

Scottish Government

Malawi Development Programme 2015-2018

End of Year Report – Part 1 of 3

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	M 15/S/017
1.2	Reporting Year	From: 01/04/17 To: 31/03/18
1.3	Project Year (e.g. Year 1)	Year 3
1.4	Name of Lead Organisation (Grant Holder)*	Oxfam Scotland
1.5	Name of Partner(s)*	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oxfam in Malawi 2. Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD) 3. Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)
1.6	Name of Project*	Improved livelihoods for 3,000 poor farmers and their families in rural Malawi.
1.7	Project Description*	<p>The project aims to address the interrelated challenges of economic insecurity and access to energy, to reduce levels of poverty for a target group of 3,000 rural poor households (of which 1,800 are headed by women) based in the districts of Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphu. In total the project aims to improve the lives of more than 13,800 people (8,280 are women and girls).</p> <p>Planned Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As a result of training on sustainable resource management, and installing solar units and irrigation sites, 500 farmers (300 of whom are women) will be able to improve their crops and increase production 2. Start-up solar power units will enable an additional 1,000 farmers (600 will be women) to start adding value to their produce and become linked to commercial buyers and reliable markets

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		<p>3. A further 1,500 farmers (900 being women) will develop small scale business enterprises using solar power</p> <p>4. Advocacy and influencing for development of renewable energy policy for Malawi</p>
1.8	Project Country/Region*	Malawi (Lilongwe, Mchinji and Rumphi districts)
1.9	Project Start & End Date*	Start: 01/04/2015 End: 31/03/2018
1.10	Total Project Budget*	£ 598,767
1.11	Total Funding from IDF*	£ 598,767
1.12	<p>IDF Development Priorities Please tick the box next to the development priority/priorities that your block grant aims to address</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Civic Governance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Economic Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy</p>
1.13	<p>Supporting Documentation Check box to confirm key documents have been submitted with this report</p>	<p>Annex 3 Up-to-Date Logical Framework (LF) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> summarising progress against relevant milestones for project activities, outputs, outcomes and impact. (End PY3 tab and Activities tab are updated in blue) Please indicate (check box) if you have proposed amendments to your LF since your last report. If so, please detail any changes in Q3.2 <input type="checkbox"/> Please indicate (check box) if the LF submitted has been approved by the Scottish Government. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p>Annex 2 End of Year Financial Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
		<p>Annex 4 Proposed Revised Budget (if applicable) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
	<p>Please list any further supporting documentation that has been submitted</p>	<p>Annex 5 Photos. A series of photos from the project demonstrating irrigation, value addition, enterprise development and advocacy outputs.</p> <p>Annex 6. Output reporting tables.</p>
	1.14	Response to Previous Progress Reviews

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		<p>1. Outcome 1 and 2 – The report mentions 2,228 beneficiaries to date, which suggests that this in the number for the duration of the project. Please confirm how many beneficiaries there are for this reporting period</p> <p>2. Outcome 1 – The report provides that the Target for average income increase (40% after 3 years) has been substantially exceeded with an increase of 227% being reported. Yet no explanation is given for how this was achieved in the</p>	<p>1. 2,228 is the number of beneficiaries engaged since the beginning of the project (cumulative figures). In this reporting period, 1,107 new farmers were engaged (referring to Outputs 1.1,2.1,3.1,3.3). New numbers of farmers engaged in Year 3 are clearly marked against relevant output indicators on the logframe submitted alongside this report as Annex 1 (tab MW15 Logframe End PY2).</p> <p>2. The 227% increase reported was based on data gathered during the midterm evaluation. Success appears to be related to businesses established by the farmers on being able to invest following establishment of VSL groups. VSL has assisted beneficiaries to easily access finance and invest appropriately to</p>
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		<p>reporting period. Please provide further information on this.</p> <p>3. Output 1.1 – (Timbaninyanja Makuni scheme) the Project report that 5 hectares have been covered by the irrigation scheme due to some ‘interplanting’. This is not a calculation of the coverage that was agreed with, or is acceptable to, the Scottish Government. Please provide details of the hectareage actually covered by the scheme.</p> <p>4. Output 1.1 – (Kalonde scheme) – It is reported that a further pump has been purchased for use at this site. Given that a survey for the site had been previously carried out, please confirm why the difficulties</p>	<p>start small businesses either derived from their farming or via solar powered equipment. Income has been derived from crop sales, sales of groceries, livestock sales and solar powered enterprises).</p> <p>3. The Timbaninyanja Makuni scheme does cover 5 hectares as reported. 4 hectares are planted solely with maize, 0.5 hectares was planted with both maize and beans (interplanted) and 0.5 hectares planted with vegetables. Apologies if this was not clear in the original report.</p> <p>4. The decision to procure a further pump was based on community consultations and recommendations to increase the coverage of irrigated land as some vulnerable households were left out in the initial design. There was high demand from</p>
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		<p>requiring the purchase were not identified then. Please also confirm whether or not project funds were used for this, and if they were, how much was spent.</p> <p>5. Output 1.2 – Please confirm how many hectares were put under irrigation during the reporting period.</p>	<p>farmers in this area to participate. The additional pump costs 3,670 pounds sterling with 670 pounds of project funds from the allocation to the third year irrigation scheme in this area (available due to a cost saving) and 3,000 pounds contributed by the partner organisation (not project funds).</p> <p>5. During the reporting period, the project has established three new irrigation schemes each with 5ha of land (total 15ha). By the time the report was compiled, these new schemes had not yet started functioning so there were no new hectares 'under irrigation' in the current reporting period. However, farmers continued to cultivate in the sites that were established in year 1 and year 2 and therefore a total of 18.7 hectares were still under irrigated cultivation.</p>
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		<p>6. Output 2.1 – (Mchinji) – Regarding the issue of the cost of cooking oil equipment, were the costs involved not considered as part of the original planning and design process for the project.</p> <p>7. Output 3.2 – It's not clear what has been achieved during the reporting period, as it appears that the figures have been conflated (i.e. 13 of 38 (to date) with the project to date achievements. Please report against the Milestone (8 out of a further 12 enterprises recording profits).</p>	<p>6. The project design did not dictate which types of value addition farmers should choose, the project plan included value chain analysis to determine viable value chains and the preference of farmers in each specific project. Communities in Mchinji selected cooking oil, however the allocated budget was not sufficient to cover the kind of equipment needed for production. An alternative product (peanut butter) was chosen, which people in the area are also keen to manufacture.</p> <p>7. 15 new groups rather than the intended 12 were formed during the reporting period. None of the 15 new groups formed in the first 6 months of Year 3 had started recording profits by the Mid Year Reporting date. (Against milestone – 0 of the 12 (15) further groups are recording profits).</p>
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		<p>8. Output 4 - the project requests 'flexibility' to use some underspend, but it is unclear how much they wish to use, and what they want to do. Further information on this is required.</p>	<p>However, 6 more of the 23 groups formed in the previous year started recording profit, bringing the total number of groups recording profits to date to 13 out of 38 groups (23 groups formed in year 2, 15 in year 3).</p> <p>8. We would like to move 3,000 GBP from the policy meetings budget line to use in campaigns, influencing and awareness activities under the same output. Since the energy policy is still at cabinet level, this approach is thought to be a better use of raising public and sector awareness of renewable energy in Malawi. *Please note, Scottish Government did not return a reply to this request before the end of the reporting period, so funds were not moved from policy meetings budget to campaigns, influencing and awareness activities.</p>
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		<p>9. National subsistence - Please confirm what the further £500-£600 discussed is to be used for.</p>	<p>9. The increase in national subsistence will facilitate additional visits to project at the end of the original three-year contract for monitoring, evaluation and reporting purposes. Additional budget in subsistence means that where necessary additional specialist or senior staff (eg. Monitoring and evaluation manager or Country Director) may join project visits for additional oversight *Please note, in our Mid Year report we requested transfer of £1,069 from International Flights and 2,350 from International subsistence to the National subsistence budget line. The Scottish Government did not provide written approval for transfer of funds to National subsistence line, nevertheless we have made this budgetary change in order to</p>
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			maintain appropriate level of project oversight during last six months of the reporting period. Expenditure for National Subsistence is reported against a budget of £4,019 for this period.
1.15	Date report produced	30 April 2018	
1.16	Name and position of person(s) who compiled this report	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• [REDACTED], Oxfam• [REDACTED], Oxfam• [REDACTED], Oxfam• [REDACTED], Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM)• [REDACTED], Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD)• [REDACTED], Oxfam• [REDACTED], Oxfam Scotland	
1.17	Main contact details for project, if changed	N/A Contact details in Oxfam Scotland remain the same, however in Oxfam Malawi the following staff have changed: Livelihoods Resilience Programme Manager changed from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. Programme Officer changed from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. Please note, [REDACTED] also previously worked on this project in capacity of Programme Officer in 2015/16.	

Signed by

Date 30 April 2018

Designation on the Project:

2. Project Relevance	
2.1	Project Beneficiaries Does the project remain relevant to the context and the beneficiaries with whom you are working? Please justify this in a short paragraph below.
	<p>The project continues to be relevant to the Malawi context and to all the target beneficiaries. Agriculture remains the main driver of economic growth, contributing to over 30% of GDP; 80% of national export earnings and about 80% of the workforce. Smallholder farmers, the main target of the project, continue to perform a critical role in the country's agricultural sector, contributing to more than 70% of the agricultural GDP and producing 80% of food crops.</p> <p>Despite such significance to the country's economy, the agricultural sector continues to face various challenges mainly attributed to changes in climatic conditions. Prolonged dry spells have affected crop growth and water availability resulting in low production. Likewise, smallholder farmers are experiencing challenges such as small landholding sizes, limited access to agricultural inputs, credit, capital and profitable markets. This, coupled with poor infrastructure, weak extension services and climatic shocks, is negatively affecting their agricultural production.</p> <p>Fall army worm infestations in the country since 2016/17 has resulted in significant agricultural production losses including in the project target areas. The attacks were exacerbated by the drought experienced during the 2016/17 growing season. So resilience strategies promoted by the project remain highly relevant in ensuring food security and income of the target households.</p> <p>Over three years, the project has reached 2,452 farmers (1,594 F/ 858M) in project outputs 1-3 (irrigation, value addition and enterprise development), and including additional farmers involved in VSL activities this number rises to 2,860 farmers (1,867 F and 993 M). Household members indirectly benefitting from gains made by farmers in income and food security are calculated at 15,730 using average household size of 5.5.</p> <p>Part of the enterprise development aspect to the project has involved entrepreneurs selling solar gadgets such as solar lighting to other community members. There was very strong uptake of solar lighting with 1,698 households buying solar lanterns to light their homes.</p>
2.2	Gender and social inclusion Please describe how your project has worked to ensure that women and girls, and other vulnerable groups (as appropriate) benefit from the project. Describe any challenges experienced in reaching vulnerable people and how these have been overcome.
	<p>Although women comprise 52% of the country's population and contribute to about 70% of the agricultural labour force, they remain resource poor due to cultural and socio-economic barriers. The project thus deliberately planned to target at least 60%</p>

	<p>women beneficiaries in all the interventions. Additionally, the women have undergone transformative capacity building, empowering them to assume leadership positions. For instance, in Rumphi, two out of the three value addition groups are headed by women and in Lilongwe, three business groups are headed by women. Additionally, in Rumphi, two female youth groups comprising 10 members each are currently engaged in solar powered salon business and juice making.</p> <p>Another key project intervention that has empowered women and moved them from the yoke of economic oppression is the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) which comprise 90% women. These groups have positively influenced women's decision-making power and enabled women to gain more confidence and strength to challenge gender inequalities. Previously existing vulnerabilities emanating from poor economic muscle at household level have been dealt with as a result of the VSLAs. Furthermore, women have been empowered to take up small scale entrepreneurial activities including solar gadgets supplying, and operating processing machines thus breaking with social norms as these jobs were once male dominated.</p> <p>The project also facilitated participation of women in the preparatory meeting for the 62nd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 62). The CSW62 was held under two themes: 1. Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls 2. Participation in and access of women to the media, information, communication and technologies and their impact on and use as instrument for advancement and empowerment of women. The participation of the women in this activity enhanced their inclusion in national and global issues as they were able to input into international papers.</p>
2.3	<p>Accountability to stakeholders</p> <p>How does the project ensure that beneficiaries and wider stakeholders are engaged with and can provide feedback to the project? What influence has this had on the project? What challenges have been experienced in collecting and acting on beneficiary feedback?</p> <p>The project engaged stakeholders at various levels to enhance accountability, coordination and future sustainability. At national level, meetings have been conducted with the Department of Energy to share information regarding progress on implementation of the policy and advocacy component of the project. A national stakeholders meeting was also conducted whereby government and other stakeholders were updated about project outcomes.</p> <p>During the inception phase at district level, stakeholder mapping analysis was conducted in all sites to identify relevant stakeholders and determine their role in the project. Pre-existing community structures including Area Development Committees and Village Development Committees were used to deliver the project thereby enhancing their capacity. At district level, the District Executive Committee (DEC) and District Agriculture Extension Committee (DAEC) was engaged for provision of technical advice regarding project implementation.</p> <p>In cognisance that communities are the direct beneficiaries, the project utilises methodologies such as the Strength Based Approach to design and implement interventions that are aligned with communities' visions and development aspirations. Open communication between beneficiaries, government stakeholders and project partners is enhanced. Project reviews are conducted on a quarterly basis with communities to check progress and levels of satisfaction regarding project delivery. Feedback on the project is collected in various ways including during trainings, community meetings, field visits and individual home visits by the field officers. For instance, DAEC representatives in Rumphi proposed the replacement of a submissive pump installed at Chikwawa Kalonde scheme as the original pump could</p>

	<p>not support a large enough area of land. After consideration, the suggestion was taken on board and the pump was replaced accordingly.</p> <p>In Mchinji district, the beneficiaries expressed their concern of low water pressure in their irrigation scheme which resulted in the numbers of beneficiaries dropping. Oxfam and CARD, with support from community leaders, conducted a meeting where irrigation schedules were developed to ensure that all beneficiaries have access to water. This resulted in the number of beneficiaries increasing again.</p>
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3. Progress and Results														
<p>This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework (or if not yet approved your original Logical Framework). See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.</p>														
3.1	<p>Changes to Project Status Has the focus or delivery of your project changed significantly over the last financial year? If so, please explain how and why, and attach copies of all relevant correspondence with the Scottish Government.</p>													
	<p>The focus and delivery of the project has not changed during the reporting period.</p>													
3.2	<p>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.</p>													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Result Area/ Indicator</th> <th>Proposed/ Approved Change (please clarify and evidence below)</th> <th>Reason for Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Result Area/ Indicator	Proposed/ Approved Change (please clarify and evidence below)	Reason for Change										
Result Area/ Indicator	Proposed/ Approved Change (please clarify and evidence below)	Reason for Change												
3.3	<p>Gaps in Monitoring Data If baseline or monitoring information is <u>not</u> available, please provide an explanation below. Where monitoring data has been delayed (since previous report), please provide an indication of when and how it will be made available to the Scottish Government.</p>													
	<p>Both baseline and midterm reports are available (previously submitted to Scottish Government). End of project evaluation is now scheduled to be conducted after implementation of the extension period to end of September 2018 as per Scottish Government reporting requirements.</p>													
3.4	<p>Project Outputs In the table below, please list each of your project outputs, and provide further detail on your progress and results over this reporting period. Describe any delays or other challenges that you have experienced and how these have been addressed, and provide information about any unexpected results. Progress should be supported with evidence (such as links to monitoring data in line with logical framework, case studies, web-based information, reports etc) where possible.</p>													
	<p>Output 1: Production and Land Management: 500 households (300) will be female headed households) in Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphu have access to solar-powered irrigation, improved natural resource management and better markets enabling increased agricultural yield by 2018</p>													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Output Indicator</th> <th>Progress against Planned Milestone/ Target</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Output Indicator	Progress against Planned Milestone/ Target											
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3. Progress and Results	
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<p>1.1 Number of farmers reporting percentage increase in agricultural yield as a result of irrigation through renewable energy</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3:</u> A further 200 farmers (120 will be female farmers) report 20% increase</i></p> <p><i><u>Target (by 31 March 2018):</u> 500 farmers (300 will be female farmers) report at least 30% increase in agricultural yield by 31 March 2018.</i></p> <p>Eight irrigation schemes have now been constructed across the entire three-year period: two in Lilongwe, three in Mchinji and three in Rumphu. Three of these schemes were established in Year 3 and will start irrigating in the coming dry season (April onwards).</p> <p><u>Milestone:</u> 154 members (90 F, 64 M) were engaged in irrigation groups in in Year 3. Farmers engaged in the three schemes built in Year 3 are not yet reporting an increase in yield.</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Total irrigation scheme members engaged since project inception: 413 members (232 F,181 M).</p> <p>In the third year, active irrigation occurred in five schemes established in Years 1 and 2. Of the 259 farmers engaged as irrigation scheme members in Years 1 and 2, 205 farmers irrigated their crops during this reporting period. (115 F and 90 M)</p> <p>Currently all the farmers who engaged in irrigation activities are reporting increases in yield. However, data on the exact percentage increase in yield against the baseline will be available following the end of project evaluation.</p> <p>Fewer farmers than planned participated in the irrigation activities due to various challenges. Firstly, in Rumphu, as previously reported, the initial pump that was installed broke down and although this was later replaced, numbers of people declined during the active irrigation period. Secondly, in Lilongwe, during the second year of the project, the maize crop suffered from severe wilting due to water level reduction at the water source. This made some farmers were reluctant to participate in the irrigation activities during the third year in case of a repeat of the same incident. Thirdly in Mchinji, there were also challenges attributed to low water levels exacerbated by the 2017 drought as such fewer people participated than planned.</p> <p>The extension project plan, approved by Scottish Government responds to these challenges, and will construct water tanks to act as reservoirs that buffer the impacts of low water levels and droughts. This should also help restore communities' confidence to utilise the schemes at their full capacity.</p> <p>Another challenge faced this year were prolonged dry spells in the 2017/18 rain-fed growing season which triggered Fall Army worm infestations, affecting crop development in some areas. However, increased income</p>

3. Progress and Results	
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	<p>from irrigation activities and other project activities will mitigate losses experienced by farmers hit by infestations.</p> <p>Please see Annex 6 Output Reporting tables for detailed data per irrigation scheme per district, including disaggregated figures of participating farmers and quantities of crops produced.</p>
<p>1.2 Hectarage of land under irrigation using renewable energy.</p>	<p><i>Milestone for year 3: A further 200 households (120 will be female headed households) irrigate 20 ha of land using renewable energy</i></p> <p>As reported above, a further 154 households (90 female headed) were engaged in Year 3, 140 in membership for the three new schemes and 14 new members in Kayembe scheme (Mchinji) established in Year 1. However, irrigation did not take place in the period on the new schemes and new members of Kayembe scheme (recruited during rainy season) will also start irrigating in the coming dry season. The new schemes established in Year 3 are expected to irrigate 15 hectares.</p> <p><i>Target: (End of March 2018) 500 households (300 will be female headed households) irrigate 50 ha of land using renewable energy by 31 March 2018</i></p> <p>By the end of March 2018 413 households (232 female headed households) are engaged in irrigation scheme membership, over eight schemes established by the project. The total area developed and irrigated in the three districts remains the same as reported at midyear, a coverage of 36.45 Ha distributed as follows:</p> <p>In Mchinji a total of 15 Ha have been irrigated at Kayembe, Tipindule and Malabada schemes which have 5 Ha each.</p> <p>In Rumphi, 15 Ha have been irrigated with each of the three schemes (Timbaninyanja 1, Timbaninyanja 2 and Kalonde) covering 5 Ha.</p> <p>Finally, in Lilongwe, 6.45 Ha have been irrigated, Mtelelezi covers 1.45 Ha and Kachikho 5 Ha.</p> <p>Irrigation activities were mostly carried out during dry season in the first half of the financial year from April to September as such the numbers have only risen slightly since Mid Year. Knowledge and skills on irrigation management were disseminated to the farmers participating in the schemes to enhance efficient water utilisation and maximise production. Crucial aspects of irrigation farming such as irrigation water scheduling were part of the training/awareness package.</p> <p>The achievement of irrigation coverage of 36.45 Ha is slightly below the target of covering 50 Ha by 31 March 2018 because of the challenges reported above: prolonged droughts that resulted into drying of water sources and technical challenges brought about by the breaking down of the pump at Kalonde scheme in Rumphi. Supportive actions made through the extension project to the schemes may also increase their capacity to irrigate larger areas.</p>

3. Progress and Results

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Output 2: Value Addition Technology: 1,000 households (600 will be female headed households) in Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphi have access to renewable technologies, improved technical skills and suitable markets adding value to their production by 2018

2.1 Number of farmers adopting a minimum of one "value addition technology" using renewable energy to add value to their produce

Milestone for year 3: A further 400 farmers (240 will be female farmers) adopting technologies

A further 176 farmers (92 F and 84 M) were engaged in value addition groups during the reporting period. Six more of the 14 groups formed by the project were supplied with value addition technologies and started production during this reporting period meaning that 11/14 are now producing.

Target (by 31 March 2018): 1,000 farmers (600 will be female farmers) adopting technologies by 31 March 2018

To date, 14 groups comprising 704 farmers (443 F and 261 M) have been formed to participate in value addition using solar power. Of these, 11 groups of 559 members (360 women, 199 men) have adopted value addition technology.

Numbers are below target for this Output because some groups did not recruit expected numbers of members as supply of raw materials was limited.

The membership in the groups is tipped to increase when the farmers harvest their crops as they will then have more raw materials available for value addition. Three groups, not yet supported with value addition technologies also currently have relatively low membership. When machinery is supplied to these groups we expect membership to rise.

Partners were also slightly delayed in reaching all groups with value addition technologies, in part due to delays from the supplier but also as they identified need for enhanced technical training with groups at the point of equipment installation to ensure proper use and avoid breakages.

In Mchinji, out of 295 farmers (173 F and 122 M) identified to engage in solar powered value addition activities, 239 farmers (145 F and 94 M) are currently producing peanut butter. These are from four groups: Mthiramsembe, Kasekese, Mikonga, and Mtapo. One group (Tiyanjane) is not active as it has not been supported with processing machinery.

In Lilongwe, the total number of households supported to-date is 195 (113 F and 82 M) from five groups. In the third year, 56 farmers from two groups (Mdimba and Mwayiwathu) were targeted, although only 35 (21 F and 14 M) from Mwayiwathu were supported with processing machine. Thus, so far four out of the five groups in Lilongwe are currently engaged in value addition.

In Rumphi, a total of four groups comprising 196 members (113 F and 83 M) were mobilised over the project lifetime. Within the third year, two groups (Kapiliwind and Towvirane) were identified comprising 96 members

3. Progress and Results	
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	<p>(70 F and 26 M). However, only one of these new groups (Kapiliwinda) which has a membership of 46 (34 F and 12 M) has been supported with soy bean flour processing machine.</p>
<p>2.2 Quantities of commodities which have been produced using renewable energy and "value addition technologies"</p>	<p><u>Milestone for year 3: 120 Kg of peanut, 100Kg of soy flour</u> <u>Target (End of March 2018) 200 Kg of peanut butter, 150 Kg of Soy flour</u></p> <p>In the 3rd year of the project, 11 value addition groups actively producing managed to produce a total of 747.1 Kgs of peanut butter, 690 Kgs of soy bean flour and 121 litres of cooking oil using renewable energy and value addition technologies.</p> <p>The Year 3 Milestone and Target was exceeded because the demand for the products in the communities has been overwhelming, and as such farmers are producing more than anticipated as they see viable markets for their products.</p> <p>During the reporting period:</p> <p>In Mchinji, Kasekese cooperative produced 206 Kgs of peanut butter during the reporting period. Mthiramsembe, Mtapo and Mikonga cooperatives collectively produced 135 Kgs of peanut butter in total. The products are still undergoing quality certification assessments for marketing.</p> <p>In Lilongwe, 250 Kg of soy bean flour and 57.6 Kg of peanut butter have been produced.</p> <p>In Rumphu, 4 Kg of ‘Thanzi’ peanut butter has been produced.</p> <p>Target: Cumulatively, since project inception a total of 1127.1Kgs of peanut butter, 1005 Kgs of soya bean flour and 121 litres of cooking oil have been produced by 11 cooperatives, far exceeding expected quantities.</p> <p>In all districts, the market demand for the various products is still high as such there is opportunity to increase production in order to meet this demand. Additionally, more raw materials will now be available to groups following the harvesting season which will boost production as well as increasing membership.</p> <p>Capacity building for the processing groups was conducted by the Small and Medium Enterprise Development Institute (SMEDI) on food production standards, business management, record keeping and group dynamics in order to ensure smooth operation of the businesses. These trainings are a prerequisite to certification of the groups by Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS).</p>
<p>Output 3 Enterprise Development</p>	<p>1,500 Rural enterprises (900 will be women) in Mchinji, Lilongwe, and Rumphu access necessary networks and training to develop and implement enterprises that use solar energy to increase profit. 80% of the 1,500 rural enterprises will also adopt solar technologies for home use</p>

<p>3. Progress and Results</p>	
<p>This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework (or if not yet approved your original Logical Framework). See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.</p>	
<p>3.1 Number of households engaged in solar powered enterprises</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3:</u> A further 960 households engaged (576 will be female headed households)</i> <i>*please note this milestone should have been adjusted to 671 households (337 female headed) since the project exceeded set milestones for Year 2 and had already engaged 829 households (523 female headed) in entrepreneurial activities by end of March 2017.</i></p> <p>During the reporting period, a further 506 households (356 F,150M) were engaged in 20 new business groups and are currently running various solar powered businesses in the three districts.</p> <p><i>Target (End of March 2018): 1,500 households (900 will be female headed households) by 31 March 2018</i></p> <p>To date, the project has engaged 1,335 households (919 female headed households) in solar powered enterprises, through the formation of 43 business groups. Examples of the businesses being undertaken include hair salons, barber shops, video show rooms, juice making and phone charging.</p> <p>Though slightly under our original target of 1,500 households engaged in solar businesses, this has been a largely successful project intervention that communities have engaged with readily. Participating households have diversified and increased their household incomes by engaging with this project activity.</p>
<p>3.2 Number of active solar enterprises recording profit</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3:</u> At least 8 out of 12 further enterprises recording profit</i></p> <p><i>Target (End of March 2018) At least 20 out of 30 enterprises (66% of groups) recording profit by 31 March 2018</i></p> <p>Out of the 43 business groups (1,335 households, 919 female-headed households) established since project inception, 22 business groups (51% of groups) are currently recording profits ranging from MK7,000 to MK17,000 per week (£10-17).</p> <p>The other groups are not yet making profit because some of them have just been established and others are yet to identify better markets for their produce and services.</p> <p>During this reporting period, 20 new groups comprising 506 households (356 female-headed households, 150 male-headed households) were formed. This presents an addition of five more groups since mid-year reporting.</p> <p>The project exceeded the number of business groups formed (43 compared to the target of 30), although with slightly lower numbers of farmers than anticipated (1,335 compared to the target of 1,500). 22 groups out of 43 (51%) were recording profits by the end of March 2018 compared to the target of 20 groups out of 30 (66%).</p> <p>The project formed many more enterprise groups than targeted, and achieved 20 groups recording profit by the end of the third year. However</p>

<p>3. Progress and Results</p> <p>This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework (or if not yet approved your original Logical Framework). See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.</p>	
	<p>some of the businesses are still in their infancy so not recording profits yet. Additionally, flow of income in villages follows the agricultural season, people have money after selling their agriculture produce (May-October). Between November and March people do not have a lot of money since the crops are still in the field and it is considered the lean period. It was challenging for more groups to record profits during the lean period, however, the businesses are expected to pick up from May onwards.</p> <p>In Mchinji district, five out of the 10 groups established are recording profits of MK 1,000 (£1) per day. In Lilongwe, six out of the 12 business groups are recording profits averaging MK1,500/ day (£1.50). In Rumphu, eleven out of the 21 groups are recording profits. In fact, they recorded an increase in profit from MK15,000 to MK17,000 (£ 15-17) per week. The trained solar agents are also realising more profit as there has been a reported increase on the returns from MK110, 000 to MK123, 000 (£110-123) per agent as more units were sold, refer to output 3.3 whereby the numbers of households using solar lighting has increased.</p>
3.3 Number of households using solar power, lanterns and lamps for lighting their homes	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3: A further 660 households solar power for home lighting (396 will be female headed households)</u></i></p> <p><i>*Please note, this milestone should have been reduced to 270 households since by the end of Year 2 we had engaged 930 households as compared to the 760 we expected to reach by this stage of the project.</i></p> <p>A further 768 households (324 female headed) were engaged with solar lighting during Year 3, 452 by Mid-Year and a further 316 in the last six months of the reporting period.</p> <p><i><u>Target (31 March 2018) 1,200 households (720 will be female headed households) out of 1,500 households</u></i></p> <p>To date, 1,698 (974 female headed) households are using solar devices to light their homes.</p> <p>The project partnered with Solar Aid as a supplier of solar lighting equipment in all districts. The beneficiaries were linked with this supplier using a pay-as-you go model. This is where the beneficiary pays little by little for the product until the whole bill is settled. Efforts were made to target vulnerable groups such as the elderly, child headed households, widows and disabled people. School children in participating households have benefited through increased ability to study at home. The reason the project has been particularly successful in this intervention is that most rural areas in Malawi are not connected with electricity. Communities have challenges in accessing energy including for home lighting. The coming of solar lanterns is considered a cheaper alternative to using candles, or torches that run on batteries. The solar lights are also safer than candles/traditional lamps that are prone to fire in the grass thatched houses.</p>
<p>Output 4: Advocacy and Policy: Policy research and development, advocacy and lobbying meetings and public awareness raising campaigns lead to an enabling environment for a new policy framework for renewable energy in Malawi by 2018.</p>	

3. Progress and Results	
<p>This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework (or if not yet approved your original Logical Framework). See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.</p>	
<p>4.1 Number of meetings and workshops undertaken alongside the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining and Civil Society and relevant stakeholders to produce the renewable energy policy and legal frameworks.</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3: 6 (revised from 4 in Jan 2017) further working meetings with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining on drafting a new policy and legal frameworks on renewable energy</u></i></p> <p>The milestone of six meetings was achieved by Mid-Year, however four more meetings were also held in the last six months of the reporting period: two with CISON ECC, one with the Department of Energy and one stakeholders' meeting consolidating the input from the CSOs on the draft energy policy.</p> <p><i><u>Target (End of 31 March 2018) 8 working meetings with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining on drafting a new policy and legal frameworks on renewable energy by 31 March 2018.</u></i></p> <p>Including the two meetings conducted in Year 2, 12 meetings have been conducted since the inception of the project, exceeding the target.</p> <p>As reported at mid-year, the energy policy was at cabinet level ready for approval. To date the status remains the same, and the Department of Energy advised Oxfam and partners to wait for approval of the policy. It was therefore not appropriate to conduct repeated meetings with the Ministry over the last six months of the reporting period as this would not have driven policy approval. The project instead focused on continued coalition meetings with CISON ECC, as well as jointly organising a stakeholders' meeting with CISON ECC and the Department of Energy to provide further input into the policy's implementation strategy.</p> <p>The project, in coalition with other stakeholders, has succeeded well in advocating for a renewable energy policy and been instrumental in its development. However, the Government of Malawi are the only entity that can formally approve and adopt the policy.</p>
<p>4.2 Number of awareness raising campaigns delivered through radio and other media</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3: 2 further public campaign meetings are delivered, using radio and other media channels to raise awareness by 31 March 2018.</u></i></p> <p>A total of five initiatives including meetings and awareness raising campaigns were conducted during the reporting period, exceeding our milestone of two further public campaign meetings during Year 3.</p> <p><i><u>Target (end of March 2018): 4 public awareness raising campaigns are delivered using radio and other media channels by 31 March 2018</u></i></p> <p>This brings the cumulative total of public campaign meetings/ awareness raising activities over the three years to seven, exceeding our target of four by the end of March 2018.</p> <p>Campaign/ awareness activities conducted in Year 3 were as follows:</p>

3. Progress and Results

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1. As reported at Mid-Year, cinema shows were shown in eight districts airing the project documentary and reaching 25,852 people including 8,545 women, 10,340 men and 6,967 children.
2. A public debate was held to raise awareness on renewable energy in Malawi. The public debate was preceded by a panel discussion, its major focus being standards, regulations and adoption of renewable energy technologies. The panel discussion was aired live on Zodiak Broadcasting Station (radio) and also streamed live on social media. The public debate was organised in collaboration with Christian Aid and CISONNECC. Key issues raised included:
 - a. That Government of Malawi should consider reducing the cost of renewable energy products so that they are affordable to the public
 - b. Speed up decentralising energy generation by generating mini-grids and macro-grids
 - c. Building public awareness of renewable energy technologies is needed especially in rural areas
 - d. Government should put in place a better way of disposing renewable energy products that are not functional as one way of waste managementMain panelists came from the government, private sector, Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority, Malawi Bureau of Standards and project communities.
3. Awareness messages on renewable energy in relation to the panel discussion were also aired out on Zodiak radio station at least 10 times and in local newspapers four times.
4. A video documentary about the project was produced and shared on different social media and forums including the Malawi Scotland Partnership Symposium where it scooped 2nd position for being one of the best presentations of good work.
5. A stakeholders' meeting was also conducted which aimed at equipping CSOs with knowledge and skills to effectively implement and monitor resilience building instruments and policies. A total of 46 participants attended the meeting, nine of which were women.

There is a general increase in knowledge and interest in renewable energy issues in the country. More people are aware of the importance of renewable energy now than before. Although a structured end of project evaluation will take place at the end of the project extension period, observations show that many people have now started buying more and more solar products indicating an increase in adoption of these technologies. This project has contributed to this outcome by carrying out the public awareness raising initiatives outlined above.

3. Progress and Results	
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4.3 Number of legal and institutional frameworks governing the use of renewable energy initiated.	<p><i>Milestone for year 3/ target: 1 draft legal framework on new policy governing the use of renewable energy is in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining by 31 March 2018.</i></p> <p>The project achieved this target, since the draft legal framework was created and in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining.</p> <p>Contrary to the optimistic expectation that the policy would have been approved by now, the policy is still at cabinet level pending approval. Oxfam will continue to keenly follow up with the Department of Energy to push for the approval of the policy.</p>
3.5 Project Outcomes	In the table below, please list your project outcome, and provide further detail on your progress and results over this reporting period. Please describe any delays or other challenges that you have experienced and how these have been addressed, and provide information about any unexpected results. Progress should be supported with evidence (such as links to monitoring data, case studies, web-based information, reports etc) where possible.
Outcome: Poor households in Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphi will have improved livelihoods through the provision of, and training in, renewable technologies for irrigation, value-addition and enterprise development by 2018. 60 per cent of the households will be female headed.	
Outcome Indicator	Progress against Planned Milestone/ Target
1.1 Number of households reporting a percentage increase in annual income as a result of this project	<p><i>Milestone for year 3: 600 households from Y1 report average increase of 40%. A further 1,200 households from Y2 report an average increase of 30%. A further 700 households (60% female headed households) report an average increase of 20% in annual income. Average % increase expected after three years = 40%</i></p> <p><i>Target: By 31 March 2018, 2,500 households (60% female headed households) will report improved income at the following rates: Farmers supported for one year report an average increase of 20%; Farmers supported for two years report an average increase of 30%; Farmers supported for three years report an average increase of 40%</i></p> <p>End of project evaluation will be done at the end of the extension period of the project showing percentage increases against the baseline. However, to date 2,452 farmers (1,594 female) have been engaged in Outputs 1-3 (Output 1: 413, Output 2: 704 Output 3: 1,335) and report an increase in household income due to project interventions. Additionally, further numbers of farmers engaged only so far in VSL activity (the entry point to entrepreneurship) are also reporting increases in household income bringing the total to 2,860 farmers (1,867 F/993 M) farmers. The midterm evaluation results conducted in 2017 and submitted to Scottish Government with our Year 3 Mid Year report, revealed that on average farmers have raised their annual income by 227% as a result of the project.</p>

3. Progress and Results	
<p>This narrative report on project performance and results will be reviewed together with your revised and updated Logical Framework (or if not yet approved your original Logical Framework). See Guidelines (Annex 1) for details.</p>	
	<p>Project interventions such as VSLAs and businesses have enhanced availability of income at household level as well as irrigation schemes and value addition which are improving production and profits for smallholder farmers. As such, general standards of living have improved and previously deprived households are now able to access food items, pay school fees for their children and purchase inputs and other assets that are invested in further income generation activities including irrigation.</p>
<p>1.2 Number of households reporting an increased availability of food at household level as a result of the project</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3:</u> A further 700 households (600 will be female headed households) will report increased food availability.</i></p> <p><i><u>Target:</u> 2,500 (1,500 will be will be female headed households) out of 3,000 households will report increased food availability by 31 March 2018.</i></p> <p>As stated, the end of project evaluation will be conducted at the end of the extension period and will measure increased availability of food. However as reported above, to date 2,860 farmers (1,867 F/993 M) have increased their household income due to the project enabling them to improve their food security as well as other household needs.</p> <p>The mid-term evaluation results indicate that 48.3% of the farmers are reporting increases in agricultural yield as a result of irrigation, also demonstrating increased availability of food at household level. In the third year alone, farmers collectively harvested 19,790 Kg of maize and 6,100Kg of vegetables across five schemes. The realised harvest has gone a long way to improve the targeted households' food security.</p> <p>Participation in project interventions such as irrigation has enabled participants to access food for both household consumption and for sale. Increased income from business participation has enhanced the financial status of the target communities and savings from VSLAs have also enhanced availability of income that can be used to purchase food. The land area under cultivation in all project sites has also been reported to have increased as a result of the project. Communities are allocating more land to the production of crops that are being used as raw materials for the value addition processes. This project has played a significant role in improving food security for people in Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphi.</p>
<p>1.3 Number of project committees formed and functional</p>	<p><i><u>Milestone for year 3:</u> 36 groups (4 VNRMCs, 8 Farmer groups in value addition, 12 enterprise groups and 12 VSL groups) are formed and functional.</i></p> <p>55 new groups were formed in the reporting period: 20 business groups, 22 Village Savings and Loans VSLA, four value addition groups, three irrigation groups and six Village Natural Resource Management Committees (VNRMC)</p> <p><i><u>Target (End of March 2018):</u> 90 groups (10 VNRMCs,20 Farmer groups in value addition, 30 enterprise groups and 30 VSL groups) are formed and functional.</i></p> <p>For the project to function well, a number of project committees were formed over its duration, to date the project has formed:</p>

3. Progress and Results	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43 small business groups • 68 Village Savings and Loans groups • 14 value addition groups*, 11 of which are currently actively producing • Eight irrigation groups • 16 Village Natural Resource Management Committees <p>Total: 149 groups</p> <p>These groups are linked to different government departments including the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Energy who are expected to take over management of the project after its life time as part of the exit strategy. The capacity of groups was built through different approaches such as trainings in technical aspects of renewable energy, business management, conservation of natural resources, good agricultural practices, through exposure visits and participation in trade/agricultural fairs.</p> <p>The project has been especially successful in this outcome because the project formed more VSLAs than planned because communities are willing and motivated to engage in savings and loans as a means of empowering themselves. Strong social networks that exist at community level makes it easy for community members to come together and start saving groups.</p>
	Please add additional indicators as required
3.6	Project Impact
	In the table below, please list each of your project outcomes, and provide further detail on your progress and results over this reporting period. Please describe any delays or other challenges that you have experienced and how these have been addressed, and provide information about any unexpected results. Progress should be supported with evidence (such as links to monitoring data, case studies, web-based information, reports etc) where possible.
	Project Impact: To contribute to the reduction of poverty for poor rural people of Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphi through sustainable economic growth by 2018
Impact Indicator	Progress against Planned Milestone/ Target
Percentage decrease in number of people in Mchinji, Lilongwe and Rumphi living below the poverty line of by 2018	<p>The impact of the project will be determined through a structured end of project evaluation. As the project has been extended for the next six months, end of project evaluation will not take place now, as the project is still on-going. As reported at the end of year two, change instigated by the project can only be seen at output and outcome level. It is however, important to note that some households have already started reaping benefits from the project and increasing their income and food availability from irrigation, value addition, enterprise development and village savings and loans.</p> <p>The project has succeeded in establishing the structures (physical and social) that will economically empower local people, we would expect to see even higher engagement numbers and impact level results over time</p>

3. Progress and Results				
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		as communities become practised and build faith in irrigation, value addition and entrepreneurial activities.		
3.7	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?			
	Issue/ Risk	On risk register?	Action Taken	Outcome
	Occurrence of fall army worms in Lilongwe and Mchinji threatened to impact on maize yield.	No	Encouraged farmers to access information on fall army worm from the District Agriculture planning areas. Encouraging farmers to try local ways of dealing with such destructive pests as there is not currently a recommended chemical to treat the worm in Malawi, as this is a new pest to Malawi.	Increased awareness of the fall army worm among the project participants. Farmers have now identified a suitable pesticide which although does not eradicate the worms entirely, reduces the amount. The maize plants survived.
	Erratic weather affected crop production under irrigation in Lilongwe, Mchinji and Rumphi districts which resulted in reduced water availability.	Yes	Oxfam and partners have explored solutions to this issue at different points of the project: e.g. drilling boreholes to access groundwater or planting of early maturing varieties. Oxfam proposed drilling a borehole at the new Kachikho scheme in Chambukira village, Lilongwe district based on the recent advice of the hydrogeologist in the feasibility study.	Borehole drilled at Kachikho scheme in Chambukira village, Lilongwe improving water supply to the scheme and improving sustainability and resilience to erratic weather patterns.
	Insufficient water pressure from pumps. Severe and unprecedented drought affecting Malawi	No	Farmers and District Officers have revised plot allocations when necessary, to ensure that the scheme is used sustainably. Oxfam proposed to extend the project for	Scottish Government awarded funds for an extension to the project between March and October 2018 and irrigation scheme strengthening will be

3. Progress and Results			
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throughout the project lifetime, meant that some pumps have a low capacity to pump water in relation to the size of the scheme to which they are allocated.		six months and strengthen some schemes, with elevated water storage tanks using gravity flow and/or additional solar panels to ensure that pressure on the pump is alleviated and schemes remain sustainable in the face of longer dry periods.	conducted during this period.
Delayed product certification (soy bean flour and peanut butter for the new groups)	No	Discussions with Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) through LUANAR In a related project, Oxfam is working with CISANET, another local partner, who organised a meeting between MBS and local producers. Producers were made aware on the certification process but are yet to be trained in readiness for certification. Also, during the extension period, plans have been made to strengthen the groups and further build their capacity for producing to certification standard.	The negotiations are still underway with MBS. Further engagement will be done during the extension period. Meanwhile production is still underway targeting the local markets.
Please add additional issues as required			

4. Sustainability	
4.1	<p>Partnerships Provide a brief description of the roles and responsibilities of all partners, including in M&E. Have roles and responsibilities changed or evolved? Please provide a brief assessment of your partnership, including its strengths, areas for improvement and how this will be addressed. This section should be completed by lead partners based in Scotland and Malawi.</p> <p>The partnership arrangements did not change in the project as reported in the previous financial year.</p>

	<p><u>Oxfam Scotland (grant holder):</u> Providing grant management support to the Malawi implementing team; donor liaison with the Scottish Government on financial accounts and narrative reporting; supporting Oxfam in Malawi's advocacy work; working alongside Media and Communications teams at Oxfam GB to raise profile of the programme.</p> <p><u>Oxfam in Malawi:</u> Providing technical and logistical support to partners in implementation of activities and financial spending and management; providing technical support to local partners through monitoring and on-going capacity-building and training; ensuring accountability to the community through work with partners and community; ensuring technical support and guidance on best practice across gender equality, economic justice and climate change from Oxfam's global experts; spearheading advocacy at local and national levels on economics justice, gender justice, and essential services, and facilitate link with other partners and government departments; supporting partners to link the voice of the community with national advocacy initiatives and capturing and sharing lessons learned within Malawi and globally. Oxfam will also be responsible for MEAL.</p> <p><u>Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (CADECOM) and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD)</u> are our local implementing partners. They are responsible for identification and registration of beneficiaries; leading on the implementation of activities; coordination with other key stakeholders, including government and district officials, to reduce duplication of work and share best practice; sourcing of project materials from local companies and training communities on operation and maintenance; linking the farmers and target households to viable markets to enable them to sell their products; and capacity building and training of farmers.</p> <p>While these have remained traditional partners in this project, it is also important to recognise the role that Civil Society Network on Climate Change (CISONECC) has played in this project especially on influencing the energy policy. CISONECC has been strategic collaborators at national level who have led in consolidating CSOs' position on the policy</p> <p>The partnership ensures complementary learning and sharing amongst the local partners, between Oxfam Scotland and Oxfam Malawi and between Oxfam, local partners and other key project stakeholders.</p>
4.2	<p>Exit Strategy Describe the key components of your exit strategy and outline progress towards achieving it. Provide any other achievements or progress towards ensuring that your project remains sustainable in the longer term (including in relation to local ownership and capacity, and resourcing). Describe any challenges and how these will be addressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking with the government and other stakeholders remains key in ensuring the project interventions remain sustainable within the communities beyond the project lifespan. Government structures will remain beyond the project and the project makes deliberate efforts to move along with the government so that beyond the project the government can easily handle the monitoring and required capacity building so that the communities continue to enjoy the project outcomes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement and working with the government local structures (ADC and VDCs) also gives an opportunity for sustainability. • Use of Strength based approach (SBA) empowers the communities to own the project activities; during project implementation CADECOM leads by stepping back, and lets the communities devise ways of realising their visions as per the Visioning Exercise. The aspirations can be realised in both the short and longer term beyond the project's timeframe. As such the communities are empowered to continue implementation even after the project's exit in order to realise their ambitions. • Involvement of the project committee (including partner, government, local leaders and community members) and other sub-committees in the implementation of the project is also a key area that will assist in the sustainability of the project since there is local and district level ownership of the project interventions. The committees have been trained in different areas of the project such as enterprise development, irrigation or value addition. • Linking the agents to solar service providers and markets for their produce has created partnership which will help the project beneficiaries produce market driven products and order solar items even after the project phases out thereby sustaining the interventions.
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5. Learning and Dissemination	
5.1	<p data-bbox="288 958 1401 1059"> Lessons Learned Describe briefly any lessons learned during this reporting period, and how it will influence the project and your work moving forward. </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic instability should be properly considered and accounted when setting of targets and budgets at the proposal/design stage of a project. This is an area that Oxfam can learn from and improve on when making future proposals. Economic instability is a critical issue in many countries including Malawi, and this often makes costs and likely engagement numbers difficult to predict at proposal stage. The fluctuation of the local currency and high inflation rates resulted in increases to anticipated costs for several project activities throughout the three years which has caused challenges and sometimes delays to implementation when requiring approval for budgetary changes from Scottish Government. • Detailed assessments are a prerequisite to the success of irrigation schemes. These assessments provide information on water levels and recommendations on a sustainable means of water extraction. Assessments were built in as part of project activities, but this meant that allocated budgets for irrigation were fixed before the assessment recommendation was made. In future project proposals, we would request that irrigation budget lines are flexible as the actual cost of developing an irrigation scheme varies according to water source, terrain, and other topographical parameters that cannot be determined before inception of the project. • Wherever possible Oxfam works in an empowering way with partners and encourages them to lead on all aspects of implementation. However, at times partners have struggled to procure capital items within set timescales and for outputs involving irrigation and value addition, this had a knock-on effect of delays which have persisted throughout the three years. In the last year of the project, Oxfam has led all procurement processes and will

5.	Learning and Dissemination
	<p>continue to do so for the extension period. This has helped ensure timely delivery of the project. Oxfam aims to build the partners' capacity in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Showcasing products in district and national agriculture fairs increases awareness and sales of value added products (peanut butter and soy flour), the project plans to increase the project's presence in agriculture fairs throughout the extension period. • Use of overall project committees for coordinating project activities at local level and volunteers that are all elected by the communities themselves has helped to ensure maximum participation and ownership by the communities. • Using the Strength Based Approach 'community visioning' tool has proved to be very effective as the project activities became responsive to development aspirations of each project community.
5.2	<p>Innovation and Best Practice Summarise briefly any examples of innovations/ innovative approaches or best practice demonstrated by your project during this reporting period. Please explain why these are innovative or best practice, and detail any plans to share these with others.</p> <p>In the context of climate change, where conditions are becoming unpredictable, innovations to maximise production are being tested by this project. During this reporting period Oxfam and partners researched on use of "Mbeya Manure" (a mixture of fertiliser, ash, maize bran and animal manure) in increasing reach and efficiencies of chemical fertilisers. Mbeya Manure is mixed with chemical fertiliser, producing a manure that is highly nutritious for crops and increases production at the same time as retaining moisture in the soil. It is an approach/practice recommended in areas that have frequent prolonged dry spells and soils that do not easily retain moisture.</p> <p>In Lilongwe, VNRMCs in the three communities have increased survival rate of tree seedlings up to 90% due to supplementary irrigation practices e.g. use of plastic bottles. This is a basic form of drip irrigation which communities have innovated by themselves; it conserves moisture and reduces evapotranspiration, making the plant use all the water allocated to it from a bottle that is placed adjacent to it. The use of truncheons continues to be key in ensuring survival of planted trees in the midst of climate change. The communities also took advantage of the areas left for regeneration by inserting beehives in the forests to harvest honey for sale. Involvement of local leaders has been key to regeneration of local forests.</p>
5.3	<p>Dissemination Summarise briefly your efforts to communicate project lessons and approaches to others (e.g. local and national stakeholders in Scotland and Malawi, academic peers etc). Please provide links to any learning outputs.</p> <p>Information on the project lessons and approaches is shared through regular reports shared with Government of Malawi at district and national levels.</p> <p>The farmers attended the National Agricultural fairs, Lilongwe district agricultural fair, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fair, MaSP symposium and Malawi</p>

5.	Learning and Dissemination
	<p>Agriculture Advisory Services forum where they displayed the various products created using value addition and improved harvest following use of the irrigation schemes. Attendance at such events gives project staff and farmers themselves opportunity to speak about the project interventions and disseminate learning to other organisations and the smallholder agricultural sector at large.</p> <p>The project also produced a documentary which was shared through different media channels targeting the public and the series of cinema screenings in operational districts.</p> <p>At local levels, partners provide regular updates to the District Executive Committee (DEC) on the project progress, and such meetings are attended by a wide range of district stakeholders. In all the districts, there will be an exit DEC meeting organised to share the milestones achieved and plans for sustainability. The partners are also members of national networks and take such opportunities to share lessons learnt from the project.</p> <p>Oxfam and partners also used public debates and media to disseminate the good results of the project. For instance, during the public debate, the project brought in women from the community who shared their first-hand experience on renewable energy to stakeholders, most of whom were policy makers and implementers. Brokering such relationships and facilitating increased voice for marginalised groups such as smallholder women farmers to decision and policy makers is key to transformational change.</p> <p>The project also explored partnerships beyond the implementing partners and leveraged the strength of other partners. For instance, Oxfam collaborated with CISON ECC and Christian Aid to deliver the public debate on renewable energy. Each of these partners also brought in their expertise to the discussion. Coalition working such as this creates increased impact, recognising the strength of advocating collectively.</p>
5.4	<p>Wider Influence Briefly describe any intended or unintended influence on development outcomes beyond your project. For example influence on local and national policy, contribution to debate on key development issues, uptake by other projects etc.</p> <p>The project outcomes in the target districts, especially on diversification and irrigation have been used as examples of how the agricultural sector can move from rain-fed reliance to cultivating twice or thrice in a year. The solar powered processing machines have also been used as examples for national level advocacy on the promotion of renewable energy. For instance, 85% of Malawians are not connected to the grid and stay in darkness all night, yet the country has the potential of generating solar energy that would supplement hydro power interventions which are facing challenges due to climate change affecting rainfall patterns in the country.</p> <p>Oxfam in Malawi is also planning to conduct a country led evaluation funded by Oxfam America in September 2018, which will generate evidence on the impacts of renewable energy in the country. Randomised control trials will be used to collect data between project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The results will be used to influence the renewable energy agenda in Malawi. Oxfam America will also use the evidence in their global influencing work on energy.</p>

5. Learning and Dissemination

Oxfam in Malawi is also planning to produce a case study report in August that will highlight the impacts of the project on renewable energy. The report will be used in Oxfam's wider influencing work on campaigning for a 'just energy' transition towards the fulfilment of the Paris Agreement to reduce carbon emissions by 2050. Oxfam will use the evidence generated to determine what a just energy transition / low carbon development should look like in developing countries.

6. Financial Report

The narrative report below should be provided in conjunction with the Budget Spreadsheet report (see Annex 2). Please fill in the Budget Spreadsheet to: (a) confirm actual spend for the year and justify any significant disparities between programmed expenditure and actual expenditure within the financial year, (b) detail programmed spend for next year.

Please note that any carry-over of funds to the next financial year should have been agreed with the Scottish Government by January 31st of the current financial year.

6.1 Project Underspend

Please note whether the project has reported a significant underspend, and whether the Scottish Government has agreed to this being carried forward. If this has been agreed, please provide copies of or links to relevant correspondence. Please indicate whether the underspend is the result of currency fluctuations or other issues with project delivery.

Actual expenditure by end of March 2018 was £211,960 against programmed expenditure of £240,005 (underspend of £28,045).

We request to reprofile underspent funds to Monitoring and Evaluation (for End Line evaluation) and Capital (for value addition processing machinery) and submit a reprofiled extension period budget as Annex 4 to this report.

Underspends:

Output 1. Some irrigation activities with farmers engaged on three new schemes not covered, proposed to reprofile to extension period when schemes are actively irrigating.

Output 3. Though beneficiary numbers are high for this output, there is an underspend as setting up VSLs incurs relatively little cost. Additionally, some meetings with buyers were delayed for groups in their infancy, and will be more useful to such farmers during the extension period.

Output 4. Joining with other agencies such as Christian Aid and CISONCEC for advocacy and awareness activities meant that costs could be shared resulting in underspend. Similarly, since the Energy Policy was not approved by Government of Malawi before the end of March 2018, there was a limit to how much activity could be delivered under this output. Some expenses related to a stakeholder meeting were coded to Dissemination (see below).

M&E&L: Underspend relates to delay of End Line evaluation. As per new Scottish Government guidelines this will now be conducted at the end of the extension period.

Capital: Underspend relates to value addition groups (Output 2) not yet equipped with value addition technologies. We propose to carry this forward to extension period to equip the remaining groups.

International Travel

Overspends:

Staff salaries: Some staff salaries in Malawi (Oxfam and partners) have gone up since the project began. This should have been budgeted for at proposal stage however we request flexibility to cover the real costs incurred in Year 3 using the available budget.

Running costs: Slight overspend mainly relating to increased tariffs from utility providers, and vehicle maintenance costs for partner vehicle.

International subsistence: Expenditure relates to fortnight visit from Scotland Project Manager in October 2017. We should have accounted for this expenditure when re-profiling the budget at Mid-Year.

National subsistence: A slight overspend compared to the forecast £4,019 at Mid - Year report for this line.

Output 2: Overspend due to cost of installation of value addition technologies being higher than anticipated. Also due to holding more technical trainings and more buyers' meetings held in response to needs of farmers.

Dissemination: Overspend here is mainly due to costs from a stakeholder meeting coded here, causing overspend here and underspend in Output 4.

Copy of End of Year Financial Report Summary.

	Programme Expenditure (Total for financial year)	Actual Expenditure (Year to date)
Staff Costs		
Total for Scottish Staff	0	0
Total for National Staff	16,119	18,183
Total for Other Staff	42,447	42,700
Sub-Total Staff Costs	58,566	60,882
Running costs in Country		
Overheads	3,054	2,643
Office Costs	5,130	6,673
Other	0	0
Sub-Total Running costs in Country	8,184	9,316
Travel - International		
International Airfares	1,331	1,467
International staff other travel costs	0	0
Sub-total International Travel	1,331	1,467
Travel - National		
In-country airfares	0	0

In-country travel (all other)	4,920	5,213
Sub-total National Travel	4,920	5,213
Subsistence		
International staff	0	1,354
National staff	4,019	4,585
Sub-total Subsistence	4,019	5,938
Direct Project Costs for Implementation		
Output 1	15,250	12,232
Output 2	10,800	11,390
Output 3	12,700	10,604
Output 4	10,512	3,005
Output 5	0	0
Output 6	0	0
M&E&L	21,502	13,182
Dissemination Costs	10,221	14,661
Sub-total Implementation	80,985	65,074
Capital Costs		
Project running capital	0	0
Implementation capital	82,000	64,070
Sub-total Capital	82,000	64,070
TOTAL	240,005	211,960
Cost Effectiveness and Efficiency		
Please detail any efforts by the project to reduce project costs, whilst maintaining the quality of the project – for example through managing projects costs, efficient resourcing, working with and learning from others etc.		
<p>Cost effectiveness and efficiency of the project strategies did not change from previous reports. The project continues to use the following approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities contributing locally available materials that were required in the project, e.g. poles, grass and ropes in the construction of garden fences • The Strength Based Approach used by CADECOM ensured that the beneficiaries were able to buy some of the solar equipment on their own and also ensured a sense of community ownership of the project. • In the current Oxfam Country Strategy, Oxfam in Malawi is implementing all its activities in the same districts and locations as such some activities are done jointly, for instance when doing field monitoring, project staff may use the same logistics (vehicle, accommodation) while visiting other projects including this one. • In advocacy and awareness raising activities (Output 4) joining with other agencies such as Christian Aid and CISONECC meant that costs for meetings 		

	and events could be shared. This enabled the project to make some cost savings.
6.2	<p>Co-finance and Leverage Please provide details of any co-finance or leverage that has been obtained for the project during the reporting period, including how the funds/ resources will contribute to delivering more and/or better development outcomes.</p> <p>Oxfam did not seek co-financing to support the project with additional funds. However, it is important to recognise that the project benefitted from Oxfam vehicles and other logistical supports which are not funded by Scottish Government. Also important are the contributions that key Oxfam Malawi staff not budgeted in this project played in the project, including the Deputy Country Director, the Business Support Manager and the Grants and Compliance Coordinator. All these contributed to management and support of the project.</p>

7. IDF Programme Monitoring					
The list of IDF programme indicators are listed below. With reference to Q46 on your application form, please report on progress for the IDF programme indicators that you have committed to tracking in your original proposal, including the 'Poverty and Vulnerability Indicators', which are obligatory for all Scottish Government funded projects.					
1. IDF Programme – Poverty and Vulnerability (compulsory)					
1.1	Indicator 1.1 Total number of people directly benefitting from the project				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. small-holders)
	0	1867	993	2860	These are beneficiaries from all the project interventions including those smallholder farmers participating in VSL only. (Farmers benefitting from irrigation, value addition and enterprise development in outputs 1-3 are 2,542 farmers (1,594F)).
	State the evidence that supports the progress described				
	The figures are derived from partner reports. Figures taken from output monitoring tables tracking beneficiary participation to end of March 2018.				
1.2	Indicator 1.2 Total number of people indirectly benefitting from the project				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. small-holders)
	0	7,865	7,865	15,730	Indirect beneficiary number calculated based on number of farmers raising household income (2,860) x average number of household members (5.5) and assuming 50% men/women, boys/ girls.
	State the evidence that supports the progress described				
	The figures have taken into consideration the average household size in Malawi which is 5.5. The total number benefitting therefore has been reached upon by multiplying the number of households reached by the average household size				
2. IDF Programme – Civic Governance and Society (optional)					
2.1	Indicator 2.1 Number of formal legal institutions supported to improve citizens' access to justice and human rights				
	Baseline		Total		Brief description (e.g. paralegal service)
	State the evidence that supports the progress described				

7. IDF Programme Monitoring

The list of IDF programme indicators are listed below. With reference to Q46 on your application form, please report on progress for the IDF programme indicators that you have committed to tracking in your original proposal, including the 'Poverty and Vulnerability Indicators', which are obligatory for all Scottish Government funded projects.

2.2	Indicator 2.2 Number of people who have directly benefitted from improved access to judicial and paralegal services						
	Baseline	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female (< 18 yrs)	Child Male (< 18 yrs)	Total	Brief description (e.g. widows)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

2.3	Indicator 2.3 Number of organisations with increased awareness of good governance and human rights		
	Baseline	Total	Brief description (e.g. paralegal service)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

2.4	Indicator 2.4 Number of people with increased awareness of good governance and human rights				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. small-holders)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

2.5	Indicator 2.5 Number of people who are engaged in advocacy for improving citizens' rights				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. small-holders)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

3. IDF Programme – Education (optional)

3.1	Indicator 3.1 Number of schools with improved management and resourcing for provision of quality education		
	Baseline	Total	Brief description (e.g. primary school)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

3.2	Indicator 3.2 Number of children/ learners benefitting from improved management and resourcing of schools				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. girls, visually-impaired)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

3.3	Indicator 3.3 Number of people trained in improved school inspection and/ or improvement services				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. government staff)

State the evidence that supports the progress described

7. IDF Programme Monitoring

The list of IDF programme indicators are listed below. With reference to Q46 on your application form, please report on progress for the IDF programme indicators that you have committed to tracking in your original proposal, including the 'Poverty and Vulnerability Indicators', which are obligatory for all Scottish Government funded projects.

3.4	Indicator 3.4 Number of new teachers qualified to provide quality education that is safe, equitable and accessible to all children					
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. primary)	
	State the evidence that supports the progress described					

3.5	Indicator 3.5 Number of people entering into higher education						
	Baseline	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female (< 18 yrs)	Child Male (< 18 yrs)	Total	Brief description (e.g. secondary, vocational)
	State the evidence that supports the progress described						

4. IDF Programme – Health (optional)

4.1	Indicator 4.1 Number of health professionals with up-to-date skills, knowledge and qualifications in essential healthcare					
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. nurses)	
	State the evidence that supports the progress described					

4.2	Indicator 4.2 Number of women <u>who have access to</u> improved maternal and neonatal healthcare services					
	Baseline		Total		Brief description	
	State the evidence that supports the progress described					

4.3	Indicator 4.3 % births assisted by a skilled provider					
	Baseline		Total		Brief description	
	State the evidence that supports the progress described					

4.4	Indicator 4.4 Number of people <u>directly reached by</u> improved essential health services						
	Baseline	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female (< 18 yrs)	Child Male (< 18 yrs)	Total	Brief description (e.g. malaria)
	State the evidence that supports the progress described						

4.5	Indicator 4.5 Number of people <u>who have access to</u> improved essential health services						
	Baseline	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female (< 18 yrs)	Child Male (< 18 yrs)	Total	Brief description (e.g. maternal health)
	State the evidence that supports the progress described						

7. IDF Programme Monitoring							
The list of IDF programme indicators are listed below. With reference to Q46 on your application form, please report on progress for the IDF programme indicators that you have committed to tracking in your original proposal, including the 'Poverty and Vulnerability Indicators', which are obligatory for all Scottish Government funded projects.							
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
4.6	Indicator 4.6 Number of institutions with improved essential health services						
	Baseline	Total		Brief description (e.g. district clinic)			
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
4.7	Indicator 4.7 Number of people with increased awareness of determinants of health						
	Baseline	Adult Female	Adult Male	Child Female (< 18 yrs)	Child Male (< 18 yrs)	Total	Brief description (e.g. malaria prevention)
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
5. IDF Programme – Sustainable Economic Development (optional)							
5.1	Indicator 5.1 Number of people supported to establish or improve business/ economic activities						
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. agriculture marketing)		
		1,867	993	2,860	These are beneficiaries involved in output 1, 2 and 3 including those farmers participating in VSLA only in output 3 (entry point to business start-up)		
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
Information retrieved from partner reports.							
5.2	Indicator 5.2 Number of people accessing credit						
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. widows)		
	0	822	68	990	These are beneficiaries involved in VSLAs, from 68 groups, of which 22 have been formed during the reporting period		
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
Information retrieved from partner reports.							
5.3	Indicator 5.3 % increase in household income						
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. vegetable farming)		
	0	1867	993	2,860	These are project beneficiaries participating in activities under output 1, 2 and 3 including VSLA only.		
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
Information retrieved from partner reports.							
5.4	Indicator 5.4 Number of small holder farmers supported to adopt environmentally sustainable agricultural practices						
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. vegetable farming)		
	0	232	181	413	Irrigation farming of maize and vegetables		
State the evidence that supports the progress described							
Information retrieved from partner reports. Farmers are engaged in agroforestry, crop diversification, soil and water conservation etc							
5.5	Indicator 5.5 % increase in agricultural yield						

7. IDF Programme Monitoring

The list of IDF programme indicators are listed below. With reference to Q46 on your application form, please report on progress for the IDF programme indicators that you have committed to tracking in your original proposal, including the 'Poverty and Vulnerability Indicators', which are obligatory for all Scottish Government funded projects.

	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. maize)
	0	232	181	413	Numbers of farmers indicate those participating in irrigation scheme groups. Average % Increase in agricultural yield will be measured in End Line evaluation
State the evidence that supports the progress described					
Information retrieved from partner reports.					
6. IDF Programme – Renewable Energy (optional)					
6.1	Indicator 6.1 Number of public institutions e.g. clinics, schools accessing renewable energy				
	Baseline	Total		Brief description (e.g. district clinics, schools)	
	N/A				
State the evidence that supports the progress described					
Information retrieved from partner reports.					
6.2	Indicator 6.2 Number of households accessing renewable energy				
	Baseline	Female	Male	Total	Brief description (e.g. solar)
		1867	993	2,860	All beneficiaries raising income as a result of participation in the project (including those participating in VSL only) benefit from the renewable energy technologies introduced by the project for irrigation, value addition and enterprise development.
State the evidence that supports the progress described					
Information retrieved from partner reports.					
6.3	Indicator 6.3 Number of individual lamps/ lanterns sold				
	Baseline	Total		Brief description (e.g. lantern)	
	0	1698		Number of lamps sold to households that are now using solar lighting to light up their homes	
State the evidence that supports the progress described					
Information retrieved from partner reports.					
6.4	Indicator 6.4 Number of community based 'mini-grids' that have been established				
	Baseline	Total		Brief description	
	N/A				
State the evidence that supports the progress described					
Information retrieved from partner reports.					

Annex 1: Guidance Notes: End of Year Report

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This report is to be completed by all project managers/leaders at the end of the financial 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 April 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 in your last MY and EY 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.

Project Relevance	
2.1	Provide a brief update on the context in which your project is working, and describe briefly how your project remains relevant to your project beneficiaries.
2.2	Working towards gender equity and social inclusion is considered essential to any projects funded through the IDF. Please describe briefly how your project is delivering this.
2.3	Please describe briefly how beneficiaries are engaging with the project (if at all) and what effect that is having, as well as any challenges in engaging with them.
Progress and Results	
3.1	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.
3.2	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.
3.3	An update on any delays or challenges in monitoring will help us to understand the information presented in the report and logframe.
3.4	For this question you will need to refer back to your most up-to-date APPROVED logical framework. Looking again at the <i>output indicators</i> outlined, please comment on the progress made towards achieving these during the reporting period, including any challenges and how these were overcome. This should include a narrative (where relevant) as well as quantitative data – indicating clearly the milestones (including dates) and progress to date using the same measurement unit (e.g. number/percentage) provided for the baseline etc. should be outlined using a percentage or number. E.g. By end March 2016, 5 wells have been dug in the last year against a milestone target of 4.
3.5	For this question you will need to refer back to your most up-to-date APPROVED logical framework. Looking again at the <i>outcome indicators</i> outlined in your original application, please comment on the progress made towards achieving these during the reporting period, including any challenges and how these were overcome.
3.6	For this question you will need to refer back to your most up-to-date APPROVED logical framework. Please comment on the overall impact of the project to date, including any challenges and how these were overcome.
3.7	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.
Sustainability	
4.1	Provide a brief update on how your partnership is working and evolving.
4.2	Detail briefly your progress towards ensuring that your project will be sustainable in the longer term. We would like you to refer back to your exit strategy in your application form) as well as reflect on other elements of sustainability.
Learning and Dissemination	
5.1	The Scottish Government is very interested to hear of lessons you may have learnt during any aspect of the project and may use your experience in future policy consideration.

5.2	The Scottish Government is very interested to hear of any innovations or examples of best practice, and how projects are sharing good practice more widely.
5.3	The Scottish Government would like to know how the work of the project is being communicated more widely to a range of stakeholders in Scotland and beyond.
5.4	The Scottish Government would like to know if your project (whether intended or unintended) is likely to have an influence on policy.
Financial Reporting	
6	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. <i>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.</i>
6.1	It is important for us to understand and learn from how projects budget, including reasons for underspend.
6.2	The Scottish Government is interested in how projects are working efficiently and effectively.
6.3	Please detail if the project has succeeded in sourcing additional funds to enable it to extend its work.
IDF Programme Monitoring	
7	The Scottish Government needs to understand who is being reached by the IDF and how therefore it is essential that projects contribute to programme monitoring.

Annex 2: Budget Spreadsheet Report