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SPR Reading Guidance



Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)



World Food
Programme

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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.

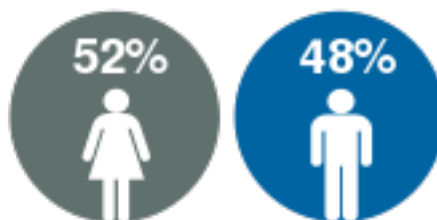
WFP worked with other UN agencies and the Government to mobilise multi-year funding to underpin the pivot towards resilience-building. Thanks to a 2019-2023 grant from the UK's Department for International Development, WFP will work with the UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, and international non-governmental organisations 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
Total number of beneficiaries in 2018	1,275,862	1,408,738	2,684,600





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
Total Food Distributed in 2018	30,367	1,310	5,139	17,900	-	54,715



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	-
Total Distributed in 2018	16,549,932	404,599	-

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
Total	4,163	-	4,163
Percentage	100.0%	-	

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
Total	26,304

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

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200692 reached 1.35 million people in 2018, 51.4 percent of them women. In addition to its lean season response, WFP supported the Government of Malawi in mainstreaming an integrated package of risk management interventions. That included assistance transfers enabling smallholder farmers to create and improve productive assets to diversify and boost their output and limit the impact of future shocks.

Cash-based transfers (CBT)

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC)'s food security assessment for 2017/18 forecast that more than one million people in 20 districts would require food assistance during the lean season. As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, WFP worked with the Government's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), providing monthly cash-based transfers of USD 20 per household to almost 417,000 people in seven districts: Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Machinga, Phalombe, and Zomba. Households with pregnant and lactating women and/or children aged 6-23 months received an additional USD 5 a month.

Together with the Government and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), WFP undertook a trial initiative that involved an expansion of the national Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) to almost 16,600 vulnerable people (over 3,000 households) in Balaka district, to render them more resilient to shocks – essentially a test of the lean season programme's scaleability. The trial prioritised food insecure children (especially orphans), female- and elderly-headed households and chronically ill people.

Lean season recipients and cash provision information for WFP and partner non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were managed through SCOPE, WFP's digital platform for beneficiary and transfer management, not least to ensure the eligible were assisted and to minimise fraud. WFP provided training and technical support to NGO staff on the use of SCOPE.

Implementation of the lean season response was overseen by the Food Security Cluster (FSC), co-chaired by DoDMA and WFP and comprising 30 partners. At local level District Executive Committees were in charge, supported by WFP and NGO field staff.

Food Assistance for Assets

To break the cycle of food and nutrition insecurity, address chronic vulnerability and build resilience, WFP provides food or cash in the framework of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes, whose participants create or rehabilitate productive assets at household and community level to diversify and boost agricultural production and build resistance to future shocks. Over 60 percent of Malawi's FFA participants are women.

FFA programme design is informed by the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), a consultative stakeholder planning process involving district officials, local leaders and community members representing the elderly, young people, the disabled and religious figures. The process ensures women can participate in the planning, implementation and management of schemes – including access to, and control of assets created.

Resilience activities in 2018 were overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and implemented by ten NGO partners.

Integrated resilience-building programme

In 2018, WFP scaled up recovery and resilience-building activities in ten priority shock-prone districts, devising an integrated package of them for the most vulnerable food-insecure.

FFA supported 170,000 households, climate services 81,000, weather-index micro-insurance 37,000 and Village Savings and Loans schemes 22,500 people.

FFA programmes provide food or cash to boost household consumption at times of need and encourage the creation and rehabilitation of productive assets. Assets generated in 2018 included energy-efficient stoves, wells, micro-irrigation schemes, backyard gardens, small livestock herds and fish farming ponds. FFA was extended in duration during the lean season, with the provision of additional transfers.

Climate services empowered food-insecure smallholders to anticipate and manage risks and opportunities by applying the best available science to decision-making. Weather forecasts as well as advice on crop and livestock options and related risks from the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services were disseminated

to smallholders by extension workers, radio broadcasts and text messages, so facilitating informed planning. More than a hundred extension officers in four districts were trained in 2018.

Weather-index micro-insurance gave farmers access to policies protecting them against drought and involving them in risk-reduction activities. WFP paid the premium in return for beneficiaries working on asset creation.

Crop failure due to drought triggered payouts based on agreed thresholds. A prolonged dry spell in January 2018, the height of the growing season, undercut the 2017/18 harvest, prompting compensation of over USD 400,000 – a record – to 7,350 farming families.

Over the course of 2018 the number of smallholders covered by drought insurance rose from 10,000 in three districts to 37,000 in six districts. It is expected that farmers will start contributing to the payment of premiums – a prerequisite for a viable rural insurance market.

WFP's Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) programme in Malawi helps farmers better manage their accounts, cut post-harvest losses, and sell food to traders and to Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme participating schools.

In 2018, the SAMS programme enabled 29 farmers organisations to supply maize, beans, vegetables and other foods to 93 HGSF schools in four districts. WFP also procured 424.2 mt of maize valued at USD 99,058 from SAMS-supported smallholders for its refugee and other operations.

WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNICEF on joint resilience programming in four of the six priority districts identified by the Malawi National Resilience Strategy. It also collaborated with fellow UN members of the Malawi National Social Support Programme taskforce, UNICEF and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), to help finalise that programme, whose top priorities for the next five are supporting consumption, building resilience and widening and deepening shock-sensitive social protection.

Results

Cash-based transfers (CBT)

WFP reached 416,863 people with cash during the 2017/18 lean season (December 2017-March 2018).

Post-distribution monitoring showed that the proportion of recipients with “poor” food consumption scores fell from 38.8 percent in December 2017 to 6.6 percent in April 2018.

Based on Dietary Diversity Scores, which measure the range of foods consumed in the seven days prior to monitoring, households tended to have access to five food groups on a daily basis in April 2018, up from four the previous December.

Thanks to WFP's assistance, recourse to negative coping mechanisms on the part of recipients diminished as the lean season progressed, as underscored by a drop in the Coping Strategy Index from 21.8 in December 2017 to 11.7 in April 2018. The most widely-used coping mechanism is the borrowing of food from friends and relatives, which can lead to indebtedness.

Food Assistance for Assets

In 2018, WFP scaled up Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) across 10 disaster-prone districts, supporting 170,000 households with food or cash-based transfers to cover immediate food needs while they built or improved assets to strengthen their resilience to future shocks.

FFA participants rehabilitated 477 kilometres of feeder roads, improving access to markets and services; planted 4.5 million tree seedlings; developed 882 hectares of backyard vegetable gardens, increasing access to a wider range of foods; and generated 312,777 cubic meters of compost from recycled organic matter, and applied it to over 23,600 hectares of land.

Post-distribution monitoring showed that the proportion of FFA participants with an “acceptable” Food Consumption Score rose from 44 percent at the start of the season to 48 percent at the end of it. Analysis of coping mechanisms also demonstrated that they resorted less frequently to negative behaviours, or used less severe ones (such as reducing the number of meals or portion sizes).

Integrated Risk Management and resilience building

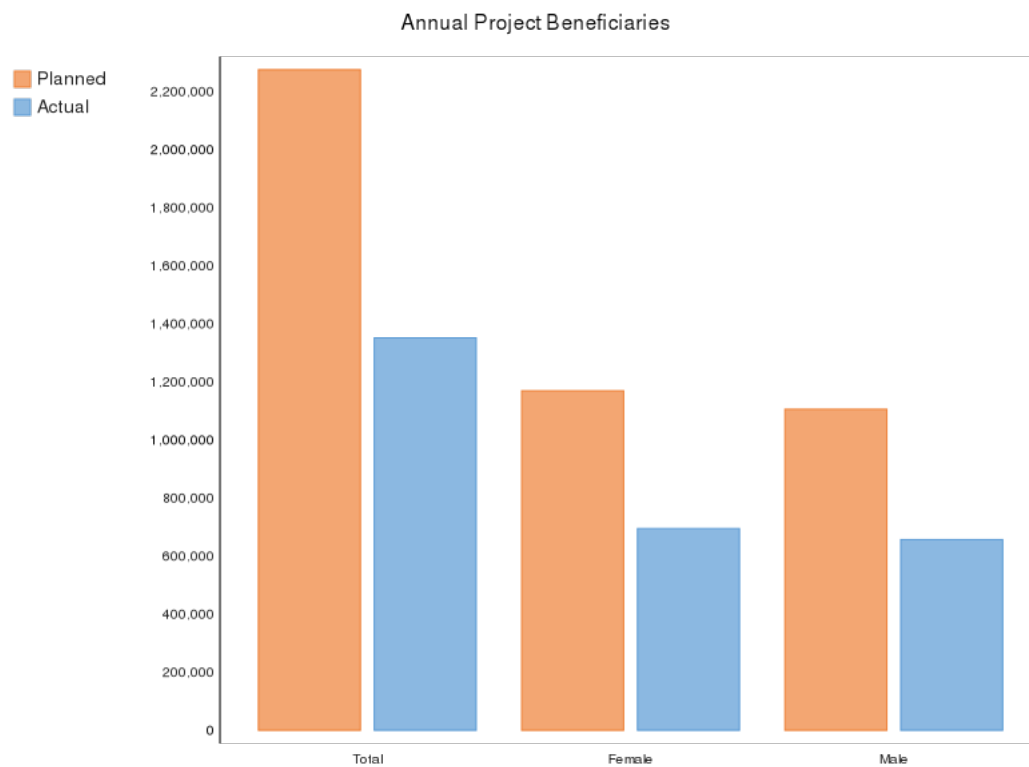
The Rural Resilience Initiative, a multi-faceted risk management approach that enables vulnerable rural households limit the negative impact of climate shocks, supported more than 39,000 Malawian farmers in 2018. Among other things, it helped boost the availability of drought-resistant seeds (cassava, sweet potatoes) and water and soil

conservation infrastructure.

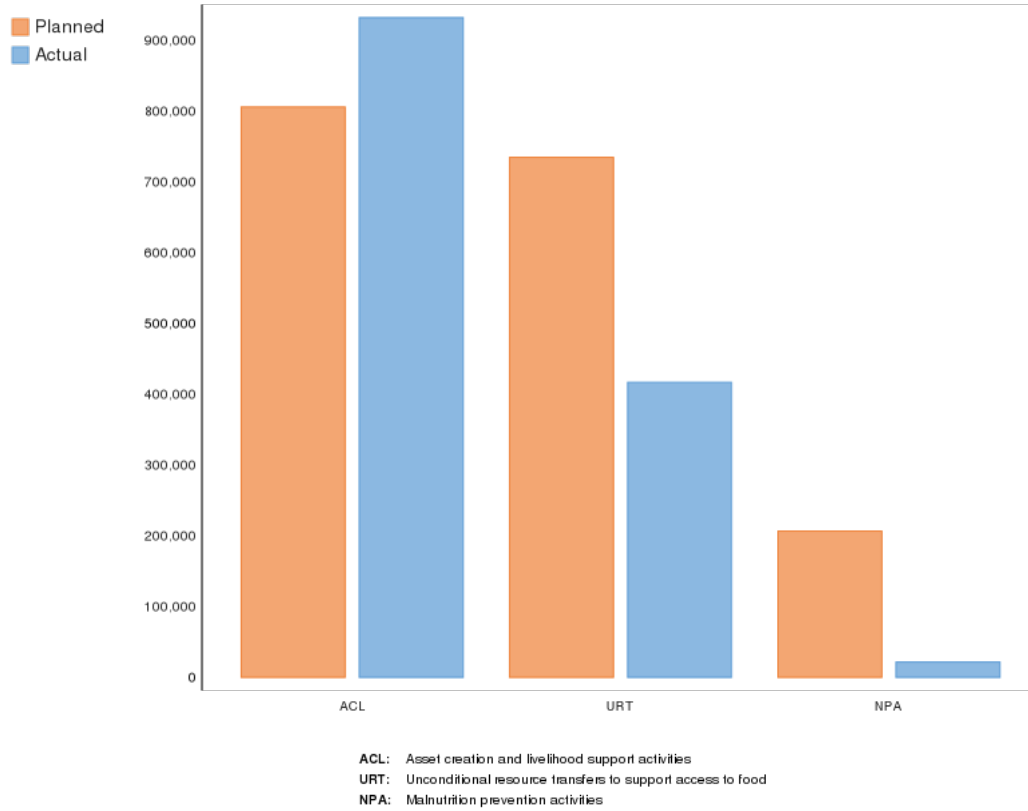
Nearly 22,000 farmers (77 percent of them women) participated in 846 savings groups, accumulating almost USD 400,000 in deposits and in turn enabling more than 15,000 smallholders to borrow some USD 246,000 to invest in income-generating activities.

The Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) programme helped strengthen the capacities of 34,000 farmers to develop and implement business plans, and improve the quality of their crops and their access to markets. Almost 9,000 smallholders received refresher training in post-harvest handling, and more than 18,000 embraced hermetic storage bags, likewise designed to limit post-harvest losses.

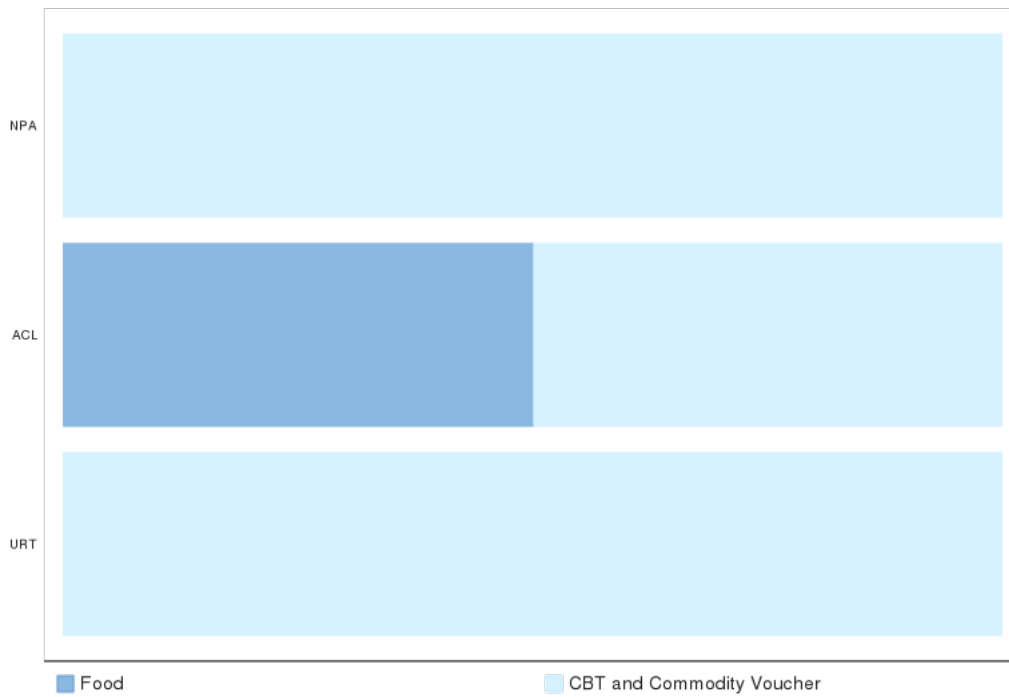
Different elements of WFP's resilience-building programmes are combined in different locations in ways designed to maximise impact. An analysis of WFP's work in this area showed that communities in assisted areas are more food secure and self-reliant than those in areas that are not supported.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	1,168	-
Corn Soya Blend	3,379	68	2.0%
Maize	56,545	23,177	41.0%
Maize Meal	-	11	-
Peas	11,309	3,400	30.1%
Split Peas	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	2,081	818	39.3%
Total	73,314	28,643	39.1%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	25,741,067	16,112,453	62.6%
Value Voucher	-	404,599	-
Total	25,741,067	16,517,053	64.2%

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.

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

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.

At output level, M&E staff at sub-offices and the Country Office worked with implementing partners to track data (beneficiaries reached, and food assistance provided – food or cash). To ensure timely and efficient consolidation, Google Sheets were used to upload all such distribution data for instant access, review and validation by M&E staff. Consolidated reports were shared on monthly basis for decision-making, not least about programmatic adjustments – to food distribution plans, for example.

Post-distribution monitoring exercises undertaken in 2018 included the four-month 2017/2018 lean season response and resilience activities. District level results compared implementing partner performance against planned numbers.

To track changes in household food security and resilience, WFP Malawi has been using Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) II and the Shock Impact Simulation Model (SISMod), which provide detailed data.

The weather index insurance product under the Rural Resilience Initiative is managed through a partnership with Columbia University's International Research Institute for Earth and Society, which provides technical support.

WFP enhanced gender-sensitive monitoring by ensuring an equal number of male and female field monitors, and by collecting gender-disaggregated data for process and outcome indicators.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women and girls continue to face discrimination in many areas, including access to education, assets and economic opportunity. This exacerbates their vulnerability to climatic shocks and limits their ability to contribute to addressing food insecurity, not least among female-headed households.

This Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation has a 2A gender marker, meaning it has the potential to contribute significantly to gender equality. For instance, the work norms for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes were developed by men and women who expressly considered the specific challenges faced by women as unpaid carers at home.

WFP undertook social behaviour change and communication to convey messages on gender issues to recipients of assistance at all lean season cash and food distributions and FFA sites.

WFP continued to mainstream gender across its programmes, and encourage women's participation in all aspects of them. Women constituted more than 40 percent of the community "champions" with leadership roles in promoting resilience activities. Community sensitization, too, has helped women play a more central role in local decision-making.

WFP continued to prioritise women as principal recipients of lean season food assistance, to try to ensure they had a voice in household decision-making on the use of rations. By the end of the 2017/2018 lean season, women constituted 82 percent of registered recipients, while post-distribution monitoring found that decisions about the use of assistance were made by women in 45 percent of households, and jointly by women and men in 34 percent of households.

In line with the do-no-harm principle, WFP and its NGO partners continued working to reduce the exposure of women and girls to the risk of violence and other protection threats on their way to and from assistance distribution points. Final Distribution Points, for example, were chosen by local communities, with women, the elderly, the physically challenged and other vulnerable members having a say.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Messaging on gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and safety and protection issues was disseminated during food and cash distributions, meetings with communities and focus group discussions, as well as via radio broadcasts, theatrical sketches and posters. Allegations of abuse and violence were referred to specialized government agencies to ensure complainants received the necessary counselling and treatment, and justice was served. There were also dedicated workshops on these subjects for WFP staff. Surveys showed that 99 percent of assistance recipients experienced no safety issues while travelling to or from distribution points.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms administered by WFP and its NGO partners in Malawi offer assistance recipients numerous channels for airing grievances and having them processed. These include suggestion boxes, help desks, toll-free phone lines and community meetings.

In 2018 WFP processed 3,420 complaints - 55 percent of them received through suggestion boxes and 15 percent via toll-free lines – mostly about possible inclusion or exclusion errors in the registration of intended recipients and alleged interference in their selection by community leaders. WFP and its partners worked with district councils to address and investigate complaints. By year's end, 89 percent of them had been resolved, with disciplinary action taken against those found to have committed malpractices.

With its implementing partners and the Government WFP conducted a participatory assessment of the beneficiary selection process. This led to a revision of the guidelines to render them more transparent and ensure the involvement of community members in screenings at open meetings. Extension workers then worked with the communities to triangulate and reconcile lists. Communities provided positive feedback following the rollout of the revised guidelines.

WFP stepped up efforts to strengthen the capacities of its NGO partners to render emergency responses and resilience interventions more gender-sensitive. Nineteen of them now have gender and protection officers in each of the districts where WFP programmes are being implemented.

Weather insurance boosts the resilience of Malawian farmers

"I'd never heard of weather insurance, only vehicle insurance," said Catherine Thomas, a smallholder farmer in Masaka, southern Malawi. "Last year, I harvested ten bags of maize, but this year it didn't rain for 25 days during the rainy season so I'm only expecting two bags."

Yet at the start of the season Catherine insured her crops against drought, thanks to WFP and Oxfam America's Rural Resilience Initiative. This generated a payout of 38,000 Malawi Kwacha (USD 55) as compensation for her drought-induced shortfall. "It's a relief for my family", she said. "I'm planning to use the money to buy vegetable seeds for my garden."

The Rural Resilience Initiative allows poor farmers like Catherine to pay their weather insurance premiums by building or repairing assets, such as irrigation systems and water and soil conservation infrastructure, that can help their communities resist weather shocks.

"I paid my premium by digging swales that enable my land to retain water. It's a win-win situation", said Catherine. Soon I'll be planting my next crop."

During the 2017/2018 season in Malawi, more than 7,000 drought-affected families received an insurance pay-out valued at around US\$ 400,000 total. This is the first time that a weather index insurance programme has delivered payouts at such a large scale in Malawi. Yet, for the 2018/2019 season, 39,000 households have now joined the initiative.

Using a wide range of interventions and an integrated approach, including village saving and loans as well as micro-credit, WFP's R4 Rural Resilience Initiative has broken new ground in climate risk management by enabling the poorest farmers to pay for drought insurance with their labour, while developing their capacity to pay for it with cash.

The insurance is index based, meaning satellites are used to monitor rainfall and payouts are triggered automatically if rainfall is below pre-agreed amounts. Farmers are actively participating to develop a tailored product and greater understanding of insurance. They also collect records on rainfall levels to help track the likelihood of a payout.

The success of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative wouldn't be possible without multi-stakeholder partnerships. WFP is implementing R4 in partnership with local stakeholders and the Government of Malawi supported by funding from Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Government of Flanders International Cooperation Agency and DFID (United Kingdom).

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Badre Bahaji - Catherine Thomas participates in the Rural Resilience Initiative in Southern Malawi.

Results section

Comment on gaps in Table on Annual Project Distribution (commodities):

The table on commodity distributions indicates different types of pulses distributed than what was planned, hence the gaps in planned values for beans and split peas. At planning, pulses were grouped (beans and peas) to allow procurement flexibility in terms of availability and prices. As for maize meal, WFP received an in-kind donation which was originally not anticipated.

Comment on Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project table:

While the cash-based transfers under this operation were planned to be cash only, the value voucher component of a trust fund- financed insurance activity of the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative had to be covered under the PRRO due to a funding gap.

Project Indicators

Output Indicators Table: Overachievements in hectares of garden and number of people trained in 2018 are due to the fact that the resilience building programme has been scaled up thanks to new donor resources received in 2018. With more participants, many hectares of garden were created and people participated in trainings in agriculture engineering as these were components that have attracted great attention by participants.

Food Consumption Score - Resilience Districts: Following the 2018 monitoring exercise, it was noted that female-headed households' acceptable Food Consumption Score was not as high the male-headed households' score. WFP acknowledges that women, particularly when heading the households alone, continue to face challenges in accessing education, assets and economic opportunities due to gender discrimination. This exacerbates their vulnerability to climatic shocks, limits their capability to contribute to higher food insecurity among female-headed households. Cognizant of this aspect, WFP will fine-tune its programme implementation in a gender transformative manner to ensure that resilience programmes address the different needs of women, men, boys and girls.

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	1,105,851	1,169,564	2,275,415	657,004	694,857	1,351,861	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	204,787	209,338	414,125	121,667	124,371	246,038	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Children (5-18 years)	405,024	411,850	816,874	240,631	244,687	485,318	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	496,040	548,376	1,044,416	294,706	325,799	620,505	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	1,105,852	1,169,563	2,275,415	657,004	694,857	1,351,861	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%

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	734,735	734,735	734,735	-	416,861	416,861	-	56.7%	56.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	534,493	271,453	805,946	466,876	465,360	932,246	87.3%	171.4%	115.7%
Malnutrition prevention activities	103,341	103,341	206,682	-	21,663	21,663	-	21.0%	10.5%

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	133,588	133,588	133,588	-	75,792	75,792	-	56.7%	56.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	97,181	49,355	146,536	87,774	85,113	172,887	90.3%	172.5%	118.0%
Malnutrition prevention activities	103,341	103,341	206,682	-	21,663	21,663	-	21.0%	10.5%

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)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									
All	65,458	68,130	133,588	37,138	38,654	75,792	56.7%	56.7%	56.7%
Total participants	65,458	68,130	133,588	37,138	38,654	75,792	56.7%	56.7%	56.7%
Total beneficiaries	357,081	377,654	734,735	202,594	214,267	416,861	56.7%	56.7%	56.7%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
All	71,803	74,733	146,536	84,715	88,172	172,887	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
Total participants	71,803	74,733	146,536	84,715	88,172	172,887	118.0%	118.0%	118.0%
Total beneficiaries	391,689	414,257	805,946	453,073	479,173	932,246	115.7%	115.7%	115.7%

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)
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	38,849	43,809	82,658	6,720	7,578	14,298	17.3%	17.3%	17.3%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	124,024	124,024	-	7,365	7,365	-	5.9%	5.9%
Total beneficiaries	38,849	167,833	206,682	6,720	14,943	21,663	17.3%	8.9%	10.5%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
Food-insecure people, in the most affected districts are enabled to meet basic food and nutrition requirements during seasonal shocks or other disruptions and their recovery efforts supported				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.79	19.64	9.96	12.35
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.79	19.64	9.96	11.10
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average) / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<17.79	19.64	9.96	11.70
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=4.45	4.45	4.38	4.40
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=4.64	4.64	4.42	4.50
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=4.54	4.54	4.41	4.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥50.00	30.00	43.90	41.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥50.00	41.00	48.80	43.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥50.00	36.00	43.80	42.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥40.00	52.00	47.10	50.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥40.00	46.00	47.00	49.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥40.00	49.00	47.10	50.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	18.00	9.00	9.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	13.00	9.20	8.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Baseline Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	16.00	9.10	9.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
Food-insecure and rural households and smallholder farmers achieve food security and resilience to repeated exposure to multiple shock and stressors				
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	0.00	64.72	57.50
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	0.00	66.37	60.80
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.07, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	=100.00	0.00	65.12	59.80
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.22	5.22	5.35	4.30
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.50	5.50	5.38	4.70
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>5.36	5.36	5.35	4.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥44.90	12.90	44.10	53.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥30.70	8.90	44.70	64.80

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥42.40	11.30	44.40	61.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<45.10	45.10	21.90	37.10
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<50.30	50.30	17.70	30.50
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<47.60	47.60	3.70	32.60
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	42.00	3.10	8.90
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	40.80	3.80	4.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<10.00	41.10	18.60	6.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥7.60	7.60	-	3.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥8.90	8.90	-	5.30

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥8.50	8.50	-	4.70
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥35.00	35.00	-	34.50
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥35.40	35.40	-	38.40
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥35.30	35.30	-	37.20
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥26.60	26.60	-	23.80
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥32.30	32.30	-	33.10
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	≥30.70	30.70	-	30.40
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<24.90	24.90	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.90	18.90	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<20.60	20.60	-	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<7.40	7.40	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<2.70	2.70	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<4.00	4.00	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.70	5.70	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.00	5.00	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<5.20	5.20	-	0.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>67.50	67.50	-	97.00
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>72.20	72.20	-	94.70
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>70.80	70.80	-	95.30
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>66.00	66.00	-	76.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.00	65.00	-	66.90
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>65.30	65.30	-	69.60
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>59.30	59.30	-	65.50
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>59.50	59.50	-	61.60
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition / Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>59.50	59.50	-	62.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<46.40	46.10	-	53.30
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<48.10	48.10	-	52.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<47.80	47.80	-	52.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<8.20	8.20	-	9.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.10	6.10	-	8.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<6.70	6.70	-	8.60
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<22.60	22.50	-	12.50
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<16.10	16.10	-	11.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	<18.30	18.30	-	11.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Female				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>22.80	22.80	-	24.80
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Male				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>29.70	29.70	-	27.90
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using stress coping strategies / Overall				
<i>RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION DISTRICTS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, WFP survey, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, PDM</i>	>25.50	27.20	-	27.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities				
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	15,630	19,781	126.6%
Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	194	3,162	1,630.9%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built	Km	980	909	92.7%
Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created	meter	7,831,801	12,268,717	156.7%
Number of people trained (Skills: Engineering)	individual	1,831	17,822	973.3%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	468	468	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	32,732	17,094	52.2%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	3,009	4,337	144.1%
Number of people trained in health, nutrition and healthy lifestyles	individual	16,217	16,347	100.8%
Number of tree seedlings produced	Number	9,226,561	8,387,059	90.9%
Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	269	295	109.7%
Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	370,000	369,039	99.7%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	296,573	322,502	108.7%
Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	490,201	515,513	105.2%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women <i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=50.00	0.00	-	50.00
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 <i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=40.00	0.00	34.30	34.30
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 <i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	23.60	20.60
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 <i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=30.00	0.00	42.10	45.10

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	89.00	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	89.20	100.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=80.00	0.00	89.10	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	97.70	97.50
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	97.50	98.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>FOOD INSECURE POPULATION (NATIONAL WIDE), Provide cash and/or food transfers to meet the most vulnerable households affected by seasonal shocks, Cash, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	=90.00	0.00	97.60	98.80

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	2,157

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2018 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	6,468
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize - White	-	1,700
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas	-	3,188
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Peas - Cow	-	390
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	625
		Total	-	14,528