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SPR Reading Guidance



Country Programme-Malawi (2012-2017)

Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Innovation

Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations
- Women construction workers guarantee food for their families

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



Achievements at Country Level

The response to the 2016/2017 El Niño-induced drought was the largest and longest humanitarian operation in Malawi's history. Affected by cyclical climatic and economic shocks, Malawi's most vulnerable communities had limited livelihood options and resilience capacities. In response, WFP addressed immediate food and nutrition needs while undertaking complementary productive asset creation activities to help break the cycle of food insecurity.

The WFP Country Office is continuing its shift towards resilience, focusing on addressing the structural causes of hunger and aligning that work with resilience interventions wherever possible. WFP is mainstreaming an integrated package of risk management strategies so that the gains achieved survive future disasters.

The integrated package includes climate services, index-based micro-insurance and village savings and loan schemes. In 2017 some 10.1 million tree seedlings were raised, of which 3.9 million have already been given to households for planting. Some 900,000 cubic meters of compost was generated from recycled organic matter and applied to over 34,500 ha of land that were being worked by Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiary households. Almost 127,700 household vegetable gardens were established, increasing access to diversified nutritious foods. About 1,853 km of community feeder roads were rehabilitated, improving access to markets, health facilities and schools.

During the reporting period WFP distributed 236,306 mt of in-kind food and USD 19.7 million in cash-based transfers (CBT) to targeted populations. Overall, WFP programmes reached 7.65 million people, including over 5.96 million people through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) response with in-kind assistance

(5.28 million people) and CBT (684,000) during the peak of the lean season.

Additionally, 723,778 people were reached through the FFA programme: 498,966 people with food and 224,813 with CBT. About 643,500 of them were transitioned into WFP's multi-year resilience programme aimed at enabling them to withstand future shocks and improve their adaptation capacities.

WFP continued to scale up social safety net coverage through the provision of school meals to 993,479 children in 13 districts across the country. A six-month Emergency School Meals intervention, as part of the EI Niño response, reached 61,892 children in 71 schools in 4 districts. Of the 71 schools, 35 were transitioned to the regular school meals programme (SMP). WFP's work helped households avoid resorting to destructive coping mechanisms. The maintenance of this safety net was of particular importance during the lean season, when dropping out of school becomes more likely.

Specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) were provided to 337,175 people for the treatment of acute malnutrition in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and adults and adolescents on ART and/or TB treatment. A SMART survey showed an improvement in the nutrition situation: global acute malnutrition (GAM) decreased from 4.1 per cent in December 2016 to 2.2 percent in May 2017, while severe acute malnutrition (SAM) declined from 0.8 percent to 0.3 percent. As a result, admissions to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and the Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes declined from March to May, both for admissions of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (by 11 percent) and with SAM (by 23 percent).

WFP also continued to assist with full rations 32,175 asylum seekers and refugees in Dzaleka and Luwani camps. In 2017 this amounted to about 7,000 mt of beans, Corn Soya Blend, maize, peas and vegetable oil. WFP purchased these commodities or received them in-kind with support from the governments of Japan, USA and Malawi. This also includes 2,888 mt of maize valued at USD 512,825 bought locally from smallholder farmers involved in WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) project.

WFP connected 59 small-holder farmer unions - representing 34,000 farmers - to markets through the P4P project. P4P linkages were also reinforced by other WFP interventions, with an increasing numbers of FFA beneficiaries involved in P4P activities and training. Farmer organisations supplied food – mainly maize and vegetables - to 84 schools in 3 districts participating in the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme.

WFP continues to use innovative real-time weather forecasting, food security and price monitoring tools to support its interventions. It also provided technical assistance to government institutions on policy and strategy development and continued to foster partnerships with the private sector.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) protocol was used for the first time in 2017. This has enabled WFP and its partners to better classify the severity and causes of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge by consolidating wide-ranging evidence. Under WFP's leadership, the use of IPC has facilitated a technical consensus among key stakeholders and improved the quantity and quality of data that WFP collects through the Household Economy Approach (HEA) methodology and widened the scope of factors to be considered prior to assigning an IPC classification.

WFP continued to mainstream Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in its operations to ensure that beneficiaries receive assistance in a safe and dignified manner. A complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) was put in place for the lean season response and long-term interventions, including for the resilience programme where the CFM has been operational in six districts since November 2017. The CFM includes a toll-free hotline run by WFP partner Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO), as well as suggestion boxes and help desks. YONECO also facilitated 31 community feedback sessions in 11 districts, creating a platform for 26,000 community members to meaningfully engage with district councils, WFP, cooperating partners and other service providers.

WFP encourages gender equality by ensuring that men, women, boys and girls are sensitized about gender issues with a view to mitigating sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). WFP used social behaviour change communication (SBCC) across its interventions to disseminate gender-sensitive messages. Its activities in this area were supported by a continued partnership with the UK's Institute of Development Studies, which is helping WFP establish best practices for gender mainstreaming. Across WFP Malawi's operations in 2017 51.5 percent of beneficiaries were women.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Malawi's population of 17 million is growing at around 3 percent a year. Poverty is predominantly rural, and households headed by women are more likely to experience high rates of poverty, with 51 percent affected by severe food insecurity compared to 38 percent of male-headed households. A quarter of Malawians live in extreme poverty and over half live below the poverty line. The country ranks 170 out of 188 on the UN Human Development

Index.

Malawi is ranked among the 20 lowest countries on UNDP's Gender Inequality Index. It is also among the 10 highest in adult HIV prevalence (at 8.8 percent). About 80 percent of Malawians are dependent on rain-fed agriculture for their livelihoods, with the growing season increasingly vulnerable to fluctuations in rainfall and temperature. Nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade.

Malawi's inflation rate decreased from 18.2 percent in January 2017 to 7.1 percent in December 2017, while food inflation decreased from 21.1 percent to 4.3 percent, the lowest since December 2011. The 2017 inflation rate stood at 11.5 percent, much improved from the 2016 rate of 21.7 percent.

Malawi's primary school completion rate stands at 51 percent and only 36 percent of pupils move on to secondary school. Dropout rates and absenteeism are especially high during periods of increased food insecurity, notably the December - April lean season, with girls disproportionately affected. Half of young women and a third of men aged 15-24 are illiterate.

Following two consecutive years of poor harvests, the government has taken steps to address social inequalities through implementing safety nets, under a national social protection framework that has garnered support from donors. WFP works closely with the government, complementing its efforts. However, the macroeconomic outlook remains poor, and unless adequately safeguarded, current gains could be undermined by structural socio-economic challenges, notably chronic food insecurity.

Malawi has adopted the UNAIDS Fast-Track approach to achieving global and regional targets so as to quicken the pace of action to end AIDS. Its progress to 90-90-90 has rapidly advanced: 70 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) know their status, 66 percent are undergoing treatment and 59 percent are virally suppressed. In 2016 the number of new HIV infections declined from 59,000 in 2010 to 36,000 in 2016 and AIDS-related deaths fell from 45,000 to 24,000. Some 84 percent of pregnant women have access to ART, compared to just 23 percent in 2010.

Malawi's response to HIV is heavily donor-dependent, but the government has continued to demonstrate its commitment to increasing domestic financing of the AIDS response, increasing their share from 1.8 percent in 2010 to 10 percent in 2016. Implementation must be accelerated to further close gaps. WFP is supporting the government in improving the implementation and efficiency of HIV services through nutrition support that enhances and sustains gains.

After consultations with relevant stakeholders, including UN agencies, the government adopted the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (MGDS III) (2017-2022). UN partners have aligned the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to MGDS III, and will likewise ensure the alignment of the next UNDAF (2019-23).

Enhanced partnership with the government was demonstrated by its cash and in-kind contribution to WFP's operations, valued at USD 100 million for the 2016/2017 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) El Niño drought response, including USD 4.6 million for 2017.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP continued to partner with the government, other UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and the private sector to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030, addressing structural drivers of hunger wherever possible.

WFP continued its shift from relief resilience by scaling up productive asset creation efforts, risk management innovation and climate services, and providing agricultural market support to small-scale farmers. In parallel, WFP provided record levels of life-saving assistance to acutely food insecure Malawians and refugees, including additional nutritional support for vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and lactating women.

In 2017, the UN in Malawi up-scaled the 'Delivering as One' approach to implement the current extended United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2012-2018). WFP's work was guided by its 2012-2016 Country Strategy whose duration was extended to 2018 pending the formulation of a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the 2019-2023 period. WFP's work was operationalized through the extension of the 2012-2016 Country Programme (CP) and by two Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs):

CP 200287 (2012-2018): with an approved budget of USD 202.9 million, the CP seeks to improve primary education outcomes, reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups and build national capacity in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures.

PRRO 200692 (2014-2018): with an approved budget of USD 653.8 million, the PRRO supported government efforts to address record levels of acute food insecurity in 2016/2017 while also building resilience and strengthening livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to shocks through a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme.

This operation was complemented by two pilot initiatives: the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GCFS).

PRRO 200460 (2012-2018): with an approved budget of USD 27.9 million, the PRRO contributed to achieving and maintaining food security while addressing micronutrient deficiencies in children under two and among asylum-seekers and refugees.

In coordinating these components, WFP works with line ministries and related institutions at the national level, including the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS (DNHA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD), the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection (PRSP) Division of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development (MoFEPD), the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and the Ministry of Trade.

Under the leadership of DoDMA, WFP provided technical support in the development of a National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) and co-led the Food Security Cluster during the 2016/17 El Niño humanitarian response. WFP was also one of four agencies selected to support the government in developing the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP II). This programme aims to strengthen social protection systems, fostering greater linkages between social protection and the humanitarian response and a greater focus on shock-sensitive and shock-responsive mechanisms.

WFP worked with the government and FAO to support a review of the National School Health and Nutrition (SHN) strategy, and supported the development of a new school meals strategy by the ministries of Education Science and Technology (MoEST) and Health (MoH). WFP worked with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the government to finalise a School Meals Programme (SMP) best practices study. WFP contributed to the development of the National Resilience Strategy (NRS), which aims to break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, and the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS III), Malawi's medium-term development framework.

Throughout the year, WFP sought value-adding partnerships and greater synergies to maximise benefits for assisted populations. It received support from the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN) to set up an SBN platform with the private sector in Malawi in collaboration with DNHA and the Civil Society Organization for Nutrition Alliance (CSONA). The platform was launched on 7 December 2017.

WFP's three operations in Malawi continued to be implemented in line with WFP's Gender Policy. WFP mainstreamed gender across all its operations to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes address the different needs of women, men, boys and girls. WFP's activities were supported by innovations in gender through a continued partnership with the UK's Institute of Development Studies, which is helping WFP to apply best practices in gender mainstreaming.

Throughout 2017, WFP held consultations with a range of stakeholders about the elaboration of the Malawi Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The government has appointed Dr Justin Malewezi, a former Vice President, as the Lead Convener of the Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Strategic Review to be developed in 2018.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In 2017 the WFP Country Office received USD 66.4 million of a required USD 262 million (25 percent) for its three operations. However, about 99 percent of prioritised beneficiaries were reached with school meals and 97 percent received nutritional support under the Country Programme (CP), thanks to resources received in 2016. School meals and nutrition programmes rely mainly on multi-year funding and funding levels were high in 2016.

Under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200460 WFP continued to assist with full rations 32,175 asylum seekers and refugees in Dzaleka and Luwani camps. In 2017 this amounted to about 7,000 mt of beans, Corn Soya Blend, maize, peas and vegetable oil. WFP purchased these commodities or received them in-kind with support from the governments of Japan, USA and Malawi. This also includes 2,888 mt of maize valued at USD 512,825 bought locally from smallholder farmers involved in WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) project.

The Country Office had scaled down its operational scope after the El Niño emergency and transitioned to multi-year resilience intervention programming. Under PRRO 200692 about 80 percent of beneficiaries were reached with complementary recovery interventions.

Funding for capacity strengthening, unavailable in previous years, amounted to USD 2.1 million in 2017. More resources will be earmarked for capacity strengthening in line with the Integrated Road Map. Fluctuations in the proportion of multilateral versus directed multilateral contributions (from 16 percent in 2012 to 6 percent in 2017, with an average of 10 percent over the 5-year period) also impacts capacity strengthening programming. Financial risks have been assessed and mitigation measures identified for the updating of the Country Office vision and Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

The 2017-2019 WFP Malawi Management Plan, budgeted at USD 35.72 million, has allocations for gender equality activities in the three WFP Malawi operations. Two comprehensive gender equality projects were conducted. A project on capacity strengthening of partners and the development of community structures on protection and gender was implemented at a cost of USD 360,000. The Country Office also renewed its contract with the local NGO YONECO for the implementation of an integrated complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM), budgeted at USD 147,000.

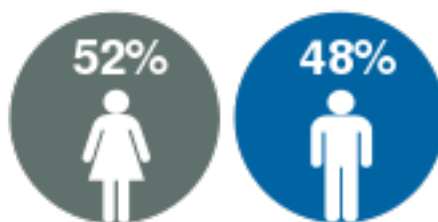
WFP worked closely with partners, including the government, other UN agencies and resource and implementing partners to increase the resilience of households to better cope with climatic and economic shocks. WFP received funding through One UN mechanisms and pursued joint programming with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS and NGO partners. The collaboration facilitated resource mobilisation and informed the 2018 Country Strategy.

Enhanced partnership with the government was demonstrated by its cash and in-kind contribution to WFP's operations, valued at USD 100 million for the 2016/2017 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) response, including USD 4.6 million for 2017. The government's commitment to tackling food insecurity during the most recent emergency response encouraged increased support from traditional donors, and yielded contributions from new donors. WFP will continue to foster engagement with its 30 resource partners, which include public and private sector actors.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	678,138	696,378	1,374,516
Children (5-18 years)	1,606,753	1,625,608	3,232,361
Adults (18 years plus)	1,400,272	1,643,933	3,044,205
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	3,685,163	3,965,919	7,651,082



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,898	181	-	16,462	-	18,540
Single Country PRRO	164,750	5,372	33,078	14,565	-	217,766
Total Food Distributed in 2017	166,648	5,553	33,078	31,027	-	236,306



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	1,759,975	-	-
Single Country PRRO	10,002,812	-	8,540,436
Total Distributed in 2017	11,762,787	-	8,540,436

Supply Chain

WFP conducted cost comparisons for all projects between local and international market options - taking logistics and customs procedures into account - to maximise resources available for procurement. About 48 percent of food was procured locally while regional and international purchases were made through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

Malawi received in-kind donations from a number of countries. The GCMF allowed WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets when prices are favourable. Local procurement takes 3-5 weeks depending on the commodity, while GCMF purchases can be available in 1-3 weeks. Some of the food purchased through the GCMF was also sourced from Malawian traders and smallholder farmer organizations, thus contributing to the local economy.

In 2017 the Country Office purchased 89,105 mt of maize. As a landlocked country, Malawi depends heavily on neighbouring countries for its imports of food assistance and other goods. The ports of Beira, Durban, Nacala and

Dar es Salaam are entry points to critical logistics corridors. Within Malawi, weak infrastructure coupled with a transport industry primarily designed to support cross-border activities, makes the movement of large volumes of food assistance a formidable challenge. During the rainy season (November-April) the situation is aggravated by primary and feeder roads becoming impassable even for the most rugged vehicles. (WFP had to deploy a fleet of 25 off-road trucks for the most hard-to-reach areas). Access to many areas in the southern region is still limited following disastrous 2015 floods. Where necessary, WFP employs boats and canoes to deliver food.

WFP positions logistics hubs as close as possible to final distribution points (FDPs) and cooperating partners' extended delivery points (EDPs). In 2017 WFP prepositioned 44,000 mt of food at 475 remote sites, including schools and health centres, facilitating the provision of uninterrupted assistance to beneficiaries. During the 2016/2017 lean season response, 82 new mobile storage units were installed in remote areas, increasing storage capacity by 40,000 mt.

WFP contracted 68 transport companies in 2017 (compared to 39 in 2016) to move commodities by road, thereby injecting USD 10.8 million into the local economy. Some 236,306 mt of commodities was distributed at 2,685 points throughout the country. The increase in number of contracted companies helped lower transport costs, ensuring more food for those most in need and better value for money.

By applying best practices, WFP limited post-delivery transit losses to 0.103 percent. It was actively engaged in the packaging of procured commodities to reduce overland transport losses. The training of warehouse and cooperating partner staff also limited losses. WFP ensures all commercially contracted transporters must fully compensate food losses on their watch.

In 2017 WFP's Supply Chain Unit entered into service level agreements with UNDP and UNICEF. Restricted by an export ban on maize from February to October 2017, WFP exported pulses and Corn Soya Blend (CSB) for its humanitarian operations in the region. All contract rates for logistics services are pegged in USD while payment is made in Malawi Kwacha. This mitigates the risk of currency and fuel price fluctuations and subsequent rate revisions by service providers. In 2017 diesel prices remained constant. Transport rates fixed in 2016 were maintained throughout the L3 emergency operation. With large volumes of food being moved during the same period, the average landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate declined.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	291	-	291
Corn Soya Blend	398	-	398
Maize	2,200	349	2,549
Total	2,889	349	3,238
Percentage	89.2%	10.8%	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	18,885
Maize	86,556
Peas	27,140
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	563

Commodity	Total
Vegetable Oil	1,480
Total	134,625

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Recommendations and lessons for improving programming have come from several evaluations, assessments and other exercises conducted over the past three years. They include evaluations of Country Programme (CP) 200287 and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200692, as well as an after-action review of the 2016/17 relief response (under PRRO 200692). WFP also conducted a final evaluation of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-funded School Meals Programme (SMP) in Malawi to assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and governance of a national school feeding model. In addition, WFP undertook a lessons learned exercise for all L3 El Niño emergency response countries. A key recommendation highlighted the need to ensure an integrated approach to food and nutrition in emergencies, including the prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

The recommendations from these evaluations 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.

In the implementation of the recommendations from the evaluations of CP 200287 (2012 - 2016) and PRRO 200692 (2014 - 2017), the Malawi Country Office (CO) has shifted its focus towards resilience building. It has embarked on streamlining nutrition-sensitive activities across all programme components. This includes the introduction of Micronutrient Powder (MNP) distribution under the nutrition programme. By embracing a more sustainable and nutrition sensitive programming approach, the CO has been able to advocate for more funding from both traditional and new donors, thereby securing multi-year financial support and so reaching more beneficiaries. WFP's key role in building resilience is recognised by both the government and donors.

Given the magnitude of the 2016/17 emergency, and previously high exclusion rates of social cash transfer programmes (SCTPs), the Humanitarian Response Committee agreed that SCTP beneficiaries in drought-affected areas (132,915 households) would also receive emergency food assistance. A review, led by UNICEF with multi-stakeholder participation, found the operation a success. It recommended the automatic inclusion of SCTP beneficiaries in humanitarian assistance programmes as communities felt that these households required additional assistance during the lean season. An event co-organised by the government's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), WFP and the INGO Consortium through the Cash Working Group focused on the cash-based transfers (CBT) response. WFP has aligned its programmes with those of the INGO Consortium.

In line with recommendations of the after action review of the 2015/16 Lean Season Response, WFP introduced an accountability framework, which included the rollout of a toll-free hotline to facilitate the prompt handling of complaints received. WFP has also supported DoDMA with a review of the Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme.

Other improvements as a result of lessons learned include the strengthening of the Cash Working Group and the establishment of Participatory Action Learning (PAL) to mainstream gender throughout WFP's portfolio. In Malawi, CO's gender focal point ensures that programmes are budgeting for gender equality activities and mainstreaming, thereby addressing one of the recommendations of the PRRO evaluation. The government has now also appointed gender officers and focal points within district councils.

The Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme has generated evidence that embedding insurance within saving and credit opportunities expands financial inclusion and economic empowerment, especially for women. The evidence includes household savings, credit uptake and repayment rates. Income sources have grown, allowing average expenditure increases of 31 percent, and of 33 percent for female-headed households.

An event co-organised by DoDMA, WFP and the INGO Consortium through the Cash Working Group focused on the cash-based transfers (CBT) response. WFP has aligned its programmes with those of the INGO Consortium. The complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) have been operational since the start of the response. WFP continued weekly market monitoring to allow for the adjustment of transfer values.

Given the magnitude of the 2016/17 emergency, and previously high exclusion rates of social cash transfer programmes (SCTPs), the Humanitarian Response Committee agreed that SCTP beneficiaries in drought-affected areas (132,915 households) would also receive emergency food assistance. A review, led by UNICEF with multi-stakeholder participation, found the operation a success. It recommended the automatic inclusion of SCTP

beneficiaries in humanitarian assistance programmes as communities felt that these households required additional assistance during the lean season.

WFP Malawi embarked on a capacity development assessment in consultation with other UN agencies, to inform a Capacity Development Strategy. Alongside this initiative, the CO supported the government with policy development (the School Health and Nutrition Policy and the National Social Protection Policy (NSSP), reviewed implementation guidelines for emergency response activities, and took an active role in One UN initiatives in support of the government.

Complementary partnerships are important in programme implementation and the generation of monitoring analysis, as evidenced by the implementation (and ongoing evaluation) of the UN Joint Programme for Girls Education (JPGE) under the School Meals Programme (SMP), which brings together WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Ministry of Education.

WFP continued to use a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) platform (ONA) to facilitate analysis and data visualization of implementation status for timely decision-making by programme management. WFP enhanced its toolkit for monitoring complementary productive asset creation activities, and continued real-time monitoring of prices through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM).

Several recommendations from the CP and PRRO evaluations will be implemented in 2018. These include developing a comprehensive capacity development strategy; reassessing coverage, plans and handover targets for school meals; and reassessing the characteristics and impact of ration sharing.

Innovation

In 2017 WFP rolled out a toll-free complaints hotline with Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) to enhance Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) during the El Niño response. YONECO and WFP raised awareness of the toll-free line and other feedback mechanisms through radio, theatre and NGO partners. YONECO's system provides real-time alerts to officials at WFP, DoDMA, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that complaints are resolved promptly. WFP received 3,500 complaints, 86 percent of them were resolved, while 14 percent - involving personal and/or longer-term issues - are still being addressed.

WFP's work on positive behaviour change was streamlined across all operations, including its emergency response activities, benefiting a wide range of beneficiaries with all categories of messages. Theatre for Development (TfD), in partnership with Art & Global Health Center Africa, continued throughout the response with participatory community performances and action planning for food and nutrition-related behaviour change in Chikwawa, Zomba, Machinga and Phalombe districts. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in Phalombe found that women actively participated in discussions, especially on gender-based violence and diet diversification.

WFP, through its real-time price monitoring (mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM)), provided weekly market price data, maintaining an extensive online food price database. To achieve Zero Hunger, information needs to be accessible to people living in the most vulnerable localities. In late 2015, WFP set up a phone-based market monitoring system that helps track food prices. Households at risk of food insecurity generally spend half to three-quarters of their budget on food, so sharing data on food prices is important.

In early 2017 WFP partnered with the Praekelt Foundation and Facebook to set up a Free Basics website that shares weekly price data. The app is called 'Za Pamsika', which means 'things you can find on the market'. People can click on their region and district to find out food prices in nearby areas and markets. The WFP mVAM team first piloted Free Basics in Malawi in 2017. The website is now shifting its focus to address the needs of Malawi's 32,000 refugees and asylum seekers. The majority live in two camps, where WFP provides food and cash-based transfers (CBT). As their ability to move outside the camp is limited, having information on local food prices is very important.

WFP Malawi identified several challenges to rolling out Free Basics in rural parts of Malawi, including low levels of smartphone ownership and digital literacy. At Dzaleka, however, smartphone usage was high among refugees as it was the only way to maintain links with family and friends back home. Microsoft, in collaboration with UNHCR, had distributed 949 smartphones through 'AppFactory', a project to enable young people to learn software development skills. About 70 percent of refugees owned phones and were computer literate in Dzaleka - and Microsoft is planning to distribute more devices.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

The 2016/2017 El Niño-induced drought necessitated WFP's longest and largest emergency response ever in Malawi. Throughout, the Country Office continued to support long-term development projects, which constituted an integral part of the El Niño response. These included increasing access to education for boys and girls through the school meals programme (SMP); and providing nutrition support to children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people on TB and HIV treatment.

The government of Malawi's social protection activities are guided by the National Social Support Policy (NSSP) and operationalised through the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP II) for long term gains in hunger reduction and the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

School meals programme (SMP)

WFP is the lead provider of school meals as part of its work with the government to strengthen social safety nets. Under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), the SMP aimed to reduce hunger, improve student attendance and increase the use of improved health and dietary practices in primary schools and pre-schools. MoEST demonstrated an increased commitment to improving school feeding operations and WFP is supporting the government in preparing for a sustainable and cost-efficient way of taking over WFP's SMP operations.

Under the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) model, schools are responsible for procuring locally-produced food with financial support from WFP and its donors. Under the Centralised Model (CM), food is sourced by WFP and its donors and delivered to schools. Almost one million children benefit from school meals, 90 percent of them receiving porridge daily via the CM and the balance nutritious meals under the HGSM programme (49.9 percent boys and 50.1 percent girls) across 13 food insecure districts. This included a six-month Emergency School Meals intervention as part of the El Niño response that reached more than 61,850 children in 71 schools across 4 districts. Of the 71 schools, 35 were transitioned to the regular SMP.

Most SMP children received Super Cereal every morning under the CM. Through HGSM, WFP provided cash transfers totalling USD 1.85 million in 2017 to school management committees to buy foods such as cereals, legumes, vegetables and meat from local smallholder farmers. Fresh commodities (fruit and vegetables) were procured by schools on a daily basis. All cash disbursements were administered through the District Education Manager's office.

WFP provided an additional monthly take-home ration to orphaned girls and boys (the most susceptible to dropping out) in the upper grades of all assisted primary schools, on condition that they attended at least 80 percent of classes during the lean season. A ration of 10 kg maize or the cash equivalent was provided monthly. 89 schools across four districts also benefitted from complementary interventions by UNICEF and UNFPA as part of the UN Joint Programme in Girls Education (JPGE). The Ministry of Gender coordinated the provision of childcare services in WFP-assisted primary and pre-primary schools, while the Ministry of Agriculture complemented the HGSM model.

Additional long-term donor commitment, including by the Government of Malawi, is essential if the SMP is to be scaled up to universal coverage. Resource constraints have limited the full implementation of the programme. Under the CM, WFP has provided a 60g daily ration of CSB+ against the standard requirement of 100g. Funding shortages have also delayed an expansion of the HGSM model that would promote stronger civil society participation and improve technical capacities in the government, thereby facilitating a handover of the SMP to the authorities.

Nutrition support

Under the Nutrition Support component, WFP treated moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people receiving HIV/TB treatment. To the latter group, WFP also provided additional treatment for severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Nutrition beneficiaries were reached in 618 health facilities across all districts (98 percent coverage). WFP provided fortnightly rations 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 as well as mothers and caregivers of malnourished children also benefitted from nutrition education on infant and young child feeding practices, sanitation and hygiene, dietary diversity and disease prevention - all provided at health facilities.

Treatment of MAM in PLW and children under 12 was conducted in accordance with the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) framework, which links treatment to community outreach and so facilitates early identification and treatment, as well as diminished likelihood of a deterioration from MAM to SAM.

WFP also assisted malnourished adults and adolescents on antiretroviral (ART) and/or TB treatment in 21 districts, as part of the Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment (NCST) programme, which guides national nutrition services to TB patients and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Beneficiaries suffering from MAM received 9 kg of Super Cereal and 1 litre of fortified vegetable oil every month, while beneficiaries suffering from SAM received every fortnight 4.5 kg of Super Cereal, 0.5 litre of fortified vegetable oil and 42 sachets of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF).

Social behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages on gender were disseminated, particularly during group discussions in health centres prior to the distribution of specialised nutritious food.

In 2017 WFP began linking nutrition treatment services with nutrition-sensitive livelihood support and care group networks in six districts where its Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme is being implemented under PRRO 200692. Nutrition services were enhanced by the Ministry of Health, which provided vitamin A supplements and iron and de-worming tablets as well as nutrition-sensitive health services like malaria treatment and diarrheal disease prevention. The ministry established integrated homestead gardens and supported small-scale livestock and fruit tree production to increase of intake of food with high nutrient value. It also promoted sanitation and hygiene through the creation of assets such as pit latrines to prevent diarrheal and infectious diseases.

In addition, the Prevention of Stunting pilot project continued to target almost 23,500 children aged 6-23 months and PLW in Ntchisi district. In addition to the provision of Nutributter to targeted health centres, the initiative provided SBCC through a community-based care group model which supports families through nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities. WFP is also encouraging greater male participation in household decision-making around nutrition and childcare and disseminating gender-sensitive messages through the care groups.

The 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. Project locations were coordinated to ensure that WFP's Prevention of Stunting pilot could be advanced through beneficiaries' participation in some of the SNIC livelihood activities.

The Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme supported 34,000 farmers (60 percent of them women) in 59 farmers organisation (FOs) in 2017. WFP provided training on topics like agricultural production, financial management and post-harvest handling. Key partnerships under the P4P programme continued with the Agriculture Commodity Exchange for Africa (ACE) and local NGOs that provided labour-saving technology and supply-side support to field offices.

In 2017, P4P linked farmers' organisations to supply 84 schools in 3 districts participating in the HGSM project, providing them with cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables. 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 (PAA).

DRR Capacity Strengthening

The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Planning remained WFP's main partners for building national disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity. WFP's partners in education included five NGOs (three local, two international), three UN agencies and all district councils implementing the SMP. DRR capacity was strengthened to prepare for, respond to and mitigate disasters. It was linked to field-level asset creation under PRRO 200692, where eligible adult caregivers through the FFA programme worked on nutrition-sensitive assets to improve micro-nutrient intake.

Results

Throughout 2017 WFP continued to provide school meals daily to children in chronically food insecure districts. It also provided nutrition support to children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and patients receiving HIV/TB treatment. In parallel, the disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity of the government was strengthened.

Under the school meals programme (SMP), on-site school feeding was provided to 993,479 children: 25,151 children in 93 pre-primary schools and 968,328 children in 783 primary schools. Additional take-home rations were provided to 319,762 children.

To transition school meals to national ownership, WFP started converting some schools under the Centralised Model (CM) to Home Grown School Meals (HGSM). Out of 993,479 children, a total of 107,395 learners in 89 schools under the HGSM programme benefited from nutritious meals throughout 2017. Partnerships with farmer organizations (FOs) continued to be strengthened to ensure adequate supplies of varied, locally produced food.

In 2017 the SMP reached girls and boys in equal proportion. The SMP achieved its <5 percent drop-out rate target among primary school children. This declined to 4.5 percent (4.3 percent of boys and 4.7 percent of girls) in the midst of a historic drought, compared to the baseline of 13 percent.

A significant impediment to girls' education is limited access to sexual and reproductive health information and services. Unwanted pregnancies and early marriage contribute to drop-out rates, as do inadequate sanitary facilities at schools. The UN Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) SMP helped boost girls' attendance and lower drop-out rates.

Under the Let Girls Learn (LGL) project, WFP is providing bursaries to girls and vulnerable boys in secondary schools in five districts. Beneficiary children were selected based on school attendance, performance and needs. In an effort to reach all vulnerable girls, bursaries are also provided to returning teen mothers to cover the cost of secondary school tuition and materials. The provision of take-home rations also helped reduce the drop-out rate of girls in higher grades.

Attendance rates decreased from 89.5 percent in 2016 to 80.5 percent in 2017, against a target of 95 percent. Consistent and continual onsite feeding is key to improved attendance in primary and pre-primary schools, especially during the lean season when the school meal may be the children's only one of the day.

WFP-supported primary schools saw their enrolment rate increase by 8 percent, against the target of 6 percent and a national increase of 3.3 percent. School principals reported a high correlation between school meals and attendance rates, noting that when food supplies dwindle, absenteeism rises. In WFP-assisted pre-primary schools, 25,151 children benefited from school meals, with a 21 percent increase in enrolment (a 25 percent increase for girls and a 17 percent increase for boys) against a target of 6 percent.

Under the school meals component, WFP reached 82.3 percent of planned beneficiaries with 50 percent of planned commodities available under its SMP. This underachievement was mainly due to funding constraints. WFP was only able to provide 60g of Super Cereal per child per day in its Centralised Model (CM) of school feeding, as opposed to the recommended 100g.

WFP provided cooking utensils and fuel-efficient stoves to schools involved in the programme. Almost 146,000 cooking and serving utensils were distributed in 2017, as well as oven gloves. The fuel-efficient stoves mitigated the need to cut down trees for firewood and reduced the time it took to prepare meals, thereby allowing volunteer cooks more time to carry out household chores and take part in other community or income-generating activities.

To promote the regular attendance of more vulnerable learners during the lean season, WFP's El Niño Emergency School Meals intervention provided a 10 kg monthly ration of maize meal to 230,710 children and the cash equivalent to 44,796 children. All girls and orphaned boys in grades 7-10 qualified for the additional support from January to March 2017, contingent on 80 percent attendance. High Energy Biscuits (HEB) were also distributed to 90,696 children in two districts. In 2017 a total of 274,966 children benefited from this assistance in 71 targeted schools, 35 of them transitioned to the regular SMP.

A January-March 2017 lean season WFP study of emergency school meals showed that WFP-supported schools performed better than those not receiving assistance. The average attendance rate in schools supported with emergency meals was 94 percent, compared to 70 percent for schools not supported. Supported schools showed a 20 percent increase in enrolment rates, whereas unsupported schools experienced a 12 percent decrease.

In 2017, the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project linked farmers' organisations to supply 84 schools in 3 districts participating in the HGSM programme, providing them with cereals, legumes, fruits and vegetables. Three supply-side partnerships were forged to strengthen the capacity of 14 smallholder FOs to help meet school meal food requirements.

Over 15,000 smallholder farmers participating in the HGSM programme were trained on contracting, market information and pricing, negotiation skills, post-harvest handling and good agronomic practices. Through WFP's monitoring, farmers registered a noticeable improvement in the volume of food commodities produced and sold to schools, and a corresponding improvement in incomes for households participating in the HGSM programme.

Support to school meals contributed to a significant improvement in Malawi's score in the School Feeding National Capacity Index (NCI), which measures progress towards overarching capacity strengthening objectives. The index measures WFP's support to the government for a strong policy framework, strong institutions, stable funding and budgeting and sound programme design and implementation. WFP spearheaded the approval of the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy and the government's active participation in the design of the national HGSM programme, as well as advocacy for increased budgetary allocations to the national school meals programme.

The government's expenditure on school feeding decreased slightly in 2017 due to record levels of food insecurity and budget constraints. But it invested more in additional staff to oversee school feeding both at central level and

district levels.

WFP also supported senior government staff through training and knowledge sharing to further promote capacity strengthening for successful project implementation and eventual handover of the SMP to the government. Advocacy in favour of adequate investment in and government ownership of the SMP will continue. The Country Office secured the inclusion of an SMP handover strategy in the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy.

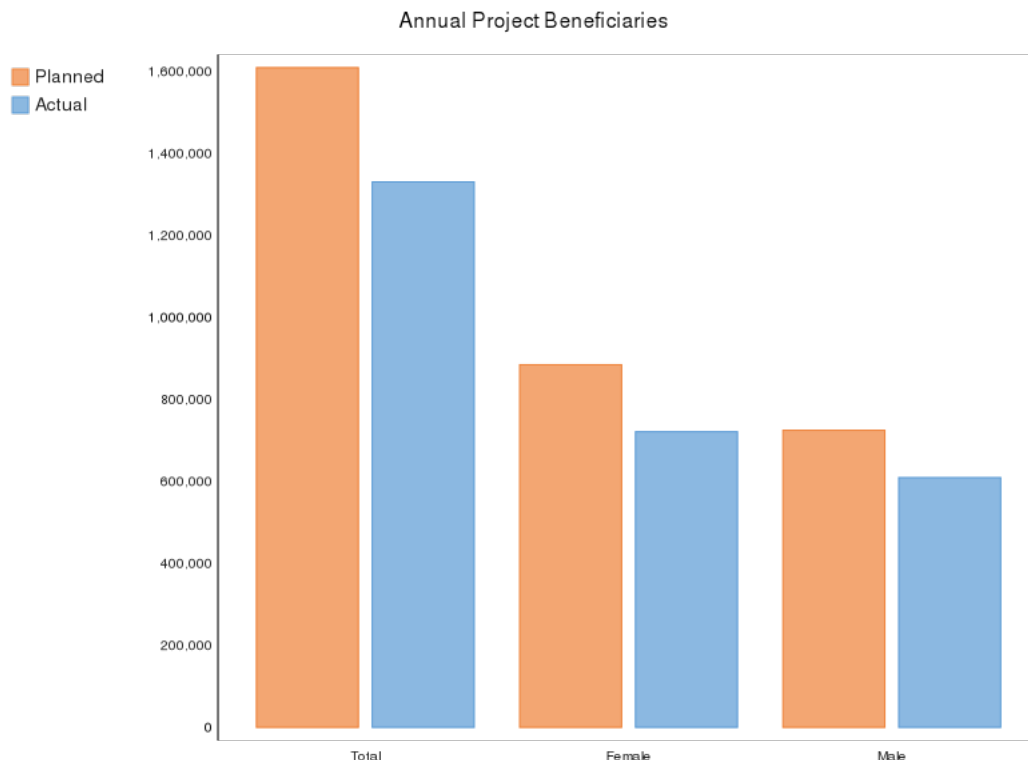
Under the nutrition component, WFP reached 84 percent of planned beneficiaries with 77 percent of the required commodities. The inclusion of a malnutrition prevention ration for the El Niño targeted households contributed to the underachievement, as did delays in the procurement of Super Cereal between August and November 2017.

In total, 337,174 people received nutrition support, two-thirds of them women and girls: 145,600 children, 64,700 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and 126,850 adolescents and adults on ART and/or TB treatment.

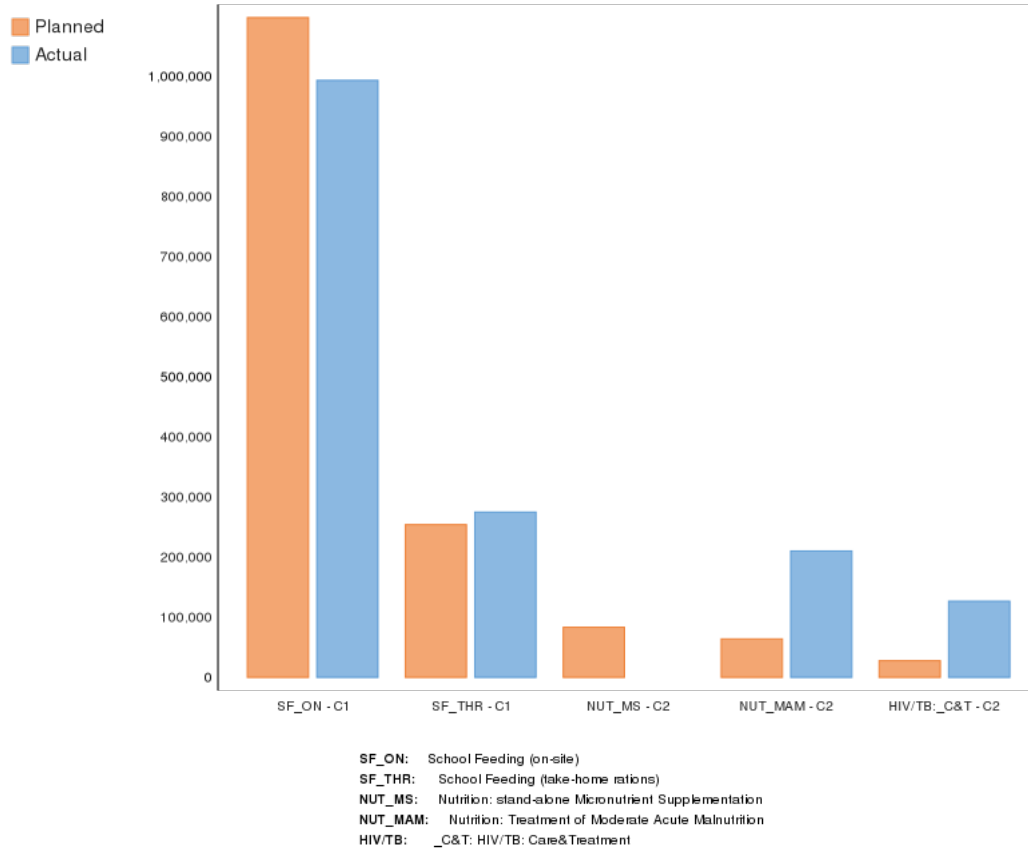
The Country Office surpassed MAM treatment targets, including a 91.3 percent recovery rate (target >75 percent), a 0.4 percent mortality rate (<3 percent), a 5.3 percent default rate (target <15 percent) and a 3.1 percent non-response rate (target <15 percent). Admissions to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes declined from March-September 2017. Compared to 2016, new admissions of children with MAM declined by 5 percent, and admissions for SAM declined by 11 percent.

To reduce the risk of relapse into malnutrition, 96 percent of patients and caregivers at supported health facilities received nutrition counselling on water usage, hygiene and sanitation, dietary diversity and health practices. Almost 1,800 government officials were trained by WFP in nutrition programme design and implementation.

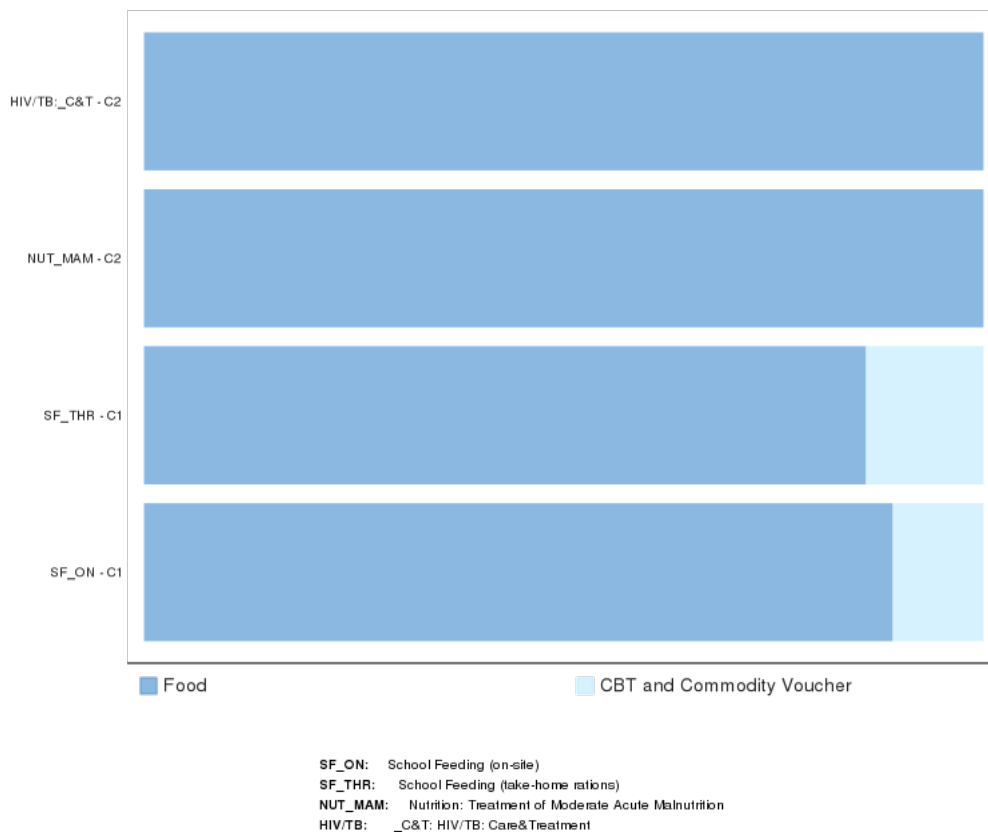
About 16 percent of WFP’s nutrition beneficiaries reported a minimum acceptable diet, against a target of 70 percent. While underachieving on this corporate target, the rate is double the national average of 8 percent, attributed to poor dietary diversity due to high levels of poverty.



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	20,061	10,864	54.2%
High Energy Biscuits	-	10	-
Maize	3,040	1,898	62.4%
Subtotal	23,101	12,771	55.3%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support			
Corn Soya Blend	6,876	5,089	74.0%
Micronutrient Powder	15	-	-
Peanut Butter	-	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	6	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	666	493	74.0%
Vegetable Oil	227	180	79.3%
Subtotal	7,784	5,769	74.1%
Total	30,885	18,540	60.0%



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	2,919,317	1,759,975	60.3%
Total	2,919,317	1,759,975	60.3%

Performance Monitoring

In 2017, guided by the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation (RBJ M&E) Strategy 2015-2017, both the Country Office Monitoring Plan and Project Monitoring Plan emphasised timely availability of quality and reliable information, improved analysis and reporting, and effective programme implementation.

WFP continued to work with the government to enhance national 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 to support the enhancement of the national Education Management Information System (EMIS). Under the nutrition component, officials of 12 government institutions were trained in data collection and food and nutrition security analysis. Six monitoring and surveillance reports were produced with WFP support.

Performance monitoring was managed by WFP's M&E team, consisting of eight staff at the Country Office and sub-office levels, supported by external field monitors. WFP enhanced gender-sensitive monitoring by having an equal number of male and female field monitors and collecting sex-disaggregated data for process and outcome

indicators.

WFP piloted Android tablets with Open Data Kit (ODK) to process collected data, realising efficiency gains from paperless monitoring and enhancing real-time monitoring. WFP Malawi allocated additional funds to purchase mobile devices such as tablets in support of process and outcome monitoring. ONA, a tool for real-time visualisation of data collected in the field, was used for process monitoring and for partner output monitoring, as well as for sample surveys used in post-distribution monitoring (PDM).

The first line of monitoring was provided by WFP Field Monitoring Assistants (FMAs), school principals and health centre officers in all districts where school meals and nutrition interventions were implemented. Each FMA was equipped with an Android tablet to monitor food distributed, food quality and timeliness of food deliveries. Monitoring of the SMP and nutrition activities was fully supported by the government, which allocated staff at district level.

Performance monitoring took place at process, output and outcome levels. FMAs collected data on food handling, losses, recovery and capacity gaps. This was followed by capacity strengthening sessions. For key outputs, schools and health centres submitted monthly reports on beneficiaries reached and tonnage distributed. Schools submitted outcome reports on enrolment, attendance and drop-out rates on a monthly basis. Health centres also reported 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.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Malawi ranked 170 out of 188 countries in the 2016 Global Gender Inequality Index. Patriarchal cultural norms manifest themselves in high rates of child marriage, limited land rights for women and lack of access to justice or protection against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Recognising that gender inequality exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity, WFP has continued to seek ways to create an enabling environment for gender equality by ensuring that men, women, boys and girls are sensitised on gender issues so as to mitigate SGBV. The Gender Marker Code of the CP 200287 is 2A, integrating gender considerations in project implementation.

WFP used social behaviour change communication across its interventions to disseminate gender-sensitive messages to facilitate transformation and address gender issues.

WFP's continued partnership with the UK's Institute of Development Studies is helping to establish best practices on gender. Gender assessments of the nutrition and Purchase for Progress (P4P) programmes were conducted to identify gaps and opportunities and seek to ensure that WFP interventions are more gender-sensitive and informative.

As part of the Prevention of Stunting Project in Ntchisi district, WFP strives to encourage greater male participation in household decision-making around nutrition and childcare. In 2017, male involvement in nutrition and health activities was assessed to inform engagement strategies. The central conclusion was that households with a higher involvement of men in feeding and caring for children enjoyed better health. Such men are motivated by an awareness of the importance of good nutrition. Care groups can play a positive role in educating community members, including men, on how to provide proper care and feeding to children. Local leaders, including religious leaders, if sensitised, can be agents for change in educating both men and women about the importance of providing proper care and feeding to children.

Through its P4P programme, WFP helped strengthen gender parity in Farmers Organisations (FOs). Women made up 60 percent of the membership of the 10 FOs assessed, but held only 14 percent of the top leadership positions. Some FOs had made commendable efforts, by, for example, reducing membership fees for women. Women reported that participation in FO activities boosted their confidence, not least about contributing to household decision-making.

A 2017 assessment underscored the need to institutionalise gender responsive strategies in FO plans so as to reflect the different needs and roles of women and men and to promote the full integration of gender issues in P4P programmes in order to improve women smallholder farmers' wellbeing, not least by facilitating their access to markets.

Under the school meals component, women hold 49.5 percent of leadership positions in project management committees, close to the target of 50 percent.

In partnership with the Creative Centre for Community Social Mobilization, the Every Girl in School (EGIS) campaign was launched in 12 out of 13 districts implementing WFP School Meals programmes, reaching 22,000 people. EGIS seeks to empower girls by improving life skills, incentivising academic excellence and tackling

school-related gender-based violence.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

A third of Malawian women have experienced physical violence. The most common perpetrator for married women is the husband/partner (53 percent). One in five women have experienced sexual violence.

To address the issue WFP works to deliver assistance in a safe and accountable manner by mounting awareness campaigns and gender-sensitive actions. Distributions at health centres are timed to ensure that beneficiaries enrolled in nutrition programmes travel in daylight, while school meals recipients are encouraged to travel to school in groups. More than 90 percent of interviewed beneficiaries reported not having experienced safety problems while travelling to or from a WFP site.

Women working in school kitchens voiced concern about having to leave home early in the morning, a safety issue for them. Menus were therefore adjusted to speed up cooking times, allowing staff to leave home after dawn.

In 2017, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Creative Centre for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM) to disseminate information on the different school meals programme components and increase beneficiaries' awareness. WFP also continued to emphasize the importance of robust complaint mechanisms for school children, ensuring learners and their families could voice safety concerns.

WFP is working with Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO) to scale up a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) for school meals and nutrition operations. YONECO's referral mechanism can send alerts to selected officials and other relevant stakeholders in real time, thereby facilitating prompt follow-up. WFP has activated a toll-free hotline managed by YONECO to address complaints.

The 2017 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) indicated that 98.2 percent of nutrition beneficiaries had sufficient knowledge of the programme they were benefitting from, surpassing the target of 90 percent. Nutrition education was provided at health prior to each WFP distribution, informing beneficiaries of programme components and encouraging them to report any protection issues.

Women construction workers guarantee food for their families

The construction industry in Malawi is basically considered a no-go area for women. In most rural communities, women are not considered up to the task. When they are given construction jobs, it's usually as unskilled labourers.

Yet women from Salima district have defied the odds. In June, 23 of them graduated from a pilot training scheme on gender and construction facilitated by the National Construction Industry Council and supported by WFP.

With backing from the Norwegian Embassy, WFP is constructing feeding shelters in 79 schools in Mangochi, Dedza and Salima districts covered by the Joint Programme on Girls' Education. The 23 women were trained in bricklaying, electrical installation, plumbing and carpentry — essential skills for erecting feeding shelters and building sanitary facilities at schools.

"I was fetching water at a local construction company for men to make bricks," said Sarah Hussein, 25, a single mother of two from Maganga village. "I'd always aspired to do more meaningful work. The training was a life-changer. I can now compete with men for work, afford food for my family and save money to pay school fees."

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Badre Bahaji.

WFP remains the largest provider of school meals in Malawi, ensuring that school children have a meal before classes.

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	724,767	884,759	1,609,526	609,430	721,223	1,330,653	84.1%	81.5%	82.7%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support to Education)	559,747	648,122	1,207,869	495,746	497,733	993,479	88.6%	76.8%	82.3%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition Support)	165,020	236,637	401,657	113,684	223,490	337,174	68.9%	94.4%	83.9%
Comp.1-Support to Education									
By Age-group:									
Children (24-59 months)	9,347	9,728	19,075	3,974	4,967	8,941	42.5%	51.1%	46.9%
Children (5-18 years)	550,400	638,394	1,188,794	491,772	492,766	984,538	89.3%	77.2%	82.8%
By Residence status:									
Residents	559,747	648,122	1,207,869	495,746	497,733	993,479	88.6%	76.8%	82.3%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
By Age-group:									
Children (6-23 months)	62,587	68,656	131,243	39,237	41,021	80,258	62.7%	59.7%	61.2%
Children (24-59 months)	39,031	40,624	79,655	65,543	68,224	133,767	167.9%	167.9%	167.9%
Children (5-18 years)	2,655	2,655	5,310	4,457	4,457	8,914	167.9%	167.9%	167.9%
Adults (18 years plus)	60,747	124,702	185,449	4,447	109,788	114,235	7.3%	88.0%	61.6%
By Residence status:									
Residents	165,021	236,636	401,657	113,685	223,489	337,174	68.9%	94.4%	83.9%

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)	992,099	105,770	1,097,869	886,084	107,395	993,479	89.3%	101.5%	90.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	243,455	10,762	254,217	274,966	44,796	274,966	112.9%	416.2%	108.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	64,000	-	64,000	210,315	-	210,315	328.6%	-	328.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	83,451	-	83,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	27,700	-	27,700	126,859	-	126,859	458.0%	-	458.0%

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)	992,099	105,770	1,097,869	886,084	107,395	993,479	89.3%	101.5%	90.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	243,455	10,762	254,217	274,966	44,796	274,966	112.9%	416.2%	108.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	64,000	-	64,000	210,315	-	210,315	328.6%	-	328.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation	83,451	-	83,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	27,700	-	27,700	126,859	-	126,859	458.0%	-	458.0%

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	10,462	10,890	21,352	12,324	12,827	25,151	117.8%	117.8%	117.8%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	527,493	549,024	1,076,517	483,195	485,133	968,328	91.6%	88.4%	90.0%
Total participants	537,955	559,914	1,097,869	495,519	497,960	993,479	92.1%	88.9%	90.5%
Total beneficiaries	537,955	559,914	1,097,869	495,519	497,960	993,479	92.1%	88.9%	90.5%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	88,624	165,593	254,217	65,992	208,974	274,966	74.5%	126.2%	108.2%
Total participants	88,624	165,593	254,217	65,992	208,974	274,966	74.5%	126.2%	108.2%
Total beneficiaries	88,624	165,593	254,217	65,992	208,974	274,966	74.5%	126.2%	108.2%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support									
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	9,501	9,889	19,390	43,512	45,289	88,801	458.0%	458.0%	458.0%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	4,072	4,238	8,310	18,648	19,410	38,058	458.0%	458.0%	458.0%
Total participants	13,573	14,127	27,700	62,160	64,699	126,859	458.0%	458.0%	458.0%
Total beneficiaries	13,573	14,127	27,700	62,160	64,699	126,859	458.0%	458.0%	458.0%

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									

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)
Children (6-59 months)	21,638	22,522	44,160	71,346	74,258	145,604	329.7%	329.7%	329.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	19,840	19,840	-	64,711	64,711	-	326.2%	326.2%
Total beneficiaries	21,638	42,362	64,000	71,346	138,969	210,315	329.7%	328.1%	328.6%
Nutrition: stand-alone Micronutrient Supplementation									
Children (6-23 months)	39,222	44,229	83,451	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	39,222	44,229	83,451	-	-	-	-	-	-

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>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=90.00	87.25	95.44	95.50
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>13 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, drop out reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dropout reports</i>	>90.00	85.70	95.43	95.30
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>13 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Dropout rate reports</i>	>90.00	88.80	95.39	95.70
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	4.00	6.90	7.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	4.00	6.90	6.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring	=6.00	4.00	6.90	8.00
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance rate	=95.00	90.00	89.54	80.50
Attendance rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance report	=94.00	90.00	89.98	80.70
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2011.01, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey	<5.00	12.75	4.56	4.50
Drop-out rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dropout rate	<5.00	14.30	4.57	4.70
Drop-out rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
13 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: 2016.12, WFP survey, dropout reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dropout reports	<5.00	11.20	4.61	4.30
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Termly attendance reports, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Attendance reports	=96.00	90.00	89.11	80.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>NSANJE AND CHIKHWAWA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=6.00	3.00	39.48	21.00
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>NSANJE AND CHIKHWAWA DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, School outut reports, Base value: 2014.05, WFP programme monitoring, School output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, output monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output monitoring reports</i>	=6.00	3.00	39.47	25.00
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
<i>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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output monitoring</i>	=6.00	3.00	39.48	17.00
Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Stakeholder Workshop, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Informant Interview, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key informant interviews</i>	>15.00	11.00	15.00	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				
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports</i>	>75.00	76.00	88.42	91.30
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports</i>	<3.00	2.00	0.32	0.40
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Output reports, Base value: 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, Cluster, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports</i>	<15.00	11.00	8.37	5.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, CMAM reports, cluster, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Output reports	<15.00	1.00	2.88	3.10
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Household survey	>66.00	-	-	96.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Desk review, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Desk Review	>70.00	71.00	95.94	93.00
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Household interviews	>70.00	-	-	16.00
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: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, Key Informant Interviews	>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, Previous 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 female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	912	304	33.3%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	912	1,316	144.3%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	93	93	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	783	783	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	item	18	18	100.0%
Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	tool	208,515	145,961	70.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	item	14	14	100.0%
Comp.2-Nutrition Support				
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	1,212	799	65.9%
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	2,376	1,776	74.7%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	1,164	977	83.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	8	6	75.0%
Comp.3-Disaster Risk Reduction for Food				
SO3: Capacity Development - Emergency Preparedness and Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	6	6	100.0%
Number of government counterparts trained in data collection and analysis on food and nutrition security	individual	29	12	41.4%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	5	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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	21.80	32.31	11.55
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	69.20	53.85	55.00
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	9.00	13.84	33.45

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	62.00	62.25	49.40
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	58.00	64.94	100.00
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	10.40	-	15.60
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	82.90	-	55.40
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, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	6.80	-	29.00

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				
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	96.44	94.92	90.40
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	96.14	84.75	90.30
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: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>90.00	79.10	78.96	73.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
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, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	96.27	89.83	90.40
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: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	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: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	98.40	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: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	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: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	96.70	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: 2017.12</i>	=14,042,588.00	12,280,200.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=29.00	24.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</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</i>	=18,859,552.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=9.00	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	-
<i>MALAWI, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>		
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)	=2,922,500.00	-
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services	=10.00	-
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	-
<i>MALAWI, Capacity Development, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Germany	GER-C-00573-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	813
Germany	GER-C-00573-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
Iceland	ICE-C-00047-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	690
Ireland	IRE-C-00216-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	140
Malawi	MLW-C-00047-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	17
Private Donors	WPD-C-03744-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	156
Private Donors	WPD-C-03819-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	180
Private Donors	WPD-C-03848-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	19
Private Donors	WPD-C-03852-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	14
Private Donors	WPD-C-03882-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	266
Private Donors	WPD-C-03961-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	538
Private Donors	WPD-C-04028-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	39
Private Donors	WPD-C-04093-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	38
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01510-01	Maize	-	962
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01525-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	470
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01525-01	Maize	-	127
USA	USA-C-01259-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,828

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01259-02	Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	563
USA	USA-C-01259-02	Vegetable Oil	-	210
USA	USA-C-01259-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,401
USA	USA-C-01260-02	Corn Soya Blend	7,730	-
USA	USA-C-01260-02	Maize Meal	1,670	-
		Total	9,400	10,491