and 2 at national to 8 at local, 4 at district and 2 at national. | |
| | | Achieved | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 12 |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 12 |
| OUTPUT 4 | Output Indicator 4.1 7,500 smallholder producers (70 per cent are women already participating in the project and are affected by HIV and AIDS) have increased knowledge and ability to demand their right to appropriate health services and livelihood security | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2016) | Assumption Favourable policy environment for HIV/AIDS initiatives, political stability | |
| | | Achieved | | 1,600 | 2000 | 5000 | 5000 | | 7500 |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 1,600 | 2000 | 5000 | 5000 | | 7500 |
| OUTPUT 4 | Output Indicator 4.2 Percentage of women smallholder producers demanding their right to appropriate health services and livelihood security | Planned | Baseline | Milestone 1 (31st March 2014) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2015) | UPDATE (30th September 2015) | Milestone 1 (31st March 2016) | Baseline and Milestones 4.2: Following an integrated household survey it was found that 27% of the target group of 7,500 currently have knowledge and awareness of their rights to health care. This has determined the baseline in 4.1 and the milestones in 4.2 (updated mid term yr 2). | |
| | | Achieved | | 27% | 30% | 35% | 35% | | 40% |
| | | Data Source(s) for substantiating indicator progress | | | | | | | |
| | | Planned | | 27% | 30% | 35% | 35% | | 40% |

Scottish Government

Malawi Development Programme 2010/2013

End of Financial Year Report (Full Financial Report)

Year 2 of Project

PLEASE READ ATTACHED GUIDELINES BEFORE COMPLETING THE FORM

Administrative Information

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Your organisation name and the name of your project: | 2. Project reference number: |
| Oxfam | MA31 – Promoting sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups, especially women in Chiradzulu, Malawi 2010-2013 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 3. Project start date | 4. Duration of funding | 5. Report for financial year (yyyy-yyyy) |
| April 2010 | Three years | 2011-2012 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 6. 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"/> |

Your Project Information

| |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7. Has the focus of the delivery of your project significantly altered since the start of your project? 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 April 2010 |

| |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8. Please list activities that the project has delivered since the start of your project and list the activities planned for the next 12 months. You may wish to refer to Q28 of the application form. Please limit your response to 500 words. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Activities carried out have included: training beneficiaries (75% were women) in technical training on horticultural, fish farming, mushroom production and piggery production. Governance training on establishing and building associations on piggery and horticulture, sales training on marketing and trade negotiation skills, value addition and product improvement. Management training was given to establish Village Savings and Loans (VSL), and awareness-raising activities took place to mobilise new savers. Non-training activities included: conducting participatory value-chain and market-systems analyses, and gender and power analyses. Provision of revolving start-up capital resources, private sector engagement, identification and sensitisation of communities and farmer groups on women's rights, and learning visits for farmers. Lobbying work began in year two, where we have been advocating for improvements in the enabling environment (policies, practice and institutional issues) for horticulture and piggery and advocating and lobbying for access to marketing and extension services.

Key activities planned for the next 12 months include;

- Capacity building of the interim Farmer Association (FA) to a fully functioning and registered FA
- Strengthening our partnership with the private sector and increasing access to profitable markets
- Advocating for an enabling policy environment and access to market services
- Promoting Women Economic Leadership (WEL) and women's access to, and control of productive resources.
- Increasing agricultural productivity across all enterprise groups

Project Level Indicators

This information will help us measure the impact of your individual project

9. For each project Outcome, list the indicators as outlined in Q35 of your application form, and the indicator values/ baseline at the start of the project provide the current indicator value.

| Outcome | Indicator | Indicator Value / Baseline at the start of the project | Current Value |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <u>Sustainable Economic Development</u> 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 | Piggery-600 Horticulture -150 Mushroom-0 Fish farming -0 | 790 beneficiaries 400 beneficiaries 15 beneficiaries 20 Fish farming 470 against a target of 500 |
| | Average production per beneficiary/farmer. | Piggery-5 piglets per group Horticulture- 4 baskets (20Kg) each per household | 18 piglets per group 35 baskets per household |
| | Number of beneficiaries trained in production, marketing and | 700 beneficiaries | 4,238 have been trained since the project began with 3,036 people trained in year two on piggery, Horticulture production |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | business management | | and marketing and business management |
| | Average annual/monthly income per farmer | MK5,000.00/Month | MK9,000/month |
| | % Asset Ownership | Hoes- 95% Radio- 56% Cell-phone- 44% TV screen- 4% | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |
| Improved organisational capacity among small scale producers resulting in increased negotiation power and productive partnerships with private sector. | Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products. | 60 groups | 106 groups |
| | Number and type of partnerships developed between producers and private sector | 3 partnerships <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production- 1 • Marketing- 0 • Services- 0 | 4 partnerships Input suppliers (1) Share care(2) Farmers organization and (3) Agricultural Trading Company (ATC) (4)Producer’s Association 3 partnerships (1)Kapani Enterprise (meat processor), (2) Chitawira Shopping Centre (retail) (3)Malawi Sun Hotel (buyer for tomatoes) 4 partnerships Extension service providers (1)Share care for veterinary services and (2) ATC for veterinary and horticultural services, (3) Malawi Agriculture Commodity Exchange, (MACE) market information service provider (4) CUMO- microfinance institution |
| Beneficiaries are creating enterprise groups, managing their own profitable small-scale businesses. | Number of enterprise groups involved in private sector partnerships | 60 enterprise groups | 106 groups. |
| | Number of small scale producers involved private sector partnerships | 750 producers | 1,225 producers |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Number of functional enterprise groups | 2 enterprises | 4 enterprises. (horticulture, piggery, fish farming and mushroom production) |
| Beneficiaries are using financial services sustainably to receive and repay credit. | Number of beneficiaries accessing formal financial services for credit | None of the agro-enterprise groups have accessed formal financial services. | 2,931 beneficiaries are getting loans from VSL groups in their villages. 20 VSL groups (160 people) from STA Onga have accessed loans from CUMO and Opportunity International Bank (OIB) |
| | Repayment rates for loans | None | 98% repayments rates |
| 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. | 81 Groups | 293 groups. |
| | Number of vulnerable people benefiting from village savings and loans. | 180 beneficiaries | 2931 (2737 women and 194 men) |
| | Value of the money that is being generated from VSL | MK605,000.00 | April 2011 to March 2012 Savings MK20,240,278 (£76,667) Disbursed loans MK9,317,000 (£35,291) Emergency funds MK 968,035 (£3,666) Emergency funds are for social support |
| Women are effectively participating in market chains and value chains for different products defying the unequal power relations. | Number of women involved in high value market chains for different products | 455 women | 840 women |
| | Average amount of income earned by women from their enterprises | MK20,000 | MK70,000 |
| The policy and institutional environment is made conducive to encourage the participation of poor and vulnerable groups (especially | # of policy issues addressed or advocated for to promote economic development of women. Issues include -Market regulations | Nil | Two policy issues (1) Extension services: Lobbying for veterinary extension services in the project area from the District Agriculture Department. (2)Lobbying for the |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| women) in the market chains for various agro products in Chiradzulu district. | -Extension services | | implementation of existing guidelines to control swine fever and for compensation/ support for farmers who lost their pigs due to the swine fever outbreak in 2010/11 |
| Women Empowerment Beneficiaries, especially women, are participating in decision-making processes. | Number of women represented in key institutions related to economic development | Some women to be in decision-making positions such as treasurers and secretaries | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 However there has been an increase in number of women in leadership positions at community levels such as Village Development Committees, Water Management Committees, piggery and horticulture committees, CBOs, orphanages, church committees and political party positions |
| | % of people that feel women are adequately participating in decision making processes | 20% | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |
| Women and girls feel more able to exercise their rights within the household, communities, and in wider networks. | % that feel women have economic rights | 41%- feel that women have economic rights | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |
| | % that feel women have a right to own property. | 14 % feel women have the right to own property | To be determined by an outcome and impact assessment or end of project evaluation. Anecdotally, however, there is an increase in number of women now owning houses, household items and livestock |
| | # of women trained in leadership and | 621 women | 1,121 women |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | assertiveness | | |
| Local institutions are responsive to women's participation in decision-making processes. | % that feel that local institutions are responsive to women' | 44% feel local institutions are responsive to women's rights | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |

Programme Level Indicators

This information will help us measure the impact of our Malawi Development Programme in its entirety.

| 10. Please list each indicator and its baseline value, as outlined in Q35 of your Application Form, and then provide the current indicator level. | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indicators references listed in your Application Form | Baseline value as given in your application form | Current Indicator Level |
| D9 Increase in output of existing economic activities through expansion and diversification | Number of beneficiaries enrolled into market chains for specific products- 750 | 1,190 piggery and horticulture 15 mushroom production 20 fish farming |
| | Average production per beneficiary/farmer -4 baskets of 20kg each per hh -5 piglets per group | 35 baskets per household 18 piglets per group |
| | Average annual/monthly income per farmer- K5000/Month | MK 9,000/per month. |
| | % Asset Ownership 95% holes, Radio 56%, Cell phone 44%, TV screen 4% | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |
| | Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products. - 60 groups | 106 groups |
| D10 Increased number of new business start ups | Number of beneficiary groups engaging in market chains for the identified products. 60 groups | 106 groups (104 piggery and horticulture, 1 fish farming and 1 mushroom) |
| | Number of functional enterprises- 2 | 4 enterprises (piggery, horticulture, mushroom and fisheries) |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Number of women involved in high value market chains for different products - 455 women | 840 women |
| D12 Increased number of training opportunities in relevant skills and business related areas | 67% of the beneficiaries are trained in different trainings to do with increasing agricultural production, markets, business management, Village savings and loans and Women's rights issues. | To be determined by an outcome impact assessment in July 2012 or end of project evaluation in April 2013 |
| | Number of beneficiaries trained in production, marketing and business management - 700 | 4,238 beneficiaries |
| D14 Increased development partnerships and collaboration between Agricultural Ministry and National | Number and type of partnerships developed between producers and private sector- 3 types, production, marketing and service. | 4 Production partnerships Suppliers of inputs and chemicals (1)Share care, (2) Farmers organization and (3) ATC (4) Producer's Association |
| | | 3 Marketing partnerships (1)Kapani Enterprise, (2)Chitawira Shopping Centre and , (3)Malawi Sun Hotel |
| | | 4 Service partnerships Inputs - 1)Share care, (2) ATC and (3)MACE (4) CUMO |
| | Number of enterprise groups involved in private sector partnerships- 60 | 106 groups |
| Agricultural bodies | Number of small scale producers involved private sector partnerships -750 | 1,225 producers |

11. Discuss the progress of your project since its start in relation to contributions your project is making to the aims and objectives of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy (maximum 300 words).

Following a financial audit in July 2011 we terminated our partnership with ARCOD. However despite this issue the project has progressed very well and has achieved over 95% of the planned activities. Together with our remaining partner CAVWOC, we increased our support to enable them to scale up to cover the whole project area. CAVWOC showed great dedication and allocated more resources (two more people) over the past year to ensure no communities were affected by the loss of ARCOD. This was helped greatly by the partner already having a well

established rapport with the communities, so they could move straight into implementation.

Over the past two years we have seen:

- A quadrupling in productivity for horticulture, and piggery groups are eight times more productive than before the project began
- Average income has nearly doubled from £18.76 to £33.77
- Number of women involved in market chains has increased by 84 per cent
- 4,238 people (majority are women) have been trained in marketing and production

The less obvious changes in women's power relationships are being seen in the community with women taking up some decision-making roles on committees. Such ingrained cultural norms will take time, but the change has begun and will continue long after the end of this project.

This project is therefore giving women the skills and confidence to forge ahead and build a future business and income. Helping the most vulnerable families to pay for healthcare, education and live longer and healthy lives. This is in line with the aims of the Scottish Government's International development policy of helping to fight global poverty.

12. Have any of the risks identified in Q29 of your original application been realised since the start of your project? If so, which ones and what actions have been taken in response?

| Risk realized | Action taken or intended |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Political instability The ruling party in Malawi Parliament have been using their majority to pass laws with no debate, which would affect Malawians freedom. This led to mass demonstrations in July 2011 which resulted in the deaths of 20 people and the withdrawal of funds by donors to the Govt. of Malawi. The British Ambassador was expelled and local elections were cancelled. NGOs and Civil Society have been monitored closely by the government which has created tensions. With a new female president now in place in April 2012 following the death of the Malawian president, things are much calmer, but we are waiting to see if what the new president will do. We are hopeful that she wants the same things that we do for Malawi.</p> <p>Economic Instability With the suspension of aid by donors, there were widespread fuel and food shortages and foreign currency shortages which are needed to import fuel. One buyer of pigs (TICA) connected to this project went bankrupt. Increasing transport costs also hit the projects profits so most farmers chose</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society organisations continued advocating for good governance and debate • Oxfam through its contingency plans put in place security measures for preparedness and protection of its member staff • The programme continued conducting participatory market mapping such that it identified other buyers and processors such as Kapani enterprise and Malawi Sun |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| to sell them for a lower price locally. Things are much calmer now, but we wait to see if the new president can bring economic stability. | Hotel. |
| | |

| 13. Have you experienced any other issues/problems during the reporting period? If so, what actions have been taken in response? | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Issues/problems | Action taken |
| Partnership with Association for Rural Community Development (ARCOD) has been terminated because of financial management malpractices. | Oxfam suspended all payments to ARCOD in July 2011 and conducted a thorough audit of partner ARCOD's financial procedures and systems. The audit uncovered malpractices, which is a breach of contract and therefore we terminated the partnership in January 2012. No SEID funds were found to have been misused during the audit. We also assessed the capacity of CAVWOC to implement both livelihoods and gender and Women Economic Leadership activities. CAVWOC took over the ARCOD livelihoods activities, which have progressed well and are on target. |

Response to Previous Progress Reports

| 14. Have you received any comments on previous reports? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| If so, what action have you taken in response to comments made on previous progress reports? | |
| Comments | Action taken |
| No comments. | |
| | |
| | |

Financial Reporting

Scotland as a responsible nation must ensure that the dispersal of International Development Funds is carried out in an effective and transparent way. Good financial and Programme administration is also part of what is considered to be a successful outcome for the IDF, and financial information will be monitored for accountability and clarity of output and outcome.

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

| Budget Headings | Projected Expenditure | Actual Expenditure |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Project Activities (through partner organisation) | £74,600 | £109,124.22 |
| Salary costs for Malawi staff | £20,000 | £13,802.50 |
| Rent, rates, heating, cleaning, overheads | £2,000 | £3,765.56 |
| Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationery | £1,000 | £3,319.65 |
| Travel and subsistence | £4,000 | £3,949.20 |
| Printing and/or conference/Workshop | £6,000 | £5,398.38 |
| Equipment or capital costs | £4,000 | £2,378.89 |
| Administration Costs (7%) | £8,400 | £8,400.00 |
| TOTAL | £120,000 | £150,138.40 |

16. Please comment on the breakdown of expenditure in Q12, particularly explaining any significant disparities between projected expenditure and actual expenditure within the relevant financial year.

During this second year of implementation, additional funding of £30,000 was leveraged as a direct result of Scottish Government support for this project.

In February 2011, [REDACTED], visited Malawi in her role as the Scottish Parliament's [REDACTED]. At the end of that visit, [REDACTED] stayed on and had a private visit to the Oxfam project in her role as an Oxfam Ambassador. On [REDACTED] return to the UK, she reported her findings on this project to The Circle – a group founded by [REDACTED] and comprising high profile and motivated women who work to raise funds for a range of Oxfam projects. Impressed by the work being done, and the engagement of the Scottish Government, The Circle decided to allocate a further £30,000 to this project thus enabling staff to scale up the activities, reaching out to more beneficiaries than originally planned. The increased numbers of activities and beneficiaries can be seen from project indicators.

Planned Office costs increased significantly due to the rise in fuel costs which led to increased utility costs. Also the Oxfam office had to move to another building in year two.

Planned Salary costs, these reduced due to the termination of ARCOD and planned departure of the Oxfam Economic Justice Adviser working on livelihoods.

17. Please attach a breakdown of the programme expenditure for the next funding year, using the budget headings agreed with the Scottish Government. You may wish to refer to Q37 of your application form.

| Budget Headings | Projected Expenditure |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Project activities through partners | £58,000 |
| Salary costs for Malawi staff | £20,000 |
| Rents, Rates, heating, cleaning overheads | £2,000 |
| Office costs e.g. postage, telephone, stationary | £1,000 |
| Travel and subsistence | £4,000 |
| Printing and/or conference/workshop costs | £6,000 |
| Equipment or capital cost | £2,000 |
| Administrative cost (7%) | £7,000 |
| TOTAL | £100,000 |

18. Have you secured any other funding for your project since it started? You may wish to refer to Q38 of your application form. Please explain if this funding has significantly differed from anticipated, and if so, why?

Sustainability

19. What have you done since the start of your project to ensure that the outcomes of your project are sustainable and will be built-on or continued? You may wish to refer to Q30 of your application form

Since the inception of this project Oxfam has been working closely with the government departments of Agriculture and Community Services and beneficiaries in all project planning, implementation and monitoring activities in order to ensure sustainability.

Capacity-building initiatives highlighted overleaf are empowering producer groups to utilise skills and knowledge learned to increase agricultural productivity and disseminate this knowledge across the Farmer Associations now and in the future and to build lasting partnerships with relevant stakeholders in government.

Our work on building linkages with Government and private sector partners is ensuring that beneficiaries continue to demand and receive support and to consolidate buyer relationships under this project which will continue, even after the project phases out. In year three we will be focusing on building the capacity of Producer Organisations for the four enterprise groups who will collectively be able to access loans and training support from Government and the private sector.

The establishment of different committee structures such as FAs and POs, serve the purpose of strengthening access to markets work collectively, which will continue into the future. Furthermore implementation of non-agro-based interventions such as VSLs are already being shown as self sustaining and in year three we will build on the relationship with banking partners RUMO and OIB to provide loans to PO and FA which will continue once the project ends.

Project Partnerships

20. How has feedback, monitoring and evaluation been sought from your partner organizations in Malawi? Please also detail any significant feedback you have received from your partner organizations.

The Malawi programme team receive monthly monitoring reports from partners which show progress against agreed activities and budget. Each quarter a comprehensive project review meeting is held with partners and beneficiaries in the project area. Prior to the review meeting the partners send a quarterly report to Oxfam. The review entails the programme team together with Oxfam finance team to visit the partners in the field. The review includes a financial audit, visits to the field to see if the said activities are actually taking place on the ground, focus group meetings with beneficiaries. The observations are then directly linked to the narrative report received. The reviews in some instances involve other partners Oxfam is working with that might not be implementing the project. The teams look at the project progress against plans and a

standard template is used to capture this information. This narrative information is linked with the financial review and no further grant is disbursed to the partners if either the narrative or the financial report is not reflecting positively on the project progress. The partner is given an opportunity to either give explanations or seek to remedy any anomalies before the next quarterly grant is given.

The Country Leadership Team also take time to conduct field visits with partners and hold feedback sessions with partners as part of strengthening programme accountability and learning.

During the review of Oxfam's previous strategy, partners gave feedback that Oxfam should consider involving partners more in the design of the next strategy as well as the design of individual projects. This feedback was adopted and the current strategy and projects have all been developed together with our partners.

Further Information

21. Please include a short narrative or case study (not exceeding 500 words) demonstrating the positive impact your project is having. Please make any further comments you feel might illustrate your progress.

See annex for case studies

Signed by_ [REDACTED] Date 16/04/2012

Designation on the project: [REDACTED]

Guidance Notes: Full Financial Report

- This report is to be completed by all Project managers/leaders at the end of each financial year.
- Please complete this form electronically.
- Once complete please send this reporting form, by email to: internationaldevelopment@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
- The report should be submitted by the end of April of the year directly following the financial year to which this report relates.

| Question | Guidance |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Administrative Information | |
| 1 | Insert the name of your organisation and the name of your project in the space provided. Make sure that this is the same name given in your grant offer letter. |
| 2 | The project reference number was given to you by the Scottish Government in your grant offer letter – please refer to it in all correspondence. This is a number unique to your project and helps the Scottish Government track information related to your project within the system. |
| 3 | The start date is the date you received your first tranche of funding. |
| 4 | State the duration of funding for your project. |
| 5 | Insert the financial year for which you are reporting e.g. 2008-2009. Use the format yyyy-yyyy. |
| 6 | Please tick which strand(s) of the Scotland-Malawi Co-operation agreement your project aims to address. You may tick more than one box. |
| Monitoring Objectives and Outcomes | |
| 7 | If your project has changed significantly in the focus of its delivery since your last report, please explain how and why, attaching copies of all relevant correspondence you have had with the Scottish Government about this. |
| 8 | Please describe, as briefly as possible, the activities the project has delivered since its start date, you may wish to refer back to Q28 of your application form. Please also list the activities that you intend to undertake during the next 12 months. Please keep your activity statements as concise as possible. |
| 9 | With reference to your Project Level Indicators, as detailed in Q35 of your application form, please complete the table. In the first column list the outcomes, in the second column list the indicators used to monitor your progress in achieving these and in the third column list the baseline indicator value at the start of the project. |
| 10 | With reference to your Programme Level Indicators, as detailed in your application form, please complete the table. In the first column list all the indicator reference numbers given in question 36 of your Application Form, in the second column list the baseline value as given in your application form and in the third column list the current indicator level. |
| 11 | In 300 words or less please discuss the progress your project has made since its start, towards the aims and objectives of the Scottish Government's International Development Policy. It might help you to refer to Q36 of your application form. |
| 12 | Comment on any risks that you identified in Q29 of your original application that have been realised. Please explain what actions you have taken to address these or what actions you intend to take. |
| 13 | Please comment on any issues or problems you have faced over the reporting period, how you addressed them or how you intend to address them. |
| Response to Previous Progress Reviews | |
| 14 | You may have received a query or comment in response to previous reports from |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | the Scottish Government, to which you are required to respond. If this is the case, then please tick the appropriate box and record the comment in the first column. In the second column explain what action you have taken to respond to that comment. |
| Financial Reporting | |
| 15 | Please provide a detailed breakdown of expenditure incurred against expenditure planned, using the budget headings agreed with the Scottish Government either at the beginning of the grant, as per Q37 of your original application, or during the grant if you have had approval to change budget headings. |
| 16 | Please comment on the breakdown given in Q12, in particular explaining any significant disparities between projected and actual expenditure. |
| 17 | Please provide a breakdown of your projected expenditure for the next financial year, using the agreed budget headings in Q28 of the application form. |
| 18 | Have you been successful in securing any other funding over the last 12 months? If so, please give details. You may wish to refer to Q38 of the application form. |
| Sustainability | |
| 19 | Please describe what has been done over the last 12 months to ensure that the outcomes of your project are sustainable and will be built-on or continued. Assess how likely project outcomes are to continue once the project ends and tell us what you are doing to encourage continuity. |
| Project Partnerships | |
| 20 | Please describe how feedback, monitoring and evaluation have been sought from your partner organisations in Malawi. You might comment on the mechanisms in place to ensure effective feedback, monitoring and evaluation. Please also detail any significant feedback you have received. |
| Further Information | |
| 21 | We would be interested to hear any stories that illustrate the positive impact the project is having. Please include any further information or comments you feel are important but not covered in this form, that might facilitate the effective monitoring and evaluation of the progress made on your project from its start date. Please limit your answer to 500 words. |
| 22 | It is essential that you let us know if any of your contact details have changed, either in Scotland or Malawi. |

Annex 2
Excerpt from End of Financial Year Report 2013-14

17. Please attach a breakdown of the programme expenditure for the next financial year, using the budget headings agreed with the Scottish Government.

| Budget Headings | Original Budget FY 2014-15 | Re-profiled Allocation FY 2014-15 |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Salary Costs | 36,960 | 36,960 |
| Running Costs | 9,800 | 9,800 |
| Travel and Subsistence | 2,940 | 2,940 |
| Project Delivery | 74,070 | 97,302 |
| Audit | 2,100 | 2,100 |
| Additional funds from reduced admin | 131 | 131 |
| Administration | 8,820 | 8,820 |
| Grand Total | £134,821 | £158,053 |
| <i>*Total exchange rate gains from 2013-14</i> | | <i>£31,869 Awaiting allocation in agreement with Scot. Govt.</i> |

SUMMARY OF BUDGET MW28

| | Programmed Expenditure (Total for 2014-15) | Actual Expenditure (April - Sept 2014) |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Staff Costs | | |
| Total for Scottish Staff | 0 | 0 |
| Total for National Staff | 20,158 | 8,305 |
| Total for Other Staff | 3,100 | 1,757 |
| Sub-Total Staff Costs | 23,258 | 10,062 |
| Running costs in Country | | |
| Overheads | 5,170 | 906 |
| Office Costs | 2,510 | 1,156 |
| Other | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total Running costs in Country | 7,680 | 2,062 |
| Travel - International | | |
| International Airfares | 0 | 0 |
| International staff other travel costs | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total international travel | 0 | 0 |
| Travel - National | | |
| in-country airfares | 0 | 0 |
| In country travel (all other) | 12,400 | 5,810 |
| Sub total National travel | 12,400 | 5,810 |
| Subsistence | | |
| International staff | 0 | 0 |
| National staff | 9,000 | 2,596 |
| Sub-total subsistence | 9,000 | 2,596 |
| Direct Project Costs for Implementation | | |
| Output 1 | 17,050 | 2,624 |
| Output 2 | 32,986 | 19,198 |
| Output 3 | 29,129 | 658 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Output 4 | 17,638 | 4,651 |
| M&E&L | 6,500 | 4,585 |
| Dissemination Costs | 4,191 | 1,522 |
| <i>Sub-total Implementation</i> | 107,494 | 33,238 |
| Capital Costs | | |
| <i>Sub-total Capital</i> | 0 | 0 |
| Support and Governance | 7,500 | 2,510 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 167,332 | 56,278 |

Scottish Government

Malawi Development Programme 2013-2016

Mid Year Report – Part 1 of 2

This narrative report should be submitted together with your updated logframe and financial report.

PLEASE READ ATTACHED GUIDELINES BEFORE COMPLETING THE FORM

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Basic Project Information | |
| Complete the information below for management purposes. Please indicate in the relevant section whether any changes to your basic project information (e.g. partners, geography, project dates or budget) have occurred during this reporting year. Explanations should be provided in section 3. | |
| 1.1 | Project Reference Number MW28 |
| 1.2 | Reporting Year From: 01/04/2014 To: 31/03/2015 |
| 1.3 | Project Year (e.g. Year 1) Year 2 |
| 1.4 | Name of Lead Organisation (Grant Holder)* Oxfam GB |
| 1.5 | Name of Partner(s)* Centre for Alternatives for Victimised Women and Children (CAWOC) Circle for Integrated Community Development (CICOD) Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association (MIAA) |
| 1.6 | Name of Project* Social and Economic Empowerment of 19,200 Smallholder Producers in Rural Malawi |
| 1.7 | Project Description* This project will address the inter-related problems of economic and social insecurities faced by 19,200 poor households, around 70 per cent of whom will be women, and particularly those living with, or affected by HIV and AIDS (including child-headed households) as they are more vulnerable to shocks and marginalisation. |
| 1.8 | Project Country/ Region* Chiradzulu and Kasungu Districts, Malawi |
| 1.9 | Project Start & End Date* Start: 01/05/2013 End: 31/03/2016 |
| 1.10 | Total Project Budget* £400,000 |
| 1.11 | Total Funding from IDF* £400,000 |
| 1.12 | IDF Development Priorities Please tick the box next to the development priority/priorities that your block grant aims to address <input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Economic Development <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Governance |
| 1.13 | Supporting Documentation Proposed Revised Logical Framework, if <input type="checkbox"/> |

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Check box to confirm key documents have been submitted with this report | applicable (see 2.2) Mid Year Financial Report <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | Please list any further supporting documentation that has been submitted | Budget Summary (as attachment and within this document) Logframe Case Study Annex 1 – Disaggregated data Annex 2 – MEAL Framework 2014 Annex 3 – Updated Risk Assessment Annex 4 – Re-profiled Budget (excerpt from End of Year Report 2013-14) | |
| 1.14 | Response to Previous Progress Reviews | Scottish Government's comments on previous reports (state which report) <i>End of Year Report 2013-14</i> There is a lack of information who the farmers benefiting from the project are; There is no reference to the promised M&E system in the report. This, according to the application, was to be developed. | Action taken since the last report: Please refer to the attached table which includes disaggregated data for each activity (Annex 1). In April 2014, the Oxfam Economic Justice Programme in Malawi revised the Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix using indicators, which were specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound. This matrix was used to define the tools to collect and analyse data (Annex 2). In July 2014, a three-day training session was delivered in Lilongwe to project partners (CAWOC, CICOD and MIAA) and Oxfam staff members on this new framework. This has increased the capacity and skills of the implementation team around gathering disaggregated data and providing evidence of an |

| | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>We have concerns about the robustness of the initial risk assessment.</p> <p>Please review and revise budget forecasts for the project. Once this has been done, please resubmit the financial report.</p> <p>The report contains little information on the projects exit strategy, which was surprising given that we had explicitly asked Oxfam to consider this.</p> | <p>outcome.</p> <p>To address this, the project team have revisited and updated the original risk assessment (Annex 3), including updated information around currency fluctuations, the political debate and policy environment, and highlighting the new perceived risk in mushroom production (Output 2). We will continue to communicate any issues within the project to the Scottish Government in a timely manner.</p> <p>A re-profiled budget was submitted to the Scottish Government in May 2014 (Annex 4), including a narrative explaining the over and under-spends.</p> <p>As detailed in the original proposal, the exit strategy for this project has been incorporated from the initial stages. Central to this is the promotion of Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups. In the last six months this has been scaled up, the groups are fully functional, and links with private sector and micro-finance institutions have been made. These groups are self-sustaining and will continue long after the project ends.</p> <p>Part of the exit strategy is ongoing engagement with government extension workers to deliver and support on training</p> |
|--|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| | | |
|------|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>sessions to the farmers. This will ensure the project activities are supported and this becomes an established relationship by the end of the project.</p> <p>Another key element to the exit strategy is the delivery of the project through building capacity of local partner organizations and strengthening local governance structures, including Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Area Development Committees (ADCs). Using this approach, farmers have been able to develop direct links with buyers.</p> <p>Oxfam is committed to linking with wider national initiatives in order to share information and promote farmers' access to markets. In this reporting period, three meetings have taken place with the Civil Society Network (CISANET), which is championing the development of a national agricultural marketing policy.</p> |
| | How is project fitting with national initiatives? | |
| 1.15 | Date report produced | October 15 2014 |
| 1.16 | Name and position of person(s) who compiled this report | [REDACTED] |
| 1.17 | Main contact details for project, if changed | [REDACTED] |

Signed by

[REDACTED]

Date 29/10/14

Designation on the Project

[REDACTED]

2. Progress and Results
 This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework. See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.

2.1 Changes to Project Status
 Has the focus or delivery of your project changed significantly over the last six months? If so, please explain how and why, and attach copies of all relevant correspondence with the Scottish Government.

The focus of the project has not changed significantly over the last six months, however the project teams have encountered the following challenges in two value chains:

As communicated to the Scottish Government in the last report, the programme team changed the approach to the pig farming. Previously, farmers worked in groups to manage their pigs, however this resulted in an overall lack of care and an outbreak of swine fever. The project now supports farmers to work individually and this has resulted in far higher levels of commitment and better care. We have recorded zero cases of swine fever or disease and a substantial increase in survival rates of pigs since this change. Initially, it was planned to construct abattoirs solely for the slaughter of pigs. However, following the outbreak of swine fever, and after consulting the farmers, it was decided to construct 'cooperative centres', including both abattoir facilities and an area for horticulture farmers to bulk their produce.

Mushroom production is not progressing as planned due to the highly technical nature of successful growing. Mushrooms require constant levels of humidity, temperature and light to grow and produce spores, and farmers must work efficiently as a group to manage the conditions. Feedback from the farmers shows that they are recording high losses and are earning lower incomes than other value chains within horticulture.

To date, 25 producer groups have been supported in mushroom growing, but seven have now changed to horticulture. Oxfam and partners are holding a review meeting in November 2014 and will work with the 18 farmer groups still growing mushrooms to decide on the best course of action. As a profitable value chain, there are opportunities to sell within hotel groups, however more support is required to make these links. The project teams will use November until March 2015 as a transition phase – farmers will either focus on mushroom growing on an individual basis, rather than in groups, or they will change to horticulture.

The logframe has now been updated with indicators following the baseline study (see section 2.2).

2.2 Changes to the Logical Framework
 If changes have been made to the logframe since the previous financial year please describe these below. Please also provide evidence (e.g. copies of correspondence) that these changes have been agreed with the Scottish Government. If you would like to make changes to your logframe, but these have not yet been approved by the Scottish Government, please describe and justify in detail the requested changes below – and highlight the proposed changes in the revised logframe.

| Result Area/ Indicator | Proposed/ Approved Change (please clarify and evidence below) | Reason for Change |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Impact Indicator1: | Baseline: 23% | Determined by baseline study. 23% represents the proportion of target households with production and income levels which are greater than the average levels |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | within the target districts. This was based on a sample population from both districts. |
| Outcome Indicator 1 | "Percentage of households recording an increase in income (above national average at baseline) for targeted smallholder producers including women by 2016" 20% | Indicator language changed to provide more clarity on the milestones and measurements The average income for the target districts when the baseline was taken was KW 263,864 and the baseline study established that 20% of the beneficiaries earn this amount or more per year |
| Outcome Indicator 1 Baseline and Milestones | Baseline: 20% Milestone 1: 30% Milestone 2: 50% Milestone 3: 80% | The indicators will be measured using household surveys and monitoring visits, as well as mid and end of project reports from a sample of the target beneficiaries, to check what proportion are earning above the baseline average. |
| Outcome Indicator 2 Baseline | Baseline: 5,184 | As part of the baseline study, a sample of the target beneficiaries were interviewed and asked if they are able to ask for specific services from duty bearers. The findings showed that 27% (5,184) of 19,200 farmers can currently demand their rights. |
| Output 1 Baselines | 1.1 63 1.2 28 1.3 12 | Baseline numbers of producer groups under each output indicator were established by the baseline study, as planned. |
| Output 2 Baselines and Milestones | 2.1 Baseline: 57% Milestone 1: 60% Milestone 2: 70% Milestone 3: 80% 2.2 "Percentage of farmers recording an increase in average crop production" Baseline: 35% Milestone 1: 40% 2.3 "Percentage of targeted smallholder producers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices increases" Baseline: 29% | 2.1 Baseline study showed that 57% of the target population are already using improved seeds. 2.2 Change of wording and language to provide clarity 35% currently produce more than the average crop production (information on which will be gathered by a survey) 2.3 Change of wording and language to provide clarity Baseline study showed that 29% of the target population already adopt |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>2.4 Baseline: 46</p> <p>2.5 5 livestock per household Milestone 1: 6 livestock per household Milestone 2: 7 livestock per household Milestone 3: 7 livestock per household</p> | <p>some environmentally sustainable practices</p> <p>Baseline study showed that 46 hectares are currently under irrigation. Data was collected using a land survey.</p> <p>Livestock figures established by baseline study.</p> |
| | Output 3 Baselines and Milestones | <p>3.2 Baseline: 39% Milestone 1: 45%</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>3.4</p> | <p>3.2 changed from 3.1 due to error in original logframe.</p> <p>3.3 – changed from 3.2 due to error in original logframe</p> <p>3.4 – changed from 3.3 due to error in original logframe</p> |
| | Output 4 Baselines and Milestones | <p>Output 4 – 7,500 women smallholder producers</p> <p>4.1 Baseline: 1,650</p> <p>4.2 Baseline: 27% Milestone 1: 30% Milestone 2: 35%</p> | <p>4.1 Following an integrated household survey it was found that 27% of the target group of 7,500 currently have knowledge and awareness of their rights to health care.</p> |
| 2.3 | <p>Project Progress and Results</p> <p>In the table below, please provide a summary of the key areas of progress and results achieved over the last 6 months, for each project output and outcome. Describe in brief any delays or other challenges that you have experienced and how these have been addressed, and provide information about any unexpected results.</p> | | |
| | Output/ Outcome | Summary of Progress and Results | |
| | <p>Outcome: Improved social and economic empowerment of smallholder producers through increased productivity and agribusiness in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016.</p> | <p>In the reporting period, farmers have indicated that there has been a 46 per cent increase in household income and assets. This information was gathered using community reports by the project partners. The 245 village savings and loans groups (VSLs) have led to increased economic empowerment for 6,000 female VSL members within communities. A total of 32 million MK (£48,484) has been recorded as circulating within the target communities. At household level, farmers have reported that they are now able to buy essential household items such as bricks and iron sheets and can pay school fees for their children. Other evidence shows farmers are now buying radios, TVs, chairs and other furniture for their homes.</p> <p>Farmers have recorded a 54 per cent increase in horticultural production, in part due to the fact they are now able to grow winter</p> | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>crops successfully and some farmers have managed a second maize crop this year. This means the farmers are economically and nutritionally secure, particularly as we move into the expected lean season between October and April.</p> <p>In the past six months, women have become more empowered through leadership roles within piggery and horticulture cooperatives in Chiradzulu. For example, in one of the piggery committees; out of 12 members, nine are women and the Vice Chair, Secretary and Spokesperson are all women. Previously, these committee roles would all be held by men.</p> |
| | <p>Output 1: 19,200 poor smallholder producers participate in profitable value chains by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts</p> | <p>Output Indicator 1.1 Number of groups that are formed and are able to participate in profitable value chains by 2016.</p> <p>In the reporting period, nine new farmer groups were formed in Kasungu, each with 25 members, 22 of which are women. In total, 47 farmer groups have now been established in this district since the project began.</p> <p>In Chiradzulu, two new cooperatives were formed. 598 farmers (393 are women), will focus on pigs, whilst 422 farmers (260 are women), will participate in horticulture. Six cooperatives have been trained in leadership styles, communication, constitution and roles and responsibilities of cooperative members, to enable them to function efficiently as a group. In total, 35 farmer groups have now been established in Chiradzulu.</p> <p>Output Indicator 1.2 Number of producer groups formed that are able to link up with private sector in order to access better markets for their produce by 2016</p> <p>21 producers (15 are women) attended marketing meetings with prospective buyers, including Auction Holding Limited Commodity Exchange (AHLGX) and the Agricultural Commodity Exchange (ACE). This resulted in a contract between AHLGX and 47 producer groups based in Kasungu, involving 940 female and 235 male producers. The agreement connects the farmers to a secure and reliable market for their soya bean produce.</p> <p>Five farmers' associations involving 50 people, 40 of whom are women, have received training on market access for their agricultural produce. It is expected that these associations will then develop into cooperatives and register with the ministry of trade in the coming reporting period.</p> <p>Farmers have found that it is very expensive to sell their produce directly to buyers in major cities, due to high transport costs. The cooperatives are in the process of linking up with local transporters and as their production increases, bigger transporters will be contacted. Some links were made last year with transporters in Kasungu and in the next reporting period the partners aim to establish more links.</p> <p>In Chiradzulu, no producer groups were linked to new private sector companies in the current reporting period. However, contracts and links have been maintained from the previous year in Blantyre.</p> |

| | | |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>Output Indicator 1.3 Number of smallholder producers that are able to participate in local, national and regional trade fairs Seven farmers (six of them women) participated in the Chiradzulu district-level fair organised by the National Association of Smallholder Farmers in Malawi (NASFAM), where they showcased their produce.</p> <p>Five women farmers from Kasungu participated in the national agricultural fair in Blantyre on 28-30 August 2014. Farmers interacted with different stakeholders including AHCX, and gained information on how they can sell their soya produce at a profit.</p> |
| | <p>Output 2: 19,200 poor smallholder producers improve their crop and livestock production through 'climate smart agriculture' by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu</p> | <p>Output Indicator 2.1 Percentage of project targeted households that accessed and used high quality improved seed varieties and planting materials. In Chiradzulu, 250 farmers (150 are women) have received high quality seeds and planting materials. In Kasungu, 450 farmers (360 are women) also received seeds and planting materials. This reflects 55% of the targeted households, a substantial increase from 22% detailed in the last report.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.2 Percentage of farmers recording an increase in average crop production in the last reporting period, 22% of the farmers recorded an increase. This information is gathered annually and will be reported to the Scottish Government in April 2015.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.3 Percentage of targeted smallholder producers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices increases. Three communal fish ponds are now under construction in Kasungu, managed by 13 producer groups, involving 260 women and 65 men.</p> <p>7,323 farmers (including 4,394 women) from 81 villages across the target areas attended Climate Smart Agriculture Awareness meetings. 12 lead farmers (eight of them women) from Chiradzulu were trained on Climate Smart Agriculture, specifically in contour ridge design, mulching, agro-forestry and box ridging¹. The lead farmers then organised 20 training sessions for their fellow farmers (each lead farmer conducting an average of four sessions). A total of 1,000 additional farmers attended these sessions, of which 653 are women.</p> <p>In the past six months, Oxfam and partners have supported the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) to conduct demonstrations on soil conservation, manure making and agro-forestry in all of the project areas.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.4 Land under irrigation in the impact area being cultivated by the targeted smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016. An additional 15 hectares of land is now under irrigation, bringing the total area of land to 36.31 hectares.</p> <p>Output Indicator 2.5 Average number of livestock owned by the targeted small holder</p> |

¹ Box ridging is a technique used by farmers to create squares of soil in between planting ridges, to store water when it rains. This water can help maintain the surrounding soil moisture.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <p>producer at household level in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016 26 piglets have been provided to 13 households in Chiradzulu. To date, 125 farmers (90 of them women) have received 132 piglets to enable them to start up. Following a change in strategy, the pigs are now managed by individual farmers, and the piglets' survival rate has improved. No new farmers have been provided with goats in the past six months, these will be introduced in the next reporting period.</p> <p>Work is under way to construct cooperative centres. Two areas have been identified in Chiradzulu and work has already started at one.</p> <p>Five veterinary committees have been established involving 50 farmers (40 are women). The committees have been trained and are offering additional care and management to the 93 farmers who received goats within the last reporting period. Each group of villages has one veterinary committee which has improved the survival rate of goats in the area.</p> <p>Challenges: Mushroom production has progressed slower than planned due to the advanced techniques required for growing them. To date, 25 farmer groups have been supported to grow mushrooms but seven groups have changed to horticulture. Additional details are contained within section 2.4 below. This value chain will be reviewed in November by the partners and in consultation with the remaining 18 farmer groups.</p> |
| <p>Output 3: 7,500 smallholder producers have access to finances through Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) and linkages to microfinance institutions by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts</p> | <p>Output Indicator 3.1 Number of women groups formed that have access to finances through VSLs in Kasungu Nine village savings and loans (VSL) groups have been formed in Kasungu, with a total of 225 members, 180 are women. This brings the total number of VSLs in Kasungu to 47. In Chiradzulu, no new VSL groups have been formed.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.2 Percentage of smallholder producers in VSL groups that are engaged in smallscale profitable businesses in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. 60% of the smallholder producers in VSL groups are now engaged in smallscale businesses.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.3 Number of VSL groups that are linked to microfinance institutions and have opened bank accounts The communities have expressed a preference to saving within VSL groups rather than micro-finance institutions. This is based on convenience and transportation costs. In the next reporting period, the VSL groups will explore linkages to the Malawi Savings Bank and the Opportunity Bank of Malawi.</p> <p>Output Indicator 3.4 Number of interface meetings at local, district and national with duty bearers on increased access to financial services by smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts. In this reporting period, new linkages with unions and networks have not yet been made. In the last reporting period, some groups were linked to Farmers Union of Malawi, which is now assisting farmers to form cooperatives and market their produce.</p> <p>Access to Markets Campaign 2014 In February 2014, Oxfam and the project partners, CAVWOC and</p> |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | <p>CICOD, launched a campaign on access to agricultural markets for smallholder farmers which continued through the period of the May general elections. In the pre-election phase, Oxfam secured signatures from all of the aspiring political parties, committing them to providing better markets for smallholder farmers. This is an important step for a sustainable outcome of this project. In the post-election phase, the campaign is appealing to new President of Malawi to deliver on these commitments. Oxfam will continue to lobby for a new policy framework.</p> | | |
| | <p>Output 4: 7,500 smallholder producers already participating in the project have increased knowledge and ability to demand their rights to appropriate health services and livelihood security</p> | <p>Output Indicator 4.1 Number of women smallholder producers affected by HIV and AIDS with increased knowledge about their rights to health care and livelihood security 1,150 farmers (920 are women) attended training on health, HIV and AIDS and rights to treatment and services.</p> <p>150 representatives from six governance structures, including Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees have been trained in rights and responsibilities of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHIV).</p> <p>Output Indicator 4.2 Percentage of women smallholder producers demanding their right to appropriate health services and livelihood security Over the reporting period, 3,500 people, of whom 2,450 are women, have been empowered with skills to demand essential services and hold duty bearers accountable. Over the past six months the project team recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased demand for better services at health centers, including safe water and better access; - Noted improvement in health workers attitudes towards people living with HIV and AIDS, as well as inclusion of these people in development activities at community level; - Increase in number of PLHIV taking leadership positions within farmer clubs and other forums. | | |
| | | Please add additional outputs/ outcomes as required | | |
| 2.4 | <p>Risk Management If progress towards delivering activities and outcomes is slower than planned or there have been delays in the delivery of the project, please explain: a) What the issues have been and whether they were highlighted on your risk register? b) What actions have been taken in response to these issues?</p> | | | |
| | Issue/ Risk | On risk register? | Action Taken | Outcome |
| | <p>Delays In implementing the aquaculture component. Following a meeting with experts from the Ministry of Aquaculture, it was recommended that the activity be implemented after June 2014, when the soil conditions are more favourable.</p> | <p>This was not in the risk register.</p> <p>This was communicated to the Scottish Government in the year-end report 2014, section 12.</p> | <p>Using this expertise, Oxfam and partners completed preparatory activities including group formation and training sessions for farmers in the last reporting period. In August 2014, construction activities began for three communal fish ponds.</p> | <p>Although this activity was delayed, it is now well underway, engaging 325 farmers (260 women), above the target of 300 farmers over the first two years of the project. In the next reporting period the fish farmers will be supported with fingerlings and start-up feeds.</p> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Underachievement on the piggery component. An outbreak of swine fever in 2012 seriously impacted a previous project in the same target area. Roughly 80 per cent of pigs died. Farmers became lost trust in piggery as a livelihood option, and this has led to underachievement in the piggery activities.</p> | <p>This was not in the risk register.</p> <p>This was communicated to the Scottish Government in the year-end report 2014, section 12.</p> | <p>Learning from the outbreak and using knowledge from the previous project, the programme team changed the approach to pig farming. One of the key lessons from the previous project was that farmers did not provide adequate care for the pigs when they worked in groups, whereas individual farmers show much higher levels of care and commitment.</p> | <p>By utilising the individual approach to the pig raising, farmers have become engaged and are enthusiastic about the activities again.</p> <p>132 piglets are now being farmed and no diseases have been reported.</p> |
| <p>Restructure of MIAA The main implementing partner for the HIV and AIDS component, Malawi Interfaith AIDS Association (MIAA), underwent a restructure in October 2013. This was to address specific constraints and capacity issues that they were facing.</p> | <p>This was not in the risk register.</p> <p>This was communicated to the Scottish Government in the year-end report 2014, section 12.</p> | <p>The restructure of MIAA was completed within the previous reporting period and localised structures called District and Zonal Interfaith AIDS Committees (DIACs and ZIACs) were created, with dedicated local project officers.</p> | <p>The DIACs and ZIACs have successfully restarted activities 4.2 and 4.4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitated the formation of ten PLHIV support groups and provided training on the advocacy and rights of PLHIVs. - Organised 18 awareness raising meetings within local communities, reaching 810 people (515 women). - Engaged with nine religious groups on the rights and inclusion of PLHIVs. |
| <p>Underachievement in mushroom production</p> <p>Mushroom production (Activity 2.11) has faced several challenges in the past six months. Mushrooms and spores are very difficult to grow and cultivate, requiring constant levels of</p> | <p>This was not in the original risk register. It is now included in Annex 3.</p> | <p>25 producer groups started mushroom growing, however so far seven have since changed to horticulture activities.</p> <p>Oxfam and CAWOC are holding a review of this value chain in November 2014 and will consult with the remaining 18 farmer</p> | <p>Outcome is pending on review meeting, due to take place in November 2014.</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>humidity, temperature and light. This must be well-coordinated amongst producer groups and if this is not managed, it can result in high losses of produce.</p> <p>Mushrooms also require financial input from the farmers at the beginning, and can take longer to provide a profit, in comparison to horticulture. This has resulted in a large drop-out rate from farmers for this value chain.</p> | | <p>groups on the best way to move forward with this particular value chain by March 2015.</p> | |
| <p>Please add additional issues as required</p> | | | |

| <p>Financial Report</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <p>The narrative report below should be provided in conjunction with the Budget Spreadsheet report (see Annex 2). Please fill in the Budget Spreadsheet to confirm actual spend to date for the year and justify any significant disparities between programmed expenditure and actual expenditure within the financial year.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>3.1</p> | <p>Project Underspend Please note whether the project anticipates a significant underspend, and whether the project intends to request that some funds are carried forward with the agreement of the Scottish Government. Please provide justification for this underspend below. Please note that any carry-over of funds to the next financial year should be agreed with the Scottish Government by January 31st of the current financial year.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>The spend for this reporting period is £53,681 reflecting 33% of the yearly allocation of £167,332 for 2014-15.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Partner Budget Allocation As explained previously, we only report to the Scottish Government on actual spend, not on funds allocated to partners that are not yet spent. Three tranches of funding were allocated to the project partners in July to meet budgeted costs and are not yet fully spent. As the table below shows, £11,588 will be spent by the end of October 2014, reflecting an expenditure of £65,449, approximately 40% of the full year allocation.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Partner</th> <th>Grant disbursed July 2014</th> <th>Actual Spend</th> <th>Balance to be spent by October 31 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>MIAA</td> <td>8,015</td> <td>5,058</td> <td>2,957</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CAVWOC</td> <td>19,931</td> <td>13,116</td> <td>6,815</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CICOD</td> <td>21,636</td> <td>19,820</td> <td>1,816</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>49,582</td> <td>37,994</td> <td>11,588</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | Partner | Grant disbursed July 2014 | Actual Spend | Balance to be spent by October 31 2014 | MIAA | 8,015 | 5,058 | 2,957 | CAVWOC | 19,931 | 13,116 | 6,815 | CICOD | 21,636 | 19,820 | 1,816 | TOTAL | 49,582 | 37,994 | 11,588 |
| Partner | Grant disbursed July 2014 | Actual Spend | Balance to be spent by October 31 2014 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIAA | 8,015 | 5,058 | 2,957 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAVWOC | 19,931 | 13,116 | 6,815 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CICOD | 21,636 | 19,820 | 1,816 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 49,582 | 37,994 | 11,588 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Overheads in country

The overheads in-country, particularly rent, water and electricity for Oxfam and partners are charged retrospectively and will be processed in December and again in February 2015. We expect these costs to be fully charged by March 2015.

Travel and subsistence

At the beginning of this reporting period, Oxfam spent time working closely with the partners on the logframe and activity plan and defined roles and responsibilities for the project implementation for period 2014-15. This included supporting MIAA following their restructure. This process delayed the next instalment of funding to the partners and for this reason, expenditure within subsistence costs and travel are lower than expected. As we approach rainy and planting season, these costs will be spent within the next six months, the project's busiest period.

Output 1

Activities within Output 1 are progressing as per the project plan, however some of these costs have not yet been spent. Activities including value addition training, market access and private sector linking will continue in the next period and we are confident that the remaining £14,426 will be allocated and spent in the next reporting period.

Output 3

The spend for this Output is low at £658, however this does not reflect inactivity or issues within implementation. As stated above, the partners are still spending funds allocated to them in July. However, the formation and support costs of the VSL groups has been lower than the teams expected, with some savings being made. The teams would like to assess these costs within the January 31 review and consult with the Scottish Government.

Ongoing Financial Monitoring of Partners

The next tranche of funding is due to partners in November 2014. Oxfam will work closely with the partners to monitor their activity implementation and spend, to mitigate against underspends by March 2015. The Oxfam team will provide a forecast financial report to the Scottish Government by 31 January 2015.

Annex 1: Guidance Notes: Mid Year Report

- This report is to be completed by all project managers/leaders 6 months into the next reporting year.
- Please complete this form electronically.
- Once complete please send this reporting form, by email to your Scottish Government project manager.
- The report should be submitted by the end of October following the financial year to which the report relates.

| Question | Guidance |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basic Project Information | |
| 1.1 | The project reference number was given to you by the Scottish Government in your grant offer letter – please refer to it in all correspondence. This is a number unique to your project and helps the Scottish Government track information relating to your project within the system. |
| 1.2 | Insert the financial year for which you are reporting |
| 1.3 | Insert the year of your project (i.e. Year 1, 2 or 3) |
| 1.4 | Insert the name of your lead organisation responsible for managing the grant (based in Scotland). Please make a note if this has changed during this financial year. Reasons for changes should be reported in section 3. |
| 1.5 | Insert the names of your partner organisations in Scotland and Partner countries. Please make a note if this has changed during this financial year. Reasons for changes should be reported in section 3. |
| 1.6 | Insert the name of your project in the space provided. This should correspond with the name given in your grant offer letter. Please make a note if this has changed during this financial year. Reasons for changes should be reported in section 3. |
| 1.7 | Provide a brief project description as per your grant offer letter. |
| 1.8 | Insert the geographical area in which your project is being implemented. Please make a note if this has changed during this financial year. Reasons for changes should be reported in section 3. |
| 1.9 | Insert start and end dates. The start date is the date you received your first tranche of funding. |
| 1.10 | Insert the total project budget (including funding from other sources). Please make a note if this has changed during this financial year. Reasons for changes should be reported in section 3. |
| 1.11 | Insert the total amount of funding received through the IDF for this project. |
| 1.12 | Indicate the theme that your project addresses (tick as many boxes that apply.) |
| 1.13 | Confirm that supporting documentation has been included with your report. Please tick those boxes that apply. Confirm whether any changes have been made to the logical framework, and whether the LF submitted has been approved by the Scottish Government (or is pending approval). Reports that do not include all required documentation will not be considered complete. |
| 1.14 | Please reference previous (actionable) feedback that you have received since your last report, and describe any action that has been taken in response/ since then. |
| 1.15 | Insert the date that your report was produced. |
| 1.16 | Insert the names and positions of the key person(s) involved in preparing your report. |
| 1.17 | It is essential that you let us know if any of your contact details have |

changed, either in Scotland or in Malawi.

Progress and Results

- 2.1 If your Project has changed significantly in the focus of its delivery since your last report, please explain how and why, attaching copies of all relevant correspondence you have had with the Scottish Government about this. Please also describe and explain any changes to basic project information here.
- 2.2 If your Logical Framework has changed over the last Financial Year please detail and explain these here. This enables us to more quickly understand the changes and your progress, based on the most up-to-date information.
- 2.3 Please summarise key progress and results, providing explanations where required.
- 2.4 If progress towards delivering activity and outcomes has been slower than planned, please use this space to indicate the reasons why and whether any of the risks outlined in your application have impacted on the project.

Financial Reporting

- 3 **For this question, you will also need to complete the summary page of the budget spreadsheet.** Please use the budget headings on the spreadsheet to provide a detailed breakdown of actual expenditure incurred during the financial year to which this report relates, against expenditure planned as well as expected expenditure for the next financial year. Please outline any reasons for any discrepancy in the budget spend. *N.B If the budget spend is more than 10% different from the original estimate please use the additional tabs on the budget spreadsheet to provide more detail.*
- 3.1 It is important for us to understand and learn from how projects budget, including reasons for underspend.

Budget Spreadsheet
(Also shared as an attachment)

SUMMARY OF BUDGET MW28

| | Programmed Expenditure (Total for 2014-15) | Actual Expenditure (April - Sept 2014) |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Staff Costs | | |
| Total for Scottish Staff | 0 | 0 |
| Total for National Staff | 20,158 | 8,305 |
| Total for Other Staff | 3,100 | 1,757 |
| Sub-Total Staff Costs | 23,258 | 10,062 |
| Running costs in Country | | |
| Overheads | 5,170 | 906 |
| Office Costs | 2,510 | 1,156 |
| Other | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-Total Running costs in Country | 7,680 | 2,062 |
| Travel - International | | |
| International Airfares | 0 | 0 |
| International staff other travel costs | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total International travel | 0 | 0 |
| Travel - National | | |
| in-country airfares | 0 | 0 |
| In country travel (all other) | 12,400 | 5,810 |
| Sub total National travel | 12,400 | 5,810 |
| Subsistence | | |
| International staff | 0 | 0 |
| National staff | 9,000 | 2,596 |
| Sub-total subsistence | 9,000 | 2,596 |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Direct Project Costs for Implementation | | |
| Output 1 | 17,050 | 2,624 |
| Output 2 | 32,986 | 19,198 |
| Output 3 | 29,129 | 658 |
| Output 4 | 17,638 | 4,651 |
| M&E&L | 6,500 | 4,585 |
| Dissemination Costs | 4,191 | 1,522 |
| Sub-total Implementation | 107,494 | 33,238 |
| Capital Costs | | |
| Sub-total Capital | 0 | 0 |
| Support and Governance | 7,500 | 2,510 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 167,332 | 56,278 |



The Scottish
Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba

International Case Study

Project title: Social and economic empowerment of smallholder producers in rural Malawi

Programme: Malawi

Organisation: Oxfam in Malawi

Interview Date: 8 October 2014

Interview type: Oral

Source: Field reviews

Name: [REDACTED]

Age: 28

Anonymous? No

Project Summary

The overall objective of the project is to support 19,200 poor smallholder producers, 70 per cent will be women, to become resilient by earning a decent living from farming and new enterprise activities around horticulture and/or livestock. The project addresses the inter-related problems of economic and social insecurities faced by poor households, particularly those living with or affected by HIV and AIDS (including child headed households) as they are more vulnerable to shocks and marginalization.

The project is helping producers access market information through improved communication infrastructure, contract farming policies and services, and the formation, and strengthening of Producers' Associations. Farmers will increase their production levels using 'climate smart agriculture' and will become linked to better markets to develop sustainable livelihoods.

Oxfam is implementing the project in partnership with the Centre for Alternatives for Victimised Women and Children (CAWWOC); Malawi Interfaith Aids Association (MIAA) and Circle for Integrated Community Development (CICOD). The total budget for the project is £400,000.00 for the period May 2013 – March 2016.

Case Study Background

[REDACTED] is 28 years old and lives in Ntonya Village within Likoswe Traditional Authority in Chiradzulu with her husband and three young children. [REDACTED] is now a proud owner of a grocery shop, made possible through saving money and accessing funds through the village savings and loan (VSL) group, established as part of this project.

Before joining the VSL, [REDACTED] tried to establish several small-scale businesses, such as growing and selling vegetables, but nothing was sufficient to meet her families' basic needs. In 2010, as part of another Scottish Government-funded project, [REDACTED] joined a VSL and started saving. This enabled her to access credit and the money she had saved to start a grocery business in January 2014. From this moment, [REDACTED] life began to change:

[REDACTED] can now afford to pay her children's school fees and buy essential household items. In addition, [REDACTED] has invested some savings from the VSL into goats and chickens, which she can use as food for her family, or as livestock to generate further income.

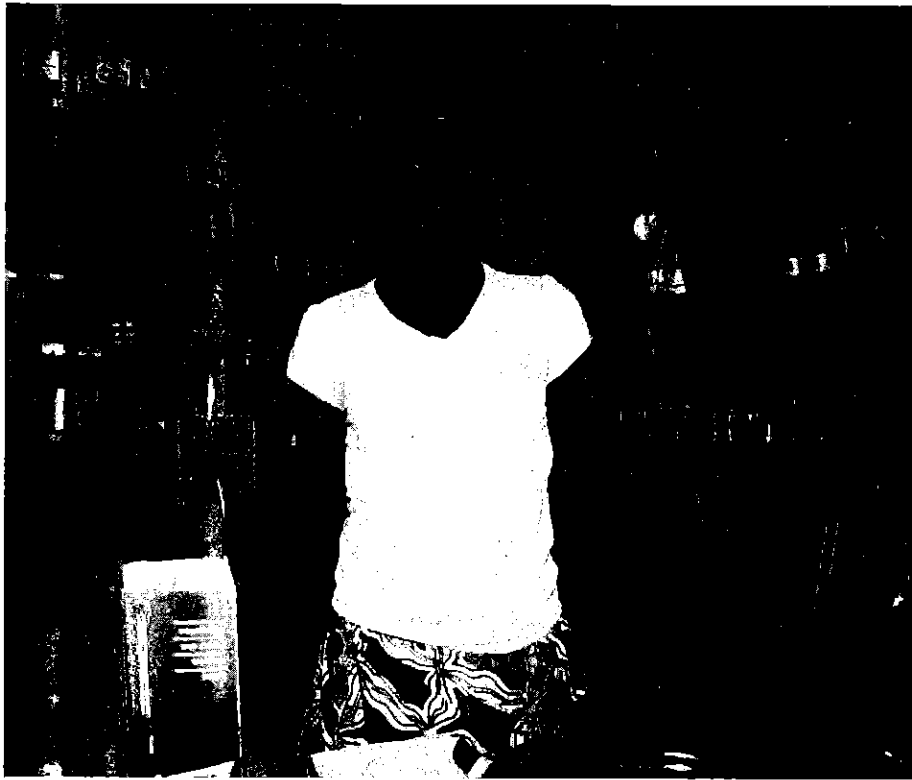
Quotes

"CAVWOC trained us on business management skills and that is when I realised that I could invest my money in a grocery shop and gain more from my savings as opposed to selling vegetables."

"The village savings and loans initiative has changed my life completely. I was one of the first people to join VSL when it was just being introduced but I didn't know it would have such a big impact in my life. I had tried so many things before to improve my life economically, but my life could not change. With VSL, my status in the community has completely changed."

"I am now able to do things which I could not afford in the past like hiring other people to help me in my maize garden. This gives me time to do other things that could boost my business. I am able to buy clothes, food and other household without necessarily asking my husband."

Photos



stands proudly in her shop. Photo by



Contact Details

Contact Name: [REDACTED]
Contact Number: [REDACTED]
Address: Oxfam in Malawi, P/Bag B331, Lilongwe
Email: [REDACTED]

Media List

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

Used for media: [insert date and media]