



World Food
Programme

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Malawi

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

WFP continued supporting the Government of Malawi in making progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) while aligning with national priorities as outlined in the Malawi Vision 2063 and its supporting policies. Throughout the year, Malawi experienced three waves of COVID-19, prompting the Government to enforce prevention measures to combat the further spread of the virus in the country. Amid prevention measures and restrictions, WFP Malawi continued delivering assistance to people in need while adjusting its operations where necessary.

Predictions following the 2020/2021 lean season indicated that approximately 2.6 million people would be acutely food insecure between December 2020 and March 2021. In response, WFP provided cash-based transfers to over 480,000 people affected by food insecurity in the seven most-affected districts and expanded the national social protection system where possible. Simultaneously, WFP provided cash-based transfers to households in response to the economic effects of COVID-19 in 7 bomas (district towns), reaching 11,000 households (53,000 people). Moreover, WFP and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs collaborated to facilitate the delivery of over 16,000 mt of maize to over 540,000 acutely food insecure people in districts not targeted by WFP's cash assistance.

Under the refugee response, WFP rolled out the use of e-payments for 11,000 refugee households equalling the value of all components of the food basket and started implementing livelihood support activities to enhance self-reliance for 120 refugee and 80 host community households. Refugee households targeted with livelihood interventions have shown improved results on food security indicators compared to households not participating in any livelihood interventions.

As part of its approach, WFP Malawi is exploring the operationalisation of a resilience transition strategy in communities that have demonstrated enhanced resilience. As such, WFP has graduated participants with improved resilience from receiving assistance resulting in a reduced number of beneficiaries. Thus, WFP supported 468,000 beneficiaries implementing asset creation to build resilience. Of these, only 159,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers for asset creation while 309,000 beneficiaries received technical assistance to implement income-generating activities.

After adjusting school feeding to take-home support in 2020 due to COVID-19, WFP Malawi resumed in-school feeding in October 2021 after consultations with the Government. The number of schools under homegrown school feeding sourcing food from smallholder farmers has increased by 40 percent in just two years, from 190 in December 2019 to 252 in December 2021.

Following reduced global acute malnutrition rates in Malawi, WFP transitioned its support to nutrition-sensitive programming. In collaboration with the Government, WFP rolled out an integrated multisectoral nutrition activity in the Neno District to be implemented together with other existing donor and partner-supported activities to provide broader coverage and impact. This included developing a concept for a Centre of Excellence to enhance more nutrition research, evidence generation advocacy, partnerships and learning within and outside traditional nutrition platforms.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Malawi vulnerability assessment committee to carry out the 2021/2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in May and November, which predicted that 1.6 million people would be acutely food insecure between December 2021 and March 2022. Moreover, WFP supported the committee to begin the nation's first-ever chronic IPC analysis to help differentiate between acute and chronic food insecurity in Malawi.

WFP also repositioned its supply chain strategy in consultation with the Government as part of discussions on strengthening food systems in Malawi. The strategy outlined areas for WFP's supply chain interventions to support the broader food value chain in Malawi to enhance market access for smallholder farmers, increase production and enhance food stock replenishment. Under the COVID-19 response, WFP supply chain activities provided storage, transport and light engineering work to support the Ministry of Health, including the establishment of field hospitals for COVID-19 treatment.

Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, WFP alongside sister UN agencies supported national systems particularly through the nutrition, education, social protection, logistics and food security clusters to implement their respective response plans as drafted in the Malawi Government's National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan. Furthermore, WFP supported the national dialogues, which contributed to the country's contribution at the Food Systems Summit where the Ministry of Agriculture represented the country.

1,422,769

Total beneficiaries in 2021



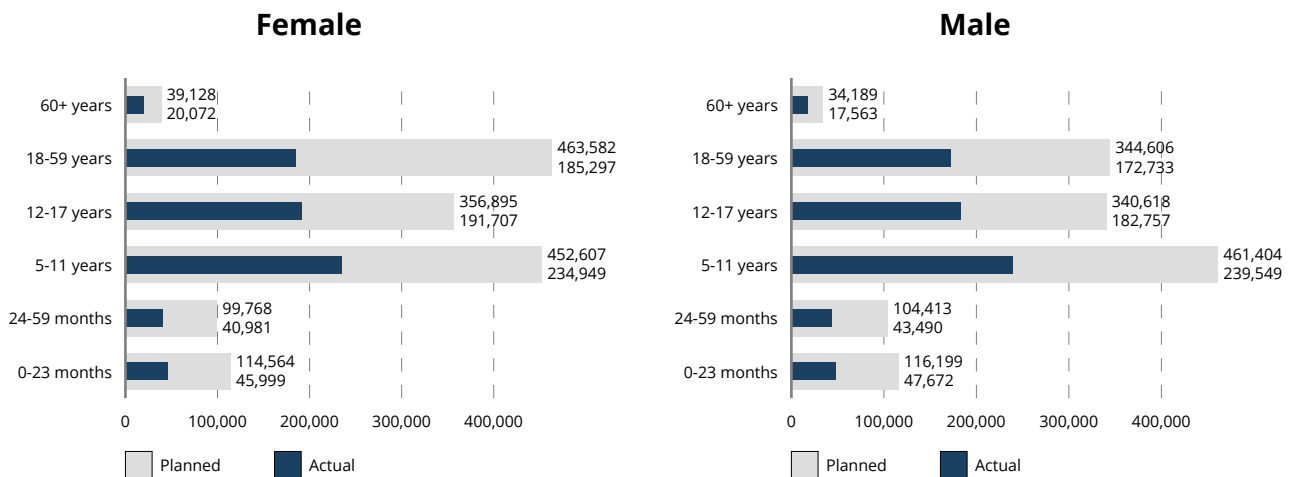
51% female



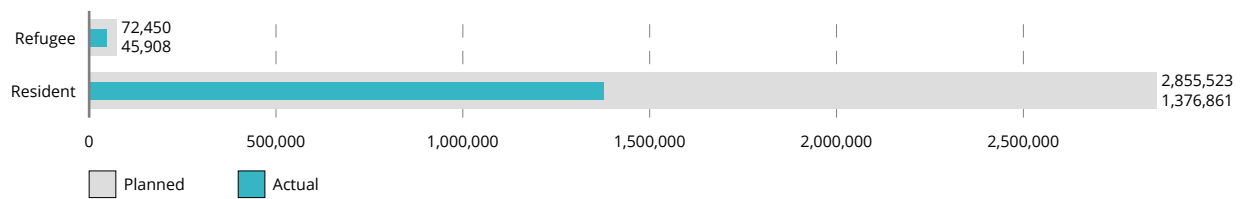
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 11,775 (51% Female, 49% Male)

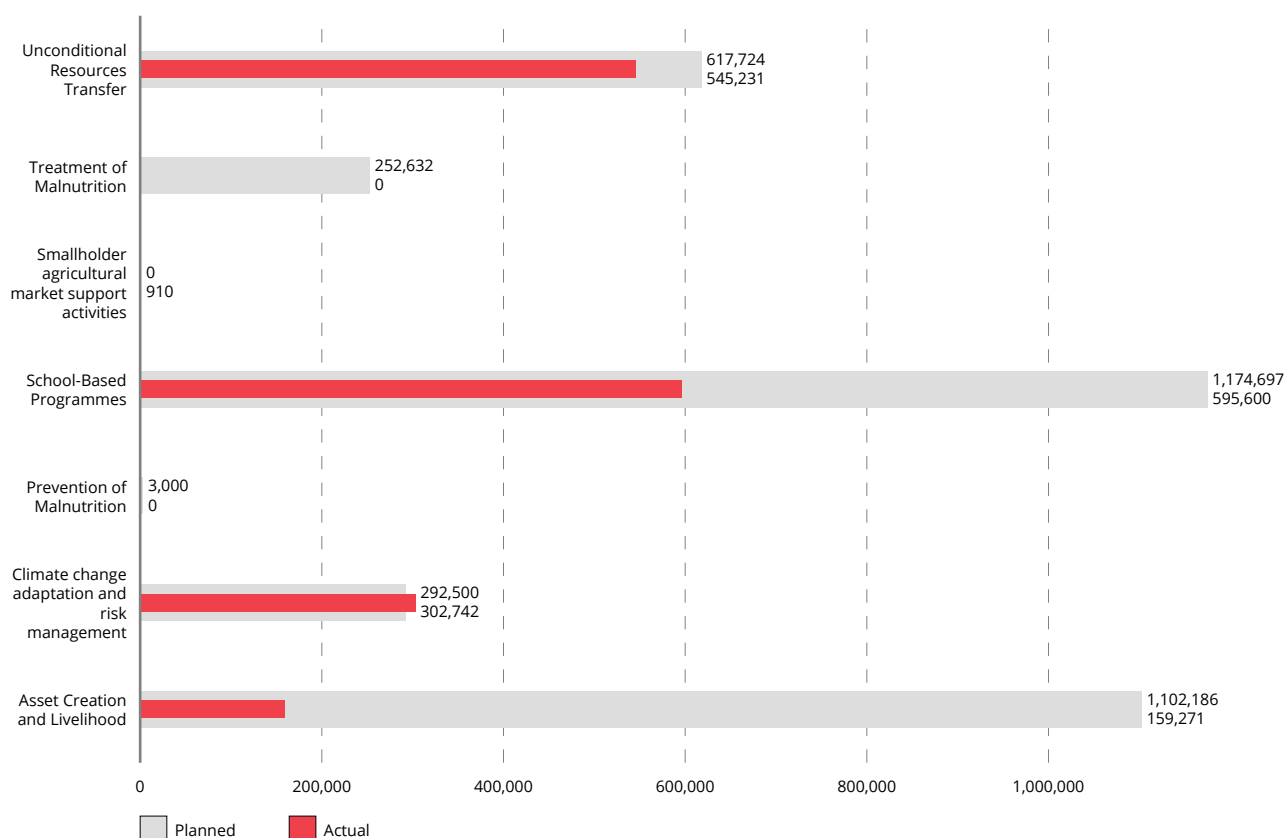
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



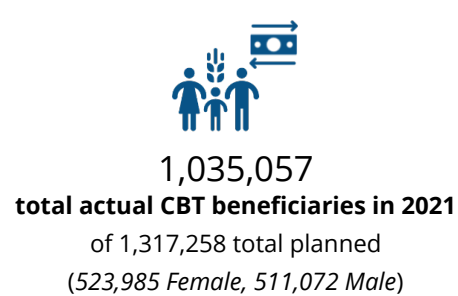
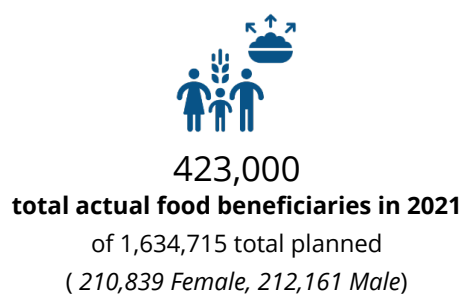
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



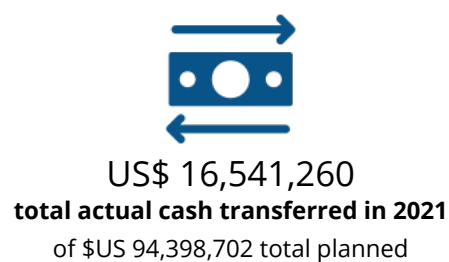
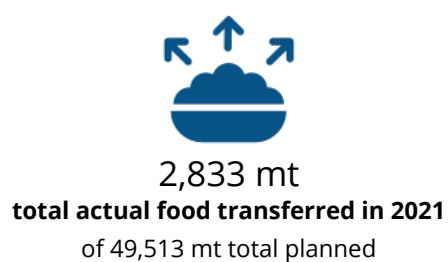
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



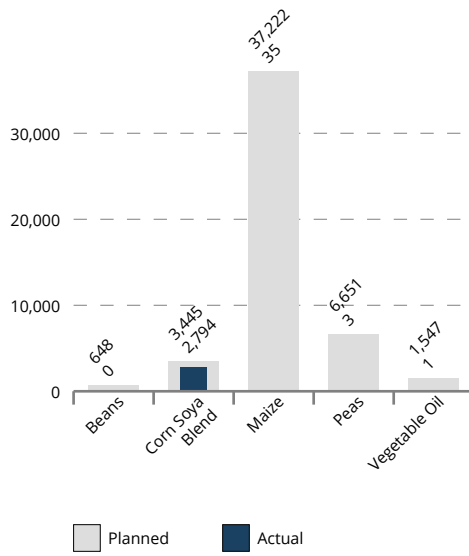
Beneficiaries by Modality



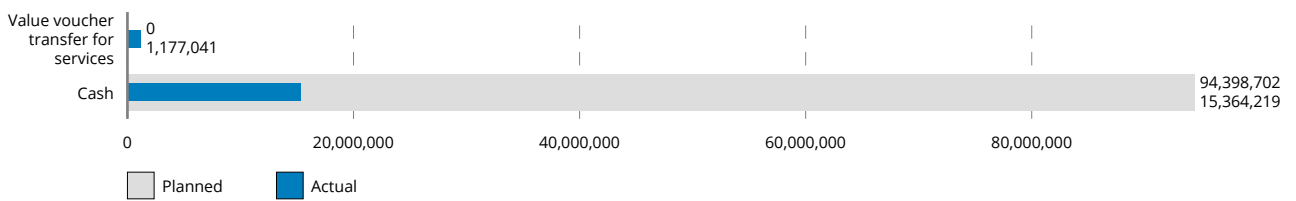
Total Food and CBT



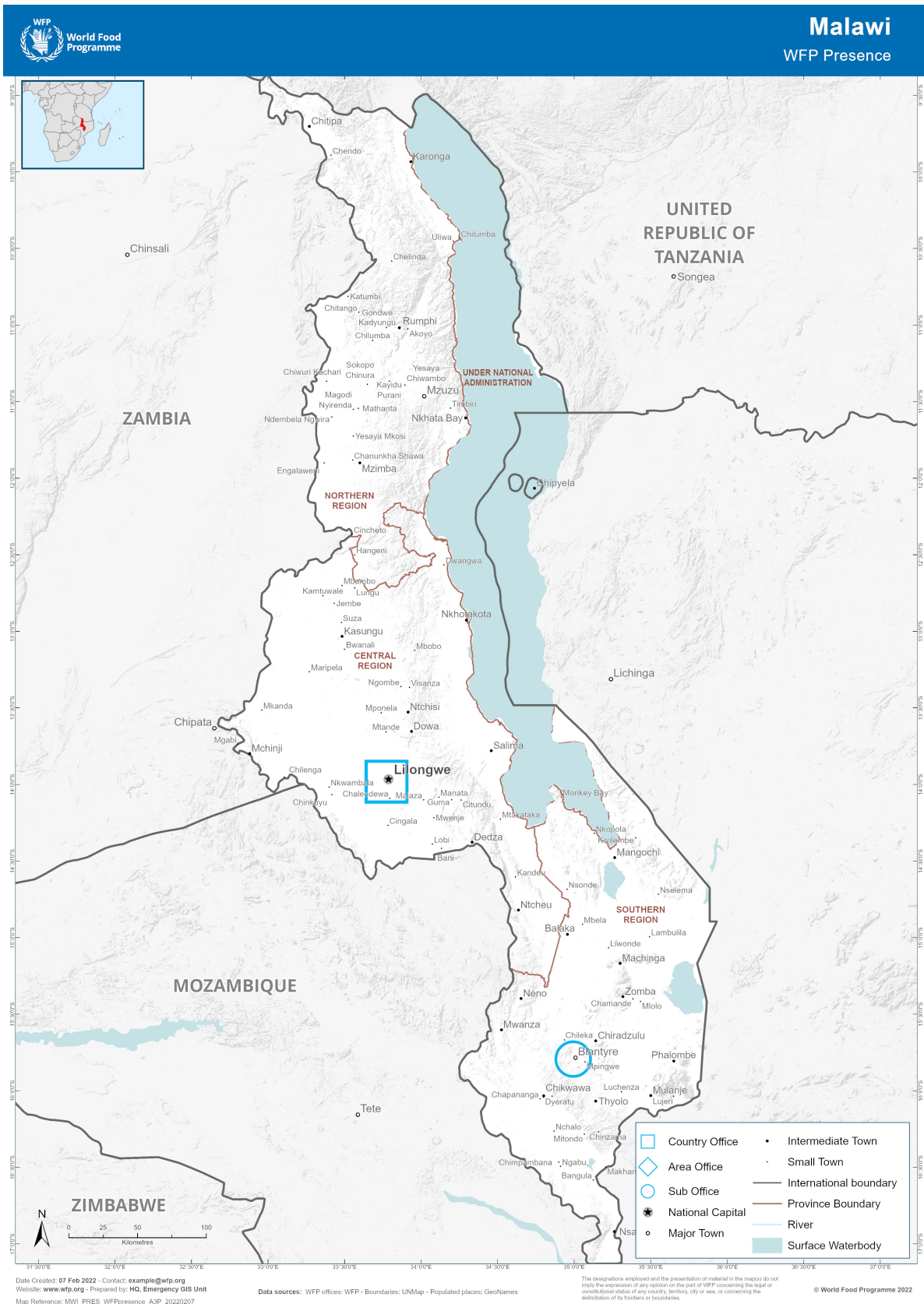
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Malawi is a low-income and least developed country facing multiple development challenges, including a lack of basic social services. Land degradation, compounded by high rates of deforestation, negatively impacts agricultural productivity and contributes to natural resource depletion and poverty. Being a predominantly agricultural country, food security is dependent on the weather, particularly rainfall.

For the third consecutive year, Malawi registered above-average crop production in 2021. The Agricultural Production Estimates Survey established that Malawi had produced 4.58 million mt of maize, more than 40 percent above the five-year average. Despite the good harvest, challenges remained, including pest infestation and unequal rainfall distribution and 2.6 million people were acutely food insecure during the 2020/2021 lean season.

In 2021, the Government launched Malawi Vision 2063 which aims to transform Malawi into a wealthy and self-reliant industrialised upper-middle-income country. The Malawi Poverty Report for 2020, derived from the Fifth Integrated Household Survey, classified 50.8 percent of the population as poor, down slightly from 51.5 percent of the 2016/2017 report. The year was particularly challenging as the country adjusted to managing the COVID-19 pandemic and its negative socio-economic ramifications, including inflation, a decline in tourism and reduction of remittances.

In January 2021, following a spike in COVID-19 cases, the President of Malawi declared a state of disaster. In March, the COVID-19 vaccination campaign began with the delivery of the first round of vaccine doses of AstraZeneca from the UN-led COVAX facility. However, as of 31 December, only 4 percent (700,000 people) of the total population were fully vaccinated in Malawi.

WFP continued to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in general, and SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) in particular, through the six strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP continued to meet the basic food requirements of refugees and those affected by shocks. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the national social protection system and provided school meals to children. Work under strategic outcome 3 focused on preventing malnutrition among vulnerable people, while strategic outcome 4 provided smallholder farmers and communities with relevant tools and knowledge to increase their resilience to climate change. Strategic outcome 5 provided key support to strengthen the Government's capacity to conduct food and nutrition security assessments and analyses to inform national evidence-based policies. Strategic outcome 6 provided timely logistics services to the Government and partners to ensure effective national supply chains.

WFP maintained cash-based transfers as its primary assistance modality across activities. This resulted in a reinforced emphasis on market analysis and financial inclusion, and increased partnerships with new financial service providers with additional human resources, software and infrastructure investments to provide efficient service.

WFP Malawi also maintained its business continuity plan with staff reporting to the office on a rotational basis and working from home the rest of the time to safeguard staff health and well-being. Field operations continued to adjust to working with COVID-19 prevention measures, resulting in increased virtual monitoring visits. As part of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) response, WFP supported the roll-out of COVID-19 vaccinations in Malawi, providing vaccinations for UN staff through the WFP-managed Primary Care Clinic providing vaccinations for 255 of its staff and dependents.

Risk Management

As Malawi's context evolved, risks emerged with the potential to impact WFP's activities adversely. As per its global corporate requirement, WFP conducted risk assessments and implemented mitigation actions to maintain activities in 2021.

Fraud. Considering WFP Malawi's scale-up of cash-based assistance in 2021, fraud, among other factors, posed an increased risk for WFP's activities. The UN Harmonised Actions for Cash Transfers and the UN consortium risk management focal points assessed the risk of fraud and corruption related to processes through periodic reviews. Mitigating measures included the provision of standard operating procedures and tools, training on accountability and resource management, and awareness and sensitisation meetings at community level on the roles of resource management and accountability. WFP's anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy requires that all entities (cooperating partners, government bodies, vendors and third parties) working on WFP-supported activities fulfil their obligations under the policy as per WFP's six layers of accountability.

COVID-19. Given the continuance of COVID-19 and the additional pandemic waves in 2021, it was inevitable that humanitarian workers, including WFP staff, contracted COVID-19. To mitigate the risks of infection, all staff, cooperating partners and financial service providers continued to be trained on how to minimise their exposure via prevention measures. Staff members were also provided with masks, gloves and other personal protection equipment. WFP provided regular health support via kits for self-testing through the WFP Primary Care Clinic for staff in the field to ensure their safety and well-being.

Limited government capacity. The sustainability of implementation and management was at risk considering the Government's limited capacity and fiscal space. To mitigate this, WFP operationalised a capacity strengthening strategy

for relevant government institutions; increased engagement, joint planning sessions and operational plans, coordination and monitoring, and advocated with the central Government for increased ownership and resource allocation for programmes.

Partnerships

Throughout 2021, as a contributor to Malawi's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2019-2023), WFP supported the Government's national priorities for food and nutrition security across the humanitarian-development-peace building triple nexus and transferred knowledge and skills to strengthen existing systems. While emergency response remained a priority, WFP continued strengthening its position as a key development partner of the Government with strategic collaboration to improve capacity in shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, nutrition, resilience building and emergency preparedness. WFP reinforced its partnership with the National Planning Commission to support the operationalisation of Malawi's Vision 2063 and inform the design of its medium-term 10-year plan.

As co-leads of the national Food Security and Logistics clusters (both led by key line government ministries), WFP provided technical assistance to roll out emergency responses to the lean season and the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Inclusion. Given Malawi's history of recurrent climatic shocks that have been increasing in frequency and magnitude, WFP and UN partners highlighted the role of forecast-based-financing mechanisms as a critical part of enhancing preparedness and mitigation measures to reduce humanitarian needs when climate shocks occur. For instance, WFP participated in an anticipatory action pilot project for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). The triggers for dry spells for the anticipatory action CERF will be piloted in 2022 and 2023. WFP, as co-chair of the Cash Working Group, continued supporting the Government and other stakeholders in exploring multi-purpose cash grant options through technical analysis around targeting, conditionality and linkages between values and objectives to improve coordination, joint monitoring and evaluation and enhance accountability to beneficiaries and donors.

Despite the limited funding raised in 2021, multi-year contributions enabled WFP to sustain its activities including emergency response, refugee support, nutrition, school feeding and resilience activities. Government donors were WFP's main partners and source of funding, and the bulk of contributions was earmarked to specific activities and/or districts. In 2021, WFP highlighted the importance of predictable funding with multi-year contributions received for school feeding and resilience building, and with both traditional and new donors supporting joint programmes. WFP continued leading three multi-year joint programmes on resilience, social protection and girls' education.

In 2021, the international financial institution WFP most actively engaged with was the World Bank. Discussions were held on increased collaboration centred on data collection, joint analysis on social protection, increased linkages in agricultural commercialisation and continued on-demand logistics support. Active efforts to engage other institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank focused on identifying potential synergies and areas of collaboration.

WFP continued partnering with Rome-based UN sister agencies the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization on a joint pilot project for gender transformative approaches to enhance financial inclusion of youth in village savings and loans.

Within the broader scope of the global launch of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) 3.0 agenda in Malawi and the Government's renewed commitments to work towards improved nutrition within the country, WFP made notable strides in strengthening and scaling up private sector engagement through the Malawi SUN Business Network, with WFP acting as convener. Multiple events and a series of meetings were conducted with high-level executives with the aim of increasing private sector contributions to improved nutrition in the country.

WFP expanded its collaboration with two insurance companies (National Insurance Company Limited and Pula) to scale up the crop index insurance component of integrated resilience. Discussions are ongoing to explore the possibility of privatisation of the insurance package to beneficiaries to increase sustainability.

Supported by private sector funding, WFP and UN agencies including the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, non-governmental health organizations (NGOs) and the private sector have started an activity to strengthen health supply chain systems to ensure universal health coverage.

Across its activities, WFP Malawi partnered with local non-governmental organizations, including Find your feet, the Evangelical Association of Malawi, Farm Radio Trust, Youth Net and Counselling and district councils to implement operations, thereby strengthening national capacity.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Malawi had limited resources for activities in 2021 as it had only half (USD 53 million) of its annual requirement. As such, WFP adjusted its beneficiary numbers to available resources, partners' investments and national priorities. Thanks to multi-year contributions, however, most activities were sustained.

































The CSP benefitted from international donor funding in addition to the private sector and internal funds. However, significant portions of the contributions were earmarked for specific activities, resulting in low flexibility to allocate funds between activities and unequal resourcing levels across strategic outcomes.













The emergency response under strategic outcome 1 was adequately resourced in the first half of the year, with donors responding well to the emergency appeal for the lean season and the COVID-19 response. However, in the latter half of 2021, funding dwindled and the emergency response received insufficient resources. Notwithstanding funding limitations, WFP Malawi was able to maintain a 75 percent ration size in food assistance for support to refugees for the entire year. Strategic outcome 2 was relatively well-funded, with multi-year contributions covering 600,000 children in prioritised districts with school feeding and capacity-strengthening to the Government and partners for social protection. Strategic outcome 3 on nutrition-sensitive programming had reduced funding in 2021 owing to budget cuts by some traditional donors. As such, adjustments on the beneficiary caseloads were made to cope with the limited available resources. Strategic outcome 4 on resilience building raised only 65 percent of the resourcing needs, requiring a reduction in the number of households covered with transfers and increasing the number of households receiving only technical support to 72,000 from 61,000 households in 2020. Strategic outcome 5 was well-funded, which enabled WFP to support the Government, specifically the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, with food security analysis. Meanwhile, strategic outcome 6 received significantly more funding than anticipated to respond to an increased need for on-demand services during emergencies through the Logistics Cluster.

The main contributions that sustained WFP's activities came from the Adaptation Fund, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Norway, Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation), the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, or FCDO) and the United States (United States Agency for International Development Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, or USAID BHA) towards strategic outcomes 1 and 4. Furthermore, WFP drew resources from its Strategic Resource Allocation Committee to complement its emergency and resilience-building activities. For strategic outcome 2, the multi-year European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA), Iceland and Norway were the main contributors to the school feeding activities. The governments of Flanders and Germany continued to support the implementation and scale-up of the integrated risk management component of livelihoods. The Government of Ireland continued contributing towards the implementation of a nutrition investment project in collaboration with the Government of Malawi under strategic outcome 3. USAID BHA was the main contributor to strategic outcome 5. Logistic activities under outcome 6 received contributions from Iceland, the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund and USAID BHA, and from Takeda (a pharmaceutical company) for health supply chain capacity strengthening.

WFP Malawi remained the lead convenor for joint programmes, including the Social Protection for the Sustainable Development Goals in Malawi, supported by the SDG Fund in partnership with the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). This was in addition to the continued role of WFP as a convening agency for the ongoing Joint Programme for Girls Education with UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund supported by Norway, and the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience Project, funded by FCDO with collaborators including FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	 34,971,684.0	 19,995,457.0	 21,476,828.0	 18,232,564.0
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.	 17,737,947.0	 11,897,972.0	 34,566,711.0	 6,397,600.0
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.	 2,252,359.0	 2,456,798.0	 2,710,012.0	 2,004,743.0
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.	 55,135,908.0	 17,251,028.0	 37,898,090.0	 18,408,301.0
05: National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	 297,663.0	 538,793.0	 1,092,389.0	 489,478.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	 2,920,716.0	 1,338,152.0	 2,719,036.0	 1,037,151.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 3,496,782.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 113,316,277.0	 53,478,200.0	 103,959,848.0	 46,569,837.0

Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 5,267,758.0	 4,235,118.0	 6,148,083.0	 4,031,565.0
Total Direct Costs	 118,584,035.0	 57,713,318.0	 110,107,931.0	 50,601,402.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 7,646,673.0	 3,751,366.0	 1,412,142.0	 1,412,142.0
Grand Total	 126,230,708.0	 61,464,683.0	 111,520,072.0	 52,013,545.0

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.



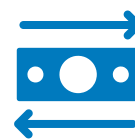
488,000 people reached with **cash-based transfers** during the 2020/2021 lean season response



46,000 refugees assisted with life-saving **cash-based transfers** and **food assistance**



45 percent of beneficiaries under the 2020/2021 lean season response with **improved dietary diversity**



53,000 people reached with **cash-based transfers** under the **COVID-19 response** in seven districts

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to close to 600,000 people including refugees and those affected by crisis including the lean season and the COVID-19 pandemic. The provision of assistance was carried out in conjunction with strategic outcome 2 through the provision of an integrated shock-responsive hunger safety net.

WFP provided food assistance through in-kind and/or cash-based transfers to those classified as the most food insecure for the lean season and COVID-19 responses and completed its shift to full cash transfers in the refugee operation. Due to the reduced response (including the treatment of malnutrition and no large emergency) however, total cash transfers under this strategic outcome were lower than planned.

Emergency response (lean season/COVID-19)

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (MVAC) 2020/2021 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicated that 2.6 million people (2 million in rural areas and 600,000 people in urban/peri-urban areas) were predicted to face acute food insecurity during the period December 2020 to March 2021. The Government of Malawi, WFP and development partners collaborated to provide assistance to address the needs of one million people, reaching households most affected by food insecurity in rural areas with cash-based transfers and in-kind distributions as well as households in peri-urban areas (bomas) affected by the negative economic impacts of COVID-19.

In response to the Government's formal request, WFP provided technical and logistics support for the provision of in-kind assistance to over 540,000 people in five districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Lilongwe, Mangochi and Salima). In addition, 488,000 people received cash in seven rural districts (Balaka, Dedza, Machinga, Nsanje, Neno, Phalombe and Zomba). WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers equivalent to 50kg cereal, 10kg pulses and 2kg vegetable oil to affected households (household size of 4.5 people), calculated from market prices and valued at USD 30 (MWK 23,100). WFP also provided support to 53,000 people in the urban settings of seven districts, which had been negatively affected due to COVID-19 restrictions that led to the loss of jobs, businesses and livelihood opportunities.

At the end of the emergency response, WFP in close collaboration with the Government of Malawi and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) carried out an after-action review of the 2020/2021 lean season to determine lessons learned and best practices/recommendations for future programming. As a result, WFP, the Government and UNICEF published standard operating procedures for the use of the social protection system in the 2021/2022 response. A guideline to implement a conditional cash plus response was also developed for use during the 2021/2022 response where WFP, development partners and the Government collaborated to reach 600,000 people in food-insecure areas with food and cash assistance.

Refugee response

In partnership with the Government and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP provided monthly food assistance at a 75 percent ration throughout the year to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of 46,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka refugee camp (86 percent of the refugees in the country). While in 2020 the spread of COVID-19 hindered entry for asylum seekers and refugees into Malawi, the relaxation on movement restrictions due to low cases between April and October 2021 led to new arrivals of asylum seekers and refugees. Based on UNHCR records, about 53,000 refugees were registered in Malawi by 31 December 2021 (with close to 5,000 new registrations in 2021, including over 3,000 new arrivals and 1,700 newborn babies). As of December 2021, WFP's food assistance reached over 46,000 refugees residing in the camp, exceeding the initial target figure of 42,000 refugees.

From January 2021, all components of the food basket (maize, pulses and vegetable oil), except SuperCereal, were provided through equivalent cash transfers. As such, in partnership with the existing financial service provider within the camp, electronic cash-based payments via debit cards were gradually scaled up to cover the entire targeted population (10,000 households) by the end of 2021. In 2022, WFP will work with UNHCR to roll out top-up cash-based transfers for malnutrition prevention for households with children aged 6-23 months to replace the remaining in-kind (SuperCereal) component of the ration.

A March 2021 analysis showed that 100 percent of households who received debit cards used automated teller machines (ATMs) to withdraw money more than once a month, meaning they were safeguarding their cash. Some 93 percent of households also stated that they feel the cards simplify the process of accessing their entitlement, with a significant reduction in waiting times. Households also reported that the use of the ATMs enabled them to better manage and budget their entitlements in part thanks to the financial literacy trainings provided.

Starting in 2020, WFP developed a comprehensive transition strategy to include livelihood-based interventions, benefiting both refugees and host communities to promote self-reliance. As part of this, WFP continued to support refugee households through income-generating activities. Due to limited resources, only 200 households (40 percent of which were from the host community) were provided start-up materials for the livelihood activities, which included mushroom and soya farming as well as mask and soap making. In 2021, WFP and partners through a comprehensive consultative process with refugees and host communities conducted seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning workshops and validation to inform the priority livelihoods activities for scale-up in 2022.

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

In 2021, WFP focused on strengthening the Government's capacity to treat moderate acute malnutrition since WFP is no longer procuring specialised nutritious food in support of health facilities as part of its transition to malnutrition prevention. Specifically, WFP provided technical guidance to the Government through a comprehensive review of protocols on the management of acute malnutrition at health facilities. Additionally, WFP supported the Government to conduct Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment (NCST) quality improvement sessions for service delivery at the health facility level and facilitate linkages of NCST clients with available community-level interventions. Support supervision and mentorship to NCST service providers were also conducted to continually support quality NCST service provision. The support provided to the Government also strengthened NCST data management and reporting at the NCST services delivery points. A total of 456 government staff participated in the quality improvement sessions during the review sessions and support supervision. The prevailing COVID-19 situation hampered the achievement as the restrictions in group gatherings including workshops limited the number of staff trained. WFP further collaborated with UNICEF and the Department of Nutrition HIV and AIDS in developing and implementing the nutrition cluster coordination, response and contingency planning by coordinating roles and responsibilities with government structures at national and district levels.

Lessons learned

2020/2021 lean season response

Overall, an improvement in food security among beneficiary households who participated in the 2020/2021 lean season response was observed in terms of enhanced food consumption, improved dietary diversity and reduced negative coping strategies. A substantial improvement (from 2 percent to 47 percent) was observed in the proportion of beneficiary households consuming at least four food groups per day. This can be attributed to the switch to a full cash modality which allowed households to buy other commodities such as vegetables and eggs to diversify their diet. The percentage of households not resorting to any adverse consumption-based coping went from 27 to 60 percent. About 85 percent of beneficiaries reported being satisfied with the existing complaint feedback and response mechanisms in place, which was part of WFP's accountability to affected populations.

Refugee response

The proportion of refugee households with good dietary diversity continued to increase, from three percent in 2019 to eight percent in 2021. However, there continues to be an increase in the proportion of households not meeting four food groups (13 percent) as compared to 2019 (12 percent) in the camp.

The percentage of women not employing any coping strategy is lower (45 percent) than men (52 percent). Households targeted with livelihood interventions have improved results on food security indicators when compared with households not participating in any livelihood project.

It also should be noted that there is an increase in the proportion of households that reported women making decisions (47 percent) on food or cash assistance received compared to 2020 (30 percent), and a significant decrease in respondents who reported to have experienced or observed some form of violence against women to nine percent from 31 percent in 2020.

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	3

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.



595,000 school children continued to **receive school feeding** from WFP in form of **take-home rations and on-site feeding**.



WFP provided technical assistance to support **development of strategic national guidance for conditional assistance** through the cash plus pilot.

Social protection is governed by the National Social Support Policy and implemented by the Malawi National Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II). WFP Malawi continued to work with the Government by providing technical support to the national social protection sector and by providing nutritious meals to school children in some of the most food-insecure areas.

Capacity strengthening of the national social protection sector

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued to build national capacities to design and deliver social assistance to ensure vulnerable households (including those with elderly, disabled and ultra-poor members) had access to food, including in times of heightened needs. Specifically, WFP supported the Government to address chronic and acute food insecurity in the 2020/2021 lean season response through a shock-sensitive social protection approach in two districts (Balaka and Nsanje). The Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) is a nationwide government-led intervention that targets 10 percent of the population classified as ultra-poor. During the lean season, cash top-ups were provided to the Government's SCTP beneficiaries with the support of the Government's development partners reaching 73,000 beneficiaries. Simultaneously, WFP worked with the Government to use the same national systems to reach non-SCTP food-insecure households. In Balaka and Nsanje, WFP led a coordinated approach with the Government by aligning registration, targeting and e-payment systems, leveraging the social protection systems to reach food insecure households not included in the SCTP caseload. In this process, WFP reached over 116,000 beneficiaries in Balaka and Nsanje during the 2020/2021 lean season response with support from humanitarian donors, leveraging the Government's social protection systems for a coordinated and coherent response.

In support of MNSSP II implementation, WFP contributed to the mid-term review and district-level consultations to lay the groundwork to address gaps and ensure coherence and inclusion for a comprehensive and integrated social protection system in Malawi. WFP also worked closely with the Government to improve the delivery of social protection interventions by developing a web-based application for the national social registry to facilitate targeting of food-insecure households for various programmes by the Government and other stakeholders. This will support building a government-led and sustainable approach to respond to chronic and acute needs.

WFP Malawi also supported the development of guidelines to contribute to the larger strategic national guidance for cash plus activities. The 'cash plus' or 'self-empowerment' package aims to support households to meet their food needs through the transfers and assist with the inception of complementary activities such as reforestation that could result in additional remuneration. Cash plus will be piloted during the 2021/2022 lean season and is intended to build household resilience and fast track recovery following shocks.

School feeding programme

In 2021, WFP continued to provide school feeding, mostly through take-home support, in line with the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Education on school feeding in the COVID-19 context. In January 2021, the Government of Malawi declared a *State of Disaster* due to a spike in COVID-19 cases and announced a series of measures to contain the spread of the virus, including the closure of all schools. Schools reopened at the end of February 2021 with key procedures to be followed, including staggering of classes, reduced class time, and the continued suspension of in-school meals. As such, WFP implemented take-home support in the form of either cash-based transfers or in-kind assistance. Corresponding complaint-and-feedback mechanisms for accountability during distributions were implemented through cooperating partners.

Distributions were accompanied by the dissemination of key messages on nutrition, dietary diversity, hygiene, gender, protection and COVID-19 prevention measures. In 2021, WFP assisted some 595,000 learners both through take-home support as well as through in-school meals once they resumed in October 2021.

In February 2021, WFP carried out a post-distribution monitoring survey of take-home rations and surveyed households reported to have used most of the cash received to buy food (88 percent). Eighty-nine percent of interviewed households also reported a positive change in their children’s meals after receiving the take-home ration; by adding a meal to their day (68 percent of households) and/or providing additional energy (60 percent).

Despite challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP initiated several activities to facilitate the expansion of home-grown school feeding as part of implementing a complementary package of nutrition-sensitive interventions. A profiling and gap analysis of 227 farmers organizations in the schools’ catchment areas (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba) was conducted to identify farmers organizations eligible to receive training on business management, market-oriented crop planning, post-harvest loss mitigation and gender-sensitive leadership to allow them to bolster their ability to supply both schools and local markets.

When in-school feeding resumed in October 2021, WFP transitioned 72 primary schools from a centralised modality to home-grown school feeding, reaching over 106,000 children. WFP plans to transition an additional 153 schools to home-grown school feeding in early 2022 to bring the number of schools under the modality to over 400, with an estimated 500,000 children in total. A phased approach based on seasonality will be applied for farmers organizations to produce and supply food to schools. The approach will also allow WFP to prepare the districts, schools, smallholder farmers and community members for a full transition to home-grown school feeding for the remaining 153 schools by April 2022.

WFP had strategic engagement with the Ministry of Education to discuss priorities on the goal of universal access to school meals. A framework of cooperation between WFP and the Ministry of Education was drafted to guide WFP technical support on strategic and operational issues, including the development of a strategy to strengthen inter-sectoral coordination towards the delivery of a school health and nutrition programme and the development of a roadmap for expansion of school feeding.

WFP continued to partner with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on the Joint Programme on Girls' Education to ensure a high standard of education through an integrated approach, including school meals, quality education interventions and sexual and reproductive health rights. As part of the programme, preliminary activities for the scale-up to an additional district (Kasungu) were initiated.

The pandemic's effects on the education sector continued in 2021. While schools were closed only briefly between January and February 2021, irregularity of teaching, as well as suspension of other services such as school feeding, continued to pose challenges. Enrolment and attendance outcomes were slightly lower in 2021 compared to the previous year and pre-pandemic. And though take-home rations had been helpful in reducing the negative effects of the pandemic from a safety net perspective, they have not been as effective in promoting daily attendance compared to daily on-site meals. WFP, together with the Government, had been considering introducing conditionality of class attendance for the take-home support; however, the discussion was discontinued because of the welcomed resumption of in-school feeding in October 2021. The drop-out rate had a marginal improvement compared to 2020. Nonetheless, results on drop-out, attendance and enrolment are in line with national trends and the analysis of the performance of the education sector as a result of the pandemic.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.



650,000 people reached with SBCC messaging on nutrition and COVID-19



Supported the Government in launching a **nutrition investment project**



81 percent of beneficiaries with acceptable food consumption

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP worked with the Government of Malawi, development partners, and communities to promote access to and demand for safe, nutritious and affordable foods by raising awareness and improving the quality of nutrition services in food-insecure areas in Malawi. WFP also targeted mothers and caregivers through door-to-door visits by care group promoters to ensure access to appropriate information about improved infant and young child feeding practices, maternal nutrition, wellbeing, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Under the implementation of the National Multisector Nutrition Policy and its strategic plan, WFP supported integrated interventions in six districts (Balaka, Chikwawa, Neno, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba) in the Southern Region. This was conducted through the production and distribution of social behaviour change communication (SBCC) materials and messages through over 12,000 frontline workers, care group promoters and volunteers, as well as the strengthening of the district and community coordination structures and linkages with livelihoods, health, education and social protection activities implemented by WFP and other partners.

WFP and the Department of Health, Nutrition and AIDS rolled out a nutrition pilot project in the Neno District designed to strengthen local leadership, governance and capacity to lead implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive package of multisectoral nutrition programming. The pilot seeks to inform multi-year and nationwide scale-up of the approach across other districts. Despite delays in the implementation due to COVID-19, the district established 190 care groups and 11 community coordination structures at traditional authority and village levels to support nutrition implementation. Furthermore, livestock for diversified food production was also provided to over 250 smallholder farmers.

WFP adjusted the harmonised nutrition messages to include messaging on COVID-19 risk prevention and disseminated them via various channels including community radios (through jingles and panel discussions), mobile public address systems, theatre for development, songs and cooking demonstrations. Door-to-door visits by community volunteers to spread messages on infant and young child nutrition, maternal nutrition, WASH and dietary diversification were conducted and reached over 300,000 people (63 percent women). Other traditional SBCC approaches such as songs, theatre, mobile vans, public address systems and cooking demonstrations were also employed to increase coverage of nutrition information in the nutrition priority districts to reach some 498,000 people (66 percent women). Due to the increased use of mass media messaging, particularly national radio, the messages spread beyond WFP's priority districts, reaching over 650,000 people.

WFP continued to strengthen nutrition linkages with activities implemented under strategic outcomes 2 (school feeding) and 4 (livelihoods). Specifically, WFP provided inputs for homestead farming activities as part of nutrition asset creation, including the provision of vegetable seeds, fruit trees and sweet potato vines for household backyard gardens.

In collaboration with district councils and communities, WFP supported the review of school menus based on available food, in line with the school terms and the six food groups in Malawi for home-grown school feeding to ensure the development of menus in line with food purchased from local farmers. Food preparation and testing by different groups (teachers, students and parents) were also carried out for the developed menus.

WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring which illustrated that most target households (81 percent) reported having acceptable food consumption. Furthermore, beneficiaries were generally not resorting to many or severe negative consumption-based coping strategies to make ends meet. Twenty-two percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed a minimum acceptable diet, a 7 percent increase from the baseline. This was however just below target, likely a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which hampered face-to-face SBCC messaging as well as a decrease in some activities at field level. The minimum dietary diversity of women (MDD-W) slightly increased from 30 percent in 2020 to 32 percent in 2021. Furthermore, most surveyed households (83 percent) indicated that they were care group members and received regular visits (73 percent) with messages on feeding practices,

hygiene/sanitation, breastfeeding and maternal health. For instance, about 74 percent of mothers reported knowing that babies should receive only breastmilk until six months.

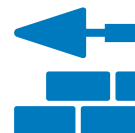
Lastly, the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) 3.0 strategy was launched in Malawi in September 2021 in a ceremony led by the President. WFP, as convenor for the SUN Business Network (SBN), continued to build the capacity and functionality of the SBN as a platform for enhancing private sector engagement in the country's nutrition agenda. Gaining momentum, WFP began engaging private sector companies from both food and non-food industries for their enrolment and support to SBN activities. As a result, the SBN membership grew from 22 members to over 170 members in 2021. Old and new members alike made commitments to operationalising the SUN 3.0 strategy starting in 2022.

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

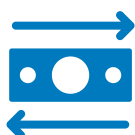
Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.

FFA



104,000 households in eight districts implementing Food Assistance for Assets interventions

68,000 households working on asset creation without cash transfers



USD 2.4 million paid out to **farmers** under crop insurance



95 percent of **farmers** experienced **increased crop production** thanks to best practices from the livelihoods interventions

Strategic outcome 4 contributes to sustainable food systems with the goal of enhancing household and community resilience to shocks and stressors. WFP Malawi developed a comprehensive integration strategy with food assistance for assets (FFA) as the cornerstone with beneficiaries prioritised to receive access to components such as climate services, integrated risk management and market support as part of a holistic package to increase overall resilience.

Due to limited resources, WFP Malawi is exploring the operationalisation of a resilience transition strategy in communities that have demonstrated enhanced resilience. As such, WFP has graduated participants with improved resilience from receiving cash assistance resulting in a reduced number of beneficiaries. The funding shortfall also led WFP to postpone planned investments in infrastructure (i.e. rainwater harvesting and irrigation schemes). Despite this, many communities where WFP has been working for years continued making significant progress in terms of food production and ability to withstand shocks.

Community-based participatory planning strengthens ownership by participants as they have an active say in the design and development of interventions impacting their livelihoods. As part of increasing the participation of targeted populations, WFP conducted validation sessions through 3 seasonal livelihood programming and 61 community-based participatory planning exercises. This was done in collaboration with the Malawi University of Science and Technology, thereby strengthening national capacity. Through the seasonal livelihood programming exercises, district councils (local government authorities) were able to understand the trends of shocks and how they are affecting nutrition and food security of the different livelihood groups in the districts.

Food assistance for assets

FFA served as the cornerstone for WFP Malawi's integrated resilience-building portfolio, focusing on watershed management and restoration of agricultural land and adaptation of climate-smart agricultural practices to conserve water and soil for agricultural use. Through asset creation, WFP increased agricultural productivity by supporting 104,000 households in eight districts[1] with land resource management, irrigation, crop and livestock production and/or reforestation, among other interventions. FFA was further integrated with climate services, integrated climate risk management (including micro-insurance), village savings and loans (VSL) for financial inclusion and smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) through post-harvest technologies. Complementary activities included WASH and nutrition-sensitive programming, including the promotion of kitchen gardens and SBCC on key issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, WASH and COVID-19. In 2021, WFP supported 468,000 beneficiaries in creating assets to build resilience. Of these, only 159,000 beneficiaries received cash transfers for their work on asset creation, while 309,000 beneficiaries received additional technical assistance to implement income-generating activities. An average of 90 percent of participants (as per the asset benefit indicator) reported that asset creation improved their natural environment and enhanced their protection from natural disasters

Integrated climate risk management

Based on lessons learned from challenges during the last two agricultural seasons with weather index insurance, WFP, in conjunction with Pula (a risk modelling institution), scaled up the area yield index insurance across all eight target districts. For the 2020/2021 season, over 67,000 farmers were insured through either weather index or area yield index insurance. While no pay-out was triggered through the weather index, under the area yield modality, the coverage triggered pay-outs equivalent to around USD 1.8 million, distributed among nearly 65,000 farmers (302,000 people) across all eight districts. Moving forward, WFP will shift to an exclusive area yield index insurance modality for the 2021/2022 season and will continue to work with NICO insurance and Pula to develop mechanisms for early detection of risks to reduce the delay between crop cuts, report approval and pay-out disbursement to beneficiaries.

Together with the Government, WFP scaled up participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA), which involves agriculture extension staff working with groups of farmers ahead of the agricultural season to analyse historical climate information and develop adaptation strategies to the changing climate using participatory methodologies. In 2021, WFP reached over 15,000 farmers in the eight targeted districts with PICSA activities through extension workers. PICSA conducted an analysis of historical climate information and then used participatory tools to develop and choose crop, livestock and livelihood options best suited to them. Subsequently, agricultural extension officers communicated 2020/2021 district-specific seasonal rainfall forecasts and associated agro-advisories to farming communities for their decision-making. Under the short message service platform, over 84,000 farmers received agro-climatic information via text messages. A 2021 University of Reading quantitative study on the effects of PICSA on smallholder farmers indicated that the changes they made following PICSA trainings positively impacted their food security (74 percent of surveyed households) and income (65 percent), leading to higher yields, greater income and strengthened capacity to cope with the effects of climate and weather-related challenges. Lastly, through a partnership with Farm Radio Trust, WFP disseminated radio messages on climate-smart agriculture and district rainfall seasonal forecasts as well as COVID-19 prevention measures for the eight districts. Nearly 400 community radio groups (hubs) were established, directly reaching over 820,000 beneficiaries throughout the year.

Village savings and loans (VSLs) increased smallholder farmers' ability to purchase agricultural inputs, invest and diversify their livelihoods. The proportion of participants accessing loans through VSLs increased from 44 percent in 2019 to 89 percent in 2021. Members indicated that participating in VSLs allowed for better coping from shocks and stressors through access to credit and savings. The proportion of households taking loans for food consumption reduced from 72 percent (2019) to 61 percent (2021). In the second half of 2021, WFP started a mapping exercise of micro-finance institutions and their products in preparation for 2022 when WFP will focus on establishing linkages between strong VSL groups and micro-finance institutions to enable groups to have access to larger loan and credit products to start business and income-generating activities.

Smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS)

WFP promoted SAMS by building partnerships with existing farmers organizations, traders and schools under the home-grown school feeding expansion to boost access to market opportunities by smallholder farmers. Production and food security indicators were used to determine which geographical areas under the livelihood interventions would be viable for inclusion. As such, WFP focused its effort on the development of market assessments and capacity-building tools to support 227 farmers organizations in business operations and overall governance to supply markets with quality food consistently. Specifically, for the 2021/2022 agricultural season, WFP's cooperating partner Plan International provided farmers from FFA-supported irrigation schemes and farmers organizations with training on the quality and quantity requirements for WFP-supported home-grown school feeding in the districts of Chikwawa, Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba.

WFP rolled out an off-grid storage solution (Fenik cool boxes) for perishable crops, reaching 300 farmers in the eight districts. Monitoring results showed that the shelf life of perishable vegetables was extended by an additional five days (average), resulting in households making savings amounting to 5.4 percent^[2] of the monthly minimum expenditure basket for the Southern Region. In addition, monitoring showed a very high level of utilisation and satisfaction from the participants (98 and 96 percent respectively). In 2022, WFP will work with the WFP Innovation Accelerator, Malawi University of Science and Technology and the private sector in Malawi to assess the feasibility of lowering the cost of the boxes and increasing the storage capacity by assembling the units in country to bring the activity to scale and increase Malawi's private sector capacity to invest in energy-efficient storage solutions for farm produce.

Lastly, WFP developed a cash-for-inputs scheme for 1,000 smallholder farmers across the Mangochi District, leveraging a newly developed e-payment system with Standard Bank. Farmers received mandatory training on digital financial literacy from Standard Bank while Plan International provided training on crop diversification and access to quality seeds to grow diverse food to supply schools. WFP targeted existing functional farmer groups in areas where both home-grown school feeding and livelihoods interventions were present. Moving forward, WFP will look at establishing linkages with loan input providers to ensure farmers are able to diversify production beyond maize.

Households headed by women showed lower outcomes, mostly as they are single-parent households, thus impacting their progress in improving their economic capacity. As such, WFP also targeted 1,500 smallholder farmers (mostly

women and youth) in Mangochi District, where both home-grown school feeding and livelihood activities are implemented. Farmers were provided with kits for soya milk production, mushroom production and low-tech, group solar driers for perishable crops. It is worth noting that soya and mushroom production has shown growing market demand in Mangochi and nationally.

[1] Balaka, Blantyre, Chikwawa, Machinga, Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba.

[2] The 5.4 percent saving of the monthly minimum expenditure basket for the Southern Region, was calculated based on the SAMS Fenik follow-up results collected 23-28 August 2021, which noted that households interviewed indicated a monthly savings of on average MK 2,400 against the southern rural Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) of 44,833 MK (as per MEB - Round 36: 23-27 August 2021).

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	4

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.



First-ever integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis for chronic food insecurity launched



259 technical members benefited from WFP's skills training on food and nutrition security analysis

The strategic outcome 5 focus area is twofold: (i) strengthening government capacity to conduct food security assessments and analyses that inform national evidence-based policies and (ii) increasing government and local institutional capacity through improved supply chain interventions and systems strengthening.

Food security assessments

Regarding food security assessments, WFP continued to provide technical support and expertise on food security to the Government through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). Two rounds of assessments aimed at determining needs for acute food insecurity during the lean season were accomplished. The initial round of assessments was conducted between May and July. It included household surveys in both rural and urban areas, the household economy approach (HEA) and a comprehensive market assessment. Information collected assisted in providing indicators that were used for integrated food security phase classification (IPC) analysis to determine the humanitarian needs for the 2021/2022 consumption season. A total of 259 MVAC technical members at both the central and district levels benefited from the intervention through skills training to enhance their food and nutrition security analysis competencies as well as their general understanding of the IPC process. The trained MVAC members applied the acquired skills to design and conduct household food security surveys in rural and urban areas, market assessment, and HEA, the findings of which fed into the IPC analyses conducted in July and November.

The first round of IPC analysis estimated that some 1.5 million people would require assistance during the 2021/2022 lean season. Market assessment findings further informed the preferred transfer modality (cash) for the response. The second round of assessments was conducted in November to update the situation, indicating that an estimated 1.6 million people would need food assistance.

WFP worked with the MVAC to continue disseminating knowledge and skills down to district levels as part of MVAC's sustainability strategy to enhance district buy-in of the results as well as eventually minimise the costs of IPC-related data collection by empowering district-level staff to collect and analyse said data through a decentralised process. A total of 65 district-based officers were trained in HEA methodology and IPC analysis and participated in the actual analysis exercise. As a result, ten districts with the highest prevalence of acute food insecurity in the country now have officers who can conduct IPC analysis.

In addition, WFP provided technical support to the MVAC to initiate the nation's first-ever analysis of IPC for chronic food insecurity. The analysis is ongoing and expected to be finalised in the second quarter of 2022. It will provide an understanding of the level of severity of chronic food insecurity, geographical areas affected, characteristics of the most chronic food insecure population, and the key underlying factors of chronic food insecurity, allowing for more precise development programming going forward.

Supply chain systems strengthening

In line with the current supply chain strategy and transitioning from being a doer to an enabler, two key supply chain initiatives in support of the Government on health and food systems strengthening began in 2021.

Building on WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Health during the 2020/2021 COVID-19 pandemic response, a health supply chain system strengthening five-year project commenced to increase Malawi's resilience to pandemics and reduce the adverse impacts of health emergencies on universal healthcare coverage. In 2021, WFP began engagement with key stakeholders, including the UN, health NGOs and the private sector, to address identified gaps in information systems, fleet and transport management, and warehousing and health logistics emergency preparedness.

Additionally, in line with national policy discussions on pathways for sustainable food systems, WFP commenced a study and functional review of the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation, the National Food Reserve Agency and the broader food value chain in Malawi. Whilst the review is ongoing, feedback from government and other informant discussions indicates that supply chain interventions can serve as a catalyst for enhanced market access for

smallholder farmers, increased production, improved targeting of vulnerable communities/households, strengthened food trade and food stock replenishment.

Among other contributions this year, WFP provided technical guidance to the Government on the use of grain dryers and solar mini-grid solutions for rural outlets to contribute to a sustainable and healthy food system transformation in the country. In 2022, WFP, in collaboration with the Malawi Bureau of Standards, will be exploring food safety and quality capacity strengthening opportunities for the Government and partners.

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.



Over **40 partner organisations** supported with logistics services



50 mobile storage units set up for **COVID-19 health screening, isolation, treatment and vaccination purposes**



16,000 metric tonnes of maize delivered on behalf of the Government to **540,000 people** in need of food assistance for the 2020/2021 lean season



Supported the construction of **four field hospitals** for COVID-19 isolation and treatment.

Throughout 2021, WFP, as the co-lead of the logistics cluster, and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works worked together to promote and reinforce Malawi's emergency preparedness and response capacity. This was done in line with the national response plan for COVID-19 and through general support to humanitarian and development partners through enhanced logistical capacity as required. Both actions enabled WFP to serve as a dependable supply chain support mechanism to the Government, and other stakeholders.

In response to the Government's formal request for the 2020/2021 lean season operation, WFP provided logistical support to move 16,000 mt of maize to provide life-saving assistance to some 540,000 people in five districts (Blantyre, Chikwawa, Lilongwe, Mangochi and Salima) in parallel to WFP's cash support in other districts. Despite accessibility challenges caused by flash floods, through daily coordination with government entities and cooperating partners, WFP managed to deliver the assistance in time, including 290 mt of maize via lake transport to about 200,000 people in Traditional Authority Makanjira area in Mangochi.

Additionally, Malawi's first humanitarian staging area was established in Nsanje District, historically one of the most flood and prolonged dry spell-prone zones in the country, to facilitate prepositioning and dispatching of humanitarian assistance in a quick, efficient and cost-effective manner during crises in support of the Government of Malawi, as well as for the wider humanitarian community. To date, ten mobile storage units (10m x 32m) and 17 twenty-foot storage containers have been positioned for the provision of storage, which the Department of Disaster Management Affairs has already started utilising by prepositioning about 40 mt of food and non-food items ahead of the 2021/2022 lean season and flood season.

Due to persistent supply chain challenges such as limited storage and infrastructure capacities, WFP, as co-lead of the logistics cluster, facilitated the delivery of humanitarian assistance by augmenting logistical support in line with the government-led COVID-19 preparedness and response plan. Specifically, WFP supported the health cluster with erecting mobile storage units (MSUs) at major hospitals for additional space to serve as field hospitals for COVID-19 screening, treatment and isolation. With additional resources, over 50 additional MSUs were installed in various parts of the country to support the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. These MSUs were deployed to different institutions and used as isolation, social distancing and treatment centres. Organizations that benefited from this initiative included *Médecins Sans Frontiers*, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education. In addition, together with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, WFP chaired weekly logistics coordination meetings to facilitate increased information-sharing and enable operational planning for transportation of urgently needed medical equipment for the COVID-19 response.

Further, contributions from development partners allowed WFP to support the Ministry of Health with the installation of five mobile medical laboratory testing facilities for infectious diseases (including COVID-19) at points of entry (Chitipa, Dedza, Dzaleka refugee camp, Karonga, Mchinji and Nsanje). By the end of 2021, two facilities (in Chitipa and Karonga Districts) had been handed over to the Government, while the remaining three are scheduled for handover in 2022. In addition, WFP made warehouse space available in Blantyre and Lilongwe to humanitarian organizations, including the

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Last Mile Health, the Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the World Health Organization for cargo storage (including handling) with a total of 2,000 square metres of storage space utilised. Simultaneously, WFP provided over 40 organizations with transportation of much-needed medical equipment, including oxygen cylinders and humidifier bottles, for the COVID-19 response led by the Ministry of Health.

WFP continued to offer bilateral logistics services to humanitarian partners, including NGOs and UN agencies. In 2021, WFP strengthened its capacity by rolling out the relief item tracking application, a globally accessible system to keep track of all cargo for bilateral service provision. As part of this service, throughout the year WFP provided a total of 795 m² of storage space on a cost-recovery basis to partners including the United Nations Children's Fund, FAO, the United Nations Development Programme, and MRCS.

Furthermore, having been established as a hub for WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility, WFP Malawi began to procure food commodities to position for anticipated need in the Southern Africa region. As a result of this, over 11,000 mt of food (including maize, pulses and SuperCereal) were procured and delivered to other countries in the region.

Finally, logistics capacity assessments were conducted in Karonga and Nsanje districts where partner warehouse capacities and logistics constraints were assessed using the log:IE tool. The log:IE tool functionality included mapping and reporting of logistics constraints during disasters and support to the contingency planning process in close collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works. With the tool, the logistics cluster aims to conduct regular assessments in the two districts as well as other areas of intervention as required to ensure swift delivery of assistance in times of crisis.

In 2022, WFP looks forward to adding more services to be provided to partners upon request. These include but are not limited to assistance with customs clearance, fumigation, fleet and workshop management and temperature-sensitive logistics to cover the entire supply chain. WFP will also aim to strengthen partnerships with the private sector and academia in innovation and technology.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Malawi faces high levels of gender inequality (ranking 115 out of 156 countries in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index), highlighting the relative attainment of women and men across health, education, economic and political participation measures. Women and youth rarely have access to land and financial services. The land owned by smallholder farmers is typically passed down to men, hindering women's access. This inequality negatively affects women's food security and livelihoods status. As per outcome monitoring, the overall food security indicators of households headed by women are lower compared to male-headed households. In 2021, the temporary closure of schools due to COVID-19 likely increased women's burden at home. The focus areas for gender mainstreaming include gender equality, women's empowerment and prevention/mitigation of gender-based violence, which are integrated through programmatic interventions.

WFP ensures that women and youth are part of its entire programming lifecycle. Women and youth play a considerable role in risk management activities, by holding leadership positions in village savings group. Leadership in these committees enables women to have a stronger role in village decision-making to shape their communities. The committees are trained in financial literacy and leadership skills, boosting women's confidence in their roles. Women comprise 83 percent of village savings and loans (VSL) members, and through the groups purchase agricultural inputs, invest and diversify their livelihoods, and better cope with shocks.

Asset creation considered gender dynamics and challenges within targeted communities. Women and girls walking long distances to fetch water increases the time spent on unpaid labour and puts them at risk of harassment or sexual violence. Shallow wells located close to residences ease the burden on women, reducing their workload and allowing them time for more productive activities. They also provide water for irrigation, improving agricultural production, increasing yields and income. This approach layered with nutrition assets (fruit trees, vegetable gardens and goats) creates an 'asset package' that positively impacts women and households' nutrition and dietary diversity. This approach achieved positive outcomes in decision-making within WFP-supported households.

Regarding decision-making on WFP-provided cash transfers, 48 percent of surveyed households reported that they make decisions jointly, while 32 percent stated that women make the decisions. As WFP transitions to cash transfers, in 2022 WFP will conduct a gender and protection analysis to understand the impact provision of cash may have on gender and social dynamics within targeted communities. To further promote joint decision-making, WFP will hold household visioning, which promotes joint decision-making and equitable access to and control over resources, assets and benefits among all household members.

For the 2021/2022 agricultural season, WFP, as part of a Rome-based agencies multi-year gender transformative approach, set up revolving funds for 64 youth groups, targeting 1,200 youths aged 18-25 years. Focus group discussions with participants included gender, social norms, and division of labour/duties within the household. The approach aims to remove the financial barrier for youth to participate in VSL due to their inability to pay weekly share values, thereby providing access to loans for income-generating activities.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP Malawi puts affected populations at the centre of all its operations and ensures that all activities contribute to the safety, dignity and integrity of affected populations. In line with WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy, WFP provided community feedback and response mechanisms (CFRMs) across all its activities in the form of suggestion boxes, help desks and a toll-free telephone line.

Throughout 2021, CFRMs were essential to capture protection cases arising in the community in all WFP interventions. The most common types of cases received included: a) queries about WFP assistance (times, dates, ration amount, etc.); b) issues of forced sharing, typically by community leaders; and c) technical issues with financial service providers. Most cases are received in response to the lean season activity, for which forced sharing was the prominent issue. Through its redress mechanisms, in collaboration with local authorities and cooperating partners, WFP successfully recovered and rightfully returned to beneficiaries over USD 25,000 from community leaders through the complaint and feedback mechanism committee.

To ensure that this risk is mitigated moving forward, WFP Malawi developed a code of conduct signed by chiefs, local government officials and cooperating partners stipulating that WFP will temporarily halt distributions if issues of misconduct arise. Since the returning of money and signing of the chief contracts, WFP has observed a reduction in the total number of reported cases of forced sharing, likely in response to the enacted mitigating measures. Related to this, in November, a protection survey (200 households) was also conducted targeting 2020/2021 lean season response beneficiaries who reported via the call centre issues of extortion by community leaders. The objective was to discern callers' confidence in using the hotline, the possible challenges they face in accessing the various CFRMs, and perceived changes to community dynamics as a result of complaints being reported and resolved. The results indicate that 57 percent of respondents felt there were changes in the community after reporting issues via the hotline. Of these, 71 percent reported improved conduct by community leaders as they were more transparent and were not likely to ask beneficiaries to share their entitlement. In addition, 93 percent of callers felt comfortable calling the hotline, and they indicated that they would use a hotline again to report a concern. WFP Malawi also took part in a language assessment conducted by Translators Without Borders, the objective of which was to enhance effective two-way communication with affected populations. This initiative focused on the Dzaleka refugee camp, where over five languages are spoken. Recommendations led to the inclusion of a new language (Swahili, widely spoken in the camp) on automated teller machines being used by refugees to receive their cash assistance.

Pre-distribution talks were also held before each activity at all sites to convey messaging related to the targeting criteria, entitlement value, sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and available CFRMs. In addition, WFP trained its cooperating partners and financial service providers on gender and protection, accountability to affected populations and SEA. Cooperating partners were also oriented and given protection-focused distribution guidelines that indicated that protection considerations need to be mainstreamed during all WFP activities (training, distributions, etc.). This included measures such as having priority lines for people living with disabilities, the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, as well as ensuring that there is adequate security in place during distributions. WFP further ensured that gender and protection issues and the Washington Group Disability and Inclusion Questions were integrated into all data collection tools for analysis.

Environment

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

Malawi is a predominately agro-based economy that relies on agricultural production for its macro-economic growth. Despite a strong policy environment, land degradation compounded by high rates of deforestation constrains agricultural productivity. Land degradation (soil erosion and decreasing soil fertility) affects 40-60 percent of the land, and 90 percent of agriculture is rain-fed. Over the last 50 years, Malawi has experienced 19 serious flooding events and seven droughts. With population growth, the arable land per person has declined from 0.35 hectares per person in 1961 to 0.2 hectares per person in 2020, one of the lowest in Africa.

WFP's integrated resilience approach focused on watershed management and livelihoods diversification support to protect the environment from further degradation. Past investments in watershed management systems, climate services, rural financial institutions, market access support and post-harvest management have shown that communities can better sustain themselves against shocks under this approach. These had positive effects at a household level, and communities benefited from the improved environment.

WFP's integrated resilience evidence in 2021 showed improved natural resources and capacity to manage environmental risks. Ninety-three percent of participants (as per the asset benefit indicator) reported that asset creation improved their natural environment and enhanced their protection from natural disasters. Evidence from soil testing reports illustrates that soil quality had improved in areas with created watershed management assets and reforestation activities, leading to higher crop yields for smallholder farmers.

Evidence also showed that the results of the integrated livelihoods approach led to a reduction in negative consumption and livelihoods-based coping mechanisms, indicating progress in strengthening household resilience to shocks and climate change. The resulting impact improved dietary diversity and crop diversification as well as increased yields from backyard gardens. Additionally, the introduction and utilisation of fuel-efficient stoves reduced the time spent collecting firewood by farming communities by 60 percent, while the regeneration of woodlots significantly reduced surface water run-off and soil erosion.

In 2021, WFP explored the use of innovative technology for participating farmers under its livelihoods interventions, including the use of Fenik cooler boxes, portable off-grid coolers, as examples of clean energy. Nearly 300 farmers in eight districts were trained on the use of the Fenik cooler boxes, which are helping to increase the shelf-life of fruits and vegetables.

On safeguarding the environment, COVID-19 and related prevention procedures, especially the use of face masks, had the potential to contribute negatively to environmental management if not disposed of correctly. As per the Ministry of Education guidelines, all guardians coming to receive rations were required to put on face masks. WFP and its partners mitigated the potential environmental impact by sensitisation and ensuring that guardians use reusable cloth masks rather than disposable ones. Disposable masks were only used by distribution teams with clear guidelines on disposal methods. Environmental considerations on disposal were taken into account by implementing recycling in the supported local welfare initiatives in the Dzaleka refugee camp where WFP supports 46,000 refugees with cash and livelihoods assistance.

Building Evidence

To foster a culture of innovation and new thinking and continually improve its programming, WFP undertook several assessments between 2019 and 2021. One focus was demonstrating evidence of its results and evaluating which activities amongst the four primary pillars (i) asset creation/maintenance, (ii) climate services, (iii) risk management and (iv) reduced food waste and increased access to markets provide the greatest positive outcomes. These findings will be used to enhance the quality of WFP's interventions to achieve maximum success.

Asset creation (with or without transfers) serves as the foundation of WFP's integrated resilience programming. When layered with complementary activities (integrated risk management, market access, etc.), participants are more likely to bounce back when faced with shocks. Where participating households received all four activities, they were 34 percent more likely to be within the highest resilience category (top quintile), while households receiving none of the additional project activities (solely food assistance for assets) had only a 2 percent chance of achieving the same level.

It was also noted that smallholder farmer households that participated in the interventions experienced improved food and nutrition security across the three years. In 2021, 95 percent of households reported increased crop production thanks partly to best practices from the intervention (informed decision-making from climate-smart agriculture and agricultural conservation practices). Furthermore, over 70 percent of beneficiary households reported harvests over 200 kg of maize, representing an improvement from 2019 when 43 percent of households experienced yields above 200 kg. It was also found that, in a bad year, the number of food deficit months experienced by communities during the cyclic lean period (between October and March) decreased over the intervention period (2015-2019) from an average of six to four months. This decrease translated into less need for urgent, costly humanitarian interventions to cover food gaps.

Additionally, households and communities improved their natural resources and capacity to mitigate and manage climatic shocks. Ninety percent of participants felt that the creation of household and/or community assets (e.g., gullies, vertiver grass and irrigation schemes) protected them from natural disasters, allowed for better access to basic services and improved their natural environment. Evidence shows that immediate food requirements during and following shocks (floods and dry spells) were extensively met, reducing the number of individuals resorting to negative coping mechanisms to meet their food, income and livelihoods needs.

It was also noted that WFP-supported households have an improved ability to manage climate shocks and stressors. Seventy-six percent of participants reported that they used climate services information to make disaster risk reduction, agricultural and income-related decisions including adjusting their planting period (48 percent) and altering their crop choices (36 percent). Simultaneously, beneficiaries' knowledge of crop insurance increased from 36 percent (2019) to 75 percent (2021). All beneficiaries expressed willingness to pay at least part of the insurance premiums for crop insurance. Households also benefitted from diversified income sources in large part thanks to participation in village savings and loans groups (VSLs). It was noted that households were able to diversify their incomes and expand into non-agriculture-based activities thanks to the activity, furthering their ability to mitigate climate shocks and stressors. The proportion of participants accessing loans through VSLs increased from 44 percent (2019) to 89 percent (2021).

On sustainability, there is evidence of continued actions in reforestation, soil and water conservation and vegetable garden activities by participants no longer receiving cash transfers. Where cash transfers stopped in 2019, 88 percent of participants are still working on asset creation and maintenance. Spill-over effects were also observed, with some non-participating communities copying best practices for asset creation that have proven beneficial to the entire community.

Through WFP's asset impact monitoring from space (AIMS), satellite imagery was able to establish the asset detection indicator at 88 percent, meaning that 23 out of 26 identified assets were detected through high-resolution satellite imagery to have been implemented and maintained in 2021. In addition, through AIMS, WFP scored 62.5 percent on the landscape contrast indicator, meaning that 25 out of 40 assets analysed showed an improvement in vegetation conditions, as vegetative cover became more productive within the assets' impact area.

Looking forward to 2022, WFP plans to continue collecting evidence on integrated resilience, particularly focusing on the effects of its watershed management activities as well as attribution analysis looking at how respective activities within the integrated resilience programme contribute to enhancing overall resilience. WFP will also strive to strengthen its partnerships with national universities, research institutions and the private sector, and other resilience-building programmes to identify linkages and potential collaborations.

Data Notes

Overview

COUNTING AT PROGRAMME LEVEL

When calculating the programme-level beneficiary figures, the Malawi Country Office evaluated beneficiary overlaps between programmes implemented in the same areas. This adjustment allows WFP to report on the unique number of beneficiaries assisted by each programme area. As of December 2021, in Malawi, the programme areas included asset creation/livelihoods; climate change adaptation and risk management; unconditional resource transfer; school-based programmes; and smallholder agricultural market support activities.

One programme is selected each year to calculate the percentage of beneficiaries also benefiting from other programmes. The selected programme is regarded as the main programme with the highest coverage and high number of beneficiaries as well as with the highest sample size. The calculated number of beneficiaries benefiting from other WFP programme activities is then subtracted from the selected main programme and only counted under the other programmes. In 2021, the asset creation and livelihoods were the programme used to calculate the overall number of beneficiaries benefiting from other programmes.

COUNTING AT COUNTRY/CSP LEVEL

To determine the adjusted values, the Malawi Country Office used as a benchmark post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results to estimate country-adjusted totals. All PDM questionnaires include a question to capture those beneficiaries benefiting from more than one programme. Based on responses to this question, WFP calculates the estimated number of beneficiaries benefiting from more than one programme. These beneficiaries are then subtracted from the total number reached by all programmes.

Annual Food Transfer: The discrepancy between plans vs actual achievements can be explained by the gradual shift to cash-based transfers and COVID-19 in 2021. Specifically, cash-based transfers were used to provide the food basket for activities for emergency response and livelihoods resulting in little and no transfers of maize, beans, peas, or vegetable oil. Meanwhile, the corn soya blend under food transfers is attributed to the take-home rations implemented for school feeding due to COVID-19, and refugees for malnutrition prevention.

Annual Cash-based Transfer: Cash-based transfer actuals are lower than planned. This was due to cash-based resilience building activities not being scaled up to more beneficiaries (as planned in the needs-based plan) due to reduced funding. As such, some beneficiaries were engaged in a transition strategy by working on productive assets without cash transfers, which explains the under-achievement under cash transfers under strategic outcome 4. Meanwhile, the reduced caseloads under strategic outcomes 1 and 2 also contributed to the low number of cash-based transfers in the year. Specifically, under school feeding, resumption of in-school feeding reduced the volume of cash-based transfers.

On the beneficiary figures, while 78 percent of targeted beneficiaries received cash at some point during 2021, this does not mean that all beneficiaries received monthly assistance over the entire course of the year. For example, the lean season/COVID-19 socio-economic support beneficiaries only received cash for three months, whereas the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries were provided with cash solely between July and December. Further, due to funding constraints, not all transfers were equivalent to a 100 percent ration. For both the refugee camp and lean season response, a ration of approximately 75 percent was provided, representing a slight reduction against initial planning figures.

On climate change adaptation and risk management, value voucher transfer for services were not planned for as this was dependent on the crop insurance index to trigger pay-outs. In 2021, over 300,000 beneficiaries insured through area yield modality triggered pay-outs equivalent to around USD 2.4 million. By December, about USD 1.7 million had been paid out to beneficiaries.

Asset creation and livelihoods: Out of 468,000 beneficiaries, only 159,000 beneficiaries received cash-based transfers while some 310,000 FFA beneficiaries created assets and other complementary activities but did not receive any cash transfers, as they have been graduated to receiving technical support for income-generating activities.

Treatment and prevention of malnutrition: Due to reduced global acute malnutrition rates in Malawi since 2020, WFP shifted its focus to the prevention of malnutrition; thus, no beneficiaries were served under the treatment of malnutrition. Further, while these nutrition prevention activities reached a large audience, those reached under prevention of malnutrition activities received social behaviour change communication and are not counted as food assistance beneficiaries.

SDG indicators: For the SDG indicators, the figures were derived from Government reports and official notes.

CSP Financial Overview

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at strategic outcome level and do not discount multi-year contributions in available resources.

Strategic outcome 01

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (children, pregnant and lactating women) through General Distribution: Emergency response beneficiaries (including for the lean season, COVID-19 and refugee responses) are captured on a per-household basis and are reported under "A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under the General Distribution, All Category". Note that this report captures two cycles of lean season response beneficiaries, those served during the 2020/2021 Lean Season (January to March 2021), those served during the 2021/2022 Lean Season (December 2021), those receiving cash-based transfers for the COVID-19 response as well as beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under refugee response. Beneficiary overlaps were taken into account when doing the calculations to ensure that there was no double counting.

Note that because the country office did not implement a floods recovery response this year, there are no beneficiaries implementing food assistance for assets and food for training under this strategic outcome, thus there is no achieved value under these indicators.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (ART clients) through MAM and SAM treatment: From 2020, WFP phased out MAM treatment interventions to focus on capacity-strengthening activities due to consistent reduced GAM rates. Thus, no beneficiaries received food transfers for treatment of malnutrition.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pregnant and lactating women) through General Distribution: Refugee beneficiary figures are captured under A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers, All. Therefore, children and pregnant and lactating women are included in the 45,956 beneficiaries.

The discrepancy between planned and actual achievements for food transfers is owed to the gradual shift to cash-based transfers and COVID-19 in 2021. On the other hand, the discrepancy between planned and achievements for cash-based transfers is explained by the reduced emergency response in the year.

C.4*1 : The low achievement is attributed to the prevailing COVID-19 situation where trainings/meetings/workshops requiring people gatherings were restricted for most of the year.

D.1 Floods Response/Recovery: In 2021, Malawi did not experience any floods. Therefore, there are no data associated with Output D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.

Strategic outcome 02

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pre-primary) through School Feeding (on-site): No pre-primary students were served by WFP in 2021 due to reduced funding; hence, there are no figures reported against this.

Beneficiary figures: 595,000 learners reached this year were served by WFP through take-home rations of food and cash and in-school feeding (of SuperCereal and home-grown school meals) once wet feeding was resumed in October. As such, the figures recorded in the output table show the number of people served per modality throughout the year while discounting beneficiaries that received all three modalities. Furthermore, learners that had completed primary school in July (thus had not received on-site feeding in October) were discounted and learners that had just joined school were included. Hence, the 595,000 achieved value is calculated based on these considerations and discounts from the reasons stated above.

Implementation switch: Since 2020, WFP had been implementing take-home rations (in the form of cash-based transfers and in-kind transfers of super cereal) in lieu of school meals due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, from October 2021, on-site school feeding (in form of home-grown school feeding and super cereal) was resumed owing to low number of positive cases. As such, all beneficiaries receiving take-home rations are recorded under alternative take-home rations under indicator A.1.

Low actuals for cash and food transfers: It should be noted that WFP provided more take-home rations this year than on-site feeding. Simultaneously, when on-site school feeding resumed, there were more beneficiaries under home-grown school feeding than there were receiving in-kind food transfers of super cereal on-site. As a result, there are low values achieved under both food and cash modalities.

Indicators A.6.9, A.6.MGD2.2, A.6.MGD2.2.1, A.5.23 : The evolution of COVID-19 in the year affected the implementation of these activities as there was no school feeding on-site (hence no school meals preparation) in line with COVID-19 prevention measures.

Indicators A.5.19, A.6.4, A.5.MGD1.1.2 : Due to reduced funding levels and revised prioritization strategy compared to original CSP plan, some of the activities related to these indicators were either discontinued or reduced in scope explaining little to no achievement under these indicators.

COVID-19 necessitated the adjustment of modality from in-school meals to take home rations for all children. As per guidelines, THR modality required provision of wash stations with soap at distribution points for beneficiaries before receiving entitlements hence the high achieved value under indicator A.5.32

Due to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, all activities related to smallholder agricultural market support for home-grown school feeding were not planned for 2021. However, since in school feeding was resumed in October 2021, WFP resumed the activities hence the achieved values (3,970 and 910 in indicators A.1.21 and A.5.13 respectively) with no planning figures.

Outcome Results Table

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new): this was not completed in the year due to competing priorities considering the additional waves of COVID-19 in the year.

Indicators C.4*1, C.5*1 and Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools: these were not prioritized as planned in 2021 as schools adjusted to revised calendars and timetables due to COVID-19 prevention measures which hampered holding of trainings.

Enrolment and attendance outcomes were slightly lower in 2021 compared to previous year and pre-pandemic indicating the effects of the pandemic on the education sector in 2021. Whilst schools were closed only briefly between January-February 2021, regularity of teaching as well as suspension of other services such as school feeding continued to pose challenge.

Strategic outcome 03

Output results

E*.5.2: The overachievement is explained by the increased use of mid-sized media, particularly radio, thereby reaching more people with nutrition messages.

Outcome results

Data not available as distributions are done by UNICEF.

Strategic outcome 04

Beneficiaries: Only 35,000 households (159,000 beneficiaries) out of 104,000 targeted households received cash assistance for creation while 69,000 households (310,000 beneficiaries) received technical assistance for more technical support in income-generating activities and business skills to enhance their livelihoods in a sustainable manner. WFP has been graduating the number of households targeted under its integrated livelihoods portfolio since 2019 hence the lower achieved value.

Micro-meso insurance climate action: The 302,000 beneficiaries that received cash-based transfers under the micro-meso insurance climate action are beneficiaries that received pay-outs for crop loss in the year. As the pay-outs were dependent on the index to be met, there were zero planned beneficiaries under this activity.

Note that climate adaptation and risk management activities and micro-meso insurance climate actions were provided together with food assistance for assets activities as an integrated resilience package hence there are no additional beneficiaries under these activities.

Indicator D.2*11: The high achieved value is due to promotion of innovative technologies including the pesitho cook stoves and cool boxes, and movable solar irrigation equipment which more farmers participated in than initially planned.

Indicator D.1.110: Assessment of the sites showed that only few areas were feasible for dyke construction, thus the low achieved value.

Indicator D.1.116 : Progress under this indicator was hampered by the delayed onset of the rains, as such, at the time of reporting, very little progress had been achieved.

Indicators D.1.119, D.1.159 and D.1.67: These activities were not achieved because there were land ownership issues which hampered the implementation of activities.

Indicator D.1.122, D.1.4, D.1.42 and D.1.5: Due to low resources raised for the activity this year, activities relating to construction of boreholes and irrigation schemes had little resources allocated in the 2021 budget resulting in little to no achievement under these indicators.

Indicator D.1.138: The delayed construction of the fish ponds affected the procurement of fingerlings hence the non achievement.

Indicator 1.157 and D.1.65: Due to the re-prioritization of nutrition-sensitive interventions which implemented this activity, less districts implemented the activity than planned.

D.1.7: The delayed start of the rainy season and planting seasons hindered implementation of this activity.

D.1.70: Due to reduced funding this year, activities related to apiculture had little resources allocated in the 2021 budget resulting in low achievement.

D.173 and D.1.39 : The high achievement under this indicator is owed to increased beneficiaries under the Adaptation Fund project.

F.1.53: The evolution of COVID-19 impeded implementation as activities including home-grown school feeding had been postponed and only resumed later in the year

G.12.2: In the year, WFP introduced an additional insurance modality (area yield index), which triggered pay-outs worth USD 2.4 million more than was originally planned under the weather index modality initially offered. By December, about USD 1.7 million had been disbursed to participants to be completed in January.

G.1.10 and G.3.3: The high achieved value is because this included beneficiaries under the Adaptation Fund project.

G.8*3, G.8*4, G.8*5 : High achieved value is due to the fact that the services targeted all members in the communities and not only WFP-supported farmers.

G.9.1 and G.9.2: The non achievement under these indicators is due to the reduced resources which did not allow for implementation of this activity.

Strategic outcome 06

Output results

Indicator H.1.128: Because WFP moved to a mostly cash-based transfer, WFP did not move a lot of food for its activities. Nonetheless, WFP provided transport capacity to the Government and humanitarian partners to move much-needed medical equipment and this is reported under Indicator H.1.131

Indicator H.1.131: Based on national contingency planning and projected needs expressed by the humanitarian community, WFP provided a minimum capacity of 5 trucks from 11 transporters for emergency response.

Indicator H.12.2: Given the increased investments in emergency logistics preparedness since 2019 (e.g. Emergency Supply Chain for Disaster Resilience and Field Based Preparedness projects) and the COVID-19 pandemic response since 2020, the number of organizations participating in the cluster system has risen significantly.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges for strategic outcomes 1 and 4: Values for this indicator were not collected for these activities.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	35.4	39	37	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	624,000	576,000	1,200,000	

 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		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	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	3			
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	20			
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	0.91	2019	Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	6,093,535			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	1,206,219	2019	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	8,147,399			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,401,429	703,764	50%
	female	1,526,544	719,005	47%
	total	2,927,973	1,422,769	49%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	116,199	47,672	41%
	female	114,564	45,999	40%
	total	230,763	93,671	41%
24-59 months	male	104,413	43,490	42%
	female	99,768	40,981	41%
	total	204,181	84,471	41%
5-11 years	male	461,404	239,549	52%
	female	452,607	234,949	52%
	total	914,011	474,498	52%
12-17 years	male	340,618	182,757	54%
	female	356,895	191,707	54%
	total	697,513	374,464	54%
18-59 years	male	344,606	172,733	50%
	female	463,582	185,297	40%
	total	808,188	358,030	44%
60+ years	male	34,189	17,563	51%
	female	39,128	20,072	51%
	total	73,317	37,635	51%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,855,523	1,376,861	48%
Refugee	72,450	45,908	63%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,102,186	159,271	14%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	292,500	302,742	103%
Prevention of Malnutrition	3,000	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	1,174,697	595,600	50%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	0	910	-
Treatment of Malnutrition	252,632	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	617,724	545,231	88%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	648	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,445	635	44%
Maize	31,091	35	0%
Peas	6,219	3	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,468	1	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,000	2,159	108%
Maize	3,972	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	2,160	0	0%
Peas	432	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	79	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	54,355,208	10,381,362	19%
Cash	8,117,911	1,402,638	17%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	31,925,583	3,580,219	11%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,177,041	-

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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	6,454	0	
			Male	7,546	0	
			Total	14,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	4,610	0	
			Male	5,390	0	
			Total	10,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	152,101	276,431	
			Male	147,900	268,800	
			Total	300,001	545,231	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	8,944	0	
			Male	7,931	0	
			Total	16,875	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	25,320	0	
			Total	25,320	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	14,375	0	
			Male	13,111	0	
			Total	27,486	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	33,063	0	
			Male	30,155	0	
			Total	63,218	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	6,454	0	
			Male	7,546	0	
			Total	14,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	4,610	0	
			Male	5,390	0	
			Total	10,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	124,443	21,186	
			Male	121,005	24,770	
			Total	245,448	45,956	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	6,996	0	
			Male	6,204	0	
			Total	13,200	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	55,641	0	
			Male	56,991	0	
			Total	112,632	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	16,880	0	
			Total	16,880	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,000	0	
			Total	3,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	49,296	0	
			Total	49,296	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	40,870	673	

A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	54,355,208	10,381,362
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Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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)					
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,500	456	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	6	4	
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)					
Food assistance for asset					
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	15,741		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	2,850		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	115		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.123: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	20		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.136: Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use	Number	105		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained	Km	86		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected	Ha	22		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	44		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.33: Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	Km	321.84		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	191		
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	41		

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	14,803	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	6,699	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	46	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	2,115,380	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	130	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	25	<10	<12	11.6	18.83	14	WFP survey
	Male	22	<10	<12	10.5	17.53	11	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<10	<12	11	18.1	12	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	8		>15	10			WFP survey
	Male	14		>15	15			WFP survey
	Overall	11		>15	13			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≥70	>60	57	48	59	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥70	>60	62	55	67	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥70	>60	60	52	64	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41	≤25	>35	34	31	36	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤25	>35	32	34	29	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤25	>35	33	33	31	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<5	<5	9	21	6	WFP survey
	Male	19	<5	<5	6	11	4	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<5	<5	7	16	5	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	28			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4	>70	>10	6.1			WFP survey
	Male	4	>70	>10	6.1			WFP survey
	Overall	4	>70	>10	6.1			WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	15.2	≥10	≥12	20.7	16.4	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	15.2	≥10	≥12	18.9	14.9	17.43	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥10	≥12	19.6	15.2	17.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	17		≥30	40			WFP survey
	Male	29		≥30	49			WFP survey
	Overall	27		≥30	45			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥70	>70	51	37	68	WFP survey
	Male	65.9	≥70	>70	56	51	55	WFP survey
	Overall	63.9	≥70	>70	54	47	60	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥25	>25	36	58	29	WFP survey
	Male	28.7	≥25	>25	35	45	39	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥25	>25	35	48	35	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6	<5	<5	13	6	3	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	9	4	6	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<5	11	5	5	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	24	21		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	>10	3.9	12.5		WFP survey
	Male	3.5	>70	>10	3.9	12.5		WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	>70	>10	3.9	12.5		WFP survey

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	
Output Results								
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	464			
			Male	0	446			
			Total	0	910			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	104,568			
			Male	0	103,320			
			Total	0	207,888			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	102,914	0			
			Male	101,686	0			
			Total	204,600	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	7,196	0			
			Male	2,162	0			
			Total	9,358	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,553	0			
			Male	11,099	0			
			Total	22,652	0			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female	0	189,653			
			Male	0	187,391			
			Total	0	377,044			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	476,565	189,648			
			Male	470,880	187,386			
			Total	947,445	377,034			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	101,905	0			
			Male	30,611	0			
			Total	132,516	0			
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,972	2,159			
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,117,911	1,402,638			

Output Results				
Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	60	37
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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).				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.12: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	kitchen/food storage room	34	23
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	140	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	909	452
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	180	252
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.28: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	167	167
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.4: Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	20	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets	school	452	304
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	140	18
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1,100	300
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1,000	191
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)				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	227,455	119,248
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	395	4,113
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	80	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)	Number	1,500	36,680
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,062	1,519

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	38,000	5,240
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	4,448	0
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual		3,970
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item		910
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).				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	1,362	625
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	6	5

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Institutions - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1	=4	≥1	1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Governemnt - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Hand-over strategy developed and implemented [1=not achieved; 2=partially achieved; 3=achieved]	Overall	0	=3	≥1	1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	4	=4	≥4	0	2	4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School adiministrators - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Individual capacity strengthening activities								
Number of school administrators and officials in target schools who demonstrate use of new techniques or tools	Overall	0	=0	≥0	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								

Attendance rate (new)	Female	91.5	≥91.5	≥80	77.3	85.7	93.99	WFP
	Male	91.9	≥91.9	≥80	76.4	85.9	93.69	programme
	Overall	91.7	≥91.7	≥80	76.9	85.8	93.84	monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	3	≥3	≥3	-2.2	2.7	6.1	WFP
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	0.2	1.6	6.1	programme
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	-1	2.1	6.1	monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	5.62	<5.62	≤5	5.7	6.4	5.4	WFP
	Male	4.84	<4.84	≤5	5.1	5.6	5.4	programme
	Overall	5.23	<5.23	≤5	5.4	6	5.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

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	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Prevention of stunting					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	10	10	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	7	9	
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	4	
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					
Prevention of stunting					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	100,472	125,284	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	100,472	208,926	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	individual	258,233	659,638	
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	354,608	497,829	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Children - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	15.1	>70	≥24.1	22	14.1	18	WFP survey
	Male	15.1	>70	≥24.1	22	14.1	18	WFP survey
	Overall	15.1	>70	≥24.1	22	14.1	18	WFP survey

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	58	≥70	≥70			82	WFP
	Male	58	≥70	≥70			82	programme
	Overall	58	≥70	≥70			82	monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	73	>66	>73			90	WFP
	Male	73	>66	>73			90	programme
	Overall	73	>66	>73			90	monitoring
Target Group: Women - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥35	32.2	30.2	26	WFP survey

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.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	148,108	0	
			Male	144,392	0	
			Total	292,500	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	419,061	80,751	
			Male	407,490	78,520	
			Total	826,551	159,271	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	22,815	0	
			Male	22,185	0	
			Total	45,000	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions	Female	0	153,490	
			Male	0	149,252	
			Total	0	302,742	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	104,764	0	
			Male	101,871	0	
			Total	206,635	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,671	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	31,925,583	3,580,219	

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Number	1,100,000	1,174,138
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Number	600	4,154
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	200,000	160,890.1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	526,767.5	445,016.69
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	2,300	318
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.116: Volume (m3) of water harvesting systems constructed	m3	50,000	32,057
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	5.25	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.122: Number of boreholes for agriculture or livestock created	Number	6	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed	Number	28,000	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	1,500,000	1,309,651
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.157: Number of animal shelters constructed	animal shelter	772	97
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	2,225	
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.163: Number of hand washing facilities created	Number	10,000	7,922
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	167	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.39: Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	177.1	2,418.32

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	1.85	0.4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	36	13
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.55: Number of community gardens established	garden	360	401
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	24	0
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	109,611	40,914
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	7	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.70: Number of hives distributed	Number	1,203	241
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.73: Number of fuel efficient stoves distributed	Number	6,699	44,292
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.77: Number of latrines constructed	Number	10,000	8,102
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	768.3	18.8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established	m2	50,000	47,200
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	5,564,914	5,310,349
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				
Food assistance for asset				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	56,706	28,440
G: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	180,000	302,742

G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	40,000	84,200
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	9,800	15,580
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	29,000	820,000
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	1
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	63,000	0
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	67,500	0
Micro / Meso Insurance Climate Actions				
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.11.2: Number of people benefiting from payouts of micro-insurance schemes - (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	individual	317,250	252,400
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.12.2: Total USD value disbursed as payouts of micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	724,172	1,771,388
G.2*: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2*.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	800,000	1,157,424
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	US\$	5,900,000	18,821,900

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	0	≥50	≥30	20	12		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥30	32	20		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	29	18		WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	19.5	<10	<15	17.7	18.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	<10	<15	16.1	16.9	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<10	<15	16.6	17.4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥5	≥5	6	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥5	≥5	8	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥5	≥5	7	4	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	36	≥40	≥40	39	60	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥40	≥40	37	61	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	38	61	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥25	≥25	29	19	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥25	≥25	37	24	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥25	≥25	35	23	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	≤25	≤30	14	29	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤25	≤30	9	25	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤25	≤30	10	26	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≤10	≤8	5	14	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤10	≤8	2	10	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤8	3	11	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3	≤2	≤2	5	2	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	5	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	5	2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≥70	≥70	80	67	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	83	71	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	82	70	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	≥75	≥70	66	66	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥75	≥70	61	67	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥75	≥70	62	66	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≥65	≥65	57	38	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥65	58	37	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥65	≥65	58	37	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥70	≥65	73	49	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥70	≥65	80	58	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥70	≥65	78	56	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≤25	≥30	24	38	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤25	≥30	18	34	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤25	≥30	20	35	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	<5	3	13	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	<5	1	8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	<5	2	9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	40	>60	≤45	35	35	WFP survey
	Male	44	>60	≤45	39	41	WFP survey
	Overall	41	>60	≤45	36	39	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	35	27	WFP survey
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security	Overall	65	≥80	≥70	54	76	WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	≥10	4.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	3.5	>70	≥10	4.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	>70	≥10	4.5	7.9	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	50	≥85	≥50	90		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	26	≥50	≥90	93	90	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	5	≤1	≤5	6		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.							- Crisis Response	
Output Results								
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.								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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.								
Logistics Cluster								
H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization		H.12.2: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally			agency/organization	10	44	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services			agency/organization	45	44	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled			%	100	100	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.128: Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly			Mt	500	0	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)			unit	2,200	2,333	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.131: Transport capacity made available (m3)			m3	0	7,104	
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.								
Logistics Cluster								
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type		H.1.14: Number of agencies and organizations using storage and transport facilities			agency/organization	3	3	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Lean Season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	50			Secondary data
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	32	=32	≥32	33	28	30.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	25	=20	=20	27	21	24.1	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	43	≥48	≥48	40	51	45.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	40	≥50	≥50	48	48		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	18	=40	≥20	37	45	33	WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27	=30	=25	16	25	21	WFP survey

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	55	≥30	≥55	47	30	45	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	50			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	39	≥40	≥40	48	49		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	27	≥30	≥25	22	21		WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	35	≥30	≥35	30	30		WFP survey

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	96	≥95	≥95				WFP survey
	Male	96	≥95	≥95				WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥95	≥95				WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	≥95	≥90	96			Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥90	97			Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥95	≥90	97			Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	90.1	≥90	≥90	99		96.7	WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥90	≥90	99.5		97.3	WFP survey
	Overall	90.1	≥90	≥90	99.3		96.9	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	70	≥80	≥80	96			Secondary data
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	97			Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	97			Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	80	≥95	≥95	96	77		-
	Male	80	≥95	≥95	97	76		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥95	≥95	96	76		-
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	≥95	≥90	89	77		Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥90	81	76		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥95	≥90	84	76		Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94	≥90	≥90	89	87	94	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90	81	90	96	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	84	89	95	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	70	≥80	≥80	67	72		Secondary data
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	70	74		Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	69	73		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges -	Female	94	≥98	≥95		94		WFP survey
	Male	94	≥98	≥95		94		WFP survey
	Overall	94	≥98	≥95		94		WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	79	≥95	≥90	92	71	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥95	≥90	91	75	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥95	≥90	91	74	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	91	≥90	≥90	87	83	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	85	82	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	86	82	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	71	≥80	≥80	87	81	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥80	≥80	88	84	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	88	83	WFP survey

Accountability to affected population indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	51	≥85	≥85	72	51	71	WFP survey
	Male	52	≥85	≥85	73	51	68	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥85	≥85	73	51	71	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	57	≥85	≥85	74	82	57	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥85	≥85	74	79	55	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥85	≥85	74	80	56	WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83	≥85	≥85	92	82		WFP survey
	Male	83	≥85	≥85	94	86		WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥85	≥85	93	85		WFP survey

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Vegetable garden in Namilongo School are teaching children sustainable agriculture and surplus vegetables are sold to help students in need.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

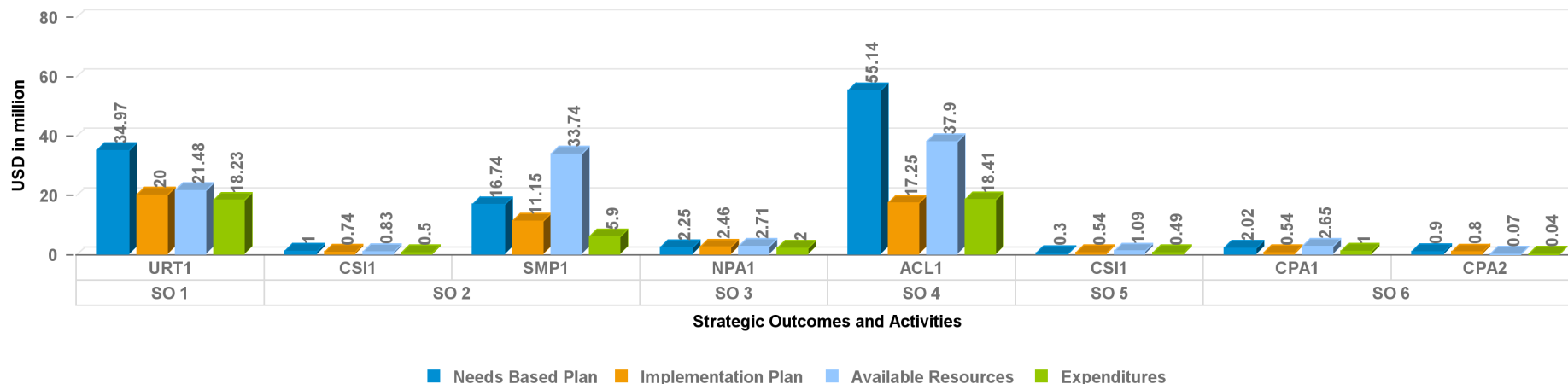
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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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	34,971,684	19,995,457	21,476,828	18,232,564
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	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.	997,874	743,559	828,439	495,909
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,740,073	11,154,413	33,738,271	5,901,691
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			52,709,631	31,893,429	56,043,539

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	2,252,359	2,456,798	2,710,012	2,004,743
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,252,359	2,456,798	2,710,012	2,004,743
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.	55,135,908	17,251,028	37,898,090	18,408,301
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			55,135,908	17,251,028	37,898,090	18,408,301
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	538,793	1,092,389	489,478
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			297,663	538,793	1,092,389	489,478

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	2,019,693	537,991	2,652,149	1,000,292
		Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	901,023	800,161	66,887	36,859
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)			2,920,716	1,338,152	2,719,036	1,037,151
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,496,782	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	3,496,782	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			113,316,277	53,478,199	103,959,847	46,569,838
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,267,758	4,235,118	6,148,083	4,031,565
Total Direct Costs			118,584,035	57,713,317	110,107,930	50,601,403
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,646,673	3,751,366	1,412,142	1,412,142
Grand Total			126,230,708	61,464,683	111,520,072	52,013,545



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

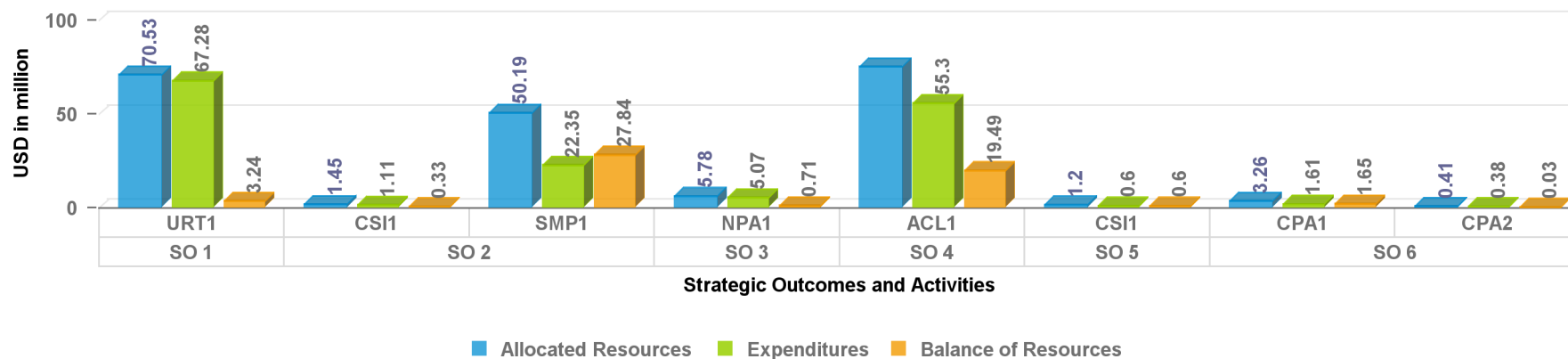
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



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 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	117,650,684	70,526,373	0	70,526,373	67,282,108	3,244,265
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	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.	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	49,496,181	50,185,744	0	50,185,744	22,349,164	27,836,580
		Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	2,800,676	1,446,697	0	1,446,697	1,114,167	332,530
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			169,947,541	122,158,814	0	122,158,814	90,745,439

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	6,422,464	5,779,683	0	5,779,683	5,074,414	705,268
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			6,422,464	5,779,683	0	5,779,683	5,074,414	705,268

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	149,497,275	74,789,978	0	74,789,978	55,300,189	19,489,789
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			149,497,275	74,789,978	0	74,789,978	55,300,189	19,489,789

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	892,989	1,202,957	0	1,202,957	600,046	602,911
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			892,989	1,202,957	0	1,202,957	600,046	602,911

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	Provide on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance.	1,103,069	405,545	0	405,545	375,517	30,028
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	2,576,688	3,256,873	0	3,256,873	1,605,017	1,651,856
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)			3,679,758	3,662,419	0	3,662,419	1,980,534	1,681,885
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,496,782	0	3,496,782	0	3,496,782
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	3,496,782	0	3,496,782	0	3,496,782
Total Direct Operational Cost			330,440,026	211,090,632	0	211,090,632	153,700,623	57,390,009
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			14,994,478	15,119,929	0	15,119,929	13,003,412	2,116,518
Total Direct Costs			345,434,504	226,210,562	0	226,210,562	166,704,035	59,506,527
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			22,378,232	12,911,596		12,911,596	12,911,596	0
Grand Total			367,812,736	239,122,158	0	239,122,158	179,615,631	59,506,527

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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