

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

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<http://www.wfp.org/countries>  
**SPR Reading Guidance**



## Country Programme-Malawi (2012-2017)

### Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Over the past decade Malawi has experienced increasingly frequent, intense and unpredictable climate shocks. Given the country's heightened vulnerability and deepening food insecurity, WFP's approach has undergone a shift towards resilience-building, one that seeks to simultaneously address underlying susceptibilities and more dynamic drivers of food insecurity.

In 2018 WFP distributed 54,715 metric tons (mt) of food and just under USD 17 million in cash-based transfers (CBT). Its operations directly assisted some 2.7 million people, including some 417,000 with cash as part of the 2017/2018 lean season response. WFP scaled up recovery and resilience-building activities in ten priority shock-prone districts, reaching 1.35 million people.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) supported 170,000 households, enabling them to better manage their holdings, boost local forest coverage and irrigated areas, and strengthen nutrition and sanitation services. Some 37,000 families were covered by WFP weather insurance, protecting them against drought. About 22,500 people participated in village savings and loans schemes that generated USD 400,000 in investible deposits.

WFP continued to expand its social safety net coverage with daily meals for over 1.1 million school children (51 percent of them girls) in 13 districts. During the lean season, girls and orphan boys with an attendance record of at least 80 percent were given take-home rations as well as meals – to reward and encourage strong attendance.

Specialised nutritious foods for the treatment of acute malnutrition were provided to almost 250,000 children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and adults and adolescents treated for tuberculosis or people

with HIV on anti-retroviral treatment. WFP contributed to improved nutritional security and a reduction in nutrition-related mortality with wholesome food, by encouraging behavioural improvements on the part of mothers and other care-givers, and through livelihoods support.

The proportion of children in assisted areas enjoying a so-called minimum acceptable diet (a big challenge in Malawi) rose to 15 percent– from 5 percent – almost double the national average of 8 percent.

WFP Malawi continued to foster partnerships through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network, which encourages private companies to help tackle hunger.

WFP again assisted almost 38,000 asylum seekers and refugees in Dzaleka and Luwani camps, and, along with UNHCR, to advocate for durable solutions to their plight on the basis of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

Commodities distributed through WFP operations were bought locally (85 percent) or from the Global Commodity Market Facility.

Almost 425 mt of maize valued at USD 100,000 was purchased from local growers participating in WFP's Smallholder Agriculture Market Support programme.

Gender equality remained a priority of all WFP operations in Malawi. In 2018, 51 percent of food assistance recipients were women. SBCC was used across interventions, not least to combat sexual and gender-based violence.

In 2018, WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity in leading food security assessments and analysis, as well as the monitoring of school meals and nutrition at central and district levels.

WFP Malawi developed a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019–2023 in collaboration with other UN agencies, NGO partners and the Government. Based in part on the findings of a multi-stakeholder Zero Hunger Strategic Review, the five-year CSP is designed to underpin national efforts to tackle hunger, improve nutrition security and strengthen resilience to shocks.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Malawi is a small landlocked country with a rapidly growing population, estimated at 17.5 million. It ranked 171 out of 189 countries in the 2017 Human Development Index. Chronic poverty and food insecurity are widespread, with most people dependent on small-scale farming that is increasingly susceptible to natural disasters.

With 84 percent of the population living in the countryside, poverty is predominantly rural and households headed by women are more likely to experience it than those headed by men.

Harvests are frequently hampered by erratic rains and livelihood options are limited for rural households, negatively affecting overall economic performance. Food crop production declined again in 2018 due to dry spells and infestations of Fall Armyworm. Nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade, including drought, flooding and hailstorms.

Malawi's challenges are compounded by high HIV prevalence, a low primary school completion rate and widespread chronic under-nutrition. With a 9.6 percent rate of HIV infection (UNAIDS, 2017), the Government adopted the UNAIDS Fast-Track approach to achieving global and regional targets. With a primary school completion rate of 51 percent, only 36 percent of pupils move on to secondary school. Dropout rates and absenteeism are particularly high during periods of increased food insecurity, notably the December - April lean season, with girls disproportionately affected.

The combination of high levels of poverty, food insecurity, and vulnerability to shocks supports the case for enhanced social support. To address these challenges, the Government adopted the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III 2017-2022 which seeks to strengthen productivity, competitiveness, resilience to shocks and gender equality. Development objectives are also outlined in the National Resilience Strategy 2018–2030, the National Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Policy 2018–2022 and the anti-poverty Malawi National Social Support Programme 2018–2023.

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee forecast that some 3.3 million people would not be able to access sufficient food to meet their daily nutritional needs during the 2018/2019 lean season. The Government has taken the lead by distributing almost 140,000 mt of maize from the Strategic Grain Reserve to food-insecure people across the country. It asked WFP to provide supplementary cash-based transfers to allow a full basket of support in the most affected districts from December 2018 to March 2019.



## 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, providing food assistance and capacity strengthening, and addressing structural drivers of hunger wherever possible. It continued its shift from relief to resilience by scaling up productive asset creation efforts, risk management innovation and climate services, and supporting small-scale farmers through an integrated approach. In parallel, WFP continued to provide life-saving assistance to acutely food insecure Malawians and refugees, including education and nutritional support for vulnerable groups, such as children and pregnant and lactating women. WFP's work was guided by its 2012-2016 Country Strategy, whose duration was extended to 2018 pending the formulation of the 2019-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

WFP's work was operationalised through its Country Programme (CP) and two Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs):

**CP 200287 (2012-2018):** with an approved budget of USD 202.9 million, the CP contributed to improving primary education outcomes, reducing malnutrition among vulnerable groups and strengthening 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 food insecurity during the 2017/2018 lean season while also building resilience and strengthening livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to shocks through a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme and an integrated package of risk management interventions.

**PRRO 200460 (2012-2018):** with an approved budget of USD 27.9 million, the PRRO contributed to achieving and maintaining food security among asylum-seekers and refugees while addressing micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6-23 months.

WFP worked with line ministries and related institutions at the national level including the Department of Disaster Management Affairs on resilience and lean season response programming, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS on nutrition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, the Poverty Reduction and Social Protection division of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services on integrated resilience programming, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology on school feeding, and the Ministry of Trade.

WFP co-led the Food Security Cluster during the 2017/18 lean season response, providing lifesaving food assistance, restoring livelihoods and enhancing resilience. With other development partners it helped strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to acute and structural food insecurity.

In 2018, WFP contributed to the finalisation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2019–2023. Together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WFP partners with the Government on food security, nutrition and livelihood interventions. The collaboration facilitates a harmonised approach to supporting the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services and the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development in increasing their capacities to conduct seasonal forecasting and enhance resilience-building.

WFP coordinates with UNHCR and others to support refugees and asylum seekers.

In 2018, continued partnership with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on the implementation of the Joint Programme on Girls Education saw the latter's coverage expand from 79 to 88 schools.

A Malawi Zero Hunger Strategic Review, a government-led, analytical exercise to identify the challenges to achieving SDG 2 and how to overcome them, was undertaken. Guided by former Vice-President Justin Malewezi, the report made five key recommendations: improve institutional coordination; look beyond agriculture for food security; transition from subsistence to commercial farming; scale up shock-responsive, nutrition-sensitive social protection; and bridge the gender gap. The report, whose preliminary findings informed the formulation of the CSP, is to be presented to stakeholders in 2019.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

While WFP's resource mobilisation for Malawi historically has been strong, 2018 saw a decline following the big emergency of 2017 that had required more funding than usual. Only 40 percent of the requirements for the year were met, throwing up a range of challenges, not least for WFP's refugee operation.

WFP's programmes were implemented with support from the Governments of the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Ireland, Iceland, Switzerland and Flanders, as well as from United Nations pooled funds and private donors.

The Government of Malawi has been one of the biggest contributors to WFP's programmes in eight of the last ten years, providing both cash and in-kind donations.

The Country Office discussed its funding needs with the Government and traditional and non-traditional donors, and sought stronger engagement by private sector.

By using cash transfers, WFP optimized the impact of interventions, empowered recipients and supported local markets. Households receiving cash under food assistance for assets deposited funds with Village Savings and Loan groups, which in turn enabled others to take out small loans to invest in asset generation.

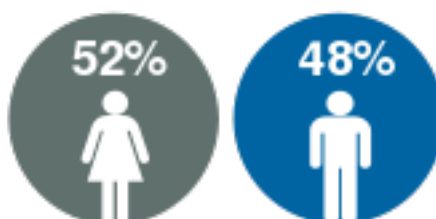
WFP worked with other UN agencies and the Government to mobilise multi-year funding to underpin the pivot towards resilience-building. Thanks to a 2019-2023 grant from the UK's Department for International Development, WFP will work with the UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, and international non-governmental organisations on a joint programme: "Building Resilience and Adapting to Climate Change".

To reduce costs and boost effectiveness, WFP and other UN agencies pooled demand for common services, including internet, hotel accommodation, vehicle rental, office cleaning and security, cutting outlays by as much as 50 percent.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	226,469	234,904	461,373
Children (5-18 years)	757,553	761,061	1,518,614
Adults (18 years plus)	291,840	412,773	704,613
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2018</b>	<b>1,275,862</b>	<b>1,408,738</b>	<b>2,684,600</b>





## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,389	246	-	16,903	-	18,537
Single Country PRRO	28,978	1,064	5,139	997	-	36,178
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2018</b>	<b>30,367</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>17,900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>54,715</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	437,479	-	-
Single Country PRRO	16,112,453	404,599	-
<b>Total Distributed in 2018</b>	<b>16,549,932</b>	<b>404,599</b>	<b>-</b>

## Supply Chain

In 2018, WFP distributed 54,715 mt of maize, beans, peas, vegetable oil and Corn Soya Blend (CSB). Malawi being a landlocked country, its imports are routed through neighbouring countries, with Beira, Nacala, and Durban the main ports, and Mombasa and Dar es Salaam also used.

WFP uses two logistics hubs, final distribution points (FDPs) and cooperating partners' extended delivery points so that stocks are positioned as close to recipients as possible. In 2018, WFP prepositioned 2,530 mt of food at almost 500 remote sites, including schools and health centres, facilitating the provision of uninterrupted assistance.

During the rainy season (November-April), poor infrastructure makes the movement of large volumes of food challenging, with some FDPs becoming inaccessible. The situation is aggravated by primary and feeder roads becoming impassable even for the most rugged vehicles. Where necessary, WFP employs swamp boats and canoes to deliver food to the most hard-to-reach destinations.

Driven by careful cost comparisons, about 85 percent of WFP's food was procured locally, while regional and international purchases were made through its Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF).

WFP procures CSB locally, and also began purchasing ready-to-use therapeutic food from Malawian suppliers meeting its quality and safety requirements.

The GCMF allowed WFP to make advance purchases of food from local, regional or international markets when prices were favourable. Local procurement takes 3-5 weeks, while GCMF purchases can be available in 1-3 weeks. Some of the food purchased through the GCMF was sourced from pre-approved Malawian traders and smallholder farmer organisations, supporting the local economy.

WFP contracted 35 transport companies in 2018 to move commodities by road, injecting USD 4.5 million into the local economy. The Country Office conducts regular logistics market assessments to obtain the best rates.

In 2018, post-delivery losses amounted to just 0.18 percent of the volume transported. Close monitoring of Best Before Use dates and the training of warehouse and cooperating partner staff helped minimize them. WFP provided warehouse and commodity management training to 1,558 staff in schools and health facilities.

While a ban on maize exports was in place between February and October 2018 – to ensure sufficient domestic supplies of the staple – WFP sourced in Malawi 2,000 mt of pulses for operations elsewhere in the region

(Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Eswatini).

Contract rates for logistics services are denominated in USD and payment was made in Malawi Kwacha. This mitigates the risk of currency and fuel price fluctuations and subsequent rate revisions by service providers. In 2018, fluctuations in diesel prices were mitigated in this way.

WFP also provided logistics technical support to the government in the form of high-level management, planning, and coordination, as well as the secondment of two logisticians. The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), under the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC), is the logistics lead for the lean season response. In 2018, WFP supported DoDMA with technical assistance in logistics and warehouse management, capacity development, and tracking and information management.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	2,040	-	2,040
Lns	12	-	12
Maize	1,700	-	1,700
Peas	390	-	390
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	22	-	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,163</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Beans	2,625
Corn Soya Blend	5,843
Maize	13,459
Peas	3,189
Vegetable Oil	1,188
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,304</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2018, with WFP finalizing the Country Strategic Plan, no new evaluations of its three existing operations were conducted. However, an evaluation of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-funded school feeding programme (SFP) was concluded, and another of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education commenced.

The USDA evaluation recommended the elaboration of a clear handover strategy for sustainable government ownership of the SFP. WFP continued working with the Ministry of Education with a view to completing such a plan, and associated budget, in 2019.



A number of recommendations from the 2014 Country Programme evaluation continued to be implemented, including the development of a comprehensive capacity strengthening strategy. The evaluation had also recognised the gender gap in enrolment and other education indicators, and urged WFP to lobby the Government to employ more female teachers.

WFP was also still implementing recommendations from a 2016 study on the gender aspects of complaint feedback mechanisms (CFMs). Lessons learned from the study have modified how WFP uses CFMs, including by having multiple channels for submitting, reviewing and processing complaints. Another recommendation, to expand Accountability to Affected Populations and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse to all social protection and development programs, likewise continued to be acted on.

A WFP Resilience Impact Analysis found that although 2017/2018 was a poor agricultural year, participants in resilience-building activities were better able to maintain their food security than non-participants, thanks to enhanced livelihood diversification.

The final report on the stunting prevention pilot project in Ntchisi district found that nutrition-sensitive programming helps prevent chronic malnutrition. Its findings have been used to advocate for additional resources for nutrition interventions.

WFP continued its dialogue with the Government on strengthening the capacity of the latter's social protection systems to address chronic and acute food insecurity. Together with the UNICEF, WFP implemented a pilot project to expand the national Social Cash Transfer Programme, which targets the ultra-poor, to provide additional assistance to meet acute needs during the lean season.

With risk management central to WFP's operations in Malawi, the Country Office conducts an annual risk assessment and takes appropriate mitigation actions.

WFP continued to use a Monitoring and Evaluation platform, ONA, to facilitate analysis and data visualisation for timely decision-making by its programme team. WFP enhanced its toolkit for monitoring complementary productive asset creation activities and continued real-time monitoring of prices through mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping.

# Innovations

## Hermetic bags

More than one-quarter of Malawi's staple maize crop is typically lost due to inappropriate storage and handling. In collaboration with the Government and the private sector, WFP successfully piloted the use of hermetically sealable bags with 59 farmer organisations consisting of 29,000 smallholders.

The project found that by using a 90 kg-capacity hermetic bag to store maize for three months, a farmer could earn an additional 3,060 Malawi Kwacha (USD 4.20) by selling later when prices were more advantageous.

## Picsa App

The Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach is used by extension workers and others to help food insecure communities assess climate-related risks and thereby improve decision-making about livelihood options.

A partnership with the UK's University of Reading allowed Government extension officers to use the PICSA approach to interpret and communicate weather and climate information to farmers, using electronic tablets. The PICSA app runs on all web-enabled devices, allowing extension officers to share a range of crucial climate and weather information.

## SugarCRM

Recipients of WFP assistance use complaint and feedback mechanisms (CFMs) to have their voices heard, hold WFP and its implementing partners accountable and help shape programming improvements.

In 2018, WFP rolled out SugarCRM, a software to manage and track recipients' feedback that users can access offline. It has allowed WFP to collate all feedback on a single platform, making it easier to address complaints in a timely manner. In 2018, some 4,300 pieces of feedback were received via SugarCRM.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

The Government of Malawi's social protection is guided by the National Social Support Policy and operationalised through the Malawi National Social Support Programme, which seeks to chart routes out of poverty for the country's most vulnerable. WFP's school feeding programme (SFP) and nutrition support to children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people on tuberculosis (TB) and HIV treatment, are central components.

### School Feeding Programme (SFP)

WFP is the main provider of school feeding as part of its work to help strengthen social safety nets in Malawi. Led by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), the SFP seeks to reduce hunger, boost attendance and encourage better diets in primary and pre-primary schools, in two ways: Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS) and the Centralised Model (CM).

With HGFS, schools buy cereals, meat, fruit and vegetables from nearby smallholder farmers with funding from WFP and its donors. In 2018 WFP had 29 farmers' organisations representing 11,200 producers participate in the Smallholder Agriculture Market Support programme to supply 93 schools in four districts.

Under the CM, food is sourced from WFP, which delivers to the schools. Children are given a daily hot breakfast made of Super Cereal. In 2018 WFP also provided a daily ration of 60g of Corn Soya Blend – less than the standard entitlement of 100g because of funding shortages.

In 2018, WFP supported almost 1.1 million school children (51 percent of them girls) in 13 of the most food insecure districts, with 90 percent receiving a daily Super Cereal porridge under the CM. WFP provided an additional monthly take-home ration – 10 kg of maize or the cash equivalent – to over 105,000 orphaned girls and boys in grades 5 to 8 (which have the highest dropout rates) of all assisted primary schools, on condition that they attended at least 80 percent of classes during the lean season.

Some 169 schools in three districts received complementary support from the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund as part of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education.

WFP implements school feeding programmes in coordination with the MoEST, and works with District Education Managers at local level.

WFP partners with World Vision to improve access to reading materials, and with Save the Children on the United States Department of Agriculture-supported "Adolescent Girls Initiative", which builds community secondary schools and gives bursaries to deserving pupils.

WFP is preparing for the eventual – sustainable – handover of SFP operations, an approach that prioritises community engagement and contributions, and the strengthening of linkages with resilience-building interventions.

Long-term commitment by donors, including the Government, is essential if the SFP is to be scaled up to universal coverage. Resourcing constraints currently prevent that.

### Nutrition support

WFP helped treat and prevent moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people receiving HIV/TB treatment. Members of the latter group were also treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Almost 326,000 people in 618 health facilities in 27 districts were reached, three-quarters of them with treatment interventions. WFP provided fortnightly rations of Super Cereal Plus (an iron-rich food with micronutrients, milk powder, sugar and oil) to support recovery from MAM. Malnourished PLWs as well as mothers and caregivers of malnourished children were also tutored at health centres on infant and young child feeding practices, sanitation and hygiene, dietary diversity and disease prevention.

In line with the National Micronutrient Strategy (2017- 2021), WFP initiated the distribution of micronutrient powders for home-based supplementation and anaemia prevention in children aged 6-23 months in Dedza, Mchinji, Ntchisi and Nkhata Bay districts. There is a strong focus on social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to promote the use of micronutrient powders, proper breastfeeding and age appropriate complementary feeding.

WFP also assisted over 113,000 malnourished adults and adolescents on antiretroviral and/or TB treatment in 21 districts. Adults suffering from MAM received 9 kg of Super Cereal and one litre of fortified vegetable oil each month, and those suffering from SAM 4.5 kg of Super Cereal, 0.5 litre of fortified vegetable oil and 42 sachets of ready-to-use therapeutic food every fortnight. Children received 6 kg of Super Cereal Plus for a maximum of three

months.

The Ministry of Health supplemented WFP's efforts by providing vitamin A, iron and de-worming tablets as well as malaria treatment.

In 2018, WFP strengthened linkages between nutrition treatment and nutrition-sensitive livelihood support in six districts with food assistance for assets programmes.

SBCC messaging on issues such as dietary diversity, gender equality and protection was routinely shared, not least during group discussions at health centres prior to the distribution of specialised nutritious foods. WFP also encouraged more male participation in household decision-making around nutrition and childcare.

## Results

Throughout 2018 WFP continued to provide daily school meals to children in 13 chronically food insecure districts and nutritional support to children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and patients receiving HIV/TB treatment.

### School Feeding Programme (SFP)

Under the School Feeding Programme (SFP), meals were provided to over 1 million children in almost 900 primary and pre-primary schools, while additional take-home rations were given to more than 105,000 of them.

Education and health results in supported-schools were better than those in schools not supported. The final evaluation of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-supported McGovern-Dole schools in Malawi, released in 2018, showed that attendance increased from 77 percent at baseline to 92 percent, while the dropout rate declined from 6 percent to 4.4 percent. Teacher attendance rose from 83 percent to 94.5 percent, and health-related absences fell from 25 percent to 14 percent. The USDA-funded program supports 78 percent of primary and pre-primary schools in Malawi using the centralized model (CM) of school feeding.

Gains from WFP's education support under the Country Programme improved in 2018. The overall primary school student attendance rate averaged 91.7 percent, up from 80.5 percent in 2017, with similar trends for boys and girls. The dropout rate fell to 5 percent, from 12.8 percent at baseline. The overall retention rate improved from 87.3 percent at baseline to 95 percent, with a pronounced improvement for girls.

WFP provided cooking utensils and fuel-efficient stoves to participating schools. The stoves mitigated the need to cut down trees for firewood and reduced the time it took to prepare meals, giving volunteer cooks more time to take part in other community or income-generating activities.

As part of the transition to national ownership, 24 schools under the CM embraced Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF).

Some 11,200 smallholder farmers participating in the HGSF programme were given guidance on contracting, pricing, negotiating and post-harvest handling. There was a significant improvement in the volume of food they produced and sold to schools, and a corresponding improvement in their incomes.

WFP helped 93 Association of Early Childhood Development in Malawi centres set up school gardens, allowing over 18,500 children more diverse, healthier meals.

Under the USDA-supported Adolescent Girls Initiative, WFP provided bursaries to girls and vulnerable boys in secondary schools in five districts. Recipients were selected based on attendance, performance and needs. Bursaries were also provided to returning teen mothers. The provision of bursaries and take-home rations helped reduce girl dropout rates in higher grades.

An assessment of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) for the 2014-17 period, released in 2018, showed it had boosted attendance rates and lowered dropout rates in priority districts, thanks in part to the SFP. Overall enrolment grew by 31 percent, with that of girls rising by 36 percent. Average attendance increased from 64 percent to 93 percent. The number of girls passing the primary school Leaving Certificate examinations increased by 109 percent. Teenage pregnancies fell by 50 percent between 2016 and 2017.

### Nutrition support

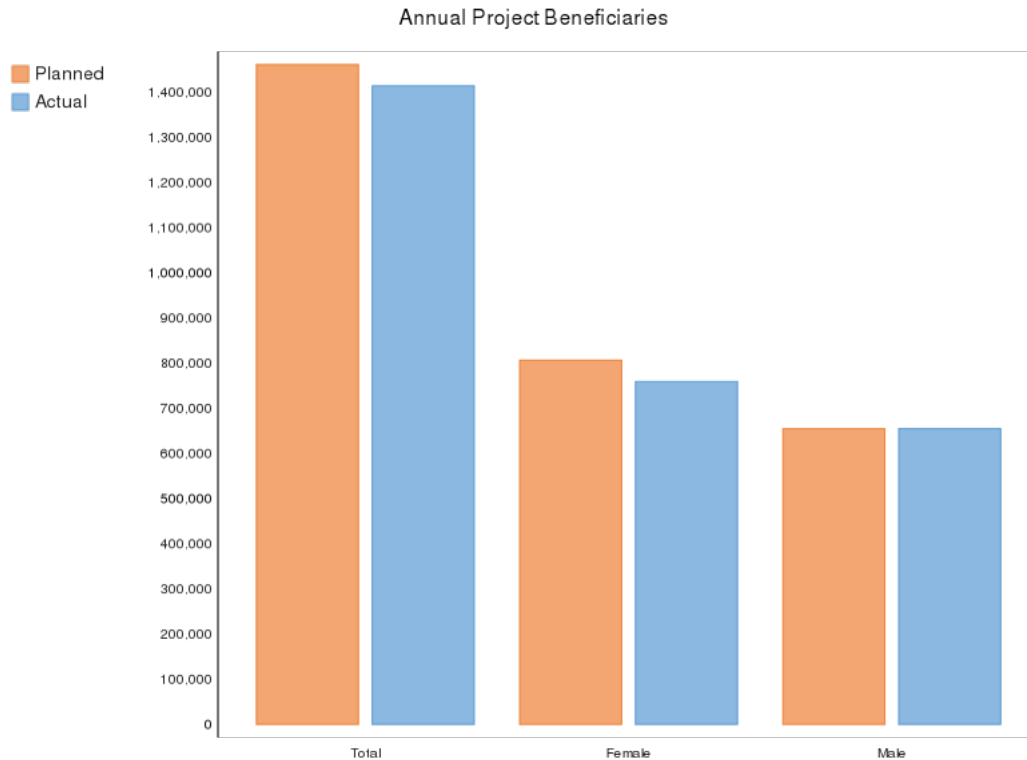
WFP provided nutritional assistance to almost 326,000 children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and patients on HIV/TB treatment – 90 percent of the planned number with two-thirds of the required food.

Cure rates, death rates and default rates were within the SPHERE standards: a cure rate of more than 75 percent; a death rate below 3 percent; and a default rate below 15 percent. Malawi's 2018 rates were a slight improvement on 2017.

To reduce the risk of relapse into malnutrition, 86 percent of patients and caregivers at supported health facilities were counselled on water usage, hygiene and sanitation, dietary diversity and health practices, down from 96 percent in 2017.

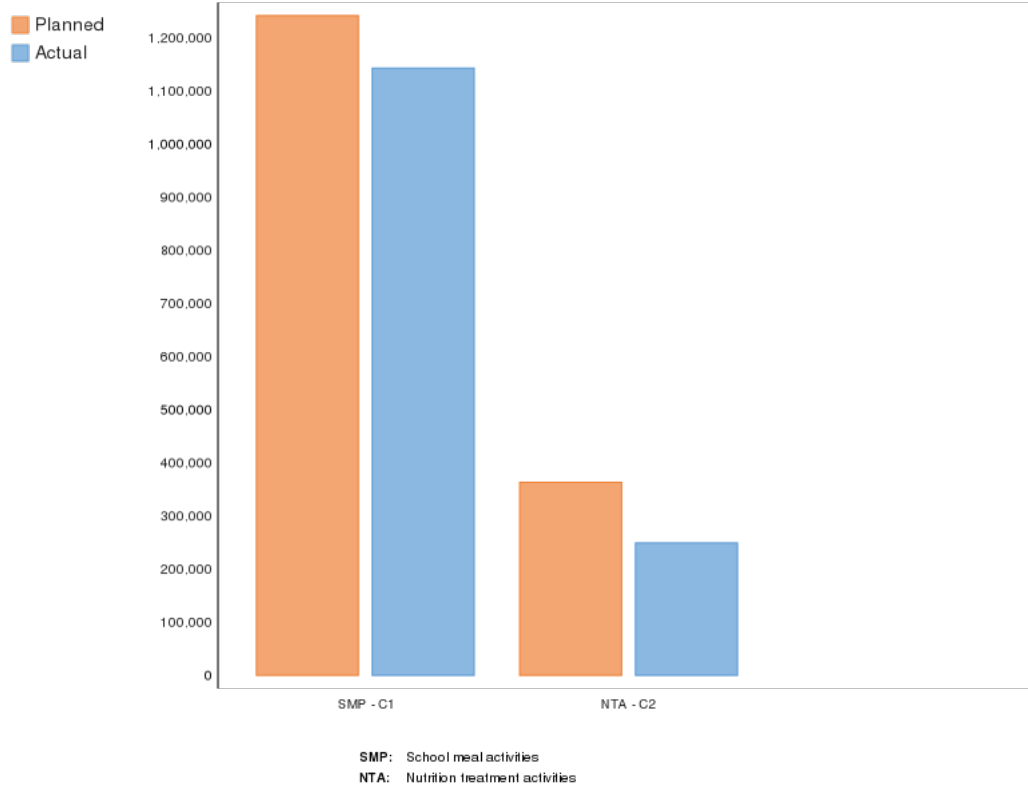
Some 15 percent of recipients of WFP nutritional support reported a “minimum acceptable diet”, almost double the national average of 8 percent but well below corporate WFP’s target of 70 percent. Once again, poor dietary diversity due to the high poverty rate was to blame.

WFP worked with relevant government entities to encourage private companies to participate in a Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SBN). By year’s end, 18 food and non-food firms had committed to supporting the national nutrition agenda through the SBN.

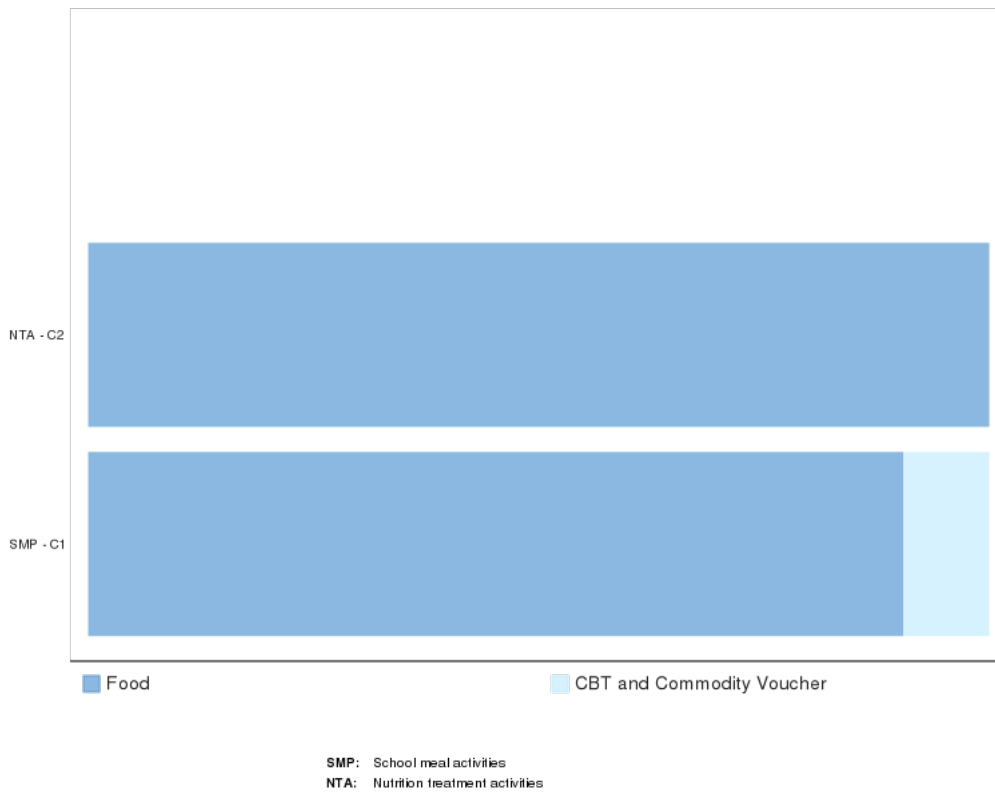




Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	12,831	10,287	80.2%
Maize	3,040	630	20.7%
Maize Meal	-	759	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>15,871</b>	<b>11,676</b>	<b>73.6%</b>
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>			
Corn Soya Blend	6,696	6,276	93.7%
Micronutrient Powder	15	-	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	29	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	556	311	55.9%
Vegetable Oil	216	246	113.7%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,484</b>	<b>6,862</b>	<b>91.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,355</b>	<b>18,537</b>	<b>79.4%</b>



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>			
Cash	2,919,317	437,479	15.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,919,317</b>	<b>437,479</b>	<b>15.0%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

In 2018, the Country Office (CO) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan was aligned to the 2017-21 Corporate Results Framework.

While the plan was by and large successfully implemented, the availability of quality data in a timely fashion remained a challenge.

The CO began using dashboards to develop and present output results monthly.

The first line of monitoring was provided by WFP Field Monitoring Assistants (FMAs), as well as by school principals and health center officers in all districts with school meals and nutrition interventions. Each FMA was equipped with an Android tablet to monitor the quantity, quality and timeliness of food deliveries and distributions.

Performance monitoring was undertaken at process, output and outcome levels. FMAs collected data on food handling and losses, and on capacity gaps. For Home Grown School Feeding (HGPF), FMAs collected data on the type of food provided and the range of ingredients in meals. Schools submitted monthly output reports on numbers of recipients reached and quantities distributed, and outcome reports on enrolment, attendance and drop-out rates.

Health centers also submitted monthly reports on numbers reached and quantities distributed, as well as on key MAM treatment performance indicators.

WFP continued to work with the Government to enhance national M&E capacities. The CO and other UN agencies developed a comprehensive M&E system for HGSF.

The CO explored ways to sustainably build government capacity to support implementation of the nutrition programme. It continued supporting district teams in the tracking and collection of output/outcome reports for consolidation through the Health Information Management System.

WFP is transitioning to use of government data at the output and outcome levels.

WFP's eight-person M&E team uses Android tablets equipped with Open Data Kit software to process information gathered. 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 post-distribution monitoring.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

Malawi ranked 148 out of 160 countries on the 2017 Global Gender Inequality Index. Traditional values and socio-cultural norms coupled with ineffective implementation of laws and policies perpetuate gender inequalities at household, community and national levels.

The 2017 UNDP Human Development Report for Malawi noted that only 16.7 percent of adult women had the opportunity to reach secondary school, compared to 25.4 percent of men. Negative social-cultural norms are apparent in the routine exclusion of women from decision-making, a high prevalence of gender-based violence and a high rate of child marriage. Nine percent of girls in Malawi are married by the age of 15, and 42 percent by the age of 18. Despite legal frameworks and laws ostensibly protecting women, girls and other vulnerable groups, enforcement remains deficient.

WFP continued to mainstream the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) as part of its school feeding activities by sensitising pupils, teachers and communities. There was an increase in male participation in cooking and dish-washing, traditionally seen as women's work.

Given the obstacles impeding girls' primary school enrolment, attendance and completion, and their transition to secondary school, a key component of the school feeding programme is the provision of take-home rations. These have done much to motivate girls to complete their primary education, a trend underpinned by community sensitization emphasizing the availability and benefits of the facility. Efforts continued to be made to ensure that women preparing school meals for no payment constituted at least 50 percent of the membership of local school feeding committees. Men continued to be encouraged to volunteer to prepare school meals.

WFP supported the Ministry of Education with the construction of secondary schools in five districts: four in the south and one in the central region. A major shortage of secondary schools in Malawi severely limits learner intake. Only 37.5 percent of students who passed their final primary school examinations in 2018 are transitioning to secondary school, mainly due to the lack of space. As the schools were being built, WFP undertook community sensitization to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse of vulnerable women and girls.

WFP also stepped up efforts to encourage male involvement in nutrition and health activities, using lessons learnt from a gender study completed in 2017 to devise effective ways of engaging them. One was that male community leaders encouraged to be role models and agents of positive change motivate other men.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP remained committed to delivering assistance under safe and dignified conditions, and to preventing harm to those receiving it. In 2018, more use was made of help desks, suggestion boxes and focus group discussions to better enable the sharing of complaints and feedback, and facilitate prompt processing.

To further strengthen its accountability to affected communities, WFP expanded feedback mechanisms across all its programmes, including nutrition and school meals. It also bolstered a partnership with the NGO Youth Net and Counselling Organization to ensure the availability of toll-free lines for submissions. Complaints received in this way included alleged misuse of food commodities and abuse, as well as the need for bigger rations.

WFP conducted trainings for partner organisations, service providers and contractors on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), targeting both senior managers and front-line staff. Thirty-eight managers and almost 250 workers involved in the construction of secondary schools in five southern and central districts

participated in comprehensive PSEA briefings.

Distributions at health facilities took place during daylight hours to ensure that those enrolled in the nutrition programmes could travel to and from them before dark.

## Turning HIV and Hunger into Hope

*How one man with HIV is getting his life back with the help of food and nutrition support*

“Last year, I lost a lot of weight, to the point where people couldn’t recognize me. I couldn’t even walk. I was taken to the clinic on a bicycle and stayed there for three months. I was given nutritious food, recovered, and returned home on foot,” says Paulosi Mafungo enthusiastically.

In 2009, Paulosi tested positive for HIV and immediately started antiretroviral therapy (ART). But last year prolonged drought made his family food insecure and because he was poorly nourished, he began wasting away.

The health centre he was admitted to administered ready-to-use therapeutic foods and fortified vegetable oil.

“I had gone down to just 37 kilos, but within a month my condition improved and I regained weight and energy,” says Paulosi, who lives in Nsanje district, southern Malawi.

“I have to eat twice a day taking the medicine – which sometimes makes me dizzy. It’s better if I have something in my stomach.”

The mortality rate is three to five times higher for people living with HIV who begin treatment when they are malnourished than for those who are not malnourished. Food and nutrition support are essential for keeping people living with HIV healthy, and improving the effectiveness of the treatment.

“I recovered and I am now taking the food at home,” Paulosi says of his nutritious WFP ration. “At the health centre, they tell me that I look a lot better now. I am getting stronger every day.”

In 2018, WFP assisted more than 113,000 malnourished adults and adolescents in Malawi on antiretroviral and/or Tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Badre Bahaji - Paulosi lives in Nsanje district, southern Malawi. He receives specialised nutritious foods as part of WFP's nutrition support to HIV-positive people in Malawi.

## Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

**Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information**

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	654,620	806,660	1,461,280	654,774	759,268	1,414,042	100.0%	94.1%	96.8%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.1-Support to Education)	506,118	591,751	1,097,869	543,004	545,180	1,088,184	107.3%	92.1%	99.1%
Total Beneficiaries (Comp.2-Nutrition Support)	148,502	214,909	363,411	111,770	214,088	325,858	75.3%	99.6%	89.7%
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (24-59 months)	8,783	9,881	18,664	4,353	5,441	9,794	49.6%	55.1%	52.5%
Children (5-18 years)	497,335	581,870	1,079,205	538,651	539,739	1,078,390	108.3%	92.8%	99.9%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	506,118	591,751	1,097,869	543,004	545,180	1,088,184	107.3%	92.1%	99.1%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>									
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	63,583	69,781	133,364	40,146	41,971	82,117	63.1%	60.1%	61.6%
Children (24-59 months)	38,999	40,591	79,590	67,062	69,799	136,861	172.0%	172.0%	172.0%
Children (5-18 years)	2,653	2,653	5,306	4,562	4,562	9,124	172.0%	172.0%	172.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	43,267	101,884	145,151	-	97,756	97,756	-	95.9%	67.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Residents	148,502	214,909	363,411	111,769	214,089	325,858	75.3%	99.6%	89.7%



## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>									
School meal activities	1,125,554	116,532	1,242,086	1,034,194	109,016	1,143,210	91.9%	93.6%	92.0%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>									
Nutrition treatment activities	363,411	-	363,411	249,381	-	249,381	68.6%	-	68.6%

## 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)
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>									
School meal activities	1,125,554	116,532	1,242,086	1,034,194	109,016	1,143,210	91.9%	93.6%	92.0%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>									
Nutrition treatment activities	363,411	-	363,411	249,381	-	249,381	68.6%	-	68.6%

## 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>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>									
<b>School meal activities</b>									
Children (pre-primary schools)	10,462	10,890	21,352	13,857	14,422	28,279	132.5%	132.4%	132.4%
Student (primary schools)	562,105	658,629	1,220,734	531,213	583,718	1,114,931	94.5%	88.6%	91.3%
Total participants	572,567	669,519	1,242,086	545,070	598,140	1,143,210	95.2%	89.3%	92.0%

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	572,567	669,519	1,242,086	545,070	598,140	1,143,210	95.2%	89.3%	92.0%

## Nutrition Beneficiaries

### Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>									
<b>Nutrition treatment activities</b>									
ART clients (18 plus)	34,181	35,576	69,757	42,602	44,341	86,943	124.6%	124.6%	124.6%
TB treatment clients (18 plus)	9,086	9,457	18,543	12,781	13,302	26,083	140.7%	140.7%	140.7%
Children (6-23 months)	63,583	69,781	133,364	16,702	17,462	34,164	26.3%	25.0%	25.6%
Children (24-59 months)	38,999	40,591	79,590	27,901	29,039	56,940	71.5%	71.5%	71.5%
Children (5-18 years)	2,653	2,653	5,306	1,898	1,898	3,796	71.5%	71.5%	71.5%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	56,851	56,851	-	41,455	41,455	-	72.9%	72.9%
Total beneficiaries	148,502	214,909	363,411	101,884	147,497	249,381	68.6%	68.6%	68.6%

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>				
<b>SR1 Everyone has access to food</b>				
<b>Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</b>				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Attendance rate / Female</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=94.00	90.00	80.70	91.50
<b>Attendance rate / Male</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=96.00	90.00	80.40	91.90
<b>Attendance rate / Overall</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=95.00	90.00	80.50	91.70
<b>Drop-out rate / Female</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	14.30	4.70	4.90
<b>Drop-out rate / Male</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	11.20	4.30	5.10
<b>Drop-out rate / Overall</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<5.00	12.75	4.50	5.00
<b>Enrolment rate / Female</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	4.00	25.00	8.00
<b>Enrolment rate / Male</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	4.00	17.00	9.00
<b>Enrolment rate / Overall</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=6.00	4.00	21.00	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Retention rate / Female</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=90.00	85.70	95.30	95.10
<b>Retention rate / Male</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=90.00	88.80	95.70	94.90
<b>Retention rate / Overall</b>				
13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	=90.00	87.25	95.50	95.00
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>				
<b>SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition</b>				
<b>Stabilized and reduced under-nutrition among U5, PLW and ART/TB nationwide during implementation period</b>				
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Female</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	11.00	5.30	6.20
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Male</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	11.00	5.30	6.20
<b>MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	11.00	5.30	6.20
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	2.00	0.40	0.61
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	2.00	0.40	0.61

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<3.00	2.00	0.40	0.61
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	1.00	3.10	2.87
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	1.00	3.10	2.87
<b>MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	<15.00	1.00	3.10	2.87
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	76.00	91.30	90.40
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	76.00	91.30	90.30
<b>MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2011.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring	>75.00	76.00	91.30	90.40
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM	>70.00	5.00	16.00	15.10
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male</b>				
NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM	>70.00	5.00	16.00	15.10



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	5.00	16.00	15.10
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	71.00	93.00	100.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	71.00	93.00	75.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.05, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>50.00	71.00	93.00	90.00
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	96.00	-	85.80
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	96.00	-	85.90
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	96.00	-	85.85

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>				
<b>CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities</b>				
Number of government staff members trained in warehouse management	individual	1,558	1,558	100.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	93	93	100.0%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	786	786	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of school staff and school committee members trained by WFP in school feeding programme design, and implementation in model schools	individual	3,128	3,128	100.0%
Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed	non-food item	18	18	100.0%
Quantity of fuel efficiency stoves distributed	non-food item	100	100	100.0%
Quantity of motorbikes/vehicles distributed	non-food item	12	12	100.0%
Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	14	14	100.0%
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>				
<b>CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities</b>				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,967	3,086	104.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	404	404	100.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	2,967	2,848	96.0%

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	≥50.00	58.00	49.40	50.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=40.00	21.80	11.55	19.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=30.00	9.00	33.45	27.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=30.00	69.20	55.00	54.00
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men</b>  NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	=40.00	10.40	15.60	16.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men</b>  NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	=30.00	6.80	29.00	30.00
<b>Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women</b>  NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	=30.00	82.80	55.40	54.00

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Comp.1-Support to Education</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female</b>  13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	>90.00	79.10	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male</b>  13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	>90.00	79.10	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall</b>  13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.07, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	>90.00	79.10	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female</b>  13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</b>	=100.00	96.14	97.61	95.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=100.00	96.44	98.90	95.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>13 DISTRICTS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS, Provide school meals to schools in selected districts, Cash, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2015.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=100.00	96.27	96.51	95.25
<b>Comp.2-Nutrition Support</b>				
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	98.02	100.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=100.00	98.40	97.61	97.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=100.00	95.00	98.90	98.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>NATION WIDE (NORTHERN, CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN REGIONS), Provide treatment of malnutrition to at risk populations in targeted areas, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2017.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=100.00	96.70	96.51	97.50

## Resource Inputs from Donors

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Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	6,342
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	LNS - Large Quantity (RUSF)	-	12
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	1,559
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	22
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Super Cereal (CSB+) With Sugar	-	2,040
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	302
Private Donors	WPD-C-04280-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	44
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>10,320</b>