



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Issuance date: 30 January 2024

Country strategic plan revision

This version: 1 September 2023

Malawi country strategic plan, revision one

Gender and age marker code: 3

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	January 2024 - December 2028	No change	January 2024 - December 2028
Beneficiaries	2,576,871	No change	2,576,871
Total cost (USD)	311,949,141	20,542,181	332,491,322
Transfer	244,898,635	19,804,322	264,702,956
Implementation	25,510,948	410,000	25,920,948
Direct support costs	22,577,894	313,095	22,890,989
Subtotal	292,987,477	20,527,417	313,514,894
Indirect support costs	18,961,664	14,764	18,976,428

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY FOR APPROVAL: RD

1. RATIONALE

1. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for the 2023/2024 lean season shows that 4.4 million people in Malawi (22 percent of the population) are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) between October 2023 and March 2024. This is a 16 percent increase from the 3.8 million in the 2022/2023 lean season, substantially higher than the 1.6 million in the 2021/2022 lean season and double the average of the past five years (2.1 million).
2. The number of districts classified in IPC Phase 3 has increased from six to 21, with eight of these having at least 5 percent of its population in IPC Phase 4. This deterioration is attributed to climate-related shocks, increased staple food prices and overall economic decline. Furthermore, a 25 percent devaluation of the Malawi Kwacha in May 2022 has contributed to high inflation, and the 44 percent devaluation in November 2023 is having similar effects. A high proportion of the population will start depleting their food stocks at the beginning of the lean season (October 2023 – March 2024). Furthermore, food insecurity is expected to be further exacerbated by reduced casual labour opportunities and negative coping strategies for households. The food gap analysis varies from district to district and across cities, but intensified assistance is required for periods of two to six months.

3. Recent WFP data shows a similar trajectory of deterioration of Malawi's food security. In September 2023, 23 percent of households in Malawi were unable to maintain acceptable food consumption, compared to 15 percent the same time last year. Most households in the country (90 percent) engage in some form of negative livelihood coping strategies such as borrowing money or spending savings, selling productive assets and/or land to purchase food. In addition, 81 percent of households engage in severe or moderate consumption-based coping strategies such as borrowing food, limiting portion size at mealtimes, reducing the number of meals, and restricting consumption by adults for small children to eat. The high proportion of households that are using both consumption-based and livelihood-based coping strategies underscores the importance of sustained support to ensure food accessibility.
4. The current average price of maize in Malawi is 88 percent higher than last year's price of MWK 398 per kg. This increase can be attributed to poor maize production in two consecutive growing seasons, driven by factors such as a late onset of rains (2021/2022), Tropical Storm Ana (2022), Cyclone Freddy (2023) and reduced fertilizer use.
5. Adding to these challenges are increasing inflation rates and limited foreign exchange, leading to higher fuel costs, sporadic fuel shortages, and increased vehicle maintenance costs, all which impact food basket prices. The socio-economic landscape is further strained by high unemployment and low salaries, adversely affecting the quality of livelihoods.
6. Considering the above challenges, the Government of Malawi – through the World Bank support – has approached WFP Malawi for the provision of on-demand services for the procurement of maize flour and transport to final delivery points in Malawi.

2. CHANGES

Strategic orientation

7. There is no change in strategic orientation.

CSP outcomes

8. This Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028) Revision is to increase the budget for Activity 9 to accommodate the increase of on-demand services required to adequately respond to the Government's urgent procurement and transport service request.
9. Partnerships: To implement these on-demand services for the Government of Malawi, WFP will coordinate closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA).
10. Supply Chain Capacity: WFP Malawi has the necessary capacity needed to implement the CSP outcome. Supply Chain staff based in Lilongwe and Blantyre will support this service provision and the necessary technical skills and profiles are reflected in the team. The necessary transport contracts are in place in addition to the warehouse capacity requirements.
11. M&E: Though this is an on-demand service agreement, at the request of the World Bank, WFP will undertake process monitoring and post-distribution monitoring by WFP field monitors from field offices at district level.

12. Risk management: The Government of Malawi has recently issued a temporary ban on the import of maize from Tanzania due to prevalence of the Maize Lethal Necrosis (MLN) Virus. As such, it was agreed with the Government to import maize flour rather than maize grain.

Beneficiary analysis

13. There are no changes in planned beneficiary numbers.

Transfers

14. There are no changes in planned transfers.

COST BREAKDOWN

15. This Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028) Revision is to increase the budget for Activity 9 by USD 20.5 million to accommodate the increase of on-demand services required to adequately respond to the Government's urgent procurement and transport service request.

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)						
WFP strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
CSP outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	0	0	0	0	19,804,322	19,804,322
Implementation	0	0	0	0	410,000	410,000
Direct support costs	<i>(no figures in the grey cells)</i>					313,095
Subtotal						20,527,417
Indirect support costs						14,764
TOTAL						20,542,181

TABLE 4: OVERALL CSP/ICSP/LEO COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)						
WFP strategic outcomes	SDG Target 2.1 - WFP Strategic Outcome 1	SDG Target 2.2 - WFP Strategic Outcome 2	SDG Target 2.4 - WFP Strategic Outcome 3	SDG Target 17.9 - WFP Strategic Outcome 4	SDG Target 17.16 - WFP Strategic Outcome 5	Total
CSP outcomes	01	02	03	04	05	
Focus area	Crisis Response	Root Causes	Resilience Building	Resilience Building	Crisis Response	
Transfer	64,077,474	88,254,091	67,730,162	10,718,274	33,922,955	264,702,956
Implementation	6,336,127	9,323,416	6,901,555	592,730	2,767,119	25,920,948
Direct support costs	5,936,403	8,242,563	6,291,684	956,368	1,463,971	22,890,989
Subtotal	76,350,005	105,820,070	80,923,402	12,267,372	38,154,046	313,514,894
Indirect support costs	4,962,750	6,878,305	5,260,021	797,379	1,077,973	18,976,428
TOTAL	81,312,755	112,698,375	86,183,423	13,064,751	39,232,019	332,491,322