GIZ in Malawi

Shaping Sustainable Development
Dear reader,

For more than 50 years, GIZ has maintained its vision to shape a future worth living around the world.

GIZ, as implementing organization of German Development Cooperation, continues to work together with the Malawian Government, its institutions, the private sector and other partners on sustainably improving the living conditions of Malawians. We create prospects for people and with people.

Gender equality is one of the key values of our company and of the work we do. It is a prerequisite for and driver of sustainable development and a viable future of the Malawian society. That is why we take a gender-sensitive and where ever needed a gender-differentiated approach within all our programmes. We foster equal rights and opportunities for everyone, regardless of their gender, sexual orientation and gender identity.

GIZ is committed to support the Malawian Government in aspects such as improving systems for essential public services which will be needed for a young and growing population: health and social protection, supporting children by improving teachers’ training and nutrition, stimulating entrepreneurship and building of livelihoods through private sector development in rural areas, added by support for the improvement in public financial management.

We celebrate the cordial working relationship with the Government of Malawi, partners and citizens to provide long term solutions to challenges that have been hindering the progress of this beautiful country.

This brochure gives an overview of GIZ’s work in Malawi.

It is my hope that you will enjoy reading.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Dagmar Lumm

STATEMENT
Dr. Dagmar Lumm,
Country Director, GIZ Malawi
**FACT AND FIGURES**

**MALAWI GERMAN HEALTH PROGRAMME**

The five Central Hospitals have been granted greater autonomy to deliver high quality, cost-effective and efficient health services. 

114 Clinical Officers graduated with a bachelor’s degree and are now able to provide specialised clinical services in the district and CHAM hospitals. 

100,000 women gave birth in GIZ supported health facilities that continuously evaluate and improve the quality of maternal and newborn care through mentorship, continuous professional development and quality management interventions such as use of data for decision support, ombudsman and service charters.

**PARTNERSHIP AGAINST POACHING AND ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE**

During the 18 months after the amended National Parks and Wildlife Act came into action in 2017, there were 191 arrests and 112 custodial sentences passed. This equated to more arrests in 18 months than in the previous 18 years and more custodial sentences were passed than in the preceding 10 years.

336,758 households have sustainable access to improved cookstoves and lighting/electricity (June 2016 – December 2017).

**ENERGISING DEVELOPMENT**

50,418 households to lighting/electricity (June 2016 – December 2017).

**AQUACULTURE VALUE CHAIN PROGRAMME**

Increase the productivity of 3,000 aquaculture enterprises by 50%

- Create 150 new jobs in the aquaculture value chain.
- Improve the organizational structure of 100 farmer groups.
- Improve the supply of high quality fish feed and fingerlings to 400 fish farmers.

**FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY PROGRAMME**

FNSP reaches almost 50,000 people directly in two Malawian Districts.

250 government basic service providers bring across essential knowledge on nutrition and good hygiene practices.

More than 10,000 women confirmed to have learned about healthy nutrition.

The ‘health centre by phone’-hotline supported by the programme advises almost 2,000 people living in remote areas on nutrition every month.

Beneficiary households report that they produce a higher diversity of crops and more than 40% have a home garden.
Almost 90,000 smallholders were reached and trained in the proper use and application of a set of innovations in the agri-business sector. One of them is inoculant which is a bio-fertilizer used to increase soya and groundnut yields while decreasing the need for chemical fertilizers.

Over 400 new employment positions were created with most of them in input supply systems. Over 730 managers of micro, small and medium enterprises were trained and coached in entrepreneurship and good business practices.

The KULIMA Farmer Field School trained 88 Master Trainers. They are currently introducing agricultural innovations through Farmer Field Schools to smallholder farmers across 10 districts. So far 2,020 Farmer Field Schools have been established.

GREEN INNOVATION CENTRES FOR THE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECTOR

GIAE and KULIMA MIERA programmes have successfully piloted the GIZ Farmer Business School approach in Malawi in cooperation with its partners, training over 22,000 smallholder farmers on farm economics, agribusiness and marketing skills. Many participants have introduced new farm business management practices such as record keeping and gross margin analysis.

By the end of 2021 50% of Social Cash Transfer & Public Works beneficiaries in nine districts will receive their transfer through e-payment.

10,000 additional SP beneficiary households will have purposely participated in complementary interventions.

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In 150 benefitting primary schools 106,826 children received a nutritious meal during the third term 2018. 150 school kitchens with energy-efficient cooking stoves and store rooms were built or rehabilitated.

Between 2010 to 2018, the Basic Education Programme supported the education and training of approximately 30,600 teachers.

80% of all extension workers in 15 districts to be trained in SP.

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From Agriculture to Wildlife.

Programmes implemented by GIZ in Malawi
Fish is a vital source of healthy protein and essential nutrients. It covers 40% of the total protein requirement in Malawi. However, in the last 50 years, the fish consumption of people has dropped from 10-18 kg to 6-8 kg per year.

It is against this background that the Malawi Government approved a revision of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy in 2016. It identified new development goals for fisheries and aquaculture until 2020 and 2029.

Financed under the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development special initiative One World - No Hunger, the Aquaculture Value Chain Programme (AVCP) supports fish farmers and their associations as well as activities to develop the entire value chain. It aims at improving the nutritional status among food insecure Malawians and generating income opportunities:

- More fish more work: support production increase of existing fish ponds focusing on environmental and social sustainability.
- Strengthen fish farmer organizations: Improve support of fish farmer organizations to farmers.
- Sustainable fish: Provide political advice, in particular to the Department of Fisheries, in the development of guidelines for the implementation of the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy. A multi-stakeholder platform will assess the relevance, feasibility and practicability of those guidelines in a participatory process.

Since 2015, GIZ has been implementing the programme More Income and Employment in Rural Areas of Malawi (MIERA) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The programme has since promoted the value chains cassava, soya, groundnuts, and sunflower, tourism and eco-friendly construction materials.

With additional funding from the EU “KULIMA – Promoting Farming in Malawi” programme, the programme was scaled, increasing the number of beneficiaries supported and intensifying the cooperation with partner organisations. Furthermore, KULIMA MIERA extended its approach to support three new value chains – rice, macadamia and chilli/paprika.

Applying the value chain approach, the programme supports smallholder farmers, farmer organisations and micro, small and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) to engage more actively in value chains. The programme departs from market opportunities and focuses on the down-stream part of the value chains, namely from processing to marketing. Special attention is paid to improving the income and employment situation of women and young people.

Together with stakeholders in and along the value chains, KULIMA MIERA supports the establishment of innovative inclusive business and marketing models, the improvement of service delivery for smallholder farmers and MSMEs as well as directly strengthens their organisational and business capacities.
In Malawi, the agricultural sector employs roughly 80% of the population. The degree of commercialization is low, processing methods are rudimentary, and value addition is limited. In addition, climatic variations, for example during El Niño phenomena, combined with low diversification of agricultural production, depleted soils, and limited access to financial means keeps productivity and thus incomes low.

The Green Innovation Centre (GIAE) Malawi follows a demand-oriented approach that brings together research, practical extension work, education and capacity development in the private and public sector. It is expected that this approach translates into higher productivity and improved incomes of Malawian smallholders and leads to more employment in the agri-business sector thereby increasing food security. In accordance with national government’s priorities, GIAE supports the development of three value chains: soybean, groundnut, and cassava.

Together with other partners, GIAE also implements the first component of the EU-KULIMA Programme (KULIMA stands for “Kutukula Ulimi m’Malawi” which means “promoting farming in Malawi”). GIAE ensures that the expertise, relevant innovations and technologies of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) is available to farmers through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach.
Despite considerable progress over the past decades, widespread malnutrition remains a major challenge in Malawi. About 37% of children under the age of five years suffer from chronic undernutrition (stunting, too short for age). Against this backdrop, GIZ through the ‘ONE WORLD – No Hunger’ global initiative is implementing the Food and Nutrition Security Programme (FNSP) in the districts of Dedza and Salima. The programme aims at improving the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly women of reproductive age and young children below two years. FNSP is designed to address the so-called 1,000 day window – the period from conception to a child’s second birthday. A lack of essential nutrients such as vitamins and minerals during this period can lead to detrimental effects on children’s cognitive and physical development, and thus on their learning and working opportunities as well as their quality of life.

Through a multi-sectoral approach bringing together knowledge and practices from health, agriculture, gender, social protection and community development, the programme aims to enhance dietary diversity and to bring lasting changes in feeding and eating habits of women and young children. To ensure ownership and sustainability, the programme builds on and strengthens existing structures such as Care Groups, Village Savings and Loan Groups as well as participatory planning processes. The implementation of the programme in both districts is led by the government and supported by several NGOs.

At district and national level, FNSP supports the multi-sectoral coordination in building institutional capacities to plan and monitor nutrition programmes.
GETTING IT RIGHT FROM THE BEGINNING: IMPROVING BASIC EDUCATION

In recent years considerable efforts have been made to improve the education system in Malawi. However, the system still suffers from shortages of qualified teachers especially in rural areas. Overcrowded classrooms lead to low learning levels and high drop-out rates. Children with learning difficulties are at risk of being overlooked and support of these children at school level is weak or non-existent.

GIZ provided technical support to its Malawian partners in the following areas; improving Initial Primary Teacher Training and capacities of lecturers at Teacher Training Colleges; in the development and institutionalization of standards for teacher education as well as standards for both primary and secondary education and in promoting Inclusive Education with a focus on continuous professional development of teachers through provision of a blended learning course for teachers. The Basic Education Programme also supported the creation of public awareness on the importance of quality in education through weekly broadcast of radio programmes using four radio channels with a combined listenership of almost eight million.

Since 2018 the Basic Education Programme is focussing on practice oriented teacher education and training at primary level. This involves the support of Teacher Training Colleges in the implementation of the revised curriculum for initial teacher education, the achievement of quality standards of teaching and learning and a strong focus on teaching practice for student teachers in college and in teaching practice schools. To equip pupils for a digitalized future, the programme promotes using information and communication technologies in schools.

STRENGTHENING PUBLIC FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

At first glance, compared to pressing problems like ensuring food security and delivering basic levels of education and health services, public financial and economic management (PFEM) may not seem a high priority issue for development cooperation. However, fiscal discipline, including a credible and reliable budget and functioning control of the flow of funds, is decisive to ensure that financial resources are being spent to the benefit of the Malawian people and the development of the country. Repeated corruption scandals reveal severe shortcomings in the use of public funds. If resources are not put to proper use, it will be difficult for Malawi to achieve sustainable development as foreseen in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) III.

The approach of the German engagement in Malawi is to focus on capacity development of the PFEM institutions (e.g. the Ministry of Finance, the National Audit Office, the Malawi Revenue Authority) to make them more accountable, transparent and efficient. German technical cooperation supports these institutions along the entire budget cycle of public financial management, from budget planning and forecasting to budget implementation, oversight and control by internal and external bodies.

This holistic support enables the Malawian PFEM institutions to fulfil their functions effectively and independently, thus ensuring that the budget is used in line with the MGDS III to the benefit of the Malawian people and the development of the country. Technical advice in handling Government accounts result in a better control of Government expenditures.
Despite progress in the provision of social support in Malawi, more than two thirds of the population still live below the international poverty line of $1.90/day. To reduce poverty and vulnerability the timely provision of adequate social protection (SP) is crucial.

The Social Protection Programme (SPP) supports Malawi’s Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Development in implementing the MNSSP II through a holistic system strengthening approach. SPP focuses on three main areas:

1. Further development of harmonised tools to implement the MNSSP II. This includes delivery of benefits to vulnerable populations by e-payments (e.g. mobile phones, bank cards), the Unified Beneficiary Registry as a one stop shop to allow all SP programmes to access targeting data as well as beneficiary grievance and redress mechanisms.

2. District and community capacity is strengthened in implementing the MNSSP II by strengthening village level action plans (together with FNSP > see page 10) and training of frontline workers in SP for effective delivery of benefits.

3. Linkages between the different SP programmes are promoted to address multi-dimensional poverty and increase the resilience and growth potential of the population to enable graduation pathways out of poverty.

Contributing to improved coordination within Malawi’s SP sector not only supports the implementation of the MNSSP II but ultimately leads to a reduction of ultra-poor households. The vision is clear: with a holistically strengthened system, graduation out of poverty is achievable for more Malawians, including those who are most vulnerable.
**GIZ in Malawi**
| Shaping Sustainable Development |

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**LEAD EXECUTING AGENCY**
Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade (in Africa and Asia)

**TOTAL VOLUME**
EUR 14.9 million

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**SUCCESSFULLY COMBATING ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE**

The Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade examines the issue of poaching along the entire illegal trade chain, from the countries of origin in Africa to the consumers mainly in Asia. The project coordinates the expertise and capacities of governmental, non-governmental, and private actors. It promotes cross-sectoral and cross-border cooperation, particularly between African and Asian countries.

The project supported the Malawi Government in preparations of the Amendment National Parks and Wildlife Act (NPWA) which was passed in 2017. With the penalties stiffened, wildlife crime is now punished by a prison sentence of up to 30 years and with no option of a fine, compared to the previous penalties of $40 and no prison sentence.

The partnership endorses the enforcement of amended NPWA through developing organisational and institutional capacity for effectively combating illegal wildlife trade. The state agencies as well as the communities are sensitised and assisted in implementing the amended NPWA.

Successful cross-border cooperation between the law enforcement agencies in Malawi and Zambia is a priority. Activities such as meetings of Malawian and Zambian investigators and prosecutors, information sharing and mutual legal assistance are facilitated.

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**LEAD EXECUTING AGENCY**
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining; Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare

**DURATION**
December 2012 – September 2019

**TOTAL VOLUME**
EUR 4.39 million

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**EFFICIENT COOKSTOVES AND SOLARLIGHTING FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN MALAWI**

Malawi has committed to disseminating 2 million improved cookstoves to contribute to the Clean Cookstove Alliance goal to reach 100 million households by 2020. Energising Development (EnDev), an energy access global partnership, facilitates this initiative with joint funding from Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Australia, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Sweden. EnDev invests in rural and peri-urban communities by promoting and supporting the production of Chitetezo Mbaula, a clay portable cookstove, as an income generating activity, and monitors the production groups’ sales to implementing partners United Purpose and Maeve.

In addition, EnDev financially supports United Purpose in distributing stoves to vulnerable households using a Results-Based Financing model. These households are pre-identified by the Government of Malawi and are beneficiaries of its Social Cash Transfer programme.

The Chitetezo Mbaula has been vital in reducing deforestation, leading Malawian households away from unsustainably produced charcoal. It uses little firewood and alternative fuel sources such as saw dust and agricultural residue. EnDev also promotes picoPV solar appliances (lamps and small household lighting and phone charging systems), in order to provide modern lighting technology to households.

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**Partnership against Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade**

**LEAD EXECUTING AGENCY**
Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining; Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare

**DURATION**
December 2012 – September 2019

**TOTAL VOLUME**
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By closely cooperating with Department of National Parks and Wildlife, the project produced in early 2019 the Illegal Wildlife Trade Progress Report 2015 – 2018, which represents a new road map for the Malawi Government to successfully combat wildlife crime.

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Agricultural Technical Vocational 
Education and Training

TRANSFORMING AGRICULTURE AND PROMOTING 
EMPLOYABILITY THROUGH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The African Union (AU) established the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as a strategy to achieve agriculture-based growth and food security on the continent. To achieve this, the NEPAD Agency, with the support from the German government through GIZ, promotes Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) to strengthen a professionalised and productive agricultural sector across the African continent. Since 2012, the CAADP ATVET project has actively worked with 12 partner countries to establish functional agricultural TVET systems. This is in line with the 2014 Malabo Declaration, in which the AU Member States pledge to create at least 30% of jobs for youth through investments in agricultural value chains by 2025. In Malawi, ATVET works with the following political partners: Ministry of Labour, Youth, Sports and Manpower Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare and the Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training Authority. The project supports its partners in developing curricula and trainings along selected value-chains and in providing competency-based trainings, so that the supply meets the demand in production and processing to drive growth in the agricultural sector. It is through such partnerships with various political partners that the aim to realise the African agricultural sector’s potential for employment, food security and sustainable economic growth can be achieved.

ATVET for Women

TRANSFORMING WOMEN’S DRIVING ROLE IN MALAWI’S AGRI-FOOD SECTOR THROUGH SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Without a focus on women, the agricultural sector’s full potential for food security, poverty eradication and job creation will not be realised. Since 2017, the ATVET for Women in Africa (ATVET4W) project has been implemented in six partner countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and Togo. The project is implemented in complementarity to the ATVET project, which aims at establishing functional agricultural TVET systems. Together with the NEPAD Agency, the German support focuses on gender transformative approaches to strengthen women’s driving role in Africa’s agri-food sector through skills development.

In Malawi, women often still lack access to essential knowledge and training opportunities due to existing socio-cultural barriers. There is furthermore a disparity between women and men in access and control of production resources and services. ATVET4W aims to increase women’s access to formal and non-formal training in agriculture by ensuring that training delivery is inclusive, labour market-oriented and income-enhancing. This is also achieved by focusing on non-formal training courses that are flexible in design, taking into account women’s diverse roles and needs in society. It concentrates on enabling women to empower and learn from each other through mentorship and coaching.