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**Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi**  
**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)



**World Food Programme**

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# 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.

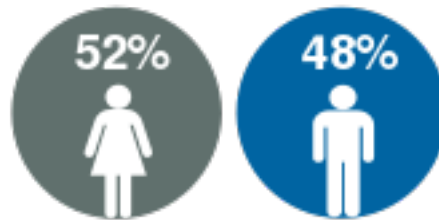
Enhanced partnership with the government was demonstrated by its cash and in-kind contribution to WFP's operations, valued at USD 100 million for the 2016/2017 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) response, including USD 4.6 million for 2017. The government's commitment to tackling food insecurity 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
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>3,685,163</b>	<b>3,965,919</b>	<b>7,651,082</b>





## 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
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>166,648</b>	<b>5,553</b>	<b>33,078</b>	<b>31,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>236,306</b>



## 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
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>11,762,787</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,540,436</b>

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>3,238</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	

## 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,625</b>

## 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

Dzaleka camp in central Malawi remains the largest official refugee camp, home to more than 32,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and Ethiopia. About 3,258 Mozambicans reside in Luwani camp in southern Malawi (as of December 2017).

WFP continued to provide food assistance to camp-based refugees and asylum seekers in Dzaleka, Luwani and in the Karonga transit shelter. In 2017, WFP provided food assistance to 32,175 refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia and Somalia, among them 2,315 children under age 2 who received additional nutrition support. About 55 percent of beneficiaries were men and about 47 percent of the children were boys, reflecting the demographics of the camps.

2017 saw 4,556 new arrivals, of whom 70 percent were DR Congolese fleeing the upsurge of violence in Kasai region. All refugees and asylum seekers were eligible for WFP food assistance, and WFP served all refugees and asylum seekers who presented themselves at monthly distributions.

In 2017 WFP partnered with Plan International and continued to work with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), World Vision International and UNHCR to support the food security of refugees at Dzaleka and Luwani camps, as well as at Karonga transit shelter. WFP, UNHCR and Plan International continued to operationalise the tripartite agreement signed in 2016 to formally govern the coordination of activities and the distribution of food and non-food items in Dzaleka camp.

Various partners, including UNHCR, the Ministry of Health (MoH), Plan International, Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS), Plan International and Action Against Hunger (ACF), World Vision, ACT Alliance, Partners in Health and UNICEF complemented WFP's food assistance and provided additional services at Dzaleka and Luwani. UNHCR, in partnership with Plan International and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD), also supported environmental protection, livelihood activities and energy conservation practices in and around the camps.

In partnership with UNHCR, UNICEF and the Government of Malawi, WFP continued to address the nutritional needs of refugees and asylum seekers. Both Dzaleka and Luwani health centers have out-patient therapeutic programmes (OTP). The MoH and UNHCR continued to provide health services to the refugee population together with nutritional supplements, such as vitamin A, iron, foliate and albendazole. WFP and the MoH continued to deliver nutrition messaging to address barriers to proper child nutrition, such as inappropriate infant and young child feeding practices. The NGO Mary's Meals maintained a school meals programme in Dzaleka and Luwani camps that contributed to concentration and learning.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in December 2017 showed that assistance from WFP was the main source of food (up to 90 percent) for all refugees. Only a few could afford to purchase food commodities from the market. Nearly all respondents said they sold a portion of their food assistance to afford milling, charcoal, firewood and other foods.

Social behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages on gender and protection were disseminated during general food distributions and community engagement meetings. The collaboration between government representatives, UNHCR, NGOs and community structures on gender and protection issues were strengthened with new procedures and mechanisms.

WFP is also working with partners to assess the feasibility of livelihood activities that promote self-reliance as a means of graduating refugees from dependence on donor support. The Country Office is engaged in resource mobilisation drives to facilitate such a transition.

## Results

Results improved across all indicators in 2017. This can be primarily attributed to the provision of full rations throughout the year despite the influx of an additional 4,556 refugees. An estimated 6,926 mt of commodities were distributed as part of monthly general distributions, of which 5,469 mt was bought in 2017 and 1,457 mt in 2016.

### **Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies**

*Outcome 1: Improved food consumption over assistance period for target households*



Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP provided monthly food distribution to 32,175 refugees and asylum seekers at Dzaleka camp, Luwani camp and Karonga transit shelter. About 17,600 men (54.7 percent) and 14,575 women (45.3 percent) benefitted from the distributions, reflecting camp demographics. All camp-based refugees and asylum seekers were eligible for WFP food assistance (comprising full monthly per person rations of 13.5 kg maize, 1.5 kg pulses and 0.75 kg fortified vegetable oil).

### **Strategic Objective 2: Prevent and reduce micronutrient deficiencies in children under two with special emphasis on anaemia**

*Outcome 2: Improved nutrition status over assistance period for target households*

To safeguard the nutrition status of the assisted population, especially of children under 2, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and people living with HIV, an individual monthly ration of 1.5 kg Super Cereal, a fortified food, was provided to vulnerable groups. An individual monthly ration of 3 kg Super Cereal Plus was also provided to 2,315 children under 2, of which 1,088 were boys (47 percent) and 1,227 girls (53 percent). This additional support aimed to address micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia, found to be high among these groups by the 2016 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) conducted by the government, UNHCR and WFP.

To support nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP undertook social behaviour change communication (SBCC) focusing on men, boys and caregivers, which reached 34,000 refugee, asylum seeker and host community households. Food distributions, the health centre and community radio were used to sensitise refugees and asylum seekers on the nutritional importance of each commodity (including Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus), anaemia prevention measures and dietary diversity.

### **Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations**

*Outcome 3: Targeted communities have increased access to assets in fragile, transition situations*

WFP did not implement resilience-building activities such as Food for Assistance Assets (FFA) due to funding constraints and lack of available land at Dzaleka. The camp is designed to accommodate 12,000 people, but its numbers have swollen to more than 32,000, causing environmental degradation and limiting the feasibility of livelihoods and asset-creation activities.

While in-kind food is the traditional modality of assistance, results of a 2016 market study and 2016 JAM assessments found that CBT is feasible, allowing refugees to purchase commodities in nearby markets. The provision of specialised nutritious foods (SNF), however, would need to be provided due to their unavailability in local markets. With CBT, refugees can decide how to use money, purchase diverse food and save. CBT would also promote peaceful co-existence with host communities and if well-designed and run, have a multiplier effect that directly benefits the local economy. However, the planned assistance modality shift could not be implemented due to funding constraints. WFP will continue to fundraise for a hybrid modality of assistance which includes both food and cash. Since refugees have no money, are forced to sell part of their ration to cover milling, cooking fuel, salt and vegetables. Some argue that more food should therefore be provided.

The government is drafting a new migration policy that will address issues related to refugee employment and income generating activities. The Country Office continues to advocate for an environment enabling increased refugee self-reliance, to explore opportunities and promote sustainable refugee livelihoods.

Despite a challenging year, WFP in Malawi continued to take forward its commitment to promote and embed gender equality. The refugee operation is informed by gender analysis and the Country Office continues to increase the quality and quantity of sex- and age-disaggregated monitoring and assessment data to support gender-sensitive programmatic decision-making.

The household Food Consumption Score (FCS), a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed, was used to measure the adequacy of household food intake. About 32.5 percent of the assisted population had a borderline FCS in 2017, an improvement on 26.6 percent in 2016; while 6.8 percent had a poor FCS in 2017, an improvement on 12.9 percent in 2016. About 38 percent of female-headed households had a borderline FCS, compared to 22.4 percent in 2016; while 7.5 percent had a poor FCS, against 13.2 percent in 2016. Similarly, 25.7 percent of male-headed households had a borderline FCS in 2017, compared to 33 percent in 2016; while 6 percent had a poor FCS in 2017, compared to 12.5 percent in 2016.

The general improvement saw households transition from poor to borderline: the percentage of households with poor FCS halved from 12.9 percent to 6.85 percent, while the percentage of borderline FCS households increased by 4 percent.

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of food groups consumed seven days prior to the monitoring period. Overall results show that households were able to consume approximately four food groups that week, down from five groups consumed on average the previous year. This trend is similar in both male- and

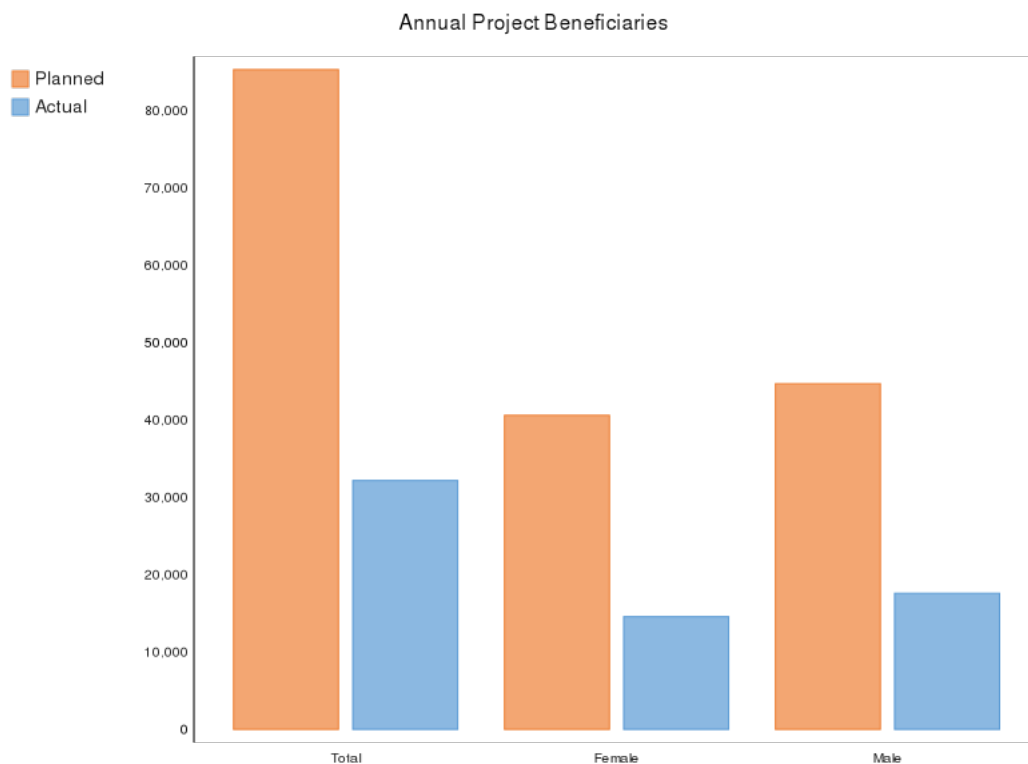
female-headed households. WFP assistance provides only three food groups, and it appears that targeted households were not able to access other food groups, possibly because livelihood options in the camps remain limited.

When faced with difficulties accessing food, families tend to adopt negative coping strategies such as skipping meals to stretch available food or reducing portion sizes. WFP measures such behaviours through the Coping Strategy Index (CSI). If the average CSI increases, more households are engaging in stress coping strategies to help meet their food access needs. A decrease in the CSI means an improvement of the food security situation of the household.

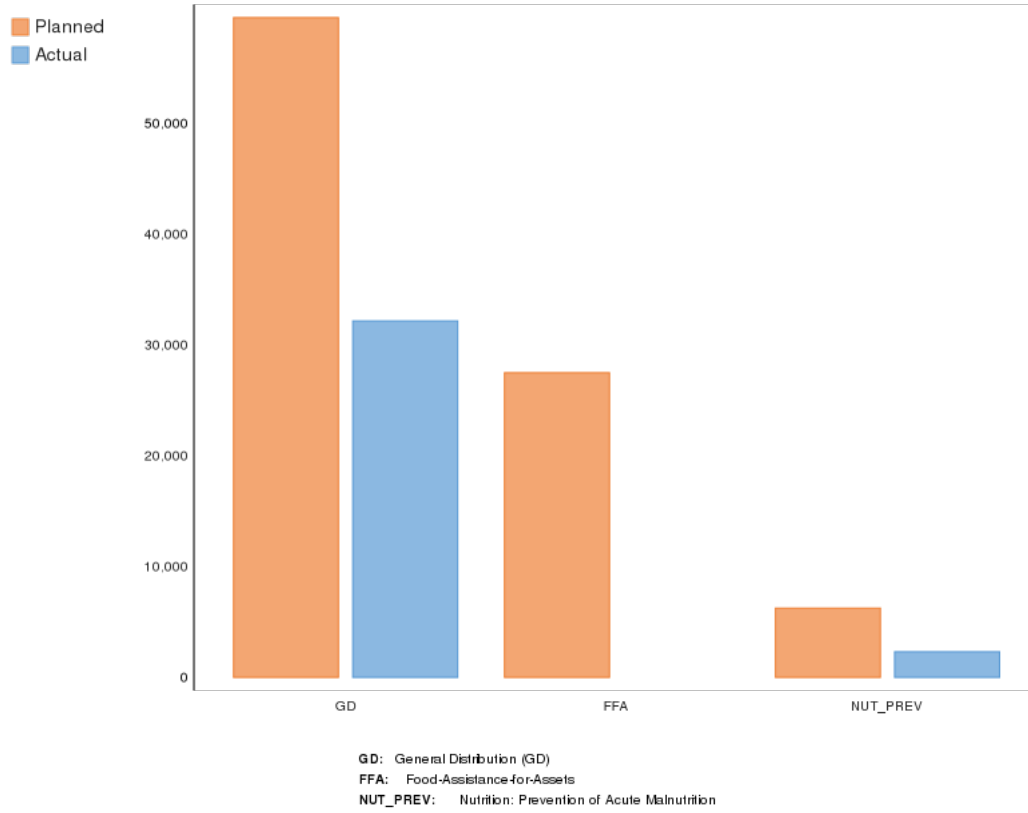
Surveys and PDMs have highlighted that refugees sell a portion of their rations to buy other basic commodities (soap, charcoal, firewood, etc.), making the ration insufficient to cover monthly food and nutrition needs, which leads to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. A large percentage of refugee households reported purchasing food on informal credit and borrowing food from friends or relatives.

On average, households used similar negative coping strategies in 2017 as in the previous year. The average coping strategy index for 2017 is reported at 17, slightly higher than in 2016 (16.26), but well under the target of below 43 (< 43).

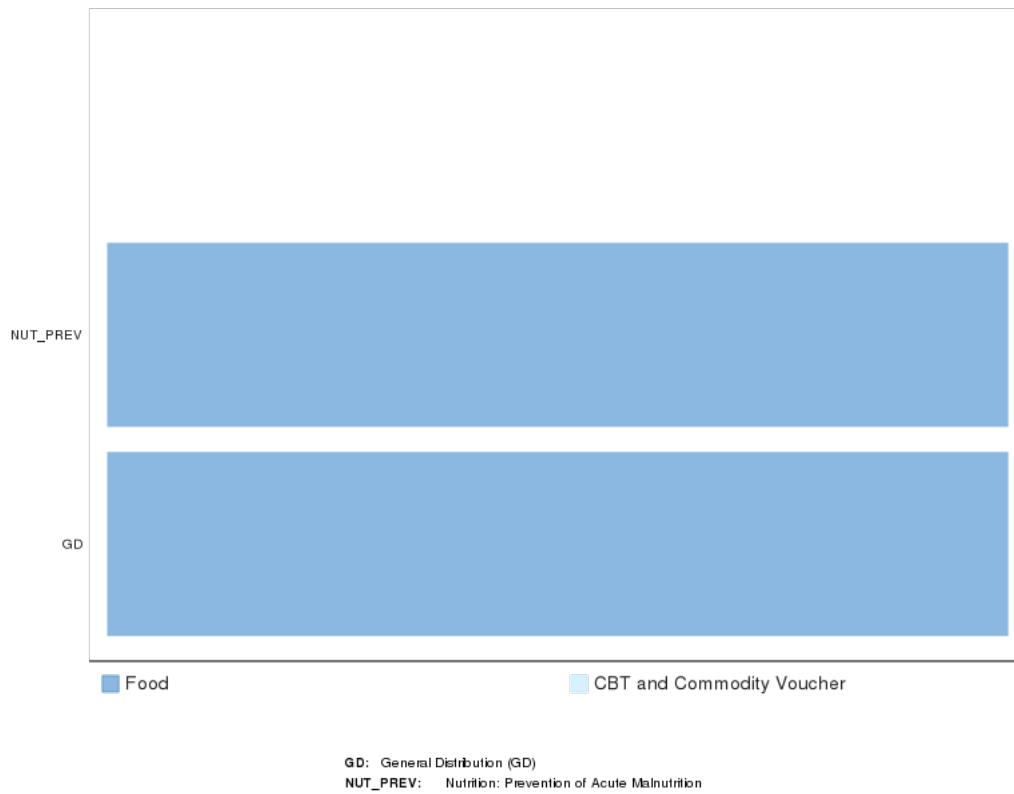
In conclusion, food and nutrition improved across all indicators (FCS, DDS and CSI) in 2017 due to the provision of full rations throughout the year. Following the record level of food insecurity in 2016, the situation remained relatively stable throughout the year. Improved harvests and declining prices also contributed to better conditions in the camps.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity







## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	368	209	56.8%
Corn Soya Blend	902	593	65.8%
Maize	5,831	5,499	94.3%
Peas	275	231	84.0%
Split Peas	-	122	-
Vegetable Oil	321	283	88.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,695</b>	<b>6,937</b>	<b>90.1%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,377,489	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,377,489</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Performance Monitoring

In 2017, guided by the Regional Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy 2015-2017, both the Country Office Monitoring Plan and Project Monitoring Plan were developed with an emphasis on timely availability of quality and reliable information; improved analysis and reporting; and enhanced effectiveness in programme implementation.

Process monitoring was carried out by WFP Field Monitor Assistants (FMAs), who attended monthly distributions. During distributions FMAs would interview at least five beneficiaries for feedback on the assistance being provided. Output monitoring and reporting by cooperating partners were conducted monthly, while outcome monitoring was conducted jointly with partners once a year. Post-distribution monitoring assessments (PDM) were conducted in each camp in December 2017.

WFP's performance monitoring of activities in Dzaleka and Luwani refugee camps were conducted in collaboration with partners and other stakeholders. A Food Monitoring Committee chaired by WFP (including all stakeholders and beneficiaries representatives) met monthly to exchange information on the overall food security, health and nutritional status in the camp. The committee also oversaw the accuracy of targeting and checked the quality of food distributions.

Monthly process and output monitoring activities were carried out by WFP Monitoring Assistants (MA), UNHCR camp officials and staff from NGO partners, the Participatory Rural Development Organisation (PRDO) and World Vision International. WFP continued to make use of electronic equipment for data collection, and each MA was equipped with a mobile tablet with Open Data Kit (ODK) in which to input data on the quantity, quality and timeliness of food distributions, as well as beneficiaries' nutritional and livelihood statuses. The ONA database – which allows for real-time visualisation of ODK data – was used to process monitoring data.

In 2017, WFP conducted joint distribution monitoring visits every month, as well as periodic verification exercises, including an end-of-year PDM exercise. WFP oversaw all monitoring activities of the general food distribution process, as well as the distribution of specialised nutrition food to children aged 6-23 months. Primary data collection was conducted by WFP Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) officers, temporary data enumerators and translators, overseen by the Country Office M&E team.

Outcome data were drawn from the PDM, which analyses food security outcome indicators at household level, such as food consumption score, diet diversity score and the coping strategies index. The surveys and questionnaires were developed by the M&E unit in conjunction with the implementing programme unit to ensure project outcome, gender issues and accountability to affected populations were addressed and reported.

The M&E and Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) units developed sampling strategies to ensure that data was representative of the whole beneficiary population. The sample size for the PDM was 124 households with a proportional representation of the nationalities in Dzaleka, while the Mozambican population in Luwani was selected at random.

All outcome indicators were tracked through a combination of annual food security and nutrition sample surveys, and bi-annual joint assessment missions. Surveys have also provided information on the underlying causes of gender inequality in relation with food insecurity.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

The refugee programme aligns with the Country Office's Gender Strategy. WFP continues to improve the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated monitoring and assessment data to support gender-sensitive programmatic decision-making. The Country Office works with implementing partners to ensure their behaviour fully supports shared gender objectives.

The heightened vulnerabilities of women and girls in Malawi's refugee and asylum-seeking population was highlighted in a 2013/14 joint survey by WFP, UNHCR and UN Women. It documented high prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Dzaleka camp.

WFP collects information on beneficiaries' exposure to safety risks through dedicated protection assessments as well as regular process and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). In the latter, beneficiaries are interviewed about safety incidents they or their family members may have encountered on the way to, at or returning from WFP project sites. Results are shared with camp administrators and the relevant authorities to advocate for enhanced protection measures and mitigation actions, also discussed during coordination meetings.

There is a positive collaboration between UNHCR, NGOs, the police and community structures to respond to the needs of victims of SGBV and to take preventive actions. Additionally, social behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages on gender and protection were disseminated during general food distributions and other community engagements.

Where possible, ration cards are issued in the name of a senior female family member to contribute to women's control of food assistance and their participation in household decision-making on food. WFP's 2017 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) found stable rates in household decision-making over food assistance, with women making the decisions in 55 percent of households and joint decisions occurring in 24 percent of households.

Child-rearing often inhibits women's ability to participate. Interviews with women revealed that they do not feel they have the time or energy to engage in social groups because they are caring for their children and tending to household chores. In 2017, standard operating procedures (SOPs) were developed on the integration of gender in programming together with implementing partners and refugee committees. These SOPs facilitate joint action by all actors to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). It clearly describes the roles and responsibilities of each actor involved in the prevention of and response to SGBV, both inside and outside the refugee camps. It also includes guidance on referrals and reporting mechanisms, immediate response and referral pathways and procedures for incidents involving children.

The SOPs also provide guidance on gender and accountability to affected populations (APP). For instance, during every distribution WFP's implementing partners ensure the presence of at least one female staff to attend to the specific needs of women. Pregnant and breastfeeding women and people with disabilities receive special consideration during food distributions.

WFP is supporting food distribution committees to disseminate information regarding distribution dates, ration scales and other related information among households. The representation of women in leadership positions on these committees did not meet the 50 percent target for the third year in a row (41 percent in 2017). To address this issue, the dissemination of messages on gender equality was increased during food distributions throughout 2017. However, it must be acknowledged that socio-economic issues also underline entrenched gender inequality within Malawi's refugee community. Women often have the responsibilities of both the head of household and the main family care giver. Their opportunities for economic engagement remain even more limited than those of male refugees.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP ensured assistance was provided to all refugees, including women- and child-headed households that are at the greatest risk of discrimination. Information on victim support and reporting is always visibly displayed at distribution sites to ensure incidents are effectively handled should they arise.

The refugee community is at the centre of all prevention and response activities. Their involvement and participation in the programme was vital for successful interventions, especially in the successful implementation of general food distributions (GFDs). The food management committees, protection officers and camp police work in strong collaboration with implementing partners to ensure smooth roll-out of the GFDs.

The standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were developed with stakeholders of the refugee programme, including the Ministry of Home Affairs, WFP, UNHCR, Plan, CARD and JRS. They define the steps to follow in reporting incidents and encourage women to be agents of change in community mobilisation.

At Dzaleka and Luwani camps, GFDs continued to take place in an easily accessible central location. GFDs were organised in a staggered manner based on family size to avoid overcrowding and extended waiting times. The food management committees, protection officers and camp police helped maintain order on distribution days. WFP's distribution exercises were planned to end before dark, contributing to a safer environment. WFP and partners continued to share messages on protection rights and the prevention of SGBV. These messages were disseminated in the form of skits, posters and house visits by refugee leaders.

Accountability is closely linked with the effectiveness of food assistance, as knowledge of targeting and entitlement helps people protect their access to assistance, and feedback mechanisms enable WFP and partners to investigate problems and better adapt activities to beneficiary needs. Through its post-distribution monitoring (PDM), WFP collected information on safety and security. Almost 90 percent of interviewed beneficiaries did not experience safety problems while travelling to or from WFP sites.

WFP, UNHCR, World Vision International and Plan International have instituted an improved complaints and feedback mechanism that provides refugees a way of voicing their thoughts and concerns about the programme. At Dzaleka camp, WFP's partner, Plan International, communicated information through community-based participatory methods such as plays, house visits and public talks as most of the population is illiterate. WFP has established help desks and suggestion boxes at distribution sites at both camps to address concerns.

To further strengthen protection systems, WFP engaged all NGO partners working on the refugee programme to designate focal persons for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). In December 2017, 38 staff from NGOs, the government and UN agencies were trained in PSEA and subsequently played an active role in raising staff awareness. PSEA focal persons also signed a code of conduct. It is envisioned that in 2018 these focal persons will play an active role in following up on cases of SEA; and in capacity strengthening of community structures.

## Mireille's flight: The girl who escaped the Rwandan genocide and became a medical doctor

*In the midst of the 1994 Rwandan genocide Mireille Twayigira, a young Rwandese girl would never have believed that one day she would become a doctor. She and her grandfather fled the war and made their way to Dzaleka refugee camp in Malawi where she relied on WFP food assistance for survival. This is her story.*

Mireille was too young to remember when she escaped from her hometown of Butare in Rwanda during the genocide. She was probably 2 at the time and all that mattered was survival.

After she lost her father in the genocide, the family fled Rwanda, making their way through Burundi and settling in a refugee camp in DRC. While in the refugee camp Mireille lost her sister and mother to illness. She and her grandfather then travelled from DRC through Angola and Zambia to finally arrive in Malawi six years after fleeing their home.

"We arrived in Malawi in September 2000 from Zambia after my grandfather heard about Dzaleka refugee camp. He managed to find money for our transport. It was a life of hassles in the Congo and Angola, wandering in the forests with the sound of gunfire often in our ears. Many days and nights we walked, and had nothing to eat. We survived by begging, or sometimes ate roots from the forest or whatever we could get our hands on. For a child my age it was tough and I was very malnourished. You can imagine: a big tummy and thin brown hair and swollen cheeks and feet."

Throughout the time that Mireille and her grandfather was searching for peace. In the camps, she is thankful for the food assistance provided by WFP. “WFP provided me with one of the most important things a kid needs — food. To focus in class a child needs to have a full stomach. A child needs to be healthy, and not malnourished, in order to prosper at school.”

“WFP food was very important. Before we reached the first camp I was malnourished and the food we were given brought me back to life. In Malawi, I would go to school and come back to find something to put in my stomach. It was not always enough but at least it was something. Without it, I don’t know where I would be right now. Would I be alive? Would we have found other sources of food? I don’t know.”

As a young refugee child, growing up in the camp was challenging, Mireille remembers. “Not having all you need as a child is tough. It was a life of having to do with what you have. But of course, it was better than having to wander in forests running for dear life. I had friends to play with, I could go to school, and I had food and shelter, so it was ok.”

She never believed there would be a time in her life when she could provide for herself. It was all a dream until she graduated among the top six students in Malawi and won a scholarship to study medicine in China.

“My dream of becoming a doctor started when I was very little, but it was just a child’s dream. I started thinking more about it in secondary school when I was trying to choose a career which would allow me to meet different people. I know with hard work everything is possible.”

Mireille now calls Malawi home. She attained citizenship and works as a medical doctor at the largest referral hospital in the country. As a former resident of Dzaleka refugee camp, Mireille has not forgotten her relatives in the camp. Every so often she returns there. “In the camp at the moment there are families who cannot afford anything, so WFP food is the only source of food they have.”

She meets with other refugee children and visits them in their schools. She wants to encourage them to dream big. “I want to be that object of hope for them,” she says.

“Mine is a story of hope, from ashes to beauty.”

*By the end of 2017, WFP Malawi had provided food to 32,175 asylum seekers and refugees in Malawi.*

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo ©WFP/Cheulekene Mita

A food distribution underway at Dzaleka Refugee camp in Dowa. WFP food assistance makes up 90 percent of food consumed by refugees in Malawi.

## 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	44,697	40,603	85,300	17,600	14,575	32,175	39.4%	35.9%	37.7%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	9,724	10,748	20,472	2,799	3,185	5,984	28.8%	29.6%	29.2%
Children (5-18 years)	15,013	12,966	27,979	6,242	4,987	11,229	41.6%	38.5%	40.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	19,960	16,889	36,849	8,559	6,403	14,962	42.9%	37.9%	40.6%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	29,053	26,392	55,445	17,600	14,575	32,175	60.6%	55.2%	58.0%
Residents	15,644	14,211	29,855	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	59,550	-	59,550	32,175	-	32,175	54.0%	-	54.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	16,500	11,000	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	6,253	-	6,253	2,315	-	2,315	37.0%	-	37.0%



## 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)
General Distribution (GD)	59,550	-	59,550	32,175	-	32,175	54.0%	-	54.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	3,000	2,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	6,253	-	6,253	2,315	-	2,315	37.0%	-	37.0%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	32,575	26,975	59,550	17,600	14,575	32,175	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
Total participants	32,575	26,975	59,550	17,600	14,575	32,175	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
Total beneficiaries	32,575	26,975	59,550	17,600	14,575	32,175	54.0%	54.0%	54.0%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	2,450	2,550	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	2,450	2,550	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	13,365	14,135	27,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	2,939	3,314	6,253	1,088	1,227	2,315	37.0%	37.0%	37.0%
Total beneficiaries	2,939	3,314	6,253	1,088	1,227	2,315	37.0%	37.0%	37.0%

# Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.34	6.70	12.90	6.85
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<41.90	41.90	26.60	32.53
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.38	6.90	13.20	7.50
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<1.24	6.50	12.50	6.06
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<6.64	43.20	22.40	38.13
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<8.12	40.60	33.30	25.76
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dec 2017 PDM</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.56	4.20
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dec 2017 PDM</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.62	4.12
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dec 2017 PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.48	4.39

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Dec 2016 PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Dec 2017 PDM</i>	<43.00	43.00	16.26	17.00

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	70.40	24.20	23.40
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	24.80	54.00	55.20
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	4.80	21.80	21.40
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	50.00	41.18	41.18
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	29.00	18.90	-

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	94.35	87.90
<b>Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.11, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	85.48	89.40

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	100.00	63.31	-
<b>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	89.92	88.70

## Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06</i>	=3,500,000.00	-
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=18.00	18.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2019.06, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Japan	JPN-C-00548-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	155
Japan	JPN-C-00548-01	Maize	-	558
Japan	JPN-C-00548-01	Peas	-	120
Japan	JPN-C-00548-01	Vegetable Oil	-	70
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	310
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	1,130
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	145
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	100
USA	USA-C-01300-10	Beans	-	291
USA	USA-C-01300-10	Corn Soya Blend	-	591
USA	USA-C-01300-10	Maize	-	1,903

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01300-10	Vegetable Oil	-	96
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>5,469</b>