

Project Number: 200692 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 12, 2014 | Planned Start Date: December 01, 2014

Actual Start Date: December 01, 2014 | Project End Date: December 31, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

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**Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience**

**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.

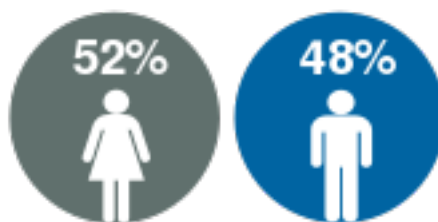
WFP worked closely with partners, including the government, other UN agencies and resource and implementing partners to increase the resilience of households to better cope with climatic and economic shocks. WFP received funding through One UN mechanisms and pursued joint programming with UNICEF, FAO, 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

In 2017, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200692 continued to support the government's efforts to address acute food insecurity. It provided life-saving food assistance during the lean season and restored livelihoods and enhanced household and community resilience through asset creation. The project reached 6.75 million people, 51.5 percent of them women.

Nutrition and gender-sensitive seasonal livelihood programming and community-based participatory planning helped determine intervention types. Partnerships with the government, NGOs and other UN agencies contributed to efficient programme delivery. This PRRO represented the largest cash-based transfer (CBT) operation yet in Malawi.

The relief component of the PRRO was implemented during the lean season through targeted food assistance (which included nutrition-sensitive food) and CBT for people with seasonal food deficits, and conditional food assistance. In addition, Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) was linked with early recovery and long-term resilience-building.

WFP worked closely with the government's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), which reports to the Vice President. DoDMA is mandated with coordinating disaster management and relief responses through the Humanitarian Response Committee (HRC), representing the ten government clusters. At district level, the response was coordinated by the District Councils through District Executive Committees with assistance from WFP field staff and NGO partners. At the operational level, implementation was coordinated through the Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-chaired by DoDMA and WFP and comprising 30 partners. Other aspects of programme implementation were coordinated through the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP).

WFP continued to procure and distribute maize on the government's behalf, supported by 20 NGO partners who focused on distribution, accountability and social and behavioural change communication. Among these, 18 NGOs also carried out complementary recovery activities. Field Level Agreements ensured the provision of equipment needed for the creation of quality assets. NGO partners were selected based on their demonstrated capacity to implement assistance, as well as their strategic competitive advantage, determined by a capacity and performance review.

General food distributions (GFD) provided targeted households with a monthly food basket consisting of maize (50 kg), pulses (10 kg), and vegetable oil (2 l). Ration size was based on MVACs recommendations (as outlined in the National Food and Nutrition Security Forecast) of assistance to fill 65 percent of daily kilocalorie requirements. Households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 6-23 months were provided with additional preventative rations (6 kg) of fortified blended food (Super Cereal), given their increased vulnerability to malnutrition during periods of food shortage.

Where market conditions allowed, WFP provided monthly CBT (both mobile money and physical cash distributions) equivalent to the value of the food basket under the GFD - on average USD 23.29 a month per household. Households with PLW and/or children aged 6-23 months received an additional 5 USD, equivalent to the price of Super Cereal. Households assisted under FFA received USD 24.35.

The PRRO's prevention and recovery components were implemented during the April-September 2017 post-harvest period. They included FFA and behavioural change communication using food or cash/voucher transfers with an emphasis on integrated early recovery and the creation of productive assets in ways that facilitated equal participation by men and women. In 2017, FFA activities were integrated into a resilience package that reached 723,779 people in ten districts, of whom 51.4 percent were women.

FFA activities were implemented by 10 cooperating partners at national level and by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) at district level, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. The National Agriculture Cluster is led by MoAIWD and FAO.

WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme connects smallholder farmers to markets, giving them an opportunity to grow their businesses. P4P in Malawi has demonstrated that investments in pro-smallholder procurement, coupled with supply-side activities such as capacity building and input supply, can have a major positive effect on linking smallholder farmers to formal markets while improving their access to much-needed knowledge and resources.

WFP Malawi and its partners also invested in improving agricultural production and strengthening farmers' organizations. In 2017, these received training in administration and financial management, credit, market

intelligence systems, and harvest and post-harvest management. In 2017, WFP Malawi piloted the Warehouse Receipt System (WRS), which allows smallholder farmers to deposit their crops in a certified warehouse in return for a receipt that can be exchanged for cash at a local financial institution.

P4P linkages have been reinforced with other WFP interventions. In 2017, 2,888 mt maize valued at USD 512,825 was procured locally from smallholder farmers involved in the P4P project to cover the needs of WFP's refugee programme. It built resilience where FFA beneficiaries are involved in P4P activities and training. P4P linked farmers organisations to supplied 84 schools in 3 districts participating in Home Grown School Meals, providing mainly maize and vegetables.

The PRRO also integrated the Rural Resilience Initiative and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) to test a scalable resilience-building approach. The foundations for replicability are in place, potentially making it the largest climate-proof safety net in the country. WFP Malawi has been using Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) II and the Shock Impact Simulation Model (SISMod) to track household changes in resilience and food security, providing detailed data.

WFP leveraged the knowledge gained through the application of weather index insurance products and the climate services to set up a forecast-based financing scheme that would further enable the expansion of the safety net, helping climate-proof the graduation pathway put in place. WFP is exploring further resource mobilisation opportunities to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, and continues to offer these interventions in an integrated manner, thereby helping participating households become food secure and climate resilient.

For GFCS activities, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) provided the downscaled (national to subnational) seasonal forecasts for Balaka and Zomba districts. The agro-climatic information was disseminated to farmers in Balaka district through radio and mobile text messages, supported by a local partner, Farm Radio Trust (FRT).

WFP's response to 2017/2018 lean season food insecurity commenced in the districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa, where MVAC data showed that 150,496 people (27,363 households) would be in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 (crisis) from December 2017 to March 2018. WFP provided CBT to almost half of these people - 72,249 (13,136 households) - in December 2017, while the remaining 78,247 were assisted by the International NGO Consortium.

In 2017, JEFAP updated its targeting and beneficiary selection process and included issues such as prioritising people living with HIV and AIDS, together with child-, female, and elderly-headed households, households with chronically-ill people or orphaned children, and the ultra-poor. During the response, WFP received feedback from affected communities about chiefs interfering with the response by for example forcing beneficiaries to share their entitlement. WFP and the government took corrective action and will update JEFAP guidelines on the role of chief in order to prevent such abuse in future.

WFP distribution points were established in consultation with Area Development and Civil Protection Committees. Each targeted district recruited Gender, Protection and Accountability Officers to strengthen protection systems and integrate gender into operations. Social behaviour change communication messages on gender and protection were disseminated during distributions, other community engagement meetings and through radio and posters. There was also a fruitful collaboration between the government, NGOs, the police and community structures on gender and protection issues.

WFP also partnered with research institutions to conduct evidence-building studies to inform resilience programming. A study on shock responsive social protection (co-commissioned with the World Bank and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) was conducted by the Overseas Development Institute and the Red Cross/Crescent Centre. The report *Towards a Shock Sensitive Social Protection System for Malawi*, released in September 2017, sets out ways of strengthening and harmonizing existing social protection systems. These include scalable social protection mechanisms that can expand to cover situations of acute need; the effective implementation of the unified beneficiary registry (UBR) system; the integration of climate information and early warning systems; and the establishment of a multi-year pooled fund for seasonal and scalable social protection interventions.

As in previous years, geographic targeting was based on Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) results, which employs the Household Economy Approach (HEA) to identify food insecure areas. Household targeting used food insecurity and vulnerability indicators, as per the JEFAP, which prioritises food insecure children (especially orphans), female- and elderly-headed households and chronically ill people.

Decisions on appropriate transfer modality (CBT or in-kind food distribution) were based on MVAC market assessments covering functionality, food availability, local production deficits and transport. WFP's real-time food price monitoring, under the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) initiative, monitored cost-efficiency

and effectiveness.

## Results

Successive climatic shocks, low coping capacity and little recovery time have forced many households in Malawi deeper into chronic poverty. For the 2016/2017 El Niño-induced drought response, WFP's general food distribution (GFD) continued through March 2017, stabilizing food and nutrition security and preventing further deterioration at a time when the country faced historic food shortages and 40 percent of the total population was deemed in need of assistance by the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC).

### General distribution of in-kind food or cash-based transfers (CBT)

Following the President of Malawi's State of National Disaster declaration in April 2016, the government and others donated in-kind food to the response. Most of these donations were used during the peak of the lean season (January to March 2017) when 6.7 million Malawians were in need of food assistance. WFP distributed more food than initially planned (105 percent), but due to few cash donations could only conduct 57 percent of the cash-based transfers (CBT) envisioned in this project.

WFP originally planned for cash rather than vouchers, but due to the anticipated increase in both maize scarcity and price, there was a high possibility that by December 2016 (the start of the lean season) inflation would make CBT a less viable modality. Maize voucher distribution was thus selected for the lean season response. Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) showed that maize prices remained high across the country - about 57 percent higher than the previous year (2015) and 102 percent higher than the 3-year average. During the peak lean season, the demand for maize was bound to increase as households exhausted supplies of food they had grown. The government's parastatal grain trader, the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), announced the opening of maize markets on 24 October at 250MWK per kg of maize, higher than the price in most markets. This decision provided strong indications that further injections of cash would likely lead to increased maize prices. After extensive consultations with the private sector from October 2016, WFP led the Cash Working Group (together with the INGO Consortium) on a commodity voucher scheme to replace cash, beginning January 2017.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments were conducted in February 2017 (in six districts) and March (in 13 districts) to assess household food security levels among those who had received assistance from July to November 2016, with September 2016 as the baseline. In the first six districts, beneficiary households with poor food consumption decreased from 32 percent to 22 percent, while it increased for non-beneficiaries from 24 percent to 43 percent. In the subsequent 13 districts, it decreased among beneficiaries from 25 percent to 17 percent and increased among non-beneficiaries from 25 to 43 percent. The frequency of extreme food-related coping mechanisms employed also decreased among beneficiary households while it increased among non-beneficiaries.

According to Food Consumption Score (FCS) results, only 9 percent of targeted households had poor food consumption, achieving the target of >10 percent. This is a great improvement from the baseline of 41 percent. Households with poor food consumption can access a combination of mostly cereals and vegetables only once a week. No significant difference in results was found between male- and female-headed households.

Analysis of Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), which measures the ability of households to consume a range of food items, shows a slight increase (4.41) from the baseline (4.06). Households could access approximately five food groups at the time of the PDM, compared to four food groups at baseline. Again, no significant difference in results was found between male- and female-headed households.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI), a tool developed by WFP is commonly used as a proxy indicator for access to food. It is a weighted score that allows one to measure the frequency and severity of coping strategies. CSI results showed a decrease in the use of negative coping mechanisms: from a score of 21.8 to 10. The most widely used coping mechanisms were borrowing food and relying on help from friends and relatives, which often leads to debt. The results from the FCS, DDS and CSI all clearly show the programme's contribution towards improved food security.

### Prevention of Acute Malnutrition

According to the preliminary results of a SMART survey conducted in May 2017, the nutrition situation improved: global acute malnutrition (GAM) decreased from 4.1 percent in December 2016 to 2.2 percent, and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) decreased from 0.8 percent to 0.3 percent.

In line with the SMART survey, admissions to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes declined from March to May. Compared to May 2016, admissions of children with MAM decreased by 11 percent, while admissions of children with SAM decreased by 23

percent.

Recognizing the need to address the underlying drivers of food insecurity, WFP continued to disseminate social and behaviour change communication (SBCC), developed in consultation with relevant cluster leads (government ministries) and built on established national messages. The PDM showed that the highest number of messages received by households were on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), followed by HIV/AIDS, maternal health, nutrition, and agriculture. Of those who had received SBCC messages, everyone reported receiving them at pre-distribution sensitization talks (100 percent), followed by radio broadcasts (27 percent) and group nutrition counselling (13 percent).

### **Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)**

In line with ongoing efforts to break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, WFP continued to provide life-saving assistance in a more coordinated manner while bridging the humanitarian-development divide. It scaled up sustained resilience-building interventions in parallel with its relief and early recovery interventions. The FFA programme is at the core of this approach. It provides in-kind food or cash-based transfers (CBT) to stabilize household consumption in times of need and enables the creation and rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive productive assets at household, group and community level. It aims to boost and diversify agricultural production and reduce disaster risk, and includes capacity-building and training activities to enhance sustainability and self-sufficiency.

WFP mainstreams an integrated package of risk management strategies under FFA to enhance the shock-sensitive aspects of the programme, facilitating the safeguarding of gains achieved in the event of another disaster. The integrated package includes climate services, index-based micro-insurance, village savings and loans, and access to micro-finance services and market opportunities.

In 2017, WFP and partners scaled up resilience-building initiatives across ten disaster-prone districts. The support included conditional food or CBT, productive and nutrition-sensitive asset creation at community and household level, and other climate-sensitive and disaster risk reduction innovations, for about 131,596 households. Productive asset creation has a dual objective of protecting short-term food security while restoring/creating household or community assets that enhance livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks. During the recent El Niño response, WFP worked with partners to link beneficiaries with a range of low-tech, low-risk projects and complementary assistance.

During that response, resilience-building interventions were scaled up in parallel with relief and early recovery activities. WFP implemented complementary productive asset creation with beneficiaries and transitioned them from emergency to long-term resilience building. WFP amended planning figures based on an over-commitment by donors in 2016. However, due to an administrative error the subsequent budget did not reflect these raised targets. This resulted in an apparent over-achievement of the FFA programme's food modality - reaching 907 percent of the planned number of beneficiaries and pushing the FFA programme's total number reached to 263 percent of planned (see Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality).

The results of the FFA programme are considerable: overall, outcomes stabilized or improved against a backdrop of worsening food insecurity throughout the country indicating positive efforts towards building household resilience to shock. Final PDM results show a significant decrease in households with poor and borderline food consumption scores, from 89 percent to 22 percent.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) assessed households both in terms of food-based and asset-based coping mechanisms. Food-based refers to the frequency with which households use a food-related coping mechanism (such as skipping a meal) and the severity of the mechanism used. Asset-based refers to the proportion of households using crisis or emergency coping strategies (such as consuming seed stocks). About 65 percent of households targeted with FFA had reduced their use of negative food-based coping mechanisms - 64 percent of female-headed households and 66 percent of male-headed households - a 9 percent improvement from 2016. About 76 percent of households targeted with FFA reduced their use of negative asset-based coping mechanisms - 76 percent of female-headed households and 77 percent of male-headed households - a 5 percent improvement from 2016.

The project also aimed at attaining adequate household food consumption (staples and vegetables daily, frequently accompanied by oil and pulses, and occasionally meat, fish and dairy). DDS results show a stable number of food groups consumed by households, with little difference between male and female-headed households.

While in-kind food assistance consists of a limited range of commodities, it does empower households to engage in other economic activities to supplement their diet with protein-rich foods such as fish and eggs and green leafy vegetables from their own backyard gardens, which are mandatory for all FFA participating households. While some beneficiaries continued to employ negative coping strategies, they did so less frequently. This reflects the restored and expanded coping capacity of households because of the various household and community assets built, rehabilitated and maintained.



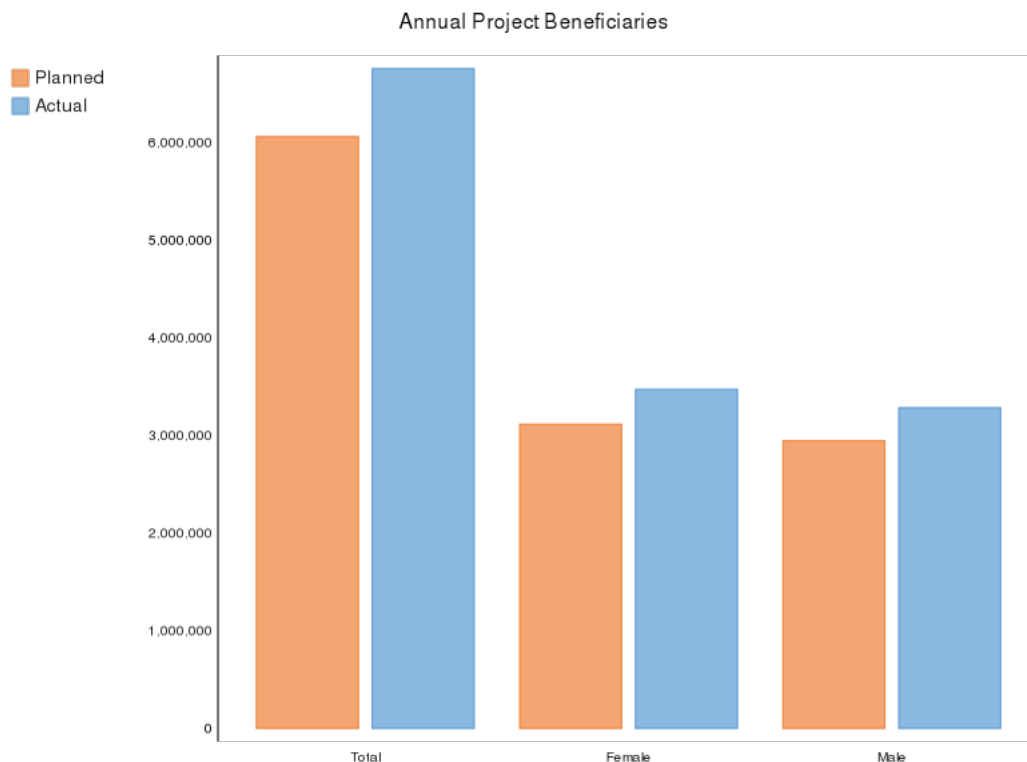
All FFA-supported communities had an improved Community Asset Score, meaning they had more functional assets used by most of the community. Key community assets included forestry and road improvements; construction of school blocks, fish ponds, irrigation canals and sanitation platforms; and acquisition of working wheelbarrows, treadle pumps, and bicycle ambulances. Across all districts surveyed in post-distribution monitoring (PDM), both food and CBT were used with no difference in results.

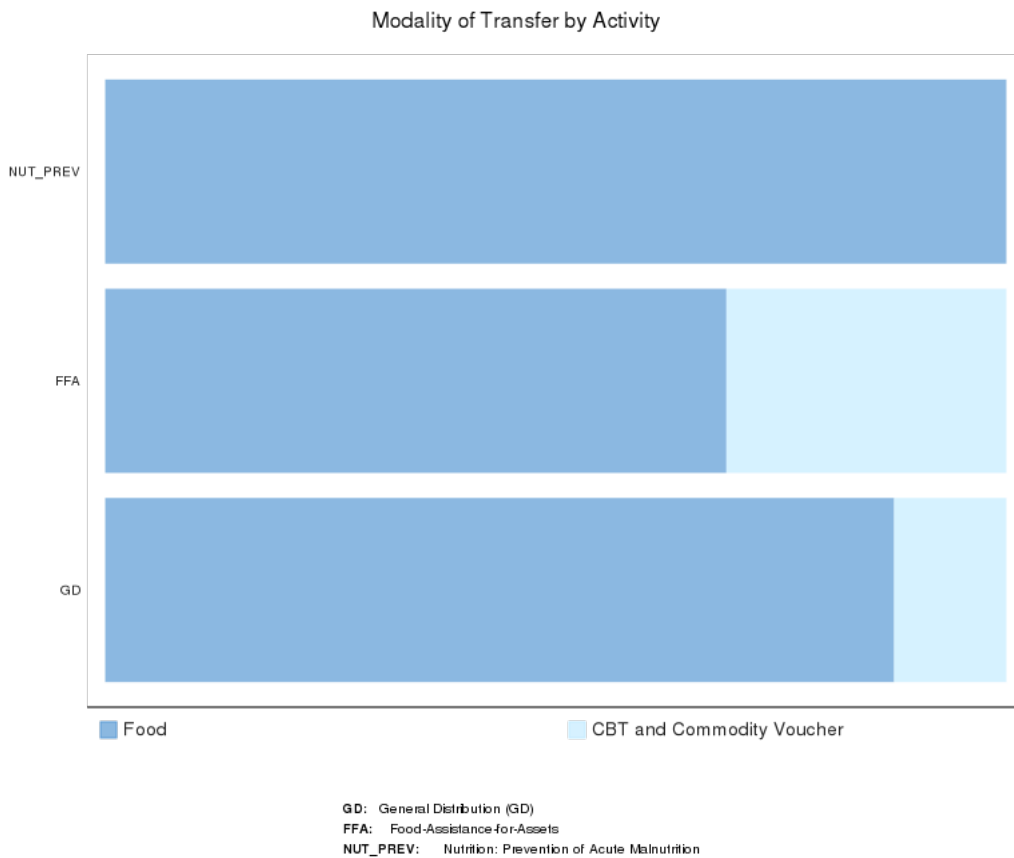
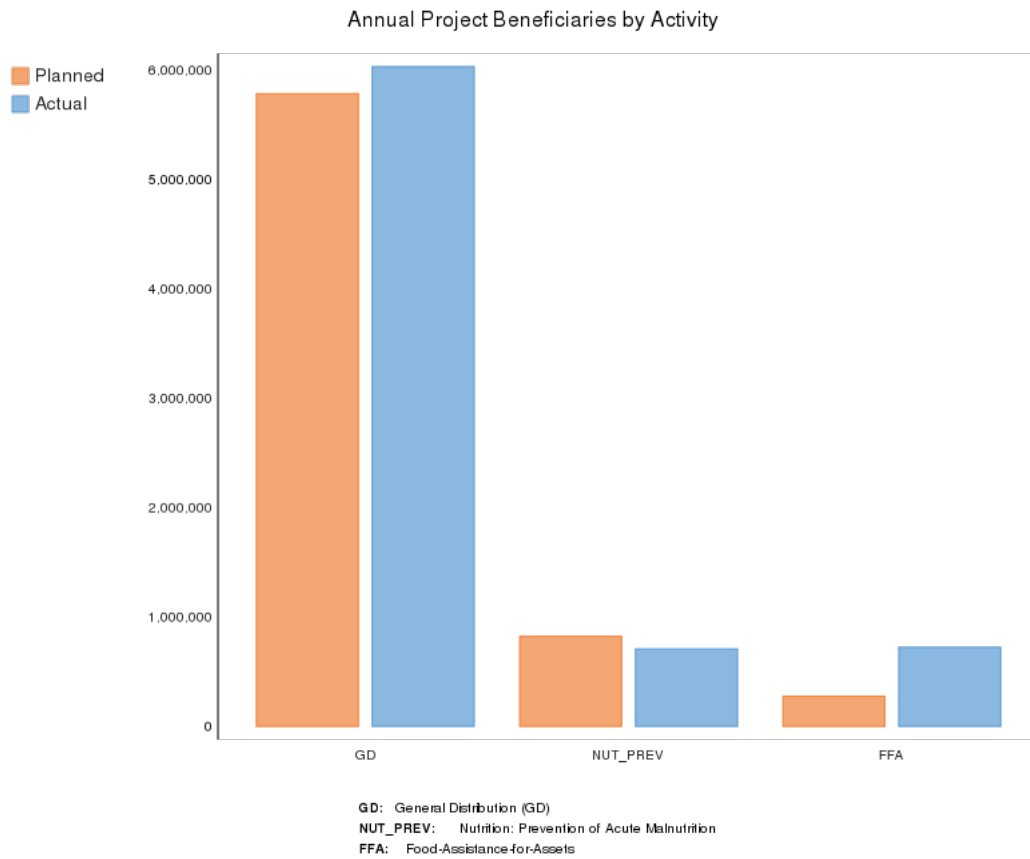
Across all indicators and districts, the progress of female-headed households lagged those of male-headed households, possibly because women are responsible for more work, including more unpaid work, which limits their time and economic opportunities. Female-headed households in Malawi are also typically single-headed families, meaning fewer income earners.

The FFA programme also saw more than 10.1 million tree seedlings raised, the majority planted in degraded land, woodlots and watershed areas - as well as in the grounds of schools, clinics, and religious centres. Some 3.9 million of the raised seedlings were provided to individual households for planting in their homesteads. Over 900,000 cubic meters of compost was generated from recycled organic matter, improving soil fertility and generating a critical resource.

More than 127,670 household vegetable gardens were planted, increasing the availability of vegetables. Some 1,850 km of community access roads were rehabilitated. Not all assets were created as planned due to the unavailability of some non-food items and operational delays, which has pushed work into 2018.

The linkages between the FFA programme, the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) pilots, as well as with WFP's support to smallholder farmers under the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative, further maximized the outcomes and potential impact of the FFA programme. For example, for those FFA participants also participating in risk management schemes under R4, outcome monitoring revealed progress in improving household wealth with fewer very poor/poor households and increasing numbers of households in the middle income and better-off categories. Moreover, FFA participants reported that after receiving weather/climate information and agricultural advisories under the GFCS pilot, they adjusted their planting schedule and opted for early-maturing maize varieties and sweet potatoes. The short-term weather alerts from GFCS helped farmers decide when to prepare land and when to plant. In 2017 WFP also built the foundation for further linkages with P4P by combining asset creation and insurance under the R4 pilot with P4P expertise on business training, post-harvest management, commodity aggregation, storage, and marketing to bring additional benefits to FFA participants.







## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	2,357	-
Biscuits	-	2	-
Corn Soya Blend	13,670	13,969	102.2%
Maize	151,522	150,316	99.2%
Maize Meal	-	7,236	-
Olive Oil	-	11	-
Peas	30,499	27,538	90.3%
Rice Soya Blend	-	1	-
Sorghum/Millet	-	1,698	-
Split Lentils	-	17	-
Split Peas	-	2,605	-
Vegetable Oil	5,503	5,078	92.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,194</b>	<b>210,829</b>	<b>104.8%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	32,847,221	10,002,812	30.5%
Commodity Voucher	-	8,540,436	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,847,221</b>	<b>18,543,248</b>	<b>56.5%</b>

## 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 the timely availability of quality and reliable information, improved analysis and reporting and effective programme implementation.

Performance was monitored through a combination of output monitoring (to measure progress against targets) and outcome monitoring (to determine the effectiveness of WFP's support). Baseline values used for measuring the performance of the relief component were established through household surveys (HHS) conducted before the provision of assistance.

Process monitoring was carried out by WFP Field Monitor Assistants (FMAs), who visited at least 25 percent of field distribution points (FDPs) each quarter, thus covering all FDPs by end of 2017. During each visit at least 10 percent of beneficiaries were interviewed for feedback on the assistance being provided. Cooperating partners conducted monthly output monitoring and reporting, while outcome monitoring was conducted jointly with partners quarterly.

Three post-distribution monitoring assessments (PDMs) were conducted during the nine-month MVAC response, and two PDMs during the Food for Assets (FFA) programme in 2017.

Sampling was done at the group village headmen (GVH) level, as this increases the geographical scope and provides a more robust analysis for household targeting. As part of resilience programme monitoring, a two-stage cluster sampling was carried out (village and household level) for all districts. As for the lean season response, a three-stage cluster sampling was carried out at the level of FDP, GHV and household.

The Country Office is moving towards paperless monitoring where data is collected by field monitors using Android tablets. Google Sheets and Google Forms (for process and output results) were used alongside corporate databases such as COMET (a Country Office tool for managing programme operations effectively) and the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) (for database management and data analysis). ONA, a tool for real-time visualization of data collected in the field, was used for process monitoring and for partner output monitoring, as well as for sample surveys used in PDM.

Under outcome monitoring for the lean season response, a baseline household survey was conducted before the provision of assistance and a PDM thereafter of the same households (a panel survey). With the rapid expansion of the resilience programme, baseline and outcomes need to be revised.

Implementation monitoring was carried out jointly by WFP, the government and implementing partners to enhance national monitoring and evaluation capacity. Joint monitoring visits provided feedback on operations. WFP gave financial support to the targeted district councils to enable their adequate involvement in the response (for effective coordination, supervision and monitoring of activities).

To augment partners' reporting capacity, WFP developed common standard operating procedures (SOPs). To improve data collection, WFP's monitoring and evaluation team carried out four detailed orientation sessions for partners before the rollout of assistance.

WFP conducted a comprehensive Food Incidence Reporting Portal (FIRP) study to evaluate the use of cash-based transfers (CBT) and capture lessons learned for the design of future operations. It recommended that the analytical framework for deciding on transfer modality should be further developed and market and price forecasting enhanced. It also concluded that using CBT and in-kind food modalities together achieved food security outcomes, beneficiary satisfaction and is cost-effective.

WFP analysed the capacity assessments and capacity development plans of its main partners. The report of the analysis, to be finalised in 2018, will provide recommendations for further strengthening partner capacities at grassroots and national level.

Performance monitoring was managed by WFP's monitoring and evaluation team comprised of eight staff at country office and sub-office level, 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.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women and girls continue to face challenges in accessing education, assets and economic opportunities due to gender discrimination. This exacerbates their vulnerability to climatic shocks, limits their capability to contribute to higher food insecurity among female-headed households. WFP designs and implements its programmes in a gender transformative manner to ensure that food assistance and resilience programmes address the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.

WFP empowers women, men, boys and girls to question and challenge these patriarchal cultural beliefs and practices that perpetuate gender inequalities. The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) has a 2A gender marker (potential to contribute significantly to gender equality). WFP mainstreamed gender across its programmes, promoted equal access to and participation in WFP activities.

Results from an evaluation of the R4 project using the Resilience Measurement and Analysis (RIMA II) methodology show that by embedding insurance with saving and credit opportunities, financial inclusion and economic empowerment, gains have been particularly pronounced. These gains are being used to create household buffers to shocks and space for investment, with savings increasing, especially for women. Results of the evaluation show that women involved in the project almost tripled the total funds they had in their bank accounts from 2015 and average expenditure of female-headed households increased by 33 percent as income sources grew and stabilised.

WFP delivered assistance in a safe, accountable and dignified manner and continued to implement measures to reduce the exposure of women, girls, men, and boys to violence and protection threats during the provision of food

assistance. Monthly distributions took place in the morning hours to ensure that beneficiaries travelled to and from distribution sites in daylight when the risk of violence is lower. After distributions, beneficiaries were advised to travel back to their villages in groups to reduce security threats.

Distribution sites were established through a participatory mapping exercise carried out with communities (including women, the elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups), in consultation with Area Development and Civil Protection committees. WFP distribution points were within walking distance for every beneficiary, resulting in 99.5 percent of beneficiaries experiencing no safety issues while travelling to or at distribution points. Only one incident occurred: food stolen from a beneficiary travelling home. WFP handled other grievances using complaints mechanisms, including complaints desks and suggestion boxes at distribution points. By reducing the time needed to collect assistance, WFP also increased the time beneficiaries could dedicate to other household responsibilities, such as family care and preparing gardens.

In addition, each targeted district recruited Gender, Protection and Accountability officers to strengthen protection systems and integrate gender in operations. Social behaviour change communication messages on gender and protection were disseminated during distributions, other community engagement meetings and via radio broadcasts and posters.

About 66 percent of entitlement holders were women. Results from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) found that in 53 percent of households, decisions over food assistance were made by women, and in 24 percent of cases it was jointly by men and women. Women were well represented in food management committees in all districts, ensuring their participation in decisions.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

During the lean season response, WFP worked with partners to recruit a Gender and Protection/Accountability focal point. The officer ensured that all complaints and feedback mechanisms (help desks and suggestion boxes) were fully operational. With the Ministry of Gender and UNICEF, WFP trained 75 partner staff and members of Village Protection Committees (VPCs) on measures to ensure that the humanitarian principle of do-no-harm, including the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, were upheld.

As part of accountability to affected populations (AAP), WFP activated a toll-free hotline through the NGO Youth Network and Counselling (YONECO) to manage complaints and broadcast key response information on national radio. YONECO subsequently established two more toll-free lines and developed a short message service (SMS) feedback system, which facilitated real-time response monitoring and online data management. Monitoring results indicate a low level of awareness of the toll-free line, which will be addressed in future humanitarian responses. Still, 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.

In addition, YONECO facilitated 31 community feedback sessions in 11 districts, which created a platform for 26,000 community members to engage with district councils, WFP, cooperating partners and other service providers.

A Protection Cluster learning event recommended developing a national framework governing AAP, strengthening post-intervention engagement with communities and integrating AAP systems into multi-year programmes that can then be leveraged for the humanitarian response.

To further strengthen protection systems during the response, WFP engaged 20 NGO partners to designate focal persons for the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for the 2016/17 response. The NGO partners identified 24 PSEA focal persons who were trained and played an active role in raising staff awareness on issues relating to PSEA. They also helped facilitate over 400 frontline staff signing a code of conduct, and worked with the Gender and Protection Officers to train Food Management Committees (FMCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Area Development Committees (ADCs) on PSEA. Focal persons played an active role in following up on cases of SEA and referred six cases to authorities for prosecution.

## The catch of a lifetime

That day in Mtumbwe village, the sky above was full of ragged clouds. The grey afternoon threatened rain. Frank and his friends were busy fishing in a pond they had dug with their own hands. As he grabbed the fish from his net to his bucket, he hollered, "This is the fruit of our work, this is ours forever now and it is our pride".

As thunder rolled in and rain began to fall, Frank rushed back home with his harvest of the day: a few fish and some pumpkin leaves from his backyard garden. “Last week, some visitors came to my house late in the day, I could not go to the market but we had fish and some vegetables from my backyard garden to prepare them a very rich meal. This is really making a difference for us.”

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

“I have been insured for three years and it has given me peace of mind. We initially did not understand the concept of insurance, but 3,000 of us have signed up to date. In 2015 my crop was badly affected by dry spells, but I received an insurance pay-out that helped me buy food for my family.”

Frank does not pay for his insurance but has opted to work for his community to access micro-insurance through WFP and a local insurance company. This insurance is weather-indexed, meaning payouts are triggered when rainfall is insufficient and helps participating farmers reduce climate risk. The insurance is informed by high-tech satellite imagery and a simple rain gauge, which is in his backyard. Frank has also had support from WFP’s Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), which provides agricultural advice and climate information through various channels, including SMS and radio.

“To pay for the insurance, we have been working together and it benefits us all. We dug fish ponds and shallow wells, we even rehabilitated community roads. Last month, we harvested 50 kg of fish from one pond only,” he added, with a satisfied smile.

In addition to his farm work, Frank is participating in the Food for Assets programme. He is working on other community assets like tree nurseries and has also set up a vegetable and fruit garden. In exchange for his work, Frank receives monthly household food rations to ensure that the essential food and nutrition needs of his family are met. This is also improving the community’s livelihoods by creating a healthier natural environment and strengthening resilience to natural disasters.

“Even people who are not enrolled in the project are repeating what we do, like making compost. They do it because they see its positive effects and the knowledge we have will stay with us even after the project ends,” he says. “What I am most proud of is seeing families who were long dependent on humanitarian aid now able to stand on their own.”

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

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FFA participants in Balaka district taking stock of fish in their ponds.

## 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	2,945,862	3,115,582	6,061,444	3,284,296	3,473,514	6,757,810	111.5%	111.5%	111.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	545,530	557,653	1,103,183	608,203	621,719	1,229,922	111.5%	111.5%	111.5%
Children (5-18 years)	1,078,937	1,097,121	2,176,058	1,202,890	1,223,164	2,426,054	111.5%	111.5%	111.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,321,395	1,460,808	2,782,203	1,473,203	1,628,631	3,101,834	111.5%	111.5%	111.5%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	2,945,862	3,115,582	6,061,444	3,284,296	3,473,514	6,757,810	111.5%	111.5%	111.5%

## 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)	4,757,042	1,029,402	5,786,444	5,282,737	751,294	6,034,031	111.1%	73.0%	104.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	55,000	220,000	275,000	498,966	224,813	723,779	907.2%	102.2%	263.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	668,959	154,410	823,369	708,559	-	708,559	105.9%	-	86.1%

## 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)	864,916	187,164	1,052,080	960,498	136,637	1,097,135	111.1%	73.0%	104.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	40,000	50,000	90,721	40,875	131,596	907.2%	102.2%	263.2%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	668,959	154,410	823,369	708,199	-	708,199	105.9%	-	86.0%

## 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	511,311	540,769	1,052,080	537,596	559,539	1,097,135	105.1%	103.5%	104.3%
Total participants	511,311	540,769	1,052,080	537,596	559,539	1,097,135	105.1%	103.5%	104.3%
Total beneficiaries	2,812,212	2,974,232	5,786,444	2,932,540	3,101,491	6,034,031	104.3%	104.3%	104.3%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	24,300	25,700	50,000	64,482	67,114	131,596	265.4%	261.1%	263.2%
Total participants	24,300	25,700	50,000	64,482	67,114	131,596	265.4%	261.1%	263.2%
Total beneficiaries	133,650	141,350	275,000	351,757	372,022	723,779	263.2%	263.2%	263.2%

## 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)	154,794	174,554	329,348	169,065	190,648	359,713	109.2%	109.2%	109.2%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	494,021	494,021	-	348,486	348,486	-	70.5%	70.5%
Total beneficiaries	154,794	668,575	823,369	169,065	539,494	708,559	109.2%	80.7%	86.1%



# 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 reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.09, WFP survey, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household Interviews</i>	>66.00	-	-	-
<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>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	27.90	21.30	9.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	29.40	21.40	8.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	26.90	21.30	9.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.34	4.06	4.22	4.41
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.44	3.97	4.15	4.38
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.20	4.11	4.27	4.42
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.03, WFP survey</i>	<17.79	21.78	16.96	9.96
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>BALAKA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, Joint survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Community consultation and FGD</i>	=80.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	41.10	8.40	3.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<47.60	47.60	38.10	18.60
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	42.00	11.00	3.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.07, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	40.80	7.50	3.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<45.10	45.10	43.90	21.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	<50.30	50.30	36.00	17.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.42	5.42	4.83	5.35
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.22	5.22	4.64	5.35
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.50	5.50	4.90	5.38

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	57.26	66.37
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	71.74	76.64
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	70.00	76.32
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	72.58	77.84
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Household interviews, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, Household interviews</i>	=100.00	0.00	61.41	65.12
<b>CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2018.12, Household interviews, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Household interviews, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	70.00	64.72

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: General Distribution (GD)</b>				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	466	403	86.5%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	46	31	67.4%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	27	12	44.4%
Meters (m) of river bank protected	meter	46,050	46,050	100.0%
Number of family gardens established	garden	48,968	29,166	59.6%
Number of latrines rehabilitated or constructed	latrine	720	1,079	149.9%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	480,000	579,180	120.7%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	960,000	1,126,664	117.4%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	2,546,366	1,828,321	71.8%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	480,000	547,484	114.1%
Volume (m3) of compost produced	m3	59,012	34,701	58.8%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	1,296	1,450	111.9%
Meters of terraces constructed	meter	9,360,662	9,252,100	98.8%
Number of community gardens established	garden	422	432	102.4%
Number of family gardens established	garden	116,316	98,530	84.7%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	180	824	457.8%
Number of people trained	individual	26,651	26,340	98.8%
Number of staff trained in rainwater harvesting and management techniques	individual	51	51	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	8,911,742	8,371,893	93.9%
Number of water control structures constructed	unit	488,082	488,082	100.0%
Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed	item	549	398	72.5%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	178,683	139,616	78.1%
Volume (m3) of compost produced	m3	1,167,843	866,162	74.2%
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	227,274	227,274	100.0%

## 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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	39.20	37.03	34.30
<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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=40.00	28.75	20.41	34.30
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	39.10	33.84	35.90

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	52.85	59.26	42.10
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	21.70	29.13	29.70
<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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=30.00	18.40	19.03	23.60
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	38.64	48.72	49.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	42.00	46.89	48.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.06, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	58.48	60.49	-
<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: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.04, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	53.74	53.65	100.00

## 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) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	83.30	91.30	95.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	78.00	78.59	89.20

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	96.50	97.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	97.15	97.93	97.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	88.90	89.00	94.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	76.70	75.04	89.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	98.50	98.70
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	98.10	97.46	97.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	86.10	90.70	94.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=80.00	77.35	77.07	89.10
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	97.49	97.90
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.05, Previous Follow-up: 2016.03, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	97.63	97.73	97.60

## 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, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12</i>	=100,000.00	-
<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: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=170,000.00	2,249,798.75
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=27.00	10.00
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=46.00	20.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, 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-00547-01	Maize	-	1,244
Japan	JPN-C-00547-01	Peas	-	562
Japan	JPN-C-00547-01	Vegetable Oil	-	44
Malawi	MLW-C-00038-01	Maize	-	22,552
Malawi	MLW-C-00043-01	Maize	-	13,250
Malawi	MLW-C-00049-01	Maize	21,000	-
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Maize	-	5,863
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Peas	-	1,424
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Vegetable Oil	-	207
USA	USA-C-01280-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,182
USA	USA-C-01280-01	Maize	-	5,542
USA	USA-C-01280-01	Peas	-	6,960
USA	USA-C-01353-01	Maize	-	19,610
USA	USA-C-01353-01	Peas	-	3,110
USA	USA-C-01353-01	Vegetable Oil	-	773

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
		<b>Total</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>82,322</b>