

SAVING  
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LIVES

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**Contact Info**  
**Badre Bahaji**  
badre.bahaji@wfp.org

**Country Director**  
**Benoit Thiry**

**Further Information**  
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**SPR Reading Guidance**



## Food Assistance to Refugees in Malawi Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)

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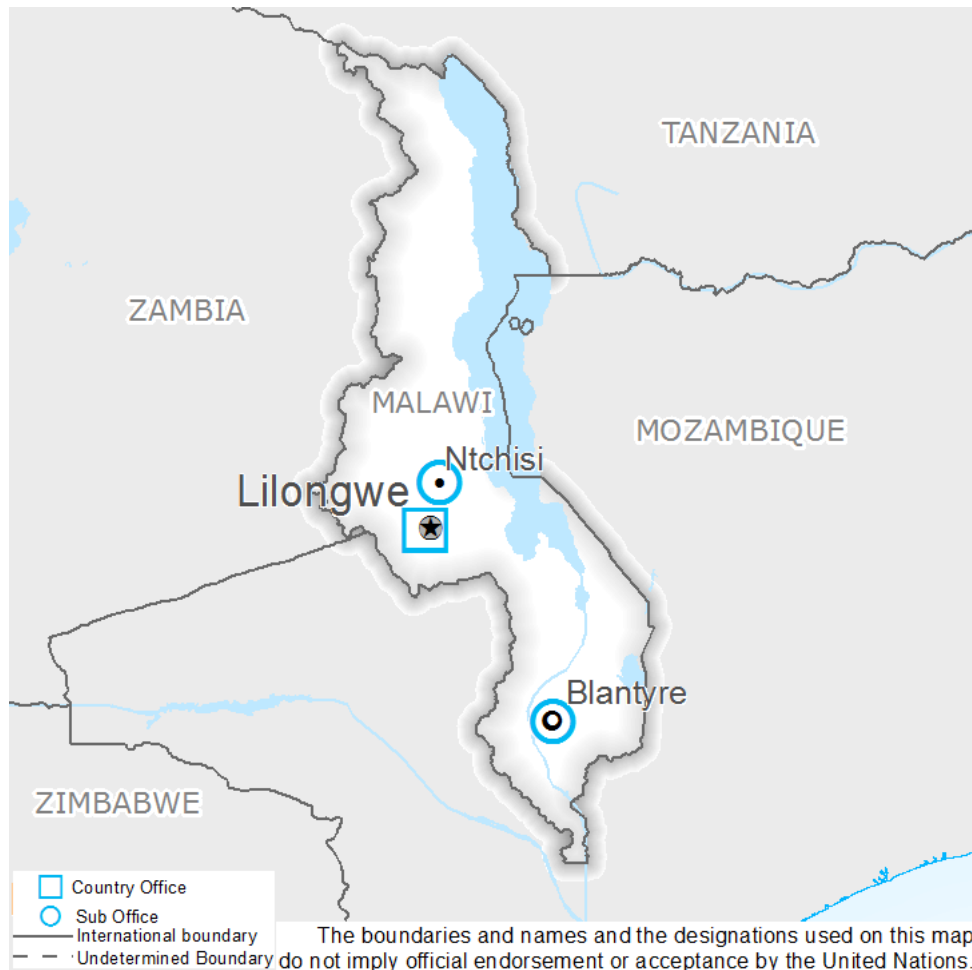
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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## 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.

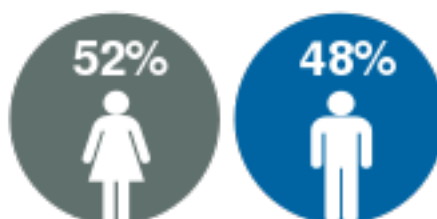
WFP worked with other UN agencies and the Government to mobilise multi-year funding to underpin the pivot towards resilience-building. Thanks to a 2019-2023 grant from the UK's Department for International Development, WFP will work with the UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, and international non-governmental organisations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

Dzaleka Refugee camp in Central Malawi is home to almost 38,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia and Ethiopia. The voluntary repatriation of 3,362 Mozambican asylum seekers residing at Luwani camp in southern Malawi was finalised on 24 October, prompting the closure of WFP's operation there. In 2018 some 5,700 new asylum seekers arrived in Malawi, most having fled violence and insecurity in DRC.

WFP's monthly per person ration of food assistance for the nearly 38,000 refugees and asylum seekers consisted of 13.5kg of maize, 1.5kg of pulses, 1.5kg of Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and 0.75kg of vegetable oil – equivalent to a daily intake of 2,100 kilocalories, the recommended minimum. Some 2,800 children under two received additional nutrition support between January and April: 3kg of CSB++ a month. The latter support was then terminated, due to funding shortfalls.

WFP worked with the Ministry of Homeland Security, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Plan International and World Vision International (WVI) to support the food and nutrition security of Dzaleka and Luwani residents, as well as displaced people transiting through the Karonga shelter.

Numerous partners, including the Ministry of Health (MoH), UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Plan, WVI, Jesuit Refugee Services, Action Against Hunger, the ACT Malawi Alliance and Partners in Health provided a range of complementary services.

The MoH and UNICEF continued to provide health services, and nutritional supplements such as vitamin A, iron, foliate and albendazole. The NGO Mary's Meals maintained school meals programmes in Dzaleka and Luwani. And UNHCR, with Plan and Churches Action in Relief and Development (CARD), supported environmental protection, energy conservation and livelihood activities.

A Joint Vulnerability Profiling Exercise by WFP and UNHCR in November 2018 classified 76 percent of Dzaleka's population as highly vulnerable and fully dependent on food assistance, and 16 percent as moderately vulnerable and largely reliant on assistance.

Further analysis of UNHCR's 2017 Household Socio-Economic and Livelihoods Assessment, WFP post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and other data showed that that only 8.4 percent of refugees could afford to buy food in markets. Nearly all respondents said they sold a portion of their food assistance to pay for milling, charcoal and firewood, as well as other foods. WFP and UNHCR have been actively exploring ways of eliminating the need for refugees to sell food assistance.

WFP continued working with UNHCR to advocate for durable solutions to the plight of refugees, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

## Results

Results improved across all indicators in 2018, primarily because full rations could be provided throughout the year – except for CSB++ for children under two. Distribution of almost 7,000 mt of commodities helped stabilize the food security of refugees in the country. According to recent post-distribution monitoring (PDM), 64 percent had an "acceptable" food consumption score, and fewer than 8 percent a "poor" score. However, the dietary diversity score remained low, primarily because refugees largely relied on WFP's food basket of maize, pulses and vegetable oil.

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

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

WFP provided monthly rations to 38,000 refugees at Dzaleka and Luwani camps, and in Karonga transit shelter: over 20,000 men and almost 18,000 women.

PDM showed that 28.5 percent of those assisted had a "borderline" Food Consumption Score (FCS) in 2018, a slight improvement on 2017's 32.5 percent. This implied that more households consumed more cereals, vegetables, pulses and some animal protein (fish, eggs, meat). The FCS is a measure of dietary diversity, nutritional importance and frequency of intake.

PDM also showed that refugee families tended to consume four food groups in the course of the year, down from five in 2017. Diets included more cereals, vegetables, pulses and oil/fats, but less animal protein and fruit. Intake of

dairy products continued to be minimal. These trends were based on the Dietary Diversity Score, which measures the range of foods consumed in the seven days prior to monitoring.

Given pervasive vulnerability, many refugees engaged in negative coping strategies. According to a November 2018 vulnerability profiling exercise by WFP and UNHCR, a significant number of female refugees reported regularly engaging in transactional sex to meet basic needs.

Surveys and monitoring showed that refugees also sold part of their rations to buy other basic commodities (e.g. soap, charcoal, firewood), rendering the ration insufficient to cover monthly food and nutrition needs, and leading in turn to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms. Many refugee households reported buying food on credit, or borrowing it from friends or relatives.

While in-kind food is the traditional assistance modality, cash has been identified as a feasible and appropriate modality, and will be considered going forward.

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

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

To safeguard the nutritional status of those assisted, a monthly household ration of 1.5 kg of Super Cereal, a fortified food, was provided to vulnerable groups. An individual monthly ration of 3 kg Super Cereal Plus was also provided to 2,800 children aged 6 to 23 months, 53 percent of them girls. This additional support lasted three months (January-March) at the peak of the lean season, due to limited funding available.

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

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

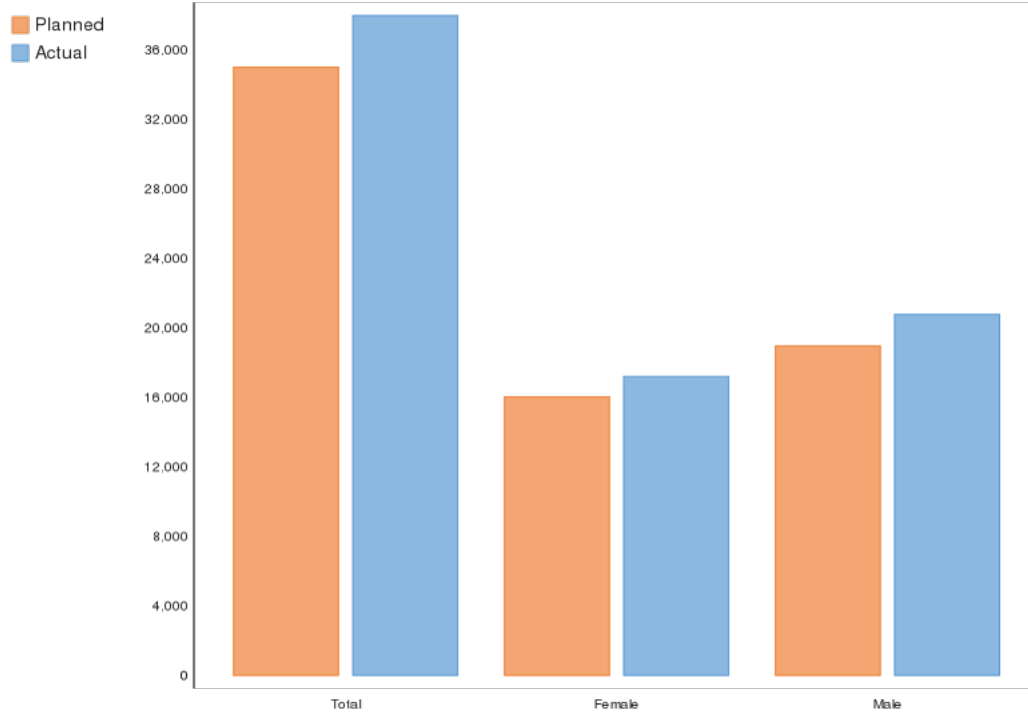
WFP was unable to reach this objective, primarily due to funding constraints and lack of available land at Dzaleka. The camp was designed to accommodate 12,000 people, but the number there has risen more than threefold that, limiting the feasibility of livelihood and asset creation activities and degrading the environment.

Although Malawi has signed up to numerous refugee conventions, several obstacles to integration and self-reliance – including restricted access to formal wage labour and limits on freedom of movement – persist

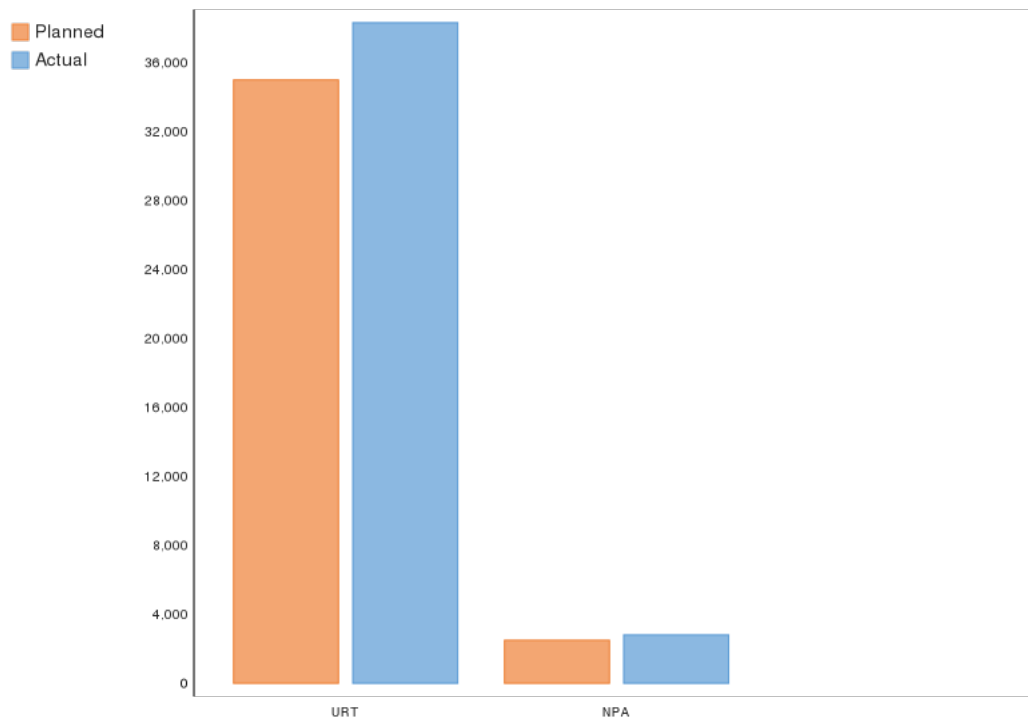
The November 2018 vulnerability profiling exercise showed that able-bodied men and women at Dzaleka are keen to work to meet their basic needs.

UNHCR and WFP continue to work with the Government to find lasting solutions to the plight of the refugees and asylum seekers, mainly through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

Annual Project Beneficiaries

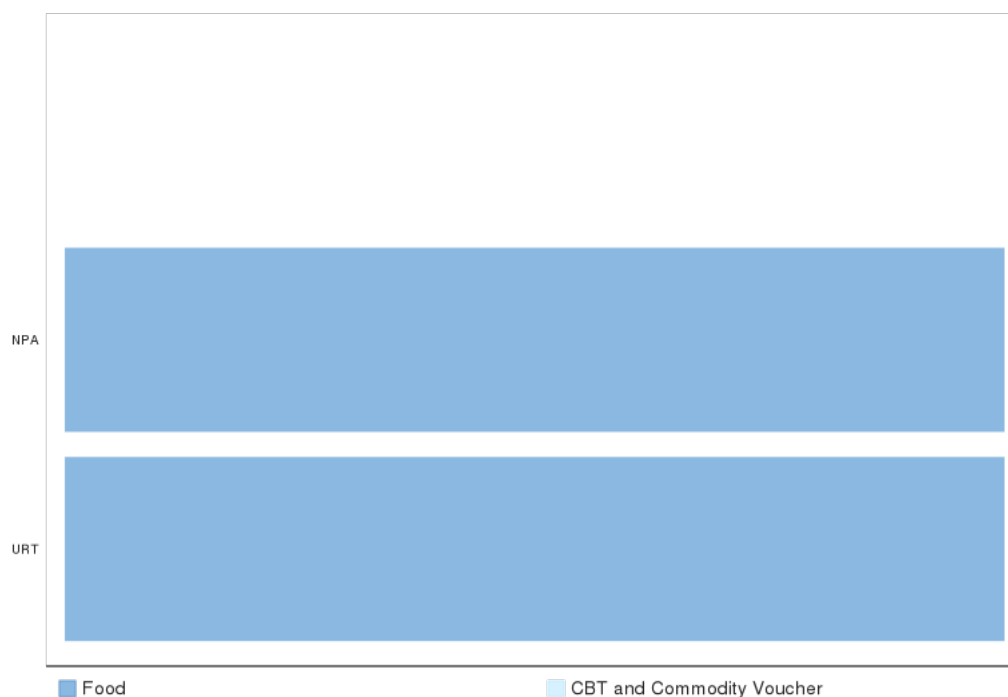


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food  
NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food  
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



## Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	630	513	81.4%
Corn Soya Blend	720	930	129.1%
Maize	5,670	5,790	102.1%
Peas	-	56	-
Vegetable Oil	315	246	78.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,335</b>	<b>7,535</b>	<b>102.7%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

In 2018 the Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan was aligned to WFP's 2017-21 Corporate Results Framework. The plan served as a guide for a review of the M&E system and covered all levels of results: process, output and outcome.

At the process level, WFP Field Monitoring Assistants (FMAs) were responsible for monthly distribution monitoring using a standard checklist on mobile technology. Each FMA was equipped with a mobile tablet with Open Data Kit (ODK) on which to input information on the quantity, quality and timeliness of food distributions, as well as recipients' nutritional and livelihood status. The ONA database – which allows for real-time visualisation of ODK data – was used to process monitoring data. Reports on process monitoring results were prepared and shared on a weekly basis, and there was a strong focus on ensuring field staff were taking corrective action at implementation sites.

At output level, M&E staff at sub-offices and the Country Office worked with implementing partners World Vision International and Plan International to collect recipients' commodity data using standardised reporting tools. To ensure timely and efficient consolidation, Google Sheets were used to upload all such distribution data for instant access, review and validation. Results from output data analysis were used for programme adjustments, especially of monthly food distribution plans.

Outcome level results were collected from food security data. A sample survey was designed that allowed analysis of food security results. Mobile technology was used for data collection by independent enumerators monitoring Dzaleka camp. Data collection was undertaken in coordination with staff from the Ministry of Homeland Security, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and Plan International. Outcome indicators were tracked through a combination of surveys, joint assessment missions and a vulnerability profiling exercise that included focus group discussions and individual interviews.

To ensure gender responsive monitoring, all the data collection tools at all levels of results (process, output and outcome) were disaggregated by gender. Post-distribution monitoring also ensured gender-responsive results.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP's gender policy provides overall guidance on the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into all aspects of its work. To that end, the collection and analysis of data are disaggregated by gender and age to more appropriately shape programming.

To support nutrition-sensitive programming, WFP undertook social behaviour change communication (SBCC), directed primarily at men and boys, to convey messaging – inter alia during food distributions and on community radio – about gender and protection issues, particularly the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV).

The heightened vulnerability of women and girls in Malawi's refugee and asylum-seeking population was underscored in a 2013/14 joint survey by WFP, UNHCR and UN Women that documented a high prevalence of GBV in Dzaleka camp.

A Joint Vulnerability Profiling Exercise by WFP and UNHCR in November 2018 found that many women were using transactional sex as a coping strategy to meet basic needs.

WFP also collected gender-disaggregated data on recipients' exposure to safety risks through protection assessments and process and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). 2018 PDM too revealed that GBV was common at Dzaleka, with 14.4 percent of respondents acknowledging they had witnessed at least one incident.

In view of these findings, WFP and UNHCR stepped up efforts to prevent and respond to GBV and safety concerns in the camp, organising trainings for 46 volunteers on prevention and response that were welcomed by assistance recipients.

WFP, UNHCR and their partners issued Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) on SGBV in the camp – including reporting and referral guidance – that had been developed in 2017. WFP also supported community food distribution committees on effective protection messaging to refugees, specifically on SGBV.

WFP continued to prioritise adult women as principal recipients of food assistance, to try to ensure they had a voice in household decision-making on the use of entitlements. The proportion of households where women decide on the use of food assistance rose to 67 percent in 2018, compared to 25 percent at the baseline.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Food distributions at Dzaleka and Luwani camps continued to take place in an accessible central location and were staggered, based on family size, to avoid overcrowding and extended waiting times. Food management committees, protection officers and camp police helped maintain order. All distributions were planned to end before dark.

WFP and partners continued to disseminate messages on protection rights and the prevention of Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse through theatrical sketches, posters and the newly-launched Yetu community radio station at Dzaleka.

In its post-distribution monitoring (PDM), WFP collected information on safety and security and found that 94 percent of respondents did not experience problems while travelling to or from food assistance sites. Monitoring showed that safety concerns were more pronounced among those who were divorced and those who were single.

WFP worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other partners to strengthen complaints and feedback mechanisms – suggestion boxes, help desks, toll-free lines and community meetings – providing training for Plan International and World Vision International staff. Focus group discussions were convened with community leaders prior to monthly food distributions, offering another platform for the airing of grievances and the discussion of issues. Most complaints were about ration sizes and the organization of distributions.

All NGO partners working on the refugee programme were invited to designate focal points on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.

## Story Worth Telling - Refugee Children Dream Big

Like Albert Einstein, once a refugee, children growing up in refugee camps these days also dream big. They too are talented and have the potential to shape the future of their communities and the world.

Refugee kids in Malawi are no different.

Gervais, a seven-year-old Burundian, was born in Dzaleka refugee camp and has great ambitions: “When I grow up I want to be President so that I can help people in my country.”

Crisha, whose parents too are refugees from Burundi: “I want to be a shopkeeper when I grow up, and become rich.”

Five-year-old Helen, who with her family escaped violence in DRC in 2018: “I want to become a doctor so that I can heal people when they are sick.”

To the question, “Where were you born?”, David answers: “In a refugee camp”. He is an 18-year-old Burundian born in Malawi. Because of the lack of livelihood opportunities, his family has relied on food assistance since they arrived at Dzaleka. Yet David is now studying engineering through an online university course, and skillfully crafts maize-milling machines to help support his family.

To feed such dreams and help children achieve their potential, WFP (with funding from USAID and multilateral donors) is providing food and nutrition assistance to refugees living in camps in Malawi.

The UN refugee agency (UNHCR) reported an additional influx of 5,000 asylum seekers into Malawi in 2018.

If we end conflict and prevent refugee crises, we can end hunger. If we end hunger, all these children will have a chance to live their dreams.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Badre Bahaji - David Kuriziwa (right) is a refugee from Burundi born in Dzaleka refugee camp 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	18,965	16,035	35,000	20,771	17,202	37,973	109.5%	107.3%	108.5%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	3,939	4,471	8,410	3,304	3,759	7,063	83.9%	84.1%	84.0%
Children (5-18 years)	6,337	5,063	11,400	7,367	5,886	13,253	116.3%	116.3%	116.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	8,689	6,501	15,190	10,100	7,557	17,657	116.2%	116.2%	116.2%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	18,965	16,035	35,000	20,771	17,202	37,973	109.5%	107.3%	108.5%

## 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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	35,000	-	35,000	38,321	-	38,321	109.5%	-	109.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	2,500	-	2,500	2,806	-	2,806	112.2%	-	112.2%

## 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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	35,000	-	35,000	38,321	-	38,321	109.5%	-	109.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	2,500	-	2,500	2,806	-	2,806	112.2%	-	112.2%

## 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>Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food</b>									
All	19,145	15,855	35,000	20,962	17,359	38,321	109.5%	109.5%	109.5%
Total participants	19,145	15,855	35,000	20,962	17,359	38,321	109.5%	109.5%	109.5%
Total beneficiaries	19,145	15,855	35,000	20,962	17,359	38,321	109.5%	109.5%	109.5%

## 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>Malnutrition prevention activities</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	1,175	1,325	2,500	1,319	1,487	2,806	112.3%	112.2%	112.2%
Total beneficiaries	1,175	1,325	2,500	1,319	1,487	2,806	112.3%	112.2%	112.2%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SR1 Everyone has access to food</b>				
<b>Shock affected food insecure people, including refugees, in targets districts meet their food and nutrition requirement during and in the aftermath of crises,</b>				
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<43.00	43.00	17.50	15.20
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<43.00	43.00	16.50	15.20
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.09, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<43.00	43.00	17.00	15.20
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.11, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>3.90	4.20	4.12	4.74
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.11, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.39	4.88
<b>Dietary Diversity Score / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2012.11, Joint survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>4.10	4.20	4.20	4.81
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<55.42	43.90	54.37	62.00
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<58.16	52.90	68.18	65.90
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<43.24	51.40	60.62	63.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<43.20	43.20	38.13	28.40
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<40.60	40.60	25.76	28.70
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<41.90	41.90	32.53	28.50
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.38	6.90	7.50	9.60
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.24	6.50	6.06	5.40
<b>Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Project End Target: 2018.06, Base value: 2012.09, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<1.34	6.70	6.85	7.60

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=50.00	50.00	-	50.00

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>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, 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	=40.00	70.40	23.40	17.60
<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>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, 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	=30.00	4.80	21.40	15.70
<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>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, 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	=30.00	24.60	55.20	66.70
<b>Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity / Female</b>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity / Male</b>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12	=100.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity / Overall</b>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2012.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12	=100.00	100.00	-	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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female</b>  DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12	=80.00	100.00	-	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=80.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=80.00	100.00	-	100.00
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.11, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	89.40	93.30
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.11, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	87.90	94.60
<b>Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall</b>				
<i>DOWA, MWANZA AND NENO, Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees living in official refugee settlements/camps, Food, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2014.11, <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	88.70	93.90

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	468
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	340
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	6,572
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	220
		<b>Total</b>	-	<b>7,600</b>