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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme-Malawi(2012-2016)

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Innovation

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

Results/Outcomes

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Story Worth Telling

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Malawi, a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, is hard-hit by environmental degradation and repeated climatic shocks. With a population of close to 17 million people, 53 percent of whom are under the age of 18, Malawi's population continues to expand rapidly at around 3 percent per year. Over half of Malawians live below the poverty line, with the country ranking 173 out of 188 in the UN Human Development Index. Gender inequality in Malawi continues to be among the worst in the world, ranking fifteenth lowest on the gender inequality index (2015 UNDP Human Development Report). Malawi's HIV infection rate is around 9.8 percent (Malawi Demographic and Health Survey, 2015-16), the ninth highest rate in the world.

Poverty is predominantly rural, with female-headed households experiencing higher poverty than those headed by men. Some 51 percent of female-headed households are afflicted by severe food insecurity compared to 38 percent of male-headed households, according to Malawi's latest Integrated Household Panel Survey report (NSO/IHPS 2014).

Over 80 percent of livelihoods in Malawi are dependent on agriculture, which is mostly rain-fed, making the growing season highly vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations in rainfall. Malawi's landholdings are also generally small and densely cultivated. Smallholder farmers contribute 70 percent of the overall national agricultural sector, and most produce maize on a subsistence basis (Government of Malawi, 2014).

For two consecutive growing seasons, the country has seen major drops in year-on-year maize production, leaving significant proportions of the population without enough food, thereby necessitating large-scale and nearly year-round humanitarian responses to food insecurity.

Deforestation in Malawi has resulted in prolonged water shortages and increased power blackouts countrywide over the past year, which has merely heightened the demand for trees. According to the United Nations Environment Program, deforestation across the continent is twice that of the world's average, which makes breaking the cycle of food insecurity for countries like Malawi more difficult.

Year-on-year stress provided insufficient time to recover between shocks, forcing many households towards negative coping strategies, depleting assets and their recovery capacity. According to the latest Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) conducted by WFP in 2014, nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade. Shocks have disproportionately affected districts in the southern region with the three southern districts of Balaka, Chikwawa and Nsanje having been targeted for humanitarian assistance every year since 2005.

These challenges are aggravated by a volatile economy with one of the highest inflation rates in the world that remained consistently at 20 percent or greater throughout the year. Average incomes were among the three lowest globally, with a GNI per capita of just USD 350 (World Bank 2015), which was further exacerbated by poor prices for cash crops, including tobacco, tea and cotton, among others. The worsening economic situation has hit Malawi's poor especially hard, negatively affecting their ability to access wage-earning work or food. The macroeconomic situation also continued to be affected by withheld donor budgetary aid, further destabilizing the economy and public services.

Continued support to education remains critical given that, among the poorest Malawians, half of young women aged 15-24 and a third of young men are illiterate (NSO/IHPS 2014). Malawi's primary school completion rate is 51 percent, and only 37 percent of students transition into secondary school (EMIS 2015). Dropout rates and absenteeism are high, especially during months of increased food insecurity, when girls tend to be disproportionately affected. Teenage pregnancies account for a large portion of dropouts in the higher primary school classes (MDHS 2015/16).

Nutrition insecurity in the country remains precarious with children under five experiencing a high stunting rate of 37 percent. This is linked to, among other factors, poor dietary diversity, a high disease burden and persistent annual food shortages. According to the 2015 Cost of Hunger in Africa study in Malawi, child undernutrition, which is associated with 23 percent of child mortality cases, costs an estimated USD 597 million each year, equivalent to 10.3 percent of GDP.

Since 1990, Malawi has also hosted refugees, mainly from the Great Lakes Region and more recently from Mozambique. Some 32,500 refugees and asylum seekers were living in Malawi as of 2016, an increase of about 8,000 refugees from the previous year.

During 2016, Malawi faced the worst food insecurity in the country's history with two major consecutive shocks. Following the catastrophic floods of 2015, and while the 2015/2016 food insecurity response was still underway to address the first national food deficit in over a decade, the most severe El Niño event in 35 years caused wide spread erratic rains, dry spells, failed harvests and an even higher national food deficit in 2016 along with abnormally high food prices. Such high levels of successive shocks severely exacerbated the affected populations' vulnerability and in April 2016, the President of Malawi declared the second national state of disaster while in June 2016, level three corporate emergency was declared for the region. Responding to the unprecedented levels of food insecurity, WFP undertook the country's largest and longest response from July 2016.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The year 2016 provided an important space for Government and partners to consolidate efforts aimed to break the annual cycle of food and nutrition security. As a primary partner of the Government in these discussions, WFP continued its strategic shift from relief to resilience and maintained its suite of interventions that operate across the humanitarian-development nexus.

With the national focus pulled to addressing humanitarian crises, the finalization of the National Development Plan (NDP) was delayed, with the NDP expected to be operational from 2018. Correspondingly, UN partners extended the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

As the Government embarks on the new national planning processes, WFP is ensuring availability of a rigorous body of evidence to inform the NDP, the next iteration of the UNDAF, and WFP's own programmes in support of the goals that will be outlined in these documents.

Following the severe effects of El Niño in 2016, the Government stepped up national response efforts with the President declaring a state of national disaster in April. To coordinate and implement the national humanitarian response to food insecurity, the Government activated the national cluster system that manages the response by

sector and is led by the Government and co-led by UN agencies. WFP co-leads the national food security cluster with the Department of Disaster Management of Affairs (DoDMA) and the national Transport, Logistics and Communications cluster with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW).

WFP actively participated in all other national clusters, such as the national nutrition cluster led by the Ministry of Health, and co-led by UNICEF, and through which all treatment programmes are coordinated. Within the national education cluster, led by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and UNICEF, WFP expanded its school meals programme to cater for additional emergency needs.

As part of enhanced coordination with the national agriculture cluster, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and FAO, WFP's relief food assistance was coordinated with seed fairs and other farming inputs and livestock to simultaneously meet peoples' immediate needs and support a better crop harvest in the following year.

To strengthen Accountability to Affected Populations under the relief response, WFP enhanced the collaboration between the food security cluster and the national protection cluster, with specific efforts on improved information sharing, participation and complaints and feedback mechanisms, including the roll out of a toll free complaints hotline.

The Government consolidated all cluster efforts into a national Food Insecurity Response Plan which was launched in June 2016 and guided the overall delivery of assistance and safety net support during the emergency period, which also included preparedness and risk reduction efforts.

Throughout the year, WFP strengthened its support to national social protection under the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP) 2012-2016. WFP contributes to all five pillars of the national programme, through operating the largest school meals programmes in the country, aligning and providing technical assistance to the public works pillar through implementing the FFA programme, contributing to the village savings and loans and microfinance pillars through the R4 Rural Resilience initiative, and providing technical support to the Social Cash Transfer Programme (STCP). Under the MNSSP's school meals pillar, WFP and partners developed best practice guidelines to strengthen national delivery of the programme, and also continued to showcase a model for sustainable school meals through the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. The HGSM programme also benefits from partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA as part of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education, supporting the Government with a comprehensive approach to improve access and quality education for girls.

In addition, the Government finalized the National School Health and Nutrition Policy in August 2016, developed with support from WFP Malawi and the Brazil-based WFP Centre of Excellence, which provides an overall framework for sustainable, coordinated and comprehensive health and nutrition in Malawi's schools.

With the expiration of the MNSSP in 2016, the Government tasked WFP as one of five organizations to guide the redesign process for the successor programme. WFP is undertaking this work with the aim of strengthening social protection systems and fostering greater linkages between social protection and the humanitarian response towards a more shock responsive mechanism.

In support of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, which prioritize zero hunger efforts and partnership, respectively, WFP continued to invest in South-South Cooperation type of learning exchanges in 2016. For example, through its Prevention of Stunting pilot project that is creating a blueprint for national and global efforts to tackle stunting in line with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP hosted a multi-country learning visit in July 2016 with members of national governments and WFP nutritionists from five countries in the region to share lessons on reducing chronic undernutrition. Specific focus was given to the pilot's pioneering community-based strategy that embraces multi-sectoral, mutually-reinforcing projects and tailored SBCC to improve nutrition.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to support the Government in achieving a food and nutrition secure and resilient Malawi. This was operationalized through a 2012-2016 country strategy, and four operations in 2016 that prioritized meeting emergency needs of acutely food insecure Malawians and refugees, providing social and nutritional support for vulnerable groups, building resilience of food insecure communities through productive asset creation and innovation in risk management and climate services, and providing agricultural market support to small-scale farmers. Throughout the year, WFP sought value-adding partnerships and greater synergies within its portfolio of work to maximize benefits for the assisted populations.

Guided by the continued strategic shift from relief to resilience, WFP in 2016 continued to address the structural drivers of hunger wherever possible by integrating seasonally-appropriate productive asset activities into the relief response, prioritising better alignment with government programmes through measures such as the automatic

inclusion of people receiving social cash transfers from the Government into the relief response, and scaling up social and behaviour change communication.

Country Programme: CP 200287 (2012-2018) with an approved budget of USD 200 million aimed to improve primary education outcomes, reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups and build national capacity in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. These objectives were supported by WFP's Prevention of Stunting pilot project and the Purchase for Progress initiative.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200692 (2014-2017), with an approved budget of USD 540 million, supported government efforts to address record-setting levels of acute food insecurity in 2016 whilst simultaneously building resilience and strengthening livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to shocks through a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme. This objectives of this operation was complemented by two pilots initiatives: R4 Rural Resilience and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GCFS).

Special Operation: SO 200685 (2015-2016), with an approved budget of USD 2.8 million, was originally activated to provide augmented logistics support during the 2015 floods disaster in Malawi, but remained active for the first part of 2016 to allow for the completion of five Bailey bridges (portable, pre-fabricated bridges) that restored access on three critical transport routes. The SO also supported preparedness measures for the significant relief response to El Niño-induced food insecurity, which started from July 2016 under the PRRO 200692, by boosting transport and storage capacity ahead of the response.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200460, with an approved budget of USD 17.9 million, aimed to contribute towards achieving and maintaining food security while addressing micronutrient deficiencies in children under two among the population of asylum-seekers and refugees in Malawi's two refugee camps.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP required significantly high levels of resources in 2016, amounting to USD 280 million, to respond to the unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity, as well as to maintain and scale up ongoing safety net and development programmes. In this regard, both PRROs and the Country Programme underwent budget revisions to cater for increased needs and to extend activities beyond the end of 2016.

Enhanced partnership with the Government of Malawi was demonstrated by its contribution to WFP's operations, which included cash and in-kind contributions valued at USD 112 million. This support was also enabled by partnerships between WFP, the Government, international finance institutions, and other donors.

The Country Office continued to share regular situation reports, resourcing alerts, pipeline information, and reports on results and learning with donors throughout the year to elevate the awareness of resource requirements and demonstrate the impact of WFP operations in sustaining people in times of crisis. These communication efforts were further enhanced by engagement with media and donors in the field. In 2016, the Country Office hosted journalists from international media outlets 13 times and organized 22 visits for donors.

The strong government commitment to tackle food insecurity in the country encouraged increased support from traditional donors, and also brought forward contributions from new donors. By the end of 2016, WFP had received contributions from 27 different donors, including eight from the private sector. Funds were also raised through the ShareTheMeal app, which engaged smartphone users around the world in WFP's school meals work in Malawi.

Food donations made up one third of all resources received overall in 2016, which went towards in-kind food assistance as the largest budget component. A total of USD 23 million was raised for cash-based transfer programming in 2016, for both the 2016 and 2017 needs.

Activities across all operations experienced ration cuts throughout the year for various commodities, when contributions took up to four months to be received. To overcome challenges of timeliness, WFP accessed internal advance financing to kick start procurement and project activities as much as possible. Overall, WFP received donor approval to access advance financing 45 times in 2016, which resulted in time gains by as much as two months.

With the resources received, WFP sought to improve organisational performance wherever possible to ensure value for money. For example in 2016, WFP and other UN agencies pooled demand for internet services, use of vehicles, and other joint common services, which notably reduced information and communication technology costs by 50 percent. Further attempts to reduce costs included use of air travel for staff on duty travel between the WFP office in Blantyre, which is in the southern region where the bulk of WFP operations happen, and the capital city Lilongwe, which hugely contributed to reduce travel time, reduced emissions, and reduced cost in terms of transport and staff costs. Light vehicle costs were also minimized by opting to rent local vehicles, if and as needed, rather than importing additional vehicles overseas, which enabled WFP to maintain the necessary wide scale field presence to run and monitor operations at a lower cost.

To expedite the augmentation of staffing capacity from 155 to 261, an increase of some 106 staff, to quickly roll out activities during the emergency response period, WFP created a recruitment roster and trained an internal core interview panel to streamline processes and increase recruitment efficiency.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP reached over 6.6 million people through its food and nutrition security interventions with close to 250,000 mt food and USD 10.1 million cash. While this represents the cumulative beneficiaries who received food and cash assistance across programmes, taking into account individuals participating in multiple projects, WFP has reached 6 million Malawians. Overall, slightly more women than men were assisted at 52 percent and 48 percent, respectively.

The majority of beneficiaries (about 90 percent) were served under the relief component of PRRO 200692, which was the vehicle through which WFP supported the Government of Malawi in responding to widespread acute food insecurity during the 2015/16 lean season (January-April 2016) and 2016/17 lean season (July-December 2016).

WFP scaled up nutrition support and safety nets, including school meals and FFA, for more than 1 million people. More than 60,000 smallholder farmers benefited from the Purchase for Progress initiative, through which they

received capacity building support to improve their productivity and connect to formal markets.

WFP also continued to provide assistance to asylum seekers and refugees residing in Dzaleka and Luwani camps in Malawi.

WFP assistance was essential in stabilizing and minimizing the deterioration of food security. Overall, the percentage of beneficiaries in the lowest food consumption category (poor) remained stable at around 20 percent at the start and end of the relief response, with almost no difference between households headed by men and those headed by women. Similarly, the Coping Strategy Index, slightly improved (reducing from about 18 to 17), signalling a stable situation in the coping strategies and frequency with which beneficiaries had to adopt them in order to meet their food needs.

Considerable progress was made in bridging the humanitarian-development divide through the relief response under PRRO 200692. For example, WFP trialed the use of the national social protection programme's Unified Beneficiary Register for targeting of relief assistance, which ensured the automatic registration of recipients of the national Social Cash Transfer into the relief response, and also rolled out complementary productive asset creation at a large scale (reaching more than 1 million beneficiaries) to start the recovery process.

Enhanced accountability to the affected population was made possible by more robust complaints management, with the roll out of a toll-free complaints hotline enabling two-way communication between WFP and the beneficiaries.

Relief assistance was complemented by WFP's logistics and infrastructure work under Special Operation 200685, through which, in 2016, five Bailey Bridges were successfully installed to repair infrastructure damaged by the 2015 floods disaster.

WFP managed to stabilise and improve participants' food security status under the FFA programme, which expanded to three more districts and an additional 10,000 households in 2016. In Balaka district, where the FFA programme had completed its second full year in 2016, the percentage of households with poor food consumption remained below one percent. The programme also included complementary inputs from the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, the Global Framework for Climate Services, and Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups, which included access to credit, index-based micro insurance, and reliable and timely climate information.

In the other six FFA districts, implementation varied between four to 10 months by the time of data collection. In these districts, improvement or stabilization was noted across indicators, demonstrating the immediate effect of introducing the programme in food insecure areas. Beneficiaries' food consumption improved, with a reduction from 24 percent to 10 percent in the "poor" category, and were maintained in the borderline food consumption category (at roughly 40 percent), suggesting a progressive increase in food security levels. Dietary diversity also improved with the beneficiaries consuming food from an average of five food groups versus the four food groups at the start of the intervention.

Notable asset creation achievements include more than 10.3 million tree seedlings raised, of which the majority will be planted in degraded land, woodlots, watershed areas, and in the grounds of schools, clinics and religious centres; more than 47,300 heaps of compost were created with the aim of improving soil fertility to boost future production; and over 3,200 hectares land turned into vegetable gardens which ensured the availability of diverse vegetables for consumption.

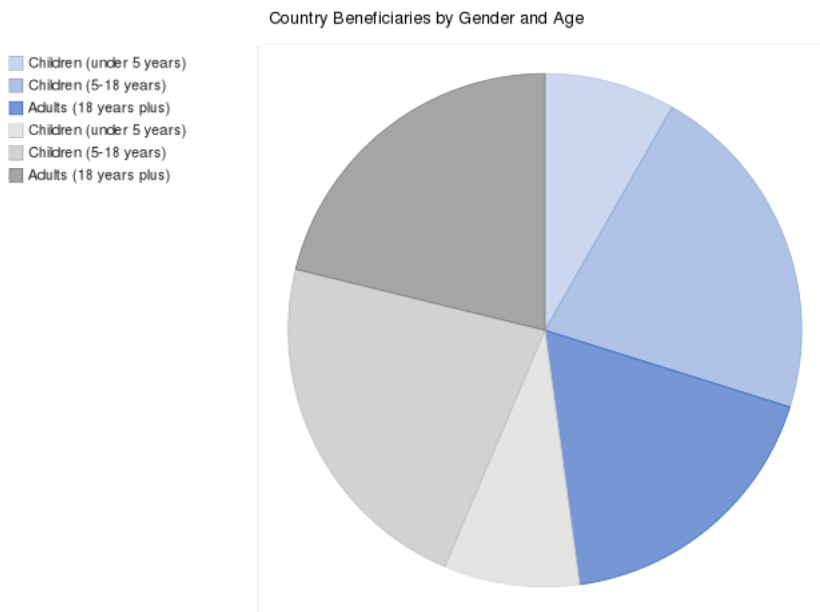
WFP's school meals and nutrition interventions contributed to increased access to pre-primary and primary education for boys and girls, and prevented an increase in the incidences of malnutrition among children, women and adolescent and adults on TB treatment, at a time when they would have otherwise worsened given the high food insecurity. Evidence showed improved enrollment and stabilized attendance (at greater than 89 percent) and retention rates (at greater than 95 percent), while drop-out rates slightly worsened in the 2015/16 academic year (at 4.5 percent). However, drop-out rates still met the target of under 5 percent and remain a significant improvement from the baseline figure of nearly 13 percent.

WFP's coverage of nutrition treatment services increased to 95 percent of the population eligible for nutrition support, mainly due to the countrywide mass screening campaign conducted by the national nutrition cluster. Key outcome performance indicators of recovery, default, and mortality rates all remained stable as compared to 2015 and continued to outperform set targets for the third consecutive year. However, the non-response rate (the percentage of people that do not recover within the treatment window) slightly worsened in 2016.

In 2016, WFP maintained and improved the National Capacity Index (NCI) for nutrition and school meals, respectively, through its role in spearheading the approval of the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy and ongoing support to the Government in enhancing front-line workers' knowledge, skills and competencies in the implementation of nutrition treatment programmes. The NCI measures change in capacity level according to milestones agreed to against a country's overarching capacity strengthening objectives, with an increase indicating a country's improved capacity to reduce and eliminate hunger.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	491,465	509,002	1,000,467
Children (5-18 years)	1,286,494	1,337,412	2,623,906
Adults (18 years plus)	1,073,075	1,262,149	2,335,224
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	2,851,034	3,108,563	5,959,597





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	445	-	-	14,272	-	14,717
Single Country PRRO	196,641	4,474	25,655	7,304	-	234,073
Total Food Distributed in 2016	197,085	4,474	25,655	21,576	-	248,790



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	421,716	-	-
Single Country PRRO	9,697,653	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	10,119,369	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP required over 297,000 mt of mixed food commodities to meet the needs in 2016. Of the 297,000 mt, 172,000 mt was procured from local, regional and international markets in 2016, which was supplemented by in-kind contributions to meet requirements.

Malawi depends heavily upon ports of neighbouring countries for the import of humanitarian food assistance, general goods and strategic supplies. Weak infrastructure, coupled with a transport industry that is primarily designed to support cross border activities, also makes the movement of high volumes of food assistance a formidable challenge for in-country distributions.

Commodities sourced comprised of maize, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and specialised nutritious foods made from corn soya blend (i.e. Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus) were provided to treat moderate acute malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies amongst vulnerable groups, as well as to provide a daily nutritious meal to schoolchildren.

WFP procured Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) as part of a new component of the nutrition programme to treat severe acute malnutrition among malnourished adolescents and adults on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or tuberculosis treatment.

In preparedness for the full effects of El Niño and seasonal flooding, WFP procured maize meal and ready-to-eat High Energy Biscuits (HEB) as contingency commodities to respond to flood-induced food insecurity in mid-2016 in areas where people were displaced. WFP invested significant time in identifying and quality-approving a local biscuit-manufacturer, quality-approved for production of HEBs. The local supplier met half of the HEB requirements, with the balance sourced from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai.

WFP purchased a total of 5,640 mt of maize from 22 smallholder farmer organisations, with 347 mt bought through the Warehouse Receipt System, a smallholder-friendly aggregation, procurement and structured marketing system. Local purchases of maize were primarily pursued immediately post-harvest, and subject to available resources, from June-August 2016.

In 2016, most purchases were conducted through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). From the total of 159,027 mt purchased through GCMF, 25,713 mt was sourced from local suppliers, 60,940 mt from regional sources and 72,374 mt from international vendors. The total of local purchases within Malawi for the year

was 35,861 mt. Super Cereal Plus, RUTF and vegetable oil were specifically procured through the GCMF from regional and international markets, as they are not available at the required minimum quality standards on local markets. Super Cereal was purchased through a strategic combination of local purchases and regional purchases (through GCMF) to offset stretched capacity of local suppliers, who faced high demand and constrained production capacity due to an erratic supply of electricity. With the majority of the GCMF purchases requiring importation, WFP coordinated transport through five corridors in the region, including Beira and Nacala in Mozambique, various origins in Zambia, Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Durban in South Africa.

Within Malawi, transporters delivered food to some 3,500 distribution points throughout the country. To meet greater needs, WFP increased the number of logistics staff by 77 percent, tripled its transporter shortlist and outsourced requirements to commercial transporters as much as possible.

In areas where the 55 commercial transporters could not reach, WFP employed its fleet of 25 off-road trucks, (4x4 and 6x6) to ensure access to difficult to reach communities and beneficiaries. WFP also installed five bailey bridges in areas which had been cut-off due to the floods; and tripled its prepositioned amount to 35,000 mt of commodities compared to 2015. This tonnage was placed in 76 strategic sites for the relief response.

Overall post-delivery losses remained minimal at 0.01 percent, due to the combined efforts of good logistics planning, handling practices by all WFP warehouse staff, commercial partners, and cooperating partner staff. Losses were primarily as a result of remote area warehousing challenges during the rainy season at final distribution points. WFP has a zero loss tolerance policy with contractors that ensures that any loss is fully recoverable.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	300	2,704	3,004
High Energy Biscuits	7	-	7
Maize	8,891	-	8,891
Maize Meal	951	-	951
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	235	235
Total	10,148	2,939	13,086
Percentage	77.5%	22.5%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	3,163
Corn Soya Blend	25,826
High Energy Biscuits	8
Maize	122,498
Peas	6,533
Vegetable Oil	999
Total	159,027

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Recommendations for improved programming in 2016 came from a set of evaluations and assessments conducted over the past two years, including the 2014 mid-term Operation Evaluation of the Country Programme, a 2015 evaluation of the school meals programme, the 2016 Operation Evaluation of PRRO 200692, and an After Action Review of the 2015/16 relief response (under PRRO 200692). The recommendations were broadly focused on four primary themes: strengthening government support and capacity building, improving evidence-based programming, intensifying field monitoring, and developing linkages and synergies across programmes.

Strengthened Support and Capacity Building

WFP made major strides in its support to the Ministry of Health to enhance national efforts in addressing malnutrition countrywide. To identify early cases of acute malnutrition among children, WFP partnered with UNICEF to support the Government in rolling out a mass screening exercise, which was complemented by intensified onsite coaching of Ministry of Health staff to improve quality of service delivery in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes.

WFP also supported the Government to pave the way for longer term food and nutrition security, which was a key area identified in the After Action Review of the 2015/16 relief response. For example, to better address chronic vulnerability, WFP and partners supported the Government in review of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP), which outlines national social protection programmes that enhance the social status and rights of the ultra and moderately poor while protecting them from future vulnerabilities.

Evidence-Based Programming

WFP introduced an accountability framework, which included the WFP roll out of the toll-free hotline ensuring that complaints are received timely and regular feedback is provided.

WFP also conducted a cost-benefit analysis study of the Home Grown School Meals programme, which generated findings on the value for money achieved through this model, to support the gradual handover of the school meals programme to the Government.

Intensified Monitoring

WFP rolled out a Monitoring and Evaluation platform, known as *Ona*, to facilitate quicker analysis and data visualization, enabling WFP and partners to easily monitor implementation progress of operations to foster timely decision-making for programme management. WFP also enhanced its toolkit for monitoring complementary productive asset creation activities, thereby allowing WFP to better track progress.

WFP also continued the real-time monitoring of prices, food security information and malnutrition admission rates through mVAM.

Greater Linkages Between Programmes

WFP worked with partners to better link relief beneficiaries with nutrition-sensitive development and resilience-building initiatives. By complementing relief assistance with productive asset activities, WFP successfully responded to immediate needs while also protecting and building upon long term household resilience, thereby lessening the humanitarian-development divide. All complementary resilience-building activities were designed using the three pronged approach (3PA), which WFP adapted and improved based on experience gained in previous 3PA exercises used for its Food Assistance For Assets programme.

Other improvements included the strengthening of the cash working group and the establishment of Participatory Action Learning (PAL) to mainstream gender throughout WFP's portfolio.

Innovation

WFP worked with partners across its operations to leverage innovations and better respond to food and nutrition insecurity. By embedding resilience-building elements into the relief response it was possible to both introduce and scale-up innovations to help break the annual cycle of food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP and partners successfully advocated for the automatic inclusion of people receiving social cash transfers from the Government into the relief response and trialed the use of the Unified Beneficiary Registry – initially developed to serve the needs of long-term social protection programmes and collects core demographic and vulnerability data – it can also be used as an information management tool during a humanitarian response, to better understand the households in need. Additionally, to support government-to-government social protection learning and foster south-to-south cooperation, WFP accompanied by government officials and partners participated in a learning mission to Ethiopia to share lessons learned on their Productive Safety Net Programme.

Throughout the year, WFP worked to address the structural drivers of poverty and food insecurity through the continuation of several innovative projects aimed at building resilience and ending the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) targeted communities with four risk management activities that included risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and risk reserves. Building on the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme that aims to reduce disaster risk under PRRO 200692, the R4 pilot added the three additional risk management components in an integrated manner to provide participants with protection measures aimed at safeguarding livelihoods and providing a guarantee that investments will not be destroyed in case of an extreme weather event.

The R4 pilot was further complemented by innovations in climate services through the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Adaptation Programme for Africa, which provided FFA and R4 participants' access to reliable and timely climate information to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards and encourage climate-informed decisions relating to crop, livestock and livelihood options in order to maximize productivity.

WFP also continued its multi-year *prevention of stunting* pilot in Ntchisi District, which is pioneering a holistic approach to tackling chronic undernutrition by scaling up high-impact nutrition specific and sensitive activities. In 2016, the pilot completed its third year of implementation and continued to demonstrate promising results towards the reduction of stunting.

WFP's pilot and activities under all operations were supported by innovations in gender through a continued partnership with the Institute of Development Studies for the third consecutive year, which was initially formed to establish best practices for gender mainstreaming. Under the umbrella of this partnership, in 2016 WFP conducted a gender enquiry to explore ways to reinforce participation of men in childcare to improve child nutrition, to understand high participation of women in formal construction work under the school meals programme, and to better support Farmer Organisations (FOs) under the P4P programme in strengthening their strategies on addressing gender issues and improving gender equality within each FO. These pieces of operational research are contributing to the gender-sensitivity of WFP programmes and aim to help reduce gender inequality in the long run.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

This Country Programme aims to strengthen national capacities to improve primary education outcomes, to reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups and to build national capacity in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. To reach these objectives, WFP continued to provide school meals to pre-primary and primary school students under component one and nutrition support to children, pregnant and lactating women and people on HIV/Tuberculosis (TB) treatment under component two.

In 2016, the Country Programme took on an additional objective, similar to that of 2015, which was to ensure hard-won development gains were maintained amidst unprecedented levels of food insecurity. In this regards, WFP scaled up its usual school meals support from 13 to 14 districts with the inclusion of additional schools under an emergency school meals initiative and also scaled up nutrition support to people on HIV/TB treatment from four to 15 districts.

Under the third component, which focuses on strengthening national capacity to prepare for, respond to and mitigate disasters, WFP supported the Government of Malawi to strengthen national response and contingency planning capacity and to review programmes and policies mainly related to social protection and resilience-building. This third component is linked to field-level asset creation and relief assistance under PRRO 200692.

The three components of this country programme are complemented by WFP's innovations to support the Government in designing sustainable solutions to achieve zero hunger, through projects financed by Trust Funds which provide support to agricultural markets and smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress and a Prevention of Stunting pilot.

This operation was extended in 2016 to continue activities until December 2018 to ensure alignment with an extended United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and forthcoming National Development Plan, the successor strategy to the current national growth and development strategy, which will take effect in 2018.

The operation contributes to WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4, United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2, 5 and 17, and UNDAF outcomes.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	1,304,362
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	10,243,392
Direct Support Costs	27,057,182
Food and Related Costs	148,551,590
Indirect Support Costs	13,100,957
Total	200,257,482

Project Activities

In 2016, WFP continued to provide daily school meals to pre-primary and primary school children in chronically food insecure districts and provided nutrition support for children under 12, pregnant and lactating women, TB patients (many of whom were co-infected with HIV), while supporting the Government of Malawi in increasing its capacity to reduce disaster related risk.

Under component one of this Country Programme, WFP reached 921,600 school children in 912 pre-schools and primary schools in 14 food insecure districts of the country. Of these, the majority, or 90 percent, of the school

children were provided a daily mid-morning snack of porridge made from Super Cereal reaching 819,600 students in primary schools and 21,000 in pre-primary schools, known as community based child care centers (CBCC) in Malawi. The remaining 81,000 students received Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) in 89 primary schools. Through the HGSM model, WFP provided cash transfers to supported schools which were then used by school management committees to procure a diversity of locally available foods such as sweet potatoes, cassava, fruits, soya beans, cow peas, fresh green vegetables and goat meat, from smallholder farmers. Of the primary schools receiving HGSM, 79 schools across three districts also benefitted from complementary interventions from UNICEF and UNFPA as part of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE).

The farmers who supplied food under HGSM were also supported by WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme, which overall supported 61,000 farmers in 59 farmer organisations (FOs) across 15 districts in 2016. WFP supported the farmers through trainings on a variety of topics including agricultural production, financial literacy, post-harvest handling skills and cooperative registration. Each school implementing the HGSM model was linked to at least one FO via formal contracts. However, as a result of adverse effects of El Niño, production by FOs was reduced as compared to previous years. This affected the supply of commodities available for schools to purchase and resulted in higher food prices in areas of localized production shortfalls. To mitigate this challenge, schools bought commodities in bulk, especially cereals and legumes, while WFP shared prevailing price information to schools and FOs to support a fair negotiation process. Schools also continued to adjust their menus throughout the year to align with locally-available commodities to ensure the continuity of school meals and meet students' dietary requirements. Anecdotal reports from P4P farmers reveal that earnings from sales to schools were re-invested in livestock production, labour, farm inputs and fees for education.

For girls and orphaned boys in upper grades of all assisted primary schools, WFP provided monthly Take Home Rations (THRs) comprised of 10 kgs of maize or the cash equivalent which was in the range of US\$3.3 – US\$3.5 on the condition of 80 percent attendance during the three months of the peak lean season (January-March). This extra assistance was provided to these students during the peak lean season as they are the students that are most vulnerable to dropping out; this vulnerability is heightened during the lean season when household resources are at their lowest. While the vast majority of primary schools were slated to receive THRs in the form of maize, 46 schools that received HGSM support as part of the UN JPGE (with 6,000 eligible students) received THRs through a cash-based transfer due to favourable market conditions as recommended by a market assessment. All cash disbursements were administered through the District Education Managers office. Most cash recipients reported using their cash on food, as well as education materials. Moreover, eligible students in all 79 schools under the UN JPGE received THRs throughout the entire school year, so long as they continued to meet the attendance requirements, with the aim of building evidence of the impact of year-round THRs. However, WFP distributed less cash than planned because funds were not available to transition the planned 44 schools from the traditional school meals model to the HGSM model (i.e. CBT to schools). Disbursements of CBT to schools was also affected by District Councils' ability to comply to the UN harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT) guidelines.

Owing to the unprecedented levels of food insecurity in 2016, WFP for the first time temporarily expanded the school meals component of this Country Programme to include an Emergency School Meals initiative. Starting in November 2016, 57,000 students at 71 primary schools in four of the most drought-affected districts (Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe) received first-time school meals support. While WFP has been providing school meals in Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe since the start of this Country Programme, the emergency initiative marked the start of school meals support in Balaka. Since these schools did not have the necessary infrastructure to support on-site cooking and storage and owing to the fact that assistance had to be immediately rolled out, school meals were provided to these schools as monthly THRs of 3 kgs of Super Cereal.

Overall, of the WFP-supported primary school children, 70,300 children (57,000 under the emergency initiative and 13,300 under the regular programme) received THRs, which is 48 percent of planned due to funding shortages. Funding restrictions to support to the regular programme meant the available funding for THR was earmarked for only four districts, Chikwawa, Dedza, Mangochi and Salima. Meanwhile, the other schools receiving emergency support in Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe benefitted from dedicated funding.

Plans to scale up the number of pre-schools to 169 by 2016, were not actualized as WFP did not have the resources amidst the crisis period when other unexpected initiatives (such as emergency school meals) took priority. Limited resources throughout the year also meant that on-site meal rations had to be reduced from the recommended 100 grams per child per day to 60 grams per child per day for primary schools. Pre-school students received 50 grams per child per day of Super Cereal. However, this reduction ensured that school meals were provided consistently throughout the academic year.

The resource challenges in sourcing adequate maize for THR requirements and adequate Super Cereal for on-site meal requirements meant that overall WFP only distributed 66 percent of planned tonnage.

To strengthen national and local capacity to deliver the school meals programme, WFP trained 1,636 government staff, almost double the number of people trained in 2015, in commodity management, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, record keeping and reporting. Equipping government partners with these skills is part of ongoing preparatory work for an eventual handover of the school meals programme to Government. WFP also continued to invest in infrastructure development at schools through work with private contractors to build 44 new school feeding shelters, which were then officially approved by the Ministry of Public Works and handed over to the government and communities in 2016. National level capacity support was through the Government's final approval of the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy, which was developed with support from WFP Malawi and the Brazil-based WFP Centre of Excellence, providing an overall framework for sustainable, coordinated and comprehensive health and nutrition in Malawi's schools.

Under component two of this Country Programme, WFP provided nutrition support to some 184,000 malnourished children, pregnant and/or lactating women (PLW), and TB patients. Many TB patients are co-infected with HIV given the high prevalence in Malawi, at 9.8 percent. The beneficiaries reached represent more than 100 percent of planned beneficiaries primarily due to increased admissions of all categories of targeted beneficiaries with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) related to the increased food insecurity in the country and a countrywide mass screening campaign run by the national nutrition cluster which identified cases of MAM that may have otherwise been missed. By December 2016, there had been a 96 percent increase in children admitted with MAM and an 80 percent increase in PLW admitted with MAM when compared to December 2015.

These beneficiaries were reached in 561 health facilities across all 28 districts of Malawi, representing 88 percent of all health facilities countrywide. In all assisted health facilities, WFP provided treatment of MAM to every PLW and children under 12 years old meeting admission criteria, in line with the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) framework that guides all treatment services. The CMAM framework also links treatment to community outreach, thereby helping to ensure early identification, early treatment and decreased likelihood of cases deteriorating to severe acute malnutrition. Treatment was comprised of fortnightly rations of 3kgs of Super Cereal *Plus* (an iron rich food with micronutrients, milk powder, sugar and oil) to support a quick and full recovery from MAM. Malnourished PLW, mothers and caregivers of malnourished children further benefited from nutrition education on infant and young child feeding practices, sanitation and hygiene, dietary diversity and disease prevention provided at health facilities.

In 189 of the 561 health facilities, WFP also provided treatment of MAM services to 18,500 malnourished adults and adolescents on TB treatment. This assistance was provided under the umbrella of the national Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment (NCST) programme, which, similar to CMAM, guides national nutrition services to TB patients and People Living with HIV (PLHIV). Given the different nutritional needs, this population received nutritious food with 4.5 kgs of Super Cereal (an iron rich food with micronutrients and sugar) and a half litre of fortified vegetable oil on a fortnightly basis.

The increase in beneficiaries reached under the national CMAM and NSCT programmes resulted in more metric tons of food being distributed than planned, at 145 percent. It is important to note however that due to delayed funding and restricted capacity of local suppliers who faced electricity problems, 35 percent of all assisted health facilities had stocks out from August to October 2016.

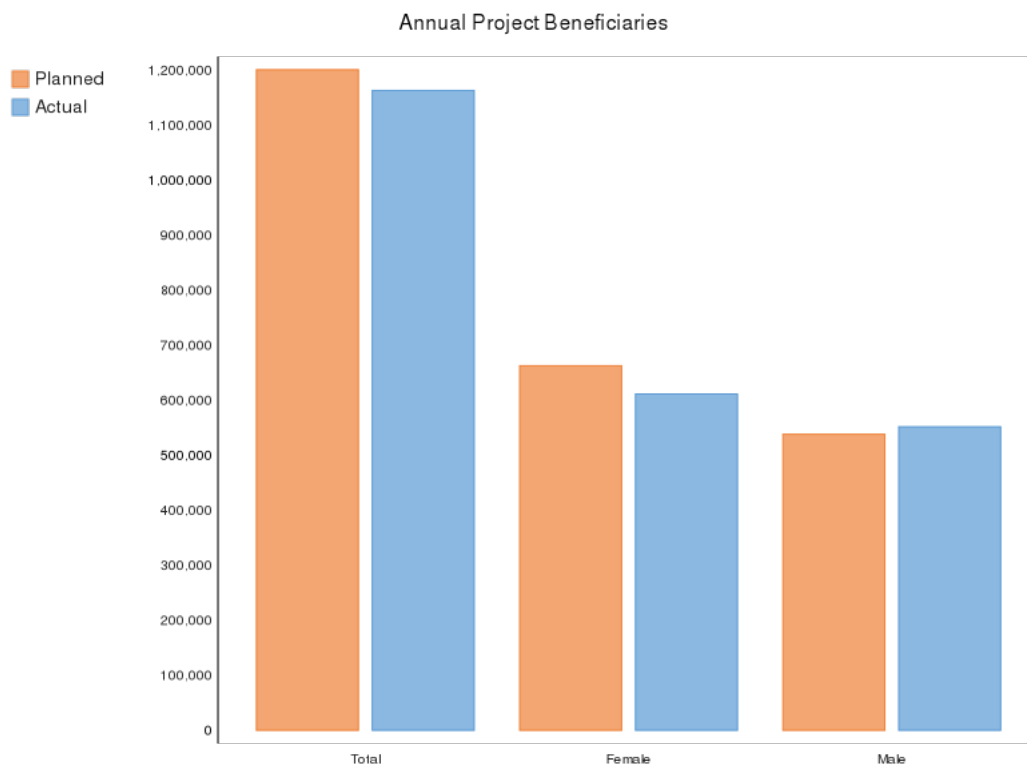
As part of a joint monitoring visit with the Ministry of Health, WFP, UNICEF, UNAIDS and the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) in April 2016, evidence from the field revealed a reduction in adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART) for malnourished PLHIV and TB treatment. According to health facility personnel, the default rates increased due to clients' deteriorating nutritional status, which, in turn, affected their mobility and ability to reach the clinics. Adequate nutrition and food consumption is vital for PLHIV and TB patients to sustain their adherence to lifesaving treatment as the necessary medications cannot be taken on an empty stomach. Given this situation, WFP laid the groundwork in 2016 to expand treatment services, including treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), to malnourished PLHIV on ART treatment from January 2017. Treatment of SAM treatment has been a gap for this portion of the population since 2010, and it will be a critical safety net, supported by DFID and U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), in enabling malnourished PLHIV to endure the peak of the 2016/17 lean season (January-March 2017). By the end of 2016, WFP had trained some 280 health personnel to ensure a smooth roll out of the new SAM treatment component from January 2017 onwards.

In 2017, WFP will link nutrition treatment services with nutrition-sensitive livelihood support and care group networks in seven districts where WFP also implements Food for Assets (FFA) under PRRO 200692. In these areas, adult caregivers who are eligible (i.e. are poor but have spare labour capacity and the ability to work) will be linked to the FFA programme to work on nutrition-sensitive assets that aim to improve micronutrient intake. These activities will include the establishment of integrated homestead gardens, small scale livestock production and fruit tree production that aim to improve intake of foods with high nutrient values; and to promote sanitation and hygiene through creation of assets such as pit latrines to prevent diarrheal and infectious diseases.

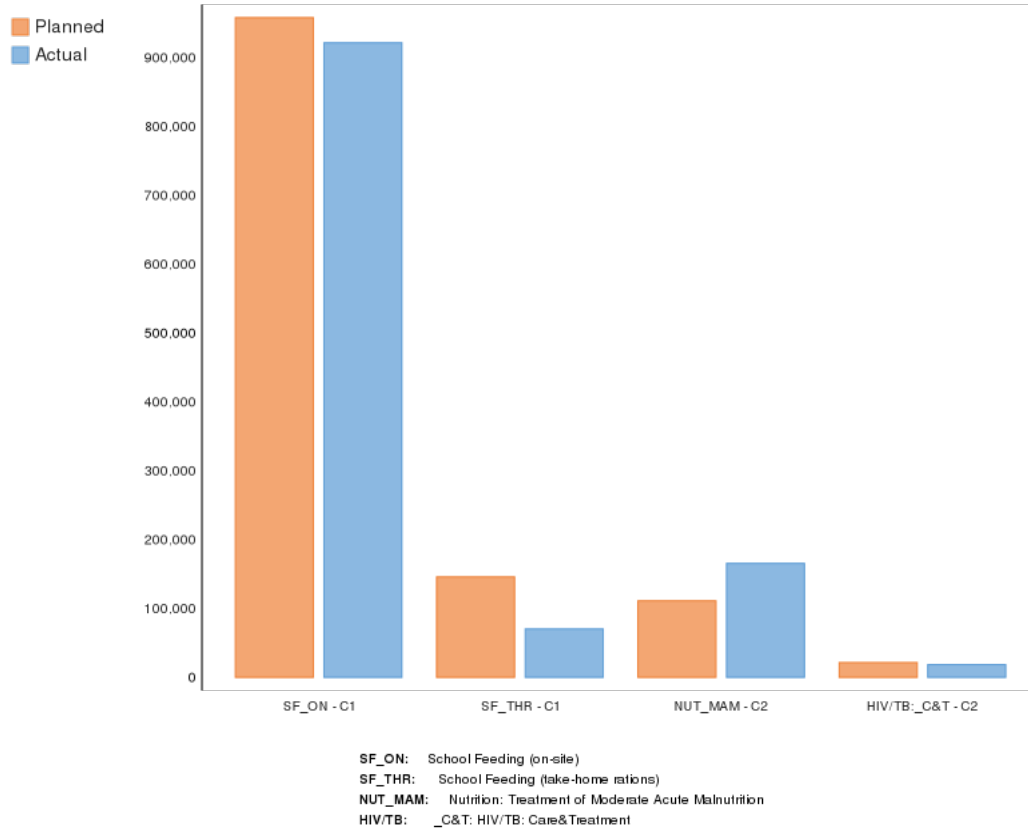
Following the development and approval of the Malawi micronutrient strategy as part of that WFP will continue to mobilise resources to introduce micronutrient powders for children aged 6–23 months in six districts to address high levels of micronutrient deficiencies. This activity however was not implemented in 2016 and hence no beneficiaries were reached.

The nutrition component of this country programme was complemented by WFP’s Prevention of Stunting pilot initiative which continued to target 66,000 children 6-23 months and PLW in Ntchisi district every month, with an average coverage of 88 percent of all eligible children and women. Under the pilot initiative, children 6-23 months received 20 grams of Nutributter, a lipid-based nutrient supplement, on a monthly basis at health centres and other extended distribution points in Ntchisi district. Additional distribution points were added to minimize the distance that caregivers had to travel with their children. In addition to the provision of Nutributter, the pilot initiative continued to provide comprehensive Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) through a community-based care group model, and through the care groups also support families with nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities similar to that mentioned above.

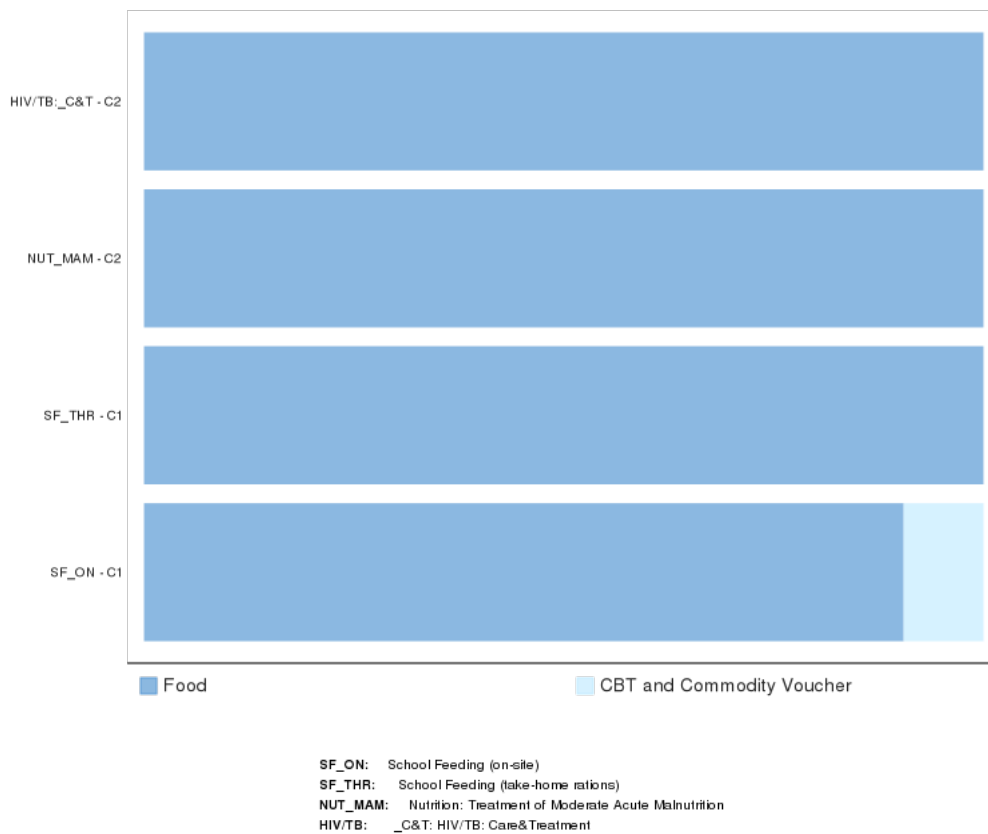
The third component of this country programme focused on capacity building efforts related to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and, in 2016, also focused on generating evidence for new approaches to bridge the humanitarian-development divide. For example, in October 2016, WFP supported the Government in facilitating a high-level panel discussion on ‘Shock Responsive Social Protection’ where over 90 participants from across Malawi and the globe came to hear from international, regional, and national experts and discuss how to improve social protection systems, and better equip them to address the shocks driving annual food insecurity. The event helped position WFP in the social protection space as it looks to concurrently address the effects of successive climatic shocks and reduce chronic food insecurity, while also helping to create a policy environment that will facilitate a shift from annual relief responses to more resilience livelihoods. In this regard, WFP was also chosen as one of five members to guide the redesign of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP), the country’s main social protection programme and in which FFA through public works and schools meals are two of the five pillars. WFP also supported the formulation of the National Resilience Plan in 2017, a multi-sectoral strategy aimed at breaking the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity while also continuing to provide its usual technical support to the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) to formulate a national contingency plan in case of sudden onsets disasters.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Support to Education			
Corn Soya Blend	14,528	9,493	65.3%
Maize	821	445	54.1%
Subtotal	15,349	9,938	64.7%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support			
Corn Soya Blend	3,259	4,779	146.6%
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	47	-	-
Vegetable Oil	39	-	-
Subtotal	3,345	4,779	142.9%
Total	18,694	14,717	78.7%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Comp.1-Support to Education			
Cash	1,929,722	421,716	21.9%
Total	1,929,722	421,716	21.9%

Operational Partnerships

The Government of Malawi continued to be WFP's primary partner for all activities under this Country Programme in 2016. While the Ministries of Education and Health were key for the delivery of school meals and nutrition support, the Ministry of Gender coordinated the provision of complementary education and childcare services in WFP-assisted pre-primary schools and the Ministry of Agriculture complemented the HGSF school meals model. The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Planning remained WFP's main government partners for building national disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity.

Under this Country Programme in 2016, 100 percent of all activities were implemented with the engagement of various complementary partners which helped WFP to both multiply the benefits of the interventions and expand its potential impact. WFP's partnerships in education included two local NGOs, two international NGOs, three UN agencies and the district councils in all 14 districts implementing school meals, including Balaka district which received school meals support for the first time in 2016 under the emergency school meals programme. Support of the district councils and other local government actors ensures implementation and regular monitoring and reporting on the programme, while also promoting the sustainability and national ownership of the programme in the long term. To improve effectiveness of government support to education, WFP also worked jointly with the Ministry of Education throughout the year to finalize the School Health and Nutrition policy.

The two UN partnerships continued with UNICEF and UNFPA under the UN Joint Girls Education Programme to ensure a comprehensive approach to improve access and quality education for girls. While WFP brings extensive experience in provision of diversified school meals to the joint programme, UNICEF and UNFPA bring expertise in

enhancing education systems and integrating child protection and sexual and reproductive health into school environments. Meanwhile, UNICEF and WFP continued to work together at 93 pre-schools, a partnership that was enhanced by WFP's second year working with two local NGOs – the Association of Early Childhood Development (AECDM) and Creative Centre for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM) –in enhancing community mobilization and greater awareness around the benefits of early childhood education.

WFP continued its work with additional partners that provided complementary inputs and services towards HGSM and P4P in 2016. WFP's partnerships with Malawi Lake Basin Programme/We Effect, NASFAM and CADECOM resulted in agriculture expertise and technical support to farmers and also increased outreach to supported farmers to more effectively mobilize farmers into Farmer Organizations. WFP's partnership with FAO, as well as with the Ministries of Education and Agriculture, continued under the umbrella of the Purchase from Africans for Africa programme (PAA Africa), which supports the HGSM model through directly procuring crops from smallholder farmers to improve school feeding, family farmer's livelihoods and local food markets with the goal of eventually eradicating hunger.

Key partnerships under the P4P programme also continued with the Agriculture Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE), as well as with local NGOs that provided labour-saving technology and other supply side support to FOs. In partnership with the National Small Holder Farmers' Association of Malawi, WFP was able to complete construction of three additional warehouses in 2016. Within the year, these warehouses were integrated into the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS), which will help to continue improving rural storage and farmers' livelihoods whilst providing one of the only systematic ways for farmers, especially women, to access finance in Malawi.

WFP's treatment of MAM programme benefitted from nine partners that provided complementary support in 2016, including UNICEF which complemented treatment of MAM with its treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) amongst children in 88 percent of the country's health facilities. Nutrition services were further enhanced by the Ministry of Health, which, in collaboration with other partners, provided vitamin-A supplementation, iron tablets and de-worming tablets to treat other infections and diseases. The Ministry also provided other nutrition-sensitive health services like malaria treatment and diarrheal disease prevention, which equip people to respond better to WFP's treatment of MAM. Additionally, WFP benefitted from a new partnership with UNAIDS in 2016 as part of its expanded support to malnourished adolescents and adults on ART/TB treatment. While WFP provided SNFs to clients in 189 health facilities across 15 districts, UNAIDS worked to sensitize communities on the benefits of the support provided within the NCST programme through its work with HIV support groups.

The Prevention of Stunting pilot continued to be complemented by the World Bank's Support for Nutrition Improvement Component (SNIC) project that focuses on nutrition sensitive livelihood activities such as livestock promotion and maintenance of nutrition backyard gardens. Locations of the project sites were coordinated to ensure that the SBCC messaging provided under the WFP pilot on diet diversification, for example, could be enacted through beneficiaries' participation in some of these SNIC livelihood activities.

Partnerships that provided complementary support to WFP's efforts to build national DDR came from a total of ten partners which included two UN partners (UNICEF and the International Labor Organization (ILO)) as well government support through as DoDMA and EP&D. These partnerships supported the government's efforts throughout the year as it looked to enhance its social protection system through review of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP) and drafting of the National Resilience Plan. To build evidence to contribute to these efforts, WFP collaborated with the German Development Cooperation (GIZ) and the Local Development Fund (the Government's main public works entity) to combine technical expertise and draft best practice guidelines on public works and productive asset creation programmes. As part of the consultation process to inform the forthcoming redesign of the MNSSP, the Government, WFP and others stakeholders undertook a learning mission to Ethiopia in 2016 to understand the systems and structures that comprise the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP). Lessons learned from the mission will be applied as WFP works to support the government in designing the successor programme to the MNSSP in 2017.

Meanwhile, to ensure social protection support is better integrated with its relief work in the future, WFP worked together with the World Bank and other partners on a study that looked at ways to make social protection more 'shock responsive' and also partnered with GiZ and INGOs to trial the use of the Unified Beneficiary Register for targeting under WFP's 2016/17 relief response (PRRO 200692). These DRR partnerships focused solely on complementary support to trainings and technical support as all implemented DRR field activities fall under PRRO 200692.

This Country Programme benefitted from complementary funds in all activities, including a non-WFP budget of nearly USD 37.3 million dedicated to education, nutrition and DRR in total under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in 2016.

Performance Monitoring

To ensure implementation stayed on track, activities of this Country Programme in 2016 were monitored through monthly process monitoring, monthly output and performance reports collected from schools and health centres, monthly Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) data, and quantitative and qualitative data collected from an endline evaluation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture McGovern-Dole programme's support to WFP-assisted schools, and a mid-term evaluation of the Joint Programme for Girls' Education (JPGE). For all components of the Country Programme, the first line of monitoring was provided by WFP Monitoring Assistants (MAs), head teachers, and health center officers in all districts where school meals and nutrition interventions were implemented. Each MA was equipped with an Android tablet, including an overview of the food distributed, the quality of the food and the timeliness of food deliveries. At the visits, MAs collected data on food handling, losses, recovery as well as identified capacity gaps for staff at the school or health centers related to implementation of the programme, which were then followed up by training. To ensure good coverage of data collection, MAs visited each school and health center at least once every three months, and left a site report card which they picked up and checked follow up actions on their next visit. Every month, the MAs sent a narrative report of the sites visited to the Country Office (CO) to inform programming and necessary areas for follow-up.

WFP capitalized the use of technology for data collection and analysis, including piloting digitized equipment such as the Android tablets with Open Data Kit (ODK) to process collected data, realizing efficiency gains from paperless monitoring and enhancing real-time monitoring. In terms of database management, WFP also used Google Sheets and Google Forms in the Country Programme, in addition to the corporate databases such as COMET and LESS, with the aim of having greater access to real-time data. In October 2016, WFP rolled out the use of ONA for process monitoring both for component of this CO projects, a data visualization tool which allowed real-time visualization of ODK data to enhance implementation monitoring. A full rollout of ONA is planned for 2017. WFP also made strides in 2016 to enhance alignment with the Corporate Normative Framework (M&E SOPs, Strategic Results Framework, and Minimum Monitoring Framework) and ensure consistency of data collection and reporting as well as fostering synergies across CO projects.

For key outputs, schools and health centers submitted monthly reports on beneficiaries reached and tonnage distributed. Supported schools also submit outcome reports on attendance and enrollment rates on a monthly basis, and dropout rates and readmission rates each term. Health centers similarly report on key MAM treatment performance indicators on a monthly basis.. Other sources of data included nutrition cluster reports and a desk review of key national nutrition information such as census information and national MAM prevalence rates. For the nutrition indicators on protection, WFP was able to extract data from a German funded household survey on treatment of MAM and nutrition sensitive activities. The survey was conducted by WFP M&E staff and 30 data enumerators through individual household questionnaires across sample of seven sample districts.

Outcome data for the school meals component were collected from two primary sources: monthly reports submitted by schools and an endline evaluation conducted as part of multiyear support from the USDA McGovern Dole programme. Analysis was complemented by preliminary results of a mid-term evaluation of the UN JPGE collected by independent evaluators and temporary data collectors. The evaluation data collection tools were developed jointly with the WFP M&E team and evaluation team ensuring that indicators from the country office M&E plan were captured in the tool and that they are consistent with corporate indicators. Stratified sampling was applied for the end line survey across 13 districts to ensure representativeness.

To better improve school meals data collection, WFP continues to work with the Government to enhance national M&E capacity. Twelve joint monitoring visits were conducted in 2016, with representatives from the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability, and Social Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry of Youth and Sports Development, as well as district-level counterparts. Furthermore, WFP is working to build M&E capacity in the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) department such as by supporting the department to develop a questionnaire with SHN indicators for inclusion in national Education Management Information System (EMIS).

Results/Outcomes

Despite widespread food insecurity in 2016, WFP's school meals and nutrition interventions contributed to increased access to education for boys and girls, and prevented malnutrition from worsening among children, women and adolescent and adults on TB/HIV treatment in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 4: to reduce under nutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

Evidence from WFP supported schools show improved enrollment and stabilized attendance and retention rates, while drop-out rates slightly worsened in the 2015/16 academic year as compared to 2014/15 data.

For the second year in a row, significant increase in enrollment (39 percent) was recorded in the 93 WFP assisted pre-schools for both boys and girls with rates that hugely surpassed targets. This was primarily due to increased government commitment and financial support, and greater community mobilization and sensitization around the importance of early childhood education. For WFP assisted primary schools, the average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled increased as well, from 0.95 percent in 2015 to 6.9 percent (for both boys and girls) in 2016, surpassing the project target of 6 percent. Enhanced efforts to sensitize communities on the importance of sending their children to primary school contributed to increased enrollment. The widespread food insecurity present at the time of data collection (July 2016, before the major relief response scale up under the PRRO 200692) meant that enrolling children in school may have been one of the only ways for parents to guarantee that they had a daily meal, and hence further contributed to the higher rate of enrolment in 2016.

Parents could be assured of the ability of schools to serve school meals because WFP provided all cooking implements, utensils, and fuel efficiency stoves as planned. This meant that all WFP assisted pre-schools and primary schools had the tools they needed to prepare meals on a daily basis. The provision of fuel efficiency stoves was also part of WFP's contribution to protecting the environment by mitigating the need to cut down trees for firewood. The stoves also helped minimize the time it took to fetch firewood and prepare meals, therefore increased the volunteer cooks' available time to carry out household chores and take part in other community or income-generating activities. The stoves were complemented by the distribution of more than 338,000 cooking/serving utensils and oven gloves as a protection measure for the cooks.

Compared to 2015, the rate of attendance of primary school learners slightly improved and retention rates slightly declined but remained relatively stable across WFP supported primary schools by the end of 2016, with girls slightly outperforming boys. Attendance rate results demonstrate an increase from 2015 in number of school days attended by primary school students against total possible school days. While the retention rate reflects the number of learners who remained in school (do not drop out) at the end of term were slightly lower, but still similar to that of the previous year. Stabilizing these outcomes amidst large scale food insecurity underlines the importance of school meals. This is echoed by qualitative data, in which head teachers cited a high correlation between school meals and attendance rate; if supply dwindles, absenteeism rises. While girls are less likely than boys to attend and complete primary school in Malawi in general, they are especially vulnerable to absenteeism during periods of food insecurity and restricted household resources. Many young girls fall victim to child marriage in Malawi, where about one in every two girls is married before age 18, as once married the husband, rather than the parents, is responsible for the welfare of the girl. In this regard, achieving slightly better attendance and retention rates for girls is quite notable.

WFP's support to education, and girl students in particular, continued to be enhanced by its work on the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE), a collective initiative between UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP that works to address challenges faced by girls in attaining quality education in 79 WFP assisted primary schools across three districts. Findings from the UN JPGE midterm evaluation show positive results in re-admission of girl students with 1-2 percent of current girl students having re-enrolled after previously dropping out. With regards to girls' assessment of teachers' commitment and actions to promote girls education, the majority of sampled girls and community members were of the opinion that teachers were committed and were already doing enough to promote girls' education in the three districts (98 percent of respondents). Head teachers stated that overall school performance improved as demonstrated by increased numbers of both girls and boys passing examinations and being selected to secondary schools.

In line with slightly lower retention rates, the drop-out rate slightly worsened compared to 2015, increasing from 3.8 percent to 4.6 percent and affecting boys and girls to relatively the same extent. This decline can primarily be attributed to the heightened food insecurity in 2016 which is traditionally correlated with higher incidences of students being pulled from school to support their families in income-earning or searching for food. However, drop-out rates still met the target of under 5 percent and remain a significant improvement from the baseline figure of nearly 13 percent.

Beyond the food insecurity context, other factors affected programme performance in 2016. Due to inadequate funding, only schools in 4 out of 13 original school meals districts received Take Home Rations (THR) which could have affected attendance and drop out. Two other districts, in addition to Balaka district (the 14th district) which only received school meals for the first time in 2016 as part of the emergency initiative, also received THRs; but these rations were only provided to the new schools under the emergency school meals component. Moreover, during the planting and rainy season, meal time was occasionally disrupted with the onset of rains, and some schools missed daily meals as community volunteers who were to prepare the food prioritized tending to their gardens instead. Therefore, some inconsistencies in provision of meals may have impacted outcomes. Additionally, significant decline in outcomes were reported in some districts that were badly hit by food insecurity, such as Mangochi, where food scarcity led to family members (including children) temporarily relocating in search of casual labour opportunities elsewhere. Resource constraints also meant that WFP was unable to provide full rations of the daily

school meals throughout the academic year, which may have also influenced children's decision to attend and stay in school.

In 2016, there was a slight increase in the School Feeding National Capacity Index (NCI), which measures change in capacity level according to milestones agreed to against a country's overarching capacity strengthening objectives. The index measures WFP's support to the Government towards a strong policy framework, strong institutional structure, stable funding and budgeting and sound programme design and implementation for the national school feeding programme. This increase is due to WFP's role in spearheading the approval of the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy, its role in designing a national Home Grown School Meals programme and advocacy work for increased budgetary allocations to the national school meals programme. With the approval of the NSHN policy in the third quarter of 2016, it is expected that the Government's budget allocation for primary school meals will increase in line with the Government response to the pre-school budget line of 2016. Advocacy efforts will continue for adequate investment and government ownership of the school meals programme.

Under the nutrition component, key outcome performance indicators of recovery, default, and mortality rates all remained stable as compared to 2015 and continued to outperform set targets for the third consecutive year. In the face of widespread food insecurity, robust monitoring (including real time monitoring on admissions through mVAM) and swift changes to programme implementation such as delivering two months of treatment supplies to ensure continuity of treatment between monthly deliveries, have contributed to favourable outcomes. Additionally, at supported health facilities, 110,300 patients and caregivers received nutrition counselling and messaging that included key information on water, hygiene and sanitation, dietary diversity and good health practices which aimed at lessening the likelihood that patients might fall back into malnutrition in future and would have also contributed to stabilized outcomes.

While strong performance was maintained for most outcome indicators, the non-response rate (the percentage of people that do not recover within the treatment window) slightly worsened in 2016. The high non-response rate was likely due to the prevailing levels of food insecurity, which may have meant that there was limited available food at household level and thus patients were relying on the supplementary food as their main food source or perhaps sharing with other family members; lack of mothers' motivation to take children to the health facilities due to distant or sometimes unreliable supply; and breaks in WFP's food pipeline which resulted in intermittent stock outs that might have resulted in inconsistent intake of the treatment.

Coverage of treatment for estimated children with MAM reached 95 percent in 2016, an increase of 15 percentage points from 2015, mainly due to the countrywide mass screening campaign conducted by the national nutrition cluster, led by the Ministry of Health and co-led by UNICEF. The coverage indicator was determined by a desk review, which compared the estimated population of the targeted beneficiary groups and latest data on MAM prevalence with the number of beneficiaries enrolled in the programme.

Outcome indicators for the nutrition component only reflect data from the treatment of MAM among children and PLW under the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programme, while outcomes of the treatment of MAM under the Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment (NCST) will only be collected from 2017.

To increasingly ascertain the effectiveness of nutrition interventions, WFP will collect data for indicators on the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) and the proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions from 2017. These indicators will also support WFP in monitoring progress of linkages between the nutrition treatment programme and nutrition-sensitive livelihood support, provided in coordination with the FFA programme (under PRRO 200692), that will be rolled out from 2017. This linkage will involve providing livelihood support, such as small livestock or backyard gardens, to families with MAM patients to improve the underlying determinants of malnutrition and boost household food and nutrition security.

The NCI for nutrition remained stable in 2016, with WFP successfully supporting the Government in enhancing frontline workers knowledge, skills and competencies in the implementation of NCST and CMAM programme. Sustained high-level engagement continued to be further complemented by trainings at the district and community level to increase district and local capacity to manage implementation of nutrition programmes.

As part of WFP's efforts to build DRR capacity and in line with Strategic Objective 3: to reduce risk and enable countries to meet its own food and nutrition needs, WFP supported five national food security policies and plans, includes the Food Insecurity Response Plan, National Contingency Plan, Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP), National Resilience Plan, and the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP), to improve disaster response and risk management capacity, as well as support longer-term capacity in addressing the structural drivers of food and nutrition security. To ensure evidence-based programming in the Food Insecurity Response Plan (which was operationalized through PRRO 200692), WFP offered training and supported five food security and nutrition and market monitoring/surveillance exercises conducted by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committees (MVAC). Moreover, in 2016 WFP worked towards strengthening national humanitarian and social protection system with a view to identifying opportunities for aligning the humanitarian response to the

national social protection programme through Shock Responsive Social Protection. One example of this was the use of the Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) to facilitate targeting of the relief response (under PRRO 200692) to improve the information management of broader socioeconomic data of the most vulnerable households in Malawi. Better data should facilitate enhanced programming and partnerships across sectors in future years. WFP will co-facilitate a lessons learned exercise on this pilot approach in 2017 which will inform the review of targeting criteria and process for relief assistance in Malawi, as well as broader learning around how to advance a shock responsive social protection system for Malawi.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Recognizing that gender inequality exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity and keeps vulnerable people in a vicious poverty cycle, WFP continued to find ways to create an enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment in Malawi. WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020) served as the overarching roadmap to providing strategic direction to enable WFP to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities to ensure that the unique food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys were addressed. This was done against the backdrop of a challenging gender context within the country as cultural norms tend to be rooted in patriarchy. With high levels of child marriage and teenage pregnancies, girls are disproportionately vulnerable to dropping out of school. Additionally, given the high levels of food insecurity faced in 2016, pregnant and lactating women and children were at increased risks for malnutrition due to their higher nutritional needs.

In 2016, WFP continued its tracking of equality in decision-making over food assistance received through Take Home Rations (THRs), both in the form of cash and in-kind food, under the school meals programme. Amongst those sampled beneficiary households benefitting from the school meals programme, the previous trend of women being the primary decision-makers continued with 54 percent reporting women as the sole decision-makers. Correspondingly, proportion of households practicing joint decision making as well as percentages of households with men as the sole decision-makers were below WFP's corporate targets. However WFP considers the fact that women were found to be making the majority of decision over the assistance an achievement since traditional norms of male control over resources prevail in Malawi. Compared to 2015, there was also notable increase in families found to be practicing joint decision making in use of THRs which is reflective of WFP's continued efforts to encourage larger percentages of households benefitting from THRs to practice joint-decision making through sensation and community outreach.

In 2016, women holding leadership positions in project management committees at schools showed a significant increase with close to two thirds of these leadership positions being held by women. This is likely due to community meetings conducted at school level throughout the year by WFP Monitoring Assistants in each of the districts supported by school meals. These meetings addressed gender-related issues within the communities while encouraging increased female representation amongst the leaders of these committees. At the same time, WFP exceeded its planned target for proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of distribution. This was likely due to school feeding trainings held at supported schools, which included sessions on implementation procedures that covered transfer modalities.

While achieving successful results across these standard gender indicators, WFP also continued to make strides in integrating gender sensitive activities throughout its Country Programme. This work was strengthened by WFP's continued partnership with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) for the third consecutive year, which provided technical support to WFP as it looked for ways to increase gender-sensitivity of WFP programmes with the goal of reducing gender inequality in the long term.

For example WFP identified that in some districts up to 30 percent of those formally employed by contracted companies for the school meals construction were female. Recognizing that often in Malawi cultural norms dissuade women from pursuing formal income-generating work, WFP undertook a mini-assessment to better understand to what extent WFP construction work was integrating gender issues in line with its Gender Policy as well as to what extent opportunities in construction work could be utilized to promote integration of gender equality and women's empowerment. The assessment revealed that many of the women participating were single mothers and therefore had sought out the work as the main caretaker and providers for their families. Through focus group discussions, the women expressed gaining a fuller appreciation of the benefits that come with independently earning an income and therefore were encouraging other women in their communities to seek out these types of opportunities. While the majority of the women involved in the construction projects were performing unskilled work, most expressed an interest in performing skilled work, but lacked the proper qualifications. Therefore, in 2017, WFP, with National Construction Industry Council, will develop and offer official certification training to women participating in construction projects, thereby enhancing their qualifications and increasing their opportunities to be employed for

skilled work. WFP will also continue to follow up with these women and the construction companies with the intention of using these women as role models to inspire other females to take up non-traditional paid work such as construction.

For the nutrition component of the Country Programme, the indicator measuring decision making over use of nutrition assistance was not collected this year due to capacity constraints at the country office. However a PDM assessment will be conducted in 2017 to ensure progress is measured against this indicator. Despite not having this indicator from 2015, under the umbrella partnership with IDS, WFP undertook research to better understand how male participation can best contribute to the achievement of sustained nutrition outcomes into its Prevention of Stunting Project in Ntchisi district. Because women disproportionately shoulder the burden of feeding and caring for children, the inquiry looked at ways to reinforce participation of men in childcare to improve child nutrition while considering the benefits that greater male involvement could have. As the primary breadwinners, men's awareness of the importance of nutrition can lead to their allocation of more household resources to nutrition priorities that could lead to improved dietary diversity, fewer illnesses among children, and positive effects on cognitive development leading children to reaching their full potential.

In support of these results and to encourage greater male participation in household decision-making around nutrition and childcare, WFP continued efforts to disseminate key messages during education sessions at health clinics, as well as through care group and Social Behavior Change Communication under all nutrition interventions.

Women were the primary recipients as they were the ones who took children to health clinics. WFP will also expand these messages to complement additional nutrition-sensitive activities to be rolled out in 2017 that include provision of inputs for livestock, home gardens and WASH activities.

Lastly, through its P4P programme in 2016, WFP strengthened gender parity within each of its supported Farmer Organisations (FOs) through providing trainings on gender equality and leadership skills to supported farmers. Throughout the year, WFP worked with two main partners to provide participatory trainings to 22 supported FOs. More specifically, close to 3,370 smallholder farmers from 10 FOs attended demonstrations on labour saving stoves and methods of conservation agriculture and 1,502 attended trainings on improved cook stoves, afforestation and improved farming practices with 66 percent of participants being female. By supporting gender specific labour-saving technology activities under the P4P programme, WFP aimed to reduce the burden of labour and time spent on food preparation and collection of firewood among female farmers, which are activities that can detract from their time spent in the field. Additionally, a total of 239 smallholder farmers were trained on gender, leadership and negotiation skills, 155 of which were females, thereby providing them a competitive edge within both their FOs and communities. These efforts have proven to contribute to an increase in women farmers participating in P4P while also allowing women the extra time both to take on leadership roles as well as to dedicate to their crops for enhanced production.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In 2016, WFP worked to deliver assistance under its Country Programme in a safe, accountable and dignified manner by putting in place measures, such as awareness campaigns with dedicated time spent discussing protection issues, early distribution times at health centres to ensure beneficiaries traveled home from distributions during daylight hours and continued encouragement of students under its school meals programme to travel in groups to school.

WFP's efforts resulted in some 90 percent of students experiencing no safety problems traveling to, from, or at school and some 97 percent of beneficiaries benefitting from nutrition interventions that experienced no safety issues traveling to, from or at health centres. The few incidents recorded under the school meals component predominantly took place on the way to or from school with some instances of bullying happening at school that were unrelated to school meals assistance. As 2015 was the first year that WFP collected the protection indicator on safety problems experienced by schoolchildren, this year represents the first time data was collected as a follow up to the base values found. For this reason, to measure progress the follow-up data collected in 2016 was measured against the base value of protection indicators collected the year before in 2015.

In comparison to 2015, the increases in safety issues experienced under both components were likely due to the extreme levels of food insecurity experienced throughout Malawi in 2016. Evidence shows that poverty tends to disproportionately affect women in Malawi with higher percentages of those living in female headed households living in abject poverty as compared to those living in male headed households (Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II). As poverty often lends way and contributes to food insecurity, the more significant rise seen amongst women who faced safety issues as compared to men is in line with this trend. With higher levels of hunger, tensions around food tend to rise. Therefore, it is likely that the food insecurity situation experienced countrywide may have been a contributing factor to the rise in safety concerns experienced, particularly among women, as the population

in need of food assistance approached peak levels by the end 2016.

High percentages of nutrition beneficiaries continued to have sufficient knowledge on the programme they were benefitting from, with the beneficiary percentage surpassing the target of 90 percent. This was likely due in large part to, the nutrition educational sessions performed at health centres prior to the start of every distribution during which beneficiaries were informed of the programme components and encouraged to report any protection issues to focal persons at the health centre or within their village to a village committee member.

Meanwhile, while the percentage of students informed about the school meals programme showed an improvement from the year before and remained high, it was below the corporate target despite WFP's efforts to conduct awareness campaigns about the programme through community meetings held by Monitoring Assistants in each supported district. To complement these efforts, WFP also continued to emphasize the importance of robust complaint mechanisms for school children and their families at district and national level by advocating for DEMs to take the lead in ensuring learners and their families had options for voicing safety concerns. By placing this responsibility in the hands of the DEMs, WFP worked to strengthen capacity of district government officials, thereby furthering the eventual handover of the school meals programme to government. Lastly, throughout the year, WFP worked with a local partner, CRECCOM, in social mobilization to disseminate information on the different school meals programme components to increase beneficiaries' awareness and understanding of the support and plans to scale up this partnership to cover all 14 school meals supported districts in 2017.

Throughout the year, WFP was successful in taking additional strides to address the multifaceted barriers that people in Malawi tend to face in attaining adequate protection, with a particular focus on young girls who often experience violations of sexual and reproductive rights. Specifically, through its work under the JPGE, WFP worked in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA to enhance protection measures for girls. These joint efforts included a school-based code of conduct to address issues of protection and gender inequalities. Additionally, referral pathways on protection services were displayed on school walls to increase reporting of violence and child participation in activities including learners' councils and school reflection was encouraged so that school children were able to participate in their own protection. This was especially significant in Malawi where girls tend to be adversely affected by protection issues as shown by estimations that 65 percent of girls in the country experience some form of child abuse against 35 percent of boys, and 96 percent of gender based violence victims are female (Malawi Demographic Health Survey 2010; the National Response to Combat GBV by the Malawi Government 2014). These protection measures provided have proved very effective with long-term results meant to include increased empowerment among children, further deconstruction of the deep-rooted culture of silence and greater reporting of child abuses. Looking at these successes under JPGE support schools, WFP will look at ways to integrate some of these protection measures across its standard school meals activities in 2017.

Story Worth Telling

Monthly take home rations of food encouraged students at Mathumba primary school in Chikwawa district to come to school every day.

Ndazona Tembo, a 13 year old student in Standard 8, is one of 1,142 students at the school that began benefitting from WFP's emergency school meals programme in November 2016. "Before we came to school without having eaten any food before," Ndazona explained. "I am now coming to school with a full stomach and I no longer feel tired in class."

The emergency assistance reached students in 71 new primary schools not previously supported by WFP's school meals programme with monthly take home rations of Super Cereal, a fortified blended food that is made into a hot porridge at home. The schools are found in four of the most vulnerable and food insecure districts of Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje and Phalombe.

Ndazona was one of the lucky students who has managed to remain in school year in and year out, a noteworthy achievement for a girl in Malawi. Without the emergency school meals, her progress and school attendance likely would have been jeopardized.

"Some of my friends would stop coming to school if we did not have this assistance," Ndazona explained.

This support came at a time when Malawi faced unprecedented levels of food insecurity countrywide with forty percent of the country projected to be in need of food assistance during the height of the lean season (January-March 2017). This came as a result of an El-Niño induced drought that devastated the country during the 2015/16 growing season and left many households with failed harvests and little food for their own consumption for the year. WFP therefore worked to reach 5.7 million vulnerable people by December 2016 with both in-kind and cash based assistance through its relief response (under PRRO 200692).

Ndazona's family, alike many families of students at the school, also benefitted from relief food assistance from WFP. With the emergency school meals support covering Ndazona's morning meal before school, the relief assistance ensured sufficient food was available at home when she returned from school. "Now our families are not worried about hunger anymore," she said.

By December 2016, students who had previously dropped out had been found to be returning to school with the added support of school meals.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

A student in Mangochi district enjoying a daily nutritious meal in a feeding shelter constructed under the UN Joint Girls Education Programme. Photo © WFP/Raul Saenz de Inestrillas

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	538,234	662,838	1,201,072	551,924	611,417	1,163,341	102.5%	92.2%	96.9%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support to Education)	492,451	575,773	1,068,224	487,646	491,600	979,246	99.0%	85.4%	91.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition Support)	45,783	87,065	132,848	64,278	119,817	184,095	140.4%	137.6%	138.6%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comp.1-Support to Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (24-59 months)	8,546	8,546	17,092	10,490	11,383	21,873	122.7%	133.2%	128.0%
Children (5-18 years)	483,905	567,227	1,051,132	477,156	480,217	957,373	98.6%	84.7%	91.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	492,451	575,773	1,068,224	487,646	491,600	979,246	99.0%	85.4%	91.7%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	14,986	15,668	30,654	19,831	20,732	40,563	132.3%	132.3%	132.3%
Children (24-59 months)	25,034	26,056	51,090	33,126	34,478	67,604	132.3%	132.3%	132.3%
Children (5-18 years)	1,703	1,703	3,406	2,254	2,254	4,508	132.4%	132.4%	132.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	4,060	43,638	47,698	9,067	62,353	71,420	223.3%	142.9%	149.7%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
By Residence status:									
Residents	45,783	87,065	132,848	64,249	119,846	184,095	140.3%	137.7%	138.6%
Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food									
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (5-18 years)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adults (18 years plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
By Residence status:									
Residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support to Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	866,250	91,974	958,224	891,907	93,827	921,616	103.0%	102.0%	96.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	136,572	9,358	145,930	70,327	-	70,327	51.5%	-	48.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	111,248	-	111,248	165,591	-	165,591	148.8%	-	148.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	21,600	-	21,600	18,504	-	18,504	85.7%	-	85.7%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support to Education									
School Feeding (on-site)	866,250	91,974	958,224	891,907	93,827	921,616	103.0%	102.0%	96.2%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	136,572	9,358	145,930	70,327	-	70,327	51.5%	-	48.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	111,248	-	111,248	165,591	-	165,591	148.8%	-	148.8%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	21,600	-	21,600	18,504	-	18,504	85.7%	-	85.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.1-Support to Education									
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	10,840	11,282	22,122	10,164	10,579	20,743	93.8%	93.8%	93.8%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	458,690	477,412	936,102	441,428	459,445	900,873	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Total participants	469,530	488,694	958,224	451,592	470,024	921,616	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
Total beneficiaries	469,530	488,694	958,224	451,592	470,024	921,616	96.2%	96.2%	96.2%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	60,296	85,634	145,930	16,878	53,449	70,327	28.0%	62.4%	48.2%
Total participants	60,296	85,634	145,930	16,878	53,449	70,327	28.0%	62.4%	48.2%
Total beneficiaries	60,296	85,634	145,930	16,878	53,449	70,327	28.0%	62.4%	48.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	2,793	2,907	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB Clients receiving food assistance	7,791	8,109	15,900	9,067	9,437	18,504	116.4%	116.4%	116.4%
Total participants	10,584	11,016	21,600	9,067	9,437	18,504	85.7%	85.7%	85.7%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total beneficiaries	10,584	11,016	21,600	9,067	9,437	18,504	85.7%	85.7%	85.7%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	13,384	13,993	27,377	19,831	20,732	40,563	148.2%	148.2%	148.2%
Children (24-59 months)	22,358	23,271	45,629	33,126	34,478	67,604	148.2%	148.2%	148.2%
Children (5-18 years)	1,521	1,521	3,042	2,254	2,254	4,508	148.2%	148.2%	148.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	35,200	35,200	-	52,916	52,916	-	150.3%	150.3%
Total beneficiaries	37,263	73,985	111,248	55,211	110,380	165,591	148.2%	149.2%	148.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support to Education				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Increased equitable access to and utilization of education				
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=90.00	87.25	96.17	95.44

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Ministry of Education Management Information System (EMIS), Base value: 2011.12, WFP survey, Ministry of Education Management Information System (EMIS), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Drop Out reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, drop out reports	>90.00	85.70	95.94	95.43
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Ministry of Education Management Information System (EMIS), Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, School records and Ministry of education Management Information System, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dropout reports	>90.00	88.80	96.39	95.39
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	4.00	0.95	6.90
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, School output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	4.00	0.95	6.90
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	4.00	0.95	6.90
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, attendance reports	=95.00	90.00	89.19	89.54
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School attendance reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, School attendance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance reports	=94.00	90.00	89.48	89.98
Attendance rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools 14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School drop out reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, School attendance reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Termly attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Termly attendance reports	=96.00	90.00	88.92	89.11

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	<5.00	12.75	3.84	4.56
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Ministry of Education management Information System (EMIS), Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of Education Management Information System (EMIS), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, dropout reports	<5.00	14.30	4.06	4.57
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
14 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Ministry of Education Management Information System (EMIS), Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Ministry of education management Information System (EMIS), Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, dropout reports	<5.00	11.20	3.61	4.61
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
NSANJE AND CHIKHWAWA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	3.00	11.75	39.48
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
NSANJE AND CHIKHWAWA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School output reports, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, School output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, output monitoring	=6.00	3.00	14.16	39.47
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
NSANJE AND CHIKHWAWA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School out put reports, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, School output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output monitoring	=6.00	3.00	9.05	39.48
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Stakeholder Workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Informant Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Informant Interview	>15.00	11.00	14.50	15.00
Comp.2-Nutrition Support				
SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output report, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster	>75.00	76.00	88.53	88.42
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster	<3.00	2.00	0.35	0.32
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, Cluster	<15.00	11.00	8.37	8.37
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.10, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster	<15.00	1.00	2.75	2.88
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, Desk review, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk review, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk review	>70.00	71.00	81.10	95.94
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews	>70.00	-	-	-
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: Nutrition programmes National Capacity Index				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Key Informant Interviews, Base value: 2013.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme monitoring workshop or KII, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP programme monitoring, Programme monitoring KI interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	>15.00	15.00	16.00	16.00
Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food				
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened				
Number of WFP-supported national food security and other policies, plans, and mechanisms that improve disaster risk management and climate change adaptation				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.01, WFP programme monitoring, Programme updates, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring	=3.00	1.00	-	5.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Comp.1-Support to Education				
SO4: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	1,636	1,636	100.0%
Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	44	44	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	93	93	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	748	819	109.5%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	7	7	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	item	367	367	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	338,466	338,466	100.0%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support				
SO4: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	189	189	100.0%
SO4: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	600	490	81.7%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	561	561	100.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	400	326	81.5%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	55,211	55,211	100.0%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	55,211	55,211	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	110,380	110,380	100.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	110,380	110,380	100.0%
Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food				
SO3: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	5	5	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	4	4	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	4	4	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support to Education				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	21.80	21.00	32.31
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	69.20	67.90	53.85
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding (take-home rations), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	9.00	11.10	13.84
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	62.00	55.60	62.25
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	58.00	55.10	64.94
Comp.2-Nutrition Support				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=40.00	10.40	7.13	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=30.00	82.90	88.94	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06</i>	=30.00	6.80	3.93	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support to Education				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	96.44	-	94.92
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	96.14	-	84.75
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>90.00	79.10	77.90	78.96
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	96.27	-	89.83
Comp.2-Nutrition Support				
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	96.00	98.90
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	98.40	99.48	97.61
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	97.96	98.02
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	96.70	99.26	96.51

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Comp.1-Support to Education		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=14,042,588.00	16,841,452.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=29.00	29.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.2-Nutrition Support		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=18,859,552.00	17,633,816.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=9.00	9.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=2,922,500.00	2,784,227.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10.00	10.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00496-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	316
Iceland	ICE-C-00038-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	285
Ireland	IRE-C-00190-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	194
Ireland	IRE-C-00190-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	443
Ireland	IRE-C-00190-02	Vegetable Oil	-	12
Japan	JPN-C-00462-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,328
Malawi	MLW-C-00047-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,415
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	461
Private Donors	WPD-C-01726-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	100

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Private Donors	WPD-C-02225-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	803
Private Donors	WPD-C-03121-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-03259-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	80
Private Donors	WPD-C-03389-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	33
Private Donors	WPD-C-03399-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	68
Private Donors	WPD-C-03472-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	60
Private Donors	WPD-C-03496-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	189
Private Donors	WPD-C-03497-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	43
Private Donors	WPD-C-03515-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	650
Private Donors	WPD-C-03568-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	40
Private Donors	WPD-C-03591-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	21
Private Donors	WPD-C-03665-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	320
Private Donors	WPD-C-03743-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	132
Private Donors	WPD-C-03744-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	202
Private Donors	WPD-C-03819-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	324
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01091-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	68
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01302-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	132
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01366-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	494
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01372-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,020
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01485-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	3,365
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01485-01	Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	235
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01485-01	Vegetable Oil	-	120
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01501-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,088
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01525-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,213
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01525-01	Maize	-	770
USA	USA-C-01260-01	Corn Soya Blend	5,460	-
		Total	5,460	18,040