

				<p>60 PGs in Kasungu with 1,425 members (1,140 female) and 20 PGs in Chiradzulu with 1,227 members (793 female). All 80 PGs have made marketing arrangements with institutions such as Auction Holdings and Commodity Exchange (AHCX), Farmers World, NASFAM, Kulima Gold, Kasungu Teachers Training College, Kasungu Secondary School, Kasungu Inn and Dumisani Motel.</p> <p>With regards to vegetables, tomatoes and soya, 95% of produce is sold on, however for maize only the surplus is sold on as the majority is kept for family consumption.</p>
	<p>1.3 Number of smallholder producers that are able to participate in local, national and regional trade fairs</p>	<p>50 farmers</p>	<p>95 farmers</p>	<p><b>Target fully achieved:</b> 137 smallholder producers were able to participate in trade fairs (127 female).</p> <p>Producers in both districts have been able to participate in trade fairs at different levels including local, national and regional.</p> <p><b>In the first year (2013),</b> Smallholder producers from Kasungu travelled to Chiradzulu on an exchange visit to learn a number of issues from CAVWOC in Chiradzulu.</p> <p><b>In the second year (2014),</b> 50 women from Kasungu visited and participated in the Agriculture Trade Fair in Blantyre while women also participated in an Agriculture Fair that was organised at Kasungu ADD.</p> <p><b>In the third year (2015),</b> five women farmers participated in the Agri-Business Show organised by National Association of Business Women (NABW) in Lilongwe. Seven farmers participated in Chiradzulu district level fair organised by NASFAM, and ten women from Kasungu</p>

			<p>attended MCCCCI trade fair in Blantyre. Ten women from Kasungu attended NASFAM agriculture fair and 45 women and five men attended Clinton Foundation agriculture fair at Lisandwa estate in Kasungu.</p> <p>From these fairs and exchange visits, smallholder producers have been able to learn and acquire skills in how different value chains work, from production to marketing. Through these visits and fairs the producers have also been able to secure better markets for their goods. For example, farmers in 80 PGs are now able to sell their produce to private sector buyers such as NASFAM, Auction Holdings, and Kulima Gold. Value addition being undertaken includes sorting and grading of produce so that they fetch a higher price.</p>
<p><b>OUTPUT 2:</b> 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.</p>			
Output Indicator 2.1 Percentage of project targeted households that accessed and used high quality improved seed varieties and planting materials.	57%	80%	<p><b>Target exceeded:</b> 100% of project targeted households access seeds. 1,500 producers, (84% female) received improved soya seed and 1,125 producers (76% female) received packages of seeds and fertiliser in Kasungu. In Chiradzulu, 250 producers were supported with fertilisers, pesticides and vegetable seeds.</p>
Output Indicator 2.2 Percentage of farmers recording an increase in average crop production	35%	80%	<p><b>Target fully achieved:</b> 80% of farmers recording an increase in average crop production, 72% of which were female. Monitoring checks conducted by agriculture departments, and also random surveys by the</p>

			project staff, indicated that harvest yields increased by 80%. In turn, household income increased, helping families to improve their food security during the lean months of December and January.
Output Indicator 2.3 Percentage of targeted smallholder producers adopting environmentally sustainable agricultural practices increases.	29%	80%	<b>Target exceeded:</b> 87.7% of targeted farmers have adopted environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, 65% of which are female. Due to climate change, more farmers are adopting these sustainable agricultural practices as an approach to conserve water, improve soil fertility and ultimately increase yields.
Output indicator 2.4 Land under irrigation in the impact area being cultivated by the targeted smallholder producers in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016.	46 Hectares	60 Hectares	<b>Target partially achieved:</b> 56 hectares of land are now under irrigation. Due to prolonged dry spells and low rainfall, there have been challenges to access water for irrigation. Wetlands and rivers have less water to support irrigation than anticipated.
Output Indicator 2.5 Average number of livestock owned by the targeted smallholder producers at household level in Chiradzulu and Kasungu by 2016	5 livestock per household	7 livestock per household	<b>Target achieved:</b> Targeted households now own an average of seven livestock per household (77% are women-headed households). The project provided a total of 193 she-goats and 13 he-goats to 193 households. To date, 86 women and nine men have benefited from the goat pass-on scheme as second and third generation beneficiaries. As of now, a total of 573 goats have multiplied from the initial 193 she goats distributed to 288 households.
<b>OUTPUT 3: 7,500 smallholder producers (70 per cent are women) and are affected by HIV and AIDS have access to finances through Village Savings and Loans (VSLs) and linkages to microfinance institutions by 2016 in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts</b>			
Output Indicator 3.1. Number of women groups formed that have access to finances through	0	80	<b>Target exceeded:</b> 148 groups were formed and have access to finances.

VSLs in Kasungu			60 VSL groups were formed in Kasungu and 88 groups were formed in Chiradzulu with 3,615 members (2,892 female). These groups are able to provide opportunities for saving and borrowing among the members. Communities have been able to pay school fees for their children, buy household assets and are able to start small businesses.
Output Indicator 3.2 Percentage of smallholder producers in VSL groups that are engaged in small-scale profitable businesses in Chiradzulu and Kasungu districts.	39%	80%	<b>Target fully achieved:</b> 80% of smallholder producers who are members of VSL groups are now engaged in profitable small businesses in both Kasungu and Chiradzulu districts. Members have been investing in buying and selling livestock and crops and some have also opened small shops. Others are selling value added products such as doughnuts and fritters.
Output indicator 3.3 Number of VSL groups that are linked to microfinance institutions and have opened bank accounts	0	52	<b>Target fully achieved:</b> 52 groups have been linked to Vision Fund and FINCA which are Micro Finance Institutions (MFI). 52 groups have now opened bank accounts. 12 groups have signed with Vision Fund for winter cropping loans. Due to unfavorable conditions and high interest rates of 34% by banks compared with MFI rates of 7%, many groups who were initially linked with banks in year two decided to not take out loans with these banks. Inflation rates have also increased from 15% to 23% since April 2015 which has affected interest rates.
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	0	12 at local, 6 at district and 3 at national	<b>Target fully achieved:</b> 12 meetings were conducted at the local level, six at district level and three at national level. The meetings facilitated the establishment of

and Kasungu districts.			linkages between women producers and national networks such as the NGO Coordinating Gender Network, Coalition of Women Farmers, Women Legal Resource Centre, Landnet, and Coalition of Women Living with HIV/AIDS.
<b>OUTPUT 4: 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</b>			
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	1650	7500	<p><b>Target exceeded:</b> 19,044 people have increased knowledge about their rights and HIV and AIDS (12,468 are women, of which 585 are PLWHA). 17 community campaigns were conducted, reaching 12,636 community members (8,240 female). Seven district campaigns were conducted reaching 6,238 people (4,126 women and girls).</p> <p>One national campaign was conducted in March in Lilongwe, which attracted 170 attendants (102 females). The participants included beneficiaries of the project, delegates from Ministry of Health, Agriculture, National AIDS Commission, The Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC<sup>1</sup>), Local Government, NGOs from the HIV/AIDS sector such as the Coalition of Women Living with AIDS (COWLA), Malawi Network of People Living with HIV (MANET), MANASO, JOURNAIDS amongst many others.</p> <p>Communities are now able to demand services</p>

<sup>1</sup> ADMARC was formed in Malawi in 1971 as a Government-owned corporation to promote the Malawian economy by increasing the volume and quality of agricultural exports and to develop new foreign markets for the consumption of Malawian produce.

			<p>that are required in their localities. Community members are now getting tested and know they can access Anti Retro Viral medication. (ARV).</p>
<p>Output Indicator 4.2 Percentage of women smallholder producers demanding their right to appropriate health services and livelihood security</p>	<p>27%</p>	<p>40%</p>	<p><b>Target fully achieved:</b> 64% of 7,500 women producers are demanding their rights. 1,250 producers (1,000 female) affected by HIV and AIDS were trained on advocacy and human rights. They were able to advocate for improved health services at local, district and national levels. At district level, interface meetings were held with the District Health Officer, the District Commissioner and other district officials to discuss the challenges that PLWHA face in accessing health services. As a result, there has been an increase in the clinic days for PLWHA from once a week to five days a week. There have also been changes in attitudes and perceptions on HIV/AIDS which has led to reduction in discrimination and stigma and PLWHA are now able to fully participate in project activities.</p> <p>PLWHA now demand their right to participation in development. They are able to access medication at the hospital and even couples living with HIV are able to practice safer sex and demand condoms from health centres</p> <p>PLWHA have diversified their sources of food and income (fishing ponds, winter cropping, communal gardens) and are members of VSL groups. PLWHA were failing to conduct business because people were saying “<i>don’t buy from them. Once you do business with them you will contract HIV</i>”. This has changed. It is no longer the case now after the campaign meetings.</p>

				<p>People living with HIV are doing business just like anybody else.</p>
<p><b>B4. Performance Against Programme Level Indicators</b>          Please refer to <b>table 1</b> in the guidance note and detail the progress you have made against the relevant programme level indicators as set out in your application form.          Results should be gender disaggregated, to show the impact on men and women separately.</p>				

<u>Programme level Indicators</u> (From your logframe)	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Outcome</u>
<b>D4</b> Increased promotion of gender equality and the active empowerment of women and other excluded groups in civil society organisations.	There are currently only two associations in Chiradzulu that promote gender equality and the active empowerment of women and other excluded groups in civil society organisations.	<p>As reported above, in Chiradzulu we formed two cooperatives: one focusing on pig farming with 589 farmers (393 women). The other cooperative focusing on horticulture with 422 farmers (260 women). These two cooperatives, combined with the 54 PGs and three associations had a total of 1,899 members (1,264 female).</p> <p>In Kasungu district one cooperative was set up, five associations and 66 farmers clubs with 1,895 members (1,516 female).</p>
<b>D9</b> Increase in output of existing economic activities, through e.g expansion or diversification.	Low output of existing economic activities with little diversification.	<p>The PGs formed were supported to access market information and have been linked with formal marketing institutions. A total of 3,867 producers (2,847 women) are members. The groups are now engaging in the following enterprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mushroom production: (target 25 groups) - 9 groups comprising of 280 producers (210 female). This was less than those trained due to issues with the complex care needs of mushroom spawn.</li> <li>• Horticulture production: (target 1,200 people) 57 groups, comprising 1,425 farmers (1,140 women).</li> <li>• Fish farming: (target 300 people) Two groups comprising 130 farmers (106 women). Due to limited availability of water, three fish ponds were constructed, but only two were filled. The third was affected by the drought and so isn't in use.</li> <li>• Soya bean production: (target 500 people) 47 groups comprising 1,250 producers (1,050 female)</li> <li>• Pig farming: (target 560) 561 farmers (341 women).</li> <li>• Goat farming: (target 150) 288 farmers (288</li> </ul>



		women).
D10 Increased number of new business start ups.	Currently there are few business start-ups out with the existing Chiradzulu project.	<b>(Target 50 businesses).</b> The project facilitated the formation of 60 VSLs in Kasungu district, and 88 groups in Chiradzulu with total membership of 3,615 people (2,892 women). 80% of all members are women and these women are also taking on the VSL management roles. The members were trained in business management and these groups have been linked to microfinance institutions. 80% of the VSL members (2,892 people) are participating in small business such as setting up small shops, selling doughnuts or local crops.
D12 Increased number of training opportunities in relevant skills and business related areas.	Few training opportunities in relevant skills and business-related areas.	<b>(Target 7,500 people):</b> 8,860 women and 1,916 men were trained. The project provided business management training to 1,353 women in VSL groups. An additional 80 women were trained by CICOD as trainers. These trainers trained a further 2,000 women with business management skills (25 women each). Further training courses included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fish farming: 103 women, 27 men</li> <li>• Livestock management: 55 women, 35 men</li> <li>• Mushroom training: 122 women, 28 men</li> <li>• Extension methods: 25 women, 5 men</li> <li>• Business management: 80 trainers trained 2000 women and 1,353 trained by partners, 300 men</li> <li>• Lead farmer concept: 62 women, 16 men, trained a further 2,000 farmers</li> <li>• Horticulture: 74 women, 66 men</li> <li>• Conservation agriculture: 4,986 women, 1,439 men</li> </ul> Some farmers attended one training, others attended several.