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# Malawi

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2023

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# Overview

## Key messages

- In 2023, amid a 131 percent increase in acute food insecurity, WFP provided food assistance to 2.5 million people.
- WFP provided USD 28 million in cash-based transfers, distributed 15,000 mt of food, and enhanced resilience through activities such as reforestation and water point restoration.
- WFP collaborated with the Government to strengthen Malawi's emergency preparedness.
- As co-lead of the national logistics cluster, WFP provided emergency logistics services in response to the cholera and Tropical Cyclone Freddy emergencies, transporting 700 mt of crucial supplies to isolated areas by air.

## Malawian poly-crisis: WFP scales up operations.

Malawi faced significant challenges in food and nutrition security in 2023, exacerbated by several factors. High and persistent inflation made it difficult for households to access affordable, nutritious food. Tropical Cyclone Freddy in March 2023 worsened the situation, leading to floods and mudslides that destroyed crops and livestock, disrupting agricultural activities. The spread of cholera further added to the country's challenges.

During the 2022/23 lean season (November 2022-March 2023), **3.8 million** people in Malawi were acutely food insecure, marking a 131 percent increase from the previous lean season [1].

WFP continued supporting the Malawian Government and other partners in addressing the food and nutrition crisis, and advancing Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). This effort aligns with Malawi's national priorities as outlined in the **Malawi Vision 2063** and its supporting policies.

In 2023, WFP provided food assistance to 2.5 million people (51 percent women), among them were 51,000 people with disabilities [2]. Of the people assisted, 64 percent were under 18. WFP transferred **USD 28 million** in cash-based transfers to 1.6 million vulnerable individuals, providing resources for immediate food needs. Besides cash transfers, WFP also implemented in-kind interventions, reaching 680,000 people with food items to address immediate nutritional needs. WFP distributed **15,000 mt** of food. WFP also provided capacity-strengthening activities to 270,000 people to enhance their skills and resilience against food insecurity.

During the **2022/23 lean season response**, WFP provided monthly food and cash-based transfers to 543,000 people. Additionally, 709,000 individuals in the four districts most affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy received cash and in-kind assistance. The lean season and Cyclone Freddy response underscored the critical role that support for the country's social protection system played.

WFP used e-payments for **52,000 refugees** to purchase food in local markets, and continued implementing income-generating activities to enhance self-reliance for 1,350 people [3].

WFP provided meals to 669,000 school-going children in 544 schools. The healthy and diversified diets encouraged school attendance and improved learning. Concurrently, under this **home-grown school feeding programme**, WFP supported 19,000 smallholder farmers supplying the schools, boosting agricultural production and market opportunities. Additionally, 422,811 learners in 144 schools received **cash and in-kind take-home rations** as part of the education cluster response to Tropical Cyclone Freddy [4].

Humanitarian and development partners support the Malawian Government in implementing the National Resilience Strategy. As part of this support, WFP provided an integrated package of support to 118,000 households to build their resilience to climate shocks, including asset creation, savings and loan groups, crop insurance, climate services, and smallholder agriculture market support. Additionally, 2.6 million water points were restored, 37,000 ha of household gardens were maintained, 1,500 ha of land was reforested, and 8 ha of community gardens were rehabilitated.

WFP resumed direct malnutrition prevention support using the integrated resilience programme cooperating partners. This support targeted various beneficiaries with integrated **nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions**.

WFP promoted access to and demand for safe, nutritious, and affordable foods for the general population, with a focus on children under 2 and their caregivers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescents. WFP educated 1.3 million beneficiaries on infant and young child feeding practices, maternal nutrition and wellbeing, water, sanitation, and hygiene, and dietary diversification.

As the co-lead of the national logistics cluster, WFP worked with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to enhance Malawi's emergency preparedness and response capacity. This involved coordinating and managing information for government, humanitarian, and development partners, and providing logistics services. These efforts established WFP as a reliable supply chain support for the Government and other stakeholders. During the year, 700 mt of food and non-food items were transported by road, boat, and air through the logistics cluster.

WFP collaborated with government food agencies and local producers to enhance food quality and transform **supply chain systems**. Leveraging this expertise, WFP also supported the Ministry of Health in strengthening health supply chains for future health crises. Additionally, WFP worked with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs to strengthen logistics capacity and provide common logistics services, improving national emergency preparedness and response efforts.

WFP remained committed to working with local partners and building government capacity. In 2023, 87 percent of WFP's partnerships were with local organizations.

# 2,538,359

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



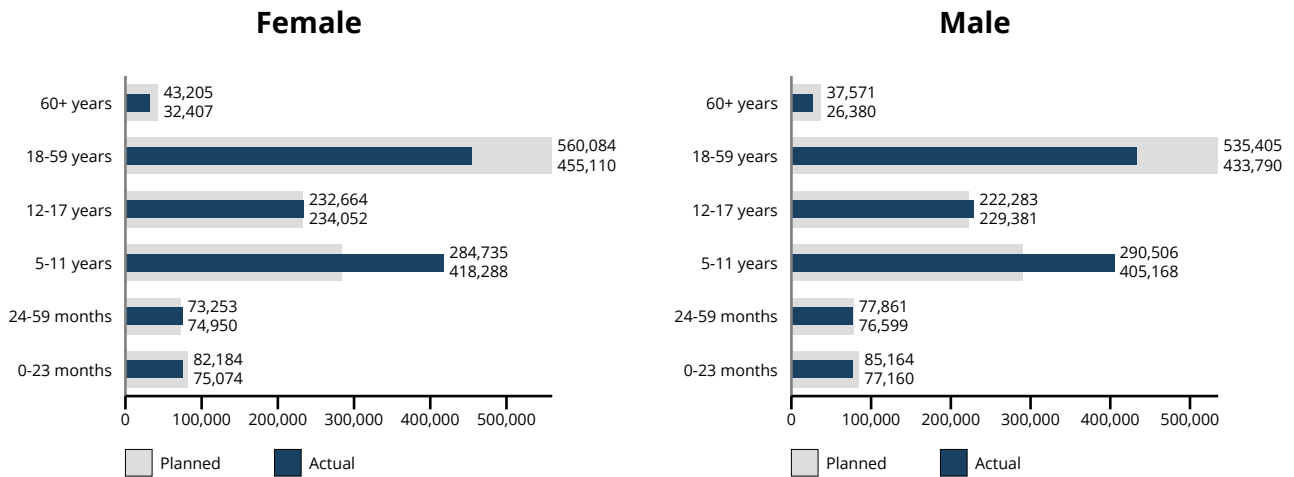
51% female



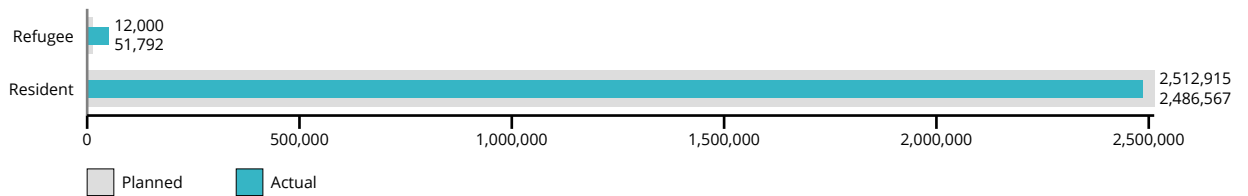
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 50,606 (51% Female, 49% Male)

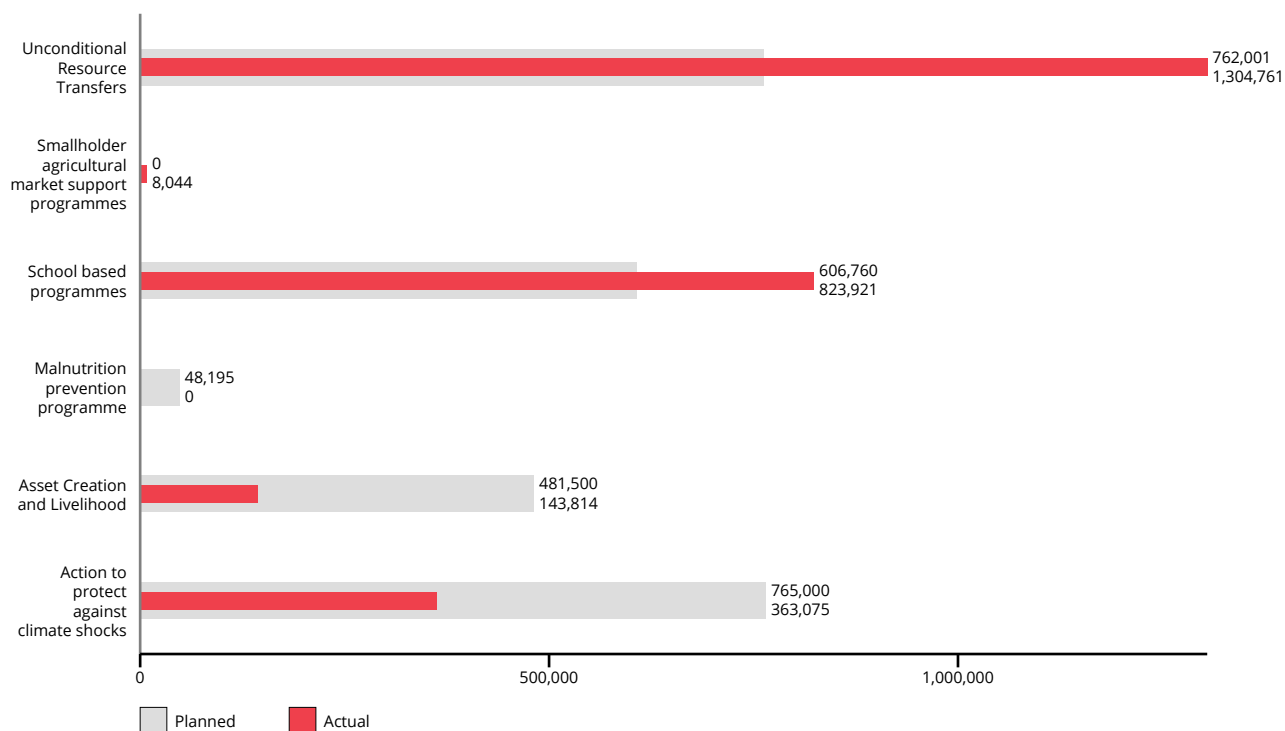
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



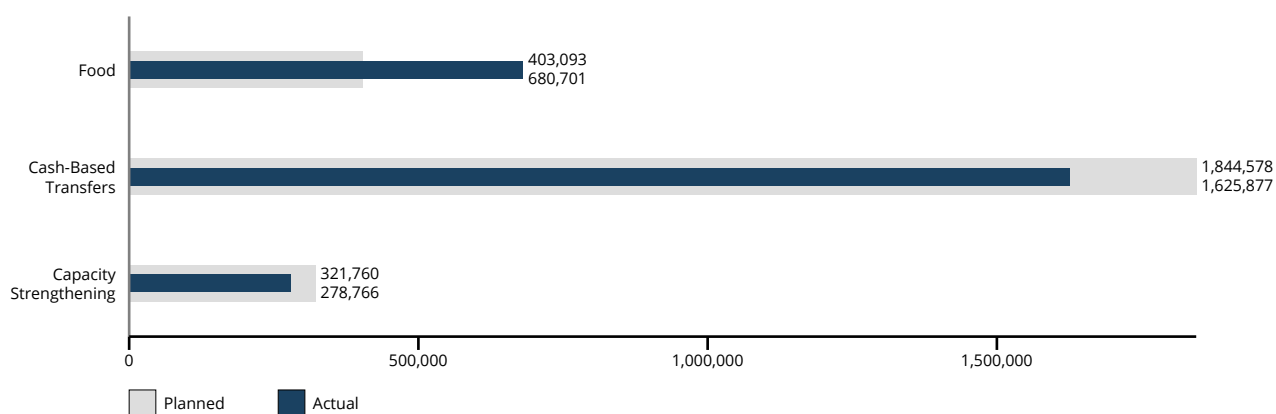
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



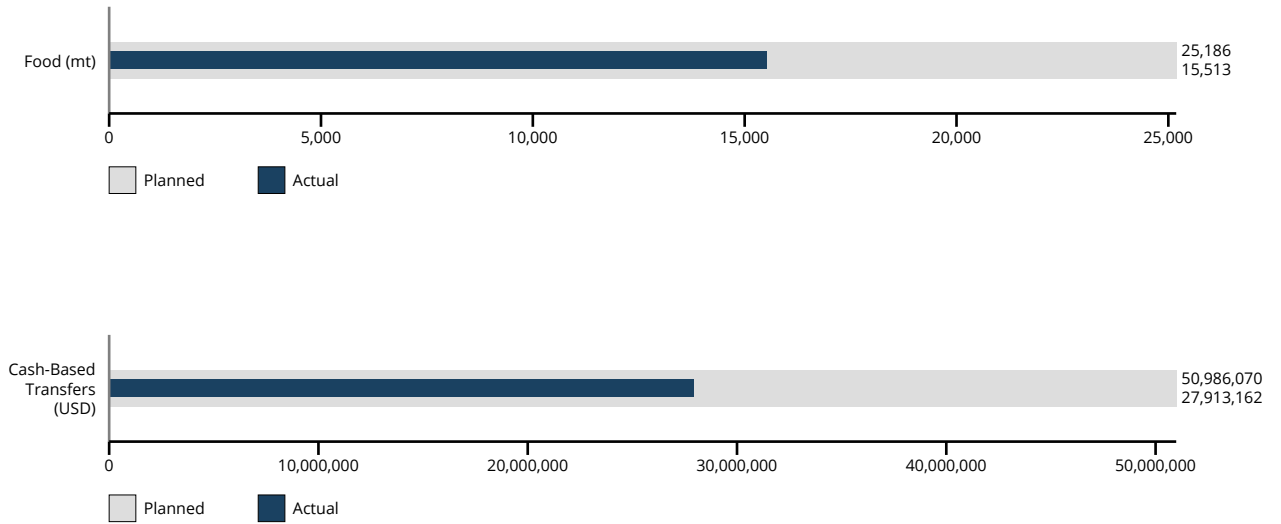
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



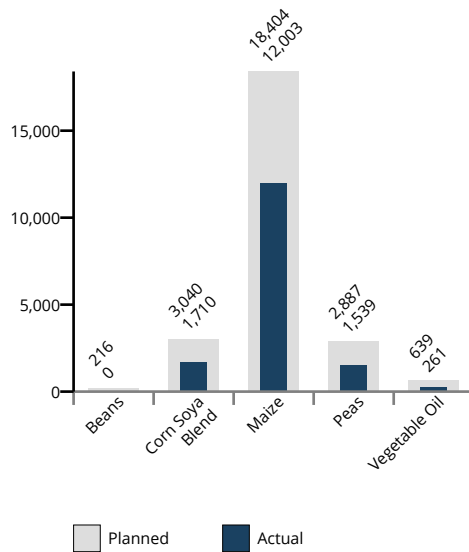
## Beneficiaries by Modality



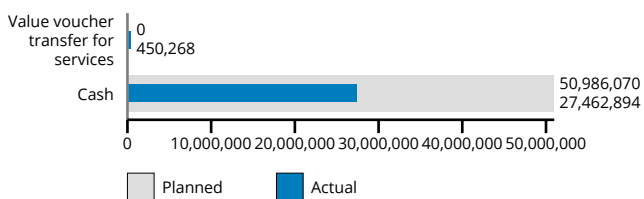
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



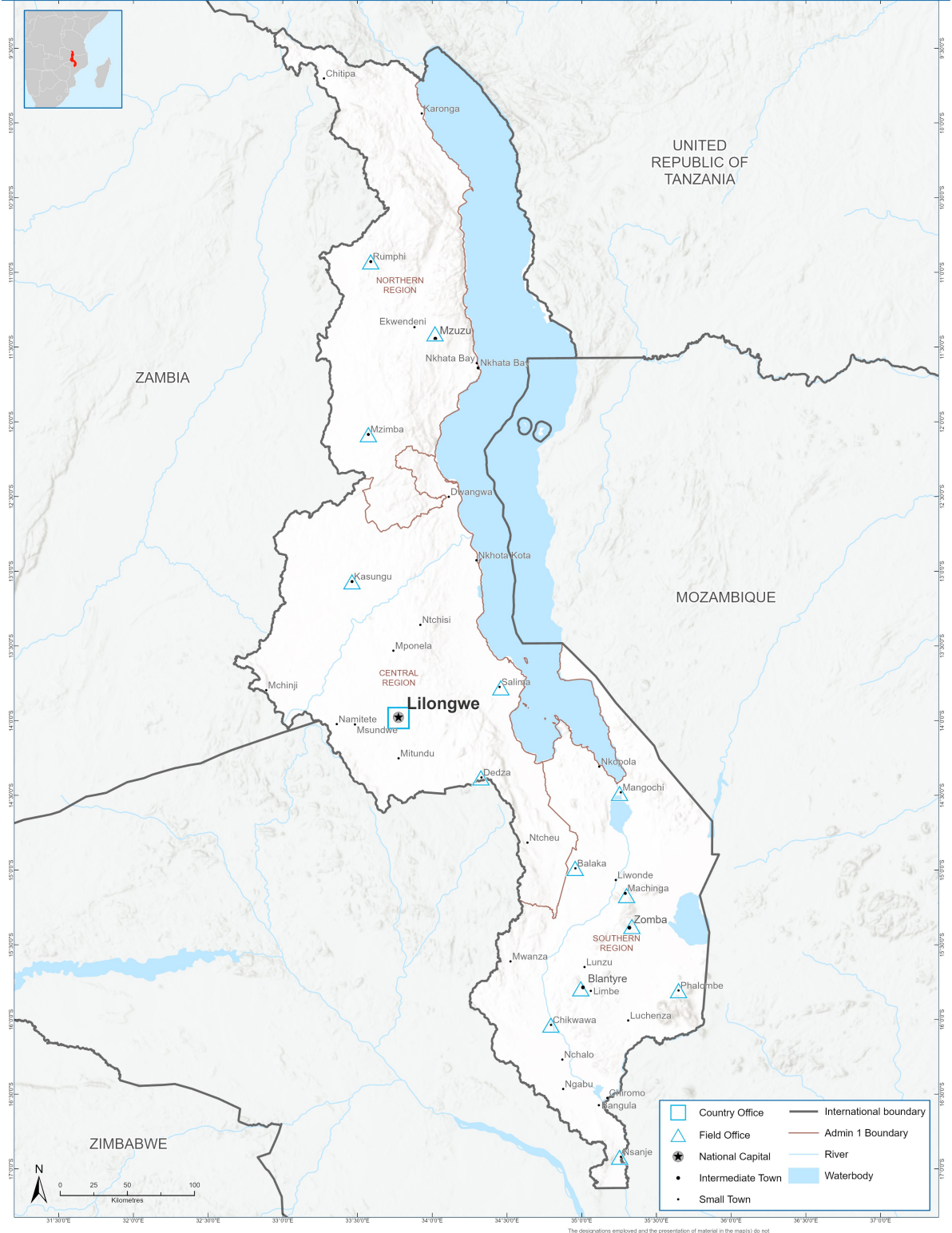
### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context

## 2023: A Challenging Year with Far-reaching Consequences





Date Created: 17 Jan 2024 - Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, EME GIS  
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Malawi, ranked 169 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index [1], is one of the world’s poorest countries. According to the 2022 World Bank Poverty Assessment Report, half the population is classified as poor [2]. The proportion of people living on less than USD 2.15 per day increased slightly from 70.1 percent in 2019 to 72 percent in 2023 [3]. Nearly 82 percent of the population lives in rural areas [4].

2023 was particularly challenging for the Malawian population. Economic conditions worsened, marked by high and persistent inflation, a shortage of foreign exchange, and a 44 percent devaluation of the Malawian kwacha in November 2023, following a 25 percent devaluation in May 2022. Following the devaluation, prices of fuel increased by 45 percent.

These factors drove up prices of food and basic commodities, eroding the purchasing power of poorer households in rural and urban areas [5].

Climate change impacts, including floods, mudslides, and prolonged dry spells, worsened food security. Severe flooding in southern Malawi following Cyclone Freddy in March 2023 left 2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance [6]. Further exacerbating the situation was the cholera outbreak in 29 districts, with 59,000 cases and 1,768 deaths reported as of August 2023 [7]. This was the deadliest outbreak in the country's history and its largest in the last two decades.

Agriculture accounts for over a quarter of Malawi's gross domestic product [8], engaging 85 percent of the population [9]. However, environmental challenges have had far-reaching implications for vulnerable populations, mainly relying on agriculture for livelihoods, further hindering their ability to rebuild and recover.

Malawi ranks 88 out of 125 countries in the 2023 Global Hunger Index, classified as a "serious hunger condition". According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) figures, one in five Malawians was acutely food insecure and in need of assistance between October 2023 and March 2024, for a period of two to six months. Additionally, Malawi's acute malnutrition rate is 2.6 percent, with a stunting rate of 34 percent and an overweight rate of 3.9 percent [10].

The 2023 Global Gender Gap Index ranks Malawi 110 out of 146 countries, indicating high levels of gender inequality in reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity [11]. WFP continued to support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through its country strategic plan's six strategic outcomes. Under **strategic outcome 1**, WFP met the basic food requirements of refugees, flood victims, and others affected by shocks. Through **strategic outcome 2**, WFP provided technical support to strengthen the national social protection system and, provided school meals to children. **Strategic outcome 3** focused on preventing malnutrition among vulnerable groups, while **strategic outcome 4** supported smallholder farmers and communities in building resilience to climate change. Under **strategic outcome 5**, WFP strengthened the Government's capacity for food and nutrition security assessments and analyses to guide evidence-based policies. **Strategic outcome 6** ensured timely logistics services to the Government and partners for effective national supply chains.

## Risk management

In 2023, WFP regularly assessed ongoing risks and implemented mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts. WFP identified 12 significant risks relevant to planned activities, categorized as fiduciary, financial, operational, and strategic. Each risk was evaluated based on likelihood and potential impact, enabling WFP to prioritize risk management efforts.

One of the most serious risks identified was an **economic crisis**, which could disrupt supply chains, particularly for fuel, affecting resource access and worsening food insecurity. WFP implemented measures to ensure a continuous fuel supply, including fuel adjustment clauses in logistics contracts and adapting staff working arrangements during fuel shortages.

**Insufficient funding** was another serious risk, hindering WFP's ability to deliver food assistance. To address this, WFP diversified funding sources, engaging new partners and fostering joint resource mobilization strategies with other UN agencies, securing 97 percent of the budget.

**Climate-related natural disasters** were also a major concern, disrupting food production and supply chains, and displacing vulnerable communities. To mitigate these, WFP enhanced disaster preparedness and response capabilities, strengthened risk management frameworks, and pre-positioned humanitarian hubs and buffer stocks strategically.

## Lessons learned

The **Malawi country strategic plan (2019-2023)** evaluation report noted WFP's positive impact across strategic outcomes, though progress varied. Despite efforts in cost-saving, resource mobilization, and targeting, declining donor contributions hindered addressing rising needs. Additionally, integrated programming reduced vulnerability by combining interventions, but food security deterioration hampered the shift to an enabling role.

However, gender transformative approaches were inconsistently applied, with stronger integration in resilience and nutrition initiatives [12]. Gender mainstreaming was limited by a lack of a dedicated budget, strategic partnerships, and context-specific analyses.

The evaluation of the **Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE)** in 2023, involving WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA, found that the joint approach of several UN agencies could create a holistic and synergistic impact on the targeted outcomes, and the involvement of ministries at national and district levels is essential for sustainability.

Findings also showed that JPGE's focus on specific schools within a district, rather than targeting all schools, contributes to discrepancies and growing inequalities between school zones and yields unintended consequences of learner migration. Therefore, strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system is crucial for JPGE's effectiveness. The programme could also benefit from a results-based perspective and joint monitoring.

# Chapilira: Path to Resilience



© WFP/Francis Thawani

Anne has a good harvest of groundnuts and millet, thanks to her participation in resilient interventions in Nsanje district, Malawi

Since implementing the country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019-2023, WFP has undergone significant transformation. Recognizing food insecurity and malnutrition as complex issues with multiple causes, WFP adopted an approach aimed at establishing a pathway out of recurring food insecurity and malnutrition for the people of Malawi. This pathway includes interventions to improve access to nutritious food, build resilience to shocks, and promote sustainable livelihoods. Integrated resilience interventions are crucial in addressing the country's multifaceted vulnerabilities.

Chapilira, a small village in the southern region of Malawi, is situated between the rugged Matandwe hills and the colossal Shire River, presenting unique challenges and vulnerabilities for its residents. The steep slopes of the Matandwe hills, coupled with heavy rainfall, pose a risk of damage from run-off, while the Shire River brings the threat of flooding.

This combination of risks creates a complex environment where livelihoods are highly susceptible to disruption, impacting not only the ecosystem but also the availability of water resources for the village's inhabitants.

Residents of Chapilira face the constant threat of losing their livelihoods and experiencing hardships due to run-off and flooding. The impact of climate change exacerbates these vulnerabilities, increasing the frequency and severity of flooding and heavy water flow from the hills. *"My farmland is between Matandwe hills and the Shire River,"* says Anne Elisha, 57, a widow with four children. *"I was suffering two-fold: run-off water from the hills washed away top fertile soils and my crops downstream, while flooding water from the Shire River would also damage the crops."*

The villagers must adapt to changing environmental conditions by seeking alternative livelihoods, implementing erosion control measures, and improving disaster preparedness to mitigate environmental impacts.

Thanks to WFP's resilience interventions, including watershed management, agricultural land restoration, and regenerative agriculture practices, villagers in Chapilira and many other villages have remained resilient. Farmers in the most shock-prone districts participated in these interventions, benefiting 118,000 households in 2023.

These efforts aim to improve food and nutrition security, ultimately reducing their dependence on humanitarian aid.

The resilience interventions focus on watershed management and the restoration of agricultural land, complemented by regenerative agriculture practices to boost compost production and soil and water conservation. These efforts aim

to improve food and nutrition security, ultimately reducing dependence on humanitarian aid.

WFP beneficiaries learned to build check dams and stone bunds to control water flow. The trenches and stone bunds they constructed around the Matandwe hills protected against flash floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy in March 2023. Anne, a project participant, noted, *"Since joining in 2022, I have been building assets like deep trenches, stone bunds, and planting trees. This year, despite the cyclone affecting other communities, my crops are intact, and I have a bumper harvest. Farmers in neighbouring villages who didn't build trenches and bunds have lost crops and houses to flooding"*, declares Anne.

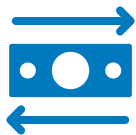
WFP's intervention is yielding impressive benefits such as landscape restoration, enhanced water accessibility, diversified production and income sources, and improved market access for farmers. *"In previous years,"* Anne continues, *"from this very land I would only harvest two bags of groundnuts, but this year I expect to have more than 15 bags."*

*"Before joining the project, I didn't know that it was possible to trap or harvest water. Now I'm building check dams and stone bunds to catch and control the flow of water. Everyone in the project has these structures in their gardens, and we are reaping the benefits,"* said Anne from the village of Chapilira. *"Today I have a different story."*

Like Anne, many beneficiaries have experienced positive changes in their daily lives. The villagers of many Malawian villages have become more resilient and proactive in adapting to these environmental challenges, seeking sustainable solutions, and collaborating with various stakeholders to improve their livelihoods and protect their communities.

# Programme performance

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



**543,641** people reached through **food and cash-based transfers** during the lean season



**709,328** people affected by **Tropical Cyclone Freddy** received in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers



**51,792** refugees received cash-based transfers

WFP met 98 percent of its funding requirements, providing food assistance to 1.3 million people (176 percent of the planned) [1]. This overachievement was due to the emergency response plan implemented in response to Tropical Cyclone Freddy to support the affected communities. WFP provided food assistance through in-kind and/or cash-based transfers, prioritizing the most food-insecure individuals. Cash transfers totalled USD 9.6 million (45 percent of the planned amount). The decrease in cash distributed to beneficiaries was due to a change in transfer modality after Tropical Cyclone Freddy disrupted market systems, making cash transfers unsuitable. The switch to in-kind food assistance highlights the importance of adaptability and responsiveness in humanitarian contexts, allowing WFP to continue its critical work in challenging circumstances.

### 2022/2023 Lean Season Response

The Government of Malawi, WFP, and development partners collaborated to assist households severely affected by food insecurity in rural areas, targeting 3.5 million individuals through a joint response [2]. The per-household transfer value was set at USD 24 (MWK 25,000) per month by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). WFP provided monthly food and cash-based transfers to 544,000 people [3] in Balaka, Chikwawa, and Phalombe districts, totalling USD 1.8 million. While WFP considered a cash top-up for households with children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women for the prevention of acute malnutrition, limited funding prevented its implementation [4]. However, interpersonal social and behaviour change communication activities reached 360,000 people [5] through radio programs focusing on good nutrition practices.

WFP implemented **conditional cash transfers** (cash plus) in Chikwawa and Phalombe districts [6]. Initiatives, jointly implemented by district councils and WFP partner World Vision International, benefited 15,000 households (**67,500** people, with 49 percent women). Communities selected interventions such as access to basic services, non-food items, and training, resulting in the establishment of over 3,000 school gardens, maintenance of 122,600 water points, and creation or restoration of 700 assets [7]. These interventions facilitated investments in household production and afforestation, with messaging guiding participants in restoring, rebuilding, and developing long-term livelihood assets.

WFP also provided chlorine in food distribution points and 44 health centres to curb the spread of cholera.

### 2023/2024 Lean Season Response

WFP's 2023/24 lean season response is ongoing. As part of this effort and in response to the Government's formal request, WFP provided technical and logistics support for in-kind assistance from their strategic grain reserves to 509,000 people in Mangochi and Phalombe districts by December 2023, with additional support planned for other areas in 2024.

### Tropical Cyclone Freddy

During Tropical Cyclone Freddy's impact on Malawi, WFP hosted and supported the emergency operation centre, coordinating the response and aiding in the development and implementation of the Government-led emergency response plan to mitigate the flood impact on food security. WFP assisted 709,000 people (51 percent women) in the four most affected districts - Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Mulanje - with in-kind food assistance (Super Cereal, pulses, and vegetable oil) and cash-based transfers amounting to USD 7.6 (MWK 13,000) per household, equivalent to 75 percent of the monthly food basket for two months. This complimented the Government's support of a 50Kg bag of maize per household. Subsequent assessments revealed that 60 percent of households maintained an acceptable food

consumption score throughout the year despite the cyclone. However, the situation for women worsened compared to men [8].

Furthermore, to enhance their resilience, **over 10,000 people** participated in recovery activities. Evidence from the post-flood assessment indicates that communities engaged with WFP in integrated resilience and livelihood activities demonstrated much greater resilience during the storms. For example, the soil-and-water conservation measures (such as deep trenches, terracing and afforestation) reduced water runoff and reduced damage to fields, crops and houses. Due to their involvement in WFP's integrated resilience activities, targeted participants resorted to fewer and less severe negative coping mechanisms and recovered more swiftly, meaning that the development gains made in building and maintaining resilience were not lost. [9]

To enhance their resilience, **10,000 people** participated in recovery activities. Evidence from post-flood assessments shows that communities engaged in integrated resilience and livelihood activities with WFP demonstrated greater resilience during storms. For instance, soil-and-water conservation measures like deep trenches, terracing, and afforestation reduced water runoff, minimizing damage to fields, crops, and houses. Targeted participants in WFP's integrated resilience activities resorted to fewer and less severe negative coping mechanisms. Borrowing through village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) increased from 51 percent in 2022 to 64 percent in 2023, indicating a trend toward positive coping mechanisms for restoring livelihoods. Similarly, WFP participants, often the most vulnerable in the community, showed comparable or improved outcomes compared to non-participants in food consumption and livelihood coping strategies following the floods. Support to the social protection system enabled a swift response to Cyclone Freddy. One benefit has been the improved targeting, achieved through a centralized data repository made possible by WFP's technical support in the unified beneficiary registry program. This approach has allowed districts to identify and prioritize needs, minimizing duplication of efforts and maximizing the impact of relief interventions.

**Refugee response** In 2023, soaring food prices reduced the purchasing power of both the poor and refugees in Malawi. The Government's order in March 2023 to relocate refugees to the Dzaleka camp further increased the demand for food assistance. Most refugees in Malawi rely on food assistance, as only 27 percent have the economic capacity to meet essential needs, with women particularly vulnerable [10]. WFP continued to provide food and nutrition assistance.

In collaboration with the Government and UNHCR, WFP provided monthly food assistance to **51,792 refugees** (45 percent women and 55 percent men) to address the food and nutritional needs as a cash-based transfer equivalent to a 75 percent ration from January 2023 until June 2023. From July 2023, the ration size was reduced to 50 percent. In partnership with the camp's existing financial service provider, electronic cash-based payments via debit cards were used to distribute cash to the targeted population; i.e., refugees resident in the camp.

Limited funding resulted in reduced assistance, decreasing the percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score from 64 to 52 percent. Simultaneously, the proportion of households resorting to crisis coping strategies [11] increased from 8 to 34 percent, while the use of emergency and stress coping strategies respectively decreased from 38 to 27 percent and from 29 to 22 percent. The consumption-based coping strategy index rose by one percentage point, reaching 21 percent. These align with WFP's assessment conducted from December 2022 to January 2023, indicating an escalation in the food insecurity situation in the camp from 68 percent in 2020 to 87 percent in 2023 [12]. Concerning nutrition, the minimum diet diversity for women and girls increased by 5 percentage points, from 26 to 31 percent. Despite this progress, the targeted 50 percent was not achieved [13].

Due to the prolonged presence of refugees, WFP supported refugee households with income-generating activities. However, limited resources only allowed for 300 households (1,350 people), including 40 percent from the host community, to receive start-up materials for livelihood activities such as mushroom and soya growing, pig production, poultry farming, and mask and soap-making. Income-generating activities were halted in April 2023 due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 1 fully integrated gender, as shown by WFP's gender and age marker code 4 implementation.

## 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 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



**669,410** school-going children benefitted from the **Home-Grown School Feeding**



**422,811** learners were assisted with **take-home rations** as part of the Education Cluster response for Cyclone Freddy



WFP continued to build national capacities to **design and deliver social assistance** to vulnerable households

### Capacity strengthening of the national social protection sector

WFP continued strengthening national capacities to design and deliver social assistance, ensuring vulnerable households, including those with elderly, disabled, and ultra-poor members, had access to food, especially during heightened need. WFP linked activities under this outcome with emergency response in strategic outcome 1 to sustain previous gains.

For the 2022/2023 lean season response, WFP supported the Government-led effort by complementing existing social protection programs, including the social cash transfer programme (SCTP) and climate-smart public works programme. WFP coordinated with the Government and used national systems to reach non-SCTP food-insecure households in Balaka, Phalombe, and Chikwawa districts [1] reaching 544,000 beneficiaries in these districts. At the start of the 2023/24 lean season response, partners also used harmonized targeting. WFP supported the rollout of the unified beneficiary registry (UBR) [2] in districts where it was being scaled. The UBR database was updated with data on national identifications, changes of household heads, and transfers. WFP supported UBR data quality controls, developing a spot-check strategy and providing initial technical support for error flagging scripts. WFP trained a team of government officials was trained on this process. WFP also assisted in UBR mapping of geographical data (village to zones, zones to clusters, and villages to catchment) for targeting social support programs [3].

WFP supported the development of guidelines for national strategic guidance on cash-plus interventions which aim to help households meet their food needs through transfers and to initiate complementary activities such as reforestation. This will enhance household resilience and accelerate recovery.

The Government and development partners proposed a program to create one million jobs to improve food and economic security sustainably. As a result, WFP supported a jobs for youth feasibility study conducted in selected districts. The analysis examined the feasibility of youth employment interventions in Balaka, Chikwawa, and Nsanje. It showed that combining labour supply, demand, and social protection interventions could create youth employment at scale. It also suggested that training should include informal skills and be linked to irrigation or cash-for-work interventions for finance and rural job creation.

In March 2023, WFP facilitated a capacity-strengthening workshop in Eswatini, supported by the Malawi government. The workshop focused on the country's social protection landscape, particularly prioritizing shock-responsive social protection.

### School feeding

WFP collaborated with the Government to implement the school feeding programme, enhancing education and nutrition outcomes using the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) approach. This model showed positive impacts for children, improving attendance rates by 0.7 percent to reach 92.4 percent in 2023. It also benefited local economies and the environment by promoting shorter value chains.

In September 2023, WFP hosted the school-based programme evaluation symposium. The objectives were to bring together Southern Africa partners in Malawi for sharing and learning, discuss and address challenges in school feeding interventions, identify promising practices for better outcomes, and review progress in the regional implementation plan for the remaining two years.

WFP reached 669,000 school-going children (51 percent girls) in 544 schools across eight districts: Dedza, Chikwawa, Kasungu, Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe, Salima, and Zomba. WFP transferred USD 8.5 million through district councils



to the schools to purchase commodities used to prepare nutritious meals [4]. This included the scale-up implemented by WFP from March 2023, reaching an additional 68 schools (47 in Kasungu, 10 in Nsanje, seven in Chikwawa, and four in Mangochi), providing nutritious meals to an additional 52,000 learners each school day [5]. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare, WFP identified 62 Early Child Development Centres to be supported in the Southern Region. WFP also provided capacity strengthening and technical support [6] to district- and school-level stakeholders in financial management, procurement, storage management, food management, and monitoring. Additionally, WFP distributed energy-efficient stoves and hand-washing items (buckets and basins) to all 544 assisted schools.

Under the HGSP programme, 19,000 farmers supplied food directly to the schools, and 337 school gardens were revitalized. Additionally, WFP trained 35,000 farmers linked to HGSP in business management, market-oriented crop planning, post-harvest loss mitigation, and crop diversification through two courses in July 2023.

As part of the education cluster response to Cyclone Freddy which disrupted school attendance and affected or destroyed school infrastructure and teaching materials, 423,000 learners (51 percent girls) received assistance. This included USD 2.3 million in take-home cash rations distributed in 385 schools [7]. Additionally, 450 mt of Super Cereal were provided to 183 schools [8]. WFP also printed and distributed information materials to help prevent cholera. Throughout the year, WFP implemented interpersonal social and behavior change communication (SBCC) approaches, focusing on nutrition components such as water, hygiene, sanitation, school gardens, orchards, menu development, cooking demonstrations, and training smallholder farmers on supply interventions. These efforts reached 782,000 people, with 51 percent being women.

WFP and the Ministry of Education collaborated to support a value-for-money study conducted by Harvard University within the school meals coalition’s research consortium framework. The study, which concluded in December 2023, provided evidence for high-level advocacy, decision-making, and programming [9].

WFP organized a training programme, attended by 1,367 public sector staff, providing a comprehensive understanding of HGSP management concepts and principles.

Under the joint programme on girls' education (JPGE), WFP partnered with UNFPA and UNICEF to implement an integrated approach to school health and nutrition interventions, focusing on the quality of learning for inclusive and equitable access to education. This approach promotes a conducive learning environment, safety, sexual and reproductive health rights, and health and nutrition.

Gender and age markers were fully integrated into the activity implementation. The school canteen program helped reduce gender inequalities by promoting girls' and boys' school enrollment. Awareness tools and sessions targeted school directors, teachers, parents, and students, emphasizing the importance of attendance, addressing gender-based violence, ensuring equal access to school meals, and increasing male involvement.

## 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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide nutritious meals to schoolchildren in food-insecure areas.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



**1.3 million** beneficiaries were reached with **nutrition information**



The **minimum diet diversity score** for women and girls of reproductive age improved from **26** to **37** percent.

Funding challenges limited WFP's implementation of strategic outcome 3, as only 10 percent of needed funds were mobilized. From October 2023, numerous nutrition interventions were supported at national and subnational levels using earmarked funding balances from the PROSPER project [1].

WFP provided technical and financial support for the review of overarching nutrition implementation tools, including the Multisectoral National Nutrition Policy and Strategy, and the 2024 joint HIV work plan. The policy draft awaits Cabinet approval, and its implementation is anticipated to begin in the first quarter of 2024. WFP supported the Government in formulating the policy's food system priority area for nutrition.

WFP supported malnutrition prevention support in Chikwawa, Balaka, and Phalombe districts through the integrated resilience programme (IRP) cooperating partners. WFP promoted access to and demand for safe, nutritious, and affordable foods for the general population, specifically targeting children under 2 and caregivers, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and adolescents for nutrition-sensitive integration. Household nutrition information dissemination on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); maternal, infant and young child nutrition; and diet diversification was conducted through care groups. Mass awareness campaigns through radios, community gatherings, and cooking demonstrations were used to disseminate nutrition information on the scaling up nutrition (SUN) priority areas for Malawi. Target households were supported with fruit trees and inputs for kitchen gardens and farms to promote food production and improve household food security. Community-led feeding and complementary feeding sessions were conducted for the management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Despite funding constraints, district councils continued to support care group visits.

WFP reached 800 groups (**76,000 people**, 62 percent women) [2] through the care group approach. Traditional methods like songs, theatre, van public address notices, and cooking demonstrations expanded coverage to **34,000** individuals (67 percent women). Mass awareness campaigns via radio messages reached **853,000** people (52 percent female). WFP reached an additional **360,000 lean season beneficiaries** with nutrition messages through awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts. In total, **1.3 million beneficiaries** were reached, representing 93 percent of the planned figures. Funding constraints prevented WFP from achieving the full target.

WFP also provided 80 percent of beneficiary households with nutrition-related assets aimed at improving WASH and dietary diversification. These included inputs for vegetable gardens, farms, and fruit trees, along with the creation of WASH assets for hygiene and sanitation improvement at the household level.

Moreover, 226 care group members participated in village savings and loans initiatives under IRP to promote nutrition information sharing and savings to enhance household nutrition. Consequently, the percentage of women and girls of reproductive age with an acceptable minimum diet diversity score improved from 26 to 37 percent.

WFP shifted focus from providing nutrition commodities to the Government for treating moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) to community approaches for managing MAM in children. In late 2023, in Chikwawa and Balaka districts, 130 children aged 6 to 59 months with MAM participated in community-led complementary feeding and learning sessions, achieving a cure rate of 89 percent.

WFP conducted capacity-strengthening activities for district councils through cooperating partners to enhance coordination structures through regular meetings at council and community levels. While the initial plan was for three meetings, 16 coordination and review meetings were held in the three districts to support and monitor nutrition implementation at the community level. Additional meetings were held to include other community structures not originally planned for. In collaboration with other United Nations agencies, WFP worked on a 2024 country joint HIV work plan with UNAIDS, supported World AIDS Day, and participated in the candlelight memorial to raise awareness about, and support community-led approaches for HIV prevention and management. WFP collaborated with UNICEF to

support the food systems nutrition agenda and collaborated with UNHCR to extend support beyond food distributions to include livelihood interventions for refugees.

WFP engaged with the scaling up nutrition business network (SBN) and co-facilitated capacity-building support for SBN members on business development and financial literacy in 2023, along with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition. WFP ensured SBN visibility by involving the SBN executive in government-led national-level nutrition forums.

Activities systematically integrated gender and age, as confirmed by the gender and age marker score of 4. WFP developed gender-sensitive training tools to raise awareness of nutrition and gender issues, including the importance of men’s involvement in preventing and treating malnutrition.

**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 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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** households benefited from **FFA** activities



**1,600** smallholder farmers engaged in **contract farming** in the cotton and soya value chains



**2,500** **savings and loan groups** received WFP's support



**26,000** farmers were covered by area yield index **insurance**



**58,000** farmers received **agro-advisories and weather forecasts**

WFP supported 507,000 people (52 percent women) [1] in eight districts to build their resilience to climate shocks. This was achieved through asset creation, savings and loan groups, climate risk insurance, climate services, and support for smallholder agriculture markets.

### Food-assistance-for-assets (FFA)

Asset creation is pivotal to WFP's integrated resilience programme, focusing on landscape rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration. As a result, 8 ha of community gardens were rehabilitated and 37,000 ha of household gardens maintained (41 percent of the planned figures). The underachievement was due to water scarcity in some areas. Additionally, 2.6 million water points were restored and 1,400 ha of land benefited from irrigation. Through FFA, **118,000 households** (531,000 people) in eight districts [2] benefited from increased access to productive resources, ecosystem regeneration, higher agricultural output, and reduced environmental deterioration.

Despite Cyclone Freddy, acceptable food consumption scores (FCS) improved. There was an increase in the number of households consuming iron, protein, and vitamin A-rich foods. The minimum diet diversity score (DDS) for women improved from 26 to 35 percent, meaning that 35 percent of reproductive-age women within the programme were meeting the intake of ten essential micronutrients in 2023. While FCS improved, the percentage of households consuming at least four food groups daily slightly reduced from 80 percent in 2019 to 77 percent in 2023 [3].

FFA played a crucial role in enhancing vegetative cover through watershed development, contributing to soil and water conservation. Results from the asset impact monitoring from space in Malawi for 2023 indicated that 35 percent of FFA assets exhibited improved vegetation and soil conditions. Following Cyclone Freddy, 89 percent of beneficiaries and 63 percent of non-beneficiaries in affected communities believed that livelihood assets protected their fields and communities.

WFP targeted an additional 10,000 households (45,000 people) in its flood recovery efforts following Cyclone Freddy. WFP integrated the recovery activities into the resilience programme aiming to restore ecosystems and enhance production and productivity in affected communities. Assets such as swales, deep trenches, eyebrows, and check dams were established. WFP distributed solar irrigation equipment to support food production and tree planting in hills, valleys, community forests, and woodlots. These activities are still ongoing and an impact survey will be undertaken in June 2024.

### Smallholder Agriculture Market Support (SAMS)

In 2023, WFP enhanced support for smallholder agriculture markets as part of its farmer transition strategy, promoting income generation and forming alliances with traders and farmer organizations to boost production. As a result, the proportion of households selling crops increased from 21 percent (2019) to 49 percent (2023), self-employment rose from 40 percent (2019) to 51 percent (2023), and casual labour decreased from 79 percent (2019) to 60 percent (2023).

WFP collaborated with private traders [4] to engage 1,600 smallholder farmers (53% women) [5] in contract farming in cotton and soya value chains. WFP supported the farmers' capacity and skills-building in business, crop, post-harvest, and financial management, focusing on safe produce drying for storage, reducing fungal attack and aflatoxin contamination, and maximizing crop quality. WFP also distributed 69,000 hermetic bags to 13,200 households, resulting in reduced post-harvest losses during storage from 6 percent (2021) to 2.3 percent (2022).

WFP also supported beekeeping and livestock farming value chain development by establishing 225 cooperatives assisting farmers in expanding their businesses. These cooperatives facilitated collaboration and resource-sharing among farmers to enhance efficiency, productivity, and market access, with the potential to act as aggregators.

WFP strengthened the linkages between SAMS and the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme by promoting diversified crop production, including drought-tolerant crops and nutritious foods like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes and biofortified beans. As a result, 6,444 farmers supplied 3,700 mt of produce to the HGFS programme. WFP also collaborated with the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers partners [6] to provide certified vines and bean seeds for smallholder growers in 2024.

### **Savings and Loan Groups (SLG)**

WFP supported the operations of 2,500 [7] savings and loan groups to increase rural access to financial services. These groups provided financial literacy, business management, and group dynamics training to 49,000 farmers, with 94 percent being women. The groups also helped establish small businesses, acted as a safety net during emergencies, and facilitated post-disaster loans. Following Cyclone Freddy, the flood impact assessment showed that 64 percent of beneficiary households obtained loans from SLGs after the disaster, up from 51 percent in 2022. Additionally, 51 percent of households took out larger loans in 2023 compared to 2022. This is a positive outcome as the borrowed funds were mainly used to finance small businesses, thereby diversifying income.

WFP established a revolving fund of USD 50,000 for SLGs to access loans to boost their working capital. Through this initiative, 53 SLGs in 8 districts [8] accessed loans benefiting 1,100 members (74 percent women), 558 being youth. The revolving fund supported the growth of informal businesses such as fish farming, tailors, bakeries, and shoe repair shops, which contributed to household income. To enhance sustainability, WFP collaborated with microfinance institutions [9] to offer affordable loans, financial literacy, and capacity building to 6,000 smallholder farmers in 2024. The microfinance institutions have a loan capital of USD 300,000 for SLG members.

WFP also collaborated with Telekom Networks Malawi and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare on a pilot project to enhance women's access to financial services and technology. The project aimed to digitize SLGs groups in Zomba and Blantyre districts, using mobile money structures to boost financial literacy and business planning. The digitalization process reduced paper usage and eliminated manual transactions, saving time and increasing accuracy. A total of 84 village savings and loans associations participated in the pilot, with 1,341 members (80 percent women).

**Insurance** In the 2022/23 agricultural season, 26,000 farmers (62 percent women) were covered by area yield index insurance, triggering payouts of USD 1.2 million [10]. The willingness of participants to engage in crop insurance declined from 85 percent in 2019 to 63 percent in 2023, attributed to the delayed conclusion of the 2021/22 agricultural season, which extended into 2022/23. WFP and its partners rectified these issues, leading to a rise in farmers subscribing to crop insurance for the 2023/24 season, reaching 53,000. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare to expand insurance coverage through SLGs and other government initiatives, including the affordable inputs programme.

**Climate Services** Through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) program, WFP collaborated with the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) and the Ministry of Agriculture under the Adaptation Fund (AF) project. This initiative provided agro-advisories and weather forecasts to **58,000 farmers** (55 percent women) in eight targeted districts, disseminated through DCCMS and AF extension officers.

PICSA uses historical climate information to help farmers choose suitable crops, livestock, and livelihood options. District-specific seasonal rainfall forecasts are communicated via radio messages, providing communities with packages for decision-making in agricultural and other enterprises. Targeted communities receive messages through radio listening clubs and short message services. WFP established 213 radio listening clubs, reaching 25,000 farmers with seasonal forecast messaging. WFP also facilitated rainfall data collection by procuring and installing 86 rain gauges in targeted districts and training 41 rain gauge readers (30 men and 11 women) in collaboration with DCCMS. The proportion of households using weather and climate information for agriculture and livelihoods fluctuated from 64 to 47 percent between 2019 and 2023. The reduction is mainly attributed to delays in information delivery by extension

officers and inactive radio listening clubs, hindering utilization of this information.

### 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 - Fully integrates gender and age

## 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.



**40** Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee technical members enhanced their **food and nutrition security analysis competencies**



**228** district-based staff received the **climatic early warning messages**



**75** Ministry of Health staff at the health facilities were coached, trained and mentored on **warehousing best practices**

Strategic outcome 5 has a dual focus: first, enhancing government capacity for evidence-based food security assessments and analyses to inform national policies; and second, boosting government and local institutional capacity through improved supply chain interventions and systems strengthening. While funding for this outcome was fully met, there was unequal resource allocation among sub-activities.

### Food security assessments

WFP, FAO and the Government collaborated to train 40 Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) technical members at both central and district levels to enhance their food and nutrition security analysis competencies and their understanding of the online IPC analysis platform. The trained MVAC members applied these skills to conduct Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis in July 2023.

WFP supported a round of assessments to determine the scale of acute food insecurity in the country. These assessments, led by the Government through the MVAC, included a household food security survey in rural and urban areas, and a household economy approach assessment. The information collected provided indicators for IPC analysis to determine humanitarian needs for the 2023/24 consumption season. The IPC analysis in July concluded that 4.4 million people required assistance during the lean season from October 2023 to March 2024. However, the planned second round of food security assessments from October to November 2023 was not conducted due to funding shortfalls. Additionally, at the beginning of 2023, funding shortages prevented WFP from conducting the planned seasonal food security monitoring activity in January and a pre-harvest hazard mapping assessment in March.

### Strengthening the Government's anticipatory action capacity

WFP supported the Government in strengthening anticipatory action capacities to reduce the impact of predictable climate shocks. In November 2023, WFP collaborated with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) to integrate anticipatory action into disaster risk management. Through anticipatory action, WFP aided the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), Department of Water Resources (DWR), and DoDMA in disseminating downscaled weather forecasts at the district level in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Blantyre, and Balaka. This activity aimed to provide early warning to farmers in disaster-prone districts for early preparedness against the impending effects of El Niño.

Eight technical members from DCCMS, DWR, and DoDMA developed and disseminated climate-related early warning messages for the 2023/24 growing season. Additionally, 228 district-based staff from various government ministries, departments, and agencies in Balaka, Blantyre, Machinga, and Nsanje districts, along with partner staff, received the climatic early warning messages and disseminated them to local farmers in preparation for the 2023/2024 agriculture season.

### Supply chain systems strengthening

WFP collaborated with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to strengthen food systems in Malawi. WFP provided warehouse management training to the NFRA and donated a standby generator for the strategic grain reserve to ensure maize drawdowns would not be delayed due to power supply disruptions. WFP also supported value chain development with value chain analyses for commodities such as sesame, sorghum, and cowpeas to identify and address systematic challenges throughout the supply chain.

WFP conducted a capacity assessment of farmer organizations and held a joint meeting with district agriculture officers, farmers, and the Ministry of Agriculture to sensitize them on a policy that WFP is working on. By linking this policy, WFP aims to increase the number of smallholder farmers benefiting from WFP procurement through food service

agreements, improve the quality and quantity of commodities grown by smallholder farmers, improve access to higher-quality foods for local and regional consumers, contribute to a more efficient market system, and increase the agricultural economic contribution to the country gross domestic product.

In August 2023, WFP trained 47 schools in Kasungu which procured food commodities from smallholder farmers through cash transfers under the school meals programme. This training improved the quality and quantity of local procurement, supporting the implementation of food procurement strategies.

### **Emergency preparedness**

Following recommendations from the tropical Cyclone Freddy after-action Reviews, WFP held a five-day training in December 2023 to improve safety practices in emergency boat operations along the Shire River. Search and rescue operations along the lower Shire River often require life-saving measures but can result in significant annual damages to boat equipment. To address this and enhance safety, the training focused on practical boat handling, maintenance, and management, as well as first aid. The goal was to equip government boat operators with the necessary skills to navigate challenging emergency conditions.

### **Health systems strengthening**

WFP's health supply chain systems strengthening project in partnership with the Ministry of Health continued to enhance Malawi's resilience to shocks and mitigate the adverse impacts of health emergencies. In 2023, WFP donated three refrigerated vehicles for vaccine transport, 140 solar direct-drive refrigerators, 33 medical tents, 2 reefer containers, and 7 solar systems to support 7 districts in cholera response.

WFP conducted two warehouse management support visits for health facilities, visiting 57 health centers in the first round and coaching, training, and mentoring 75 Ministry of Health staff on warehousing best practices. During the second round, WFP visited 66 health facilities, coaching, and mentoring 79 people on warehouse best practices.

WFP used an information management tool (MoDA) to collect and analyze data. Additionally, WFP developed ten interactive dashboards for essential medicines, cholera, anti-rabies, and antibiotics to monitor and advise on country health commodities, enhancing the Ministry of Health's supply chain visibility.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health and the DoDMA to conduct another simulation exercise (SimEx) aimed at increasing the resilience of emergency health supply chains by strengthening key capabilities. The full-scale SimEx brought together 65 participants and facilitators from 19 organizations specializing in health supply chain or emergency response. It took place at the humanitarian staging area in Nsanje, a pre-identified logistics facility capable of being activated, augmented, and operationalized at the onset of emergencies in the Lower Shire Valley districts of Nsanje and Chikwawa. The Ministry of Health and its partners were immersed in a realistic emergency scenario involving a cyclone hitting Malawi while the country was responding to a cholera outbreak. The SimEx involved the planning and implementation of a complex operational response under pressure and real-life constraints.



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



**18,000** mt of food and non-food items were transported by **road, boat and air**



Given damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, WFP activated **air transport services** from **March to May 2023**

WFP, as the co-lead of the national logistics cluster, collaborated with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to enhance Malawi's emergency preparedness and response capacity.

Through the **National Logistics Cluster**, WFP provided emergency logistics support to the Government and other stakeholders during the cholera outbreak, lean season, and tropical Cyclone Freddy responses. WFP transported 400 mt of cholera supplies to affected areas and supported 27 emergency cholera treatment centers. Additionally, WFP provided transport and storage services for relief supplies during the cyclone and lean season responses, utilizing mobile storage units deployed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP supported **emergency drone assessments** during the cyclone response, working with a multi-stakeholder team and coordinating with the Malawi Institute of Engineers to assess infrastructure damage and access constraints. This information was used to update the National Emergency Operations Centre.

WFP provided information management services to improve the **collection, analysis, and dissemination of logistics information**. WFP enhanced information sharing, identified as critical in the 2022 Tropical Storm Ana after-action reviews for improved logistics coordination. To provide partners with up-to-date road access information, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works and Roads Authority to develop a mobile application for emergency response use.

In response to widespread road infrastructure damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, WFP activated air transport services from March to May 2023 to deliver humanitarian supplies to inaccessible areas. Over **18,000 mt of food and non-food items (NFIs) were transported by road, boat, and air**, including 763 mt of humanitarian relief items transported by helicopter to southern Malawi's inaccessible sites. WFP helicopter services also facilitated medical patient transfers and staff transport for interagency assessments in hard-to-reach areas.

The **Humanitarian Staging Area (HSA)** in Bangula was critical to the Cyclone Freddy response, serving as a base of operations for emergency response in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts. International search-and-rescue teams utilized accommodation units, conference space, and on-site vehicles to coordinate life-saving operations along the Shire River. Boat operations continued to support lifesaving evacuations and food and NFI deliveries after the search-and-rescue operations concluded. Prepositioned supplies in warehousing allowed for a rapid response in the days following the flooding.

WFP continued offering routine bilateral logistics services to **humanitarian partners**. Services included managing the UN fuel depot and transporting 20,000 mt of fertilizer for the Government. To ensure uninterrupted operations amid fuel shortages, WFP procures 81,000 litres of diesel for UN agencies. Additionally, WFP provided FAO with 608 mt of storage space for fertilizer at Alimaunde and Limbe warehouses.

WFP reached all the planned figures under this strategic outcome, indicating operational efficiency. WFP surpassed its target for the number of supply chain solutions and services provided due to the introduction of helicopter air transport, enhancing operations during Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Malawi's position on the Global Gender Gap Index improved from 132 in 2022 to 110 out of 146 countries in 2023 [1]. Despite this progress, women still face barriers to economic, educational attainment, and social inclusion.

In 2023, WFP made strides in promoting gender equality and empowering women, girls, and vulnerable groups through its programmes, resulting in a **gender and age marker code 4**. Recognizing the complex interplay between food insecurity and gender issues in Malawi, WFP conducted a rapid gender analysis in January 2023 to inform its program design. This analysis identified priorities, including reducing women's workload, promoting girls' education and economic opportunities, and addressing harmful gender norms. The interventions aimed not only to address immediate needs but also to tackle the root causes of gender inequality, empowering women and contributing to long-term change.

WFP scaled up crop insurance and savings and loan groups, which helped **16,500 female-headed households** cope with climate shocks and improve their financial security. WFP also implemented gender-transformative approaches such as male engagement and community dialogues, fostering more equitable and harmonious relationships within families and communities. These efforts contributed to the integrated resilience programme (IRP) goal of enhancing the well-being and resilience of women and youth.

The school meals programme and the joint programme on gender equality (JPGE) also focused on empowering women and girls. The programmes' main components were gender-responsive school meals, men's engagement in cooking, and support for mothers' groups and girls' clubs. Gender-responsive school meals ensured that girls and boys had access to nutritious food and education, improving their health and learning outcomes. As a result, the attendance rate increased from 91.7 percent in 2022 to 92.4 percent in 2023.

Men's engagement in cooking encouraged men to participate in preparing school meals, challenging traditional gender roles and reducing the workload of women. These components aimed to create a gender-equal and supportive environment for women and girls.

WFP's interventions had a positive impact on women and girls in rural areas. The village savings and loan (VSL) groups connected women to financial service providers. More women joined VSL groups and accessed loans to start or expand their businesses. Data showed that 51 percent of women took out larger loans in 2023 compared to 2022, suggesting a positive shift towards increased economic independence. The loans enabled women to have greater control over their finances, invest in entrepreneurial opportunities, and improve their overall socioeconomic status. The repayment rate of loans accessed by the groups was 95 percent. Additionally, VSLs acted as "protection cushions", with 64 percent of assisted households accessing loans after floods, up from 51 percent in 2022.

JPGE interventions also empowered girls and adolescents by improving their access to education, nutrition, and community activities, enhancing their overall health, learning, and confidence of adolescents.

Another impact was a shift in household decision-making, with more women taking charge of managing cash and other resources. The 2023 IRP survey revealed this shift, with women managing cash in 32 percent of households, a significant portion indicating a potential move away from traditional gender roles. Men led financial decisions in 19 percent of households, retaining a notable role. Joint decision-making was the norm for 49 percent of households, showing a strong collaborative approach to managing finances, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to the baseline.

# 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**

Malawi faced multiple protection challenges in 2023 due to poverty, natural disasters, and a refugee influx. The country hosted 52,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, and Rwanda, living in precarious conditions in two camps and one transit centre. They had limited livelihood opportunities, faced poor sanitation, congestion, and exposure to trafficking and exploitation. In 2023, the Malawian government enforced a relocation directive for refugees to the Dzaleka camp to address unprocedural departures. However, this initiative worsened the limited livelihood opportunities and resulted in overcrowding, as the camp, designed for 12,000 residents, was already housing 50,000 refugees.

WFP's policy focuses on four protection mainstreaming pillars: safety, security, and dignity; meaningful access; accountability; and participation and empowerment.

In 2023, 99 percent of flood-affected beneficiaries, 92 percent of refugees, and 95 percent of FFA beneficiaries reported no safety concerns regarding their engagement in WFP programs, with no significant difference between men and women [1]. Similarly, 99 percent of flood-affected beneficiaries, 91 percent of refugees, and 87 percent of FFA beneficiaries reported being treated with respect, marking an improvement over 2022 figures by 19, 20, and 18 percentage points, respectively.

To achieve this, WFP established a **community feedback mechanism** (CFM) that allowed participants to voice their concerns and receive timely responses. The CFM included a toll-free hotline number, help desks, and suggestion boxes at all distribution points. Participants were also encouraged to visit WFP and cooperating partner offices at their convenience during pre-distribution talks. In 2023, WFP received 2,000 calls on the hotline, primarily relating to technical issues in Dzaleka refugee camp, forced sharing in food and cash transfers during the lean season response, requests for assistance during the Tropical Cyclone Freddy response, and cases of appreciation.

WFP used the SugarCRM [2] platform to enhance the responsiveness and efficiency of its CFM. The platform automatically sent email alerts to staff members when call operators entered cases into the system. This enabled prompt action and resolution of participants' concerns. Cases from helpdesks, suggestion boxes, and face-to-face channels were recorded in SugarCRM and followed up until closure, with feedback provided. Five percent of cases were from sources other than the helpline.

WFP collaborated with other agencies to address protection issues beyond its direct mandate, referring cases from Dzaleka refugee camp to UNHCR and those involving host communities to the Government social welfare office. WFP also provided its call operators with updated program information and frequently asked questions, such as distribution dates, rations, and assessments, enabling them to provide accurate and timely feedback to participants. WFP ensured the call center team included Swahili speakers to facilitate effective communication with refugees from Dzaleka. The majority of refugees in the camp are from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, where Swahili is the common language. The operators were trained on WFP activities, confidentiality, data privacy, and humanitarian principles, preparing them to offer support and address concerns. In 2023, there was an increase in cases involving technical issues, extortion/harassment, forced sharing, and ghost beneficiaries, often implicating community leaders. These cases rose from 2,071 in 2022 to 2,820 in 2023. WFP reinforced the **code of conduct** signed by various traditional authorities, the Government of Malawi, cooperating partners, and village civil protection committees in the intervention areas. Technical issues were the most common cases raised in 2023, particularly in the Dzaleka refugee camp, where blanket food assistance resumed due to worsening food security. Many beneficiaries reported problems such as being skipped, missing bank accounts, or not receiving nutritional top-ups for their young children. WFP worked with community leaders, and UNHCR to address and resolve these issues. In 2023, WFP received 2,820 cases through the CFM, of which 97 percent were closed while 3 percent remained open and are under review.

WFP utilized the government's Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) [4] during the lean season response. The WFP baseline monitoring survey indicated that participants valued the UBR selection process, which reduced bias from community leaders. Pre-distribution talks covered rights, nutrition, gender-based violence, and cash-for-work programs. A survey of participants in WFP's integrated resilience interventions found that 71 percent knew about WFP's activities, including

targeting criteria, benefits, and intervention duration.

During all distributions, WFP ensured that food needs were met **safely, accountably, and with dignity**, respecting the integrity of the people served and avoiding discrimination, abuse, violence, or exploitation. Post-distribution monitoring found that 87 percent of beneficiaries surveyed in WFP's integrated resilience intervention reported being treated with dignity. WFP also monitored cooperating partners and financial service providers to ensure they followed dignified distribution standards onsite and that call operators treated callers respectfully. WFP addressed all issues [5].

WFP added protection questions to all assessment tools for various activities during process and outcome monitoring to evaluate protection mainstreaming and barriers faced by beneficiaries in accessing services. WFP trained staff and partners on protection, accountability, affected populations, and do no harm principles. WFP also sensitized them on sexual abuse, gender-based violence and child protection.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Malawi faces several environmental challenges that threaten its food security and nutrition. These include recurrent droughts leading to severe water shortages and reduced agricultural productivity; soil erosion, depleting soil fertility and suitability for agriculture; and rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns and extreme weather events like floods and droughts which disrupt agricultural cycles and lower crop productivity.

The high vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate variability exposes the entire country to climate-related risks. With agricultural production systems almost exclusively rain-fed, and pastoralists relying on rain for animal fodder, pastoralists and smallholder farmers are the most vulnerable populations. Vulnerabilities in the agriculture sector and rural communities are exacerbated by poor farming practices, low adoption of improved agricultural inputs, limited adaptive capacity, and weak market linkages.

Aligned with the WFP Environmental Policy, WFP bolstered its capacity to prevent unintended harm to the environment and the people it serves. WFP focused on **landscape rehabilitation and ecosystem restoration** through its FFA programme, creating healthier natural environments and reducing the risks of climate shocks. Activities included on-farm biodiversity through crop diversification and agroforestry using local crop varieties and organic fertilizers (composting). These interventions boosted agroecological productivity and reduced biodiversity loss. Restoration of degraded ecosystems also helped vulnerable communities to manage natural resources sustainably, meeting their needs and safeguarding resources for future generations. The watershed approach contributed to changing degraded landscapes into productive, income-generating opportunities.

WFP implemented interventions to **reduce deforestation** by promoting energy-efficient cooking solutions. This included a pilot project on solar electric cookstoves (ECOCA) among refugees and integrated resilience programme (IRP) farmers. ECOCA is a compact, self-contained, multi-purpose home cooking unit with an electric base. It hosts a lithium battery pack, a regulation system, a 275 W solar panel, two chargeable light bulbs, and two insulated pots. WFP also promoted the use of efficient stoves among the people it served, which use less firewood and produce less smoke than traditional three-stone cooking stoves. Additionally, WFP trained 26 officers (12 women and 14 men) from its staff, cooperating partners, and the Government on ESS framework and safeguards resulting in the development of an ESS workplan for WFP.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

The environmental management system (EMS) was implemented in WFP Malawi in 2022. In 2023, WFP implemented initiatives to manage and minimize its environmental footprint. These included recycling tyres, batteries, used paper, and bottles.

WFP donated tyres to the Ministry of Disability (Malawi Council for the Handicapped) which were repurposed into products such as door mats, beds, play stations, sandals, and more. WFP sent batteries no longer suitable for use in its operations to car battery manufacturers like Exide for responsible disposal to minimize environmental impact and prevent potential hazards. WFP also sent used paper, which would otherwise be discarded, to the Dzaleka Refugee Camps to make briquettes. This initiative not only reduced the need for new raw materials but also created economic opportunities for the refugees.

Furthermore, WFP management services are undertaking a project to explore collaboration with district councils, where feasible, on waste management. This initiative aims to strengthen local waste management practices and enhance collaboration among stakeholders.

Moving forward, the WFP is expected to qualify for the energy efficiency program in 2024. Upon completion, a significant reduction in generator usage and a shift towards clean energy is anticipated. This will contribute to

environmental sustainability, reduce operational costs, and improve efficiency.

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

Adequate nutrition remains a priority for the Government of Malawi and WFP. WFP is integrating nutrition across all activities, including the supply chain, a commitment that will be strengthened under the new country strategic plan (CSP) 2024-2028.

*Programme Integration* Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided nutrition social behavior change messages to complement food and cash assistance, reaching 360,000 beneficiaries (51 percent female).

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provided capacity strengthening and technical support in food safety, quality, management, storage, hygiene, sanitation, and preparing diversified nutritious school meals. WFP also provided capacity strengthening to 35,000 farmers linked to home-grown school feeding and trained them on market-oriented diversified crop planning and post-harvest loss mitigation.

Under social protection through cash-plus interventions, 244 people (43 percent male) participated in food preparation, processing, preservation, and cooking demonstrations to highlight diversified meal preparation for improved diets and nutrition. WFP trained 183 people (47 percent male) in integrated homestead farming, and provided 121 households with livestock (goats and guinea fowls) along with nutrition messages. These initiatives were implemented in Chikwawa and Nsanje districts to improve the nutritional well-being of the people assisted under cash-plus [1].

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP implemented a nutrition-sensitive programme in Balaka, Chikwawa, and Phalombe. This included nutrition social behaviour change messages and assets like backyard gardens, fruit trees, and livestock to support household food production. WFP provided water, sanitation and hygiene assets to all people assisted under the integrated resilience programme (IRP) to improve household hygiene, aiming to prevent diseases and promote good health and nutrition, and increase resilience to shocks and crises. Additionally, to prevent malnutrition in areas affected by Tropical Cyclone Freddy, WFP provided a top-up of cash and in-kind food to vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Additionally, WFP trained 149 small and medium enterprises in Phalombe district on nutrition, food safety, hygiene, and financial literacy. WFP will continue to promote nutrition-sensitive market development activities. This collaboration will focus on producing climate-smart nutritive value chains to support communities and linking production to high-growth sustainable markets and external markets.

Despite the current lack of dedicated funding for nutrition, all functions within WFP are allocating resources to ensure the success of integration efforts. WFP is developing joint cross-sectoral funding concepts and proposals while ensuring the collaborative implementation of activities.

WFP's integration of nutrition across programmes has improved nutritional knowledge among beneficiaries, resulting in a noticeable reduction in acute malnutrition and disease among children under 5. These issues were primarily due to poor hygiene and sanitation in target communities. Ongoing efforts will focus on consistently providing communities with nutritional knowledge to better support their families.

## *System Integration*

WFP prioritized the nutritional needs of vulnerable households within its systems by revising tools and incorporating nutrition into the monitoring indicators of the emergency and lean season response, social protection, and the school meals programmes. This integration ensures that nutrition considerations are part of activity design and implementation, providing necessary support to improve nutritional status. This is also highlighted in the recently reviewed National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy by the Government and partners.

## *People Integration*

WFP conducted nutrition awareness campaigns at the community level using various approaches such as mass media, cooking demonstrations, drama sessions, songs, and public address systems. These campaigns aimed to disseminate information on maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, as well as nutrition for adolescents and the general population, including diet diversification and WASH. These initiatives have improved community members' knowledge of nutrition.

Additionally, WFP trained its staff on nutrition integration and its incorporation into other programmes.



# Partnerships

WFP continued to play a crucial role in Malawi's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2019-2023), serving as a key development partner. WFP collaborated to enhance capacities in shock-responsive social protection, school feeding, nutrition, resilience building, and emergency response.

WFP coordinated with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs and the Ministry of Gender, Community Development, and Social Welfare, along with development partners, during the lean season response in early 2023 to support households facing heightened food insecurity in rural areas.

WFP coordinated with other partners to execute the Government-led emergency response plan to mitigate the impact of Cyclone Freddy. This response was facilitated by prompt and flexible financial commitments, including multilateral funds such as the emerging donors matching fund, which helped leverage in-kind assistance and supplemented the Government's maize contribution.

WFP also collaborated with the Government and other partners in the Cyclone Freddy after-action review. This was aimed at strengthening and improving humanitarian assistance and promoting mutual accountability.

In 2023, the European Economic Commission reaffirmed its commitment to the home-grown school meals programme with a multiyear contribution of EUR 25 million. This contribution enabled WFP to expand the school meals programme into northern Malawi, reaching learners in 200 new schools and 58 early childhood development centres. Additionally, it allowed WFP to continue providing school meals at 416 schools and 120 early childhood development centres in Chikwawa, Nkatha Bay, Nsanje, Mzimba, Phalombe, Rumphu, and Zomba districts. Additionally, a new contribution from France enabled WFP to resume school meals at 17 schools where the programme had previously been halted due to funding cuts.

WFP partnered with the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) and the Ministry of Agriculture to improve food security. WFP and NFRA signed a Memorandum of Understanding of the multi-year framework to strengthen capacity, business processes, and grain management at NFRA. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture by transporting 20,000 mt of fertilizer to support the 2022/23 planting season. This fertilizer was transported from Beira, Mozambique to Malawi in response to requests for support from the Government of Malawi.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the health supply chain. This collaboration aimed at improving operational efficiencies and ensuring effective healthcare delivery. WFP support included advancing information systems for supply planning, optimizing warehouse storage and inventory management, enhancing cold chain capacity for temperature-sensitive healthcare products, and supporting capacity building to address health supply chain challenges.

## Private sector engagement

WFP engaged with private sector partners within the food systems and established partnerships in areas such as food safety and quality, processing, grain management, and market access. These alliances enabled WFP to leverage expertise across the sector, addressing challenges and promoting a more sustainable approach to food system management.

## Focus on localization

WFP worked with local and district councils through the District Emergency Committee for humanitarian response. WFP also ensured that local partners were considered in contracting modalities, with implementing partners undergoing a competitive capacity-building process.

In 2023, WFP's partnerships primarily involved local organizations, including 12 District Councils, 3 government departments, and one university, accounting for 87 percent of its partnerships.

During the Tropical Cyclone Freddy response, WFP worked with the Malawi Red Cross during general food distributions in two of the worst-affected districts.

From 2024, WFP will begin using the UN Partner Portal, which centralizes and simplifies the partnership selection process between UN agencies and civil society organizations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP worked within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and participated in the United Nations country team, as well as other working groups like the programme management team and operations management team.

WFP collaborated with UNHCR and the Ministry of Homeland Security through a tripartite memorandum of understanding to assist refugees residing in Dzaleka Refugee Camp.

WFP led the Joint Programme for Girls' Education, working with UNICEF and UNFPA. WFP also led the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience Project, in collaboration with FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP. Additionally, WFP initiated a new joint project with FAO to strengthen anticipatory actions in Malawi.

# Financial Overview

## Earmarked Funds in an Unpredictable Context

In 2023, WFP received **USD 119 million**, which accounted for **87 percent** of its needs-based plan (NBP) annual requirement. Despite these contributions, there were shortfalls in certain areas such as refugee support, social protection, nutrition prevention, and vulnerability analysis and mapping. As a result, ration cuts and targeting adjustments were necessary for refugees, and activities under social protection, nutrition prevention, and vulnerability analysis and mapping were scaled down. The country strategic plan (CSP) benefited from international donor funding, private sector support, and multilateral funds.

In June 2023, WFP conducted its fourth budget revision since the commencement of the CSP. This revision focused on increasing the budget for service provision (logistics cluster) to expand emergency transport services. These services were crucial for delivering humanitarian supplies to hard-to-reach areas and for establishing and scaling up logistics hubs in Blantyre and Nsanje. This adjustment was made in response to the flooding and devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy and did not involve any changes to the strategic orientation.

Government donors were the main partners and funding sources for WFP, with the bulk of contributions earmarked for specific activities or districts. The earmarking limited flexibility in allocating funds and led to unequal resourcing levels across strategic outcomes. In 2023, WFP reiterated the importance of predictable funding. Multi-year contributions, particularly for school feeding and resilience building, were crucial for effective program delivery. WFP continued to advocate for this funding approach through events like the high-level side event on school meals at the WFP Executive Board meeting in November. For **Strategic Outcome 1**, the response to emergencies, including the lean season and floods, received adequate resources, amounting to 96 percent of available resources compared to NBP figures. However, notable funding differences existed between the sub-activities of this strategic outcome with emergency and flood activities being fully funded, whereas refugee aid was underfunded. WFP reduced food assistance ration sizes for refugees from 75 to 50 percent starting in August 2023 due to insufficient funding. Additionally, limited resources were allocated to support durable solutions, such as income-generating interventions for refugees, which constrained WFP's support throughout the year. School feeding activities under **strategic outcome 2** received ample funding, supported by multi-year contributions enabling support for 600,000 children in prioritized districts. In contrast, no new resources were allocated to support social protection in 2023. The low expenditure rate of 36 percent, compared to available resources, was due to a multi-year contribution of USD 27 million confirmed in December 2023 for the school feeding activity. Only a small portion of the grant was expended in 2023, with the remaining funds to be utilized in 2024 and 2025.

Nutrition-sensitive activities in **strategic outcome 3** have experienced reduced funding since 2020, and this negative trend persisted in 2023, with only 10 percent of resources received compared to the plan's requirements. WFP had to adjust beneficiary numbers to manage the limited available resources. To sustain nutrition gains and continue implementing nutrition activities, WFP integrated nutrition-sensitive interventions across all activities. **Strategic outcome 4**, focusing on resilience-building, secured 80 percent of its required resources. This achievement was supported by multi-year funding, as well as new multilateral contributions, aiding in the recovery efforts post-Cyclone Freddy.

**Strategic outcome 5** was fully funded, despite significant discrepancies among sub-activities and funding shortfalls, particularly for vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) activities. VAM activities were funded at 51 percent, while necessary funds for strengthening humanitarian information management in Malawi for enhanced response (SHIMMER) and anticipatory action were fully funded.

All required funds were raised for **strategic outcome 6**. The funds were more than anticipated (101 percent) because of the cyclone Freddy response.






















The main contributions that sustained WFP's activities came from the European Economic Commission (INTPA [1] and ECHO [2]), the United States Agency for International Development Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID BHA), the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Foreign Office, the Malawi Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), Norway (NORAD), the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), and United Nations Central Emergency Fund, all supporting strategic outcomes 1 and 4.

WFP relied on multilateral contributions to complement its emergency and resilience-building activities. For strategic outcome 2, the main contributors to the school feeding activities were the multi-year EEC INTPA, Iceland, and Norway









(through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Cooperation - NORAD). The government of Flanders continued to support the implementation and scale-up of the livelihood component of integrated risk management activities. USAID BHA was the main contributor to strategic outcome 5, while logistics activities under outcome 6 received contributions from UN CERF, UN OCHA ECG [3], USAID BHA, and Iceland.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	43,394,973	27,391,772	70,039,928	38,687,005
SO01: Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	26,086,959	11,298,381	25,565,927	22,662,561
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks	26,086,959	11,298,381	25,565,927	22,662,561
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.	17,308,014	16,093,390	44,474,001	16,024,444
Activity 02: Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	868,258	629,168	139,060	127,034
Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,439,756	15,464,222	44,334,940	15,897,409
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	2,234,902	237,098	229,723	125,077
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.	2,234,902	237,098	229,723	125,077

Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas	 2,234,902	 237,098	 229,723	 125,077
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 69,811,279	 13,578,497	 29,199,183	 18,353,329
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.	 69,811,279	 13,578,497	 29,199,183	 18,353,329
Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.	 69,811,279	 13,578,497	 22,776,666	 18,353,329
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 6,422,516	 0
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 2,423,871	 1,153,848	 2,540,039	 2,062,338
SO05: National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	 2,423,871	 1,153,848	 2,540,039	 2,062,338
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.	 1,836,055	 582,401	 2,307,975	 1,836,375

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	 587,816	 571,446	 232,064	 225,963
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 5,200,145	 4,195,659	 5,331,845	 4,627,500
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	 5,200,145	 4,195,659	 5,331,845	 4,627,500
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.	 4,181,346	 3,937,375	 4,986,989	 4,390,234
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	 1,018,798	 258,283	 344,855	 237,265
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,996,182	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 123,065,172	 46,556,875	 110,336,902	 63,855,252
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 6,189,987	 3,869,879	 5,587,975	 4,332,254
Total Direct Costs	 129,255,160	 50,426,755	 115,924,878	 68,187,506

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 8,332,032	 3,259,555	 3,369,695	 3,369,695
Grand Total	 137,587,192	 53,686,310	 119,294,574	 71,557,202



# Data Notes

## Overview

Please note that the underachievement in the number of beneficiaries reached under three separate activities, namely: (i) action to protect against climate shocks, (ii) asset creation and livelihoods, and (iii) malnutrition prevention, is primarily attributed to underfunding.

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification projections for the period October 2022 – March 2023.

<https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1156521/?iso3=MWI>.

[2] This figure represents 2.2 percent of the total population assisted.

[3] Income-generating activities were stopped in April 2023 due to funding constraints.

[4] Overlaps were discounted when making beneficiary adjustments. Of the 422, 811 children that received take-home rations, only 154,511 children were new beneficiaries that were added to the 669,410.

## Operational context

[1] United Nations Development Programme, The 2021/2022 Human Development Report,

[https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf\\_1.pdf](https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf)

[2] World Bank Poverty Assessment Report, 2022, [https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099920006302215250/p174948072f3880690afb70c20973fe214d?fbclid=IwAR2\\_3zKsSC9F8aVuXHUR6\\_C7loRv4JDab14AypRFv1hj5MbjpVOIANy1K\\_M](https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099920006302215250/p174948072f3880690afb70c20973fe214d?fbclid=IwAR2_3zKsSC9F8aVuXHUR6_C7loRv4JDab14AypRFv1hj5MbjpVOIANy1K_M)

[3] World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty>

[4] World Bank collection of development indicators, 2022

[5] Food Price Monitoring Analysis, FAO, 2023,

<https://www.fao.org/gjews/food-prices/food-policies/detail/en/c/1667165/#:~:text=27%2F11%2F2023%2C,1%20116%20in%20late%20October>

[6] An estimated 2,267,458 people were affected, including 659,278 people who were displaced (336,252 female; 323,026 male), 679 killed, and over 530 people declared missing by mid-March 2023, Malawi 2023 Tropical Cyclone Freddy Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, Government of Malawi, April 2023,

<https://www.preventionweb.net/media/87994/download>

[7] WHO, Malawi

[8] International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce, 2022, <https://www.trade.gov/country-commercial-guides/malawi-agricultural-sector>

[9] World Bank Poverty Assessment Report, 2022, [https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099920006302215250/p174948072f3880690afb70c20973fe214d?fbclid=IwAR2\\_3zKsSC9F8aVuXHUR6\\_C7loRv4JDab14AypRFv1hj5MbjpVOIANy1K\\_M](https://documents.worldbank.org/en/publication/documents-reports/documentdetail/099920006302215250/p174948072f3880690afb70c20973fe214d?fbclid=IwAR2_3zKsSC9F8aVuXHUR6_C7loRv4JDab14AypRFv1hj5MbjpVOIANy1K_M)

[10] UNICEF/WHO/World Bank, Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates Expanded Database: Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, 2023, <https://data.unicef.org/resources/jme-report-2023/>

[11] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2023, <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

[12] Most programming focused on responding to women's immediate food security and nutrition needs rather than integrating a transformative approach that challenged the underlying causes of gender inequality.

## Strategic outcome 01

- Outputs referring to prevention of malnutrition (A.1 and A.2.2) were not entered since insufficient funding prevented activities from being carried out.
- The 2023 follow-up indicators for the outcomes of Flood Recovery Population were not recorded due to funding constraints. Recovery operations commenced in Mulanje district in January 2024, with Self Help Africa as a cooperating partner for implementation from January to May 2024. The 2023 follow-up indicators for the outcomes of the lean season response were not entered due to funding shortfalls preventing the planned second round of food security assessments from October to November 2023.
- The 2023 follow-up indicators for the outcomes of malnutrition activities were recorded due to insufficient funding.
- The baseline for the Minimum Meal Frequency and Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet for refugees is 0, likely because most of the children did not consume the foods specified in the minimum acceptable diet calculator.

[1] This figure encompasses 51,792 refugees, 709,328 beneficiaries assisted during the Tropical Cyclone Freddy response, and the 543,641 people reached during the 2022/2023 lean season. Since the 2023/2024 lean season response is currently ongoing, the number of total beneficiaries is yet to be confirmed and will be reported in the 2024 annual country report.

[2] The joint response included a joint-targeting approach, meaning all partners and stakeholders involved in the lean season response used the harmonized targeting approach and system.

[3] 361,805 beneficiaries (183,653 women and 178,152 men) received cash transfers and 181,836 beneficiaries (92,300 women and 89,536 men) received in-kind assistance.

[4] Malawi has made significant progress in addressing acute malnutrition in recent years. This achievement has led to a decrease in funding, as the need for resources to combat acute malnutrition has diminished. However, it is crucial to recognise that chronic malnutrition remains a significant challenge which requires ongoing attention and resources that are difficult to mobilise.

[5] This figure refers to output indicator E.4. It is important to note that 80,000 refers to households and not individuals. This was a mistake.

[6] This represented an expansion after successful interventions in Chikwawa during 2021/2022. Cash plus aims to go beyond improving short term consumption, building household resilience and/or to fast-tracking recovery following an emergency.

[7] These figures further represent 40, 100 and 70 percent of the planned figures. These percentages reflect an underachievement due to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Freddy.

[8] The number of health centres exceeded the planned [12] Descriptive analysis indicates that households engaged in the cash-for-inputs program exhibited higher resilience capacities and improved food security compared to those not participating.

[9] During Tropical Cyclone Freddy response, the Government supported the affected households with a 50Kg bag of maize/per household whilst WFP provided super cereal, pulses and vegetable oil or cash equivalent of 7.6 USD.

[10] The decline in women's percentage points may be attributed to the lack of income-generating activities. Previously, the organization CARD played a crucial role in helping women engage in various income-generating activities, including chicken and pig farming, tailoring, mushroom and soap production, as well as soya and beans cultivation. The discontinuation of these programs likely had a substantial impact on women's financial stability and empowerment. These activities not only provided women with income but also enhanced their skills and contributed to their families' well-being.

[11] The crisis coping strategies most used by refugees include: (a) reducing health expenditure (including for drugs) due to lack of food; (b) children under 15 years old working (e.g. maid, casual labour) to contribute to household income due to lack of food and (c) Bartering/exchanging clothing for food.

[12] Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security assessment.

[13] The 50% target was not achieved because, due to the resource challenges, WFP had to reduce the ration size, limiting the types of foods that can be bought with the cash given. The positive result on diet diversity is because of the cash assistance being given to the refugees which gives them flexibility to buy a variety of food items as compared to the in-kind which is usually maize, beans and vegetable oil.

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] WFP together with the government ensured that targeting and beneficiary registration was done using the Unified beneficiary registry system which is the social protection system. This helped to reduce the exclusion and inclusion errors that were previously there when other targeting modalities were used i.e Community targeting. WFP has been providing technical support to strengthen UBR for usage by all partners in the social protection.
- [2] The Unified Beneficiary Registry is a government system that WFP is strengthening and improving to be used to target various programmes including the lean season response.
- [3] The technical support provided by WFP in the roll out of UBR ensured that districts have a central repository of data that can be used for targeting of different project activities. Data quality assurance of UBR data in districts where data was validated with WFP support.
- [4] WFP transfers funds to district councils who then transfer the funds to the schools. Based on the menus developed, the school procures a variety of commodities such as maize, soya beans, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, vegetables and fruits to prepare the nutritious meal. The commodities are procured from smallholder farmers who are organised in groups in the surrounding communities. Not all commodities are fortified; though some smallholder farmers provide biofortified iron-rich beans and yellow-fleshed sweet potatoes. Data on the level of biofortification is not yet available.
- [5] The district and school level committees undergo menu planning training to ensure that the meals provided to the schools use the Malawi six food groups and are based on the multi mix principle to build practical and nutritionally balanced meals. This ensures that the food is prepared using a combination of three or four groups. All meals incorporate fresh vegetables which are provided daily to the schools. A sample menu contains maize, soya bean flour, vegetables and a fruit in season. The meals are prepared using locally available fresh food.
- [6] District technical staff, school committees and community members were trained in procurement procedures, financial, nutrition which also involved (cooking demonstrations) and school meals management, which are the key components of the HGSM areas to ensure adequate capacity to deliver an effective, cost efficient and sustainable school meals programme.
- [7] Among the 385 schools reached with take-home rations, 202 schools were not under HGSF WFP programme.
- [8] These schools were part of the 544 schools reached with HGSF programme. However, due to the Cyclone Freddy, which struck the country in March 2023, the modality of the program had to be adjusted. In response to the damage caused by the cyclone, the WFP made the strategic decision to switch 183 schools to take-home rations.
- [9] The Harvard team are yet to meet the senior government officials for the endorsement of the report. After that then the results will be shared widely. At the outcome level, this study falls within the indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support". The 2023 value for this indicator is 2 since WFP also supported the Government in the school meals coalition.

## Strategic outcome 03

Please note that the 2023 follow up outcome indicators are not available due to the implementation of nutrition activities being limited to November and December 2023 because of funding constraints. Additionally, due to limited budget and time constraints, WFP has been unable to conduct an outcome survey.

C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided: (1) 2024 country joint HIV workplan, (2) Multisectoral National Nutrition Policy and (3) Strategy.

- [1] The Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER) project seeks to improve vulnerable people's ability to adapt to climate change through various interventions such as diversified agricultural production, improved productive assets and enhanced access to weather information, among others. The programme also aims to increase access to finance and markets and support an enabling environment for small-scale enterprises to improve livelihoods of marginalised groups in line with Malawi's National Resilience Strategy.
- [2] The number reached was 37 percent of the planned participants. WFP faced constraints in funding, which affected its ability to cover all the intended districts and implement all the planned activities. Only three districts were reached out of five. As a result of this funding limitation, the number of beneficiaries reached was lower than anticipated.

## Strategic outcome 04

- The actual figure of the A.1.5 indicator is not available since the related activity was planned in the CSP but was never implemented due to funding constraints.
- The planned figure of the A.1.8 indicator is not available since this indicator was not included in the need-based plan of the CSP but it was included in the implementation plan.
- The values of the indicator A.4.1 (USD 450,268) refers to the premiums which are supposed to be under Indicator A.3.5 "Total cash transferred to people through actions to protect against climate shocks". WFP Malawi did not plan for vouchers in 2023 and did not implement any vouchers.
- The actual values for indicator A.1.5, A.2.6, A.2.6, A.3.3, A.3.5 are not available since no beneficiaries were reached under these tags.
- The planned value of the output indicator F.1. is not available since it was not included in the need-based plan at the designing stage of the CSP.
- 2023 follow up values for the coping strategy index indicator did not meet the targets since there has been a general shift from using stress coping mechanism to crisis coping mechanisms highly related to the impact of the cyclone Freddy. It is also important to note that there has been a reduction on household employing emergency coping mechanisms which is worse coping mechanism. This is important as emergency coping mechanisms has irreversible negative effects on the household.
- While the 2023 follow up values of the indicator "Economy capacity to meet essential needs" did not meet the targets, it worthy pointing out that there is huge progress which has been made in a right direction over the years from 4% in 2020. Some of the factors contributing to this deviation from target value include increase in prices following devaluation of both 2022 (25%) and 2023 (44%) as the economic capacity is determined by comparing with the prevailing prices on the market for minimum expenditure basket.

[1] This figure combines beneficiaries of "Action to protect against climate shock" (363,075) and of "Asset Creation and Livelihood" (143,814).

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

[3] Although the difference is not statistically different, the reason could be the result of reduced availability of certain foods due to the destruction that was caused on people's fields by Cyclone Freddy. This means people are eating more of a particular food than others. Additionally, FCS is based on 7 days food recall while DDS is based on 24 hours recall.

[4] Millennium Farms Ltd. and Fairway Enterprises

[5] This figure represents the number of direct farmers who are benefiting from the activity. To calculate the indirect beneficiaries, this figure is multiplied by 4.5 (the average number of people within a Malawian household). As a result, the number of indirect beneficiaries is estimated to be 118,739 people, as mentioned in the data table.

[6] CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. Its partners are the International Potato Center (CIP) and Alliance Bioversity International (CIAT).

[7] This figure was not initially included in the CSP framework, hence WFP tracked it "offline", via partners' reports.

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

[9] Vision Fund and Finance for Agriculture Development (FIFAD).

[10] Crop insurance is a risk mitigation mechanism that covers self-selected households participating in FFA. Concerning the number of beneficiaries reached, 26,386 refers to the 118,739 mentioned in the table. The 118,739 are the indirect beneficiaries while the 26,386 are the direct farmers benefiting from the activity. Multiplying 26,386 by 4.5 (the average number of people in a Malawian household) gives 118,739.

## Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Please refer to the Financial Overview section for more details.
- [2] These activities included the updated household food security survey, updated HEA, and the updated IPC analysis.
- [3] When approved, this will foster the institutionalisation and domestication of anticipatory action in the country.
- [4] Strengthening existing government food systems is not only in line with national agendas but also a key priority to enable the Government to play a leading role in food systems transformation.
- [5] Sustainable Development Plan (SDG2)-Smallholder Productivity and Incomes
- [6] In 2024, WFP Malawi plans to invest its technical expertise in building the capacity of smallholder farmers, aggregators, and traders in warehouse management including pest control and standard packaging post-harvest.
- [7] This was possible through partnership with the Japanese government.
- [8] Among others, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Africa CDC, UNICEF, WHO, the Health Cluster, and the Malawi Red Cross Society participated in the exercise.
- [9] The scenario involved a cyclone hitting Malawi while the country was responding to a cholera outbreak.

## Strategic outcome 06

Outcome data is not available as no user satisfaction survey has been carried out.

Indicator H.1.1: 1 referring to the logistic cluster website); Indicator H.1.2: 7 referring to warehouse storage, mobile storage, air transport, road transport, water transport, office rental, humanitarian staging area (HAS) accommodation; H.1.3: 1 referring to Log.ie; Indicator H.1.2: 5 referring to UN Fuel Depot, storage, transport, office rental, HSA accommodation

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

- 2023 follow up indicators of the outcomes of Flood Recovery Population were not entered since the activities were not carried out due to funding constraints. Recovery operations have commenced in -Mulanje district in January 2024. The implementation will run from Jan to May 2024 with Self Help Africa as a cooperating partner.

- 2023 follow up indicators of the outcomes of lean season response (2023 follow up) not entered since the second round of food security assessments that were planned from October to November 2023 could not be conducted due to funding shortfalls.

- 2023 follow-up values for "Percentage of households refugees 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" and "Percentage of households refugees 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" did not reach the target value. This outcome is likely due to persistent societal norms and factors, which remain unchanged despite WFP's sensitisation efforts.

[1] Progress have been made in relation to Educational Attainment (+0.133 points) and Political Empowerment (+0.60 points); Global Gender Gap Report 2023, World Economic Forum, June 2023. Available from: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

-2023 follow up indicators at Country Strategic Plan level are not available since they were not measured.

-The 2023 follow-up indicators for the outcomes of Flood Recovery Population were not recorded due to funding constraints. Recovery operations have commenced in Mulanje district in January 2024, with Self Help Africa as a cooperating partner for implementation from January to May 2024. The 2023 follow-up indicators for the outcomes of the lean season response were not entered due to funding shortfalls preventing the planned second round of food security assessments from October to November 2023.

[1] These figures represent an improvement compared to the baseline, except for the refugees (-4 percentage points).

[2] SugarCRM is a software company that produces the on-premises and cloud-based web application Sugar, a customer relationship management (CRM) system.

[3] In 2023, WFP received 2,820 cases through the CFM, of which 97.2% (2,730) were closed, 3.1% (88) remained open, and 0.07% (2) were under review/monitoring.

[4] The Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) is a social registry that provides a single source of households' information, helping harmonise targeting processes for social support programmes in Malawi. It is Proxy Means Test (PMT), a method used to estimate the income or welfare levels of households. The PMT uses easily observable household characteristics—such as the size of the household, the materials used in housing construction, ownership of durable goods, and education levels of household members—to predict their income or consumption levels. This approach allows for the efficient identification of households that fall below a certain poverty threshold and are thus eligible for assistance, aiming to ensure that support is directed towards those most in need.

[5] WFP adopted specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to address complaints and feedback based on their priorities/categorization in the CFM. SOPs were categorized as (i) Type of Complaints, (ii) Actions to be taken, (iii) Timeline, (iv) responsible and (v) type of support needed. All cooperating partners and service providers were briefed and trained on PSEA and duty of care and were required to include this in pre-distribution talks, or during activity implementation. Complaint mechanisms were also highlighted and visibility materials for the mechanisms were constantly disseminated.

## Environmental sustainability

- The 2023 target and follow-up values are blank because the actual implementation of this indicator will start in the new CSP.

## Nutrition integration

[1] The measurement of outcomes is challenging in instances where the activity is a one-time occurrence and a comprehensive outcome study is not conducted. However, despite these limitations, it is still possible to gain insights into the impact and effectiveness of the intervention by examining the communities and hearing beneficiary stories

[2] Please refer to strategic outcome 4 for more details.

[3] Please refer to strategic outcome 1 for more details.

[4] It was still possible to gain insights into the impact and effectiveness of the intervention by examining the communities and hearing beneficiary stories.

## Financial Overview

[1] The Department for International Partnerships responsible for formulating the EU's international partnership and development policy.

[2] The European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations is the European Commission's department for overseas humanitarian aid and civil protection.

[3] Funding mechanism Emergency Cash Grant (EC) of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,248,790	1,248,478	100%
	female	1,276,125	1,289,881	101%
	total	2,524,915	2,538,359	101%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	85,164	77,160	91%
	female	82,184	75,074	91%
	total	167,348	152,234	91%
24-59 months	male	77,861	76,599	98%
	female	73,253	74,950	102%
	total	151,114	151,549	100%
5-11 years	male	290,506	405,168	139%
	female	284,735	418,288	147%
	total	575,241	823,456	143%
12-17 years	male	222,283	229,381	103%
	female	232,664	234,052	101%
	total	454,947	463,433	102%
18-59 years	male	535,405	433,790	81%
	female	560,084	455,110	81%
	total	1,095,489	888,900	81%
60+ years	male	37,571	26,380	70%
	female	43,205	32,407	75%
	total	80,776	58,787	73%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	2,512,915	2,486,567	99%
Refugee	12,000	51,792	432%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	765,000	363,075	47%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	481,500	143,814	29%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	48,195	0	0%
School based programmes	606,760	823,921	135%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	8,044	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	762,001	1,304,761	171%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	216	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,040	1,260	121%
Maize	12,273	12,003	98%
Peas	2,455	1,539	63%
Vegetable Oil	560	261	47%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	2,000	450	22%
Maize	3,972	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
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
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	21,402,754	9,674,647	45%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	8,117,911	10,789,121	133%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	21,465,405	6,999,126	33%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	450,268	-

## 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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Targeted populations including refugees (tier 1) receive sufficient social transfers, including specialized nutritious food that meets the particular basic food and nutrition requirements for girls, boys, women and men, to facilitate their early recovery.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	10,474 9,401 <b>19,875</b>	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,320  <b>28,320</b>	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	385,783 376,218 <b>762,001</b>	655,420 649,341 <b>1,304,761</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,040	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	15,503	15,063.31
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	21,402,754	9,674,648

Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: Targeted populations including refugees (tier 1) receive sufficient social transfers, including specialized nutritious food that meets the particular basic food and nutrition requirements for girls, boys, women and men, to facilitate their early recovery.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	18	19

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	18	44
CSP Output 02: 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)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	7,872	3,136
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	121,736	122,637
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,000	700
CSP Output 03: Shock-affected people (tier 3) benefit from strengthened national capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks.(Refer to output 2.1)					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	295	225
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	28	28
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets					
CSP Output 04: Targeted individuals (tier 2) benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, care practices, diverse healthy diets, climate, agriculture, gender and protection that effects behavior change to contribute to improvement in their nutrition status					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	360,000	360,000

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Flood Recovery Population - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	=50	=50		WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Flood Recovery Population - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods affected population - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≥70	≥70	49	WFP survey
	Male	63	≥70	≥70	67	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥70	≥70	60	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	≥25	≥25	39	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥25	≥25	30	WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥25	≥25	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	<5	<5	12	WFP survey
	Male	8	<5	<5	3	WFP survey
	Overall	10	<5	<5	7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Male	54	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
	Male	39	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5	<5		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Male	54	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
	Male	39	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥25	≥25		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Male	7	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Overall	8	<5	<5		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Lean season affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	8	>40	>40		WFP survey
	Male	14	>40	>40		WFP survey
	Overall	11	>40	>40		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	36	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Male	42	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Overall	40	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	41	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
	Male	39	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤25	≤25		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	23	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Male	19	<5	<5		WFP survey
	Overall	20	<5	<5		WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	≥50	≥50		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW, Children, HIV/TB - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition						

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15		
	Male		<15	<15		
	Overall		<15	<15		
<b>Target Group: PLW, Children, HIV/TB - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>						
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0.61	<3	<3		WFP
	Male	0.61	<3	<3		programme monitoring
	Overall	0.61	<3	<3		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	2.87	<15	<15		WFP
	Male	2.87	<15	<15		programme monitoring
	Overall	2.87	<15	<15		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	90.4	>75	>75		WFP
	Male	90.3	>75	>75		programme monitoring
	Overall	90.4	>75	>75		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.2	≤10	≤10	24.42	WFP survey
	Male	15.2	≤10	≤10	20.44	WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≤10	≤10	21.5	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	17	≥40	≥40	24	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥40	≥40	29	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥40	≥40	27	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	62	≥70	≥70	56	WFP survey
	Male	65.9	≥70	≥70	51	WFP survey
	Overall	63.9	≥70	≥70	52	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	28.4	≥25	≥25	35	WFP survey
	Male	28.7	≥25	≥25	43	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥25	≥25	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6	<5	<5	9	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	<5	<5	6	WFP survey
	Overall	7.6	<5	<5	7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	≥50	≥50	30	WFP survey
	Male	8	≥50	≥50	35	WFP survey
	Overall	8	≥50	≥50	34	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	41	≥50	≥50	48	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥50	≥50	33	WFP survey
	Overall	38	≥50	≥50	37	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29	≥50	≥50	14	WFP survey
	Male	29	≥50	≥50	25	WFP survey
	Overall	29	≥50	≥50	22	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	24	≥50	≥50	8	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥50	≥50	7	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥50	≥50	7	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	31	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	12	≥10	≥10	11	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	28	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	6	WFP survey

<b>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.</b>					<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>						
<b>Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas</b>						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 07: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	305,316	342,670	
			Male	301,444	326,740	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>606,760</b>	<b>669,410</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	109,101	215,758	
			Male	32,773	207,053	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>141,874</b>	<b>422,811</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	5,972	450	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,117,911	10,789,120	

## Other Output

### Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 08: Communities in affected areas (tier 2) benefit from girls' and boys' access to education, skills transfer and training that enhance gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	100,900	781,726

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 07: Targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase enrolment, attendance and retention.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	90
N.11: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	N.11.1: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	744	544

CSP Output 07: Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school that meets their basic food and nutrition needs and increases enrolment, attendance and retention. (SDG 4)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	908	544
A.6.4: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	A.6.4.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	744	544
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	744	544
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	744	544
A.9: Number of households receiving school-based take-home rations	A.9.1: Number of HHs receiving school-based take-home rations	School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	31,528	93,958

CSP Output 09: 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).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,000	1,367
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	2
CSP Output 10: Schools in targeted areas (tier 2) benefit from the government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholder produce, including through homegrown school meals programmes (Strategic Result 4).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	909	746
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools with improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	744	544
CSP Output 10: Schools in targeted areas benefit from the Government's improved capacity to provide access to smallholders' produce, including through HGSM programmes					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSM based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSM based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	606,700	669,410
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSM) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSM) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	744	544
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	5,860	13,684

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	4	=4	=4	2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	3	≥3	≥3	4.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	≥3	≥3	1.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	2.8	WFP programme monitoring

Attendance rate	Female	91.5	≥91.5	≥91.5	92.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.9	≥91.9	≥91.9	92.3	
	Overall	91.7	≥91.7	≥91.7	92.4	

**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.** **Resilience Building**

**Other Output**

**Activity 04: Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas**

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 13: People in Malawi (tier 3), especially women, benefit from strengthened national (and sub-national) capacity to coordinate and deliver evidence-based nutrition assistance to improve their nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3	16

CSP Output 14: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	200,944	75,738
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	1,225,682	852,934

CSP Output 15: National institutions receive technical assistance to coordinate, develop and implement effective national nutrition strategies, policies and programmes, and links to private sector networks

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2

**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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	58	≥70	≥70		WFP
	Male	58	≥70	≥70		programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≥70	≥70		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	73	>66	>66		WFP
	Male	73	>66	>66		programme monitoring
	Overall	73	>66	>66		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Women - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting						
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	37	WFP survey

<b>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.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

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

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 16: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 1) benefit from conditional food, cash-based and knowledge transfers to meet the immediate food needs for targeted girls, boys, women and men while participating in asset creation activities

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	34,221 33,279 <b>67,500</b>	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	209,898 204,102 <b>414,000</b>	72,959 70,855 <b>143,814</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female Male <b>Total</b>		60,217 58,522 <b>118,739</b>
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>	386,640 378,360 <b>765,000</b>	137,417 133,305 <b>270,722</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,672	
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	1,850,445	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	11,109,960	6,999,125
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	8,505,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		450,268

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 18: Targeted farmers and farmers organizations benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, and institutions, to access to well-functioning markets

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female Male <b>Total</b>		4,963 3,081 <b>8,044</b>

## Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 16: Targeted food-insecure communities (tier 1) benefit from conditional food, cash-based and knowledge transfers to meet the immediate food needs for targeted girls, boys, women and men while participating in asset creation activities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	185	372

CSP Output 16: 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 behavior change to build resilience to natural shocks and climate change (Strategic Result 3)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	90,003	57,749
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,060,111	2,638,843
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,739,718	1,073,074
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	7.88	8.17
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	2,225	1,543.86
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,897.98	1,459.01
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	7	0
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)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	1,100,000	449,836

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 20: Targeted households (tier 2) benefit from access to better information management and knowledge-sharing systems to improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, climate services, nutrition, care practices, diverse healthy diets, gender and protection.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	11	11
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	5	7
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	1	4

CSP Output 21: Targeted communities (tier 3) benefit from increased awareness of best practices that promotes behavior change to improve their productivity and nutrition status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	215,352	154,024

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 17: The population (tier 3) benefits from targeted smallholder producers and cooperatives receiving financial and technical support (Strategic Result 3).

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	180,000	118,739
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 (overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	855,000	363,075
G.11: Number of people benefiting from insurance pay outs 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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	183,542	118,737
G.12: Total USD value disbursed as pay outs 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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	724,172	1,200,000

G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.2: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - small devices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	369,632	295,705.68
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	800,000	450,267.2
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	5,900,000	3,997,584
G.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	52,948	49,130
G.5: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.5.1: Amount of loans accessed by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	144,179	467,006.52
G.6: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.6.1: Amount of savings made by participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall)	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$	33,309	519,588.92
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	33.33
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	440,000	143,681
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	9,800	58,196
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	29,000	28,755

CSP Output 18: Targeted farmers and farmers organizations benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, and institutions, to access to well-functioning markets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	11,656	6,123
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	13,681	9,861
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	97	225

CSP Output 19: Food value-chain actors (tier 3), including public and private buyers, have improved access to innovative trading platforms (including linkages to homegrown school meals) and quality assurance systems to increase supply chain efficiency and support procurement for smallholder farmers

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	292	187
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	160	161

### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	0	≥50	≥50	28	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	27	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	27	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	5	≤1	≤1	3	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	19.5	<12	<12	17.46	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	<12	<12	15.68	WFP survey
	Overall	18	<12	<12	16.25	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	46	≥70	≥70	75	WFP survey
	Male	58	≥70	≥70	84	WFP survey
	Overall	55	≥70	≥70	81	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≤25	≤25	21	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤25	≤25	14	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≤25	≤25	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤5	≤5	4	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	2	WFP survey
	Overall	7	≤5	≤5	3	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	9	WFP survey
	Male	3	≥5	≥5	12	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥5	≥5	11	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	90	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥70	≥70	87	WFP survey
	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	88	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39	≤25	≤25	1	WFP survey
	Male	30	≤25	≤25	1	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤25	≤25	1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥25	≥25	34	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥25	≥25	42	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥25	≥25	40	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69	≥75	≥75	63	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥75	≥75	55	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥75	≥75	58	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14	≤10	≤10	3	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤10	≤10	3	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≤10	≤10	2	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	80	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥40	≥40	85	WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥40	≥40	83	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	19	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥65	14	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥65	≥65	16	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	1	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤2	≤2	1	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	1	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	26	≥50	≥50	35	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	26	≥70	≥70	91	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥70	≥70	90	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥70	≥70	91	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	
Other Output						
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.						
Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs						
CSP Output 23: The population (tier 3) benefits from coordination between the Government and private sector to enhanced multi-sectoral food and nutrition security plans and partnerships for achieving SDG 2.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	2	2	
CSP Output 24: Targeted populations benefit from the Government's improved technical capacity (tier 3) to conduct food and nutrition security analysis is strengthened to enable better inform nationally owned evidence-based policies.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	290	291	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	7	7	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	1	1	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	6	6	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	31	31	



**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**

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 30: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	168	217
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	70	98
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	5
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	19	18

<b>Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.</b>				<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>					
<b>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.</b>					
Corporate Output 5.1: Governments and humanitarian actors utilize mandated services in crisis-settings to set-up, manage and deliver response and services					
CSP Output 28: 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.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.1: Number of technology solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Coordination	Number	1	1
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	6	7
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	1	1
<b>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</b>					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 29: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services to national disaster management cells, humanitarian agencies and partners in order to timely receive humanitarian assistance.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Service Delivery	Number	5	5

## Cross-cutting Indicators

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100		Secondary data

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of food assistance decision making entity members who are women	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	50	WFP survey

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

#### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	33	≥40	≥40		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	34	≤30	≤30		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	33	≥30	≥30		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37	≥40	≥40		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	24	≤30	≤30		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	39	≥30	≥30		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Lean season affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	32	=32	=32		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	25	=20	=20		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	43	≥48	≥48		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	18	=40	=40	34.4	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	27	=30	=30	26.4	WFP survey

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	55	≥30	≥30	39.1	WFP survey
<b>Activity 05: Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.</b>						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	39	≥40	≥40	49	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	27	≥30	≥30	19	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	35	≥30	≥30	32	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Exceeding	Exceeding	Missing	Secondary data



## Protection indicators

### Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

#### 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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95	≥90	≥90	99.47	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	99.26	WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥90	≥90	99.34	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	79	≥80	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	83	≥80	≥80	99.63	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	99.78	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	95	≥95	≥95	98.93	WFP survey
	Male	95	≥95	≥95	99.63	WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	99.34	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	52	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	58	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	56	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	97	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	87	≤95	≤95		WFP survey
	Male	91	≤95	≤95		WFP survey
	Overall	90	≤95	≤95		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Lean season affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	90.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	70	≥80	≥80		Secondary data
	Male	70	≥80	≥80		Secondary data
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80		Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	≥95	≥95		Secondary data
	Male	90	≥95	≥95		Secondary data
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94	≥90	≥90	95.73	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90	89.51	WFP survey
	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	91.78	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	70	≥80	≥80	89.02	WFP survey
	Male	70	≥80	≥80	91.96	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥80	≥80	90.89	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	≥95	≥95	92.68	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥95	≥95	84.97	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	87.78	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	91	≥90	≥90	95.85	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥90	≥90	94.88	WFP survey
	Overall	93	≥90	≥90	95.19	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	71	≥80	≥80	81.99	WFP survey
	Male	69	≥80	≥80	86.89	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	87.29	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	79	≥95	≥95	69.77	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥95	≥95	74.34	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥95	≥95	72.87	WFP survey

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	59	≥80	≥80	45.45	WFP survey
	Male	54	≥80	≥80	53.7	WFP survey
	Overall	58	≥80	≥80	50.33	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	=100	=100		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Floods recovery populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Male	75	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Lean season affected populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	51	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Male	52	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Overall	51	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	=100	=100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	57	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Male	66	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Overall	62	≥85	≥85		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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset						
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	100	=100	=100		Secondary data
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Male	83	≥85	≥85		WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥85	≥85		WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Badre Bahaji

Sophina Sikelo (mum of 4) after partaking in food assistance for assets in Mangochi district.

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

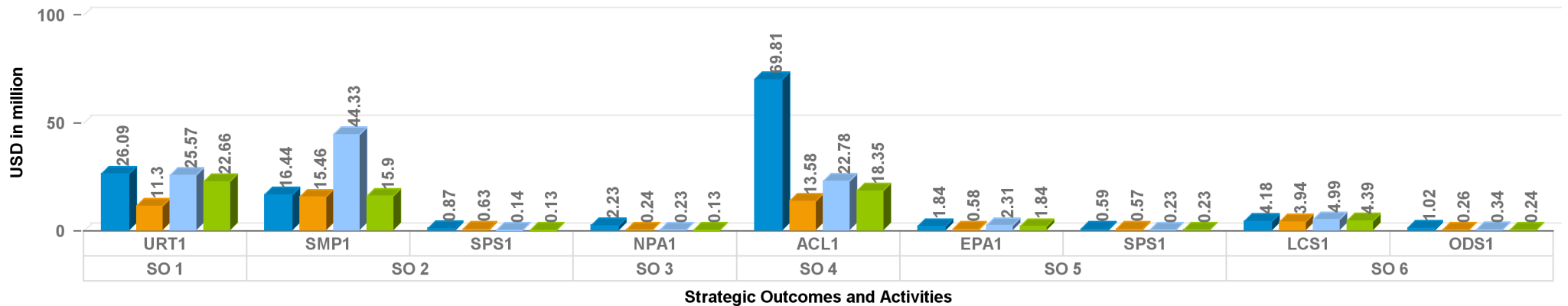
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Malawi, including refugees, have access to nutritious food all year long.	
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in food-insecure communities benefit from strengthened shock-responsive social protection systems and efficient supply chains that ensure access to safe, nutritious food all year round.	
SO 3	Targeted populations in Malawi – especially children under 5, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and TB and HIV/AIDS clients – have improved nutritional status in line with national targets.	
SO 4	Smallholder producers and vulnerable populations in Malawi (especially women) have enhanced resilience, through diversified livelihoods, increased marketable surpluses and access to well-functioning food systems and efficient supply chains by 2030.	
SO 5	National and local institutions, agencies and enterprises, in Malawi have increased capacity and improved supply chain systems to achieve SDG2, by 2030.	
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have access to increased emergency services throughout the crisis.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
SO 2	SPS1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SO 4	ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
SO 5	EPA1	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	LCS1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
SO 6	ODS1	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

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	26,086,959	11,298,382	25,565,927	22,662,562
		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.	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas	16,439,756	15,464,222	44,334,941	15,897,410
		Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	868,258	629,168	139,060	127,035
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>43,394,974</b>	<b>27,391,772</b>	<b>70,039,929</b>	<b>38,687,006</b>
2.2	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	2,234,902	237,099	229,723	125,078
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,234,902</b>	<b>237,099</b>	<b>229,723</b>	<b>125,078</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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.	69,811,280	13,578,497	22,776,667	18,353,330
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,422,517	0
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target</b>		<b>69,811,280</b>	<b>13,578,497</b>	<b>29,199,183</b>	<b>18,353,330</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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.	1,836,055	582,402	2,307,975	1,836,375
		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	587,816	571,446	232,064	225,963
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,423,871</b>	<b>1,153,848</b>	<b>2,540,040</b>	<b>2,062,339</b>
17.16	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	1,018,799	258,284	344,856	237,266
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	4,181,347	3,937,376	4,986,990	4,390,235
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,200,145</b>	<b>4,195,659</b>	<b>5,331,845</b>	<b>4,627,500</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,996,183	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,996,183</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>123,065,172</b>	<b>46,556,876</b>	<b>110,336,903</b>	<b>63,855,253</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			6,189,988	3,869,879	5,587,975	4,332,254
			129,255,160	50,426,755	115,924,878	68,187,507
			8,332,033	3,259,555	3,369,696	3,369,696
			137,587,193	53,686,310	119,294,574	71,557,203



Wanee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

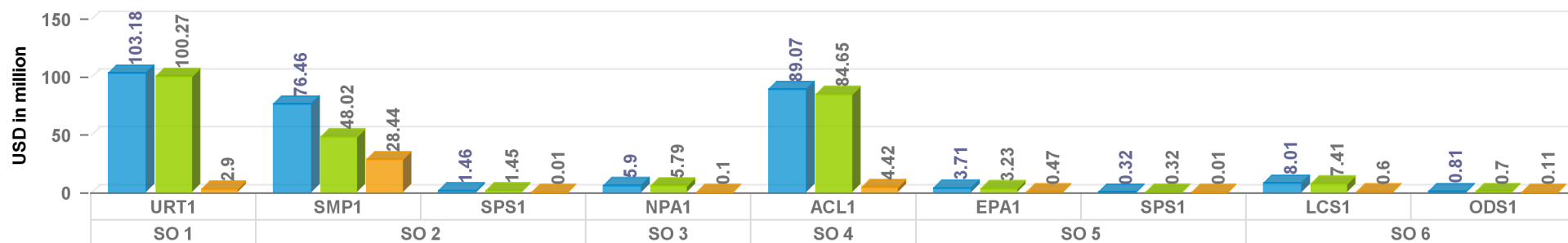
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to refugees, malnourished persons, and the most vulnerable populations affected by seasonal shocks
SO 2	SMP1	Provide nutritious meals to school children in food insecure areas
SO 2	SPS1	Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.
SO 3	NPA1	Provide chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency prevention services to at-risk populations in targeted areas
SO 4	ACL1	Provide resilience-building support, education, and systems strengthening services to smallholder farmers and value chain actors.
SO 5	EPA1	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.
SO 5	SPS1	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
SO 6	LCS1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.
SO 6	ODS1	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

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	174,243,294	101,767,683	1,409,897	103,177,580	100,274,215	2,903,365
		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	82,372,804	76,462,466	0	76,462,466	48,024,935	28,437,531
		Support national social protection systems to become increasingly shock responsive, and hunger- and nutrition-sensitive.	4,517,192	1,462,834	0	1,462,834	1,450,808	12,026
	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>261,133,290</b>	<b>179,692,984</b>	<b>1,409,897</b>	<b>181,102,881</b>	<b>149,749,958</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	11,046,123	5,895,325	0	5,895,325	5,790,680	104,646
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>11,046,123</b>	<b>5,895,325</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,895,325</b>	<b>5,790,680</b>	<b>104,646</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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.	281,142,979	89,071,927	0	89,071,927	84,648,590	4,423,337
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,422,517	0	6,422,517	0	6,422,517
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>281,142,979</b>	<b>95,494,444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>95,494,444</b>	<b>84,648,590</b>	<b>10,845,854</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	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.	4,558,240	3,705,107	0	3,705,107	3,233,506	471,600
		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	1,167,011	322,252	0	322,252	316,151	6,101
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>5,725,251</b>	<b>4,027,358</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,027,358</b>	<b>3,549,657</b>	<b>477,701</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	3,138,269	809,442	0	809,442	701,852	107,590
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to National Disaster Management Offices and other relevant partners to improve emergency logistics coordination and supply chain management.	8,777,728	8,005,909	0	8,005,909	7,409,154	596,755
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>11,915,997</b>	<b>8,815,351</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,815,351</b>	<b>8,111,006</b>	<b>704,345</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,996,183	0	2,996,183	0	2,996,183
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,996,183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,996,183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,996,183</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>570,963,639</b>	<b>296,921,644</b>	<b>1,409,897</b>	<b>298,331,541</b>	<b>251,849,891</b>	<b>46,481,650</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>27,342,221</b>	<b>22,757,466</b>	<b>106,966</b>	<b>22,864,432</b>	<b>21,608,711</b>	<b>1,255,721</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>598,305,861</b>	<b>319,679,110</b>	<b>1,516,863</b>	<b>321,195,973</b>	<b>273,458,602</b>	<b>47,737,371</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>38,675,788</b>	<b>18,307,401</b>		<b>18,307,401</b>	<b>18,307,401</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>636,981,649</b>	<b>337,986,511</b>	<b>1,516,863</b>	<b>339,503,374</b>	<b>291,766,003</b>	<b>47,737,371</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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## Columns Definition

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### 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