



World Food
Programme

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Malawi

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2023

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Overview

In 2022 Malawi faced unexpected challenges, particularly flooding after tropical storm Ana, rising food prices and an economic crisis. The link between land degradation, climate change, and food security is evident in the country, putting an increasing strain on Government and development partners' resources. In this context, WFP supported vulnerable communities to prevent acute humanitarian impacts, recover from climate shocks, and adapt to the harsh reality of more frequent and intense natural disasters.

According to the 2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 3.8 million people would be acutely food insecure during the 2022/2023 lean season (October 2022-March 2023), a 131 percent increase from the same period in 2021. In response, WFP complemented the Government's response by providing cash-based transfers to 364,000 people affected by food insecurity in the most-affected districts and expanding the national social protection system where possible. Due to funding constraints, WFP maintained 75 percent ration of its assistance to beneficiaries receiving cash assistance for emergency activities. Despite the reduced ration, the number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers exceeded the planned amount owing to the increased responses in the year such as the increased number of refugees, the 2021/2022 lean season, the floods response, food assistance for assets and the 2022/2023 lean season which started early due to the severity of need.

Malawi hosts 56,000 asylum seekers and refugees from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region. In 2022, WFP provided unconditional cash to 46,000 people living in Dzaleka refugee camp to buy food in the local markets. WFP also implemented livelihood support activities to enhance self-reliance for 300 people (60 percent refugees and 40 percent from the host community).

The global acute malnutrition prevalence for Malawi remains low, highlighting the fact that investments in nutrition are paying off. However, stunting prevalence - a sign of chronic malnutrition - remained high at 35 percent according to the 2022 IPC Chronic Food Insecurity Classification. In this context, WFP's nutrition strategy focused on the prevention of undernutrition, particularly stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. Nutrition interventions were mainstreamed with school feeding and integrated resilience activities. WFP also worked with the Department of Nutrition, HIV and AIDS to strengthen local governance, leadership and management towards nutrition, and domestic resourcing for nutrition.

WFP reached 676,000 school children with healthy and diversified meals daily to encourage them to stay in school and learn better, whilst boosting agricultural production and market opportunities for 35,000 smallholder farmers who supplied 485 schools under the home-grown school feeding model. Schools provided a key market for smallholder farmers, with purchases taking place some 200 days per year. This allowed smallholder farmers, reliant on rain-fed agriculture, to diversify their crops and plan their sales over the course of the academic year.

Integrated resilience activities reached 500,000 people in the seven most shock-prone districts of Malawi and indirectly benefited entire communities. The approach yielded a wide range of benefits in restoring landscapes, increasing access to water, diversifying production and income sources, and supporting access to markets. In 2022, 3 million trees were raised for planting, 31,000 hectares of degraded land were rehabilitated and brought back to life, and 200 hectares are now farmed with solar irrigation. There has been an improvement in the proportion of communities reporting capacity to manage climatic shocks (over 90 percent).

WFP also supported the broader food systems in Malawi by working with Government food agencies to support preliminary assessments to strengthen the capacity of these agencies to respond to crises. In addition, WFP leveraged its expertise in supply chain to work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen public health supply chains and to better prepare for future health crises.

WFP supported the Government of Malawi in making progress toward 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.

2,535,194

Total beneficiaries in 2022



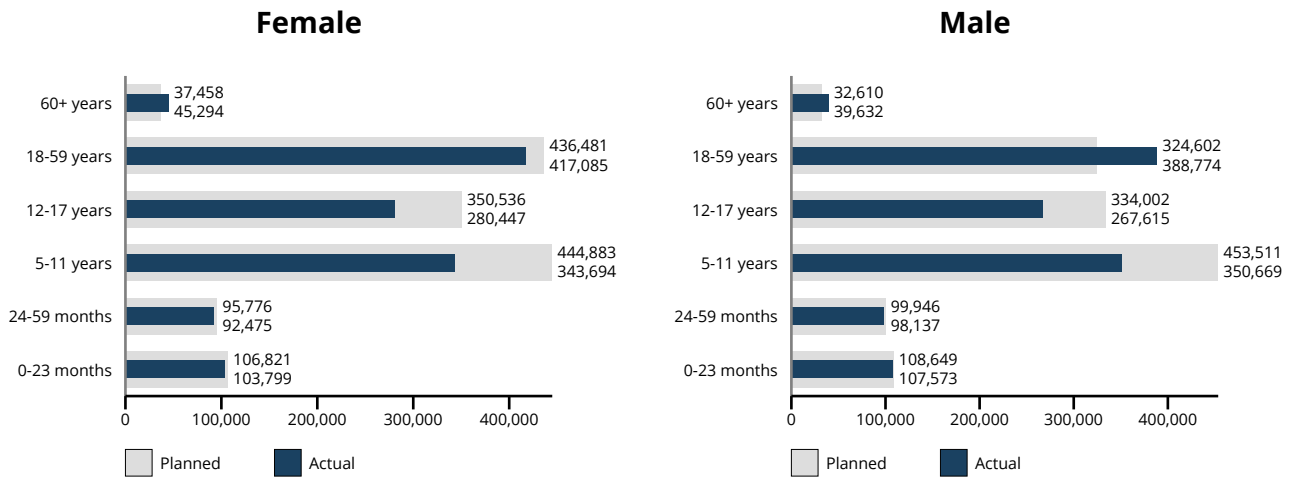
51% female



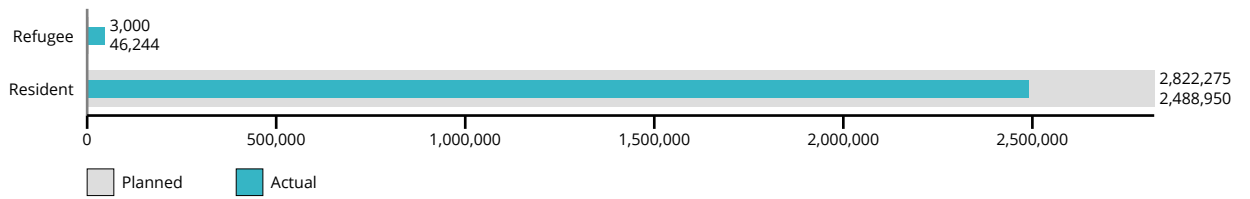
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 44,973 (51% Female, 49% Male)

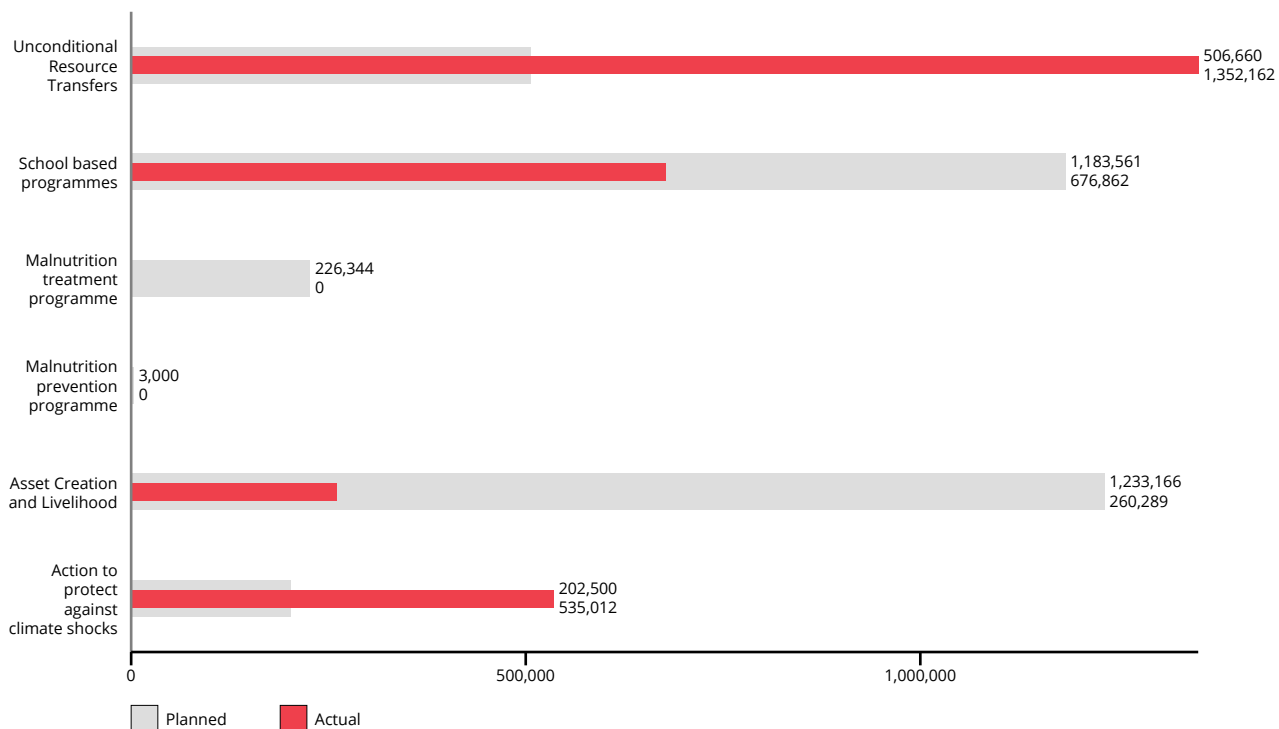
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



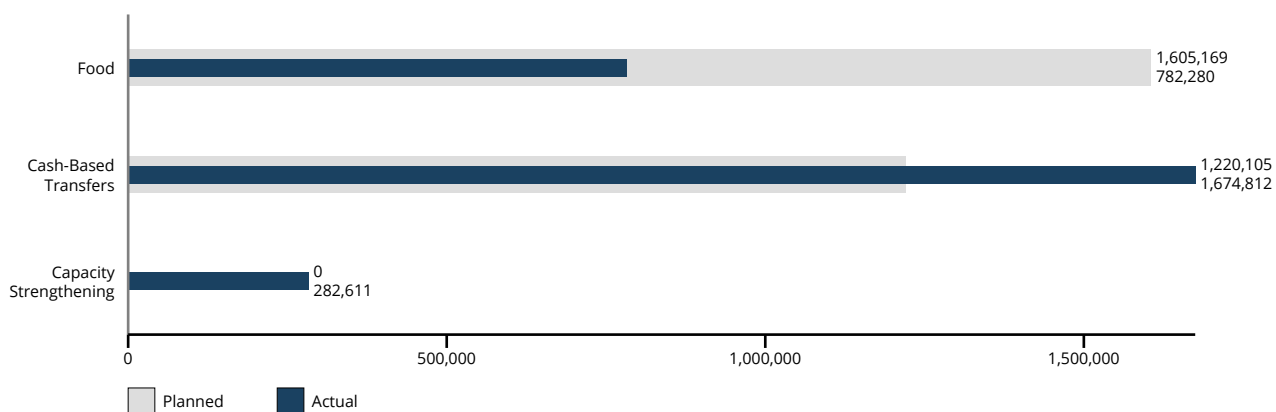
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



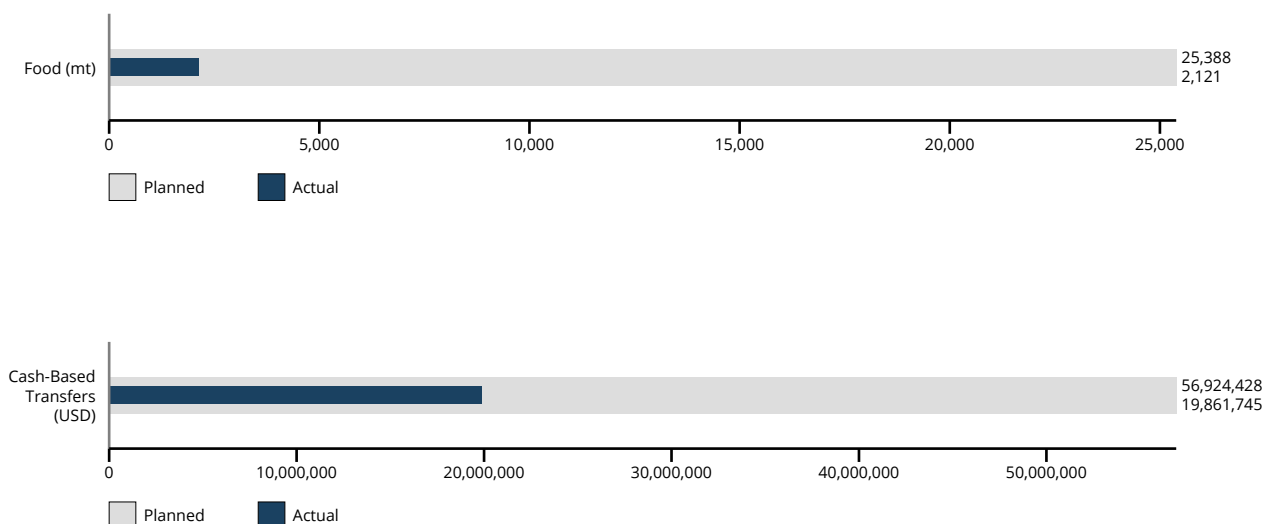
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



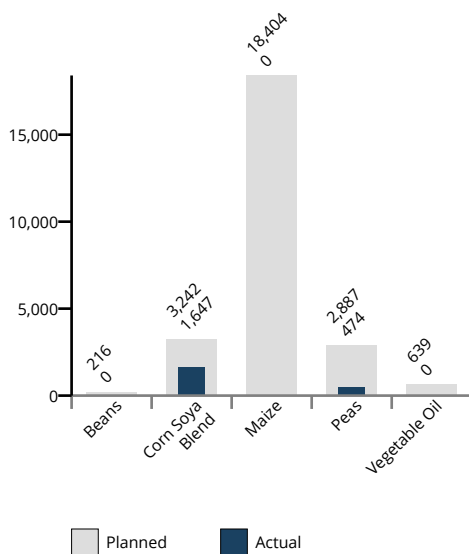
Beneficiaries by Modality



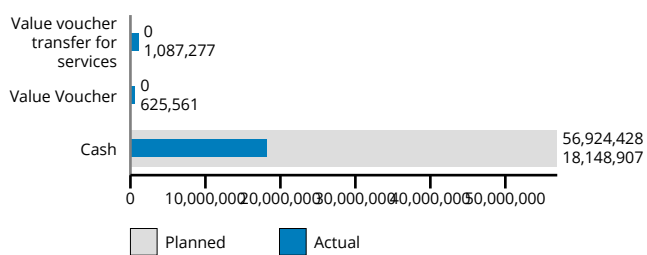
Total Transfers by Modality



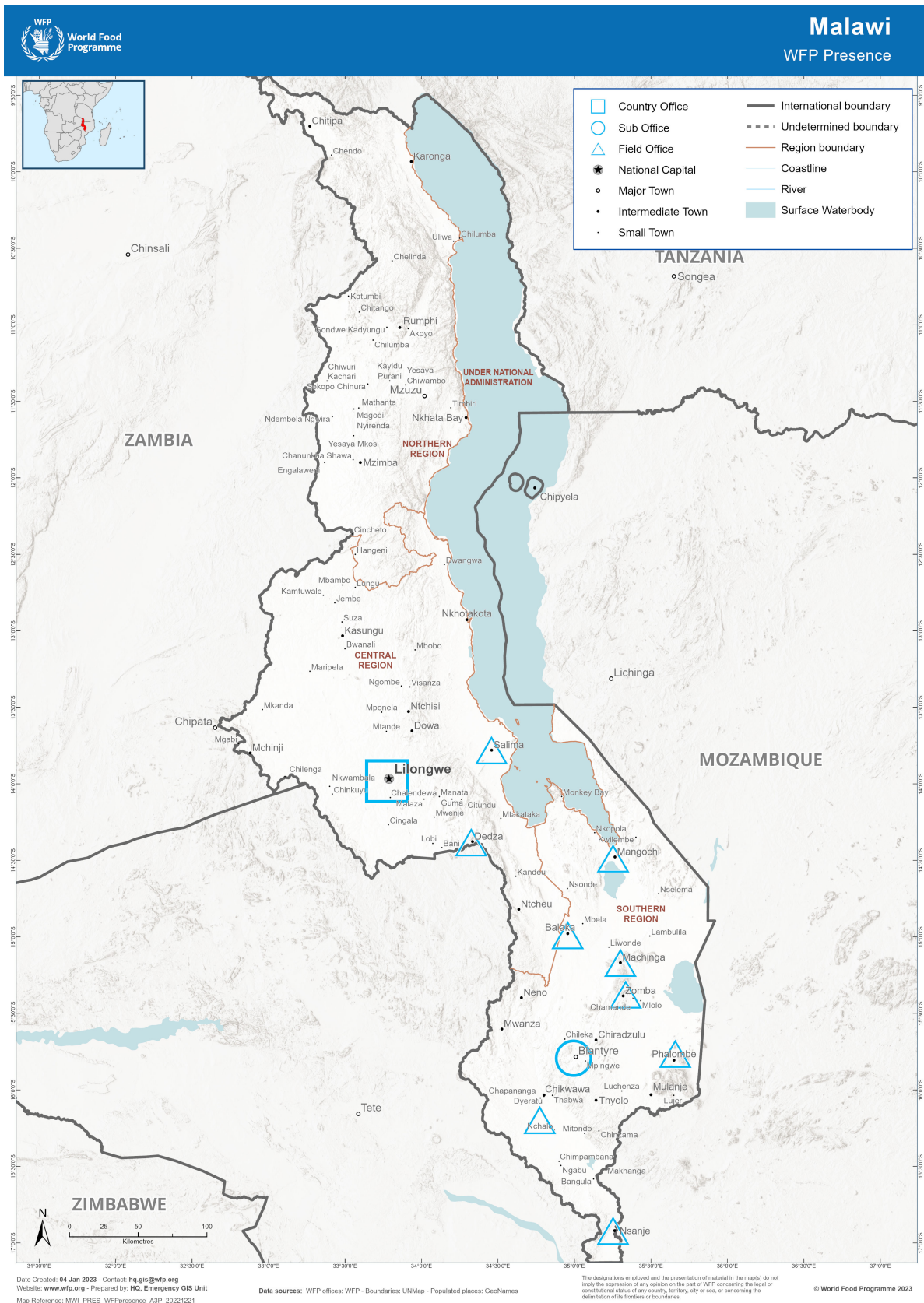
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Malawi ranked 169 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index as per the 2021/2022 Human Development Report and is quite vulnerable to the impacts of economic and climate shocks. The 2022 World Bank Poverty Assessment Report found that just over half the Malawian population (50.7 percent) was poor and relied on less than USD 1.90 a day, almost no different from a decade ago. Low productivity and reliance on rain-fed small-holder

agriculture are the core drivers of stagnant poverty levels. Meanwhile, stunting affected 35 percent of the population and prevalence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Malawians aged 15-64 was 8 percent.

In January 2022, Malawi was hit by tropical storm Ana, resulting in a declaration of a State of National Disaster. In the aftermath of tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombe between January and March 2022, severe flooding affected southern Malawi, leaving 990,000 people in need of lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and protection, including 190,400 people who were displaced by floods. The damage left by the floods coupled with the economic consequences of COVID-19, the effects of the conflict in Ukraine, and the rapidly rising inflation were the key factors increasing acute food insecurity numbers in 2022. Despite these occurrences, for the 2022 agricultural season, Malawi had enough maize at a national level to feed the population although the harvest was lower than the two previous years. However, equal access was not guaranteed, particularly for the people affected by climate shocks.

In 2022, food, fertiliser and fuel prices spiked, reaching record highs for food in the post-harvest period. The price of maize, the nation's staple food, was abnormally high even in the post-harvest period. For instance, the price was 111 and 168 percent higher than the five-year average in July and December 2022 respectively. With a severe shortage of forex, the Malawian Kwacha (local currency) was devalued by 25 percent in mid-2022, causing rising prices for imported products, particularly fuel. According to the Reserve Bank of Malawi monthly analysis, the country's inflation rate was amongst the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, topping 25.4 percent in December 2022.

During the year, Malawi witnessed an outbreak and spread of cholera and as of December 2022, 17,000 cases and 600 deaths had been reported by the Ministry of Health. As the cholera outbreak continued to take a heavy toll on lives and livelihoods, WFP worked with partners to prevent and curb the spread of the disease, within the scope of its operations, by facilitating access to safe and clean water, augmenting logistical support for cholera prevention and response, and integrating messaging on cholera prevention and awareness on sanitation and hygiene in supported schools and cash distribution points.

The Government of Malawi has put forward ambitious plans to accelerate growth and reduce poverty. The "Malawi 2063" vision document hopes to achieve an annual 6 percent growth rate in gross domestic product and make Malawi a lower-middle income country by 2030 and an upper-middle income country by 2063.

WFP continued to support the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), 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, including the floods and lean season. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP provided technical support to build flexibility into the national social protection system which is governed by National Social Support Policy. Considering the limited capacity of the Government, WFP is supporting to meet the consumption needs and deliver shock-responsive social protection through the Social Cash Transfer Programme and the School Feeding programme. Work under strategic outcome 3 focused on preventing malnutrition among vulnerable people, while in strategic outcome 4, WFP provided smallholder farmers and communities with relevant tools and knowledge to increase their resilience to climate change. In strategic outcome 5, WFP provided key support to strengthen the Government's capacity to: conduct food and nutrition security assessments and analyses to inform national evidence-based policies; analyse its food agencies and value chains (food systems); and improve the health supply chain system. Strategic outcome 6 provided timely logistical services to the Government and partners to ensure effective national supply chains.

Risk Management

As per its global corporate requirement, WFP conducted risk assessments and implemented mitigation actions to maintain activities in 2022.

Price Volatility. Global increases in food, fuel, and fertiliser prices due to the conflict in Ukraine impacted the prices of commodities in the country. WFP's market price monitoring was triangulated with results from international food security actors to ensure alignment to the price changes through adjustment of cash values when required to ensure adequate coverage of needs in conjunction with available resources.

Fraud. Considering WFP Malawi's engagement with implementing partners, fraud, among other factors, posed a 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. Risk mitigating measures included the provision of standard operating procedures and tools, training on accountability and resource management, and awareness and sensitisation meetings at the 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.

Limited government capacity. The sustainability of operations implementation and management is at risk due to the Government's limited capacity and fiscal space. To mitigate this, WFP continues to operationalise a handover strategy of its activities through the capacity strengthening of relevant government institutions, increased engagement, joint planning sessions and operational plans, coordination and monitoring, and advocating with the central government for increased ownership and resource allocation for the supported interventions. Furthermore, the stability of the Government was threatened by the cabinet reshuffle and staff turnover effected in 2022. Nonetheless, WFP's cooperation and operations with the Government were maintained and this ensured business continuity.

Partnerships

Throughout 2022, 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. WFP continued to strengthen 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 response.

As co-lead of both the Food Security and Logistics clusters (both co-led by key line government ministries), WFP provided technical assistance to roll out emergency responses to the lean season and floods caused by tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombe, in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare. For the emergency responses, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Gender with support from the United Kingdom's Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office to use social protection systems to provide support to food-insecure people in Chikwawa district. This supplemented the Government's response through the social cash transfer programme which was supported by social protection donors in Malawi.

In support of the national response to floods caused by tropical storms, WFP, as convener of the scaling-up nutrition business network (SBN), helped orient the network to provide the first-ever SBN direct support to an emergency response in Malawi, highlighting the value placed on the network as a strategic actor in the country.

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.

In 2022, WFP engaged with a myriad of development partners and international financial institutions on the impact of the global food crisis in Malawi. Discussions were focused on food security analysis, increased linkages in agricultural commercialisation, and continued on-demand logistical support.

WFP Malawi remained the lead convener for joint programmes, including the Joint Programme for Girls Education with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund; and the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience project together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme. Furthermore, WFP, as part of the United Nations Joint team on HIV/AIDS, worked closely with UNAIDS and other UN partners on nutrition and HIV/AIDS to guide programming of nutrition and HIV/AIDS within activities in the country.

WFP expanded its collaboration with two insurance companies (National Insurance Company Limited and Pula) as the crop index insurance component of integrated resilience was scaled up. Discussions are ongoing to explore the possibility of privatisation of the insurance package to beneficiaries for sustainability. Simultaneously, a public "Share the Meal" campaign was launched in 2022 to provide hermetic bags to smallholder farmers in Malawi to improve post-harvest food storage among farmers. As of December, 5,000 bags had been raised to be provided to 1,600 farmers.

Across its activities, WFP Malawi partnered with local non-governmental organisations, including Find your feet, the Evangelical Association of Malawi, Farm Radio Trust, Churches in Action and Relief Development, Foundation for Irrigation and Sustainable Development, Circle for Integrated and Community Development, Malawi Red Cross Society and 11 district councils to implement operations, thereby strengthening national capacity.

WFP increased attention on creative outreach and collaboration with local primary and secondary education institutions, supporting increased advocacy and awareness about the importance of food and nutrition security to primary and secondary school children. Students from a private school based in Blantyre - Central High International School - engaged in onsite visits to areas where WFP implemented home-grown school feeding to better understand WFP interventions as well as to motivate youth to support vulnerable populations. Discussions to scale up similar experiences with other institutions are ongoing.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Malawi had less resources available in 2022 (USD 96 million) compared to its annual requirement (USD 132 million). 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.

Strategic outcome 1 received increased resources (113 percent against the implementation plan) for WFP to implement emergency responses. However, due to funding limitations, WFP Malawi was only able to maintain a 75 percent ration size in food assistance for support to refugees under the same strategic outcome for the entire year¹. No resources were received to support durable solutions such as income-generating activities targeting refugees, and this limited WFP's ability to scale-up sustainable approaches.

School feeding activities under strategic outcome 2 were relatively well-funded (81 percent against the implementation plan), with multi-year contributions enabling an expansion of the activities to reach 600,000 children in prioritised districts. No new resources were received to support social protection in 2022.

Nutrition-sensitive activities in strategic outcome 3 have had reduced funding since 2020. As such, adjustments to beneficiary caseloads were made to cope with the limited available resources by integrating nutrition-sensitive activities into all activities. Meanwhile, WFP focused on supporting the Government to implement nutrition-sensitive activities at the district level.

Strategic outcome 4 for resilience building raised 94 percent of the resourcing needs of its implementation plan. It also benefitted from multi-year funding as well as new contributions from multilateral funding and support towards recovery following tropical storm Ana.

WFP was only able to support the Government, specifically the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee to conduct one round of analysis for essential acute food security analysis under strategic outcome 5. 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.

Government donors were WFP's main partners and source of funding, and most contributions were earmarked to specific activities and/or districts. In 2022, WFP highlighted the importance of predictable funding, with multi-year contributions received for school feeding and resilience building, through key advocacy events such as the high-level roundtable on resilience organised with key development partners and government stakeholders.

To increase support for managing post-harvest loss for smallholder farmers, WFP used its global individual giving application "Share the Meal" campaign to mobilise resources to reduce post-harvest losses in Malawi. The initiative raised funding to purchase 210,000 hermetic bags to be provided to smallholder farmers.

















The main contributions that sustained WFP's activities came from the Adaptation Fund, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation), the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, or FCDO), United Nations Central Emergency Fund (UN CERF) 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 (through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Cooperation - NORAD) were the main contributors to the school feeding activities. The Government of Flanders continued to support the implementation and scale-up of the integrated risk management component of livelihoods. USAID BHA was the main contributor to strategic outcome 5 while logistical activities under outcome 6 received contributions from the UN CERF, the Government of Japan, and Takeda (a Japanese pharmaceutical company) for health supply chain capacity strengthening.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	47,790,776	16,987,184	48,061,643	20,317,512
SO01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	30,505,650	4,892,106	17,904,469	10,329,544
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	30,505,650	4,892,106	17,904,469	10,329,544
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: 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.	17,285,125	12,095,077	30,157,173	9,987,967
Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	848,258	230,390	348,666	209,606
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,436,867	11,864,686	29,808,506	9,778,361
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	2,388,756	1,328,911	820,911	591,187

SO03: 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.	 2,388,756	 1,328,911	 820,911	 591,187
Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	 2,388,756	 1,328,911	 820,911	 591,187
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	 61,834,423	 11,650,216	 28,591,459	 10,995,071
SO04: 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.	 61,834,423	 11,650,216	 28,591,459	 10,995,071
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	 61,834,423	 11,650,216	 28,591,459	 10,995,071
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 2,408,390	 2,317,036	 2,849,437	 887,272
SO05: National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	 2,408,390	 2,317,036	 2,849,437	 887,272

Activity 06: 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.	1,829,195	2,317,036	2,689,178	797,084
Activity 09: Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi	579,194	0	160,259	90,187
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	3,036,094	2,337,935	5,450,096	1,502,971
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	3,036,094	2,337,935	5,450,096	1,502,971
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.	2,019,692	2,045,367	5,206,585	1,413,901
Activity 08: Provide corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming	1,016,401	292,568	243,511	89,069
Non-strategic result	0	0	1,762,961	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	117,458,440	34,621,283	85,773,547	34,294,015

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,157,755	 3,015,447	 6,554,127	 4,273,044
Total Direct Costs	 123,616,196	 37,636,730	 92,327,675	 38,567,060
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,965,523	 2,425,714	 1,827,649	 1,827,649
Grand Total	 131,581,719	 40,062,444	 95,918,286	 40,394,709

Programme performance

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



75,000 people reached with **cash-based transfers** during the 2021/2022 lean season response



46,000 refugees received life-saving **cash-based transfers**



263,000 flood-affected people reached with **cash-based transfers for food security** in response to floods caused by tropical storms

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided life-saving food and cash assistance to 900,000 people including refugees and those affected by crises including climate shocks. The provision of assistance for the emergency responses was carried out in conjunction with activities under strategic outcome 2 as an integrated shock-responsive hunger safety net, strategic outcome 4 for cash-plus interventions, and strategic outcome 6 for logistics support. WFP's ability to assist the Government to meet the significantly increased needs of refugees was limited, especially considering rising food prices and the increasing number of refugees compared to the low resources raised.

2021/2022 Lean Season Response

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee's (MVAC) 2021/2022 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis indicated that 1.65 million people were acutely food insecure between December 2021 and March 2022. The Government of Malawi, WFP, and development partners collaborated to provide assistance to households most affected by food insecurity in rural areas.

WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers to 75,000 affected people (average household size of 4.5 people) in Chikwawa District. Due to limited resources, beneficiaries received a monthly transfer (USD 23 or MWK 18,000) which was equivalent to 75 percent of the monthly household in-kind food basket. Where possible, the provision of assistance was carried out in partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare with technical guidance to develop a mechanism for an integrated shock-responsive hunger safety net through the national Social Cash Transfer Programme. In addition, WFP provided technical and logistics support for the provision of in-kind assistance by the Government of Malawi to 60,000 people in Mangochi District.

At the end of the response, outcome monitoring showed that there was a decrease in the proportion of households resorting to negative coping mechanisms due to food insecurity from 65 percent down to 44 percent. Meanwhile, 98 percent of beneficiaries reported that they were assisted with respect and dignity during WFP's distributions.

Cash-plus

In the 2021/2022 lean season response, WFP piloted "cash-plus" interventions in parallel to its cash support to food-insecure populations. Cash-plus interventions directly linked cash transfers with other types of support to build household resilience and fast-track recovery following an emergency. Activities included reforestation; water, sanitation and hygiene sensitisation sessions; and training in vegetable gardening.

Evidence shows that cash-plus activities enhanced food and nutrition outcomes as they supported investments in household production, afforestation, and messaging that helped participants to restore, build back and develop long-term livelihood assets. The lean season endline survey revealed that tree planting (50 percent) and health, water, sanitation and hygiene sensitisation sessions (40 percent) were the most common activities which were implemented under cash-plus interventions.

Following the pilot, a guideline to implement conditional cash-plus responses was developed with the Government. For the 2022/2023 lean season response, WFP has mobilised resources to scale up cash-plus interventions to two districts (Chikwawa and Phalombe) as an integrated approach with the national shock-responsive hunger safety net.

Tropical storm Ana

In the aftermath of tropical storm Ana, WFP supported the development and implementation of the National Response Plan to reduce the impact of the floods on the food security of the affected population. In the first week after the floods, WFP distributed corn-soya blend to 95,000 displaced people as an immediate relief. Thereafter, thanks to resources provided by development partners in-country, and multilateral resources, WFP reached 283,500 people (63,000 households) in the three most-affected districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Phalombe with cash-based transfers worth USD 23 (MWK 18,000) per household. The transfer value was adjusted according to prevailing market prices and aligned with the 2021/2022 lean season response to avoid potential tensions among community members.

Evidence from the post-flood assessment shows that communities working with WFP on integrated resilience and livelihood activities were more resilient in the face of the storms. As a result of participation in WFP's integrated resilience activities, targeted participants resorted to fewer and less severe negative coping mechanisms and were able to recover more quickly, meaning that the development gains made in building and maintaining resilience were not lost. In addition, using WFP's innovative Asset Impact Monitoring System, 96 larger-scale assets were analysed by satellite imagery in the areas affected by floods caused by tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombe. Only 3 percent of the assets were damaged with the remaining 97 percent requiring only maintenance work.

Despite WFP and partners' contributions, the floods response was largely under-funded and did not respond to the scale of the needs. The damage left by the tropical storms coupled with the compounded effects of the conflict in Ukraine and the rapidly rising inflation severely compromised food security in Malawi.

2022/2023 Lean Season Response

In the Southern Africa Development Community region, Malawi registered one of the highest increases (131 percent) in acutely food-insecure populations in 2022. In response, WFP is providing cash-based transfers to 364,000 people affected by food insecurity in the most-affected districts and expanding the national social protection system where possible. WFP is also providing technical and logistical support for the provision of in-kind assistance by the Government. WFP's 2022/2023 lean season response will be fully described in the 2023 annual country report.

Refugee response

The population in Dzaleka refugee camp has doubled since 2016, with needs outstripping resources available. This is in part attributable to the upsurge of violence in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo that has led to continued arrivals of asylum seekers. Based on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) records, 56,500 refugees were registered in Malawi as of 31 December 2022 (with 5,100 new refugees registered in 2022, including 3,300 new arrivals and 1,800 new-born babies). A substantive number of refugees live outside the camp (estimated at 8,000 people) and are therefore not registered for WFP's distributions.

In partnership with the Government of Malawi and UNHCR, WFP provided unconditional cash through monthly bank e-payments at a 75 percent ration to meet the urgent food and nutritional needs of 46,000 refugees and asylum-seekers in Dzaleka refugee camp (81 percent of the refugees in the country). All components of the food basket (maize, pulses and vegetable oil, and Super Cereal for households with children aged 6-23 months), were provided through equivalent cash transfers.

In 2020, WFP conducted a door-to-door assessment to determine the different levels of vulnerabilities in the camp to inform a more targeted form of support in the camp. The results of the door-to-door assessment showed that about 600 households within the camp were food secure. Since February 2022, these families are no longer receiving WFP assistance. WFP provided an opportunity for all delisted 600 households to appeal their situation and have their specific case revisited. Some households were put back on the assistance list after their cases were re-examined. In December 2022, WFP started conducting an updated vulnerability profiling assessment in which all camp-based refugees will be assessed to determine and update their vulnerability status.

WFP continued to support refugee households through income-generating activities. Due to limited resources, only 300 households (40 percent of which were from the host community) were provided start-up materials for livelihood activities, which included mushroom growing, poultry and soya farming as well as soap-making.

WFP's outcome monitoring showed that the proportion of refugee households with poor and borderline food consumption scores significantly increased from 46 percent (2021) to 86 percent (2022). Almost all food security indicators for the refugee households have deteriorated from 2021 to 2022. This is at least partially attributed to the economic challenges (rising food prices and inflation) experienced in the country that also had an effect on the food security for refugees. However, it was noted that households participating in livelihood interventions had a lower proportion with poor food consumption (eight percent) compared to those not participating in livelihood interventions (20 percent).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	4

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.



676,000 school children received **daily school feeding**



86,000 school children not under regular school feeding received **emergency school feeding** during the floods response



20% increase in attendance rate for children in schools supported with daily school feeding



WFP supported the development of **guidance for complementary interventions** (cash-plus activities) to be used in emergency response

Social protection is governed by the National Social Support Policy and implemented by the Malawi National Social Support Programme II. Over the past few years, WFP has been advocating with other key stakeholders to invest in social protection and in strengthening synergies between social support programmes and humanitarian response interventions. Humanitarian and development partners have been working together to ensure the most effective response, taking into consideration existing shock-responsive social protection programmes and other types of assistance.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP Malawi worked with the Government by providing technical support to the national social protection sector, particularly through leveraging the Government's social protection systems to deliver emergency responses, as well as by providing nutritious meals to school children in some of the most food-insecure areas, primarily through a home-grown model.

Capacity strengthening of the national social protection sector

While no new dedicated resources were confirmed in 2022, WFP linked activities under this outcome with emergency response activities in strategic outcome 1 to sustain the gains made over the years. Specifically for the 2021/2022 lean season response, WFP supported the Government-led response by mobilising resources for the horizontal expansion of the Social Cash Transfer Programme (SCTP) to address chronic and acute food insecurity in the food-insecure district of Chikwawa. The SCTP is a nationwide government-led intervention that targets 10 percent of the population classified as ultra-poor. During the lean season, the Government provided cash top-ups to SCTP beneficiaries (known as "vertical expansion") with the support of the Government's development partners. Simultaneously, WFP worked with the Government to use the same national systems to reach non-SCTP food-insecure households during the lean season (known as "horizontal expansion". In Chikwawa, WFP led this coordinated approach with the Government by aligning registration, targeting, and e-payment systems, leveraging the social protection systems to reach acutely food-insecure households not included in the SCTP caseload. In this process, WFP reached 75,000 beneficiaries in Chikwawa during the 2021/2022 lean season response with support from humanitarian donors, leveraging the Government's social protection systems under a coordinated and coherent response (see also 2021/2022 Lean Season Response).

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 the targeting of food-insecure households for various interventions by the Government and other stakeholders. This will support building a government-led and sustainable approach to respond to chronic and acute needs. The capacity to use systems such as the Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) for targeting beneficiaries and delivery of an emergency response to the extent possible not only streamlines response efforts but also serves to strengthen existing national systems.

In addition, WFP Malawi supported the development of guidelines for 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 transfers while they participate in complementary activities such as reforestation to build their resilience to face future shocks. Cash plus was piloted during the 2021/2022 lean season with over 5,000 participants in Chikwawa

District.

Meanwhile, the Government and development partners have shown interest in job creation for the country's growing youth population. WFP is working alongside the Government via the National Planning Commission on an in-country feasibility study which will analyse opportunities across the main pillars of infrastructure assessment, linkages to longer-term employment, and a roadmap for accessing innovative financing. The study will be completed and disseminated in 2023.

School feeding

School feeding in Malawi started in 1999. Since then, coverage of school meals in the country has grown and evidence has been documented of its positive contribution to improving the education, health, and nutrition of school children as well as improving food security of their families and livelihoods for smallholder farmers participating through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. This model delivers healthy meals to children while stimulating local agriculture and economies through the local procurement of food from smallholder farmers.

In 2022, WFP continued to support school feeding, mostly through the home-grown school feeding model in line with the Ministry of Education's priorities. WFP successfully transitioned 190 primary schools from a centralised modality (where WFP procures and distributes corn-soya blend to schools) to HGSF (where the schools receive cash and procure food from local farmers' associations) and expanded to an additional 39 schools. The transition and expansion of HGSF brought the number of schools supported by WFP to 485, reaching 676,000 children in total. HGSF is being implemented as part of the integrated resilience package, creating strong linkages with WFP's support to smallholder farmers who are benefitting from the school demand as a market. Several complementary nutrition-sensitive interventions were implemented using the school platform to enhance the knowledge and practices of children, teachers, committees and community members.

WFP is working with 35,000 farmers in the schools' catchment areas who received training on business management, market-oriented crop planning, post-harvest loss mitigation, value addition, food storage and gender-sensitive leadership to allow them to bolster their ability to supply both schools and local markets.

In 2022, WFP worked with the Government of Malawi to expand school feeding to an additional district (Kasungu) through the United Nations Joint Programme on Girls Education.

A framework of cooperation between WFP and the Ministry of Education was established 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 school health and nutrition interventions and the development of a roadmap for expansion of school feeding. Through the agreement with the Ministry of Education, a Value-for-Money study for school feeding was initiated in partnership with Harvard University within the framework of the school meals coalition's Research Consortium as part of evidence generation to inform high-level advocacy, decision-making, and programming.

Although the education sector has bounced back from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, overall national enrolment in primary education, especially for girls was lower than in 2021 and pre-pandemic. However, WFP-supported schools performed better for access and efficiency outcome indicators (enrolment, attendance, and dropout), signifying the value of school health and nutrition interventions, including school meals.

Tropical storm Ana devastated school infrastructure, teaching, and learning materials and disrupted school attendance in affected areas. As part of the Education Cluster response, a horizontal expansion of school feeding (reaching children not under the regular school feeding programme) through take-home rations and on-site feeding was implemented to ensure the return of children to classes for learning to continue. Emergency school feeding reached 86,000 children in 80 schools in the most-affected districts (16,000 children through take-home rations and 70,000 through on-site feeding).

More recently, in response to the cholera outbreak, WFP has actively participated in harmonising, printing, and distributing information materials to spread messages on the prevention of the disease. WFP has also provided relief items to increase handwashing stations and hygienic food preparation and distribution in schools.

WFP continued to partner with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Population Fund 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.

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	1
Provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas.	4

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.



735,000 people (52 percent women) were reached with **SBCC messages on nutrition and cholera prevention**



USD 22,000 in food and relief items was mobilised by the **Scaling up Nutrition Business Network** and distributed to **2,800** flood-affected people.



WFP supported a feasibility study on the establishment of a **Centre of Excellence for Nutrition** in Malawi.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued to support the Government of Malawi in the implementation of the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy.

In 2022 with limited funding for nutrition, WFP worked directly with the Government, particularly the district councils, to implement both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions carrying over nutrition implementation previously supported by WFP cooperating partners in the five priority districts (Balaka, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba) and aligned with WFP's existing interventions in the districts.

WFP conducted capacity-strengthening activities for the district councils and national-level structures to enable the Government to take over the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities. The training was provided to district coordination structures and community-level nutrition governance structures. WFP trained 4,200 service providers and community champions on maternal, infant and young child nutrition, dietary diversification and food processing, preservation, storage and utilisation among other key topics. The service providers included traditional leaders, and mother and adolescent care group promoters in local nutrition governance structures to support nutrition service delivery at community levels .

Following training by WFP, the district councils coordinated all the community-level nutrition interventions and continued to support care group door-to-door visits to disseminate nutrition information aimed at improving infant and young child feeding practices, maternal nutrition and wellbeing, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and dietary diversification. Through the care group approach, 126,000 people (54 percent women) were reached by 1,500 care groups. A similar approach was formulated by the councils with technical guidance from WFP, to reach adolescents with nutrition interventions where 82 adolescent care groups were formed in Phalombe and Nsanje districts, reaching 234,000 adolescents (52 percent female) with nutrition messages. WFP also supported other traditional social behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches such as songs, theatre, mobile vans, public address systems, and cooking demonstrations to increase coverage of nutrition information reaching 82,000 people, including school children (56 percent girls) .

WFP continued to strengthen nutrition linkages and integration with activities implemented under strategic outcomes 2 (school feeding) and 4 (livelihoods). Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported the development and review of district and school menus based on seasonally available food, in line with the school terms and the six food groups of Malawi. Deliberate efforts were made to link schools implementing school feeding with care group promoters and members. Consequently, 68,000 children in 216 primary schools have benefitted from the nutrition services support of 370 care group promoters and members from four districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba). This includes conducting cooking demonstrations showcasing food and dietary diversification, and the development of school gardens and orchards.

With support from the UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework through the country envelope mechanism, WFP provided agricultural inputs for homestead farming activities to 500 people living with HIV in Nsanje District. Participants received vegetable seeds, fruit trees, and guinea fowls, along with training in poultry production and management, food processing and business management. To complement the community efforts in disseminating nutrition information, WFP also supported a radio communication campaign with messages on nutrition and HIV; and nutrition in emergencies to flood-affected populations in 2022, reaching 735,000 people (52 percent women) indirectly.

WFP, as convener for the SUN Business Network (SBN), continued to use the SBN as a platform for enhancing private sector engagement in the country's nutrition agenda. SBN membership continues to grow from 15 in 2019 to 179 members in 2022. SBN members mobilised and distributed food and non-food items valued at USD 22,000 to assist

vulnerable people affected by floods caused by tropical storms that hit Malawi in January 2022. The items, comprising of fortified corn soya blend flour, essential food hampers, and bedding, reached 2,800 households in the most flood-affected district of Chikwawa. This was the first of its kind for SBN in the global network to collectively support an emergency response. The SBN also hosted a high-level delegation from the Democratic Republic of Congo to draw lessons on Malawi’s fortification strategy leveraging on WFP’s work with the private sector supporting food and nutrition.

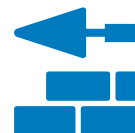
WFP supported a feasibility study to assess the possibility of establishing a Centre of Excellence for Nutrition in Malawi. The initiative is now being discussed at the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) level with the potential to benefit all countries within the region.

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

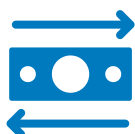
Strategic outcome 04: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.

FFA



118,000 participants in eight districts implementing **Food Assistance for Assets** interventions

60,100 households working on **asset creation** without cash transfers



USD 1.2 million triggered as **pay-outs for farmers** under crop insurance



100% of targeted communities report that there is evidence of **improved capacity to manage climatic shocks** and risks.

Strategic Objective 4 aimed to contribute to sustainable food systems and to enhance community resilience to shocks. WFP Malawi developed a comprehensive integration strategy, with food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) as the cornerstone in addition to other components to provide beneficiaries with a holistic package of resilience-building services. WFP continued to move forward with scaling up of diversification of livelihoods, increased access to credit through innovative approaches, and enhanced support for market linkages through Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS) with strong linkages across other outcomes.

Strategic outcome 4 received relatively adequate resources compared to identified needs and WFP increased the number of targeted beneficiaries from 105,000 households in 2021 to 118,000 households in 2022 as it extended its watershed management work in several locations in Chikwawa District, hence involving more people in land conservation activities.

Food-assistance-for-assets (FFA)

Through FFA, WFP aimed to increase agricultural productivity and resilience to climate shocks by supporting 118,000 households in eight districts with interventions for land resources management, irrigation, crop and livestock production, and reforestation, among others. FFA is at the centre of WFP's integrated resilience-building portfolio focusing on watershed management, restoration of agricultural land and adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices. Other complementary interventions were implemented alongside FFA particularly at household level including water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and the promotion of kitchen gardens and social and behaviour change communication.

Overall, these interventions (involving soil conservation and fertility measures, water harvesting and flood control) bolstered agroecological productivity and reduced the loss of biodiversity. The restoration of degraded ecosystems helped the most vulnerable and food-insecure communities manage natural resources sustainably, which also better equips them to meet their needs and safeguard these resources for future generations.

WFP distributed cash to cover immediate food needs while asset creation and integrated risk management activities build their resilience. As food security improves, communities continue building assets but without cash transfers. In 2022, due to the impact of tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombe in most of the areas of intervention, 57,000 households continued to receive transfers so they can meet their food gaps while continuing to work on maintaining assets.

61,000 households (52 percent of total participants) were only receiving technical assistance. This is due to WFP's gradual reduction of the number of households receiving transfers for asset creation, particularly in areas where food assistance for assets participants are benefitting from irrigation schemes, and where markets for surplus production (through linkages with WFP's home-grown school feeding activity) have been established. These households have been supported with a wide range of interventions since 2017 and as their food security status improves, they require more

technical support in income-generating activities and business skills to enhance their livelihoods in a sustainable manner.

The proportion of communities not receiving transfers but benefiting from the assets created was stable at 90 percent. In addition, despite the late onset of the rains in 2022 and the floods, the climate capacity score of FFA participants increased with all districts now medium to high, meaning that there is an overall improved capacity to manage climatic shocks.

The participatory approach used since the onset of FFA interventions has been key in raising very strong community engagement for the selected interventions. The Government of Malawi is fully involved and has expressed interest in ensuring sustainability by providing oversight and continuity of such activities. Looking ahead, WFP aims to increase Government capacity and ownership to lead the design, implementation, and monitoring of projects.

Integrated Risk Management

In 2022, over 64,000 farmers were covered under the area-yield index insurance component, which was triggered for 92 percent of farmers with pay-outs equivalent to USD 1.2 million. Distributions of the pay-outs were made to 59,600 farmers (varying from USD 6 to USD 39). Jointly with the Insurance Association of Malawi and Pula (a risk modelling institution), WFP has been working to adjust the administration processes of the area-yield index insurance to ensure sustainability.

WFP and its partners continued to work towards increasing access for non-participants (i.e., farmers not participating in FFA activities) within WFP's eight districts of implementation. In collaboration with three micro-finance institutions and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare, the insurance component was expanded to seven additional districts for the 2022/2023 agricultural season. Following district-level awareness campaigns on the insurance product, monitoring data showed participants' willingness to contribute to insurance as high as 82 percent for participants and 64 percent for non-participants, highlighting the potential for scale-up.

On participatory integrated climate services for agriculture (PICSA), WFP reached 45,000 farmers and lead farmers in the eight targeted districts with agro-advisories and weather forecasts through extension workers. PICSA uses historical climate information to assist farmers to choose crop, livestock, and livelihood options best suited to them. This is further expanded by district-specific seasonal rainfall forecasts for informed decision-making through radio messages. WFP's monitoring shows that most farmers continue to obtain weather and climate information through radios (61 percent). Building on this evidence, the Ministry of Agriculture established 200 new community radio groups (hubs) targeting 6,500 additional farmers under a project funded by the Adaptation Fund.

Village savings and loans (VSLs) increased smallholder farmers' ability to purchase agricultural inputs, invest, and diversify their livelihoods. The proportion of households taking loans for food consumption increased slightly in the year from 61 percent to 67 percent, which could be due to the impact of the tropical storms which saw many households losing their food stocks when their homes and fields were flooded.

WFP's monitoring noted that less than 10 percent of its beneficiaries use formal or mobile wallet banking and less than 5 percent of the VSL groups use formal or mobile wallet banking for their transactions, presenting an opportunity for banking institutions to increase formal banking particularly electronic banking through the VSLs. Consequently, WFP is currently exploring a partnership with a telecommunications company to roll out a digital group wallet for VSLs, by building on a pilot led by the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare with the company.

Under the joint Gender-Transformative Approaches implemented by the Rome-based agencies in Malawi, WFP has successfully set up revolving funds for 23 youth groups and 147 women's groups. The revolving funds provide access to small loans for income-generating activities and enhancing their business and financial literacy skills.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)

WFP promoted smallholder farmers access to market by building partnerships with farmer clubs/organisations and traders to boost surplus production considering the quality and quantity requirements set by buyers. WFP built synergies within its activities through existing farmers' organisations, and schools under the home-grown school feeding expansion to boost access to market opportunities for smallholder farmers. This included training of farmers working in irrigation schemes in the districts of Chikwawa, Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba, including post-harvest handling and management. WFP monitoring shows a reduction in post-harvest losses at the storage level from 6 percent in 2021 to 2.3 percent in 2022.

WFP also supported skills development for crop management at all stages of production (pre-cultivation, harvest, and post-harvest). The post-harvest management focused on the drying of produce to ensure safe storage, reduce the risk of fungal attack and contamination by aflatoxin, and maximising the quality and quantity of crops retained.

WFP's SAMS interventions are aligned with the Ministry of Agriculture-sponsored Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Project (SHEP approach) and farm business schools to mainstream market-oriented

farming and entrepreneurship for farmers. WFP collaborated with International Potato Centre to foster inclusive sustainable business and employment growth and drive climate resilience of root and tuber agri-food systems for smallholder farmers to sell vines to the centre. A total of 35,000 smallholder farmers were supported to access markets in 476 schools in rural communities, providing a predictable and reliable outlet for agricultural value chains. WFP's integrated resilience activities were linked to home-grown school feeding to enhance climate adaptation and food security of smallholder farmers in districts where activities are co-located.

A 2019 evaluation also indicated a positive influence on farmers' income and livelihoods, with farmers reporting the advantage of delivering to a nearby school. Before, they had to search for markets in faraway places and faced high communication and transport costs. Grouping in associations has further reduced the cost and strengthened their negotiation power. Farmers reported having been able to start other income-generating activities, buy transport means, feed their families better and put their children in secondary school.

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 **analysis for chronic food insecurity** published



First-ever **health emergency simulation exercise** conducted to build capacity of responders to deal with health emergencies



A **rice value chain analysis** conducted to inform food systems transformation strategy for the Government of Malawi

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

WFP provided technical support (guidance and training) and expertise on food security assessment and analysis to the Government through the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). Due to limited resources, a single round of assessment aimed at determining acute food insecurity during the lean season was conducted between May and July 2022. 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 and inform programming for the 2022/2023 lean season.

A total of 40 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. WFP also worked with MVAC to continue disseminating knowledge and skills down to district levels as part of MVAC's sustainability strategy by enhancing district buy-in of the results and minimising the costs of IPC-related data collection by empowering district-level staff to collect and analyse data through a decentralised process. A total of 15 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 conduct the nation's first-ever analysis of IPC for chronic food insecurity. A total of 30 people representing 20 different organisations were trained on chronic IPC analysis before conducting the analysis. The results of the analysis revealed that 5.4 million people out of the 17.6 million people living in rural and urban areas are facing moderate or severe chronic food insecurity (IPC Levels 3 and 4) often due to chronic poverty and recurrent shocks. The IPC report was released in May 2022, launched by the Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. It provides an understanding of the level of severity of chronic food insecurity, geographical areas affected, characteristics of the most chronically food-insecure population, and the key underlying factors which facilitate more informed development programming.

Supply chain systems strengthening

Food systems strengthening

Since the 2021 Food Systems Summit, the Government of Malawi has set out ambitious goals for a food systems transformation in the country, addressing systemic challenges and developing new strategies in line with the Government's vision of an inclusive, wealthy, and self-reliant Malawi.

Building on its global and local expertise in food supply chains, WFP provided technical guidance to the Government's food agencies namely the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) and the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) on the use of grain dryers and solar mini-grid solutions for rural warehouses to facilitate timely and cost-efficient maize procurement and dispatch. WFP also supported warehouse assessments for both agencies that reported detailed infrastructure repair needs, equipment and capacity gaps, to support fundraising efforts.

Concurrently, WFP is working with the NFRA to use real-time data-capturing technologies and simultaneously produce reports that will support efficiency and transparency for the agency's processes. This will further support the NFRA's digitisation of the silo management system to improve access to and distribution of maize for emergency and

non-emergency contexts. An assessment made at the NFRA silos revealed that recording of sales, purchases, quality checks, fumigations, and stock-taking activities were still done manually and prone to human error; WFP's support aims to eliminate such shortcomings.

The Government has identified rice as a crop with potential for commercialisation, particularly through exports, and requested WFP's support to conduct an analysis of the rice value chain to map steps for the initiative, in line with food systems strengthening. Thanks to financial support from the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund's Development Emergency Modality, WFP engaged the Centre for Agriculture Research and Development of the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources to conduct the analysis. The rice value chain analysis showed that the economic potential of rice is not fully exploited: the crop has the potential for expansion as a cash crop because of its high demand in both local and international markets. As the next steps, the analysis recommends increased farm productivity and production capacity, strengthened market linkages, and support to sustainable value chain financing as the pillars of intervention for the Government. The analysis will be disseminated and presented to the Government and partners in 2023.

Health systems strengthening

Building on WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Health during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, a five-year health supply chain system strengthening project was designed to increase Malawi's resilience to pandemics and reduce the adverse impacts of health emergencies. The project is supported by a private sector pharmaceutical company.

In 2022, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) to conduct a simulation exercise (SimEx), to increase the resilience of the emergency health supply chain through key capabilities strengthening. This full-scale, five-day SimEx brought together participants and facilitators from various organisations specialising in health supply chains or emergency response, such as the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, UNICEF, the Health Cluster, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Malawi Red Cross Society.

The SimEx took place at the WFP Humanitarian Staging Area in Nsanje, which is a pre-identified logistical facility capable of being activated, augmented, and operationalised at the onset of emergencies impacting the disaster-prone districts of Chikwawa and Nsanje in the Lower Shire Valley. Participants were immersed in a realistic outbreak scenario that required partners to plan and implement a complex operational response under pressure, while subjected to real-life constraints. The scenario involved a cyclone hitting Malawi while the country was responding to a cholera outbreak. As a next step, discussions are ongoing to integrate simulation exercises in the national strategy for emergency preparedness.

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



Over **40** partner organisations are supported with **logistics services** to support routine and emergency response



40 mobile storage units deployed and set up to **augment storage capacity for the floods, cholera and COVID-19 prevention and response**



1,300 metric tonnes of **maize delivered** on behalf of the Government to **60,000** people in need of assistance for the 2021/2022 lean season



4,000 metric tonnes of **food procured locally and delivered to neighbouring countries** under the global commodity management facility

Throughout 2022, WFP, as the co-lead of the logistics cluster, worked together with the Government and partners to promote and reinforce Malawi's emergency preparedness and response capacity. This was done through general support to humanitarian and development partners by way of enhanced logistical capacity as required.

In response to the Government's formal request for the 2021/2022 lean season operation, WFP provided logistical support to move 1,300 mt of maize to provide life-saving assistance to 60,000 people in Mangochi District in parallel to WFP's cash transfers under strategic outcome 1. Despite accessibility challenges caused by flash floods, WFP managed to deliver the assistance in time.

During the response to floods caused by tropical storm Ana and tropical cyclone Gombe, WFP swiftly supported the Government to facilitate logistical support (including storage, transport, and facilitating additional space) thanks to resources provided by the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund and multilateral donors. Specifically, WFP supported humanitarian partners with warehouse space available in Blantyre and Lilongwe and transport to ease the delivery of food and non-food items for the flood response.

The humanitarian staging area located in Nsanje District (which was heavily affected by the floods) was used by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and humanitarian partners to preposition 1,900 mt of food and 2,000 m³ of non-food items which were quickly deployed once the floods occurred, despite the roads being cut in Chikwawa District. This facilitated swift delivery of relief in the first weeks after the floods.

Under the lean season and flood responses, WFP provided logistical support (storage and transport) to several organisations. These included Catholic Relief Services, Cooperazione Internazionale, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Feed the Children, Gift of the Givers, Last Mile Health, Malawi Red Cross Society, Partners in Health, Medecins Sans Frontieres, Ministry of Health, Plan International, Sun Business Network, UNFPA, UNICEF, and World Renew.

Furthermore, WFP supported COVID-19 prevention through the provision of five mobile storage units (MSUs) for surveillance at Songwe border, Matawale in Zomba, Limbe Health Centre, Bwaila Hospital, and Mwanza Border, as well as a container lab at Chiponde in Mangochi. Following the cholera outbreak in Malawi in 2022, WFP, through the Logistics Cluster, also supported the Health Cluster with MSUs that were used as clinics and cholera isolation units in Chikwawa (nine) and Nsanje (eight) and an under-5 clinic in Phalombe District.

Building on the roll-out of the relief item tracking application, a globally accessible system to keep track of all cargo for bilateral service provision, WFP provided 390 m² of storage space on a cost-recovery basis to partners including UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, and Malawi Red Cross Society.

Furthermore, having been established as a hub for WFP's global commodity management facility, WFP Malawi procured food commodities to be exported to WFP's operations in the southern Africa region. Despite the below-average crop production in the country in 2022 owing to the floods and prolonged dry spells, 4,000 mt of food (including maize,

pulses, and Super Cereal) were procured and delivered to other countries in the region.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Malawi ranks 173 out of 188 on the United Nation's Gender Inequality Index and has the eighth highest child marriage rate in the world. To better understand the specific roles of women, men and youth in five targeted districts, WFP held Seasonal Livelihood Planning (SLP) validation and feedback sessions with women, men, and youth. The SLP enabled WFP Malawi to identify opportunities, needs and limitations for women, men and youth. Through this analysis of gender and age, WFP Malawi integrated these activities across the strategic outcomes whilst considering cost opportunities relevant to each group.

WFP ensures that all activities consider the specific needs and challenges of women, men, girls, and boys in design and implementation. Fair work norms were adopted in the asset creation activities. This included accommodating workload and physical capacity for pregnant and lactating women and elderly participants by giving them lighter tasks. WFP also ensured that women were not overburdened with project activities and domestic roles, but have time for productive work.

Women comprised 83 percent of village savings and loans (VSL) members whom WFP trained on basic skills related to income, expenditure, credit, and budgeting to strengthen financial literacy and sustain good financial practices.

Outcome monitoring in recent years show a general shift in the reasons for obtaining loans, from food consumption to long-term investments. Access to loans has also improved household decision-making as women cited that they had a say on how household income is used since they contribute to the household financially. Besides decision-making, another outcome that has been noted is leadership as women reported taking up leadership roles, especially as treasurers in farmer organisations or VSLs which is a shift from women being mainly secretaries.

Under integrated resilience-building activities, a 2022 survey showed that more women (51 percent) make decisions on cash as compared to men (21 percent) and the rest (28 percent) make joint decisions. VSLs also acted as protection 'cushions' as WFP's post-flood assessment indicated that VSL membership was essential for quick access to loans to address immediate needs, reducing the burden of high-interest rates and risk of harassment from non-formal money lenders. WFP focused on leveraging grants through revolving funds to target women and youth VSL groups to further improve women and youth's financial inclusion, removing existing financial barriers to access credit/capital. As of December 2022, the first round of loans had been distributed to the first batch of groups, and there have been no default on loan repayments which is an achievement considering it was poor production year.

The UN Joint Programme on Girls Education applied a gender transformative approach, maintaining a focus on girls but also ensuring the needs of boys were addressed so that they actively engage in promoting gender equality. Out-of-school adolescents were also trained in life skills, alternative learning, and adolescent nutrition.

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations is a priority for all WFP operations in Malawi. WFP has a comprehensive Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) comprising of help desks and suggestion boxes available at all distribution points, and a toll-free hotline number in multiple languages. In 2022, WFP received 2,000 calls on the hotline alone, mainly related to inquiries on cash distribution timelines and targeting claims at the Dzaleka refugee camp following the de-listing of some households on the food assistance list when WFP rolled out its vulnerability based targeting strategy. To rectify this, WFP collaborated with UNHCR for verifications and appeal processes which resulted in corrective measures for legitimate claims. To support social cohesion between refugees and host communities in Malawi, WFP supported income-generating activities within the camp.

To ensure that the CFM was responsive and efficient, WFP started using the SugarCRM platform in 2022 which ensures that email alerts are immediately sent to responsible staff for their action once cases are entered by the call operators. Protection issues outside WFP's direct mandate were referred to the government social welfare office while protection cases from the refugee camp were referred to UNHCR for follow-up.

WFP provided call operators with frequently asked questions (FAQs) and informed them about programmatic changes related to distribution dates distributions, rations, and assessments to facilitate swift feedback to participants. WFP also trained the call operators and cooperating partners on WFP operations, confidentiality, and data privacy principles, as well as humanitarian principles to ensure maximum support to participants of the affected populations and their information. Specifically for the refugee camp, WFP further ensured the presence and participation of a Swahili speaker among the call centre operators to enable easy communication with the refugees.

During all distributions, WFP ensured that food needs were met in a safe, accountable, and dignified manner that respects the integrity of the people being served without contributing to or perpetuating discrimination, abuse, violence, or exploitation. According to post-distribution monitoring reports, 91 percent of surveyed beneficiaries under WFP's integrated resilience intervention and 96 percent of surveyed beneficiaries of the lean season response indicated that WFP interventions were delivered in a dignified and safe manner.

Under WFP emergency responses, pre-distribution meetings mainly focused on sharing information on programme assistance, rights, nutrition, gender-based violence, and available CFMs. In addition, WFP continued to use a code of conduct that was signed not only by traditional authorities who have oversight over the community leaders (including refugee camp leaders), but also government, cooperating partners, and the village civil protection committees in the areas of interventions. Where cases of extortion and forced sharing were corroborated, distributions were temporarily halted to conduct investigations and ensure that appropriate measures were put in place with support from the Government before distributions resumed and entitlements were returned to the rightful beneficiaries.

Regarding targeting for the lean season response, WFP relied on the Government's Unified Beneficiary Registry. Results from the WFP baseline monitoring survey indicated that the process of selecting beneficiary households using the UBR has reduced the influence of community leaders in favouring certain households to be selected for the response.

WFP conducted onsite monitoring to ensure that cooperating partners and financial services providers follow dignified distribution standards. WFP also provided training and technical guidance on protection, accountability to affected populations, and "do no harm" principles, along with sensitisations on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence, protection mainstreaming, and child protection to 50 staff and 65 partners.

Environment

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

Land degradation compounded by repeated dry spells, significant flood events, and high rates of deforestation continue to constrain agricultural productivity in Malawi. Land degradation (soil erosion and decreasing soil fertility) affects 40-60 percent of the land, and 90 percent of agriculture is rain-fed.

The 2022 rainy season was particularly severe both in terms of the number of flood events and impact the of residual flooding, following tropical storm Ana, tropical cyclone Gombe and other storms. These left 990,000 people in need of lifesaving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance and protection, including 190,400 people who were temporarily displaced by floods and requiring assistance countrywide. Analysis of the four districts prioritised for assistance (Chikwawa, Mulanje, Nsanje, and Phalombe) showed that the flooding severely affected 71,700 hectares of crops belonging to 91,000 households.

Evidence shows that WFP's integrated resilience building, which includes watershed management and livelihoods diversification to protect the environment from further degradation, improved natural resources management and capacity to manage environmental risks. In 2022, 90 percent of participants (as per the asset benefit indicator) reported that the assets created improved their natural environment and enhanced their protection from natural disasters. Soil testing reports also illustrate that soil quality improved in areas with watershed management and reforestation activities, leading to higher crop yields. WFP's post-flood assessment demonstrated that the integrated livelihoods approach reduced negative consumption and livelihood-based coping mechanisms, indicating progress in strengthening household resilience to shocks and climate change.

In 2022, WFP rolled out several clean energy initiatives such as solar energy cookers, small-scale irrigation solar pumps, solar grain driers, and fuel-efficient cooking stoves at the household level and for school-feeding kitchens. WFP supported the installation of 300 solar cookers in households in Dzaleka refugee camp where deforestation and access to cooking energy were among the biggest challenges. Solar cooker units also provided a source of lighting and power for charging electronic devices. Twenty five mobile solar pumps benefited 1,000 farmers working under irrigation schemes, supplementing 33 existing irrigation schemes covering 150 hectares and supporting 3,000 beneficiaries. Fifty-six solar driers were provided to care group participants to increase the shelf life of vegetables and fruits.

Environmental conservation was considered by the WFP office for the disposal of its waste. Specifically, WFP's recycled paper waste is supporting refugees in Dzaleka Camp to produce eco-friendly briquettes as an alternative to charcoal, which reduces pressure on the environment, and generates income for both refugees in Dzaleka and host communities surrounding the camp.

Sunshine after the storm

"We stayed in a temporary shelter before moving into our new house. Our rebuilding did not take long because of the money I saved in the village savings and loans group," boasts Margaret Beni from Kalima Village in the flood-prone district of Chikwawa, southern Malawi.

When floods caused by tropical storm Ana swept across communities in January 2022, 34-year-old Margaret and her four-member family lost their house with all their possessions and their farm. "Everything happened so fast that we did not manage to rescue much from the waters - food, clothes, kitchenware and furniture, almost everything was gone," Margaret explained, sitting in front of the family's new home.

"With my family, I rushed to the Kalima evacuation camp and joined other families displaced by the floods, the place was packed of people who had lost everything," said Margaret.

Margaret has been an active participant of WFP's resilience-building interventions since 2016. Under this initiative, participants are planting trees, building check dams to protect riverbanks or working on irrigated gardens to improve their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to natural disasters. Participant in resilience activities received a cash transfer of USD 25 (MWK 25,000) per month to meet their food needs.

Participants also form what they call "banks by the porch" or village savings and loans. Since they do not have ready access to formal financial services, such as banks or microfinance institutions, they collectively support each other with saving money and offering loans at a local level.

The "banks by the porch" are community-based micro-credit scheme aimed at increasing farmers' ability to purchase food and agricultural inputs, invest in businesses or cover the cost of their children's education. Members support each other by saving money in a joint account and offering loans. Any interest paid on loans goes back into the community. The interest accrued from loans is shared out to all members at the end of the year according to their level of contribution to the total amount saved by the group.

"The cash I received from planting trees and rehabilitating degraded land from the months of July to December eased the burden of sourcing food for the family. Any savings we could make was reinvested in the village savings and loans," says Margaret.

This routine saw her get a payout of USD 220 (MWK 220,000) from the group in 2017 that she used to buy goats and pigs. In following years, her yearly payout continued to increase up to USD 380 (MWK 380,000) in 2021 with which she bought farmland, goats, pigs and land to erect more houses to rent.

Life became promising until January 24, 2022, when tropical storm Ana hit. The family was one of the thousands whose homes and belongings were ripped and swept away by the floods in the southern Malawi.

While many survivors in her community are struggling to rebuild their lives due to hunger and poverty worsened by the tragedy, Margaret's family has recovered fast. "Unlike my neighbours, I managed to get back on my feet quickly after the floods thanks to my savings in the village savings and loans". After leaving the temporary evacuation camp, Margaret had already bought a safer place upland to restart her life.

"When the tragedy struck, I had USD 395 (MWK 395,000) in savings. We bought a new piece of land less vulnerable to floods at USD 120 (MWK 120,000), and other building materials," Margaret explained. "Now, I have built a five-bedroom house with iron roof. "Without funds from the village savings and loans group, we would have been living in a mud house till now" says Margaret. "We never imagined we could sleep in a decent house" she adds.

About half a kilometre from where they have constructed a new house, others who were not prepared enough for the floods remain in temporary shelters which appear to have become their permanent homes.

Moses, Margaret's husband, concedes that without his wife's involvement in the food assistance for assets project, rebuilding their livelihoods after the floods would have been an extremely difficult venture. "We are stronger than before. We are a happy home," Moses declares. "We used to be constantly stricken by hunger. That is no longer the case," he concludes

Data Notes

Overview

Annual Food Transfer: The discrepancy between plans vs actual achievements can be explained by the shift to cash-based transfers in 2022. Specifically, cash-based transfers were used to provide the food basket for activities for emergency response and livelihoods resulting in no transfers of maize, beans or vegetable oil. As such, the food transfers are attributed to corn-soya blend for the take-home rations under school feeding, and pulses for the floods and lean season responses which were given to smaller caseloads where cash was not feasible or available.

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 have been 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 outcome 1 due to reduced resources also contributed to the low number of cash-based transfers in the year. On the other hand, under school feeding, the expansion of home-grown school feeding increased the volume of cash-based transfers in the year.

On the beneficiary figures, while 77 percent of targeted beneficiaries received cash at some point during 2022, this does not mean that all beneficiaries received monthly assistance over the entire course of the year. For example, the lean season and floods response beneficiaries received cash for between one and three months, whereas the 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 size of approximately 75 percent was provided, explaining the underachievement against the initial planning figures.

Unconditional resource transfers: The number of beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers exceeded the planned amount owing to the increased responses in the year (i.e., increased number of refugees, the 2021/2022 lean season, the floods response, food assistance for assets and the 2022/2023 lean season which started early due to the severity of need).

On climate change adaptation and risk management, value voucher transfers for services were not planned for as this was dependent on the crop insurance index to trigger pay-outs. In 2022, over 250,000 beneficiaries insured through area yield modality triggered pay-outs equivalent to around USD 1.2 million. By December, about USD 530,000 had been paid out to beneficiaries.

Asset creation and livelihood: Out of 531,000 beneficiaries, only 260,000 beneficiaries received cash-based transfers while some 270,000 FFA beneficiaries did asset creation 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.

CSP Financial Overview

1. Note that there were several emergency responses under this strategic outcome namely : the 2021/2022 lean season response, the floods response and the 2022/2023 lean season response which started in November 2022. As such, while it appears that more resources were raised under this outcome, these resources were spread across several activities with varying timelines some of which are ongoing at the time of reporting and this explains why WFP was forced to implement a 75 percent ration size for activities under this strategic outcome.

Note, that the annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at strategic outcome level and available resources does not discount multi-year contributions which are allocated for future years.

Strategic outcome 01

Output results

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 2021/2022 Lean Season (January to March 2022), those served during the 2022/2023 Lean Season (December 2022), those who reached for the floods response in February and March as well as beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers under refugee response. Beneficiary overlaps were considered when doing the calculations to ensure that there was no double counting.

Note there were no beneficiaries implementing food assistance for assets and or 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 this year.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pregnant and lactating women) through General Distribution: Lean season beneficiary figures are captured under A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers, All. Therefore, children and pregnant and lactating women are included in the 390,677 beneficiaries.

The discrepancy between planned and actual achievements for food transfers is owed to the gradual shift to cash-based transfers which began in 2021. The food transfers are attributed to corn-soya blend, and pulses for the floods and lean season responses respectively which were given to smaller caseloads where cash was not feasible or available. On the other hand, the discrepancy between planned and achievements for cash-based transfers is explained by the reduced contributions received for emergency response in the year which caused WFP to only provide 75 percent ration to a reduced caseload.

D.1 Floods Response/Recovery: 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 as there were no recovery activities after the floods under this SO.

Outcome Results

Almost all food security indicators for the lean season and refugee households have deteriorated from 2021 to 2022. This is at least partially attributed to the 2022 floods for the lean season and the economic challenges (rising food prices and inflation) experienced in the country that also had an effect on the food security for refugees.

Strategic outcome 02

Output Results

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (children, pre-primary) through School Feeding (on-site): No pre-primary students were served by WFP in 2022 due to reduced funding; hence, there are no figures reported against this.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers (primary schools) through school feeding (take-home rations): No school children received cash-transfers as take-home rations in the year during the emergency school feeding.

Beneficiary figures: The 676,000 learners reached this year were served by WFP through take-home rations of food, emergency and in-school feeding (of super cereal and home-grown school meals). The figures recorded in the output table show the number of people served per modality throughout the year and include overlaps.

Implementation Switch: In 2022, WFP completed the expansion of the home-grown school feeding modality. As a result, there is an increase in the number of cash-based transfers as compared to 2021.

Low actuals for cash and food transfers: Note that 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 the food modality. On the other hand, there was an increase in the cash-based transfers under this SO in the year and this owing to the expansion of the home-grown school feeding modality.

The expansion of the home-grown model, emergency school feeding provided during the floods response as well as support to the cholera outbreak to ensure safety during school meals preparation, WFP increased its hence the overachievements in indicators resulted in overachievement in several output indicators such as A.6.9, A.6.24, A.6.28, A.5.19, A.5.21, A.5.23, A.5.3.

Simultaneously, due to the reduced resources provided for school feeding since 2020, the number of schools being assisted by WFP was reduced compared to the CSP plan.

Indicators A.6.12, A.6.19, A.6.4, A.5.32, A.5.44, 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.

As the expansion for home-grown school feeding was gradual, some activities have not fully been achieved as they are still in progress at the time of reporting.

Outcome results

Progress for the first three outcomes is gradual based on specific steps agreed with the Ministry of Education as part of the framework of cooperation, there are preliminary steps that need to be done towards developing the national school feeding programme, including a roadmap for handover. Evidence generation to inform advocacy and programming for the handover strategy is one key step that WFP is currently supporting the Ministry to conduct through the Value for Money study.

On the other hand, key nutrition and school health-related policies were still valid in 2022 and support in this area is planned for 2023.

Strategic outcome 03

Output results

Beneficiary figures: The 735,000 beneficiaries reached this year was the highest total number of people reached by WFP with mid-sized media with nutrition messages and includes overlaps with beneficiaries that were served with more than one SBCC approach. The figures recorded in the output table show the number of people served per approach throughout the year and include overlaps.

Outcome results

Limited nutrition outcome indicators are reported because WFP did not conduct a full nutrition post-distribution outcome survey for 2022 due to the unavailability of resources. Nonetheless, the minimum dietary diversity for women reported decreased from the previous year and this was due to the reduced scale of nutrition activities within the districts. It is also worth noting that there was increased inflation in the year which resulted in increased prices of goods including food.

Strategic outcome 04

Output results

Beneficiaries : Only 57,000 households (260,000 beneficiaries) out of 118,000 targeted households (500,000 beneficiaries) received cash assistance for creation while the remaining caseload 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.

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 these are not additional beneficiaries from the 260,000 beneficiaries under food assistance for assets.

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

Indicator D.1.152: Assessment of the sites showed that only a few areas were feasible for dyke construction, thus the low achieved value.

Indicators D.1.119, D.1.122, D.1.138, D.1.110, D.1.67, D.1.42: Due to land ownership issues which hampered the implementation of activities, there is little to no achievement for these indicators.

Indicator D.1.116: The overachievement is due to the overlap of assets created or maintained after the floods and for the 2022 season.

Indicators D.1.119, D.1.122, D.1.138, D.1.110, D.1.67, D.1.42: Due to land ownership issues which hampered the implementation of activities, there is little to no achievement for these indicators.

Indicators D.1.122, D.1.42: Due to competing priorities for activities for the limited resources raised for the activity this year, activities relating to the construction of boreholes and irrigation schemes had little resources allocated in the 2022 budget resulting in little to no achievement under these indicators.

Indicators D.1.4 and D.1.5: The provision of mobile solar irrigation pumps by WFP has enabled farmers to expand land under irrigation as the pumps are mobile and make irrigation easier. On the other hand, as some of the damaged irrigation schemes could not fully utilize all the land under irrigation, rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes enabled additional areas to be expanded under irrigation hence the overachievement.

Indicator D.1.55 and indicator D.1.77: As these are mandatory activities for beneficiaries to remain in integrated resilience interventions, WFP continued to sensitize beneficiaries on the need to have with community gardens as part of nutrition diversification; and toilets with handwashing facilities to improve hygiene and sanitation.

Indicator D.1.163: Due to the cholera outbreak in the year, WFP supported beneficiaries to set up more handwashing facilities to improve hygiene and sanitation and curb the spread of the disease.

Indicator D.1.7: Due to the continued appreciation of the importance of woodlots by communities, there are renewed efforts in establishing and extending woodlots.

Indicators D.1.65 and D.1.92: For the number of family gardens, this only accounts for new gardens that were established during the reporting period. On the other hand, for the school gardens, the progress on the establishment of the school gardens has been gradual in line with the gradual expansion of the home-grown school feeding to new schools hence the underachievement for these indicators.

Indicator D.1.70: Due to competing priorities for activities for the limited resources raised for the activity this year, activities relating to the procurement and distribution of beehives have been delayed.

Indicator F.1.53: With the expansion of home-grown school feeding, the number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP has also increased.

Indicators G.1.10 and G.3.3: Higher pay-out for the 2020/21 season motivated more farmers to register for the crop insurance component. As a result, the number of beneficiaries insured was higher than planned, hence high premiums and sum insured.

Indicators G.8*.3, G.8*.4 and G.8*.5: High achieved value is since the services targeted all members in the communities and not only farmers targeted by WFP for livelihoods activities.

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

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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	2020	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 :					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 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	26			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	582,164,000	2021	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	6,434,341			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,353,320	1,252,400	93%
	female	1,471,955	1,282,794	87%
	total	2,825,275	2,535,194	90%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	108,649	107,573	99%
	female	106,821	103,799	97%
	total	215,470	211,372	98%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	99,946	98,137	98%
	female	95,776	92,475	97%
	total	195,722	190,612	97%
5-11 years	male	453,511	350,669	77%
	female	444,883	343,694	77%
	total	898,394	694,363	77%
12-17 years	male	334,002	267,615	80%
	female	350,536	280,447	80%
	total	684,538	548,062	80%
18-59 years	male	324,602	388,774	120%
	female	436,481	417,085	96%
	total	761,083	805,859	106%
60+ years	male	32,610	39,632	122%
	female	37,458	45,294	121%
	total	70,068	84,926	121%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,822,275	2,488,950	88%
Refugee	3,000	46,244	1541%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	202,500	535,012	264%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	1,233,166	260,289	21%
Malnutrition prevention programme	3,000	0	0%
Malnutrition treatment programme	226,344	0	0%
School based programmes	1,183,561	676,862	57%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	506,660	1,352,162	266%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	216	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,242	287	23%
Maize	12,273	0	0%
Peas	2,455	474	19%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	560	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,000	1,359	68%
Maize	3,972	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Maize	2,160	0	0%
Peas	432	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	79	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	21,660,988	7,316,625	34%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,117,911	6,706,129	83%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	27,145,530	4,126,153	15%
Value Voucher	0	625,561	-
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,087,277	-

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	General Distribution	Female	121,678	436,487
			Male	118,320	424,435
			Total	239,998	860,922
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	7,155	0
			Male	6,345	0
			Total	13,500	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	20,256 20,256	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Therapeutic Feeding (treatment of severe acute malnutrition)	Female	12,982	0
			Male	11,839	0
			Total	24,821	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	25,592	0
			Male	23,341	0
			Total	48,933	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	105,685	198,074
			Male	102,767	192,603
			Total	208,452	390,677
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female	5,803	0
			Male	5,147	0
			Total	10,950	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	50,246	0
			Male	51,467	0
			Total	101,713	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Total	13,504 13,504	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total	3,000 3,000	0 0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total	50,877 50,877	0 0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	16,745	761
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	21,660,988	7,316,625

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	260
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	6
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	21.6	11.6	18.83	WFP survey
	Male	22	<10	<12	20.15	10.5	17.53	WFP survey
	Overall	23	<10	<12	20.85	11	18.1	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	8	>40	>20	5	10		WFP survey
	Male	14	>40	>20	5	15		WFP survey
	Overall	11	>40	>20	5	13		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≥70	≥70	51	57	48	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥70	≥70	57	62	55	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥70	≥70	54	60	52	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41	≤25	≥25	38	34	31	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤25	≥25	36	32	34	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤25	≥25	37	33	33	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<5	<5	11	9	21	WFP survey
	Male	19	<5	<5	7	6	11	WFP survey
	Overall	20	<5	<5	9	7	16	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	23	28		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	4	>70	>10	5.7	6.1		WFP survey
	Male	4	>70	>10	5.7	6.1		WFP survey
	Overall	4	>70	>10	5.7	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	22	20.7	16.4	WFP survey
	Male	15.2	≥10	<12	19.7	18.9	14.9	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≥10	<12	20.5	19.6	15.2	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	17	≥40	≥30	20	40		WFP survey
	Male	29	≥40	≥30	18	49		WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥40	≥30	19	45		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥70	≥70	38	51	37	WFP survey
	Male	65.9	≥70	≥70	35	56	51	WFP survey
	Overall	63.9	≥70	≥70	36	54	47	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥25	≥25	51	36	58	WFP survey
	Male	28.7	≥25	≥25	49	35	45	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥25	≥25	50	35	48	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6	<5	<5	38	13	6	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	35	9	4	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<5	36	11	5	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	21	24	21	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	>10	1.2	3.9	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	3.5	>70	>10	1.2	3.9	12.5	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	>70	>10	1.2	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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	107,030	296,937
			Male	105,754	293,394
			Total	212,784	590,331
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	11,899	0
			Male	11,433	0
			Total	23,332	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	476,565	188,778
			Male	470,880	186,526
			Total	947,445	375,304
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	101,905	8,199
			Male	30,611	8,100
			Total	132,516	16,299
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,972	1,359
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,117,911	6,706,129

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	126
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	0
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	556
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	180	476
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.28: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	170	299
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	200
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.9: Number of fuel or energy-efficient stoves distributed in WFP-assisted schools	stove	140	908
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	854
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	527
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	583,259
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.21: Quantity of stationary distributed	non-food item	395	1,428
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.23: Quantity of weighing scales distributed	non-food item	80	476
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.32: Number of Hygiene kits distributed (soap)	Number	2,000	7,604
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	1,062	7,604

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	38,000	0
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	10,900	9,424
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed	non-food item	1,068	911
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	24,113	20,768
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	743
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - 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	0	2	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School administrators - 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	92	77.3	85.7	WFP
	Male	91.9	≥91.9	≥80	92.1	76.4	85.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	91.7	≥91.7	≥80	92	76.9	85.8	programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	3	≥3	≥3	1	-2.2	2.7	WFP
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	1	0.2	1.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	1	-1	2.1	programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	5.62	<5.62	≤5	4	5.7	6.4	WFP
	Male	4.84	<4.84	≤5	4	5.1	5.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.23	<5.23	≤5	4	5.4	6	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
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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	4
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	44
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	5

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	170,127
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	190,504
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	735,484
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	81,936

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Women - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥35	25	32.2	30.2	WFP survey
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Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.					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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	0	143,283	
			Male	0	139,328	
			Total	0	282,611	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Female	102,248	0	
			Male	100,252	0	
			Total	202,500	0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	481,922	131,966	
			Male	468,613	128,323	
			Total	950,535	260,289	
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	127,967	
			Male	0	124,434	
			Total	0	252,401	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	120,479	0	
			Male	117,152	0	
			Total	237,631	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,672	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	27,145,530	5,838,990	

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	1,098,007
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	42,495
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	300,000	305,454
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	345,762.8
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	0
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	96,769.9
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	0
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	0
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	1,000
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	2,000,000	96
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)	Number	75,000	58,561
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	845
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	2,670
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	82,806
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	170	31,370

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	1,236
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
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	62.4
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	475
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	195
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported	m2	10,000	7,200
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	55,577
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	0
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	11
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	48,950
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	18,779
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	1,762
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	32,275
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.92: Number of school gardens established	Number	273	172
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	4,527,576
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.1.16: Number of farmer organisations linked to agro input dealers	farmer organization	12	6

F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.1: Number of agreements established with market oriented organizations/companies for better market linkages	unit	40	21
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.26: Number of farmers receiving hermetic storage equipment	Individual	35,000	30,263
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.2: Number of demonstration gardens established	garden	60	54
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.46: Number of new farmer organizations established	farmer organization	102	115
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	56,706	87,506
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.6: Number of exposure / learning exchange visits conducted	instance	40	35
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.8: Number of farmer groups practicing Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA)	farmer group	2,750	2,800
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.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	855,000	651,627
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	291,222
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	440,000	126,697
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	29,628
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	65,170
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	315,000	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	625,561
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	949,994
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	8,600,000

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥20	49	20	12	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥20	67	32	20	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥20	61	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	<12	<12	20.9	17.7	18.7	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	<12	<12	19.4	16.1	16.9	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<12	<12	19.9	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	4	6	4	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥5	≥5	6	8	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥5	≥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	38	39	60	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥40	≥40	39	37	61	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	39	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	29	19	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥25	≥25	37	37	24	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥25	≥25	34	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	24	14	29	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤25	≤30	16	9	25	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤25	≤30	19	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	8	5	14	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤10	≤8	5	2	10	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤8	6	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	3	5	2	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	4	5	3	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	3	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	72	80	67	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	78	83	71	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	76	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	64	66	66	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥75	≥70	58	61	67	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥75	≥70	60	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	60	57	38	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥65	57	58	37	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥65	≥65	58	58	37	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥70	≥70	60	73	49	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥70	≥70	73	80	58	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥70	≥70	69	78	56	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≤25	≥25	32	24	38	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤25	≥25	21	18	34	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤25	≥25	25	20	35	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	<5	8	3	13	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	<5	6	1	8	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	<5	6	2	9	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	40	>60	>50	26	35	35	WFP survey
	Male	44	>60	>50	29	39	41	WFP survey
	Overall	41	>60	>50	28	36	39	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	26	≥50	≥30	15	35	27	WFP survey
Percentage of households using weather and climate information for decision-making on livelihoods and food security	Overall	65	≥80	≥70	62	54	76	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.5	>70	≥10	3.6	4.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Male	3.5	>70	≥10	3.6	4.5	7.9	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	>70	≥10	3.6	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	≥90	100	90		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	26	≥50	≥90	90	93	90	WFP survey
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses	Overall	5	≤1	≤5	2.3	6		WFP survey

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.							- Resilience Building	
Output Results								
Activity 09: Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National and sub-national government officials and other stakeholders participate in capacity and systems strengthening initiatives to reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of health supply chains in Malawi								
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*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized			training session	2	5	

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	10	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	50	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	2,241	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	2,500	2,475	
Activity 08: Provide corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming					
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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	≥40	31	33	28	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	≤30	22	27	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	43	≥48	≥30	47	40	51	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	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	≥40	34	37	45	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	≤30	26	16	25	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	≥30	39	47	30	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	39	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	≤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	≥30	36	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Lean season affected populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	≥95	≥90	98	96		Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥90	97	97		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥95	≥90	98	97		Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	90.1	≥90	≥90	98	99		WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥90	≥90	99	99.5		WFP survey
	Overall	90.1	≥90	≥90	98	99.3		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	70	≥80	≥80	96	96		Secondary data
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	96	97		Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	96	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	94	96	77	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥95	≥95	91	97	76	-
	Overall	80	≥95	≥95	93	96	76	-
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	90	≥95	≥90	93	89	77	Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥90	85	81	76	Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥95	≥90	88	84	76	Secondary data
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	94	≥90	≥90	95.7	89	87	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90	89.5	81	90	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	91.8	84	89	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	70	≥80	≥80	89	67	72	Secondary data
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	93	70	74	Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	91	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	79	≥95	≥90	86	92	71	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥95	≥90	84	91	75	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥95	≥90	84	91	74	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	91	≥90	≥90	86	87	83	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	85	85	82	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	85	86	82	WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	71	≥80	≥80	91	87	81	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥80	≥80	90	88	84	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	91	88	83	WFP survey
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	47	72	51	WFP survey
	Male	52	≥85	≥85	49	73	51	WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥85	≥85	47	73	51	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	84	74	82	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥85	≥85	86	74	79	WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥85	≥85	85	74	80	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	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	89	92	82	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥85	≥85	89	94	86	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥85	≥85	89	93	85	WFP survey

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Smallholder farmers using solar-irrigation to mitigate the impacts of climate change on food production

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

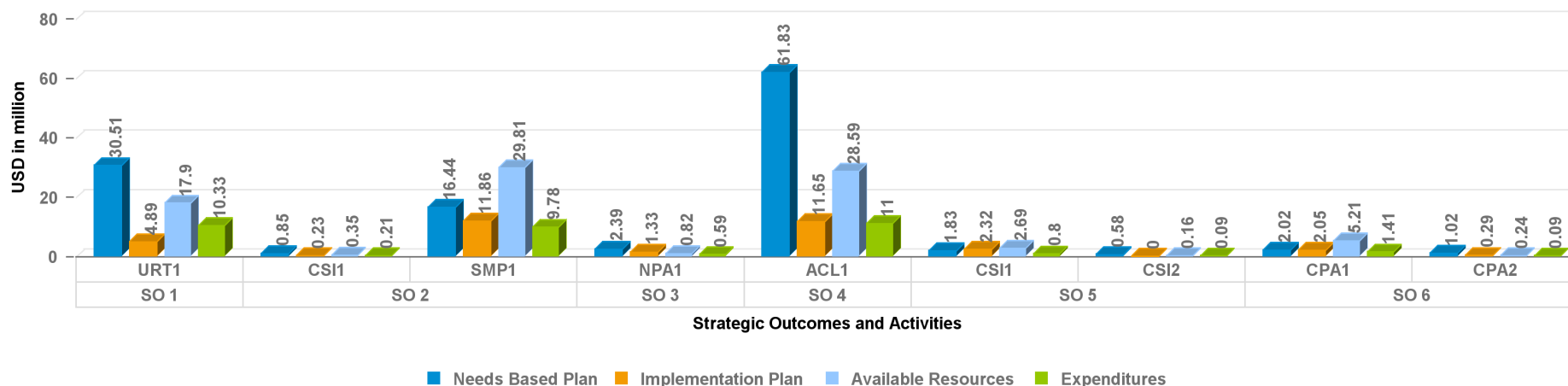
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming
CS1	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.
CS1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
CS2	Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi
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	30,505,651	4,892,107	17,904,470	10,329,545
		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.	848,258	230,391	348,667	209,606
		Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,436,867	11,864,686	29,808,507	9,778,361
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,790,776	16,987,184	48,061,643

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,388,757	1,328,911	820,911	591,188
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,388,757	1,328,911	820,911	591,188

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	61,834,423	11,650,217	28,591,459	10,995,071
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			61,834,423	11,650,217	28,591,459	10,995,071

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	Provide capacity strengthening, skills transfer, partnership activities, and logistics and procurement services, to national & local institutions and private sector enterprises involved in food security, nutrition, food safety, disaster risk management and emergency response.	1,829,196	2,317,036	2,689,178	797,085
		Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi	579,195	0	160,259	90,188
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,408,390	2,317,036	2,849,438	887,272

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	2,045,367	5,206,585	1,413,902
		Provide corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming	1,016,401	292,568	243,511	89,069
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)			3,036,094	2,337,935	5,450,096	1,502,971
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,762,961	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,762,961	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			117,458,441	34,621,283	87,536,509	34,294,015
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,157,756	3,015,447	6,554,128	4,273,045
Total Direct Costs			123,616,197	37,636,730	94,090,637	38,567,060
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,965,523	2,425,714	1,827,650	1,827,650
Grand Total			131,581,720	40,062,444	95,918,286	40,394,710



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

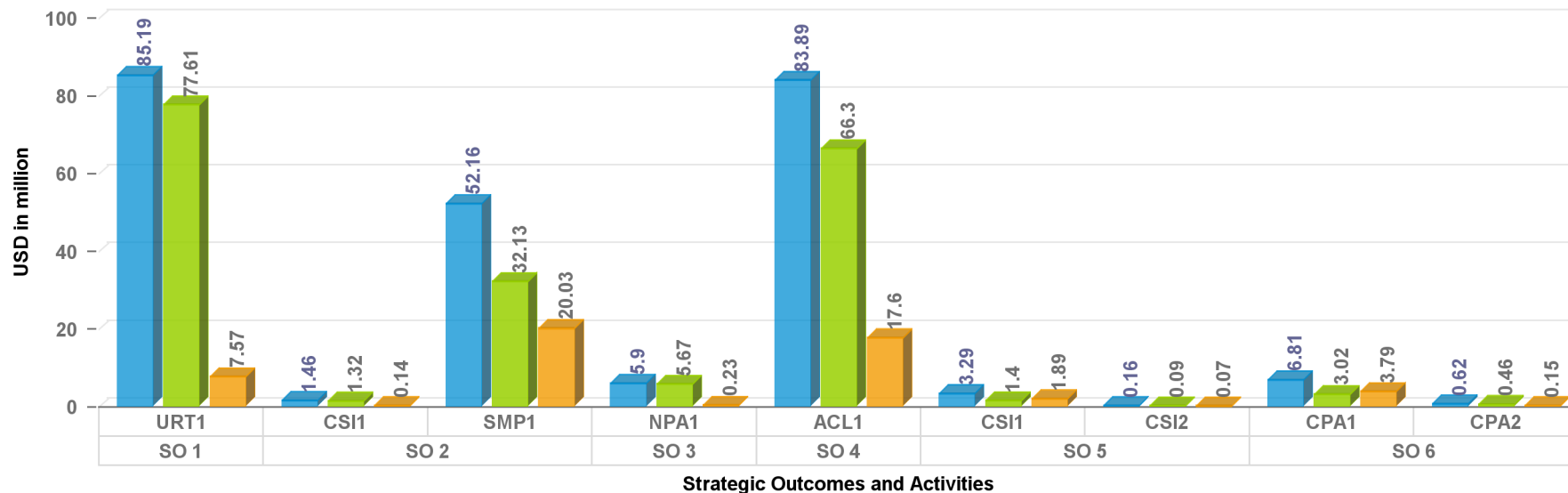
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
CPA1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
CPA2	Provide corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming
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.

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI2	Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi
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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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	148,156,335	84,959,585	226,994	85,186,578	77,611,653	7,574,925
		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	65,933,048	52,157,670	0	52,157,670	32,127,525	20,030,145
		Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	3,648,934	1,462,834	0	1,462,834	1,323,774	139,060
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			217,738,317	138,580,089	226,994	138,807,083	111,062,952

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	8,811,220	5,895,325	0	5,895,325	5,665,602	229,723
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			8,811,220	5,895,325	0	5,895,325	5,665,602	229,723

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	211,331,699	83,891,649	0	83,891,649	66,295,260	17,596,388
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			211,331,699	83,891,649	0	83,891,649	66,295,260	17,596,388

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	2,722,185	3,289,225	0	3,289,225	1,397,131	1,892,093
		Support national and sub-national systems strengthening activities to address systemic challenges, reduce the impact of shocks and improve local resilience of the health supply chain systems in Malawi	579,195	160,259	0	160,259	90,188	70,072
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,301,379	3,449,484	0	3,449,484	1,487,319	1,962,165

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 corridor management supply chain services and on-demand services to humanitarian and other relevant partners to ensure effective emergency assistance in addition to routine programming	2,119,470	619,028	0	619,028	464,586	154,442
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	4,596,381	6,606,754	204,848	6,811,602	3,018,919	3,792,683
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)			6,715,852	7,225,783	204,848	7,430,630	3,483,505	3,947,125
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,762,961	0	1,762,961	0	1,762,961
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,762,961	0	1,762,961	0	1,762,961
Total Direct Operational Cost			447,898,467	240,805,291	431,841	241,237,132	187,994,638	53,242,494
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			21,152,233	19,519,903	37,637	19,557,540	17,276,457	2,281,083
Total Direct Costs			469,050,700	260,325,194	469,478	260,794,672	205,271,095	55,523,577
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			30,343,756	14,739,246		14,739,246	14,739,246	0

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Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			499,394,456	275,064,439	469,478	275,533,917	220,010,341	55,523,577

This donor financial report is interim



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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