

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES



# YEAR IN REVIEW 2017

WFP Malawi

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## Message from the Country Representative



2017 was unprecedented for WFP as we wrapped up the largest emergency response in Malawi's history. At the same time, we reaffirmed our commitment to work with the Government and partners to **eliminate hunger and malnutrition in our lifetimes**.

With conviction and dedication, we are pursuing the difficult but necessary work of helping families build their capacity to resist future shocks. We are designing our action differently and **converting humanitarian assistance into development opportunities**. We are striving to do more with less and increase the efficiency of our programmes.

WFP worked with partners to successfully meet the food and nutrition needs of 6.7 million food insecure Malawians during the 2016/17 lean season. In 2017, we also continued supporting social safety nets, reaching 993,000 children with our school meals programmes, while our nutrition programme reached 337,000 people. WFP has also continued to provide food assistance to over 32,000 asylum seekers and refugees in Malawi.

In 2017, WFP scaled up stronger social safety nets and resilience-building efforts. Project implementation continued at an increased pace this year, with nearly 724,000 Food For Assets (FFA) participants creating community-owned productive assets.

Communities supported by WFP constructed dams, fish ponds, planted trees and sold vegetables from their newly established backyard gardens. These helped feed families with a diversified diet, while simultaneously allowing households to build resilience for future climatic shocks.

WFP greatly appreciates the continuous support of its donors and the close relationship it has with the **Government of Malawi** in addressing food and nutrition insecurity in the country. We still have a long way to go, but through our integrated approach of resilience programmes, WFP can address the underlying causes of food insecurity.

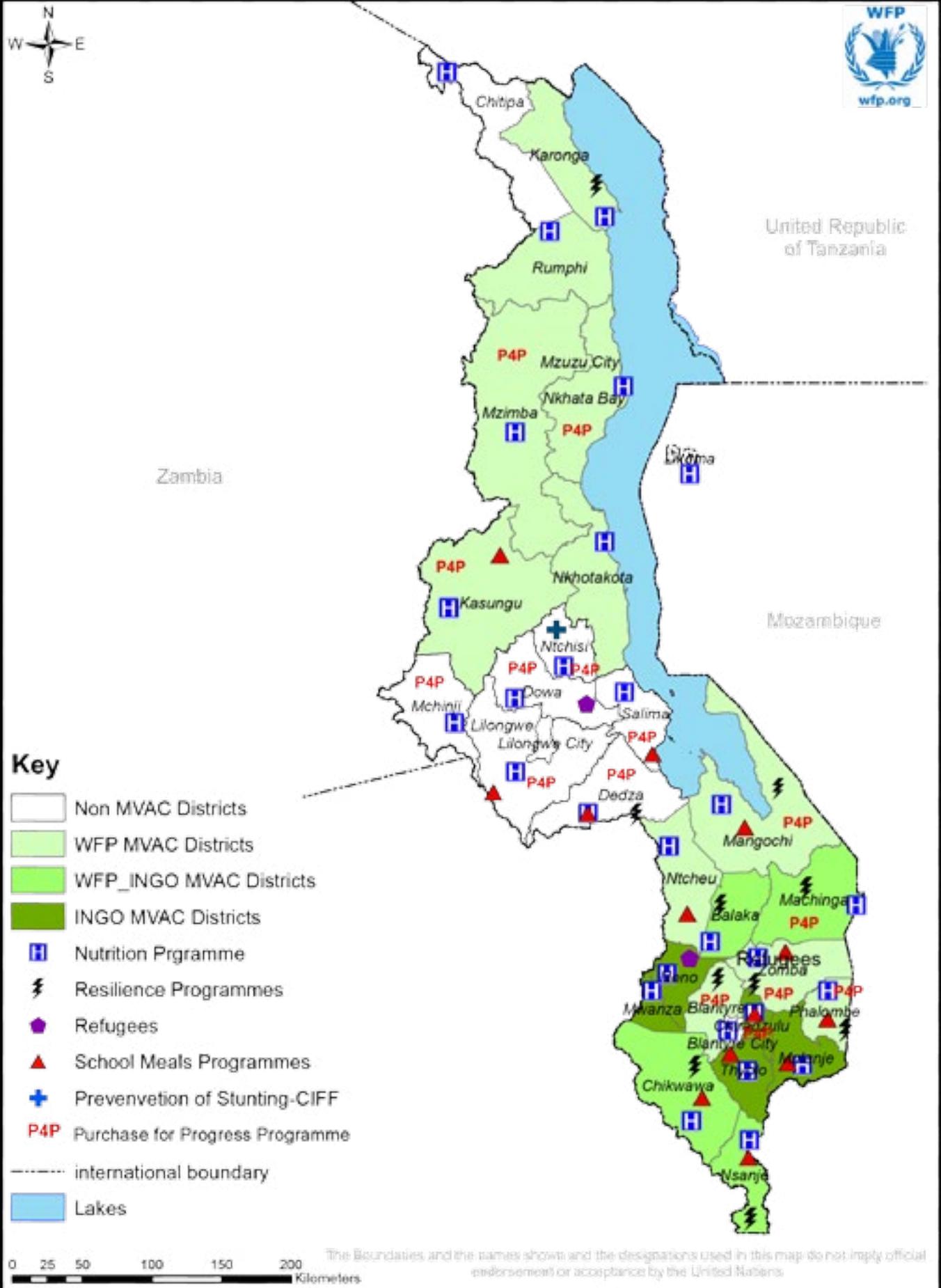
Many of our achievements from 2017 are showcased in this annual report, and we hope to increase and enhance these in years to come. I hope you enjoy reading our stories from the field, and I want to **thank all our partners** -who continue to inspire us and to encourage us every day.

**Benoit Thiry**  
WFP Malawi Representative

“ **WFP greatly appreciates the continuous support of its donors and the close relationship it has with the Government of Malawi in addressing food and nutrition insecurity in the country** ”

Benoit Thiry

# WFP Operations in Malawi 2017/2018



# Malawi at a glance

Over

# 90%

of land cultivated in Malawi is under rain-fed agriculture

National Agriculture Policy - 2016

# 47%

Malawian girls are married before 18

Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) - 2016

Estimated population in Malawi

# 17 million

with a population growth of

# 2.8%

National Statistics Office - 2017

Malawi's Rank on the Human Development Index

# 170

Out of 188

Human Development Report - 2016

Children under 5 mortality rate

# 63 per 1000

live births

MDHS - 2016

# 69%

of the population living below the international poverty line

World Bank - 2017

Nearly

# 4 IN 10

children (37%) under five in Malawi are stunted, a result of chronic malnutrition

MDHS - 2016

Overall, **8.8%** of Malawians age 15-49 are HIV positive

MDHS - 2016

# Achieving #ZeroHunger in numbers

6.7

million people required humanitarian assistance during 2016/2017 season

684,000

reached by WFP with cash and vouchers during the peak of the lean season

5.3

million people reached with critical food assistance

643,500

beneficiaries reached during the last humanitarian response and transitioned to WFP's multiyear **resilience** programme

700,000 reached by International NGOs

724,000

people benefited from the **Food for Assets (FFA)** programme

10.1

million **tree seedlings** raised for environment preservation

128,000

**vegetable gardens** developed at household level

1,853

km of community feeder **roads** rehabilitated by FFA participants

337,000

reached with Specialized Nutritious Foods (SNFs) for the treatment of acute **malnutrition** for children, pregnant and lactating women as well as adults and adolescents on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

618

health facilities involved

126,000

adolescents and adults on ART/TB treatment received nutrition support

including

993,000

children received **school meals** in 13 districts

32,000

asylum seekers and **refugees** received food and nutrition assistance

59

smallholder farmers' organisations supported through **Purchase for Progress (P4P)** project

34,000

farmers trained in post-harvest handling, financial management and connected to markets thanks to the P4P project

84

schools in **Home Grown School Meals** supplied with maize and vegetables by P4P farmers

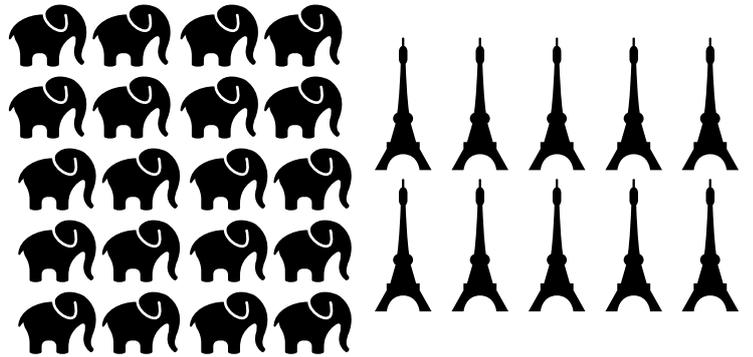


# Supply Chain

**307,300**

Metric Tonnes (mt) of food commodities dispatched by WFP in 2017

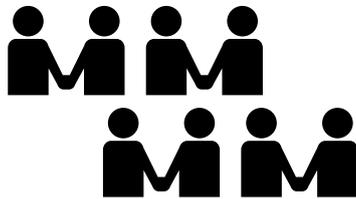
This is equivalent to 60,000 elephants Or 300 Eiffel Towers



Transported through

**144**

partners and transporters



**48%**  
procured locally

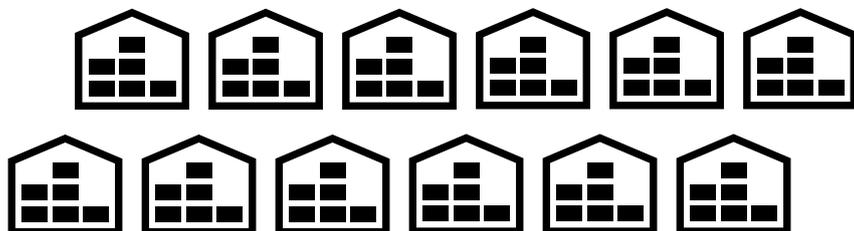


**29,205**

truckloads transported commodities in difficult terrains and remote locations

**2,685**

distribution sites reached in 27 districts



A photograph of a smiling man in a blue shirt, holding a white bowl. The image is overlaid with a blue semi-transparent rectangle containing text. The background shows green foliage and a bright sky.

CHAPTER 1

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**End hunger and improve  
nutrition**

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# Complementary productive assets bring hope to families

During the last El Niño crisis, Elena and her family benefitted from food assistance to recover from the drought but not only...

"Two bags of maize, that's all we were able to harvest when we usually get 30 to 40 bags," says the mother of five. "Before receiving WFP assistance, we had to sell our goats and pigs, and cut out meals to one a day so we can feed our children," she says. "I had to borrow food from a neighbouring village so we could at least feed the kids. If there was no food support, people would start dying," she says.

WFP's response and support in the 2016/17 El Niño response was triggered by reports of deteriorating food security situation, poor crop production estimates and the State President's declaration of national disaster.

By March 2017, WFP distributed about 345,000 mt of in-kind food assistance as well as a hybrid of vouchers and cash-based transfers (CBT) valued at USD 27 million to the affected population.

To better link food assistance to resilience and recovery for vulnerable communities WFP and its partners provided several complementary activities of which Elena and her family benefitted such as creating of household fuel efficient stoves from locally available products.

In addition to the household fuel efficient stove building, Elena was trained in creating household backyard gardens and soil and water conservation techniques which included manure making to ensure that they could harvest more from their land and prevent further environmental degradation.

"It took us the whole morning to gather firewood which simply lasts several meals. As you can see the land is bare, people have finished the trees by making charcoal which they sell by the roadside so they can buy food," explains Elena welcoming use of fuel efficient stoves.



WFP introduced a number of innovations into its relief response aimed at breaking the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity and the need for annual humanitarian assistance

WFP introduced a number of innovations into its relief response aimed at breaking the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity and the need for annual humanitarian assistance at times when the people like Elena faced unprecedented food insecurity challenges.

In 2017, approximately **643,500 beneficiaries** were reached during the last humanitarian response and were transitioned to WFP's multi-year resilience programme with the aim of enabling them withstand future shocks and improve their adaptation capacities.





## Family saved on the brink of hunger

School meals are a lifeline in and after emergencies

Hannah Roberts and her husband, Samson, have four children and live in Salima District. By the end of 2016, Hannah found that her family had finished the food from the previous harvest, and had no source of income to replenish their stocks. Earlier in the year, two of her four children had fallen sick, forcing her to sell a large portion of her harvest in order to settle the medical bills.

The Roberts family were among 6.7 million food insecure people provided with assistance during Malawi's longest and largest relief lean season response, receiving a monthly ration of maize, peas, and vegetable oil – or its cash equivalent.

Families with pregnant and breastfeeding mothers or children under the age of two received an additional six kilogrammes of corn soya blend (locally known as *likuni phala*) for porridge.

“With this food support, I was able to work in my garden and my kids remained healthy and did not drop out of school. They have never gone to sleep on an empty stomach and while at school, they also eat porridge,” she concludes.

Alongside the emergency response, WFP implemented a 6-months Emergency School Meals intervention as part of El Niño response reaching 61,892 children in 71 schools across 4 districts. Out of the 71 targeted schools, 35 schools were transitioned to regular school meals programme.

**In an emergency, school meals are often the only regular and nutritious meals children receive**

The emergency school meals ensured that Hannah's children never missed classes but also had enough strength to concentrate in class.

WFP is the largest provider of school meals in Malawi. The overall school meals programme supports nearly 1 million children in 93 pre-schools and 783 primary schools in 13 most food insecure districts. Since 1999, millions of children have received school meals, enabling them to stay in school, concentrate in class, and perform better.





## A growing generation

A healthy start in life is key to combat chronic malnutrition in Malawi

On a warm but cloudy day in Ntchisi District, 90 minutes north of Lilongwe, Pitros Chikweza is watering his backyard garden, a small piece of land, but a significant asset for him and his family.

“Since I have received vegetable seeds and training to start my garden, my family is finally doing well. I am selling my products in the market, and I use some income to buy soap, chickens and new clothes for my children,” he says, while tending to his growing tomatoes.

Just before lunchtime, someone knocks on the door. Pitros’s wife, Gezina, opens it and greets Estelle Kachigunda, who belongs to the village community care group. Today she has come to share information on the importance of hand washing.

“Thanks to Estelle and the care groups, I have learned many things about hygiene. They also taught me how to prepare nutritious porridge for my baby. Now, everyday we eat more diversified food and my children are healthier than ever,” Gezina says.

As they gather for lunch, Pitros, Gezina and their four children are all smiles. “Look at my plate; I have beans, sweet potato leaves, tomatoes and *nsima* [a dish made from maize flour]. It all comes from my garden, and it is delicious,” Pitros says while sharing a plate with

his wife. “My youngest child Albert is eating a special porridge that I have prepared for him. I can see that he is growing healthy, he is very active!” Gezina says while trying to feed him.

In Malawi, more than a third of children under the age of five are too short for their age—a condition called stunting, which is caused by chronic malnutrition.

### A healthy start in life is the best way to see a growing generation achieving zero hunger in Malawi

If children miss out on crucial vitamins and minerals in the first few years of life, it can affect long-term development and growth. It is a vicious cycle, but by investing in child nutrition early in life, as Pitros and Gezina do, the cycle can be broken.

In 2017, Specialised nutritious foods were provided to 337,175 people for the treatment of acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and adults and adolescents on anti-retroviral and/or tuberculosis treatment in 28 districts nationally.

As part of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN), WFP, with financial support from the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation, is supporting the Government of Malawi to address chronic malnutrition through a large-scale, community-based intervention in Ntchisi District.

Key interventions include adequate child feeding support, social and behavioural change communication, water and sanitation, household farming and livestock rearing.

Gezina and Pitros’ children are tomorrow’s consumers, thinkers and innovators who will fuel the economy in the future. A healthy start in life is the best way to see a growing generation achieving zero hunger in Malawi.



## In focus

Recognizing that **gender inequality exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity** and keeps vulnerable people in a vicious poverty cycle, WFP designs and implements all its programmes in a gender transformative manner to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes address the different needs of women, men, boys and girls of all ages.

Under the school meals programme, 50 percent of women beneficiaries are holding leadership positions of project **management committees** thanks to community meetings conducted at school level in each of the districts supported by school meals. These meetings addressed gender-related issues within the communities while encouraging increased women representation amongst the leaders of these committees.

During the 2016/2017 lean season response, WFP delivered assistance in a safe, accountable and dignified manner. Monthly distributions took place in the morning hours to ensure that beneficiaries travelled to and from distribution sites in daylight when the risk of **gender-based violence** was lower.

In addition, WFP ensured ration cards were issued in the names of women wherever possible. Monitoring results found that women were the **primary decision-makers** in more than half (53 percent) of the benefiting households.

Through its P4P programme in 2017, WFP strengthened gender parity within each of its supported Farmers Organisations (FOs). In all of the 10 FOs that participated in a Gender inquiry, women constituted the majority of the composition of the FOs (60%). Yet, the study also revealed that only 14% of the top **leadership positions** were occupied by women. To address the issue, some FOs decided to reduce the membership fee for women so that more women could be encouraged to join the FOs.

Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) **messages on gender and protection** were disseminated during distributions, or community engagement meetings and through radios and posters. Lastly, each district targeted by WFP recruited Gender, Protection and Accountability Officers to strengthen protection systems and integration of gender in the operations.

## Promoting gender equality to achieve zero hunger



**Under the school meals programme, 50 percent of women beneficiaries are holding leadership positions of project management committees**

## Working with partners



# USD 100 million

the value of the **Government of Malawi's contribution** to the El Niño response which included cash and in-kind contributions, one of WFP's top donor and highest Government's contribution in Malawi's history.

**The commitment of the Government** and development partners with timely funding was essential for an efficient and effective response saving and changing lives of millions of people across Malawi.

### YONECO

WFP rolled out a **toll-free complaints hotline** with Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) to enhance Accountability to Affected Populations. YONECO facilitated 31 community feedback mechanisms (CFM) in 11 districts, which created a platform for 26,000 community members to engage with and demand responses and actions from district councils, WFP, cooperating partners and other service providers.

YONECO's system is a real-time referral mechanism that sends alerts to selected officials at WFP, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), NGOs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that complaints are followed up and that actions are taken promptly. A long-term approach is being taken to build CFM infrastructure for use in all intervention types.

### Theatre for Development

WFP's work towards positive **behaviour change** continued throughout 2017. In partnership with Art & Global Health Centre Africa, Theatre for Development (TfD) was used with participatory community performances and action planning for food and nutrition-related behaviour change. Women were found to be actively participating in discussions, especially on **gender-based violence and diet diversification**.



A photograph of a woman with short dark hair, smiling, holding a young child. The woman is wearing a red, white, and black plaid shirt and a colorful patterned skirt. The child is wearing a purple long-sleeved shirt and a tan hat. They are standing in front of a wall made of vertical wooden poles and horizontal thatched branches. The background is filled with green foliage.

CHAPTER 2

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Rebuild lives and & support  
lasting resilience

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# The catch of a lifetime

Healthy environment + Food Security = better future in Malawi

That day in Mtumbwe village, Malawi, was cloudy and overcast, threatening rain. Frank and his friends were busy fishing in a pond they had dug with their own hands. As he grabbed the first fish from his net he hollered, "This is the fruit of my hard".

Soon afterwards, thunder rolled in and rain began to fall. Frank rushed back home with his catch of the day. "Last week, unexpected visitors came to my house late in the day. I could not go to the market so I prepared fish with some vegetables from my backyard garden and we all ate well together."

Mtumbwe village is susceptible to natural disasters, making smallholder farmers like Frank vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations. "I live in a very dry area and in recent years we have had so many droughts. We used to only grow maize which is dependant on rain, so we never really knew how much we would harvest," he says, while rushing his newly-acquired goats back into their shed.

"I have been insured for three years and it has given me peace of mind. At first we did not understand what insurance means and how it would benefit us but now more than 3,000 of us farmers have signed up after receiving guidance. In fact, in 2015 my crop was badly affected by dry spells, but I received an insurance pay-out that helped me buy food for my family."

With traditional insurance proving costly, WFP partnered with a local company to introduce a special insurance offer for smallholder farmers. Frank accesses insurance through the Insurance for Assets scheme which allowed him to work on risk reduction interventions and receive insurance cover. By improving natural resources management, these assets help reduce the risk of disasters over time.

In practice, Frank does not pay for his insurance but he is working in his community in exchange. "To receive the insurance, us farmers have been working together digging fish ponds and shallow wells. We even repaired community roads. Last month we harvested 50 kg of fish from just one pond," he added, with a satisfied smile.



Frank receives automatic insurance pay-outs when an adverse event such as a drought or flood hits. The insurance is weather-indexed, meaning pay-outs are issued in case of adverse events such as droughts or floods

The insurance is informed by high-tech satellite imagery and a simple rain gauge, which is in his backyard. Frank has also had support from WFP's Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which provides agricultural advice and climate information through various channels, including SMS and radio.

In addition to farming, Frank is participating in the Food for Assets programme. He is working on other community assets like tree nurseries and has also set up a vegetable and fruit garden. In exchange for his work, Frank receives monthly household food assistance to ensure that the essential food and nutrition needs of his family are met.

This is also improving the community's livelihoods by creating a healthier natural environment and strengthening resilience to natural disasters.

"Even some neighbours who are not enrolled in the project are repeating what we do, like making compost. They see that we are producing more and they copy us because they see the positive effects on our families," he says. "What I am most proud of is seeing families who were long dependent on humanitarian aid now able to stand on their own."





## Zomba farmers getting back on their feet

During the 2016/2017 lean season response, Bornwell and Grace faced the worst drought they can remember but their future is filled with new possibilities

Bornwell Kaunga, the Cooperative Manager of the Farmers Union of Mwandama in Zomba District is participating in the “Local Purchase to Smallholder Farmers” project. “WFP is buying our maize at a fair price and that is a real encouragement for the farmers of our cooperative.”

“We were also trained in sieving, grain storage and financial management. Today our post-harvest losses are reduced to a minimum and we are able to sell to private companies and negotiate prices with them.”

Grace Kamwendo is a smallholder farmer involved in many community activities in Mwandama including P4P and Food for Assets activities. “We used to lose at least 40 percent of our harvest because of poor storage. We were eating a lot of spoiled maize even though we knew it was unhealthy,” she says.

“For me knowledge is more important than money. Thanks to the training I got, my family is doing much better and we are losing less than 10 percent of our harvest. The community activities are also very positive as they have brought more solidarity among us.”

For Grace, Bornwell and many others, WFP has successfully built upon long term household resilience by complementing relief assistance with the “Local Purchase to Smallholder Farmers” project.

**“Today our post-harvest losses are reduced to a minimum and we are able to sell to private companies and negotiate prices with them”**

Leaving the initiative in the hands of the community, families have increased their incomes, diversified their agricultural production to find a long-term way out of hunger.





## Unleashing Full Agriculture Potential in Malawi

UN agencies join up support to link smallholder farmers to viable markets

The UN agencies join forces under the “Delivering As One” approach to maximise impact of UN programming on the ground within the framework of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Three United Nations (UN) agencies in Malawi – World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – teamed up to expose smallholder farmers to new potential markets and link them with other agriculture market value-chain players at the 14th National Agriculture Fair held in August 2017 in Blantyre.

Under the theme “Unleashing Full Agriculture Potential: Role of Markets”, the UN brought together farmers from Rumphu, Mzimba, Balaka, Zomba, Mulanje and Salima to share experiences and knowledge on sustainable agricultural production and marketing with the overall aim of ending hunger. The grassroots organisations also exhibited how they are working with the UN through various projects to improve their income and well-being.

Lucia Mseteka, a member of Lupanda Cooperative, says that her participation at the agriculture fair has opened new windows to markets. Lucia owns five hectares of land on which she grows beans, maize and tobacco. “I have benefited a lot from the cooperative, including easy access to quality seeds, new knowledge on grain processing, and access to markets,” she explains.

“Through the Agriculture Fair, I have learnt from my fellow farmers how to better package my products. I have also made contacts with potential buyers for my products,” she adds.

Before joining the cooperative, Lucia and her husband were struggling to access quality seeds, harvest enough food for their family and pay school fees for their five children. But now, the family boasts of owning a decent house, four dairy cows and three of their five children have completed schooling and are now employed.

The Fair did not only provide the farmers the opportunity to sell their produce but also offered a platform for them to interact on how best they can advance farming and the different technologies to produce better quality products that are competitive on the market.

**Sharing experiences and knowledge on sustainable agriculture production and marketing with the overall aim of ending hunger**

Every year, the United Nations supports selected farmers to showcase their commodities and products at the National Agriculture Fair, which is organized by the Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development.



## CHAPTER 3

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# Innovation for Zero Hunger

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## No-go zone for women, not anymore

Women construction workers can guarantee food for their families in Malawi

In Malawi, the construction industry is generally considered a men-dominant profession. In the few instances where women are allowed to participate in construction work, they are usually engaged as unskilled labourers.<sup>a</sup>

However, women from Salima district have defied the odds. In June 2017, 23 women graduated from a pilot training scheme on gender and construction. This was facilitated by the National Construction Industry Council with support from WFP. The scheme complemented WFP's support to infrastructure development in schools, which is designed to improve the quality of its School Feeding programme.

Participants were trained in bricklaying, electrical installation, plumbing and carpentry—essential skills for building feeding shelters and sanitary facilities for schools. In addition to this, the women underwent gender equity training that helped them analyse issues and find solutions to the challenges they face.

Sarah Hussein – a 25-year old single mother of two from Maganga village – dropped out of secondary school due to lack of money. The eldest in a family of

four, she had to join her parents in casual labour to sustain the family. “I was fetching water at a local construction company for men to mould and lay bricks. I'd always aspired to do more meaningful work than drawing water. This training has been a game changer for me,” she explains. “I will now compete with men for better jobs, and I hope I can buy food for my family and save money to pay school fees.”

With support from the Norwegian Embassy, the World Food Programme facilitated the training of the 23 women for the construction of feeding shelters in 79 schools in Mangochi, Salima and Dedza districts that are implementing the UN Joint Programme on Girls' Education.

**“I'd always aspired to do more meaningful work than drawing water”**





## Digital monitoring for better accountability

WFP realise efficiency gains by enhancing use of technologies for real-time monitoring

Kingsley Jewajewa (right) was interviewing families in the Blantyre District about the implementation of the Food For Assets (FFA) project. “what would you do to prevent climatic shocks in the future?” first asked the WFP’s monitoring assistant while directly entering the data on his tablet. Following that process, the data is immediately uploaded onto the platform thanks to a 3G hotspot connection, using a simple smartphone.

Recognising the importance of evidence generation, the need for evidence-based programming and improved accountability to our beneficiaries and partners, WFP Malawi country office places great emphasis on timely, quality, and reliable information.

Our mandate is to be accountable to both those we serve and our donors who support our operations. We are regularly measuring performance and demonstrating results to showcase value for money and ensure that our programmes continue to work effectively towards solving chronic problems of food insecurity.

WFP is committed to demonstrating, monitoring, reporting, sharing, and reflecting quality evidence of its operations and achievements. Reporting results, extending capabilities and developing competencies form a cornerstone of WFP’s mission in Malawi.

Managing performance is everybody’s business in WFP and we are working collectively to ensure that every aspect of our work meets the highest standards of delivery.

WFP is working with the Government to enhance national Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) capacity. WFP is building M&E

capacity in the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) department of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology. In 2017, 12 government institutions were trained in data collection and analysis of food and nutrition security in 2017.

Our teams travel to remote places to collect progress of project implementation in various WFP-supported projects with these tablets, to assess not only whether projects have been successful, but also how beneficiaries made use of the assistance provided, and how key outcomes for target populations have been affected.

**We are regularly measuring performance and demonstrating results to showcase value for money**



## In focus

# Using mobile technologies to achieve zero hunger

In response to the price volatility observed in the markets in Malawi, WFP partnered with the Praekelt Foundation incubator and Facebook to create a website called 'Za Pamsika', meaning 'things you can find on the market' in Chichewa.

Users can browse the site, which is available in both Chichewa and English, and **compare prices** across different markets in their area, so they can make informed decisions about their purchases, **check weather forecasts** or find out more information about **WFP programmes**.

It also includes a survey and polling functionality named with the potential to be used as a **feedback** mechanism. Since its launch, the **website has had over 200,000 users**.

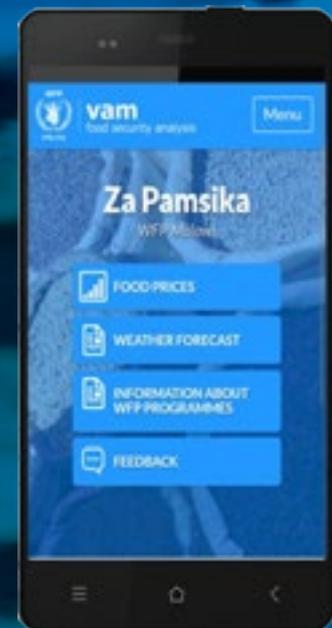
Following the success of the nationwide website, the next phase of the project is focusing on the needs of more than 32,000 refugees and asylum seekers living in Dzaleka refugee camp.

WFP has started collecting food prices in the markets in and outside the camps used by the refugees. The free website can therefore give them access to the wider picture of market data and food prices where they buy food so they can compare these prices.

In Dzaleka, Microsoft, in collaboration with UNHCR, has already distributed 949 smartphones as part of the 'AppFactory' project that is designed to teach young people software development skills.

'Za Pamsika' is therefore taking advantage of this increased access to the internet in the camp. WFP is now hoping to increase the numbers of users among the refugee population and host communities.

Following the initial roll-out, WFP sought feedback from the users in the camp, receiving key suggestions to add information such as stock levels of different commodities at the markets.



**WFP partnered with the Praekelt Foundation incubator and Facebook to set up a Free Basics website that shares weekly prices data through the 'Za Pamsika' website**



## Thanks to our partners

WFP Malawi has received tremendous support from donors over the past year, enabling us to raise substantial funding for key programmes and leading to impressive results in reducing hunger, improving nutrition and building resilience.



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Working together, we have the opportunity to establish powerful partnerships that can shape a Zero Hunger future in Malawi.

Drought or flood do not need to become emergencies. Where there is investment in water-harvesting and small irrigation systems, climate services, farmers' insurance, rural financial institutions and other long-term social protection systems and safety nets, communities can better sustain themselves.

The resilience programme is now at the heart of our operations in Malawi, and we believe that the only way to strengthen livelihoods and investing in people. We have begun to see really promising results which we will endeavour to scale-up these interventions.

We now have an unprecedented opportunity to achieve the SDG 2 goal of ending hunger in Malawi by 2030, if we continue to remain open to new ideas and innovations to address the underlying causes of hunger.

In 2018, WFP will continue to work closely with the Government of Malawi and increase our collaboration with UN agencies and NGO to make smart and cost-effective investments that offer powerful, innovative tools and paths to a better future. WFP is committed to getting the job done and with your continuing support, we will deliver.

Benoit Thiry  
Country Representative  
WFP Malawi

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