

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Malawi Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP launched its 2019-2023 Malawi Country Strategic Plan with the aim of helping the Government of Malawi to build sustainable, resilient systems that eradicate hunger and ensure better nutrition, while also responding to the humanitarian needs of vulnerable populations. WFP adopted a life-cycle approach to building resilience in a changing climate by building human and physical capital and strengthening national systems, processes and policies through six strategic outcomes.

It was particularly challenging for Malawi, with lean seasons before and after the floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai in March 2019, which left over 800,000 people internally displaced and houses, livelihoods and basic infrastructure destroyed in the south of the country. This greatly exacerbated food insecurity and resulted in USD 220 million in losses across sectors. As part of its Level 2 emergency response, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to over 410,000 people in nine districts.

Malawi made progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with WFP primarily supporting the Government to achieve SDG 2 for Zero Hunger and SDG 17 for Partnerships. Available resources allowed WFP to reach over 2.5 million people with food and cash assistance - 51 percent of them women and girls. However, the unequal distribution of funding across strategic outcomes resulted in some interventions suffering financial constraints. In order to mitigate adverse effects, WFP reviewed its operations to ensure stronger linkages and integration across various programmes.

At the request of the Government and as the co-lead of the local "food security" and "logistics" clusters, WFP provided technical assistance to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) to undertake yearly food security and nutrition analyses, leading to better use of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results for decision-making and programming. WFP helped to coordinate and carry out an emergency response, and also provided logistics services to 31 organizations in the aftermath of Cyclone Idai. Thanks to technical assistance from WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund, the Government benefited from stronger social protection systems, which allowed emergency assistance to be channeled through national systems, gradually transitioning WFP from doer to enabler.

Due to insufficient funding for the refugee programme, WFP was forced to reduce food rations. Although the reduction did not dramatically impact food consumption levels, resort to coping strategies increased. In partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP began using biometrics to increase transparency and accountability in the delivery of assistance.

The Global Acute Malnutrition rate in Malawi declined from 1.9 percent in 2018 to 0.5 percent in 2019, an indication that investments in nutrition have been paying off. With the improved situation, WFP shifted towards enhanced prevention efforts and the integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches across its activities. Technical assistance provided to the Government to manage and implement nutrition programmes led to the launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network.

WFP continued to provide school meals to over one million children across 13 districts to reduce hunger, boost attendance and improve diets. WFP was also able to reduce the cost of a single meal in the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme from USD .13 to USD .10 cents by shifting to locally available, seasonal produce. This transition also gave smallholder farmers more predictable demand.

An integrated livelihood support package to increase resilience to climate shocks was implemented. Some 167,000 households built and maintained assets to improve their livelihoods and created a better environment to withstand shocks, mitigating the impact of floods in some communities. Smallholder farmers also saw an increase in maize yield and revenue and a reduction in post-harvest losses, while 94,000 households had access to weather, climate and agricultural information and advice, enhancing climate-smart decision-making. In addition, 37,000 households participated in an Integrated Risk Management Programme, subscribing to weather-index and crop insurance [1].

Seventy-two percent of the food distributed across interventions was procured from local suppliers, with quality analysis carried out prior to handover.

2,610,620

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 1,261 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (639 Female, 622 Male)

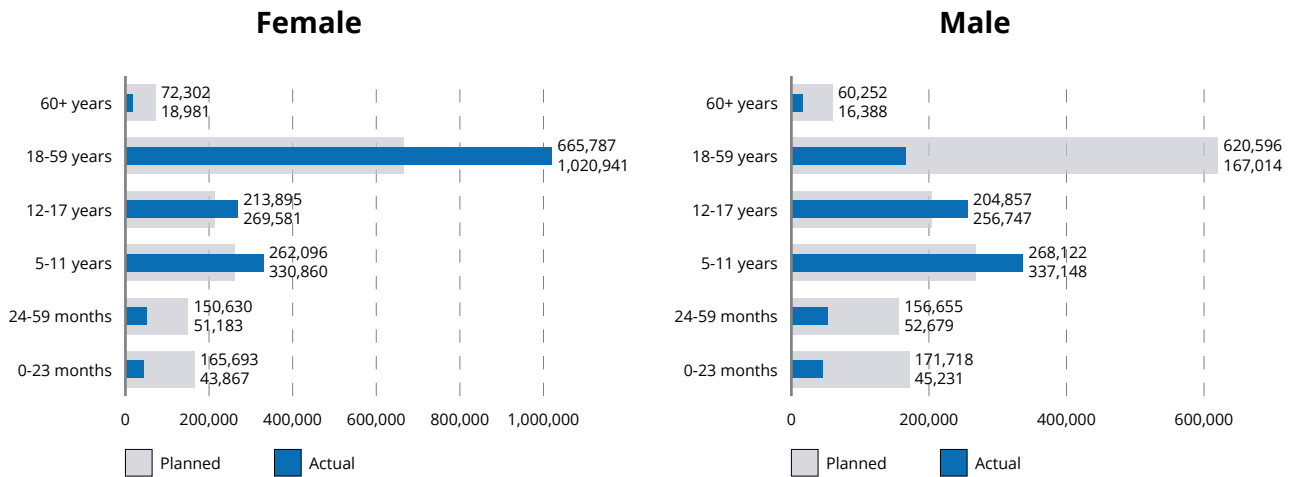


66% female

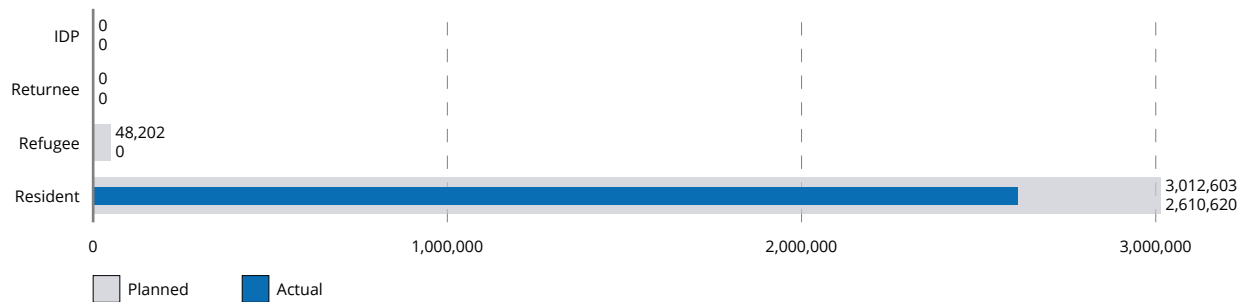


34% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



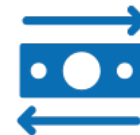
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

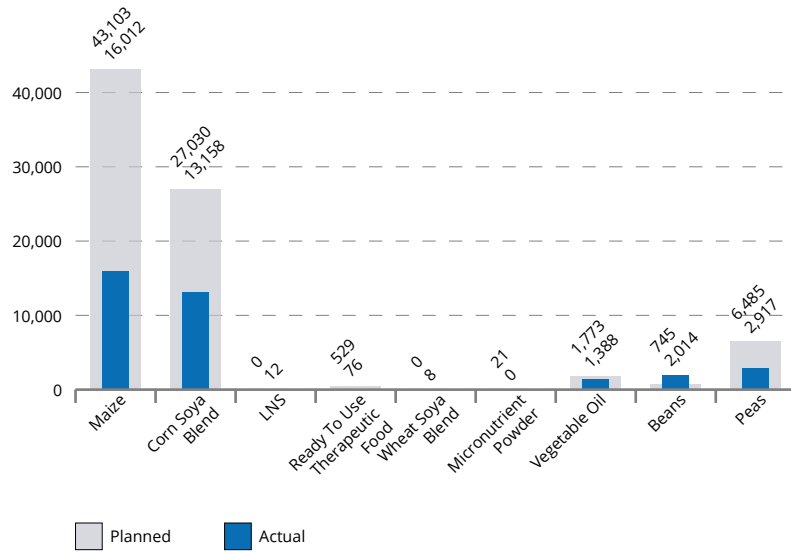


35,585 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 79,685 mt total planned

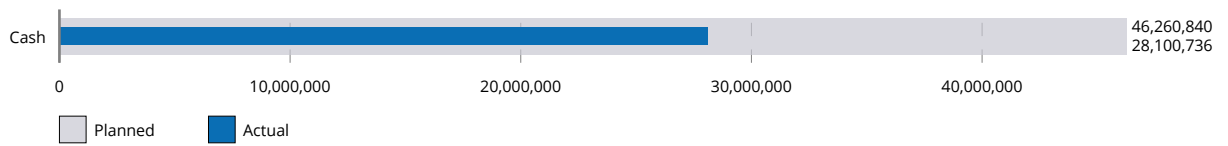


US\$ 28,100,736
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 46,260,840 total planned

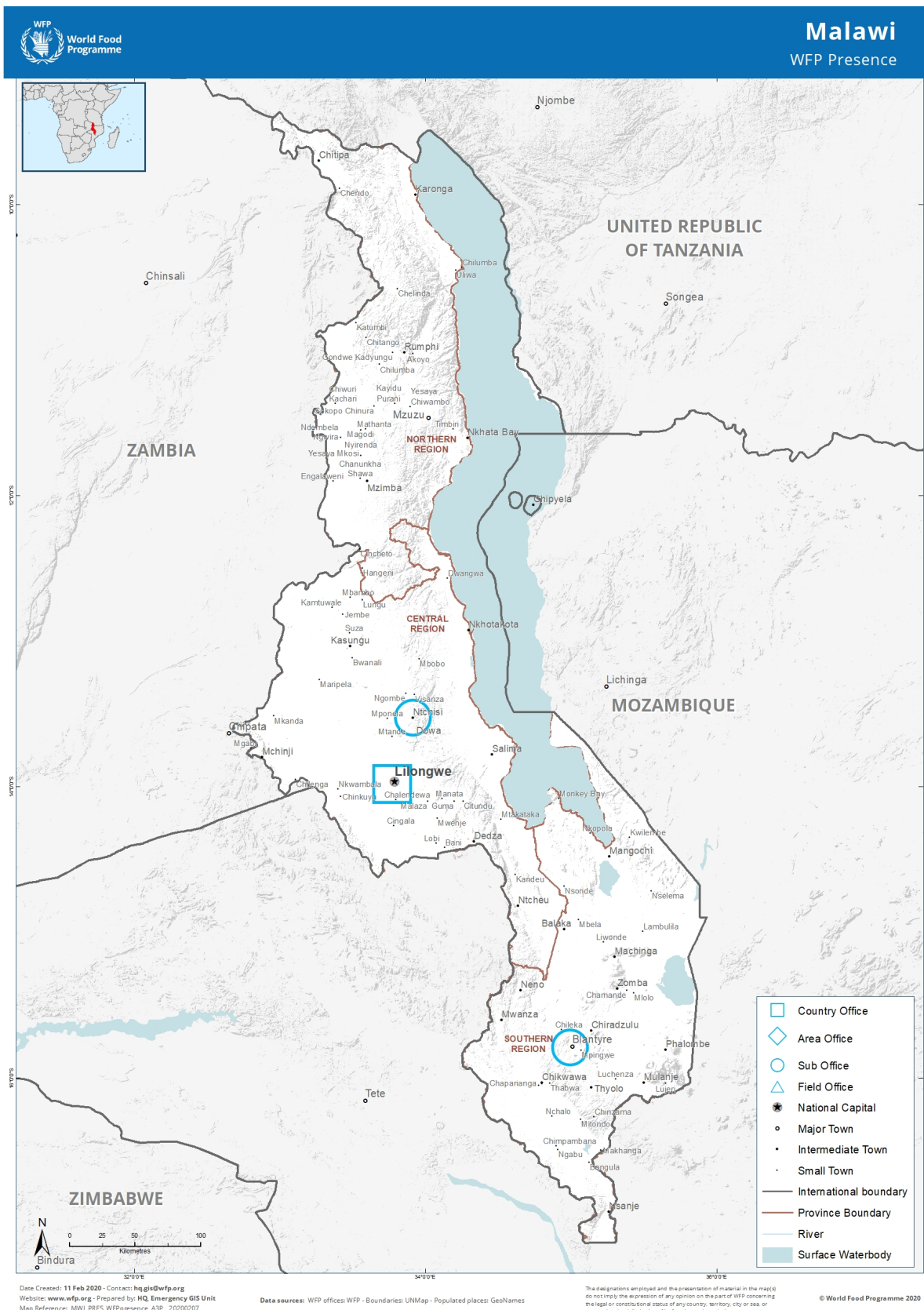
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Malawi is a small landlocked country with a population of 17.5 million, expanding at 2.9 percent per year [1]. Eighty-five percent of its people live in rural areas. Despite economic and social progress, Malawi ranked 172 out of 189 countries in the 2019 Human Development Report[2]. Development challenges persist, hindering its capacity to achieve Zero Hunger.

Food insecurity during the lean season is an annual occurrence, aggravated by an over reliance on rain-fed smallholder farming. Malawi is highly susceptible to climate shocks and environmental degradation. Additional factors include a volatile economy largely dependent on agriculture, which employs 80 percent of the population; high levels of extreme poverty (particularly among women-headed households); and endemic gender inequalities.



Health and nutrition is also of great concern. Chronic undernutrition affects 37 percent of children 6-59 months, while the primary school completion rate is 51 percent and HIV prevalence is high at 9.2 percent. Significant disparities exist between regions as well, with southern areas of the country are worst off. Malawi hosts 40,000 refugees and asylum seekers, who are largely dependent on humanitarian assistance.

In March, Malawi suffered severe flooding from Tropical Cyclone Idai, which affected over 800,000 people across the south. Compounding food insecurity, lean seasons, longer than average dry spells and high maize prices rendered the population increasingly vulnerable.

The Government is currently on its third Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), covering 2017-2022. The MGDS III, which serves as a common framework to guide programmes and investments, aims to improve productivity, increase national competitiveness, develop resilience to shocks and advance gender equality. The government-led Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Strategic Review (ZHMSR) yielded five recommendations to eliminate hunger and malnutrition: (1) redrawing the institutional framework; (2) strengthening agricultural and food markets; (3) better targeting across social protection programmes and humanitarian response efforts; (4) agricultural and rural economic transformation around commercial smallholder farmers; and (5) boosting public investments for job creation.

Based on ZHMSR findings, WFP launched its first Country Strategic Plan (CSP), covering 2019-2023. Guided by Government policies and strategies and its goal of achieving a food and nutrition secure Malawi by 2030, the CSP is comprised of six strategic outcomes focusing on crisis response (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 6) and resilience-building (Strategic Outcomes 2 to 5).

WFP's Strategic Outcomes are guided by a rich array of government policies and strategies. These include: the National Resilience Strategy 2018-2030, which identifies a common approach to breaking the cycle of food insecurity; the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy 2018-2022, which supports evidence-based nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions at scale; and the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II) 2018-2023, under which social protection seeks to develop routes out of poverty for the most vulnerable.

Contributing towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Strategic Outcome 1 focuses on providing life-saving assistance to the most food insecure people, including refugees and those affected by climate shocks. Strategic Outcome 2 supports the national social protection system through capacity-strengthening and provision of nutritious school meals. Simultaneously, Strategic Outcome 3 seeks to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable people through the prevention of malnutrition, while Strategic Outcome 4 aims to increase the resilience of communities and smallholder farmers to climate change by improving their production capacities.

WFP aims to build sustained development and community resilience in a changing climate through three main avenues: building human capital; building physical capital, such as roads and bridges; and grounding these interventions in strong national systems, processes and policies.

Working towards SDG 17, Strategic Outcomes 5 and 6 focus on strengthening the Government's capacity for more effective national food supply chains, providing logistics services to Government and partners and improving logistics coordination and supply chain management. Partnerships with several United Nations agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the private sector play an important role in achieving WFP's goals.

CSP financial overview

WFP kicked off its first Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in Malawi, covering 2019-2023, with a total planned budget of USD 620 million. By the end of December, it had received USD 109 million, representing 91 percent of the initial annual requirement.

The CSP benefited from international donor funding, in addition to some private sector and internal funds. However, a significant portion of funds received were earmarked for specific activities, which resulted in low flexibility to allocate funds and unequal resourcing levels across Strategic Outcomes.

Emergency response and malnutrition treatment under Strategic Outcome 1 was well resourced, while insufficient funding for the refugee programme resulted in the provision of half rations for most of the year. Strategic Outcome 2 on social protection and school meals, Strategic Outcome 3 on nutrition-sensitive programming, and Strategic Outcome 4 on resilience building were relatively well funded. However, a realignment towards the end of the year adjusted planned activities to available resources.

In mid-2019, a budget revision of Strategic Outcome 5, which covers capacity strengthening and supply chain, resulted in some activities being redirected to formulate a new Strategic Outcome. Strategic Outcome 6 was created to respond to the emergency logistics needs from Tropical Cyclone Idai, while also enabling WFP to implement emergency logistics services in the future. Although the newly created Strategic Outcome was well funded, no contributions were received for Strategic Outcome 5. However, activities related to Government capacity-strengthening to conduct food and nutrition security analysis were carried across several of WFP's interventions in other Strategic Outcomes.

The largest contributions were made by the United States (USAID and USDA), the United Kingdom (DFID) and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), mostly towards Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4. WFP received resources from the internal Immediate Response Account (IRA) and Internal Project Lending (IPL), as well as from its Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC), enabling rapid emergency response. Contributions from Norway and Irish Aid supported the provision of school meals (Strategic Outcome 2) and malnutrition prevention (Strategic Outcome 3) respectively, while the Government of Flanders supported the implementation and scale-up of the integrated risk management programme. WFP also received contributions from private donors such as the Netherlands Postcode Lottery towards crisis response.

WFP moved towards joint multi-year programmes, becoming the lead convenor for two programmes on resilience and social protection: the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER) Project, funded by DFID and with collaborators including UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and an NGO Consortium; and the Social Protection for the SDGs in Malawi project, to begin in 2020, which is supported by the SDG Fund, in partnership with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization (ILO). These were in addition to the ongoing Joint Programme for Girls Education (JPGE) with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported by Norway.

WFP held regular meetings with donors to introduce and seek support for the CSP, both in Malawi and abroad. This included the introduction of the CSP's vision to non-traditional donors and re-engagement of existing donors to move towards overall CSP funding. The latter would allow WFP the flexibility to allocate funding to programmes most in need of resources.

Towards end of the year, WFP re-aligned some of its interventions to build an effective and coherent approach to building resilience. In response both to new contexts and needs, it re-prioritized and adjusted its number of recipients, rations and/or priority districts across its refugee, nutrition, school meals and livelihoods programmes, taking account of available funding.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$43,097,349	\$32,148,961	\$49,204,158	\$34,681,939

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to the most food insecure people, including refugees and those affected by climate shocks and malnutrition. WFP worked to strengthen the capacity of the Government and national institutions, helping them to respond to acute and chronic food needs, while also ensuring access to food wherever government capacities were exceeded. The provision of assistance was carried out in conjunction with Strategic Outcome 2, as an integrated shock-responsive hunger safety net, and Strategic Outcome 3 as a comprehensive nutrition package.

The emergency responses under Strategic Outcome 1 were well-funded and allowed for the roll-out of assistance during the 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 lean seasons, the latter being funded by contributions received by year end, partially explaining the unspent balances. Additional funding received for the Cyclone Idai emergency response resulted in more resources than initially planned, which were used to transition towards early recovery following the emergency operation. Thanks to adequate funding, the nutrition situation improved across the country, leading to decreased needs during emergencies and capacity strengthening of national institutions. However, this was not the case for the refugee programme, which suffered considerable funding constraints, necessitating a reduction to half rations.

Emergency Response

The 2018/2019 lean season left 22 percent of Malawi's population highly food insecure, requiring two to six months of humanitarian assistance. The Government spearheaded the response and distributed 138,000 metric tonnes of maize to those affected, while WFP provided complementary cash transfers to 1.7 million people for a balanced humanitarian assistance package across 11 districts. WFP partnered with mobile and financial service providers to deliver mobile money (received through a recipient's phone), which proved to be effective, despite connectivity and access issues. WFP provided technical assistance to the Government, including coordination, recipient targeting, and logistics and supply chain services.

The assistance contributed to improved food security, with a 12 percent increase in diet diversity indicators and an improvement in the quality of diets. Levels of stress faced by households due to food shortages decreased as well. More women were registered as the main recipients, enabling them to more freely manage the food assistance received.

In March, Tropical Cyclone Idai caused severe flooding in the southern districts. The overall impact on food security and nutrition was huge, considering the most affected people lost their homes and nearly all of their food stocks. Together with the Government, WFP provided food assistance to prevent a further deterioration in food security, particularly for displaced people living in camps. From March to June, WFP reached over 410,000 people each month in nine southern districts. Logistics support was also provided during the emergency under Strategic Outcome 6.

Informed by lessons learned from previous flood responses in 2015 and 2016, WFP implemented early recovery interventions, working with the Government's Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) to reach ultra-poor households, providing nutrition support to families with pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months, and boosting post-harvest loss prevention through the distribution hermetic storage bags.

From July to December, WFP shifted towards supporting the recovery of 20,000 affected households in six districts, helping rebuild their livelihoods. These efforts were informed by the Government and World Bank's Post Disaster Needs Assessment, and specific activities identified through community-based participatory planning (CBPP) sessions.

Following Cyclone Idai, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC), with technical support from WFP, released its September forecast for the 2019/2020 lean season. An updated assessment in November indicated that 12 percent of the population would be highly food insecure during the upcoming lean season, requiring two to five months of assistance. In response, WFP provided cash-based transfers in two of the six most affected districts. WFP also coordinated with social protection donors using the existing national social protection system to reach people enrolled in the SCTP, either directly as a result of the capacity strengthening support under Strategic Outcome 2, or piggybacking on existing government systems.

Refugees

In partnership with the Government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP continued to provide life-saving food assistance to meet urgent food and nutrition needs for over 38,000 refugees and asylum



seekers in Dzaleka Camp. Education sessions were conducted jointly with UNHCR and cooperating partners to share knowledge of nutrition and general health practices, including dietary diversity and sexual and reproductive health.

Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to sustain full rations from May. However, it continued to assist all refugees with each commodity in the planned food basket. The change in ration size led to increase recourse to negative coping strategies. The provision of Super Cereal allowed WFP to mitigate the impacts.

Throughout the year, WFP worked with UNHCR to devise a more sustainable implementation strategy with limited funding. To enable a shift towards targeted programmes that build self-reliance, WFP developed a comprehensive strategy to revise its 2020-2021 refugee intervention. This includes a gradual shift to cash-based transfers and targeted assistance to the most vulnerable households, while others identified as vulnerable benefited from livelihood programmes to progressively build their resilience.

In December, WFP partnered with UNHCR to use bio-metrics to identify refugees to receive assistance, thereby enhancing transparency and accountability by ensuring the right people received assistance.

Malnutrition Treatment

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health and the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS to provide acute malnutrition treatment for children 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), as well as people receiving HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) treatment, who suffer from moderate or severe acute malnutrition. WFP provided ready-to-use therapeutic food to children, and Super Cereal for PLW and HIV/TB patients to support their recovery.

While still well within the acceptable Sphere standards, a decrease in recovery rates was experienced, largely driven by multiple emergencies. Some 70 percent of malnutrition treatment programme participants were children with limited access to food and therefore relied much more on supplementary rations. This consequently reduced the treatment's impact. As a result, a larger number of people did not benefit from malnutrition treatment as well as they could have, which explains why the rates are slightly declining.

Despite these setbacks, nutrition improved overall, as seen by the consistent decline in Global Acute Malnutrition - from 1.9 percent in 2018 to 0.5 percent in 2019 - per the SMART survey results. These positive gains encouraged WFP to shift its strategy from treatment to prevention. As a result, WFP reduced its nutrition treatment programme by half, scaling down from 28 prioritized districts to 12, and paving the way for a gradual handover of the programme to the Government.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	4

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$16,880,021	\$11,960,049	\$17,446,718	\$7,548,673

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP worked towards strengthening national systems to respond to chronic and acute food insecurity to make sure everyone had access to food.

By ensuring technical support to the Government's social protection systems and programmes, WFP helped them to become more shock-responsive, while also providing nutritious meals to school children in the most food-insecure areas.

Social protection is governed by the National Social Support Policy, which is implemented by the Malawi National Social Support Program II. This framework seeks to meet consumption needs, build resilience and deliver shock-responsive social protection through five programmes, including the Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) and the School Feeding Programme. Technical assistance provided under this Strategic Outcome was closely linked to other WFP interventions, namely Strategic Outcome 4 on building resilience of smallholder farmers, particularly women.

Overall, Strategic Outcome 2 was relatively well-funded. Institutional capacity strengthening on social protection received sufficient resources to implement annual planned activities. However, the school feeding programme faced an end of the USDA McGovern-Dole funding mid-year, resulting in over 425,000 students in six districts no longer receiving school meals. In this context, WFP rolled out a new strategy, prioritizing four of the most vulnerable districts where linkages to activities under Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 were possible, improving efficiency. In addition, a review of the Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) model identified efficiencies that helped WFP to reduce costs. New contributions received at the end of 2019 will enable it to continue serving daily meals in 2020, reflecting the higher than planned resources received, as well as unspent balances.

Capacity Strengthening of National Social Protection Systems

WFP continued to work systematically with government counterparts to advance the provision of social assistance. In 2019, WFP consolidated previous lessons learned and stepped up its technical assistance to Government. This included over 60 capacity strengthening activities, including supporting Government coordination fora and national social protection taskforces; designing training modules (TRANSFORM) for social protection and humanitarian practitioners to be piloted; collecting national ID numbers to enable smooth information exchange across Government systems; and providing technical inputs, including the design of food and nutrition indicators and metrics that promoted a more robust monitoring and evaluation system. As a result, the Government was able to leverage its social protection system to respond to emergencies.

Following Cyclone Idai, the Government, WFP and UNICEF developed and implemented a rapid assessment tool to measure the damage to social protection systems and vulnerable groups, thanks to multi-sectoral teams positioned across five districts. Technical assistance was provided to design and implement cash transfers to over 140,000 people who were recipients of the Government's social protection programme. About 70 percent were directly reached by the Government in three districts.

Thanks to continued technical assistance, social protection donors were able to channel emergency assistance through Government systems, reaching those affected with additional assistance at only a 1 percent operational cost. This helped to reach those furthest behind, while also protecting development gains and supporting WFP's transition from doer to enabler.

For the 2019/2020 Lean Season, WFP and UNICEF worked with the Government to reach 108,000 affected SCTP recipients in four districts and pilot the use of the social protection system to reach over 64,000 people outside the system in one district. The pilot encountered initial challenges that were swiftly addressed.

School Feeding Programme

WFP worked in coordination with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology and the Ministry of Gender, Disability and Social Welfare at national and district levels to implement the school feeding programme and advocate for its sustainability.

In 2019, WFP supported 909 primary schools and 140 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres with school feeding in 13 districts, resulting in over one million children, half of them girls, receiving school meals. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, WFP revised its school menus under HGSM, adapting them to the local availability and seasonality of produce. This resulted in a reduction in the cost of HGSM school feeding, from USD .13 cents to USD .10 cents per child per day.

The programme sought to reduce hunger, boost attendance and encourage better diets in primary and pre-primary schools through HGSM and the centralised model, whereby fortified food for school is centrally procured and delivered to the schools. Under the HGSM, WFP partnered with schools through district councils to purchase food locally. Participating schools signed contracts with farmers' organisations to procure specific quantities of foods, allowing schools to be autonomous in managing their own funds, while linking smallholder farmers to stable demand. The centralised model distributed Super Cereal for a daily hot nutritious meal to reduce short-term hunger and improve children's attention span in class.

WFP continued to partner with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on the implementation of the Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) [1]. In 2019, the programme scaled up to 169 schools, benefiting 210,000 children through HGSM and take-home cash rations during the lean season. The scale up was in line with the 2018 programme evaluation, which recommended WFP support the Government in implementing HGSM models. WFP also distributed fuel efficient stoves, cooking utensils and weighing scales. As a result, attendance rates for both girls and boys continued to increase, while drop-out rates slightly declined. The school feeding programme provided opportunities for skills transfer and trainings for participating communities, and strengthened gender equality.

WFP continued conducting cooking demonstrations at schools, engaging communities and students, teaching healthy diets, food preparation and good hygiene practices. Through the Joint Programme on Girls Education, implemented by WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, other health and nutrition interventions were carried out alongside school meals, such as

provision of iron and folic acid supplementation to adolescent girls, awareness of age-appropriate sexual reproductive health rights and menstrual hygiene management.

WFP carried on building the capacity of government staff to enhance programme sustainability and ownership. Over 1,300 government officials participated in six training sessions organized by WFP. In addition, two senior government officials took part in the 2019 Global Child Nutrition Forum, a global network of governments, businesses, and civil society organizations working together to support school meal programs that help children and communities thrive, to promote information-sharing and learning.

Under the Education Cluster response to Cyclone Idai, WFP also rolled out emergency school feeding to over 32,000 students in 35 primary schools and 47 ECDs to ensure uninterrupted education in four districts.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas.	4
Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock-responsive and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive	N/A

Strategic outcome 03

Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$2,005,539	\$594,117	\$2,041,408	\$763,018

Under the CSP, WFP adopted a lifecycle approach to tackle malnutrition in conjunction with nutrition-sensitive interventions under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 4. Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP worked with the Government, development partners and communities to improve nutrition for vulnerable people. The aim is to promote access and demand to nutritious and affordable food by raising awareness of nutrition and health-related topics and improving the quality of nutrition services.

WFP employed a dual approach to prevent malnutrition. This included the purchase of specialized nutritious foods and micronutrient powders (MNP), complemented with social behaviour change communication for better nutrition, and capacity strengthening of national institutions. As part of the 'One UN' approach in Malawi, the MNPs were then distributed by UNICEF through the Ministry of Health's supply chain system.

Strategic Outcome 3 was well resourced, which allowed WFP to implement its activities in the funded districts, including under the multi-year joint project, Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER). This resulted in increased coverage and participation. WFP received new contributions at the end of the year, intended for 2020, reflecting the higher than planned available resources, as well as unspent balances.

WFP continued to support the Ministry of Health and the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS on prevention of malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in seven districts. Both programme coverage and participation improved beyond yearly targets, mainly due to consistent grassroots level outreach, including home visits by care groups and growth monitoring volunteers.

WFP stepped up its social behaviour change communication (SBCC) with women, girls, men and boys. As part of a comprehensive SBCC strategy around nutrition, WFP worked closely with communities through 1,126 care groups in six targeted districts to promote optimal maternal, infant and young child nutrition practices, increased diet diversity, and adolescent and maternal health to encourage long-term changes in dietary and health habits. Male involvement was also encouraged to improve nutrition practices. Around 200,000 people were exposed to SBCC messages through community radios, individual counselling, community campaigns, theatre and songs.

To improve availability and access to diverse, safe and nutritious foods, WFP worked with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to integrate homestead farming and nutrition-sensitive asset creation. In connection with Strategic Outcome 4, this included the provision of small livestock, seeds for backyard gardens, and knowledge sharing of good water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices, as well as the construction of facilities such as hand-washing stations. This aimed to support livelihoods, increase dietary diversity and reduce the incidence of diseases deriving from inadequate hygiene and sanitation.

The initiatives helped a higher number of children 6-23 months to achieve minimum acceptable diets, achieving yearly programmatic goals. A child was considered to have a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) when, in the previous day, both the minimum diet diversity (children received food from four or more food groups) and minimum meal frequency (two, three or four feedings for breastfed children depending on the age) were met. This positive trend has continued since WFP's prevention programme began, improving from 5 percent of children reaching MAD in 2016 to 13 percent in 2017, and 18 percent in 2019.

In parallel, WFP continued to strengthen the central and district level Government capacity to implement nutrition programmes. Under this strategic outcome, WFP supported the Government in operationalizing the national multi-sector nutrition policy at district level by strengthening human, institutional and organizational capacities. It provided training to central and district staff on nutrition sensitive programming and prevention of undernutrition, in addition to training for district health staff on the District Health Management Information System (DHMIS), which is used to capture indicators, tools and processes that measure whether the programme was implemented according to the monitoring and evaluation plan.

As part of capacity strengthening efforts, WFP supported policy and coordination to launch the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network (SBN) and its 2019-2023 strategy in February. It also supported SBN to recruit private sector agencies to join, including key agricultural sectors such as dairy, seed oils and coffee. These joint efforts resulted in 24 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) registered by year end, who were interested to engage in the SUN movement. WFP also supported the development of other policies and guidelines, including creating a manual on integrated homestead farming, contributing to infant and young child feeding (IYCF) messaging and writing a collaboration paper with UNICEF on nutrition emergency responses.

On a regular basis, WFP met with nutrition stakeholders, particularly UNICEF, to better coordinate and integrate their activities. WFP was also part of the government-led nutrition sector and in July took over the chair of the nutrition donor group. This engagement enabled WFP to use different platforms to identify and generate new ideas and partnerships.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	4

Strategic outcome 04

Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$44,566,224	\$34,770,584	\$32,144,255	\$20,472,538

Strategic Outcome 4 contributes to Strategic Result 4 for sustainable food systems. Considering higher levels of acute food insecurity and large-scale response since 2012, WFP's focus towards resilience seeks to simultaneously address the underlying vulnerabilities and drivers of food insecurity.

As part of WFP's life-cycle approach in Malawi, it implemented an integrated livelihood support package. This included food assistance for assets; smallholder agriculture market support; the Integrated Risk Management Programme (IRMP) and climate services for informed decision-making; promotion of post-harvest loss technologies; access to markets through linkages with Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM); and water, sanitation and hygiene activities. Social Behaviour Change Communication for good health and nutrition practices was a key element as well.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

WFP carried out FFA activities in eight districts, supporting 167,000 households (51 percent female-headed households) until March. With only 60 percent of funding received, from April, WFP had to reduce its coverage to some 155,000 households. WFP used food and cash-based transfers, including insurance, to cover immediate food needs while participants built or maintained assets to improve their livelihoods, such as community gardens, bee hives and reforestation - with the aim to create better natural environments, increase food productivity and strengthen resilience to natural disasters.

WFP rolled out watershed management, such as digging deep trenches and irrigation schemes under the joint resilience project Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER) in four districts, benefiting 28,000 people. Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) sessions were held to identify FFA and complementary activities, which will continue in 2020.

Since 2018, WFP has been monitoring its assets created through FFA activities to track sustainability and long-term impact using satellite imagery through the Asset Impact Monitoring System (AIMS). Thanks to the AIMS vegetation index (NDVI), WFP identified an increase in land cultivated during the dry season from 3.6 hectares in 2017 to 4.6 hectares in 2018, under the Mposa irrigation scheme established in 2017 in Blantyre District. AIMS also discovered improved vegetation, resulting from a deep trench that was created in 2018 in the district of Zomba. High-resolution imagery demonstrated that smaller shrubs, grass and vegetation re-growth established with the trench were likely to have improved soil moisture retention, contributing to overall plant longevity.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)

SAMS expanded to food insecure, non-surplus production districts to integrate with FFA. Working with farmers' organizations, WFP invested in capacity-strengthening, improving product quality, strengthening the capacity of irrigation schemes, and collective marketing to gradually support FFA participants in farming as a business. In addition, WFP linked farmers' organizations to supply schools in three districts under the HGSM programme, reaching close to 8,200 smallholder farmers.

SAMS also promoted hermetic grain storage technologies paired with trainings to reduce food losses and mitigate the risk of aflatoxins. Farmers using hermetic units were able to retain more than 98 percent of their harvest, whereas those same farmers had previously lost up to 60 percent with traditional storage methods.

Preliminary findings of SAMS' project 2014-2019 review found that while it achieved a 13 percent increase in maize yield and a 65 percent increase in maize revenue, the amount of farmers who sold to commercial markets remained low with only a 3 percent increase. It also found that farmers' organizations that transitioned into cooperatives had an 82 percent reduction in participation in some locations, due to increased membership fees. Women's participation was considerably affected, despite women representing the majority of smallholder farmers.

Integrated Risk Management Programme (IRMP) and Climate Services

The IRMP initiative, a multi-faceted risk management approach, enabled 37,000 vulnerable rural households (71 percent women) to access insurance from the programme, in order to limit the negative impact of climate shocks. Under the Village Savings and Loan (VSL) scheme, FFA participants improved their financial skills, gained access to and control over resources through savings and loans, and generated economic opportunities and income through business establishment, saving an average of USD 19 per farmer.

Climate service activities achieved significant milestones. Approximately 94,000 households were able to access weather, climate and agriculture information for enhanced decision-making, with 18,000 benefiting from helpful tips broadcast out of 534 community radio listening hubs. About 72,000 farmers received a series of SMS's with actionable climate information and farming advice to promote climate-smart decision making. Over 136,000 messages were received from farmers posing follow-up questions, demonstrating interest and active participation.

In addition, 330 agricultural extension officers were trained in Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) to strengthen the capacity of the Government to provide weather and climate information and agriculture advice to 15,000 farmers. Evidence showed PICSA was more effective in reaching men, as a lower number of women owned mobile phones. Lower literacy levels for women and an unreliable telecom network further hampered effectiveness.

Finally, WFP supported a review of the Early Warning System Sub-Committee, where early action and Forecast-based Financing (FbF) initiatives were introduced. A map room, which hosts different FbF tools that include forecasts and triggers, will be completed in 2020.

Lessons Learned

The 2017-2019 IRMP and Climate Services mid-term evaluation found approximately 82 percent of farmers at district level revised the way they ran their crops, livestock and/or livelihood enterprises, as a result of the PICSA training. For example, farmers introduced new crop varieties and changed their agribusiness management practices. The evaluation also found the integration of FFA with VSLs effective, as it developed the capacities of smallholder farmers to invest and diversify their livelihoods through various trainings provided.

WFP partnered with Pula, a risk modelling institution, after farmers expressed dissatisfaction with the fact that the insurance only covered dry spells and ignored other risks such as pest and diseases, hail, floods and storms. As a result, WFP piloted crop insurance, in addition to weather insurance in three districts, reaching 37,000 households.



The evaluation confirmed that the integration of risk management activities with the provision of reliable, locally relevant, and timely information on weather, climate, and agricultural practices empowered smallholder farmers to make more informed decisions. The resilience baseline found knowledge of conservation agriculture to be significantly higher than its use, highlighting the need for further analysis on the reasons for low adaptation.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
. Provide resilience-building support, education and systems-strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors	3

Strategic outcome 05

National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$297,663	\$0	\$0	\$0

In mid-2019, Strategic Outcome 5 went through a budget revision, necessitating a shift of some supply chain activities to the newly created Strategic Outcome 6. The latter intended to respond to the Tropical Cyclone Idai emergency, while also allowing WFP to have a specific Strategic Outcome covering emergency logistics for the future.

Following the budget revision, which was completed in May, Strategic Outcome 5 focused on how to strengthen Government capacity to conduct food and nutrition security analyses that inform national evidence-based policies. It further strived to leverage WFP's expertise in logistics and supply chain, enhancing the Government's emergency preparedness capacities. Due to resource mobilization challenges, no funding was allocated to this outcome [1]. However, WFP continued to work alongside the Government through the provision of technical support and expertise to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) on analysis efforts, as well as the Department for Disaster Management Services for emergency response efforts under Strategic Outcome 1.

Logistics technical assistance to the Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) during the lean season response 2018/2019 was also provided under Strategic Outcome 1, including the deployment of logistics personnel and development of a real-time commodity tracking system.

A joint after-action review of the lean season response was undertaken with WFP and the Government to discuss good practices and share feedback on areas for improvement. The review exercise was well received by the communities, indicating a best practice for the future. Monitoring and evaluation technical assistance for the design, implementation, and analysis of lean season baseline data was also provided through trainings to staff from DoDMA, the Ministry of Gender, and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (EP&D;).

A key issue during the MVAC exercise was to close the recipient feedback loop to ensure district councils and local leaders understood how the number of people that would require food assistance were determined, as well as why certain areas were classified as more vulnerable than others. While the Government was the technical lead of the MVAC analysis, the process was largely reliant on external resources. In 2020, WFP will continue to advocate with the Government for resources to undertake this exercise and gradually secure financial responsibility for these critical analyses.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
. Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities and logistics and procurement services to national and local institutions and private-sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response	N/A

Strategic outcome 06

Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$610,069	\$0	\$714,740	\$499,742

Strategic Outcome 6 was introduced after the approval of the CSP through a budget revision of Strategic Outcome 5, in order to respond to the Tropical Cyclone Idai emergency.

As the lead agency of the Global Logistics Cluster and co-lead of the Logistics Sector in Malawi with the Ministry of Transport, Logistics and Communications, WFP provided logistics support to the Government and partners to quickly reach affected people. In this role, WFP supported the humanitarian community by facilitating access to road and river transport and storage for relief items. To speed up the response, WFP helped humanitarian actors through operational coordination and information management, which enabled them to access information on road conditions, available transport capacity etc. Thanks to sufficient funding, WFP was able to cover planned emergency needs.

Through the Logistics Sector, WFP supported more than 30 organizations, including government, national and international NGOs and United Nations agencies during the three-month emergency response. Road transport was facilitated for over 1,760 metric tons of relief cargo. At WFP's central logistics hub in Blantyre and three extended delivery points (EDP) in the south of Malawi, storage was facilitated for over 1,300 m³ of relief cargo, 50 percent consisting of shelter items. River transport services were provided to nearly 200 passengers, on the behalf of 12 organizations.

In addition to transport and storage, services offered included logistics coordination and information management. A logistics coordination cell was established in Blantyre and provided a platform for information sharing, an overview of the Logistics Sector and the services offered. Over 50 information management products were shared with humanitarian actors, in order to optimize operational decision-making and improve the efficiency of the logistics response.

Upon request from the Ministry of Education and Shelter Cluster, WFP installed 94 mobile storage units (MSUs) in schools, where Internally Displaced people (IDPs) were occupying classrooms for shelter. This was done to free up space within the schools, allowing students to continue going to class.

These logistics services enabled assistance to the rapidly reach the most vulnerable people by helping emergency actors to better plan delivery of assistance. The information management platform enabled access to up-to-date information on road conditions and accessibility to affected populations. As air operations provided by the Malawi Defence Forces and South African Military counterparts were limited to search and rescue and medical services, river transport services facilitated by the Logistics Sector across the Shire River to Makhanga Island (Nsanje) were the only means of accessing those affected.

By end May, inter-agency logistics needs declined, leading to the development of a transition strategy that was endorsed by key stakeholders including the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA), the Ministry of Transport, Logistics Sector Partners and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group in Blantyre. Key elements of the transition strategy included a stop to free logistics services by the end of June, thereby transitioning into a Government-led Logistics Working Group with a focus on Emergency Logistics Preparedness.

From July, WFP offered services on a full cost-recovery basis to three organizations, which included boat transport services to Makhanga Island in Nsanje district, and storage and transportation of seeds.

An after-action review was undertaken on the overall lean season 2018/2019 and flood response, together with the Government and main stakeholders, which included a review on supply chain and logistics. Key takeaways were the need for increased training on a web-based commodity tracking tool and the limited capacity of district staff in using it. Best practices included pre-positioning of relief items with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and rapid notification of dispatches to respective districts. This facilitated adequate preparation for districts to receive and distribute to people in need. Specifically for the flood response, the establishment of temporary storage facilities enabled more efficient operations and timely deliveries of assistance, while the positioning of boats in flooded areas eased movement capacity. In addition, selection of transporters with the right capacity aided the ease of deliveries.

In September, the National Logistics Cluster began a transition to logistics preparedness. This included design of a preparedness project, mapping of existing logistics capacities and organization of a workshop to inform the drafting of a National Logistics Preparedness Action Plan. Over 35 representatives from the Government, UN Agencies, NGOs and government corporations participated. A joint final review was done by all stakeholders before the end of the year and

a formal adoption by the national Logistics Clusters and Ministry of Transport is expected in 2020.

By the end of 2019, emergency supply chain preparedness activities were covered under the supply chain elements in Strategic Outcome 5. Strategic Outcome 6 will continue to focus on specific service delivery, mainly common services under the logistics sector activation and on-demand services offered on a full cost-recovery basis by WFP.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Malawi ranked 116 out of 153 countries in the latest Global Gender Gap Index, with particularly notable gaps in educational attainment, economic participation and opportunity. Gender inequality continued to be guided by traditional customs and socio-cultural norms.

Women and girls continued to face inequalities and discrimination in several areas, including limited access to education, assets and economic opportunity, and are routinely excluded from decision-making. Despite constraints in accessing land and credit, they bear much of the responsibility of producing food for the household and make up to 75 percent of the agricultural labour force.

Hunger and poor nutrition remain serious public health concerns for women and girls. In particular, girls are exposed to higher rates of early marriage and childbirth, sexual and gender-based violence, school dropout and sexually transmitted infections, adversely impacting their access to employment and income opportunities. This is especially prevalent when disasters strike.

In 2019, WFP worked to promote the role of women across its activities, mainstreaming gender and encouraging women's participation.

WFP continued to engage with key partners to advance Malawi's agenda on gender equality and women's empowerment. The Joint Programme on Girls Education with UNICEF and UNFPA helped improve access to quality education for girls and boys, particularly adolescents, in three districts. This resulted in an increase in school enrolment, attendance and literacy among adolescent girls and a decrease in the number of girls experiencing SGBV and early marriages. Social Behaviour Change Communication on gender issues was conducted across WFP interventions, including with teachers, school children, refugees, and local communities.

WFP further prioritized women as principal food and cash recipients for crisis response, the refugee operation and resilience activities, in order to help them have a voice in household decision-making on the use of their entitlements. Insurance premium pay-outs assisted female participants to invest in their livelihoods by starting businesses and buying assets like bicycles and upgrading their houses. This resulted in transformative changes for female recipients. For example, female-headed households experienced more gains in food security, income, and expenditure diversification.

WFP sought equal representation of genders and ages across activities. Female participation in community committees helped capture the diverse nature of community needs and ensure women and youth had a say in decision-making. Women also benefited from a lower fee to enroll in farmers' organizations. Working hours were adjusted to ensure access of both women and men, with attention paid to women's needs.

Internally, WFP's organizational readiness exercise considered internal gender dynamics and enhanced gender parity through recruitment. This increased the gender ratio to 40 percent in 2019, compared to 33 percent in 2018. In addition, WFP regularly aimed to increase staff awareness, knowledge and capacities through events that addressed the issues of gender inequality and gender-based violence.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Malawi had a diverse operating context in 2019, ranging from emergency response and refugee operations to resilience building. Certain groups such as internally displaced people, unaccompanied children, households headed by children, women, the chronically ill, people living with disabilities and the elderly, were particularly exposed to protection risks related to food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP continued its efforts to reach the furthest behind while reducing protection risks across its interventions, particularly for negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour, sexual exploitation and abuse, and transactional sex, among others.

Recognizing the need to mitigate protection risks, distribution points for emergency food and cash assistance were chosen in consultation with local government and communities. In doing so, the aim was to ensure that assisted populations were required to travel as short a distance as possible, reducing the burden of carrying the assistance over long distances. Priority in distributions was given to people living with disabilities, the elderly and pregnant and lactating women.

Distributions to refugees continued to take place in accessible central locations and planned to end before dark, all in the presence of food management committees, protection officers and camp police to ensure order and crowd control. WFP worked to mitigate protection risks deriving from the reduction in food rations, as preliminary findings of a June

baseline survey on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) revealed that this was one of the main drivers in Dzaleka camp.

WFP's efforts on Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and SGBV continued throughout the year. They included consideration of existing systems to raise awareness of staff, partners and recipients, and improvement of complaint handling. Awareness-raising sessions with communities on safeguarding issues were regularly done through pre-distribution talks, community feedback sessions and focus group discussions. Likewise, safeguarding policies were shared with cooperating partners through due diligence, agreements and capacity strengthening. WFP included a PSEA commitment for implementing partners in its agreements, and capacity strengthening of PSEA for focal points, staff, partners and volunteers will be strengthened in 2020. Internally, WFP also held regular face-to-face sessions on protection, particularly for field staff.

Protection risks such as sexual exploitation, abuse or misconduct escalated during times of crises, with reports of misconduct by leaders in the communities during emergency response. The standard operating procedures of Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) provided a framework for handling concerns through a confidential process, describing the role of WFP and partners. The referral of protection cases included community-based third parties such as district police, and social welfare and protection response service points. Complaints and feedback networks included gender and protection officers from WFP and cooperating partners.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Throughout 2019, WFP worked in partnership with government and cooperating partners, ensuring consultations with targeted communities to support the identification of recipient criteria, location prioritization and transfer modalities. Through local outreach, communities were provided with information regarding the targeting criteria, entitlements and duration of assistance, the modalities of assistance and process of distribution. Theatre was also used to enhance awareness of rights and entitlements, unacceptable behaviour and available recourse channels.

District councils, community civil protection committees and NGO partners were used to identify and verify eligible households for registration and assistance during emergencies. Household targeting criteria was in line with the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP), which outlines social and economic indicators used to identify the most poor and vulnerable households. In addition, WFP partnered with UNHCR to use biometrics for its refugee operations to curb corruption and increase fairness in food distributions.

Communities supported by resilience interventions helped to identify programme activities through WFP's Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) approach, a community-driven planning process that empowers local communities and ensures their participation and decision-making.

Across operations, WFP informed recipients about the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) in place.

WFP expanded the CFMs to nutrition and school meals, as part of continuous efforts to increase accountability. Radio programmes and printed materials were also used to highlight the various mechanisms available to raise complaints and feedback. WFP used multiple channel CFMs, including location-based help-desks and suggestion boxes managed by cooperating partners, and a toll-free line (helpline) in several local languages that documented concerns in a database and exported them to customer relations manager database.

The multi-lingual helpline, operated by Youth Net and Counselling (YONECO), was operated by trained counsellors for 24 hours a day and linked to the national gender-based violence and child helplines. The helpline established a tracking matrix where complaints were handled in a speedy manner either through escalation to referrals or actual actions taken to address a complaint. The standard operating procedures of the hotline were also revised to improve follow-up of cases by the operator and improve case management. High referral cases such as PSEA or corruption had a special referral pathway in order to respond in a timely manner.

In 2019, the helpline received approximately 660 calls, 37 percent of which were made by women. Around 40 percent of the calls were related to food and cash inquiries, such as recipients asking when they would be receiving their entitlements. Over 35 percent related to alleged food diversions and were treated as a high priority. By the end of the year, most of the cases had been resolved; 11 percent were referred and 1 percent was pending resolution. Referred cases required investigations that depended on other stakeholders, such as the police or social welfare unit.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment



Malawi is highly vulnerable to climate shocks. Across the country, most people rely on rain-fed subsistence agriculture and are highly susceptible to adverse climate. While irrigated, productive systems yielding more marketable commodities are found in the north, smallholder, low input-output systems are concentrated in the south.

Southern Malawi is also a hotspot for weather-related shocks, where floods and drought have taken place with more frequency, intensity and variability in recent years. Human-induced vegetation loss, driven by the need for firewood and land for agricultural production, has led Malawi to have the highest deforestation rate in the Southern Africa region, representing a net loss of some 30,000 to 40,000 hectares per year. Climate projections have shown that rainfall variability and temperatures are due to increase. The south is estimated to be the most affected, which possesses a vulnerable context where food and income insecurity is highest and where WFP focuses most of its operations.

WFP supported communities to build and maintain assets, such as irrigation schemes, land resource management and forestation. Thanks to asset creating activities, some communities typically affected by climate-related shocks reported low to no impact from the Cyclone Idai floods. In addition, 5.7 million trees were planted along river banks, woodlots, household dwellings and community structures, and over 15,400 hectares of land were conserved, thanks to soil conservation efforts. These assets contributed to improved soil fertility and water conservation, which strengthen livelihoods and food systems.

WFP also supported climate adaptation through tailored services. For example, WFP shared information weather, climate and farming, including weather alerts, disaster preparedness, and crop and livelihood diversification to farmers. Training provided to the Government's agricultural extension workers allowed WFP to undertake an analysis of climate information with farmers and develop adaptation strategies.

As much as possible, WFP aimed to ensure that environmental and social screenings were undertaken. Internally, WFP undertook a preliminary ranking exercise of the risks associated with Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, looking at the seven core activities while raising awareness of the tool to roll-out a strategy and develop a budget.

WFP continued to advocate for resources to roll-out the environmental screening tools, and collaborated with the Government and local universities to discuss a potential scale-up of the use of the screening tools from 2020 onwards. This exercise was meant to identify appropriate mitigation measures to be incorporated into the activity plan, such as promoting cultural and natural methods of pest, disease and weed management.

The Journey of Food

From the farm to the supermarket

A changing climate

"When I was a child, the hill surrounding our village was green and had a thick forest. We used to have plenty of rain," says Rabson, 55, a smallholder farmer from Domwe village on the outskirts of Blantyre City in southern Malawi.

"However, without other opportunities for poor families to make a living, some members in the community started cutting trees to make charcoal. All of this deforestation led to uncontrolled flash floods coming from the hill, washing away our crops and houses," he says.

Smallholder farmers in Domwe village struggled to make a living for years. With fewer trees to cut and less water retained in the ground, they depended solely on rainwater to water their crops. With the climate growing increasingly volatile, food production has plummeted every year. The farmers went back and forth from a nearby river to irrigate small fields of crops with watering cans, but that was not enough to break out of poverty and food insecurity.

Protecting and adapting the environment

Rabson and his fellow community members dig deep trenches that stop the area from flooding when the rainy season arrives, thus preserving the crops planted and preventing the erosion of fertile top soil. The water retained in the trenches recharges the water table, and the solar-powered water pumps provide the water for vegetable gardens to flourish in the irrigation scheme. The gardens produce food for the community and livelihoods for the farmers when they sell surplus produce in the market.

"With the project, we have planted trees around the hill and dug deep trenches to control flow of rainwater and retain water," he says.

Using solar energy to produce more food

"The introduction of solar-powered irrigation is a big relief to the Domwe community," says Rabson.

The solar-powered equipment is part of WFP's climate-smart integrated resilience programme, supported by the Government of Germany. The irrigated gardens produce food for the community and livelihoods for the farmers.

To address the underlying causes of food insecurity, WFP has taken an integrated approach to resilience to break the cycle of hunger. Through this approach, WFP is currently supporting some 935,000 farmers in the country, progressively enabling them to tackle climate change while meeting their food and nutrition needs.

From peasant to merchant

Since the irrigation scheme is operational, the scheme has opened new business opportunities for some smallholder farmers. WFP has linked Domwe farmers like Rabson to sell to competitive markets for their produce.

"We have 3 hectares of irrigated land where we grow tomatoes, eggplants, carrots and onions," says Rabson. "In the past 3 months, 3 of us have produced 850 kilograms of tomatoes, which we sold to a supermarket for 300,000 Malawi Kwacha (USD 400). I used the money from the sales to buy food for my family and to open a shop. The shop is generating extra income that I use to provide for my family."

Summary

[1] Area-yield Insurance: a multiperil index. While this insurance is on the crop, it is based on performance – yield being the key word, covering the fall army worm, drought, floods or use of bad seeds, among others.

Context and operations

[1] 2018 Malawi Population and Housing Census Report, Government of Malawi

[2] Human Development Report 2019, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Tables:

A.1. Numbers of beneficiaries receiving food and cash-based transfer included support during the tail of the 2018/2019 lean season and start of the 2019/2020 lean season, in addition to the floods response/recovery.

A.1. General Distribution: there are no actuals for general distribution for children and PLW, because we did not carry-out this activity this year. At the start, there were targets (hence why they are listed), but then funding went to other activities.

Prevention of acute malnutrition (for both children and PLW) and food assistance for assets activities were part of the early recovery efforts following the Cyclone Idai L2 Emergency Response. Since the emergency response occurred after the formulation of the annual needs based plan (and no budget revision was submitted to incorporate these additional needs), these recovery activities were not included. As a result, there are no planned figures featured in the data tables.

A.2. Planned figures of food were done before any assessments, therefore it was an estimation without knowledge of how much it would be needed depending on the people requiring food assistance.

D.1. Overall, WFP planned several activities under the floods recovery but these were later discussed and confirmed with communities through participatory planning, at which time depending on their needs the actuals increased or decreased from the set targets.

Water harvesting structures: in the initial targets there was no plan for deep-water trenches, however as the project implementation started, the community also identified an additional need to develop deep water trenches. This was not planned however it was still developed hence the significant difference.

Check dams: Lack of watershed/hydrological connectivity as observed in some villages (GVHs) rendered many check dams not fit for purpose. In some cases, the distances to watersheds was a limiting factor to achieve the targets set.
Number of tree seedlings: Planting of tree seedlings is done during the raining season between Dec 2019 and March 2020.

Feeder roads: an off-season activity, as such much labour was put into it. Communities were willing to extend the targets set for the roads rehabilitation due to need and understanding of the importance of the road for transportation.
Flood protection dyke: to be finalized in January 2020.

Km of live fencing: to be finalized in January 2020, as some of the vetiver were yet to mature from nurseries for transplanting into live fencing.

Floods Response and Recovery Outcome results:

Response ran from March to June, while recovery activities ran from June to December 2019. No follow up was done aside regular process and output monitoring. A floods after action review was undertaken in October 2019 with the Government where key lessons learned were documented and discussed at all levels.

Lean Season Response Outcome data:

The Lean Season Response baseline survey was undertaken for the 2018/2019 Lean season. The follow up value derived from the 2018/2019 Lean Season endline was conducted in May 2019. In december 2019 a baseline assessment was undertaken in the six most affected districts for the 2019/2020 lean season, the follow up value of which will be shown in the 2020 Annual Country Report.

Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment rates

The targets for the MAM Sphere Standards on recovery, mortality, non-response and default rates were aligned with Government targets.

Refugees:

Baseline data is from December 2018.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) Phase I final evaluation, jointly commissioned by WFP, UNICEF and UNFPA, was completed in 2019 and results used to improve JPGE Phase II implementation which aims to improved quality education, nutrition and access to sexual and reproductive health for adolescent girls in Mangochi, Dedza and Salima Districts.

Food transfers were lower due to reduction from 100gr to 60gr per child due to funding constraints, at the planning stage WFP assumed continued funding from USDA, the loss of which resulted in reduction of School Meals.

Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables:

A.1. Beneficiaries receiving food transfers and A.2. Food transfers:

Micronutrient powder (MNP) distributions were done by UNICEF (in line with a One UN approach) through the Ministry of Health's supply chain system. As a result, beneficiaries reached and food distributed are not showing in the data table.

However, Ministry of Health district offices as well as UNICEF compile monthly results and share them with WFP for monitoring purposes. At the end of 2019, 127,105 people were reached.

Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables

Output indicators:

A.1. Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers - Climate adaptation and risk management activities: there were no insurance pay outs for climate adaptation and risk management activity because weather conditions did not trigger them.

D.1. Number of irrigation canals constructed: 200 meters of irrigation canals were constructed however when rounding up in the system it shows a value of 0.

Outcome results:

The implementation of the resilience activities under the Malawi CSP was delayed due to the need to focus on the floods emergency response, in addition to resources being migrated under the new financial system. This resulted in the baseline for the resilience activities to be conducted later in the year than planned, with the follow-up assessment scheduled to take place in June 2020.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] No outcome and outputs results are available as no funding was allocated.

Progress towards gender equality

As there was no outcome monitoring for SAMS and Floods, no cross-cutting results were extracted either. However, it is planned for 2020 end of second quarter/beginning of third quarter.

Protection

Notes to Tables:

As there was no outcome monitoring for SAMS and Floods, no cross-cutting results were extracted either. However, it is planned for 2020 end of second quarter/beginning of third quarter.

Accountability to affected populations

Notes to Tables:



Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance); Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food - Considering the floods was a temporary sudden onset crisis (not planned) due to Cyclone Idai, this only applied to 2019 thus no end of CSP target.

As there was no outcome monitoring for SAMS and Floods, no cross-cutting results were extracted either. However, it is planned for 2020 end of second quarter/beginning of third quarter.


Environment

Indicators:

As the environmental policy made screening mandatory for all FFA activities, this occurred after the project was designed and approved. Therefore screening was not yet planned and budgeted for in the CSP in 2019 and therefore there was no target.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	10.4	10.4	10.4	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	415,233	403,767	819,000	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	421,461	409,824	831,285	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	7	7	7	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	421,461	409,824	831,285	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	415,233	403,767	819,000	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overw eight				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	103,610	94,498	198,108	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	73,543	70,568	144,111	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3.3	2.2	3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	103,610	94,498	198,108	

				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	73,543	70,568	144,111	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	21,676	20,826	42,502	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			3,189	
				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	96,771	92,976	189,747	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs			WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)		
SDG Indicator	National Results	SDG-related indicator		Direct	Indirect
	Overall			Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	10	0
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	80	0
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	5,671,570	0
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	130,744	0

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,482,200	875,207	59%
	female	1,530,403	1,735,413	113%
	total	3,012,603	2,610,620	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	171,718	45,231	26%
	female	165,693	43,867	26%
	total	337,411	89,098	26%
24-59 months	male	156,655	52,679	34%
	female	150,630	51,183	34%
	total	307,285	103,862	34%
5-11 years	male	268,122	337,148	126%
	female	262,096	330,860	126%
	total	530,218	668,008	126%
12-17 years	male	204,857	256,747	125%
	female	213,895	269,581	126%
	total	418,752	526,328	126%
18-59 years	male	620,596	167,014	27%
	female	665,787	1,020,941	153%
	total	1,286,383	1,187,955	92%
60+ years	male	60,252	16,388	27%
	female	72,302	18,981	26%
	total	132,554	35,369	27%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,012,603	2,610,620	87%
Refugee	48,202	0	0%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	21,979	7,589	35%
Corn Soya Blend	8,955	6,194	69%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
LNS	0	12	-
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	529	76	14%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	0	-
Vegetable Oil	1,142	705	62%
Beans	745	522	70%
Peas	3,055	642	21%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	3,972	715	18%
Corn Soya Blend	18,075	6,964	39%
Wheat Soya Blend	0	8	-
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Micronutrient Powder	21	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	17,152	7,708	45%
Vegetable Oil	631	683	108%
Beans	0	1,493	-
Peas	3,430	2,275	66%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	16,927,549	17,459,571	103%
Cash	3,144,535	1,524,994	48%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	26,188,756	9,116,172	35%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	- Crisis Response - Emergency Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 01	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks							
Output A	Targeted populations including refugees (tier 1) receive sufficient social transfers, including specialized nutritious food that meets the particular basic food and nutrition requirements for girls, boys, women and men, to facilitate their early recovery.							
Output C	Shock-affected people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks.(Refer to output 2.1)							
Output D	Households affected by recurrent shocks (tier 1) benefit from the creation and/or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets (Strategic Result 4) and skills development that support early recovery and transition towards resilience and self-reliance. (Refer to output 4.1)							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	162,949 158,450 321,399	163,483 159,350 322,833		
		ART clients	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female Male Total	16,866 15,383 32,249	13,415 12,236 25,651		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	38,793 35,381 74,174	39,043 35,609 74,652		
		Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	65,282 66,869 132,151	41,591 42,602 84,193		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		2,392 2,299 4,691		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	9,027 8,673 17,700			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	46,272 0 46,272	39,263 0 39,263		

			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		5,092 0 5,092		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	23,632 0 23,632			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	212,938 207,060 419,998	381,144 370,619 751,763		
			Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total		20,209 19,650 39,859		
		Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	12,049 11,576 23,625	6,175 5,933 12,108		
		Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Male Total	35,448 0 35,448	14,391 0 14,391		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	36,405	15,742		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	16,927,549	17,459,569		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	individual	1,500	2,102		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	unit	6	6		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	46	29		

	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	2,115,380	1,621,529		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km	86	72		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	191	344		
	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	41	109		
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	14,803	12,662		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	15,741	7,701		
	Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	115	3,698		
	Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use		Food assistance for asset	Number	105	139		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	22	6		
	Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	6,699	9,639		
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,850	1,760		
	Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures		Food assistance for asset	Ha	44	26		
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	20	9		
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	130	119		
	Kilometres (km) of live fencing created		Food assistance for asset	Km	322	109		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Flood Recovery Population; Malawi; Cash

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Overall	26	=50	≥30		
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Flood Recovery Population; Malawi; Cash, Food

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Overall	26	=50	≥30	
Floods affected population; Malawi; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53 63 60	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	34 29 30	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	13 8 10	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	17.80 15.80 16.50	≤10 ≤10 ≤10	≤12 ≤12 ≤12	
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42 54 50	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47 39 41	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11 7 8	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	28 23 25	<10 <10 <10	<12 <12 <12	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥70	≥20	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.50 3.50 3.50	=40 =40 =40	≥10 ≥10 ≥10	
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42 54 50	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47 39 41	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	11 7 8	<5 <5 <5	<5 <5 <5	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	20 18 19	<10 <10 <10	<12 <12 <12	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base							

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥70	≥20	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	3.50	=40	≥10	
			Male	3.50	=40	≥10	
			Overall	3.50	=40	≥10	
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	36	≥70	≥70	59
			Male	42	≥70	≥70	67
			Overall	40	≥70	≥70	64
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	41	≥25	≥25	36
			Male	39	≥25	≥25	29
			Overall	40	≥25	≥25	31
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	23	<5	<5	6
			Male	19	<5	<5	4
			Overall	20	<5	<5	5
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	25	<10	<12	14
			Male	22	<10	<12	11
			Overall	23	<10	<12	12
PLW, Children, HIV/TB; Malawi							
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	90.40	>90.40	>90.40	88.90
			Male	90.30	>90.30	>90.30	88.90
			Overall	90.40	>90.40	>90.40	88.90
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0.61	<0.61	<0.61	0.26
			Male	0.61	<0.61	<0.61	0.26
			Overall	0.61	<0.61	<0.61	0.26
MAM Treatment Non-response rate							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	2.87	<2.87	<2.87	4.40
			Male	2.87	<2.87	<2.87	4.40
			Overall	2.87	<2.87	<2.87	4.40
MAM Treatment Default rate							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	6.20	<6.20	<6.20	6.40
			Male	6.20	<6.20	<6.20	6.40
			Overall	6.20	<6.20	<6.20	6.40
Refugees; Malawi; Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	62	≥70	≥70	68
			Male	65.90	≥70	≥70	55
			Overall	63.90	≥70	≥70	60
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	28.40	≥25	≥25	29
			Male	28.70	≥25	≥25	39
			Overall	28.50	≥25	≥25	35
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	9.60	<5	≤5	3
			Male	5.40	<5	≤5	6
			Overall	7.60	<5	≤5	5
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	15.20	<10	<12	17.60
			Male	15.20	<10	<12	17.43
			Overall	15.20	<10	<12	17.50

Strategic Outcome 02		Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.							- Resilience Building		
Activity 02	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output C	Food-insecure people (tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from innovative, well-coordinated food security and nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive national social protection programmes and efficient supply chain systems that ensure access to food.(Refer to output 1.3)										
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)										
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	60	60					
Activity 03	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output A	Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)										
Output A	Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).										
Output C	School children in targeted areas by the national school meals programme (tier 3) benefit from improved government capacity to help meet their basic food and nutrition needs and contribute to improved education indicators (SDG 4).										
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,890 10,462 21,352	14,423 13,857 28,280					
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	101,905 30,611 132,516	25,295 7,599 32,894					
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	449,208 443,850 893,058	504,632 498,613 1,003,245					
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	7,196 2,162 9,358	8,561 2,572 11,133					
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	95,149 94,015 189,164	122,554 121,091 243,645					
A.2	Food transfers			MT	22,047	7,687					
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,144,535	1,524,993					
A.5	Quantity of non-food items distributed										
	Quantity of weighing scales distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	80	80					

	Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	1,062	1,062		
	Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	227,455	227,455		
	Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	4,448	4,448		
	Quantity of stationary distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	395	395		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools		School feeding (on-site)	stove	140	140		
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	909	909		
	Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	140	140		
	Number of classrooms constructed		School feeding (on-site)	classroom	20	16		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	1,362	1,362		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	6	6		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government; Malawi								
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]								
	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=3	=1	1	
Government; Malawi								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	4	=4	=4	4	
Institutions; Malawi								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)								
	Act 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1	=4	=1	1	

School administrators; Malawi							
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools							
	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=0	=0	0
Students; Malawi							
Enrolment rate							
	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3	≥3	≥3	6.10
			Male	3	≥3	≥3	6.10
			Overall	3	≥3	≥3	6.10
Attendance rate (new)							
	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	School feeding (on-site)	Female	91.50	≥91.50	≥91.50	93.99
			Male	91.90	≥91.90	≥91.90	93.69
			Overall	91.70	≥91.70	≥91.70	93.84
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Drop-out rate	Act 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.62	<5.62	≤5.62	5.40
			Male	4.84	<4.84	≤4.84	5.40
			Overall	5.23	<5.23	≤5.23	5.40

Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	- Resilience Building						
Activity 04	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Children under 5 years of age (tier 1) in targeted districts receive specialized nutritious foods and complementary non-food items that prevent chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency.							
Output C	People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status							
Output E*	Targeted individuals (tier 1) benefit from improved gender-sensitive knowledge in nutrition, hygiene, care practices, diverse nutritious diets and healthy lifestyles (including to prevent obesity), that effects behavior change to improve their nutritional status and enhance gender equality and girls' and women's empowerment							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	63,150			
				Male	64,685			
				Total	127,835			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	21	0		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Prevention of stunting	training session	7	7		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of stunting	unit	9	10		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Prevention of stunting	unit	4	4		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	100,472	91,022		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	100,472	94,738		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Prevention of stunting	individual	354,608	242,080		
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)		Prevention of stunting	individual	258,233	279,233		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Children; Malawi								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	58	≥58	≥58	82	
			Male	58	≥58	≥58	82	
			Overall	58	≥58	≥58	82	
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								
	Act 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	73	≥73	≥73	90	
			Male	73	≥73	≥73	90	
			Overall	73	≥73	≥73	90	
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	Prevention of stunting	Female	15.10	≥40	≥18	18	
			Male	15.10	≥40	≥18	18	
			Overall	15.10	≥40	≥18	18	
Women; Malawi								
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women								

	Act 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	Prevention of stunting	Overall	26	≥50	≥31	26
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Strategic Outcome 04	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 1) benefit from conditional food, cash-based and knowledge transfers to meet the immediate food needs for targeted girls, boys, women and men while participating in asset creation activities							
Output D	Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 2) benefit from asset creation and rehabilitation, that help to mitigate environmental degradation, improve food security (Strategic Result 1) and effect behaviour change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)							
Output F	Food value-chain actors (tier 3), including public and private buyers, have improved access to innovative trading platforms (including linkages to homegrown school meals) and quality assurance systems to increase supply chain efficiency and support procurement for smallholder farmers							
Output G	The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	144,931 140,931 285,862	190,438 185,179 375,617		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	269,159 261,728 530,887	230,150 223,795 453,945		
			Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female Male Total	22,860 22,140 45,000			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	21,213	12,159		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	26,188,756	9,116,172		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed		Food assistance for asset	Km	2	0.20		

	Number of community gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	360	439	
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	5	0	
	Number of fish fingerlings distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	28,000	0	
	Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed		Food assistance for asset	Km	177	62	
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	109,611	128,067	
	Number of hives distributed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,203	968	
	Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation		Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,225	2,225	
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed		Food assistance for asset	meter	2,300	253	
	Number of fish ponds constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	7	0	
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	Ha	768	261	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	24	29	
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	36	2	
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	526,768	455,047	
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,564,914	6,894,670	
	Number of animal shelters constructed		Food assistance for asset	animal shelter	772	773	
	Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created		Food assistance for asset	Number	6	6	
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained						

	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Food assistance for asset	individual	56,706	42,503		
G.1	Number of people insured through risk management interventions							
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (female)		Food assistance for asset	individual	26,928	26,928		
	Number of people insured through micro-insurance schemes (male)		Food assistance for asset	individual	10,963	10,963		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems								
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	5	≥10	≥5		
			Male	5	≥10	≥5		
			Overall	5	≥10	≥5		
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses								
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	5	≤1	≤5		
Default rate (as a percentage) of WFP pro-smallholder farmer procurement contracts								
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	1	≥0	≥1		
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall		≥85	≥60		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	45	≥70	≥65		
			Male	61	≥70	≥65		
			Overall	56	≥70	≥65		
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	48	≥25	≥30		
			Male	34	≥25	≥30		
			Overall	38	≥25	≥30		

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8 5 6	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	<5 <5 <5	
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	67	≥80	≥70	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	16.30 13.90 14.50	<10 <10 <10	<12 <12 <12	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	40 44 41	>60 >60 >60	>50 >50 >50	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2 4 3	≥20 ≥20 ≥20	≥5 ≥5 ≥5	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	20 26 21	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	41 46 42	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥33 ≥33 ≥33	

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	34 20 31	<10 <10 <10	<25 <25 <25	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	11 5 10	<5 <5 <5	<8 <8 <8	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2 0 1	=0 =0 =0	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64 77 66	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	69 69 69	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	≥67 ≥67 ≥67	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	58 54 57	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	55 64 62	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	38	≥25	≥30	
			Male	32	≥25	≥30	
			Overall	34	≥25	≥30	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	7	≤5	<5	
			Male	3	≤5	<5	
			Overall	4	≤5	<5	
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	67	≥80	≥70	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	17.70	<10	<12	
			Male	14.50	<10	<12	
			Overall	15.50	<10	<12	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	43	>60	>50	
			Male	55	>60	>50	
			Overall	45	>60	>50	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	3	≥20	≥5	
			Male	2	≥20	≥5	
			Overall	3	≥20	≥5	

Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	24 33 26	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	33 29 33	≥50 ≥50 ≥50	≥33 ≥33 ≥33	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	29 22 27	<10 <10 <10	<25 <25 <25	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	8 7 8	<5 <5 <5	<8 <8 <8	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	2 3 3	=0 =0 =0	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68 76 70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	67 59 66	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	≥67 ≥67 ≥67	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64 67 65	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.50 3.50 3.50	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	≥10 ≥10 ≥10	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	42 53 50	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	45 41 42	≥25 ≥25 ≥25	≥30 ≥30 ≥30	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	13 6 8	<5 <5 <5	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	63	≥80	≥70	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	19.50 17.30 18	<10 <10 <10	<12 <12 <12	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	37 43 38	>50 >50 >50	>50 >50 >50	

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	2	≥20	≥5	
			Male	3	≥20	≥5	
			Overall	3	≥20	≥5	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	18	≥30	≥25	
			Male	25	≥30	≥25	
			Overall	19	≥30	≥25	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	37	≥50	≥33	
			Male	38	≥50	≥33	
			Overall	37	≥50	≥33	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	38	<10	<25	
			Male	30	<10	<25	
			Overall	36	<10	<25	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	11	<5	<8	
			Male	10	<5	<8	
			Overall	11	<5	<8	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	4	=0	≤2	
			Male	2	=0	≤2	
			Overall	3	=0	≤2	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	60 66 61	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70 65 69	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	≥67 ≥67 ≥67	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	60 60 60	≥70 ≥70 ≥70	≥65 ≥65 ≥65	
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	3.50 3.50 3.50	≥40 ≥40 ≥40	≥10 ≥10 ≥10	

Strategic Outcome 06	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	- Crisis Response						
Activity 07	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations benefit from logistics cluster services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive life-saving food and medical supplies.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly		Logistics Cluster	Mt	1,000	1,310		
	Transport capacity made available (m3)		Logistics Cluster	m3	500	1,761		
H.12	Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization							
	Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally		Logistics Cluster	agency/org anization	15	31		

Activity 08	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities		Logistics Cluster	agency/organization	5	3		

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	93	≥98	≥98		
			Male	92	≥98	≥98		
			Overall	93	≥98	≥98		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	91	≥98	≥98		
			Male	94	≥98	≥98		
			Overall	93	≥98	≥98		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	94	≥98	≥98		
			Male	94	≥98	≥98		
			Overall	94	≥98	≥98		
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	95	≥95	≥95		
			Male	95	≥95	≥95		
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95		
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female	87	≤95	≤95		
			Male	91	≤95	≤95		
			Overall	90	≤95	≤95		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	79	≥95	≥95		
			Male	81	≥95	≥95		
			Overall	80	≥95	≥95		

Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	87 87 87	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	88 88 88	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	95 94 95	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98 97 98	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90.10 90.40 90.10	≥2 ≥2 ≥2	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	96.70 97.30 96.90	
Refugees; Malawi; Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	94 98 96	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	94 96 95	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	93 92 92	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	91 94 93	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		

Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	94 94 94	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	79 83 80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	30 33 33	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	52 58 56	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	64 61 62	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	71 69 69	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	70 70 70	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80			

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
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Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	50	≥60	≥60		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	50	≥60	≥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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	31	≥30	≥30		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	33	≤30	≤30		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	31	≥40	≥40		
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	39	≥30	≥30		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	24	≤30	≤30		
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	37	≥40	≥40		
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≥48	≥48	45.20	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	25	=20	=20	24.10	

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32	=32	=32	30.70
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	47	≥48	≥48	49.70
			Decisions made by men	Overall	23	=20	=20	19
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	30	=32	=32	31.20
Refugees; Malawi; Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	55	≥30	≥30	45
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	=30	=30	21
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18	=40	=40	33
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	35	≥30	≥30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	39	≥40	≥40	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	44	≥30	≥30	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	20	≥30	≥30	

		Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	36	≥40	≥40		
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Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	59 54 58		≥85 ≥85 ≥85		
Floods recovery populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	77 75 75	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85		
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51 52 51	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	71 68 71	
Refugees; Malawi; Food	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	57 66 62	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	57 55 56	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	83 83 83	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	74 79 77	≥85 ≥85 ≥85	≥85 ≥85 ≥85		

Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food	Act 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	Food assistance for asset	Female	85	≥85	≥85	
			Male	85	≥85	≥85	
			Overall	85	≥85	≥85	

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Floods affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Floods recovery populations; Malawi			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Lean season affected populations; Malawi; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Refugees; Malawi; Food			Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Capacity Strengthening			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash			Overall	100	=100	=100		
Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations; Malawi; Cash, Food			Overall	100	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Nefy Rupia, Mposa irrigation scheme

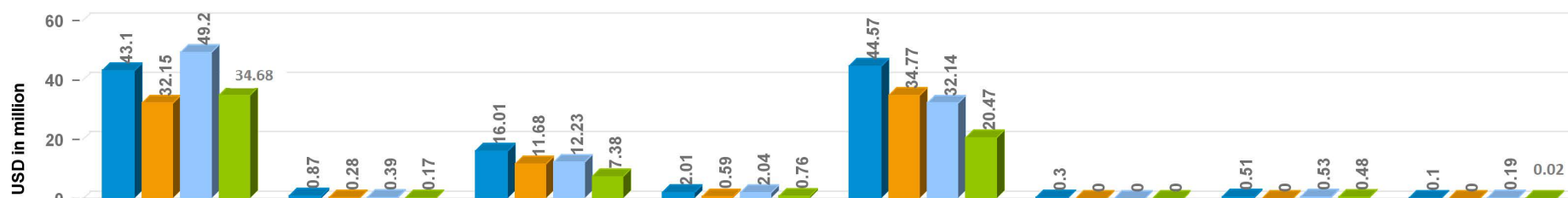
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/malawi>

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome	Strategic Outcome
URT1	CSI1	SMP1	NPA1	ACL1	CSI1	CPA1
SO 1		SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SO 6
						CPA2

Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.
CSI1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	43,097,349	32,148,961	49,200,490	34,681,939
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,668	0
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	869,286	277,779	388,746	168,990
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,010,736	11,682,269	12,231,369	7,379,683
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,826,603	0
		Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	59,977,370	44,109,010	66,650,876	42,230,612

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	2,005,539	594,117	2,041,408	763,018
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,005,539	594,117	2,041,408	763,018
4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	44,566,224	34,770,585	32,144,255	20,472,538
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			44,566,224	34,770,585	32,144,255	20,472,538

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.	297,663	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			297,663	0	0	0
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	509,046	0	528,633	476,113
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	101,023	0	186,107	23,629
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			610,069	0	714,740	499,742
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,101,753	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,101,753	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			107,456,864	79,473,712	103,653,032	63,965,910
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,726,655	4,726,655	5,610,906	4,296,055
Total Direct Costs			112,183,520	84,200,367	109,263,938	68,261,965

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			7,291,929	5,473,024	5,743,517	5,743,517
			119,475,448	89,673,391	115,007,455	74,005,482



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

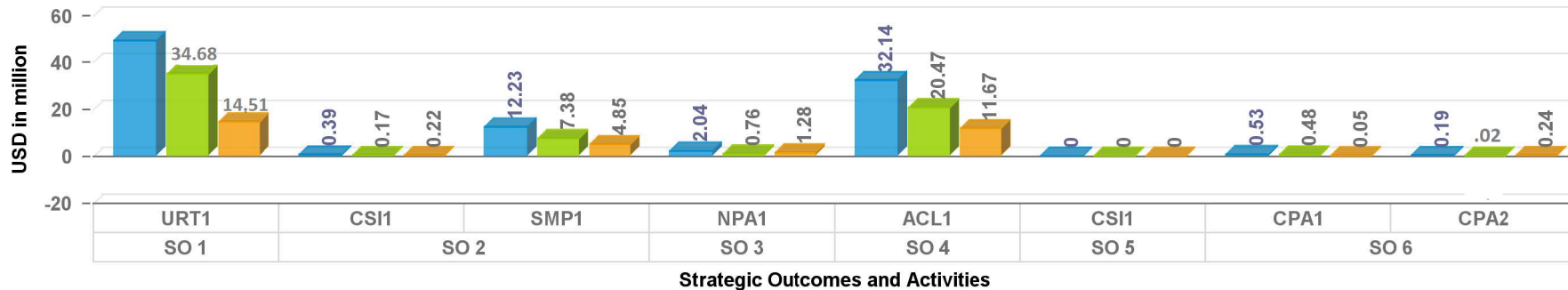
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CPA2	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.
CSI1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	43,097,349	49,200,490	0	49,200,490	34,681,939	14,518,551
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,668	0	3,668	0	3,668
	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	869,286	388,746	0	388,746	168,990	219,756
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,010,736	12,231,369	0	12,231,369	7,379,683	4,851,686

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	4,826,603	0	4,826,603	0	4,826,603
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			59,977,370	66,650,876	0	66,650,876	42,230,612	24,420,264
2	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	2,005,539	2,041,408	0	2,041,408	763,018	1,278,390
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,005,539	2,041,408	0	2,041,408	763,018	1,278,390

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	44,566,224	32,144,255	0	32,144,255	20,472,538	11,671,717
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)	44,566,224	32,144,255	0	32,144,255	20,472,538	11,671,717

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.	297,663	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			297,663	0	0	0	0	0
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	509,046	528,633	0	528,633	476,113	52,519
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	101,023	186,107	0	186,107	23,629	162,478
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			610,069	714,740	0	714,740	499,742	214,998

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,101,753	0	2,101,753	0	2,101,753
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,101,753	0	2,101,753	0	2,101,753
Total Direct Operational Cost			107,456,864	103,653,032	0	103,653,032	63,965,910	39,687,122
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,726,655	5,610,906	0	5,610,906	4,296,055	1,314,851
Total Direct Costs			112,183,520	109,263,938	0	109,263,938	68,261,965	41,001,973
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,291,929	5,960,317		5,960,317	5,960,317	0
Grand Total			119,475,448	115,224,255	0	115,224,255	74,222,282	41,001,973

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures