



CISANET 2020 ANNUAL PROGRAMS REPORT

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2020

Providing Space for Agricultural Policy Dialogue in Malawi



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2020, the CISANET programs section continued implementing the core CISANET activities and other related project related activities in the midst a number of challenges. Malawi registered its first COVID 19 case in April, 2020 and as at 31 December, 2020, the country had recorded 6, 583 cases. The pandemic changed the operational landscape in Malawi affecting activity implementation within the Secretariat, agriculture sector and the economy at large. The social distancing policy, closure of borders and other preventive measures shrunk the economy and negatively affected access and provision of agriculture related services.

In the year, CISANET implemented 9 project spread across the access to profitable markets and resilient and nutrition smart agriculture thematic areas. Activities planned for the year were completed at over 90% with COVID 19 affecting implementation of some of the planned activities. CISANET strived to identify key policy issues that came from project implementation and used them for further advocacy with the relevant Government offices. Among others, CISANET used the findings from the project activities to engage: the Ministers of agriculture and Finance and the Parliamentary Committees of agriculture, Nutrition HIV and AIDS and budget and finance. Government officials and agencies have made commitments (and has since delivered on some) and CISANET will continue to monitor Government operations in 2021 and seek Government updates on the commitments during the engagement meetings organized for 2021.

Member engagement in 2020 improved with CISANET registering 51 members and collecting subscription fees from 42 representing an 82% member subscription. CISANET organized two sets of meetings for all the three thematic groups to generate issues for advocacy. The key issues that came from the meetings were used to write 2 position papers which were used in engagement meetings with Government officials.

In addition to the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic, the program section of CISANET was faced with transportation challenges and high turn-over when 2 members of the team (representing 50%) left the organization in the middle of the year, overstretching the remaining staff.

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ACRONYMS

ACBF	African Capacity Building Foundation
ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
AFRICAP	Agricultural and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy
AGRA	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BMZ	Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CEPA	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CISER	Community Initiative for Self-Reliance
CME	Cooperative Management Education
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSONA	Civil Society Nutrition Alliance
DAESS	District Agriculture Extension Service System
DARS	Department of Agriculture Research Services
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DNHA	Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
FANRPAN	Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FUM	Farmers Union of Malawi
GCRF	Global Challenges Research Fund
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IAF	Integrated Assessment Framework
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
MCCCI	Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEC	Malawi Electoral Commission
MGDS III	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCPRP	National Covid19 preparedness and Response Plan
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NLGFC	National Local Government Financing Committee
NRS	National Resilience Strategy
PBB	Program Based Budgeting

PNHAO	Principal Nutrition, HIV and AIDS Officer
PPDAA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STAM	Seed Trade Association of Malawi, which is the main player in the seed industry
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHH	Welthungerhilfe Malawi

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report serves to provide a succinct update of the CISANET secretariat program activities for the period between January and December, 2020. The report also gives a brief analysis of the political and economic environment that the agriculture sector has generally operated in for the period under reporting.

2 POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

2.1 The Agricultural production and Food Security Outlook.

The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) report published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) in December, 2019 suggested a favorable food security outlook for Malawi in 2020. The report forecasted favorable weather conditions in the growing period of December, 2019 to March, 2020 suggesting a higher likelihood of a second consecutive above-average yield in 2020. The FAO projected cereal production to improve 26% higher than the five-year average. The estimates indicated that the country would produce 3.78 million metric tons in the 2019/20 growing season.

The Third Round production estimates released by the Ministry of Agriculture's (MoA's) in February, 2020 projected an 8.8% increase of maize production levels from 3.39 million metric tons in 2018/19 to 3.69 metric tons. Malawi's annual maize consumption requirement stood at 3.1 million metric tons in 2020. Similar production increments were also expected in other cereals with Rice projected to increase by 9.8%, millet by 8.9% and sorghum by 3%. Legumes and livestock production was estimated to increase by 9.2% and 7.7% respectively. Sadly, fish production was expected to decline by around 16% in the same period. These production levels signaled improved national level food security. Further, retail Maize prices in the year oscillated between MK157/kg and MK388/kg with the price averaging Mk148/kg against a minimum farm gate price of MK200/kg, FEWSNET (2020). The prices declined significantly in March and April, 2020 owing to the boost in the market supplies from fresh harvests – further cementing national level food security expectations. IFPRI (2020) reported that higher retail prices were observed towards the year end with prices averaging MK198/kg in November and December, 2020. Much higher prices were observed in the southern region.

Nevertheless, the production levels and relatively stable maize prices did not translate into household food security. Approximately 2.6 million people were assessed to be food insecure and in need of humanitarian food assistance until the next harvesting period in 2021. In terms of

geographical coverage, 80% of this population was estimated to be located in rural areas and mostly in Southern Malawi. This painted a worse off picture compared to 2019 when 1.8 million people were assessed to be food insecure. The effects of COVID 19, weather shocks and relative higher prices observed towards the end of the year were singled out as the key factors contributing to the high levels of food insecurity in 2020.

2.2 Malawi Covid-19 outlook

Malawi confirmed its first 3 cases of COVID 19 infections on 2nd April, 2020. The number of cases spiraled until August. Between September and December, the country experienced a reduced number of cases registering single-digit number of cases in that period. The cases started picking up again soon after the festive period when the number of cases jumped from 4 on 26th December to 112 by 31st December, 2020. As of 31st December, 2020, Malawi had recorded a cumulative 6, 583 cases; where 392 were imported infections and 5,191 were locally transmitted. Since April, Malawi lost 189 people to COVID 19 and registered 5, 705 recoveries. About 108 were lost to follow-up, and 76 were still being investigated to ascertain their outcome and the total number of active cases was 505. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including high blood pressure, diabetes and other chronic respiratory diseases and other existing medical conditions were implicated in COVID 19 related deaths. Evidence from research suggest strong links between diabetes and obesity and COVID 19 related morbidity¹.

In response to the pandemic and acting on a recommendation from the CISANET Board, the Secretariat developed a risk response matrix which outlines the response and contingency mechanisms for all associated risks (including pandemics like COVID 19). Using the matrix, CISANET adopted the use of alternative, safe and secure locations for staff and stakeholders to conduct business to protect its staff and stakeholders from contracting and spreading the Corona Virus. Further, CISANET adopted use of virtual platforms and working from home as the viable modalities for business continuity. Official travel and physical meetings for its staff and stakeholders was strongly discouraged. This negatively affected CISANET work in the second and third quarters of the year.

¹ BMI and COVID: [Intensive care, national audit & Research Centre](#) (ICNARC) Report on COVID19 in critical Care; 10th July 2020

2.3 Political outlook

Following the nullification of the May, 2019 Presidential election by the Constitutional Court on February 3, 2020, the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) and President Peter Mutharika appealed to the Supreme Court of Malawi. Sitting within the quarter under reporting, the Supreme Court upheld the ruling of the lower court further clarifying, that the 150-day period ordered by the lower court, in fact, meant that the Presidential election is held and a winner declared. With this clarification, the MEC moved in swiftly to reschedule the date of holding the election to Tuesday, 23rd June, 2020. The election was held as planned.

On 27th June, 2020, the Chairperson of the MEC, Justice Chifundo Kachali, declared the Malawi Congress Party candidate, Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera the winner. President Chakwera who was also representing the Tonse Alliance² amassed around 58.5% of the vote cast, attaining a majority as prescribed by the Constitution (in accordance with the Constitutional and Supreme courts' interpretation of the applicable law). The election result meant ushering in a new Government and changes in Parliament. The new President appointed Hon. Lobin Lowe as the new Minister of Agriculture with Ms. Agnes Nkusankhoma as his deputy. This provided CISANET with an opportunity to influence the policy direction of the agriculture sector. Using this opportunity, CISANET organized a number of engagement meetings with the new minister and his ministry officials in the year.

2.4 Malawi Economic Outlook.

The COVID 19 pandemic has interrupted the Malawi's trajectory of fast economic growth for a third straight year. At 4.4%, the economic growth rate for Malawi for 2019 bettered the 3.5% rate realized in 2018. The improved growth rate is a result of a rebound in agricultural production supported by an improved performance in the industry and service sectors. Sadly, this trajectory has been halted by the COVID 19 pandemic. Both global and domestic factors have been attributed to for the slowness in the country's economic growth. At the global level, travel restrictions and closure of borders (as a measure of containing the spread of the pandemic) has disrupted imports of critical inputs for production in Malawi. World Bank's July Economic Monitor reports that trade data shows that imports were 26% lower in April and May, 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. The report further highlights increased risk aversion and social distancing policies

² An alliance of 9 political parties including: MCP, UTM, PP, Mafunde, AFORD, PPM, UP, Freedom Party and Petra

as the main domestic factors that are further straining the already shrinking economy. These two factors are reportedly limiting domestic demand for goods and services. It was however, anticipated that the bumper harvest experienced in 2020 will help to ensure food security, albeit only in the short term, for 87% of the population working in agriculture. The gains from the harvest, however, are susceptible to disruption resulting from potential internal trade blockages or market distortions owing to further social distancing and risk aversion policies. These have the potential to raise the maize prices in the usual lean periods resulting in food insecurity for a section of the population, World Bank (2020)

3 PROGRAM UPDATE

3.1 Advocacy for Enhanced Nutrition Security and Community Empowerment (Afikepo)

3.1.1 Project Summary

Running for 4.5 years, between July, 2018 and August, 2022, the Afikepo project is being implemented in collaboration with Save the Children and the International Development Studies of the University of Sussex, United Kingdom. The project is being funded by the European Union and aims at contributing to enhanced nutrition security of all Malawians for achieving optimal nutrition for women of child bearing age, adolescent girls, infants and young children. Though targeting a total of 10 districts across Malawi, CISANET is implementing the project in 5 districts³ of: Chiradzulu, Mulanje, Nkhosakota, Salima and Thyolo. The key partners that are supporting implementation of the Afikepo project include the: Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA), Civil Society Nutrition Alliance (CSONA), District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCCs) in all the target districts and the Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition, HIV and AIDS. CISANET is implementing the project in 5 districts: Mulanje, Thyolo, Chiradzulu, Salima and Nkhosakota.

3.1.2 Status of project implementation

In 2020, CISANET planned to implement 6 key activities under the project. Suffice to note, some of these activities are repetitive for the entire period the project is being implemented. Nevertheless, Table 1 below provides a synopsis of the status of implementation of the planned activities for the year.

³ Save the Children is implementing in the other 5 districts of: Chitipa, Kasungu, Karonga, Mzimba and Nkhatabay.

Table 1: Status of Afikepo project implementation

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Advocate for the enactment of the food and nutrition bill	19.10.20	Lilongwe	Completed
2	Engage relevant parliamentary committees and other stakeholders to better integrate nutrition into national and district development policies	17.09.20 19.11.20	Lilongwe	Completed
3	Identify and train nutrition leaders (champions) at national, district and community levels	26.10 to 11.11.20	All districts	In progress
4	Conduct budget analysis and tracking of government departments and in the 10 Afikepo district councils	10.02 to 27.03.20	All districts	Completed
5	Train and mentor 200 members of CSO and 140 government officers in Afikepo districts and national stakeholders	10.02 to 27.03.20	All districts	Completed
6	Support district level structures in budget analysis and resource tracking	10.02 to 27.03.20	All districts	Completed

3.1.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. The Chairperson of the Parliamentary Committee on Nutrition and HIV AIDS assured CISANET and its partners that the Bill is tabled in Malawi Parliament in the Mid-Year budget review meeting in February, 2021. In 2021, CISANET will continue to observe the process and continue to lobby for the enactment of the Bill.
- b. The Chair of the Committees pledged their commitment to take the issues up in Parliament and ensure that the relevant line MDAs have made adequate allocations towards nutrition response in the country.
- c. The Minister pledged to ensure a diversified agriculture that can ensure the availability of all the 6 food groups in the country.
- d. The project was requested to ensure a gender balance in the process of identifying nutrition champions.
- e. The project has trained 15 CSO stakeholders and 47 Government officers in budget analysis and advocacy. Once trained, the district level stakeholders were able to analyse their district level budgets to ascertain the allocation of nutrition resources or lack thereof in the districts.

- f. Budget analysis findings suggested a sharp rise of the allocated resources from MK9billion in 2019/20 budget to around MK81billion (3.7% of the national budget) – more than achieving the MGDS III projection. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Finance did not adhere to calls to allocate ring-fenced resources towards the office of the PNHAO and did not exempt VAT on tap water. CISANET plans on using these findings as the basis for continued advocacy in 2021.
- g. District level analyses confirmed that the PNHAO does not have a ring-fenced budget for coordination of nutrition response at the district. In addition, there are increasing trends in allocation but other proxy indicators like school enrollment in education suggests low levels of resource allocation that make it less likely for councils to mount a meaningful nutrition response in the districts. The Health sector is most vulnerable due to its heavy reliance on partners to finance its budget. CISANET recommended to the National Local Government Financing Committee (NLGFC) to revise the formulae used for district resource allocation given the evidence that the 2% of the education budget allocated to School Health and Nutrition and 17% of the agriculture extension budget allocated to nutrition are inadequate to support meaningful nutrition response in the districts.

3.2 BMZ Global Programme: Strengthening Rural Governance for the Right to Food

3.2.1 Project Summary

CISANET is implementing the Rural Governance for the Right to Food project in collaboration with the Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH) Malawi and Community Initiative for Self-Reliance (CISER). The project aims at strengthening the local governance to support the realization of the Right to Food in Malawi. The project activities and interventions are being carried out on the micro (community), meso (district) and macro (national) levels using the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and advocacy to promote public service delivery by duty bearers with respect to the right to food. Being implemented in Mangochi, the project is being financed by the German Government through the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). This is a 4 year project from May, 2020 to June, 2024.

3.2.2 Status of project implementation

Implementation of the project started in May, 2020. The status of project implementation is presented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Progress on BMZ right to food project

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Sensitize duty bearers, including frontline workers, on the right to adequate food, existing programs and entitlements, agro-ecology and food sovereignty, and their roles duties to advance the realization of the right to adequate food	28 to 29.05.2	Mangochi	In progress
2	Country context analysis and review of existing policies and legislations relevant to the Right to food	02.11.20	Lilongwe Mangochi	In progress

3.2.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. CISANET and its partners need to strive and use existing structures from the district to the community levels.
- b. CISANET has identified key allies and public stakeholders that are critical in the promotion of the right to food. Key policy issues emerging from the analysis include: politicization of the right to food, importance of the strategic grain reserves on the right to food, key programs related to the right to food and the legal environment in which the issues of the right to food prevail. These issues will be synthesized further to develop an advocacy strategy that will be used for the advocacy campaign on the right to food.

3.3 Agricultural and Food-System Resilience: Increasing Capacity and Advising Policy (AFRICAP)**3.3.1 Project Summary**

Funded by the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), the AFRICAP project is a 4.5 year innovative program of work that aims at promoting the development and implementation of evidence-based policy pathways for sustainable, productive and climate smart agricultural systems. The project is premised on the understanding that agricultural development is fundamental to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Sub-Saharan Africa. The project sets out to collaboratively build the capacities required across research and policy to tackle the complex and multi-faceted challenge of achieving sustainable and resilient transformations of the agriculture and food systems.

3.3.2 Project Activity Updates and Achievements

In 2020, AFRICAP has: set out to support Balaka district to institutionalize the National Resilience Strategy (NRS) and setting up the Integrated Assessment Framework (IAF) Task force.

Table 3: AFRICAP Project progress

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Support Balaka District to institutionalize NRS	07 to 08.07.20	Liwonde	In progress
2	Set up the IAF Task Force	02.07.20 to 10.09.20	Online	Completed

3.3.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- Most of the indicators contained in the NRS M and E Framework are only feasible for monitoring at the national level.
- There is need to: reformulate the indicators in the Balaka District Development Plan (DDP) as some were vague; define the NRS reporting framework for districts i.e. to set out guidelines for reporting by the districts. CISANET will use the findings of the meeting to convene working sessions with Balaka DMECC to refine and finalize NRS M&E plans.
- The initial meetings of the Task Force have provided the Malawi input into the model description of the desirable pathways. In 2021, AFRICAP will organize one descriptor workshop (in June, 2021) which aims at developing the country specific document that will specify the country scenario options.

3.4 Strengthening Inclusive Agricultural Sector Growth and Sustainable Natural Resource Governance in Malawi.

3.4.1 Project Summary

The project is being implemented in collaboration with Farmers Union of Malawi (FUM), the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (MCCCI), Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA) and CISANET. The goal of the project is to achieve inclusive and sustainable agricultural-led economic growth through agricultural transformation in Malawi (FtF Objective 1).

3.4.2 Project Activity Updates and Achievements

In the period under reporting, CISANET has conducted the following activities:

Table 4: Update on FUM Governance project

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	District orientation meetings	04.04 to 28.05.20	Balaka Mangochi	Completed
2	COVID 19 Response activities	04.20 and 08.20	Online	Completed
3	Sessions with Community Broadcasters on the NAP and NAIP	16.09.20	Lilongwe	Completed
4	Presentation on CSOs perspectives at the Technical Working Group on Policies and Coordination.	13.10.20	Lilongwe	Completed
5	Media Outreach on NAIP	03.12.20	Lilongwe	Completed
6	Creation of a policy repository on CISANET Website Updating of CISANET Website	On-going	Lilongwe	In progress

3.4.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. CISANET members made a contribution of 1.4% to the National Covid19 preparedness and Response Plan (NCPRP) budget.
- b. There is need to reach out to community radios as well as national broadcasters since they are closer to grassroots who are the key beneficiaries of the Project.
- c. CISANET presented a concern that: agriculture policies were not being tracked and suggested prioritizing implementation of the policies in line with the proposed priorities. The Ministry acknowledged CISANET's observations and pledged to prioritize and track the policies in line with CISANET's recommendations. CISANET will continue to monitor Government's action and request feedback in subsequent policy engagement meetings

3.5 Scaling Up Climate Smart Agriculture through Strengthened District Agriculture Extension System

3.5.1 Project Summary

The 12 months project was being implemented in Lilongwe, Mangochi and Nsanje districts with support from Concern Worldwide. The goal of the project was to contribute to creating an enabling environment for the Concern Worldwide Graduation Programme in Mangochi and Nsanje

districts, through advocacy to support the institutionalization and scaling up of climate smart agriculture. The project contributed to improved coordination of climate smart agriculture practices both at national and district levels and mainstream Climate smart agriculture in the District Agriculture Extension Service System (DAESS).

3.5.2 Project Activity Updates and Achievements

During the reporting period, the project managed to implement the following activities:

Table 5: CWW scaling up CSA project update

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Facilitate DAEC meeting in Nsanje and Mangochi to map and harmonize CSA extension and advisory services	20-24.04.20	Mangochi Nsanje	Completed
2	Support Nsanje District to formulate the Nsanje District Agriculture Investment Plan (DAIP)	05-11.20	Nsanje	Completed
3	Validate the Nsanje DAIP	18.11.20	Nsanje	Completed
4	Facilitate MCSAA quarterly meetings in coordination with the Department of Land Resources	04 - 08.20	Lilongwe	Completed
5	Facilitate MCSAA regional meetings	24.11.20	Mzuzu	In progress
6	Conduct rapid assessment study of farmer capacity on CSA practices and policies in Mangochi and Nsanje districts	04.20	Mangochi Nsanje	Completed
7	Facilitate farmer radio debates on scaling up community uptake of CSA facilitated	07 – 12.20	Mangochi Nsanje	Completed
8	Conduct national symposium on CSA in coordination with the Department of Land Resources	NA	NA	Not done due to COVID 19

3.5.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- National level policies such as the NAIP need to be cascaded down to the district level through actionable district level strategies for easy implementation and monitoring. Such strategies must emphasize on the key issues that hamper agriculture growth in the districts e.g. access to markets and value addition.
- COVID 19 has affected farmers' ability to access farm inputs and has limited number of contacts with extension advisory service providers. CISANET engaged Ministry of Agriculture during the development of 'Guidelines for provision of agriculture services' to adopt safe measures and ensure continued provision of advisory services.

- c. Farmers demonstrated inadequate knowledge and capacity in climate smart agriculture technologies emanating from low access to extension services. CISANET continues to engage the Ministry on the finalization and implementation of the revised extension strategy

3.6 Open Contracting Processes in the Agricultural Sector.

3.6.1 Project Summary

CISANET implemented the Open Contracting Processes in the agriculture sector project which was financed by Hivos. On average, 60% of government expenditures are managed through public contracts rendering public contracting as one of the essential steps in the process of delivering real goods and services to the population. At the same time, public contracting has been identified as the government activity that is most vulnerable to wastefulness, mismanagement, inefficiency, and corruption. It is for this reason that CISANET aimed at contributing to the strengthening of the procurement processes in the Ministry of Agriculture and provide space to the civil society with insights on how public procurement is done and on how they can effectively play their crucial oversight role in ensuring more government transparency and accountability in public contracting. Specifically, the project intended to: create a forum for sector players contribution to the transparency and accountability of open contracting in Malawi, enhance media engagement in transparent and accountable open contracting in Malawi, and integrating women, youth and vulnerable groups in open contracting processes in Malawi.

3.6.2 Project activity updates and achievements

Table 6 below presents the summary update of the activities implemented in 2020.

Table 6: Hivos Open Contracting processes project update

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Facilitate online training for agriculture sector players in public procurement and open contracting	02.06.20	Online (Zoom)	Completed
2	Facilitate national radio program on open contracting in the agriculture sector for increased transparency and accountability	05.06.20	Mzuzu	Completed
3	Engage a consultant to produce a documentary showcasing opportunities and challenges	16-31.07.20	Mzuzu	Completed

	women and girls face in open contracting and policy interventions			
4	Engage a consultant to conduct a rapid study exploring local maize procurement processes at ADMARC and NFRA	31.07 – 19.08.20	Lilongwe	Completed
5	Train agriculture sector players at district level in the open contracting processes for enhanced accountability to the processes	11.06.20	Online (Zoom)	Completed
6	Train media at national levels in open contracting	28.01.20	Lilongwe	Completed
7	Train district level media specialists in Mzimba	26.01.20	Mzuzu	Completed
8	Create a forum for women, youth and vulnerable groups lobbying for their participation in open contracting in Government Contracts	31.01.20	Mzuzu	Completed
9	Train Women and Youth in Open Contracting Processes in the agriculture sector	21.02.20	Mzuzu	Completed

3.6.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. CISANET observed that Malawi Government spends an equivalent of 30% of the GDP on public procurements and only 1% of this market share is enjoyed by women entrepreneurs (even though 40% of women-owned firms tend to employ more female employees as compared to 22% in men-owned and managed firms). CISANET and selected project participants engaged the Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets Authority (PPDAA) through a radio debate where official from the PPDA clarified on contracting processes in the agriculture sector. CISANET will continue to engage with the authority on its commitment to ensure women access to the contract market.
- b. Evidence generated from the study on ADMARC and NFRA suggested poor accountability and transparency mechanisms that would create space for the inclusion of smallholder farmers in the market. This evidence was presented to the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture for the committee to follow up with ADMARC and NFRA and ensure that smallholder farmers have easy access to these markets. Key issues for consideration by ADMARC and NFRA were: timing for opening their markets, timely market information dissemination, quantities sought, extremely limited financing mechanisms for the state institutions to procure maize and other deliberate measures for allowing smallholder farmer access to their markets.

- c. CISANET has built the capacity of over 127 sector players, media practitioners, women and youth from Lilongwe and Mzimba in open contracting processes. The participants now have the knowledge and capacity to participate in and hold duty bearers to account on open contracting processes in their areas.

3.7 Women Empowerment in the Agriculture Sector

3.7.1 Project Summary

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) agreed to collaborate to support capacity development activities in selected Sub-Saharan African countries within the context of South-South cooperation. BADEA and ACBF noted that initiatives for integrating women into agricultural programs and strategies had not been sufficiently effective in empowering women in agriculture on a sustainable basis, for transformative changes in their livelihoods, food security of their households and communities and sustained gender equality and development in other areas of national development. The project covered a six-month period between March and September, 2020. Under the project, CISANET was contracted by ACBF to manage seed funding grants provided to five women cooperatives in Malawi.

3.7.2 Project activity updates and achievements

The update for the project in 2020 is presented in Table 7 below. In summary, CISANET was tasked to support 5 identified women cooperatives⁴ to: build their capacity in Cooperative Management and procure equipment, animals and other inputs for their businesses.

Table 7: Summary Update for the ACBF women empowerment project

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Support with Cooperative Management Education (CME) training offered by Min of Trade	04 – 05.20	Blantyre Chiradzulu	Completed
2	Capacity building in financial management and dairy farming	08.20	Blantyre Lilongwe Dedza	Completed
3	Procurement of a rice milling machine, calves, vegetable seed, inverter, parent stock of	08 – 11.20	Lilongwe Mchinji Blantyre	In progress

⁴ Mzimayi odabwitsa, Nanguluwe, Kasekese, Progressive Women Farmers and Mwachisosa cooperatives

	Kuroiler chickens groundnuts and starter up bottles		Chiradzulu	
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3.7.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. The process has demonstrated that there are few women cooperatives in Malawi. The project had to re-advertise the available grants since most of the cooperatives that applied in the initial phase had male membership. CISANET will diversify its advocacy efforts in 2021 to target the Ministry of Trade in concurrence with the Ministry of Agriculture in the promotion of cooperative development in the country.

3.8 Civil Society Advocacy on Increased Budget Allocation and Transparency in the Agriculture Sector in Malawi

3.8.1 Project Summary

Funded by Oxfam, the project directly worked to directly advocate for the increased budget allocation and accountability of public resources in Kasungu and Mchinji district. The project was for 12 months from January to December, 2020. However, due to delays in agreement signing, the project was implemented between October and December, 2020.

3.8.2 Project activity updates and achievements

CISANET planned and implemented the following activities.

Table 8: Oxfam advocacy for increased resource allocation and transparency in agriculture

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Orient new Members of Parliament to the Open Contracting Processes' study for the agriculture sector	27.11.20	Lilongwe	Completed
2	Support Kasungu and Mchinji CSO Network facilitate a budget tracking for public projects in Kasungu and Mchinji districts	19-23.10.20	Kasungu Mchinji	Completed
3	Support district stakeholder meeting to review the district agriculture budget for 2019/2020 financial year	19-23.10.20	Kasungu Mchinji	Completed
4	District stakeholder interface meeting on review of the 2019/2020 district agriculture funding and budget implementation	18-19.11.20	Kasungu Mchinji	Completed
5	Facilitate the national budget analysis for 2020/21 for the agriculture sector on how much	13.10 – 06.11.20	Lilongwe	Completed

	it supports the aspirations of the women and the youth and review of 2019/2020 national agriculture budget			
6	Radio program on impacts of national and district level budget processes on the poor, marginalized women and youth in local communities in Kasungu and Mchinji	27-28.12.20	Kasungu Mchinji Lilongwe	Completed

3.8.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. The Parliamentary Committee on agriculture committed to lobby for increased support towards farmer organization development. In 2021, CISANET will follow up with the Committee on its commitment.
- b. Ministries of Finance; Economic Planning and; and Local Government must expedite the implementation and review of the Decentralization Policy to allow a review of resource allocation and management to the local authorities.
- c. The Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture must take a leading role in holding various Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) accountable and ensure effective implementation of the budget
- d. There is need for the Ministry of Agriculture to revise the Program Based Budgeting (PBB) to reflect the missing allocation for the women and youth related NAP priority areas

3.9 Strengthening Malawi's Seed Sector

3.9.1 Project Summary

With financial support from USAID through the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), CISANET is implementing the Strengthening Malawi's Seed Sector Project. The project uses a collaborative and consultative approach to strengthen seed certification and quality assurance services to ensure the availability of high quality seed of improved crop varieties to small holder farmers including women and youth. The interventions are coordinated by Department of Agriculture Research Services (DARS) in the Ministry of Agriculture in collaboration and consultation with relevant Departments in the MoAIWD and other line ministries as well as the Seed Trade Association of Malawi (STAM).

3.9.2 Project activity updates and achievements

CISANET began implementation of this project in November 2020 and has since implemented the following activities:

Table 9: Update for the AGRA Strengthening Seed Sector Project

SN	ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	STATUS
1	Awareness Meetings with District Stakeholders on 2018 Seed Regulations and Policy	14-17.12.20	Mzuzu Salima Blantyre	Completed
2	Awareness Meeting With CISANET Members and NGOs Conducting Seed Fairs	10.12.20	Lilongwe	Completed
3	Conduct awareness meetings with Parliamentarians	03.11.20	Lilongwe	Completed

3.9.3 Key Issues derived from project implementation

- a. The awareness meetings with district stakeholders have laid the foundation for establishing the seed monitoring mechanisms, actions and complaints handling systems at the district level to support the enforcement and compliance with the existing regulatory frameworks on seed.
- b. Awareness meeting with NGOs conducting seed fairs unearthed the missing link between the NGOs seed structures and government extension structures in the districts. In 2021, CISANET will engage lobby for improved coordination of extension delivery service in the districts during the engagement meetings planned for 2021.

4 MEMBER ENGAGEMENT**4.1 Membership and subscription**

In 2020, CISANET targeted to have a membership base of 40 members. The complete membership process includes registration and payment of subscription fees. As at 31 December, 2020, CISANET had registered 51 organizations and individuals. Out of these, 42 paid their subscription fees representing 82.4% of the registered membership.

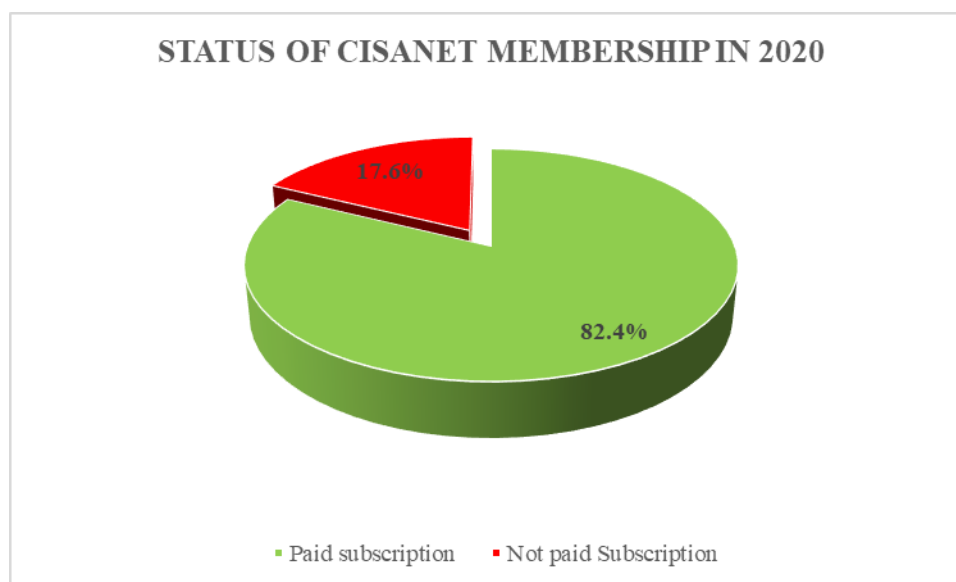


Figure 1: Status of CISANET membership in 2020

4.2 Member Survey on COVID 19 response

In mid-April and August, 2020, CISANET conducted a study to take stock of the response mechanisms that are being implemented by its members in the fight against the pandemic. Specifically, the study sought to generate key information on the Covid-19 response interventions that are being implemented by its members in Malawi. The study collected qualitative data using a questionnaire which was circulated using the updated membership database which currently comprises 38 members. Out of these, 27 responded representing a 71% response rate. One key finding from the study was the CISANET members interventions are around MK2 billion (USD\$3 million). Computed as a share of the national level investment requirement, CISANET has currently earmarked an investment contribution of around 1.4% of the National COVID 19 Preparedness and Response Plan (NCPRP) budget.

4.3 Thematic group Meetings

4.3.1 Thematic group policy dialogue on the impact of COVID 19 in the agriculture sector

Following a rapid study on “CISANET members Covid-19 response in Malawi”; CISANET facilitated a three-session online policy dialogue with each of the three thematic groups in May 2020 on how will Covid-19 affect the Agriculture Sector in Malawi. This was part of periodic dialogues conducted to provide space for the members and other stakeholders to discuss matters affecting the agriculture sector. A total of 43 participants from the membership, think-tanks and other stakeholders took part in these sessions. The key objectives and outcomes achieved were

validating the outcomes of the CISANET Rapid Study on CSO Covid-19 response in Malawi and Scoping and prioritizing the key policy issues in the Agriculture sector in relation to Covid-19.

4.3.2 Thematic Group meetings: Scoping issues for the CISANET Open day

CISANET organized a second set of thematic group meetings in October and November, 2020. The meeting sought to scope the key policy issues that had negative effects on the agriculture at the time. From these meetings, CISANET developed an issues paper which was used to engage the Minister of Agriculture in November and December. The Minister committed to act on the requests while asking the Network and other stakeholders to support the Government in the transformation agenda.

5 RESOURCE OUTLOOK FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD

In 2020, CISANET was implementing a total of 9 projects. While 7 were on-going projects, CISANET initiated 2 new projects in the year. In November, CISANET started negotiations with CARE Malawi and WHH for new projects. The table below provides an update of the resource outlook for CISANET:

Table 10: The CISANET resource outlook in 2021

PROJECT	AMOUNT		TIME FRAME
	Foreign Currency	MK	
CURRENT PROJECTS			
1. Strengthening inclusive agriculture sector growth and sustainable natural resources governance in Malawi	US\$ 319, 800	236, 698, 000	Jan.20 – Nov.22
2. Strengthening the Rural Governance for the Right to Food	Euro 320, 000	265, 600, 000	May.20 – Dec.22
3. Advocacy for Enhanced Nutrition Security and Community Empowerment (Afikepo)	Euro 155, 900	129, 355, 000	Jul.19 – Aug.22
4. AFRICAP	US\$619, 219	43, 395, 000	Jan, 18 – Dec.21
5. Women empowerment in the agriculture sector	US\$27, 000	19, 845, 000	Jan – June.20
6. Scaling Up of Climate Smart Agriculture through Strengthened District Agriculture Extension Services	-	14, 087, 000	Jan – Dec.20

7. Open Contracting Processes in the Agriculture Sector	US\$ 40, 000	29, 600, 000	Jan – June.20
8. Civil Society Advocacy on Increased Budget Allocation and Transparency in the Agriculture Sector	Euro 17, 200	14, 276, 000	Jan – Dec.20
9. Strengthening Malawi Seed sector	US\$330, 992	248, 244, 000	July.20 – June.22
PIPELINE PROJECTS			
10. Advocacy for enhanced food and nutrition security for ultra-poor and chronically vulnerable households and communities in MALAWI	USD150, 000	116, 185, 000	Feb.21 – Sept.23
11. WHH – BMZ	TBA	TBA	TBA

6 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

CUMULATIVE PROGRESS ON STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN				
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	ACTIVITIES	TARGET	ACTUAL	PARTNER
Outcome 1: Mutual Accountability and Transparency in the Agriculture Sector is Enhanced				
SO1: National Level and Local Level Sector players are aware of the NAIP and other agricultural policies and align their plans and programs and priorities to it	District awareness sessions on NAP/NAIP in 16 Districts	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • Oxfam • USAID FUM
	Development of materials and distribution of NAIP materials in collaboration with MoAIWD	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • Oxfam • USAID FUM
SO2: Collaboration Among Sector Players in contributing to the implementation of the NAP and the NAIP	Online Events Calendar for the Agriculture Sector	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID FUM
	Sessions with Parliamentary Committee on the NAIP	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam • Hivos
	Policy Dialogues on NAIP related themes	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • Oxfam
SO3: Monitoring of the National Agriculture Budget is Enhanced	Budget Analysis and CSO statement on the budget	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Oxfam
	National Agriculture Budget Tracking	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam
Outcome 2: The Capacity of Local CSO Networks in Advocacy and Capacity is Strengthened				
SO 1: To enhance local CSOs and farmer organizations capacity to	Regional Training Sessions on Policy Analysis and Advocacy	14	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the children • USAID AGRA

effectively engage local authorities on agricultural policy and development	Developing and distributing guidelines on policy advocacy	1	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save • USAID FUM
	District level issue scoping meeting	5	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • Oxfam • Save the Children • Hivos • USAID AGRA
	District level budget analysis (one per year meeting per target district in 12 districts)	4	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Oxfam
	Bi annual Regional policy dialogues/engagement meetings	6	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam
• Outcome 3: Evidence Based Policy Advocacy that is informed by Research Findings				
SO 1: CISANET has formal links with Research Institutions	Technical meetings (follow up negotiations/policy meetings) meetings with research institutions (4 per year)	4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hivos • Oxfam
	MOU and TORs for partnerships	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwapata
	Ongoing sharing of policy related Information	12	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwapata • IFPRI
SO 2: Relevant and evidence based policy advocacy campaign	National Level Thematic Policy Dialogues	4	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FANRPAN • USAID AGRA
	Policy Studies (4 per year)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • FANRPAN • Save the Children • Oxfam
	Policy Briefs (Minimum of 4 per year)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Oxfam • CWW • Hivos
	Periodical Policy engagement meetings (4 per year)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Oxfam

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW • Hivos • ACE • NASFAM • CWW • AICC • Self Help Africa • CARE Malawi • Total Land Care • FANRPAN • Heifer
	Interface meetings with Parliament	2	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Save the Children • Oxfam • Hivos • WHH
Outcome 4: Enhanced Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Sharing				
SO 1: CISANET as a Network effectively contributes towards monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the agriculture sector	Training Sessions on Monitoring and Evaluation using the CAADP tools (once a year)	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USAID FUM
	Data Collection on NSA contributions	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat • USAID FUM
	Reports on NSA contributions to the Agriculture Sector	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretariat • USAID FUM
SO2: Agricultural Best Practices are shared among CISANET members	Soliciting of Program Evaluation Reports from Members for sharing with other members	8	0	
	Coordination of Learning and Sharing meetings for members	1	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FANRPAN • AICC • CARE Malawi

	Invitation to members to contribute to CISANET updates	8	8	• Secretariat
Outcome 5: Communication, Networking and Member Engagement				
SO 1: CISANET Thematic groups are re-established and active	Terms of reference for the four thematic groups	1	1	• Secretariat
	Meetings to set up thematic groups and elect leaders	1	1	• FANRPAN
	Events Calendar for the thematic groups	1	1	• Secretariat
	Coordination of Thematic group meetings	8	6	• Secretariat • FANRPAN • CARE Malawi • AICC
SO 2: There is a strong link between CISANET secretariat and the members	Update database of CISANET members and Networks	2	2	• Secretariat
	Profiling of member benefits	2	2	• Secretariat
	Categorize members to Platinum, Gold and Standard	2	0	•
	Involvement of members (district networks) in CISANET, policy advocacy, program design and implementation	6	7	• Save the Children • Oxfam
	Updates from members on policy monitoring	16	1	• USAID FUM
	Periodical sharing of information to members with restricted access through online database	4	12	• Secretariat
	CISANET AGM	1	1	• Secretariat
	Creation of an ongoing maintenance CISANET portal for members	1	1	• Secretariat

7 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN 2020

During the reporting, the following challenges were encountered.

- i. ***The global outbreak of COVID 19:*** the pandemic negatively affected implementation of the CISANET programs given that the majority of CISANET activities demand considerable amounts of physical movement and contact with partners and stakeholders.
- ii. ***Uncertainty over the political environment:*** CISANET faced challenges in the implementation of project activities due to the uncertainty on the political environment that characterized 2020. The court sanctioned Fresh Presidential elections ushered in a new leadership implying a shift the anticipated policy direction for the country. Further, the election disrupted Parliament processes heavily affecting some of the CISANET planned activities for the year.
- iii. ***High Staff turnover:*** The sudden loss of 2 program staff members (representing 50% loss) that were experienced in the quarter necessitated the re-organization of the CISANET staff base. The resultant over-stretching of the programs staff implied delayed project implementation in some of the projects.
- iv. ***Transport challenges:*** Majority of the projects did not have own project vehicles causing transport challenges for the secretariat to implement some activities. The Secretariat has one pool vehicle which is worn out and usually under pressure to support other Secretariat activities.

8 LESSONS LEANT

The COVID 19 pandemic has brought about the need for increased flexibility in programming and partnership agreements entered into with partners. The prevailing rate of infection by the Corona Virus necessitates use of more strict measures in order to safeguard CISANET staff from contracting and further spread of the virus. There is need for CISANET to create a conducive environment for, encourage and motivate staff to use online platforms for conducting business.

9 CISANET STAFF EXTERNAL TRAVEL

During the reporting period, CISANET staff did not make any external travels due to the COVID 19 Pandemic travel restrictions. Nevertheless, CISANET participated in the meetings for the

Coalition of African Animal Welfare Organizations (CAAWO) and FANRPAN policy engagement meetings via online platforms within the year.

10 UPCOMING CISANET ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

ACTIVITY CODE	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED DATE OF COMPLETION											
		Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
CIGOA1	Board Meetings												
CIGOA2	Programs Sub-Committee meeting												
CIGOA4	Access to profitable markets Thematic group Quarterly meetings												
CIGOA5	Livestock, dairy and aquaculture development Thematic Group Quarterly meetings												
CIGOA6	Resilient and Nutrition smart agriculture Thematic group Quarterly meetings												
CIGOA7	Team Review Meetings												
CIGOA8	Finance Quarterly Report (4)												
CIGOA9	Program Quarterly Report (4)												
AF1.1	1.1 Advocate for the enactment of the food and nutrition bill												
AF1.2	1.2 Facilitate national, district and community level dissemination of nutrition-related pieces of legislation and national nutrition situation reports such as Cost of Hunger (COHA)												
AF1.3	1.3 Identify and train nutrition leaders (champions) at national, district and community levels												
AF1.4	1.4 District and national fora to integrate findings into policy, plans and budget												
AF1.5	1.5 Conduct budget analysis and tracking of government departments and in the 10 Afikepo district councils												
AF1.6	1.6 Support district level structures in budget analysis...												
CWW1	1.7 Facilitate stakeholder workshop in Nsanje and Mangochi districts to follow up progress on harmonization of CSA approaches												
CWW2	1.8 Support Nsanje to align the district work plan with District AIP												
CWW3	1.9 Conduct quarterly meeting for the Malawi Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance												
CWW4	1.10 Coordinate 1 regional meeting for the Malawi Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance to cascade CSA institutional arrangements at regional level.												
CWW5	1.11 Facilitate National Policy Dialogue on Climate Smart Agriculture in collaboration with the MCSAA												

CWW6	1.12 Facilitate district policy engagement meetings on CSA in Mangochi and Nsanje													
CWW7	1.13 Conduct farmer radio debates in Mangochi and Nsanje on scaling up community uptake of climate smart agriculture													
AFRICAP1	1.35 Facilitate a district stakeholder meeting in Balaka with input from the Salima meeting on NRS district institutional arrangement for NRS implementation.													
AFRICAP2	1.37 Orientation to the NRS district institutional set-up on district M&E framework for measuring resilience in Balaka district.													
AFRICAP3	1.38 Support a core team to test M&E indicators for measuring resilience in Balaka district													
AFRICAP4	1.39 Validate the M&E system for measuring resilience in Balaka district.													
AFRICAP5	1.40 Sensitize media in Balaka on National Resilience Strategy and M&E system for measuring resilience in Balaka for effective reporting on the implementation of the NRS in the district													
WHH1	1.41 Sensitization of duty bearers, including frontline workers, on the right to adequate food,...													
WHH2	1.42 Training of duty bearers on improved cooperation for service delivery to address key issues voiced by rights holders													
WHH3	1.43 Strengthen mechanisms for transparency and accountability of duty bearers regarding the realization of the right of adequate food (budget information, complaints handling, help centers), and roles and possibilities of engagement of citizens (e.g. social audits)													
WHH4	1.44 Carry out context analysis around key issues voiced by rights holders, including: existing policies for the promotion of the right to adequate food													
WHH5	1.45 Review of existing legislations on Right To Food for justiciability and encourage Human Rights Commissions or Ombudsman Offices with a view of taking up identified cases of violations of the Right to Food													
WHH6	1.46 Sensitization of parliamentarians and legislators at national level on the right to adequate food and existing gaps and contradictions in policies and legislation, particularly in regard to key issues voiced by rights holders, advocating for amendments													
WHH7	1.47 Linking up with other actors (including SUN Movement), carry out budget analysis and tracking of the nations' public investments on sectors relevant for realizing the right to adequate food, feed the results of the analysis into shadow reports													
WHH8	1.48 In collaboration with CSO networks, produce and present shadow reports and other publications on the realization of the right to adequate food in the countries, participate in relevant conferences with inputs or in side events													
AGRA 1	1.49 Set up a complaints handling and actions system at district level													

AGRA 2	1.50 Create awareness on seed policy and regulations													
AGRA 3	1.51 Conduct an Advocacy Campaign that will support GoM to Enforce and Implement seed regulation.													
AGRA 4	1.52 Conduct periodical policy engagements with national and local public officials													
AGRA 5	1.53 Develop and disseminate policy briefs													
FUM 1	3.1.2.1 Develop outreach materials on NAIP													
FUM 2	3.1.2.2 Create awareness among district level stakeholders (business persons, farmer groups, NGOs and district networks)													
FUM 3	Training sessions on governance for farmer groups and district networks													
FUM 4	Issue Identification and Prioritization													
FUM 5	3.1.3.3 Conduct district level policy engagement meetings.													
FUM 6	Political Process monitoring Budget Analysis and Public Expenditure Tracking													
FUM 7	Mutual Accountability of the Non State Actors													
FUM 8	3.1.1.1 Conduct Training Sessions the with Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture													
FUM 9	3.1.1.2 Conduct Policy Dialogues on NAIP related themes													
FUM 10	3.1.1.3 Policy Engagement with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministries that directly support Agriculture													
ME-ENG 1	Issue Reprioritization													
ME-ENG 2	Reminder for Member Subscription													
ME-ENG 3	Online Survey with Members													
ME-ENG 4	Issues Papers (9)													
ME-ENG 5	Talking Points (9)													
ME-ENG 6	Policy Dialogues													
ME-ENG 7	OPEDs (3)													
ME-ENG 8	Policy Engagement Meetings (4) with Senior Government Officials (Vice President, Minister, PS and Directors)													
ME-ENG 9	Meeting with Parliamentarians (2)													
ME-ENG 10	Budget Analysis – agriculture (1)													

ME-ENG 11	Budget Statement (1)													
ME-ENG 12	Meeting with the Private Sector (1)													
ME-ENG13	Policy Conference (1)/AGM													
ME-ENG 14	Data Collection for JSR on the State of Agriculture in Malawi (1)													
ME-ENG 15	Report on Contributions of the Civil Society to the Agriculture Sector (1)													
ME-ENG 17	Civil Society Statement on the Performance													
ME-ENG 18	Meetings with Research Institutions (4)													
ME-ENG 19	MOU with Research Institutions (2)													

