

Scottish Government Zambia Development Programme

End Year Report

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| 1. General Project Information | | | |
| 1.1 | Project Reference Number: | ZAM3 | |
| 1.2 | Name of Organisation: | SCIAF | |
| 1.3 | Lead Partner(s): | Caritas Zambia & Caritas Kabwe | |
| 1.4 | Project Title: | Kabwe Kumena Project | |
| 1.5 | Reporting Period: | From: 01/04/2018 To: 31/03/2019 | |
| 1.6 | Reporting Year: | Year 2 | |
| 1.7 | Project Start date | 01-10-2017 | |
| 1.8 | Project End date | 31-03-2021 | |
| 1.9 | Total Project Budget* | £1,385,000 | |
| 1.10 | Total Funding from IDF* | £1,233,617 | |
| 1.11 | Have you made any changes to your logframe? If so, please outline proposed changes in the table below. Please note all changes require Scottish Government approval. If changes have already been approved please indicate this in the table. | | |
| | Outcome/Output | Proposed Change | Reason for Change |
| | | | Date Approved and by Whom |
| | No changes. | | |
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| 1.12 | Supporting Documentation Check box to confirm key documents have been submitted with this report | Up to date Logical Framework, which reflects any changes detailed above. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Up to date Budget Spreadsheet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Recent Case Study | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 1.13 | Please highlight any actions identified by the Scottish Government in your most recent review. Please tell us about what action you have taken to address this feedback, if relevant. | | |
| | Scottish Government Feedback: | | Action taken: |
| | SCIAF and its implementing partners proposed a number of changes to the logframe. The response from the Scottish Government indicated that these | | Verbal approval given at a meeting between Scottish Government and SCIAF held in April 2019. |

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| requested changes would be considered at a later date. | |
| Report Author: | Signature: |
| SCIAF – [REDACTED] Caritas Zambia – [REDACTED] pp Caritas Kabwe – [REDACTED] pp | [REDACTED] |

2. Progress and Results

Please use this section to give an update on the progress the project has made during this reporting period. This section will be reviewed together with your Logical Framework and budget spreadsheet.

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| 2.1 | <p>Please give an update on the progress your project has made during the reporting period. Please use this space to update us on what has gone well and any challenges you have experienced, detailing how you have overcome these. (Max 500 words)</p> <p>Participants: 1,082 households ((HH) = (≥ 35 yrs. = 822HH (392♂, 430♀)) + youths (≤ 35 yrs = 247HH (187♀, 60♂) + 13 (9♀, 4♂) persons with disability (PwD)) completed with signing of MoUs.</p> <p>Activities completed: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Organic Agriculture (SOA) training for 1,082 HH. [May-June2018] Farmer-Field-Schools and Study Circle training for 10 staff who trained 128 lead-farmers (27%♂,45%♀, 27% youths and 1 PwD). [Aug-Sept2018]. A total of 58 Farmer-Field Schools were identified, 28 were established. The remaining 30 will be established in first quarter of year 3. 64 Study Circles formed (16♀ groups + 16≤ 35 yrs groups and 32 ♀♂ groups). [Aug-Sept2018]. Animal-Husbandry-Training for 10 staff and 983 farmers (35%♂, 41%♀, 23%< 35 yrs and 1 PwD). [Aug-Sept2018]. Trainings-in-Agronomy for 910 farmers (290♂, 410♀ and 210 < 35 yr) [May-June2018]. Trainings in Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) for 831 farmers (273♂, 380♀, 137< 35 yrs and 3 PwD). [Jan2019]. Training in Marketing for 10 staff and 805 (286♂, 379♀, 137 < 35 yr and 2 PwD) participating farmers. [Jan-Feb2019]. Cooperative-Management Training for 10 staff, 16 lead-farmers and 300 cooperative leaders (24%♂, 43%♀ & 34%< 35 yrs). [Sept2018]. 50 Demonstration-Garden Plots for organic vegetables established. Farmers have major irrigation challenges due to the complete failure of the rainy season². 57 Demonstration-Plots for Field Crops were established but most of them failure due to the severe drought³. |
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¹ Culturally those < 35 years of age are considered to be youths. All participants are > 18 years old.

² See answer to question 6 – Zambia facing major drought

³ http://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/GlobalWeatherHazard-19.04.11_0.pdf

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| | <p>11. 30 Society-Groups (including 8♀ groups) have been formed. Registration will follow after 9 months⁴ with the Ministry of Community Development. A challenge in forming youth only society groups, due to the wide geographical spread of farmers. To address this, youths have been incorporated into mixed groups.</p> <p>12. Caritas Kabwe (CK) participated in three district Agriculture-Shows exhibiting SOA. CK won first position at Muchinga district show. CK scooped second position for the best Agricultural Advisory award. [May-July2018].</p> <p>13. Mentoring and monitoring of farmers has been ongoing with emphasis on mentoring farmers in Study-Circles, Farmer-Field-Schools and adoption of SOA principles.</p> <p>14. 4 local Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange Visits were successfully held. Each Society (30) held 2 Farmer-Field days to learn about best practices for garden [Sep2018] and field crops [Jan2019].</p> <p>15. 16 lead farmers and 14 staff had a National-Exchange-Visit to Solwezi. Participants learned about value-addition for organic-produce and green-charcoal⁵ making. [Mar2019].</p> <p>16. A total of 211 farmers constructed improved livestock structures for goats⁶.</p> <p>17. Agro-Forestry Training conducted for 10 staff who later trained 1,140 participating farmers (393♂, 486♀ and 265 <35yrs) [May2018].</p> <p>18. 45 Agro-Forestry Tree seedling nurseries have been established.</p> <p>19. CK led a collaborative learning meeting, organized by SCIAF, for Scottish Government grant-holders: WWF, First Aid Africa, Young Emerging Farmers Initiative (YEFI) and Gaia.</p> <p>20. 100 soil samples collected and sent for analysis with SRUC.</p> |
| 2.2 | <p>Has the focus or plans for delivery changed significantly during the last year? Please highlight what issues or challenges prompted this change and how you anticipate any changes in focus will impact on the previously agreed outcomes. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>Delay in the registration of the 30 societies is due to the Government of Zambia's requirement that each society exists for a minimum of 9 months before registration. Registration will take place in quarter one of year 3.</p> <p>There has been a delay in distribution of livestock (goats). This was due to an outbreak of Corridor Disease⁷ and Foot and Mouth. This prompted a movement ban on livestock from one area to another during the last quarter. The livestock will be delivered to participants as soon as the ban is lifted. The delay is likely to affect the embracing of organic manure adoption during the period under review for households with no livestock. Participants have been encouraged to adopt other SOA principles to ensure that project outcomes are achieved.</p> <p>A severe drought classed as abnormal dryness/drought⁸ has led to a near total crop failure. The GoZ has stated that across the country yields will be</p> |

⁴ In compliance with Zambian law.

⁵ <http://primaryinfo.com/green-charcoal.htm>

⁶ An outbreak of Foot and Mouth has forced the GoZ to ban the movement of livestock.

⁷ <https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/corridor+disease>

⁸ <http://fews.net/>

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| | <p>between 50-75% less than normal. With the central province this may be much higher for SSFs reliant on rain-fed agriculture. The cost of maize meal in Kabwe, has risen from 35Kwa to 110Kwa at a time of year when the price should be falling. The drought will severely hit vulnerable SSFs reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Time will tell how it impacts the implementation of the Kumena project. Farmers are sure that this year it will be impossible to sell their farm produce to either the Food Reserve Agency or other buyers as there is little to sell. “The harvest won’t be much, it may only last up to July or August utmost” stated [REDACTED] one of the Kumena farmers interviewed. The farmers further wished that only maize was affected but the spell has affected even soya beans, groundnuts and Bambara ground nuts, crops that are usually substituted for maize when need arises. There is no single crop that has done so well in the area as long as it was planted late December or early January and even worse enough late January.</p> |
| 2.3 | <p>Taking into consideration what you have achieved during the last year, along with any challenges you have experienced, please highlight to us what lessons you have learned in this reporting period, and how these will be applied in the project in the future. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>The project has implemented nearly all planned activities, except the distribution of livestock. Project participants received training in animal husbandry [Aug-Sept 2018] in preparedness for receiving livestock.</p> <p>It has been gratifying to learn that farmers seem eager to learn and practice new technologies, to adopt a certain level of risk in trying something new, that potentially will solve their food insecurity, social and economic difficulties. Most participating farmers have begun to adopt SOA practices and have noticed benefits from the technology within their vegetable gardens and initially in their fields before the rains failed and destroyed their field crops. Farmers still value the SOA knowledge received and are willing to continue practicing organic farming. Additionally, one of the best lessons learnt has been that small scale farmers appreciate developmental approaches that involve the <i>transfer of knowledge and skills</i> as opposed to hand-outs that keep them dependent on external provision. With this, the project will ensure that this sustainability approach remains throughout the project implementation period.</p> <p>The traditional tribal chiefs have been very supportive of the project and this has made it easier for the project to achieve what had been planned.</p> <p>Another lesson learnt is that planning with farmers is key to achieving planned activities as it inspires participating farmers to take ownership of the project. A major reminder has been that despite all the work in training, mentoring and supporting the farmers the project remains hostage to vagaries and capriciousness of the weather and seasonal rains.</p> |
| 2.4 | <p>Project Impact</p> <p>In the table below, please list each of your project Impacts, 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 updated within the logframe</p> |

| Impact: Increased income and food security for smallholder farmers, reduced early child marriage rate by increasing education attainment for girl children and provision of renewable energy for rural households in Central Province of Zambia. | | |
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| Impact Indicator | Milestone/ Achievement | Progress |
| 1.1 **% of target communities living below the national poverty line | | To be reported on at the end of the project with data from the Central Statistics office |
| 1.2 **% of reduction in early marriages and 30 households with renewable energy in the targeted communities | Activities related to this indicator have been planned for year three and four respectively | To be reported at the end of year three. Note: Year three activities will focus on seeking to reduce the threat of early marriage as the communities are under huge pressure due to crop failure. |
| 2.5 | Project Outcomes In the table below, please list each of your project Outcomes, 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 also be updated within the relevant fields of your logframe | |
| Outcome: Rural households (inclusive of female headed household, vulnerable groups including disabled) in Central Province sustainably increase their agricultural production and the amount they earn from their field crops, vegetable gardens and livestock and have improved gender equality and have piloted the use of low-cost renewable energy for cooking and lighting. | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Milestone/Target | Progress |
| 1. Annual household earning from agricultural and horticulture production (cereals, vegetables & livestock) is increased on average by 50% in real terms. And household production of maize crop is increased by 10 x 50kg sacks per hectare (500kg/ha). | Baseline \$112 + 10% \$11.20 = \$123.20 household earning Maize production | Crops are still in the field and progress in terms of this indicator on income and maize production for the first year of project farming season (2018/19), data will not be available until post-harvest (after July 2019) at the earliest. Kumena project field facilitators report near total crop failure with the 1,050 farming households participating in the project. Currently some families can manage only one meal/day. By the end of September, no single family will be able to manage three meals. |
| 2. 57.9% of girl children attending school and 21% of Kizito Dairy Cooperative households have bio-gas digesters. | Baseline 57.9% + 5% 2.895% = 60% school attainment 13% households with renewable energy | Current school attendance remains the same as baseline. New figures will be available at the start of new school year. Note: A large number of dairy cows have been badly affected by Corridor Disease and/or Foot and Mouth. The project is surveying |

| | | households to find the extent of the loss of livestock. The biogas component of the project is for year four of the project, therefore there is nothing to report in year 2. |
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| 2.6 | 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 updated within the logframe | |
| | Output 1: 840 (80% of 1,050) households have adopted Sustainable Organic Agriculture and improved livestock husbandry. | |
| Output Indicator | Milestone/Target | Progress |
| 1.1 840 households have adopted at least one practice from each of the three groups of Sustainable Organic Agricultural practices. | 250 households (250 of the 1,050 participating households adopt at least one practice from three groups of Sustainable Organic Agriculture principles) | 315 farmers have adopted at least one practice from the three groups of SOA and these include the use of animal and tea manure and intercropping, minimum tillage and the use of organic method of controlling pests and diseases. However, due to the highly acidic and depleted soils the full benefits of SOA on soil fertility will only be fully realised after multiple years of implementation. |
| 1.2 840 households increase their number of months they have home grown food from their own fields and gardens. Human Dietary Diversity Score increased by 10% | Baseline month 9.88 + 2 months = 11.88 Baseline HDDS 0.665 + 10% 0.0665 = 0.7315 | 200 farmers with access to seasonal streams engaged in gardening and harvested good amounts of vegetables. This endured for only two months as the rains failed and streams dried. 215 farmers were engaged in field crops but have been severely affected by the drought. All farmers will not have enough home grown maize/food to last to the next harvest. |
| 1.3 840 households incorporate livestock within their Sustainable Organic Agriculture and utilise animal manure as fertiliser. | 250 households (id-year progress of 357 HH that had cattle 158 utilising animal manure. Note: 11 farmers in Kizito lost ≥ 24 animals. In Likumbi 8 | 158 of the farmers who had livestock started using animal manure as fertiliser. However, the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in the country has resulted in many farmers losing their livestock and this has affected adoption levels. The government however promised to release a report over the extent of the disease and prevention measures. |

| | farmers lost a total of 12 cows and several goats and Liteta 12 farmers lost a total of 15 animals, as of 31/03/2019) | |
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| Output 2: 500 (80% of 630 (60% of 1,050)) female participants are empowered as measured by their knowledge of their human rights, their ability to participate economically, socially and in leadership within their communities. | | |
| Output Indicator | Milestone/Target | Progress |
| 2.1 Targeted women receive training in their rights (Gender, SGBV & child marriage) under national and international law, leadership skills, literacy, entrepreneurship & financial management and saving & lending. | Entrepreneurship - 630 Saving & lending - 630 Human rights - 630 | Training delayed to year 3 as the budgetary provision for this activity only comes in year 3. Note: As a result of the drought and the pressure this will put on food security the survival strategy of selling young girls to older men as wives to gain income to buy food will become a focus of the project. The project will seek to reduce the use of this survival strategy. |
| 2.2 Targeted women are empowered to participate economically, socially and in leadership within their communities. By the end of the project women participating as office holders in community committees increases by 50%. | 100 Women | No achievement as no activity was planned in year 2 to contribute and achieve this indicator. Activities to take place in year three |
| 2.3 No girl children are sold into early marriage | No milestone | Not applicable. |
| Output 3: 30 dairy farming households have functioning bio-digester units producing methane for cooking and possibly lighting | | |
| Output Indicator | Milestone/Target | Progress |
| 3.1 30 domestic bio-gas units built and commissioned | No milestone | Not applicable. |
| 3.2 24 (80% of 30) of bio-gas units provide enough gas to cut household use of wood/charcoal by 50%. By the end of the project the women reduce the number of times per week they collect wood by half. | No milestone | Not applicable. |

| 3.3 | 90% of the bio-gas units built in year 4 are still being used in year 5. | No milestone | Not applicable. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Please add additional Outputs/indicators as required | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.7 | <p>If data is not available to update progress against planned milestones or targets for any Outcome or Output indicators, please provide an explanation below, including how you plan to overcome any gaps in monitoring data. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>Unfortunately, the reporting calendar and the growing season are out of sync. Zambia's normal growing season is usually from November/December through to May/June. Harvesting and harvesting data isn't available until June at the very earliest. As a result, each reporting cycle is effectively six months behind schedule. For example, this year's harvest for the 2018/19 growing season will be harvested in May/June and reported on in the 2019/2020 mid-year report.</p> <p>As already stated this year's failure of the rainy season will result in extremely poor yields.</p> <p>The ban on the movement of livestock by the Zambia's Ministry of Agriculture is still in place with no sign yet of it being revoked. This affected the delivery to the project of goats which were being given primarily for their manure production. Farmers have built the housing for the goats and are ready to receive the livestock but the ban has delayed their delivery.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.8 | <p>Have any evaluations/reviews been produced during the reporting period? Please give details of these below, including any key recommendations from these and how they will be addressed. Please attach any evaluations to the report. (Max 200 words)</p> <p>No evaluations or reviews were done during the reporting period.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.9 | <p>Changes to Logframe Please outline any changes you have made (with permission from SG) or would like to propose, to your logical framework. Please include full justification for proposed changes below.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator no</th> <th>Proposed change</th> <th>Reason for change</th> <th>Date Change Approved and by Whom.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="4">No changes requested</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Indicator no | Proposed change | Reason for change | Date Change Approved and by Whom. | No changes requested | | | | | | | |
| Indicator no | Proposed change | Reason for change | Date Change Approved and by Whom. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No changes requested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | Have you included an updated version of your logical framework, which reflects these proposed changes? | | Not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3. Partnerships and collaboration

This section allows you to discuss how partnership working is progressing on the project, as well as wider collaboration and sharing of learning.

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| 3.1 | <p>Please give an update on how partnership working has progressed during this reporting period, letting us know about any highlights, challenges or changes to roles and responsibilities. (Max 350 words)</p> <p>During the reporting period, the partnership and collaboration between SCIAF and Caritas Zambia has contributed to effective project implementation. As already stated, progress towards the</p> |
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| | <p>project's objectives have been affected by both a major drought and the outbreak of Corridor Disease and Foot and Mouth. The partnership has contributed to enhanced institutional capacity for Caritas Kabwe and this has translated into improved management of the Kumena project. Furthermore, the roles and responsibilities for the three partner organisations have not changed.</p> <p>Internal changes in SCIAF's responsible persons will take place from 1 May 2019 with both [REDACTED], Programme Officer, and [REDACTED], Programme Manager, being replaced by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] respectively. Both the former Programme Officer and Programme Manager will be available to offer institutional memory support and help as needed.</p> <p>The major challenge being faced is the impact the failure of the rainy season will have on the lives of participating farmers and the communities they are part of. Caritas Zambia is currently undertaking a nationwide survey of the droughts impact and it is anticipated that Caritas Zambia will issue an official appeal for humanitarian assistance through Caritas Internationalis.</p> | |
| 3.2 | <p>How are you monitoring and assessing your partner's capacity to manage and deliver the project as it progresses? Please outline any plans for training, capacity building or shared learning between your organisation and your partner (s). (Max 300 words)</p> <p>Monitoring tools have been developed to enhance partner capacity and ensure that project results are delivered as expected. Specifically, following an institutional capacity assessment of Caritas Kabwe, in line with the Caritas Internationalis Management Standards(CIMS), that took place from 7 – 8 December 2017, Caritas Zambia commenced the process of supporting CK by putting in place institutional policies. In line with the resolution made by the Caritas Kabwe Management team that Caritas Zambia management and finance policies be reviewed and adapted to Kabwe, the latter facilitated the policy review exercise. The review exercise culminated in the drafting of the Caritas Kabwe management and finance policies documents. At the time of reporting, the two documents are at final draft stage, awaiting approval by the Bishops Conference. Furthermore, capacity building with CK focused on improving operational and technical efficiency of the institution and on enhancing institutional capacity in the management of the resources. Other trainings included enhancing capacity in project management, monitoring and evaluation and community facilitation.</p> | |
| 3.3 | Please give details below of all visits to country during this reporting period, the purpose and outputs of each visit. | |
| Date of visit | Key achievements/outputs of visit | Follow up actions |
| 16 July – 5 August 2018 | Visitor - SCIAF's Programme Officer [REDACTED]: Monitoring and evaluation visit to Caritas Kabwe. Review change of | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and partnership review completed and added to SCIAF's Project Management database. |

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| | Agricultural Manager and review challenges and lessons learned from start-up process. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review underspend • Seek changes to logframe. |
| 26 November – 7 December 2018 | Visitor - SCIAF's Programme Officer [REDACTED]: Monitoring and evaluation visit to Caritas Kabwe. Facilitated the initial advocacy workshop for Scottish Government grant holders working in livelihoods in Central Province. Travelled to Solwezi for M&E review of SCIAF funded project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure funding for the advocacy component as no budget in main project (secured £20,000 from SCIAF) • Develop advocacy capacity building strategy for Caritas Kabwe. • Plan follow-up to collective meeting. |
| 25 March – 5 April 2019 | Visitor - SCIAF's Programme Officer [REDACTED]: Monitoring and evaluation visit to Caritas Kabwe. Participated in Caritas Zambia's end of year two review of challenges and learning and planning for year three. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning Scottish Government and SCIAF about the developing drought and humanitarian crises in south-east and central Zambia. See Q6 below. |
| 3.4 | <p>Please tell us about any dissemination and learning throughout this reporting period. How have you promoted effective learning across the project? Please explain what processes you have used both internally and externally to share learning from the project so far, and how this learning is being used. (Max 300 words)</p> <p>During the reporting period a number of learning activities were undertaken. An exchange visit to SCIAF's Vyelu Project, in Solwezi Diocese and to Mr. Sebastian Scott's farm (son of the former vice-president who has a demonstration small-holding) yielded learning on how to reduce firewood needs by using corn cobs to make "green" charcoal and how by fully implementing SOA and, even given the terrible rains, it is possible to harvest. Other learning activities that took place over the reporting period included a Field Facilitators' Forum (FFF); and a number of trainings at, both, project and community level. Additionally, at community level the project established some learning platforms for the participants such as farmer field schools, study circle groups and farmer field days, which allowed for community exchange and feedback. Furthermore, the knowledge and experiences drawn from these learnings have been used in everyday project implementation to further grasp concepts faster, better, and with greater ease.</p> | |
| 03.5 | <p>With reference to Q39a & 39b in your original application form, please highlight how you are maintaining an awareness of others working in this region, giving details of collaboration, joint working or partnerships with others. (Max 300 words)</p> <p>Caritas Zambia is involved in advocacy related activities (e.g. extractives/mining) on different issues at national and regional level and these contribute to project objectives. Caritas has continued to make certain effective engagements with the different likeminded stakeholders at all levels by ensuring regular communication, discussions and networking. Holding of</p> | |

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| | <p>joint activities with likeminded organisations has proved to be effective in terms of realising impact and also ensuring that different target groups relevant to the project are responsive. Furthermore, project positive impact to date and lessons learnt so far are being used to raise awareness and engage in advocacy both at national and regional Kabwe level.</p> <p>Caritas Kabwe participates in the Kabwe district development committees and various forums promoting SOA and natural resource management.</p> |
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| 4. Inclusion & accountability | |
| With reference to question 38 in section E of your original application, please use this section to tell us how you are mainstreaming through your project, ensuring that you are aware of and actively working to reach vulnerable and marginalised groups. | |
| 4.1 | <p>Is the project still relevant for the participants you are working with? Please highlight how you ensure accountability on the project, ensuring beneficiaries have the opportunity to feedback on the project and influence its development? (max 250 words)</p> <p>The project is still relevant to the participants. Small scale farmers cannot afford the price of inorganic inputs and have now realised the negative effects of using and depending on these inputs. As such, they have appreciated the project for giving them knowledge on organic farming that they have acknowledged is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and just and will assist in the longer-term goal of restoring their depleted soils. For accountability purposes, planning of activities is done in conjunction with the farmers and this has given the opportunity to propose the best way to carry out the activities. Review meetings with the farmers are held every quarter and farmers are given a platform to give feedback. This approach has been appreciated by the farmers and other stakeholders involved.</p> |
| 4.2 | <p>Do you have an awareness of particularly vulnerable or marginalised groups within the community in which your project is working? Please give details on how you are disaggregating data to recognise these groups across the project. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>The Kumena project recognises vulnerable groups, especially people living with disabilities, in areas of operation. We have a column for vulnerable people on all our monitoring templates and all trainings are conducted in such a way that is sensitive to their needs and so that they benefit as well.</p> |
| 4.3 | <p>How is your project working to actively meet the needs of these vulnerable and marginalised groups, ensuring they are benefiting from the project? Please outline any mechanisms you are using. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>Since the project is targeting households, as opposed to individuals, households with people with disabilities have been deliberately recruited and all household members participate in the project activities which in turn benefits the vulnerable within these households. All project activities are carried out in such a way that vulnerable and marginalised groups are not left out or disadvantaged. All necessary accommodations are made so people with disabilities can fully participate.</p> |
| 4.4 | <p>Taking into consideration some of the challenges of mainstreaming, please describe any challenges you have faced in reaching vulnerable and marginalised groups, how you have overcome these or plans you have developed to support inclusion on the project. (Max 250 words)</p> |

The challenges we have faced with people with disabilities is the distance they have to travel to access trainings. As such, the project field staff have thus opted to have one-on-one mentorship with these groups and individuals and these mentoring/training sessions take place within their homes and communities.

5. Financial Reporting

This section will be reviewed alongside your budget report, which should be included alongside your narrative and logframe. Please ensure this spreadsheet is completed with both a detailed breakdown of expenditure for this financial year, along with your projected spend for the next financial year.

Please note 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.

5.1 With reference to your budget spreadsheet, please give a detailed explanation of any variances between planned and actual expenditure, including reasons for the variances and whether these are as a result of timing issues, price achieved, quantity etc. If these are temporary variances, please outline plans for expenditure. (Max 350 words)

Actual expenditure of £260,128 is less than planned expenditure of £323,981 mainly due to significant exchange rate gains of £52,850 (actual exchange rate of 14 ZMK to GBP, budgeted rate was 11.5).

The following activities have been delayed:

Analysis of soil data (SRUC) (underspend of £503) – soil samples are currently being analysed by SRUC.

Mentoring farmers in farmer field schools & study circles (underspends £1,769 and £2,343 net of exchange rate gain) – all schools & circles have now been identified and those remaining will be established in year 3.

Creation of SGBV desk (underspend of £517) - work is ongoing to identify how best to provide this activity sustainably within existing local structures.

Staff costs are underspent when exchange rate gain amount of £19,972 is excluded. The year 1 underspend of £6,712 was not required to fund staff costs in year 2.

Running costs for the new office for Caritas Kabwe are higher than anticipated (water over by £161; cleaning by £267; stationery by £481). Proposal to address this in future years will be developed.

Anticipated savings in travel and subsistence costs were not realised as the number of visits in the final quarter were increased to support the increase in the project activities and to provide more regular contact between the field officers and the participating farmers. We will continue to monitor these allocations.

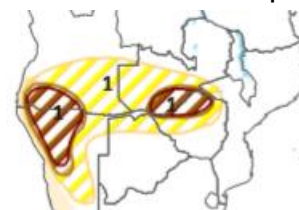
Expenditure on national exchange visit was higher than budgeted. Caritas Solwezi have been implementing a similar project, but are further ahead. Farmers there have been practicing SOA for a number of years and have

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| | <p>integrated agro-processing of SOA produce. The peanut butter processing was a great example of value addition, which strengthened the learning farmers had taken from their value addition training.</p> <p>Savings were made in monitoring/mentoring activities as they were able to be conducted alongside the year 2 training activities.</p> |
| 5.2 | <p>Please give details of any capital expenditure in this reporting period.</p> <p>Funded from SG grant: Laptop computer (CZ) £643; mobile phones for field facilitators £143; air conditioning unit (ancillary costs) £54.</p> <p>Funded from SCIAF cost share: Vehicle (ancillary costs) £2,452; motor bikes £3,681; desktop computer £400; mobile phones £372; office furniture, equip & software £2,795.</p> |
| 5.3 | <p>Please explain how you are working to ensure cost effectiveness on the project, whilst maintaining the quality of delivery. (Max 250 words)</p> <p>A significant reduction in costs has arisen from exchange rate gain (year 1 £10,593; year 2 £52,850 – total to date £63,446). Ring-fencing these amounts has necessitated careful management of wage inflation and other price pressure increases.</p> <p>The project employs local staff, avoiding the expense of expatriate field staff salaries. It also makes use of existing church structures.</p> <p>Efforts have been made to seek economies in relation to the cost of providing technical, mentoring and monitoring support to the communities. Where possible, these activities have been undertaken by staff when they are already visiting to conduct the year 2 training activities.</p> <p>All purchases are made in line with the partner organisations' approved procurement policies, seeking to buy quality inputs at the best price.</p> <p>Engagement with other local actors is ongoing, ensuring that duplication is avoided and that the project activities are integrated with existing government strategies.</p> |

6. Any other Information

Please use this section to tell us any other relevant information regarding your project. If the additional information included within this section is urgent please ensure it is highlighted. (Max 250 words)

SCIAF's PO who has been following SCIAF's work in Zambia since 2002 reports that the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Zambia due to the complete failure of 2019 rains is going to be brutal⁹. The illustration is taken from Famine Early Warning Systems Network shows that the yellow area illustrates that there is "Abnormal Dryness" whereas the brown signifies severe drought. Farmers' fields and crops have been desiccated leaving nothing to harvest. One village headman stated his village had nothing to eat and the usual survival strategy of surviving on forest fruits



⁹ <http://fews.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/GlobalWeatherHazard-19.04.18.pdf>

had also failed and the fruits had also succumbed to the drought. The village households had been forced to cut trees to make charcoal, because many are having to do this the price of charcoal is collapsing as the price of mealie meal (maize-meal staple) has risen from 35 Kwacha to over 110 Kwacha at a time when the price would normally be expected to fall.