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# Malawi

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2028

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# Overview

In 2024, Malawi faced a year marked by severe climate shocks, economic instability, and significant humanitarian needs, intensifying the already unwarranted food security situation for millions of Malawians. The country's vulnerability to extreme weather events, compounded the challenges of addressing persistent hunger, malnutrition, and gender inequalities. Despite this, WFP continued to implement a comprehensive strategy addressing urgent food security needs while also contributing to the foundation for long-term resilience and sustainable development.

Following the 2023/24 lean season (September 2023 to March 2024), where 4.4 million Malawians were critically food insecure, the *El Niño*-induced drought significantly reduced agricultural yields. On 23 March 2024, a State of Disaster was declared in 23 out of 28 districts due to the impact of *El Niño* conditions. As a result, food insecurity worsened, particularly in rural areas, with 5.7 million people suffering moderate to severe food insecurity between September 2024 and March 2025. Shortly after, the *National El Niño Induced Prolonged Dry Spells and Floods Response Plan* was launched, followed by the UN OCHA Flash Appeal.

Malnutrition rates were alarmingly increasing, with combined GAM rates doubling from 2.2 percent in 2020 to 4.4 percent in the SMART 2024 survey. Anaemia remained a major concern, affecting 31.4 percent of women aged 15-49. These nutritional deficiencies severely impacted the health and economic potential of the population, particularly women and girls, who bear the brunt of these conditions. WFP's response targeted these specific needs, ensuring that the most vulnerable groups received the support necessary to address both short-term hunger and long-term nutritional needs.

In response to escalating food insecurity, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 842,558 people during the 2023/24 lean season. Under the National *El Niño* Emergency Response, WFP scaled up operations to assist an additional 1.5 million people with food assistance, treatment of acute malnutrition, emergency school meals, and on-demand logistics services to Government and humanitarian partners. WFP also provided monthly food assistance to **51,792 refugees** in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and UNHCR.

WFP's approach in Malawi goes beyond immediate relief to include interventions aimed at building long-term resilience among vulnerable populations. Smallholder farmers, who are highly dependent on weather patterns, have been at the centre of WFP's resilience programming. Over 550,000 smallholder farmers received support to increase their agricultural productivity and build resilience to future shocks. Key activities included the participation in FFA, training in climate-smart agriculture, and the facilitation of access to crop insurance. As a result, over 5,600 young agri-entrepreneurs benefited from financial support, mentorship, and capacity-building initiatives, while more than 24,000 farmers were able to access markets and sell over 6,300 metric tonnes of farm produce, generating US\$ 3.7 million in revenue.

Through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), WFP empowered women by providing them with access to financial services. These associations served as an entry point for women to gain financial independence, contribute to household decision-making, and invest in income-generating activities. In 2024, 77 percent of VSLA members reported using loans for business investments, which in turn improved their food security and overall household resilience. The integration of gender-responsive, participatory and inclusive approaches ensured that women were not only beneficiaries of food assistance but also active agents of change within their communities.

To improve national emergency preparedness and response efforts, WFP works closely with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) as co-leads of the Transport and Logistics Cluster in capacity strengthening, emergency preparedness and by providing common logistics services. During the 2023/2024 lean season, WFP transported a total of 16,771 metric tons of Government maize to food-insecure communities. Continued disaster-related shocks highlight the importance of maintaining WFP's emergency response capacity through core logistics functions.

To further reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security, WFP supported the National Food Reserve Agency in strengthening stock and commodity management systems. Training was provided to Government officials on pest control and fumigation, and a nationwide assessment of weighbridge and stock management systems was conducted to enhance the efficiency of grain reserves. To mitigate the impact of frequent power outages on food storage facilities, WFP installed a standby generator at the Kanengo Strategic Grain Reserve Silos, ensuring reliable operations.

A key pillar of WFP's strategy in Malawi has been the integration of gender equality into its programmes. Deep-rooted gender inequalities, especially in rural areas, continue to hinder women's access to resources, including land, credit, and decision-making power. WFP worked to address these disparities by prioritizing women's participation in all stages of programming, from planning to implementation.

One of the most impactful interventions has been the integration of gender-sensitive nutrition activities within the school meal programme. In 2024, WFP ensured that girls received equal access to nutritious school meals, contributing to a higher school attendance rate, which increased from 91.7 percent in 2022 to 92.4 percent in 2023. By engaging men in cooking school meals and encouraging shared household responsibilities, WFP also contributed to challenging traditional gender roles, thereby reducing the workload of women.

WFP also focused on addressing disability inclusion by ensuring that persons with disabilities were included in food security programmes. This included using tailored communication strategies, such as radio broadcasts, to ensure that people with disabilities had access to information on available resources and support.

In addition to providing direct assistance, WFP worked extensively on building the capacity of national institutions to respond to food insecurity and malnutrition. Through partnerships with the Government of Malawi, WFP strengthened national systems, particularly in the areas of social protection, school meals, and climate resilience. The Government of Malawi's increased investment in the National School Meals Programme, which rose from USD 15 million in 2023 to USD 40 million in 2024, was a direct outcome of WFP's advocacy and capacity-building efforts. WFP supported the capacity strengthening of the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). This multi-institutional committee, which includes representatives from government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and academia, is tasked with providing early warning information on food security and vulnerability across the country.

WFP also played a key role in supporting the Department of Social Welfare in enhancing the delivery systems for social protection, which aims to expand coverage from 1.2 million to 2.5 million households by 2026. By helping to scale up these initiatives, WFP contributed to the government's long-term strategy of creating a more robust and sustainable food security system.

Looking ahead, WFP's continued support for Malawi's food security and nutrition agenda will focus on transitioning from emergency relief to long-term, sustainable solutions. In 2024, WFP helped create a stronger national food system by integrating resilience-building activities into agricultural support, market access, and financial inclusion. By fostering partnerships with the private sector, civil society, and government, WFP is helping to establish the foundation for long-term food security in Malawi.

WFP's ongoing efforts to address the root causes of food insecurity, such as gender inequality, poor agricultural practices, and limited access to financial resources, will remain central to its work in Malawi. With a focus on inclusive programming, WFP is committed to ensuring that vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls, continue to benefit from improved access to food, education, and livelihood opportunities.

# 3,383,316

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



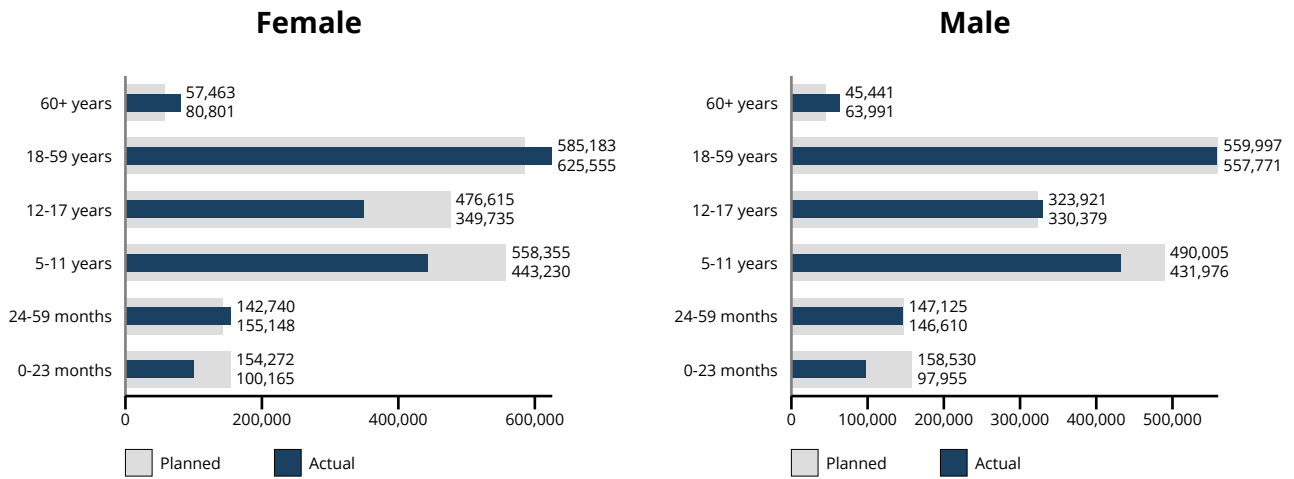
52% female



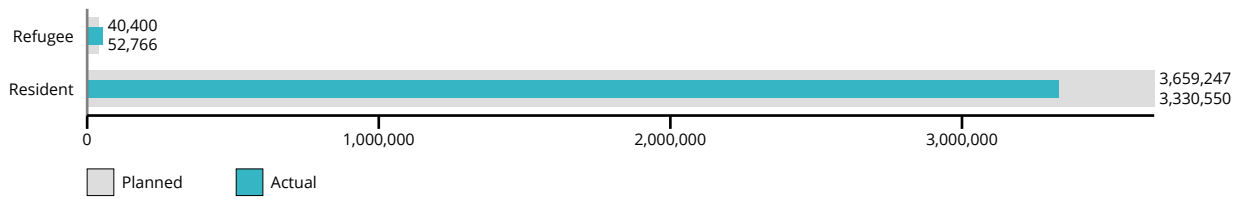
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 811,945 (52% Female, 48% Male)

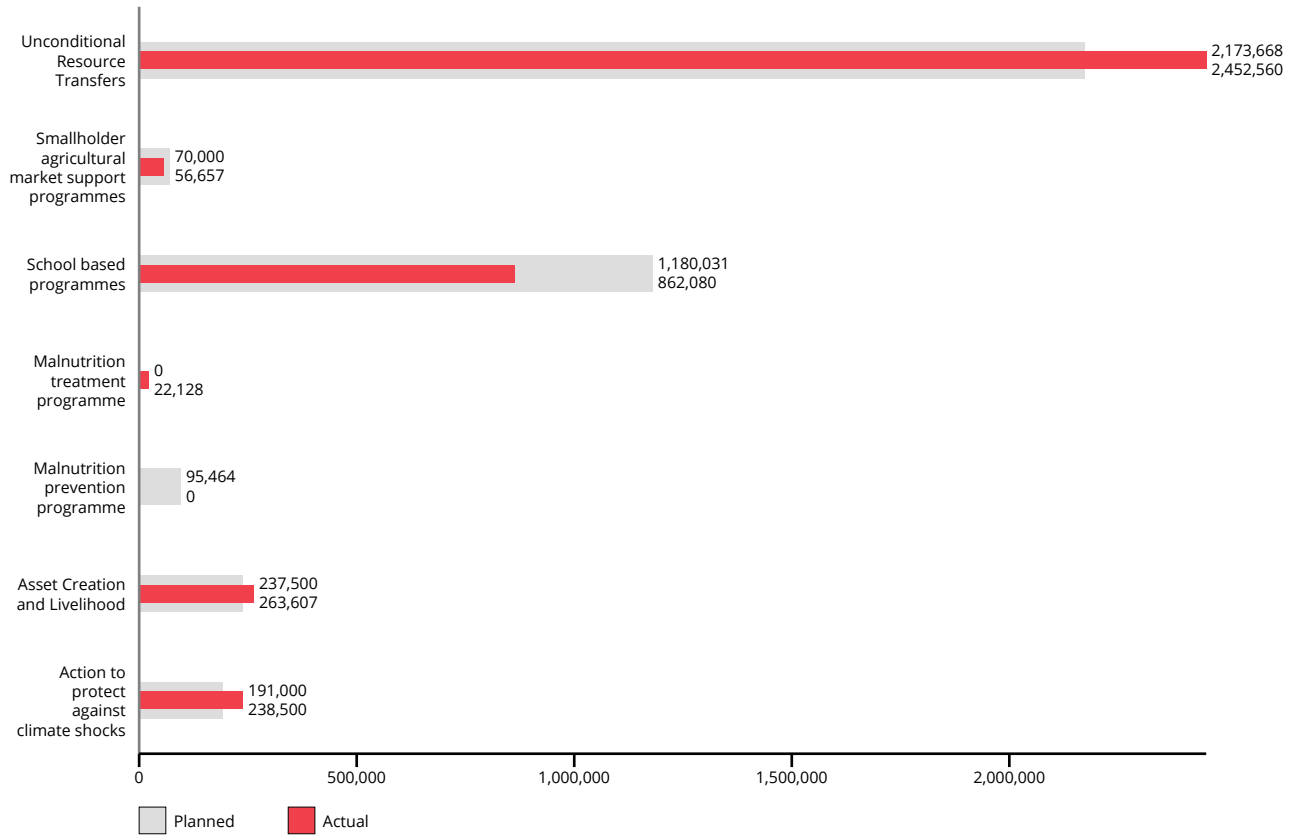
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



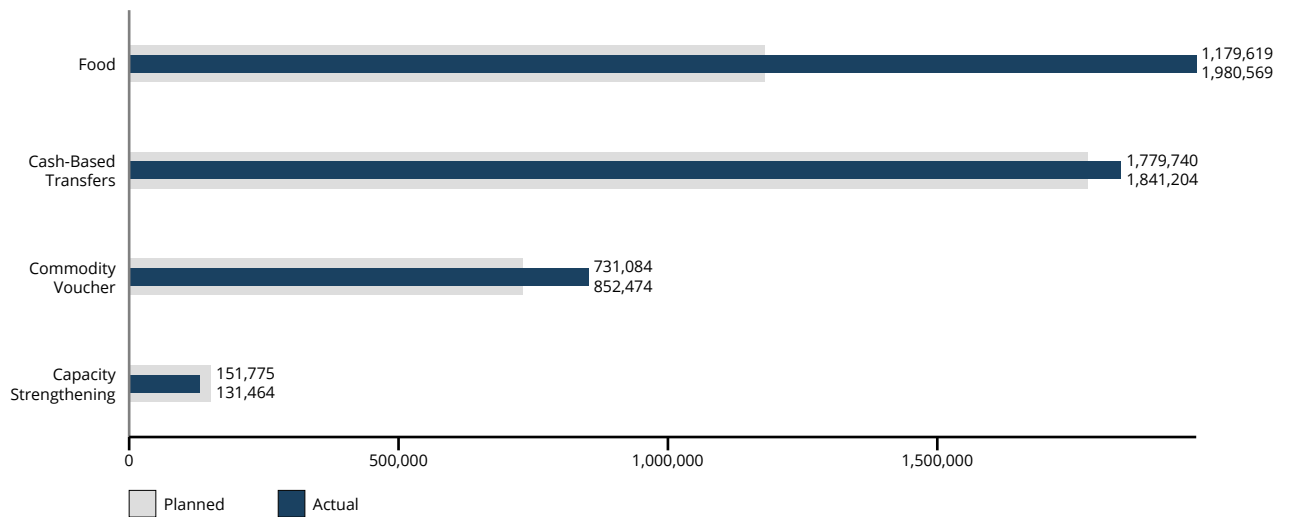
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



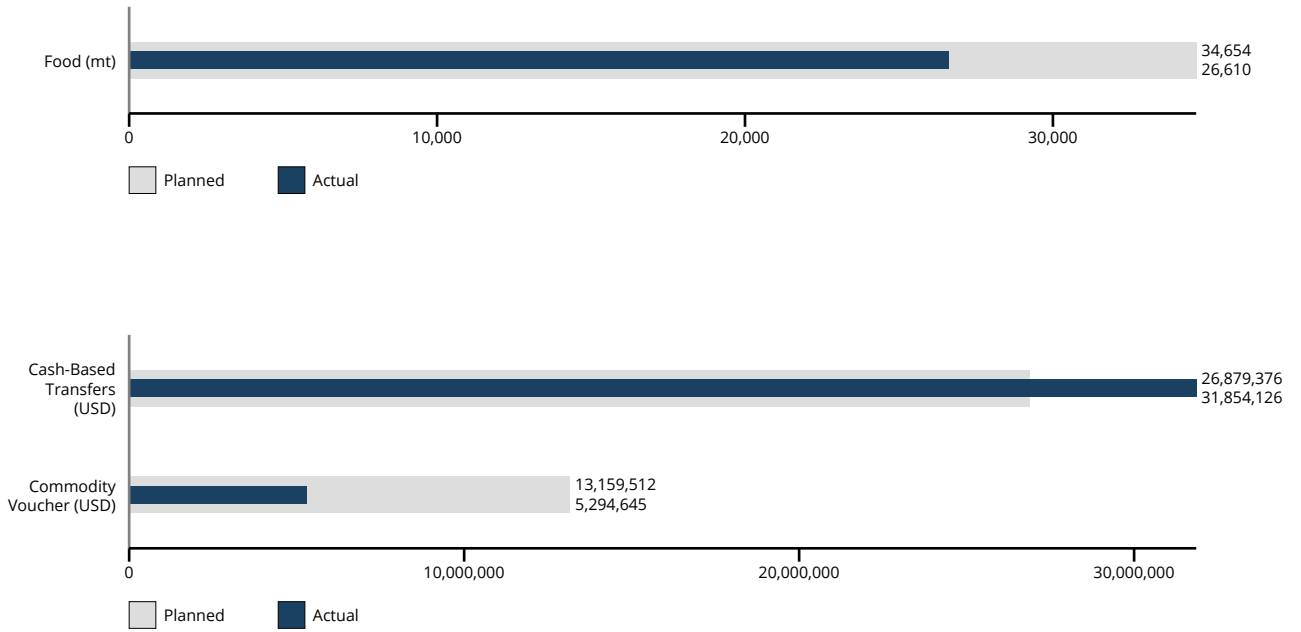
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



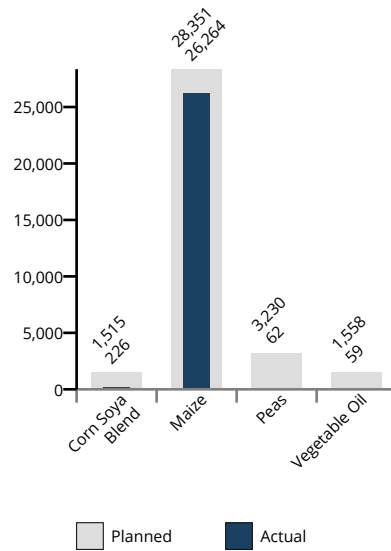
## Beneficiaries by Modality



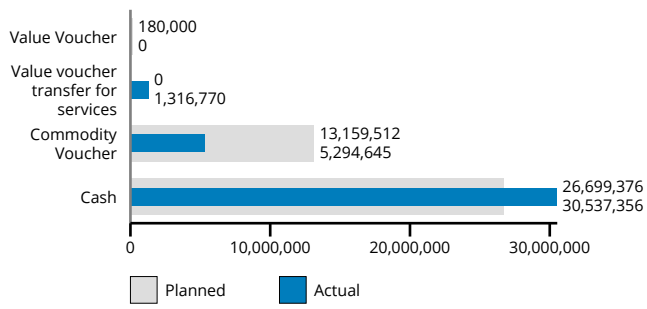
## Total Transfers by Modality



## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

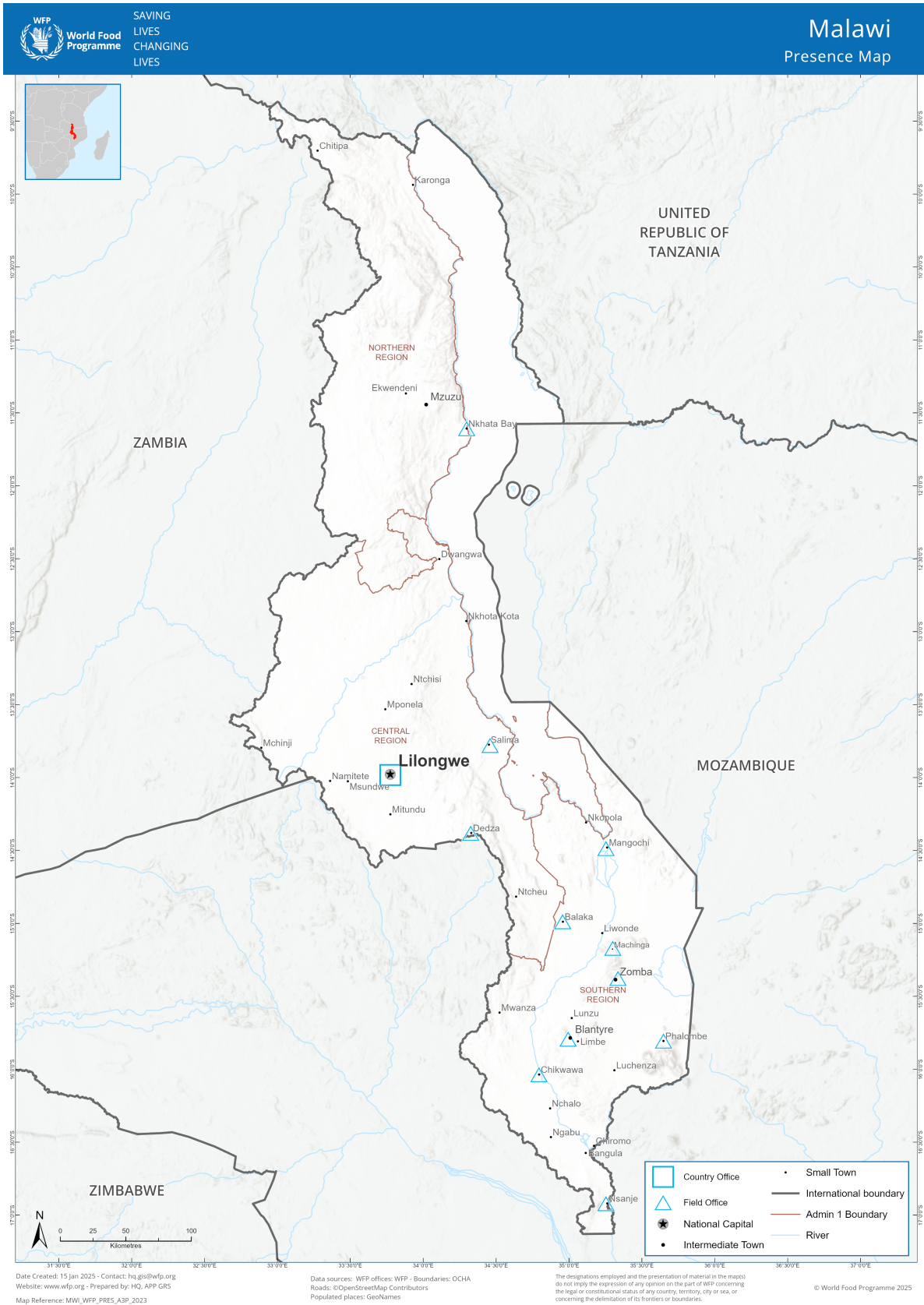


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





# Operational context



Malawi, a landlocked country in south-eastern Africa, is one of the world's poorest nations, with an estimated population of 20 million in 2024. A significant 82 percent of its population resides in rural areas, where agriculture serves as the primary livelihood for 85 percent of the population. However, the country faces considerable economic

and social challenges that contribute to widespread food insecurity and poverty. More than half of the population, approximately 50.7 percent, lives below the poverty line, and recent reports indicate a slight increase in those living on less than USD 2.15 per day, rising from 70.1 percent in 2019 to 72 percent in 2023. These figures illustrate the growing vulnerability of Malawians, particularly those in rural communities.

Agriculture contributes over a quarter of Malawi's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), yet the sector's productivity remains highly susceptible to both economic instability and climatic shocks. The 2023 Global Hunger Index ranked Malawi 88th out of 125 countries, placing it in the "serious hunger condition" category. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), 5.7 million people, or 28 percent of the population, are estimated to be acutely food insecure from October 2024 to March 2025. Additionally, 213,259 children under-5 were estimated to suffer from wasting, with 62,000 in a severely wasted state, putting them at heightened risk of long-term health and developmental issues.

The 2024 SMART survey shows Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6-59 months has risen from 1.9 percent in 2020 to 2.6 percent, while combined GAM (cGAM) doubled from 2.2 percent to 4.4 percent. Districts like Chikwawa (7.3 percent) and Nsanje (5.3 percent) reported the highest rates. Among pregnant and breastfeeding women, 6.6 percent were moderately undernourished, while 17.8 percent of adolescent mothers were wasted.

Malawi also has a high burden of HIV and tuberculosis (TB). The 2023 National HIV Estimates show an 8.0 percent HIV prevalence among adults 15 years and older, with TB at 4.7 percent. Around 991,600 people are on anti-retroviral treatment (ART), and 18,783 are on TB treatment, with 8,270 on both. WHO (2013) estimates that 60 percent of people with TB are also HIV-infected.

Food security and dietary diversity are crucial for nutrition, especially for those with HIV and TB. The 2024 Food and Nutrition Security Assessment reveals that 21 percent of people living with HIV and TB (PLHIV/TB) are moderately acutely malnourished (MAM), up from 17 percent in 2019, with 5 percent experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Pregnant and lactating women are particularly affected, with high rates in districts like Thyolo, Machinga, and Nsanje.

The situation was further exacerbated in 2024 by significant macroeconomic difficulties. Foreign exchange shortages hindered the importation of goods and services, including food. Inflation rates surged, with month-on-month food inflation reaching 35.6 percent by the end of the year. This price increase has made it increasingly difficult for vulnerable households to access food, particularly in rural areas where incomes are low and access to markets is limited. Moreover, fuel shortages disrupted transportation, further driving up the cost of food and essential goods and delaying some WFP activities.

Climatic conditions also posed a significant challenge. *El Niño* conditions led to erratic rainfall, with several weeks of drought at a critical time for crop growth, severely impacting food production in a country heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Improper land management practices, such as deforestation and unsustainable agricultural methods have profound implications in Malawi and exacerbates the climate crisis and drivers of food security across the country. Degraded lands are less resilient to climate extremes, such as droughts or floods, which in recent years have become both more frequent and severe, creating a vicious cycle that accelerates environmental deterioration. High temperatures, coupled with water scarcity, reduced yields and heightened the vulnerability of farming communities. The disruption in agricultural production led to rising food prices, further exacerbating the country's economic difficulties.

Malawi's food security in 2024 was severely impacted by *El Niño*, resulting in a significant drop in maize production and a forecasted cereal deficit of over 600,000 metric tonnes. The Government, WFP, and partners provided food assistance to 5.7 million people, including cash transfers to 219,435 individuals. Social protection programs, including social cash transfers and lean season assistance, played a key role in helping families cope with the drought and subsequent food insecurity. These initiatives contributed to poverty reduction and improved food security, offering a critical safety net for vulnerable populations during this crisis.

In January 2024, WFP Malawi, in collaboration with the Government of Malawi, began implementing its *Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028*, adapting to the evolving situation through a budget revision approved in September 2024. This response aligns with the priorities of the "Malawi 2063" vision, which outlines the Government's ambitious plans to accelerate growth and reduce poverty. The vision aims for a six percent annual GDP growth rate, with the goal of transforming Malawi into a lower-middle-income country by 2030 and a prosperous, self-reliant, industrialised upper-middle-income nation by 2063.

Throughout 2024, WFP continued to support the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), through the five strategic outcomes of its Country Strategic Plan. WFP Malawi served a total of 3.1 million people across its programmes, addressing food and nutrition insecurity while also strengthening institutional capacity. Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP ensured that the basic food needs of refugees and those affected by shocks, including floods and the lean season, were met. In **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP promoted optimal nutrition practices and provided school meals to children. **Strategic Outcome 3** focused on building the resilience of smallholder farmers and communities by equipping them with the tools and knowledge to

adapt to climate change. Under **Strategic Outcome 4**, WFP supported the Government's capacity to conduct food and nutrition security assessments and analyses to inform evidence-based national policies. Finally, **Strategic Outcome 5** provided timely logistics services to the Government and partners to ensure effective national supply chains.

## Risk management

Throughout the year, WFP faced several challenges that posed risks to its operations. These included an economic crisis driven by the devaluation of the local currency and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, as well as insufficient funding for certain activities. There were also concerns around limited government capacity in programme implementation as a result of inadequate technical expertise, institutional structures, monitoring and evaluation processes, financial management systems, and internal controls and processes. In addition, climate-related disasters such as floods and droughts continue to impact Malawi, negatively impacting agricultural productivity and food security. Other challenges included limitations in partner capacities and staffing issues, particularly related to the recruitment and retention of talent.

In response to these ongoing and emerging risks, WFP proactively updated its risk register to provide a comprehensive overview of the measures and action plans designed to mitigate these issues.

Throughout 2024, WFP remained vigilant in assessing and managing risks, ensuring the timely implementation of appropriate mitigation measures. These included regular updates to operational and Resource Management Standard Operating Procedures, ensuring compliance with both new and existing corporate guidelines. WFP also prioritised orientation and training for current and new staff, cooperating partners, and contractors, alongside the distribution of onboarding packages to promote compliance with WFP policies and standards. To address capacity constraints, WFP provided technical assistance to the Government and continued its capacity-building initiatives, including regular training sessions to ensure action plans and partnership agreements remained on track. Additionally, WFP continued to update minimum preparedness actions and conducted preparedness activities such as pre-positioning supplies and running simulation exercises in collaboration with the Government to mitigate the risks posed by natural disasters.

## Lessons learned

In 2024, WFP conducted two evaluations on the Tsogolo la Thanzi (TSOLATA) and Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) school feeding programmes.

The evaluation of the Tsogolo la Thanzi (TSOLATA) school meals programme highlights several key strategies for success and actionable insights for future improvement. Community engagement was crucial for sustainability, but stronger capacity-building in food management and financial literacy is needed. Gender equity improved with increased girl enrolment, yet dropout rates due to early pregnancy and menstruation challenges persist, requiring Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM) support and mentorship programs. While local food sourcing strengthened resilience, supply chain disruptions and climate shocks caused shortages, suggesting the need for digital inventory tools and climate-smart agriculture. Strengthening government transition plans, female leadership, and structured training will enhance long-term programme impact.

Similarly, the Joint Programme on Girls' Education (JPGE) evaluation emphasized that school feeding improved attendance and retention but stressed the need for advocating government budget allocations and strengthening public-private partnerships for sustainability. Engaging boys and men in gender equality efforts and expanding livelihood programs for parents could further reduce poverty-related dropouts. Future interventions should include transition plans and cost-benefit analyses to ensure national budget allocations for critical services.

# A Tale of Two Villages

## Learn how irrigation has helped to offset El Niño impact



© WFP/Guilio d'Adamo

Farmer Sekanao on her farm in Phalombe, thanks to a WFP and World Vision irrigation project started in 2021.

"My child is always crying," says farmer Martha Kalumbi. "Doctors tell me she is starving and getting malnourished. I'm afraid that my baby may die."

Kalumbi, 40, lives in the village of Thumpwa in Malawi's Phalombe district, where the fields look torched by drought.

With the maize crop destroyed, there is barely any food. "The situation really hurts. All my neighbours are experiencing the same. No one's harvested enough. And there's nowhere to run to."

In March, Malawi joined Zambia and Zimbabwe in declaring a state of disaster after El Niño - the natural phenomenon that disrupts rainfall patterns around the Indian and Pacific oceans - exacerbated weather irregularities caused by climate change, leaving the country's soils abnormally dry.

The impact of El Niño came right on the heels of back-to-back climate-related disasters, lost harvests, currency devaluation and high inflation thus exacerbating food insecurity.

"Affected households indulged in some negative coping mechanisms - adults skipped meals so their children could eat, people sold things they would normally use for productive purposes," said Paul Turnbull, Country Director for the World Food Programme in Malawi. "There was a sharp surge in cases of moderate and severe acute malnutrition at the health centres."

A bad harvest affects everything. Maxwell Gwembere, 24, Martha Kalumbi's neighbour in Thumpwa village, is a farmer, but it's not only his crops that have suffered this year.

Gwembere usually harvests several 50 kg bags of maize, three bags of soya beans and a bag of pigeon peas on his one-acre farm. In 2024 growing season year, he harvested half that amount.

To feed his family, Gwembere had to work on other people's farms. Martha Kalumbi stressed the need for a long-term solution. "I foresee a big threat to life, particularly for my children. Starvation may lead to their death. What we really need is solar-powered irrigation equipment so we can grow food and cash crops on our own to sustain our livelihoods."

Less than 90 minutes' drive away, the outlook could not be more different...

Grandmother Sekanao Mwanalira, 40, is a farmer in Nyambalo village - surrounded by lush greenery. "I was born and raised on this land. My parents and grandparents taught me farming to sustain ourselves - growing food and earning income."

Mwanalira describes the weather catastrophes she's seen in her lifetime. "I remember the heavy downpours and flooding in 1991, the long dry spells that caused hunger in 2009, and the heavy rains in 2022 that washed away our crops. These experiences have made it clear to me how much the climate is changing and how it's impacting our lives."

Mwanalira might be echoing Kalumbi's concerns but for a solar-powered irrigation project introduced by the WFP and our partner World Vision in 2021. The four blue water tanks on a rig that dominate the skyline of Nyambalo village store water pumped from under the ground.

"Since the project started, I've had enough food in my house - maize, leafy vegetables, tomatoes, beans and fruits. I even sell surplus vegetables to buy other foods like fish and meat. This year, when many families were affected by the drought, I was able to irrigate my crops and harvest enough to feed my family. Food scarcity is now behind us, and we are eating well," says Mwanalira.

Residents of Nyambalo village have built structures to harvest rainwater in surrounding watersheds, which would previously have run off the land, eroding the soil. This has significantly reduced the impact of droughts. They are also planting more trees and protecting the forests.

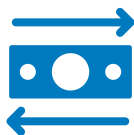
WFP supports communities operating 22 small-scale irrigation schemes in seven districts, covering 105 hectares of land, serving nearly 2,000 people who are among 531,000 taking part in our resilience-building projects across Malawi.

Mwanalira is optimistic that it won't be long before the improvements to her own situation are visible. "Today, I'm in an iron-sheet-roofed house, but my standalone kitchen is still grass-thatched. Next time you visit, you won't even need to ask how I've benefited; the houses will tell the story. You'll also find livestock, all because of the help from WFP and World Vision."

Despite being so close to each other, the two villages are worlds apart. "It's the difference water makes," says WFP's Paul Turnbull. "Nyambalo village has irrigation, while Thumpwa village pines for it. It's the very border of where there is funding and where there isn't."

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year



**842,558 people** reached through **food and cash-based transfers** during the lean season



**1,554,836 individuals** **people** affected by **El Niño** received in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers



**52,766 refugees** received cash-based transfers

Between January to March 2024, WFP supported a total of 842, 558 (427,207 female and 415,351 males) with cash and in-kind transfers under the 2023/2024 lean season response, where 4.4 million people were in need of emergency food assistance according to the 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis.

Malawi's food security situation in 2024 was significantly impacted by the *El Niño* phenomenon, which exacerbated the challenges faced by the country. On 23 March 2024, President Lazarus Chakwera declared a State of Disaster in 23 out of 28 districts due to severe dry conditions, which affected crop production, particularly maize, a staple food in the region. According to Government crop surveys, *El Niño* led to a 22.7 percent drop in maize production compared to the previous year, with a forecasted deficit of over 600,000 metric tonnes of cereals. The situation was further compounded by unstable food prices, fuel shortages, high fertiliser prices, and foreign currency shortages. Additionally substantial flood damage from Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023 which was followed by *El Niño* compromised food security. As a result, the IPC figures indicated that 5.7 million people would be food insecure and in need of emergency food assistance from September 2024 to March 2025, an increase of over a million people and with some districts requiring food assistance for twice as long as in the previous lean season.

The Government of Malawi, WFP, and development partners collaborated to assist households severely affected by food insecurity in rural areas, targeting 5.7 million individuals through a joint response. Between September to December 2024, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to 1,554,836 individuals (808,604 females and 746,232 males). Of these, 219,435 individuals (113,421 female and 106,014 males) also received emergency food assistance through cash transfers. In coordination with the Government and participating partners, the per household transfer value was set at MWK 70,000 (USD 40) or in-kind at 50 kg cereals per month. These values remained consistent across all partners. WFP targeted the most affected districts, in the southern of Malawi, where food gaps were longest (five to six months).

Despite significant resource mobilisation by the government, WFP and other development partners, a gap of around 140,000 mt of maize remained, illustrating the scale of the food insecurity challenge. WFP responded by coordinating with local and regional partners to secure additional maize supplies, including 40,200 mt of maize and 1,700 mt of Super Cereal Plus from Tanzania and South Africa. The food assistance effort was further complemented by logistical support, with WFP overseeing the transportation of maize from the Strategic Grain Reserve to the most affected areas.

WFP's food assistance programme faced several logistical challenges throughout 2024. A significant hurdle arose in October and November, when Malawi experienced nationwide fuel shortages, affecting the timely delivery of food assistance. WFP's fleet was delayed, particularly in southern districts, which had the longest food gaps. The organisation managed these challenges by leveraging fuel reserves and coordinating closely with local authorities to ensure the continuity of operations.

Despite these challenges, the delivery of food assistance under the *El Niño* response in 2024 was successful, with beneficiaries reporting significant improvements in their immediate food security. However, addressing food insecurity was only one aspect of the response. Nutrition remained a key focus, particularly given the alarming rise in malnutrition rates. Compared to the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) Survey 2020 findings when GAM rates were very low (1.9 percent), many districts have moved a level up into the low threshold level (2.5 percent and less than 5 percent), showing a worsening situation according to the 2024 Nutrition SMART Survey.

To mitigate these rates, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health to distribute fortified Super Cereal Plus to children and pregnant and lactating women in affected districts, such as Chikwawa, Balaka, and Machinga. This intervention aimed to treat MAM and prevent further deterioration of nutritional status among vulnerable groups and reached over 11,000 beneficiaries. The cost of providing MAM supplementation was estimated at USD 36.89 per individual, while SAM treatment, due to its complexity, had a significantly higher cost of approximately USD 100 per child, demonstrating the value of early treatment.

Moreover, in partnership with UNICEF, WFP focused on improving nutrition in schools. As part of the *El Niño* response, families of students from schools in southern Malawi were provided with cash transfers to cover school meals, enabling 345,850 learners across 199 schools to continue their education. This intervention aimed to prevent school absenteeism and dropouts caused by food insecurity and malnutrition, which had been exacerbated by the *El Niño* effects. The survey results when compared to 2020 indicated wasting (cGAM) increase from 2.2 percent to 4.4 percent while between the same period severe wasting (SAM) decreased from 0.9 percent to 0.3 percent across the 4 assessed districts.

In addition to direct food assistance, WFP continued to build national capacities to design and deliver the *El Niño* response programme. In collaboration with Department of Disaster Affairs (DoDMA), Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Economic, Planning and development and other partners conducted capacity building exercise in local councils in readiness for the 2024-2025 *El Niño* response. A total of 1,423 individuals (424 female and 999 male) were trained in disaster risk management. The training covered a range of topics which include Humanitarian Principles, Beneficiary Targeting - UBR, Beneficiary Targeting - JEFAP, Distribution Planning and Management, GRM/CFM and Monitoring and Reporting. This capacity building exercise aimed to ensure that the response was effectively managed at local level and that it adhered to humanitarian principles, particularly transparency and accountability.

WFP's efforts to integrate local knowledge and capacities into its operations ensured the response was not only efficient but also equitable. By training local actors in beneficiary identification and distribution planning, WFP mitigated risks of exclusion or inclusion errors that could have compromised the integrity of the response.

### **Refugee Response**

In 2024, Malawi's refugee population, particularly in Dzaleka Refugee Camp, faced escalating food insecurity, exacerbated by rising food prices and the impacts of the *El Niño* induced drought. By the end of the year, there were 52,766 refugees in Malawi, with 5,113 new arrivals, including 3,216 new refugees and 1,764 newborns. The growing refugee population put pressure on existing resources, as food assistance needs increasingly surpassed available supplies.

WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Malawi and UNHCR, provided food assistance to 52,766 refugees (24,262 female and 28,504 males) throughout 2024. Initially, food assistance was provided at a 50 percent ration from January to July. However, due to worsening food insecurity driven by *El Niño*, the ration was increased to 75 percent starting in August. Food assistance for all the households in the camp including top ups for households with children under the age of two were provided through cash-based transfers, allowing refugees to purchase food locally and support regional markets.

Despite operational challenges, including the change to a new financial service provider, the growing refugee numbers and the rising food prices, WFP's coordinated response ensured continuity of food distributions. The shift to cash transfers not only increased flexibility but also enabled refugees to make food purchases aligned with their needs, enhancing their dignity and autonomy.

The partnership between WFP, the Government of Malawi, and UNHCR played a pivotal role in effectively addressing the food needs of refugees. As the refugee population continues to grow and food insecurity persists, ongoing coordination and flexibility in response mechanisms will be crucial to providing continued support for vulnerable refugees in Malawi.

### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



## Strategic outcome 02: Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028



**846,632** school-going children benefitted from the **Home-Grown School Feeding**



**740,000** beneficiaries were reached with **nutrition information**

In 2024, WFP continued supporting the government in implementing nutrition-related activities. Key achievements included assisting in finalising the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan, which was approved by Cabinet, and supporting the review of critical policy tools such as the National Nutrition Strategic Plan and Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines, adapting them to the 2023 WHO guidelines for managing child wasting and oedema.

WFP also supported nutrition evidence generation by providing technical and financial support to the Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey. This survey assessed the nutrition situation of vulnerable groups, particularly following the 2024 *El Niño*-induced drought, which worsened food insecurity and malnutrition.

In response to rising global acute malnutrition (from 2.2 percent in 2020 to 4.4 percent in 2024), WFP resumed its supplementary feeding programme in four priority districts of Blantyre, Chikwawa, Machinga and Nsanje targeting children aged 6 to 59 months. Over 11,000 children (6279 female, 4,785 male) were reached across 107 health facilities, with a cure rate of 84 percent, surpassing the 75 percent SPHERE standard. Additionally, WFP supported an assessment of food and nutrition security among people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB), revealing significant deterioration in food insecurity and malnutrition among this group. The results from the assessment showed that food insecurity among the PLHIV group is at 46 percent with Chikwawa having the highest food insecurity of PLHIV/TB groups: at 67 percent against the 2024 national Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) of 45 percent. The food consumption score shows that those within the poorest category are now at 16 percent compared to 9 percent in 2019 while the minimum diet diversity score among the PLHIV/TB group is at 69 percent compared to 89 percent in 2019. The moderate acute malnutrition in the 15-year age group and above is at 21 percent compared to 17 percent in 2019. Wasting in children 6-59 months living with HIV is at 19 percent.

Based on the findings, WFP implemented an integrated Nutrition and HIV project in Chikwawa district, benefiting 2,400 individuals in 16 HIV support groups. This initiative provided training in nutrition, financial literacy, and livelihood skills and distributed agricultural resources to improve food security and livelihoods. Among the beneficiaries, 84 percent showed improved nutrition behaviours and knowledge in diet diversification, finance, and livestock management.

At the subnational level, leveraging the Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP) and cooperating partners, WFP supported malnutrition prevention activities in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba districts. Despite funding challenges, district councils and partners conducted 348 care group visits, disseminating essential nutrition information, reaching 38,447 households (76,894 people, 66 percent women). Through mass awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts, over 740,000 people (58 percent women) received nutrition social behaviour change messages. Beneficiaries also received assets such as agricultural inputs and livestock to support dietary diversification and sanitation improvements. WFP supported district councils by enhancing facility- and community-level nutrition programming through regular coordination and review meetings. With these interventions, percentage of households consuming at least four food groups daily has increased from 67 percent (2021) to 70 percent (2024) and 37 percent of reproductive-age women within the programme are meeting the minimum intake of at least 5 out of 10 essential micronutrients compared to 2019 which was at 26 percent. (IRP, 2024 PDM).

WFP also collaborated with other UN agencies to contribute to the 2024 UN HIV joint workplan, supported district-level World AIDS Day commemoration, and partnered with the University of Ghent on student internships focused on programme improvement and food preservation technologies. This partnership led to the development of a solar dryer prototype, to be scaled up in 2025.

In 2025, WFP plans to expand its supplementary feeding programmes to three additional districts severely impacted by *El Niño*, extend support to pregnant and breastfeeding women, and further integrate nutrition and HIV interventions across all WFP programmes and supply chains.

## School Feeding

WFP continued to support the Government of Malawi in expanding the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, which improves education access as evidenced by the improved retention rate that increased from 91 percent at baseline to 94 percent in 2024. This shows that home grown school meals do contribute to keeping children in school while creating a stable market for smallholder farmers. Annual change in enrolment and attendance rates were slightly below baseline and target, which is likely due the impacts of the *El Niño*-induced drought.

In line with the government's goal to increase school meal coverage from 43 percent to 100 percent by 2030, WFP made significant progress in 2024, extending support to 200 additional schools in Mzimba, Nkhatabay, and Rumphi. Additionally, 34 schools in Chikwawa and Nsanje, along with 78 Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres, were added. This expansion brought the total number of supported primary schools to 778, up from 544 the previous year.

A total of 846,632 learners (435,733 girls and 410,899 boys) benefited from daily nutritious meals made from a mix of staple foods, legumes, roots, tubers, vegetables, and fruits. Schools in 11 districts, including Chikwawa, Dedza, Kasungu, Mangochi, Mzimba, Nkhatabay, Nsanje, Phalombe, Rumphi, Salima, and Zomba, benefitted, as well as 15,448 learners (8,438 girls and 7,010 boys) from 140 ECD centres in seven districts.

This is a complement to the Government led HGSF programme (community approach model) which is reaching 500 primary schools. In the government model communities provide land and labour while the school provides inputs (fertilisers & seeds) and storage space. The commodities harvested in community gardens are then used for school feeding. WFP is piloting the community models in 200 schools as part of its sustainability efforts to enhance local ownership, improve food security, and ensure long-term resilience in school feeding programs.

As part of the *El Niño* Education emergency response, over 250,000 learners in 199 schools continued receiving a daily hot meal until December 2024, ensuring continued learning in Dedza, Kasungu, Mangochi, and Salima districts. These schools were previously part of the Joint Programme on Girls Education (JPGE) supported by the Royal Norwegian Embassy. In 2025 WFP plans to provide cash take-home rations to 90,000 learners and their families in 93 schools in Chikwawa, Phalombe, Nsanje, and Zomba under the *El Niño* response.

To ensure the HGSF programme's sustainability as recommended by the decentralized evaluation of the first phase of the TSOLATA programme, WFP conducted various activities at the district and community levels, including entry meetings with District Executive Committees (DEC), District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC), and local authorities. WFP in collaboration with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture through the district front line workers (extension workers) also conducted trainings to 184 (123 male and 61 female) district level Government officials on school meals management, financial management and in procurement procedures. Detailed assessments in Mzimba, Nkhatabay, and Rumphi helped to understand the needs of schools and ECD centres.

WFP also conducted capacity-building activities for school staff, School Management Committees (SMCs), and Parents' Teacher Associations (PTAs), focusing on finance management, procurement, and safe meal preparation. Digitized reporting strengthens monitoring as suggested by the the decentralized evaluation of the Tsogolo la thanzi - Healthy Future Home-Grown School Feeding programme. A total of 2,727 (1,001 male and 1,726 female) food committee members and school health and nutrition teachers were trained in nutrition, food quality and safety, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). Schools were encouraged to set up vegetable gardens, orchards, and woodlots as part of sustainability efforts.

The HGSF programme also raised awareness about nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation through campaigns integrated with WASH interventions. These efforts improved the overall health and wellbeing of the children. The percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score increased from 44 percent at baseline to 61 percent in 2024.

To mitigate the negative health, environmental and socio-economic impacts of traditional cooking, WFP provided access to improved cooking solutions and pots to 398 schools and piloted modern cooking, such as solar-powered electric pressure cookers in three schools in Kasungu, along with biogas systems in 10 schools in Chikwawa.

WFP's support extended to smallholder farmers. Schools allocated land for community production of maize, soybeans, groundnuts, and vegetables. A total of 2,000 kg of maize, 3,300 kg of soybeans, 4,000 kg of beans, and 3,300 kg of groundnuts were provided to facilitate production. In total, 24,405 smallholder farmers, organised in farmer groups, supplied food to the schools, strengthening local economies. Additionally, 44,951 farmers (19,349 male and 25,602 female), benefited from the programme through agricultural training, including post-harvest loss mitigation and crop diversification.

WFP collaborated with Brazil's Centre of Excellence against Hunger to develop a roadmap to scale up Malawi's national school meals programme. A multisectoral task force, aligned with Southern African Development Community HGSF guidelines, was established to oversee the scaling-up process. WFP also supported a high-level meeting to launch the scale-up initiative, bringing donors and partners together to discuss the future of the programme.

WFP, in partnership with Harvard University, conducted a value-for-money study showing a USD 8 return on investment for every dollar invested in school feeding. The study's findings were shared during the launch of the scale-up initiative.

The Joint Programme on Girls' Education (JPGE), implemented by the Malawi Government, UNICEF, WFP, and UNFPA, focused on improving education quality and increasing life opportunities. The integrated approach promoted safety, sexual and reproductive health, and nutrition. WFP continued implementing school feeding through the HGSF approach, increasing enrolment and attendance. The JPGE also hosted a study tour between Malawi and Lesotho, facilitating knowledge exchange on HGSF and JPGE interventions.

All school feeding indicators are now gender disaggregated as per the recommendation from the decentralized evaluation of TSOLATA on developing a gender disaggregated M&E framework. WFP's gender-responsive approach was recognised, with gender mainstreaming promoted across various school feeding management committees, ensuring equal benefits for both boys and girls.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase the availability and utilization of diverse nutrient-dense foods	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

# Strategic outcome 03: People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028

**FFA**



**263,607** individuals benefited from **Food Assistance for Assets** activities

**3,063** savings and loan groups received WFP's support



**69,180** farmers received **agro-advisories and weather forecasts**



**238,500** people covered by **micro insurance**

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

Through FFA, WFP aimed to increase agricultural productivity by supporting 263,607 (144610 women and 118997 men) individuals across eight most food insecure districts with land resources management, irrigation, crop and livestock production, reforestation, and other initiatives. FFA continues to serve as WFP Malawi's cornerstone for its integrated resilience-building portfolio, focusing on watershed management, restoration of agricultural lands, and adaptation of climate-smart agricultural practices to conserve water and soil for agricultural use. In 2024, over 4,370 hectares of land were rehabilitated and benefitted from irrigation infrastructure. Additionally, 214 hectares of land was afforested and 40 km of irrigation canals installed.

Complementary activities implemented alongside FFA included water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, and nutrition-sensitive programming, such as the promotion of kitchen gardens and social and behaviour change communication to improve dietary practices.

In 2024, WFP refined and scaled up its transition strategy across the eight districts where it has been working for several years. However, funding constraints greatly influenced programming. As a result, the programme was phased out in half (four) of the targeted districts. Thus, the total number of targeted households reduced to 58,579 (263,607 individuals) with almost half of them (45 percent) receiving only technical assistance. Three out of the four districts that were prioritised for transfers were among the most food insecure and disaster-affected districts in 2024. About a year prior to phasing out the project in the 4 districts, WFP transitioned some activities from the cooperating partner (CP) to the district councils with support of the MoU funds in order to facilitate sustainability of the project moving forward.

In 2024, there has been notable progress in key resilience and adaptation metrics among households supported by the programme. The proportion of households categorized under medium and high Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS) increased from 71 percent in 2023 to 79 percent in 2024. Despite this progress, the shock exposure index rose across all districts, reflecting the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Freddy (2022/23) and the *El Niño* event (2023/24) on livelihoods. Participants exhibited a high overall Climate Service Score (CSS) of 92 percent, attributed to the tailored, timely, and easily understandable information provided. Additionally, the Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) reached 93 percent in 2024, a slight improvement from 90 percent in 2020, indicating sustained benefits from community asset creation and maintenance efforts. Regarding Climate Adaptation Benefit Score (CABS), 24 percent of participants fell into the high-benefit category, while 43 percent were in the medium-benefit category, highlighting the programme's positive impact on soil health, yields, crop and animal loss mitigation, and water availability.

Throughout the implementation, WFP made deliberate efforts to target certain less labour-intensive activities to vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and the elderly. Such activities included nursery management activities, fruit trees and vetiver propagation and composting, among others

Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)

Over 56,600 smallholder farmers and 32 farmers' organizations were supported under the Smallholder Agricultural Market Supported programme, by forming alliances with traders and farmer organizations to increase surplus production and access to markets. The programme collaborated with the Cotton Council of Malawi to link 10,246 smallholder cotton farmers with 60 percent being women to structured markets. Furthermore, the programme continued supporting irrigation farmers to access markets for vegetables, potato and green maize commonly produced. WFP also supported capacity and skills building of farmers on business development, crop management, post-harvest management, and financial management. The post-harvest management focused on the drying of produce to ensure safe storage and reducing the risk of fungal attack and contamination by aflatoxin to maximize the quality of crops retained. The post-harvest management included the distribution of 171,225 hermetic bags to 23,380 farmers to improve safe storage practices. WFP also supported the value chain development for honey and livestock farming through establishment of cooperatives. About 32 cooperatives have been established to support farmers expanding their businesses.

Through SAMS, WFP strengthened its linkages with the home-grown school feeding programme by promoting diversified crop production through cultivation of drought tolerant crop and nutritious foods such as orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, biofortified beans and soya. Over 24,405 (60 percent women) farmers were able to supply 15,098 mt of produce to the home-grown school feeding programme and 2,739 mt to private buyers. In order to promote equitable sustainable business and job creation as well as increase the climatic resilience of root, tuber, and bean agri-food systems, WFP established collaboration with Alliance Bioversity International (CIAT), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIARs) Partners and the International Potato Center (CIP). The CGIARs have supported scaling up production of orange flesh sweet potato and biofortified beans for household consumption and markets. This will also be incorporated into the new government-led national school feeding strategy.

### **Savings and Loan Groups**

Through Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), WFP Malawi supported the operations of 3,063 savings and loan groups in 2024 to increase rural access to financial services; accumulating a savings amount of USD 459,051.36. This is almost half of the amount groups accumulated the previous year when savings reached USD 979,675. This reflects the effects of *El Niño* on the 2023/2024 growing season which has had a direct impact on the financial resilience status of farming households. These groups were provided with financial literacy, business management, and group dynamics training reaching over 24,070 farmers, with 78 percent (18,853) being women and 2 percent being youths.

In the year 2024, WFP implemented a She Can Pilot Project reaching 8,868 beneficiaries (in 503 VSLA groups), surpassing the 6,000 smallholder farmers targeted in 2024 by 48 percent. The project has reached 7,710 women representing 87 percent of the beneficiaries. The initiative supports financial inclusion for women. A total loan volume of MKW 370.2 million (USD 295,549) has been issued to these groups in loans at a 6 percent interest rate to boost their cash boxes. WFP Malawi collaborated with and supported the work of two financial service providers, namely FISD Finance for Agriculture Development (FIFAD) and Vision Fund to provide loans to these VSLAs.

WFP Malawi in partnership with TNM Mpamba, a mobile money company, piloted digital wallet called "*Mudzi Wathu Village Bank Wallet*" in Zomba and Blantyre districts reaching at least 29 groups in each district with 934 beneficiaries in 2024, a drop from the 1,341 beneficiaries in 2023. Some groups opted out due to reasons such as lack of network and electricity coverage, low financial capacity, and availability of Mpamba agents to support transactions in their communities. The aim was of the digitisation was to improve women's access to financial services and technology. The TNM Mpamba Mudzi Wathu Village Bank group wallet allows the wallet holders to save and access loan services in their respective VSLAs. The service is accessed by TNM customers on Unstructured Supplementary Service Data, (USSD) a global system for mobile communications (GSM) protocol that is used to send text messages. The plan is to scale up to more groups after the pilot phase starting 2025.

### **Climate Services**

WFP in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) through the Adaptation Fund Project reached 69,180 households against the target of 85,000. During the year, 460 extension workers and 31,753 farmers have been trained in PICSA and the 12 PICSA steps have been developed into audio content to serve as educational material for training farmer clubs. PICSA messages are developed using historical climate information and downgraded to district-specific seasonal forecasts to assist farmers to choose crops, livestock, and livelihood options best suited to them in their areas. These climate messages reached farmers through various methods. About 30,000 beneficiaries were reached through radio listening clubs and 38,689 have been reached through SMS messages. During the year, 48,315 farmers were reached with seasonal forecast messages against a target of 30,945. This represents 156 percent, compared to 51 percent reached last year. More has been achieved this year because of engaging Farm Radio Trust which supported additional community radio stations and increased SMS messaging. To support rainfall data collection, WFP supported construction of 46 meteorological stations and installation of 46 rain gauges. One full weather station has been constructed in Balaka District Council where 62 extension farmers and 236 farmers have been trained in rainfall recording.

## Insurance

Crop insurance is one of the risk mitigation mechanisms and covers self-selected households participating in the food assistance for assets (disaster risk reduction intervention). In the 2023/2024 agricultural season, about 238500 (12162 women and 117438 men) farmers were insured through area yield index insurance which triggered pay-outs equivalent to around USD 1.27 million for 36,000 farmers (22,446 female and 13,554 males). The claims are crucial for farmers, offering protection and compensation against climate-induced losses. The claims help farmers invest in their households, strengthen food and nutrition security, and purchase essential agricultural inputs.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

## Strategic outcome 04: National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028



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



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

### Food Systems Strengthening

WFP's food systems strengthening focused on improving stock and commodity management systems to improve efficiency in managing food reserves. This included the training of government officials and staff in pest control and fumigation, which was conducted in Blantyre. This technical training is part of broader efforts to improve storage conditions and reduce post-harvest losses.

A comprehensive, nationwide capacity assessment of weighbridge and stock management systems was conducted in collaboration with two South African-based companies. This evaluation aims to introduce technologically advanced systems that will enhance data visibility on stock availability and improve the management of strategic grain reserves. WFP also provided support to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) by covering the annual subscription for Microsoft Office 365 applications, facilitating better communication and data management. To address frequent power disruptions, WFP installed a 400kV standby generator at the Kanengo Strategic Grain Reserve Silos, improving the reliability of operations.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other partners, WFP is also promoting the transition to more resilient, higher-value crops such as sesame, cowpeas, and sorghum. These crops offer higher returns than traditional crops like tobacco and maize and are suitable for diverse climatic conditions, making them an important part of efforts to enhance food diversification, incomes, and nutrition. WFP's support through the Multilateral Allocation Committee is aimed at improving seed varieties, climate risk insurance, crop agronomy, and irrigation practices, thereby boosting the resilience of smallholder farmers. Furthermore, WFP worked with Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR) to conduct research on the value chains and market systems for these crops, identifying challenges and opportunities for improvement.

To ensure the marketability of the crops, WFP partnered with the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) to promote food safety standards, which will enhance domestic and international market access for sesame, cowpeas, and sorghum farmers.

### Health Systems Strengthening

In 2024, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the country's health supply chain systems, enhancing Malawi's resilience to health emergencies. A key focus of these efforts was improving warehouse management practices at health facilities. WFP provided training for 175 health centres, coaching 110 Ministry of Health staff on effective warehouse management techniques. Additionally, WFP supported the development of information and supply chain management tools for the Ministry of Health, including dashboards for four essential commodity groups: malaria, district tracer items, antibiotics, and anti-rabies. These tools were made available on the Ministry of Health's digital health server and were actively used, receiving over 3,000 views in 2024.

To ensure sustainability, WFP has done multiple rounds of training on essential data skills at district and facility level and has handed over 2 dashboards to the Ministry, through continuous coaching and training on advanced analytics. For each activity, WFP has made a comprehensive handover package and developed the necessary TORs and SOPs to institutionalize the approach.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Health in conducting a third simulation exercise (SimEx) in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and other partners. This five-day simulation aimed to improve emergency health supply chain capabilities and involved participants from multiple stakeholders, including UN agencies, governmental bodies, and NGOs (international and national). In response to cold chain challenges, WFP donated four pharma-grade reefer containers and 112 refrigerators for vaccine storage, along with training for local health staff on their operation.

## Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR)

Activities targeting logistics emergency preparedness aim to address systemic challenges in the government-led emergency response efforts in Malawi. Through collaboration with government stakeholders, strategic efforts, including strategy and SOP development, have been critical to ensure long-term sustainability of training and capacity strengthening efforts. Building on lessons learned from past emergencies, including Tropical Cyclone Freddy in 2023, WFP focused on strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacities in 2024. A key initiative in this regard was the development of a National Prepositioning Strategy, which was led by WFP in collaboration with DoDMA, the Ministry of Transport and Public Works, and non-governmental partners. This strategy aims to identify and preposition food and non-food items in various storage facilities across the country, ensuring that resources are readily available in the event of an emergency.

WFP has also been using social protection systems in delivering food and non-food aid during emergency response. Under emergency preparedness, WFP has been working with government to strengthen the National social registry (UBR) through data quality updates, system upgrades and validation of data. This has been beneficial in ensuring easy and timely targeting during emergency response, and minimizing inclusion and exclusion errors with beneficiary data readily available. WFP has also been providing additional support to beneficiaries under social cash transfer programmes by providing food and cash based transfers to beneficiaries in its response districts. UBR was used for targeting during the 2023/24 lean season response, and 2024/25 *El Nino* response in its response districts.

WFP also implemented a range of logistics capacity strengthening activities, including comprehensive warehouse management and transport training for government staff and partners. This training was designed to enhance efficiency during emergency responses and to provide staff with the necessary skills to manage warehouses effectively. Another significant achievement in 2024 was the rollout of the Commodity Tracking System (CTS), which enables near real-time tracking of food and non-food items from dispatch to delivery at final distribution points. This system improves transparency, efficiency, and accountability in the emergency response supply chain. WFP conducted extensive training for stakeholders at all levels, and the CTS is now operational nationwide.

In collaboration with DoDMA and district councils, WFP also implemented a Final Distribution Point (FDP) mapping initiative aimed at improving transportation efficiency during emergency responses. This initiative involved mapping FDPs across the country and creating a standardized database to optimize the planning and delivery of relief supplies.

## Capacity Strengthening of Food Security Assessments

A major achievement of the year was the capacity strengthening of the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC). This multi-institutional committee, which includes representatives from government ministries, NGOs, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and academia, is tasked with providing early warning information on food security and vulnerability across the country. The MVAC is institutionalized within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs under the Department of Economic Planning and Development.

WFP played a critical role in supporting the MVAC's annual activities, managing both administrative and operational aspects while providing technical assistance. This support encompassed the design, implementation, and analysis of data relevant to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) process. Throughout the year, WFP worked closely with the MVAC to enhance the capacity of its technical members. A total of 134 MVAC technical staff from both the central and district levels received skills training to improve their understanding of food and nutrition security analysis, and to enhance their knowledge of the IPC process.

The trained personnel applied their new skills to carry out household food security surveys, household economy approach assessments, and market assessments. The results from these activities contributed to the IPC analysis conducted in June, which identified 5.7 million people across both rural and urban areas who were food insecure due to the impact of *El Niño* and needed assistance during the 2024/2025 lean season. Additionally, WFP trained 64 enumerators in data collection techniques for the household food security and market surveys. An IPC Level-1 training in December resulted in 30 MVAC members being certified as IPC analysts, thereby ensuring their preparedness for future food security analyses.

## Anticipatory Actions on Natural Shocks

In 2024, WFP also implemented an anticipatory action programme, supported by Norway and Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, aimed at mitigating the impacts of natural shocks such as floods and droughts. This programme was carried out in close coordination with the Government's Department of Disaster Management Affairs, as well as other partners including the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, the Department of Water Resources, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Danish Red Cross, and the Malawi Red Cross Society.

A key milestone was the establishment of a National Anticipatory Action (AA) Trigger subcommittee. This body coordinated the development of early warning triggers and served as a forum for partners to monitor forecasts and



recommend actions to the Malawi National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group if triggers were met. This will allow for more timely and informed decision making in advance of future climate shocks.

Moreover, WFP contributed to the integration of anticipatory actions into the 2024-2025 National Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan, influencing relevant clusters to include appropriate AA activities. WFP also conducted a Gender, Protection, and Inclusion study, which explored how individuals and communities are affected by and respond to climate-related disasters. In addition, WFP supported the dissemination of localized weather forecasts and conducted a retailer survey to assess market conditions in areas likely to be impacted by shocks.

These combined efforts significantly contributed to enhancing Malawi’s preparedness for climate-related shocks, improving the country’s ability to anticipate and respond to emergencies in a timely and effective manner.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

## Strategic outcome 05: Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year



**27,923 metric tons** of Government maize transported to food-insecure communities



**16,771 metric tonnes** of maize procured on behalf of the government

### Transport and Logistics Cluster

In 2024, WFP continued its vital support to the Government of Malawi, enhancing the country's supply chain capacity and systems for food security, emergency preparedness, and health interventions. As co-lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP played a key role in coordination, logistics services, and emergency response support, ensuring efficient distribution and access to critical resources across the country.

### Emergency Response Support and Coordination

During the 2023/2024 lean season, WFP transported a total of 27,923 metric tons of Government maize to food-insecure communities, supporting DoDMA's response efforts until May 2024. WFP's logistics and supply chain services remained essential in bolstering Malawi's emergency preparedness and response capabilities, ensuring vulnerable populations received timely assistance.

In March 2024, WFP conducted comprehensive road assessments through the Transport and Logistics Cluster to assess access to flood-affected areas in Nkhotakota. These assessments played a crucial role in enabling the timely delivery of assistance.

WFP provided crucial logistics services and coordination during emergencies, ensuring humanitarian responders received timely support. Furthermore, following Tropical Storm Chido in 2024, WFP mobilised resources to assist with emergency response efforts. WFP supported 12 District Councils anticipated to be affected by Tropical Cyclone Chido with 1,200 litres of fuel, distributing 100 litres per district to support emergency coordination and response activities. DoDMA was assisted with the transportation and prepositioning of two rubber boats from Bangula to Phalombe. WFP also supported the World Health Organisation (WHO) by transporting and prepositioning medical supplies from Lilongwe's Alimaunde warehouse to Blantyre's Limbe warehouse. Additionally, WFP offered free prepositioning and transportation services to Government and humanitarian partners at five strategic warehouses located in Bangula, Blantyre, Lilongwe, Liwonde and Phalombe, ensuring that relief items were swiftly delivered to affected areas.

### Service Delivery Agreement and Maize Flour Procurement

In January 2024, WFP signed a service delivery agreement with the Government of Malawi to import and transport 23,000 mt of fortified maize flour for the 2023/2024 Lean Season Response. The maize flour was sourced from Tanzania (8,000 mt) and South Africa (15,009.41 mt). The procurement process was expedited through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP's strategic working capital management mechanism, which allowed for faster delivery by leveraging existing stock in strategic locations.

To maximise efficiency, WFP also procured an additional 1,500 mt of maize flour, bringing the total quantity to 27,923 mt. This increase in procurement ensured the Government could reach a larger number of beneficiaries in light of the prevailing food security situation.

WFP engaged 22 commercial transport companies from its roster of pre-selected contractors to transport 90 percent of the commodities. The remaining 10 percent was transported using WFP's fleet of specialised four-wheel-drive trucks. In locations where road access was disrupted, such as Traditional Authority (TA) Makanjira in Mangochi and TAs Boghoyo, Mbwana, Mkondowe, and Siyalimba in Nkhatabay, water transport was employed to ensure continued supply.

The first consignment of 23,000 mt was delivered to the final distribution points by 24 July 2024, and the additional 1,500 mt was delivered by 31 August 2024. This procurement and distribution process spanned seven months, from January to August 2024, and covered 13 districts across the country.

### **On-Demand Service Provision**

WFP continued to manage the UN fuel reserve depot, providing fuel to UN agencies during times of fuel crises to prevent service disruptions. By the end of 2024, WFP procured 35,000 litres of fuel, which was distributed to UN agencies according to their needs. All agencies, except WFP, ILO, and IFAD, had existing fuel balances from previous stock and did not request additional fuel.

In addition to fuel provision, WFP supported various UN agencies, including FAO, UNICEF, WHO, and UNDP, by offering storage services at its warehouses in Alimaunde (Lilongwe), Bangula, and Blantyre. These services facilitated the safe storage and timely distribution of non-food items, contributing to the efficiency of humanitarian operations.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Malawi has made notable progress in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, through a series of policies and legal frameworks aimed at addressing gender-based violence and promoting women's rights. Key legislation, including the National Gender Policy, the National Action Plan to Combat Gender-Based Violence (2014-2020), the 2013 Gender Equality Act, and the Domestic Violence Act, have been vital in tackling gender discrimination. However, despite these efforts, significant challenges persist. According to the United Nations Gender Inequality Index (GII), Malawi ranks 173 out of 188 countries, highlighting the ongoing gender disparities. These challenges are exacerbated by deeply entrenched cultural norms, which continue to limit women's access to education, economic opportunities, and decision-making roles within communities.

Malawi's economy, heavily reliant on agriculture, has been significantly affected by climate change, and the impact of El Niño. Back-to-back shocks have exacerbated food insecurity and economic vulnerability, particularly in rural areas where agriculture is the primary livelihood.

According to World Bank (2021), agriculture is the primary employment sector in Malawi, with approximately 59 percent of women and 44 percent of men engaged in agricultural activities. Despite this, significant gender disparities in agricultural productivity persist. Farms managed by men yield, on average, 25 percent more than those managed by women. This productivity gap is due to several factors, including unequal access to land, limited availability of farm labour, restricted access to improved agricultural inputs and technology, and lesser involvement in cash crop value chains. These gender-based barriers in agriculture further contribute to food insecurity and economic marginalisation of women.

Crop failures and livestock losses due to drought have deepened the vulnerability of many households, especially those led by women. These households often have limited access to alternative income-generating opportunities, further marginalising women and increasing their exposure to poverty.

Severe food shortages as a result of the El Niño induced drought have also worsened malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children under-5, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and girls. While there have been some improvements in maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, alarming trends persist, notably among women, girls, and women-led households. Anaemia continues to affect 31.4 percent of women aged 15-49 years, and stunting among children under-5 remains a critical issue, with 35.5 percent of children affected, surpassing the regional average (IPC). These statistics highlight the urgent need for gender-targeted interventions to address food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among women and girls.

In 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) made significant strides in addressing gender inequalities through its programmes. The country office achieved a gender age marker (GAM) monitoring score of 4, which reflects a high level of gender integration in WFP's activities. WFP recognised the interconnectedness between food insecurity and gender inequalities in Malawi and made gender mainstreaming a central component of its programming. Key initiatives included the El Niño Rapid Gender Analysis, the development of the SheCan Gender Integration Checklist, and capacity strengthening activities for country office staff, local, district, and national actors on gender, protection, and inclusion.

The El Niño Rapid Gender Analysis, conducted in May 2024, aimed to improve the effectiveness of WFP's humanitarian response by identifying discriminatory practices that hinder vulnerable populations from accessing the resources and opportunities they need for resilience-building and recovery. By addressing these gender disparities, the analysis sought to empower women and contribute to long-term transformative change.

One of the most impactful interventions in 2024 was the mainstreaming of gender into the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), particularly under the SheCan project. VSLAs have demonstrated significant contributions to gender empowerment by providing women with the gender transformative tools such as the household approach and the gender balance tree to ensure that there is shared decision making at household level and that at household and group level there is commitment through the commitment tracking tool established as a result of the gender balance

tree to enhance their economic independence and resilience. SheCan VSLA members reported higher levels of food security (56 percent) compared to the general Integrated Resilience Programme (IRP) value of 35 percent, thanks to the ability of 77 percent of members to invest loans in businesses. The income generated from these businesses has enhanced women's ability to contribute to household decisions, economic activities, and recovery from shocks. Furthermore, 50 percent of participants reported that decision-making within their households is now shared, reflecting a shift towards greater gender equality in resource management.

WFP also implemented gender-transformative approaches through the Gender Action Learning Systems in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture Extension Services and the Ministry of Gender. Monitoring visits were conducted across eight districts under IRP, and a review meeting with 40 males and 19 females was held to assess progress and challenges. These efforts contributed to the programme's goal of enhancing the well-being and resilience of women and youth and promoting gender-responsive agricultural practices and policies. . The 2023 IRP survey revealed that 32 percent of households were now managed by women, and joint decision-making was reported in 49 percent of households, indicating a shift towards more equitable financial management.

WFP's school meals programme also focused on empowering women and girls, with a particular emphasis on gender-responsive components. This effort was designed to promote gender equality in education and improve health and learning outcomes for both boys and girls. Additionally, the programme included men in cooking activities, challenging traditional gender roles and reducing the workload on women. These initiatives helped create a more equitable and supportive environment for women and girls in rural communities. According to the SMP report (2024) school meals programme contributed to a significant increase in school attendance, which rose from 91.7 percent in 2022 to 92.4 percent in 2023. From baseline to 2024, the annual change in enrolment for girls was positive, and the retention rate for girls increased from 91 to 94 percent

JPGE, a collaborative effort between WFP and other partners, aimed to empower girls and adolescents through improved access to education, nutrition, and community activities. The programme helped improve the overall health, learning outcomes, and confidence of adolescent girls. A notable impact of the programme was the shift in household decision-making.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP's AAP policy focuses on four protection mainstreaming pillars namely safety, and dignity and 'do no harm; meaningful access; accountability; and participation and empowerment. To ensure the safety, well-being, and rights of groups most at-risk, such as children, women, especially adolescent girls, people with disabilities, the elderly, displaced persons, and other marginalised populations, WFP Malawi ensured that food needs are met in a safe, accountable, and dignified manner that respects the integrity of the people being served without contributing to, or perpetuating discrimination, abuse, violence, or exploitation. According to post-distribution monitoring survey 2024, 96 percent of the beneficiaries in WFP's integrated resilience programme indicated they were treated with respect while receiving WFP interventions, in Lean season Response 100 percent of the beneficiaries reported treated with respect and feeling safe and lean season CERC response 99 percent of the beneficiaries reported being treated with respect and feeling safe. Further to ensure high-quality service delivery, WFP Malawi monitored how cooperating partners and financial service providers followed dignified distribution standards onsite, and how call operators treated callers with respect.

WFP has established a comprehensive Community Feedback mechanism (CFM) that allows communities to voice their concerns and receive timely responses. The CFM is advertised across WFP activities and locations. The feedback received is regularly analysed and stemming data used to inform programme adaptation. Furthermore, government and Non-Government Organisation (NGO) partners involved in programme implementation are actively engaged in CFM management during case recording and case follow up investigations, especially where their involvement does not constitute a risk for communities .

The CFM consists of a toll-free hotline number, help desks and suggestion boxes at all distribution points and activity sites. Additionally, during pre-distribution sensitisation sessions, participants are encouraged to visit WFP and cooperating partner offices to give feedback or ask questions in person if they are not comfortable with the other communication channels.

In 2024, WFP Malawi faced 132 percent increase in the number of feedback received , from 2,820 in 2023 to 6,551. The surge in cases was due to increased awareness of the helpline, as WFP by used jingles on national and community radios to advertise the helpline number during the lean season response, included helpline numbers on posters displayed at every school supported by WFP , and hang CFM posters in all health facilities and engaged with communities to raise awareness on feedback channels as part of a newly launched nutrition programme. Of the cases received, 22 percent came from the helpdesks that were set up in various programme activities while 77 percent of the cases came from WFP helpline. Complaints related to Assistance, Delivery Mechanisms and Payment Instruments were the most common category of cases in 2024 (52 percent), especially in Dzaleka refugee camp, where blanket assistance continued due to worsening food security. Many beneficiaries reported operational issues, such as being skipped, not having bank accounts or not receiving nutritional top up for their young children. Many cases also related to extortion orharassment, food diversion, forced sharing and ghost beneficiaries (14 percent). often involving community leaders in the Lean Season Response, Home Grown School Feeding and Supplementary Feeding Programmes. Some other cases related to requests for assistance/information (12 percent), positive feedback in the form of appreciation (8 percent), and complaints on targeting criteria and selection (5 percent). To address some of the recurring issues, WFP strengthened the code of conduct that was signed by various traditional authorities, government, cooperating partner and the Village Civil Protection Committees in the intervention areas. The protection and accountability to affected people team worked closely with the community leaders, UNHCR, WFP emergency and cash transfer teams to address these issues and resolve the complaints raised by the beneficiaries through the CFMs.

To facilitate improved communication with the refugees at the Dzaleka camp, WFP made sure that a Swahili speaker was part of the call centre team. The call operators also received training on WFP operations, confidentiality and data privacy principles, and humanitarian principles. This enabled them to provide adequate support to the participants and address their concerns effectively. One of the ways that WFP ensures the responsiveness and efficiency of its CFMs is by using the SugarCRM platform and Tableau dashboards. SugarCRM automatically sends email alerts to the relevant staff members as soon as the call operators enter the cases into the system, which then assign cases to relevant staff required to take action , allowing for prompt action and resolution of community members' concerns. Furthermore, WFP collaborates with other agencies to address issues that fall outside its direct mandate. For example,

protection incidences linked with legal status from the Dzaleka refugee camp are referred to United Nations High commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), while protection cases involving the host communities are referred to the government social welfare office. Additionally, WFP equips its call operators with updated information and FAQs on its programmes, such as distribution dates, rations, and assessments. This enables them to provide accurate and timely responses to inquiries.

A significant example of programme adaptation based on CFM feedback relates to our home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. To address complaints about irregularities in the selection of farmer organizations, the programme has undergone adjustments. These include revising the bidding process by clustering schools to enhance monitoring, strengthening oversight of farmer organizations, and collaborating with the government to provide backstopping support. These changes are expected to foster a more transparent, equitable, and efficient selection process, ultimately leading to improved service delivery and increased trust among the people we serve.

WFP incorporated questions on protection and inclusion to all the assessment tools for various activities during process and outcome monitoring, as well as PSEA clauses in all contractual agreements.

Moreover, WFP trained and guided staff and partners on protection, accountability to affected people, and do no harm principles, as well as sensitizing them on protection from sexual abuse (PSEA), gender-based violence (GBV), and child protection. Key stakeholder and community engagement were at the core across all the programmatic functions to ensure inclusion of the voices of the affected people and ensuring that the programme activities left no one behind.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Land degradation compounded by repeated dry spells, significant flood events and high rates of deforestation continues to constrain agricultural productivity in Malawi. Land degradation (soil erosion and decreasing soil fertility) affects 40-60 percent of the land, and 90 percent of agriculture is rain-fed. The 2023/2024 season has been affected by the *El Niño* induced drought, which severely impacted Malawi's already stressed agriculture sector, particularly affecting small-scale farmers dependent on rain-fed production resulting in diminished livelihoods for rural farmers. With the failure of rains, food production has significantly dropped, and many rural households and small-holder farmers, already vulnerable, are unable to meet their food needs. Deforestation, land degradation, and soil erosion further diminish the capacity of the agricultural sector to recover from these shocks, leading to chronic food insecurity and heightened vulnerability to extreme weather events. With the limited opportunities for income towards the end of 2024, the risk of reliance on the sale of charcoal increase, further exacerbating deforestation with the potential in the long term to increase impact of heavy rainfall events, including landslides.

As mandated by the WFP Environmental Policy, all programme activities that are part of a Country Strategic Plan need to be screened for environmental and social risks. During 2024, WFP Malawi provided capacity building support internally and to its partners on the compliance to the environmental and social safeguards, ensuring that activities are screened for any potential negative environmental and/or social impacts, and ensuring any of such are being laid out in a contractually binding risk management plan.

The programmes screened included emergency programming, IRP, and HGSF. Risk screenings identified potential environmental and social risks associated with WFP's programmes. In 2024, 20 MOUs, FLAs, and WFP projects were screened, with 11 identified as category C (low risk) and 9 as category B (medium risk). Key risks included potential alteration of groundwater quantity and quality due to new boreholes, increased water usage for irrigation, and risks from livestock pass-on activities altering grazing lands. Irrigation farming posed a risk of soil salination, and fertilizer and pesticide use could negatively impact soil quality. Increased consumption of firewood for community bakeries could lead to deforestation.

To manage category B risks, Environmental and Social Risk Management Plans (ESMPs) were developed and monitored to mitigate potential impacts. Measures included sustainable drilling practices, groundwater monitoring, controlled grazing, and landscape restoration activities. Organic manure and pesticides were promoted to maintain soil health. Community bakeries were encouraged to plant trees to offset firewood use, with each group establishing its own woodlot. Seeds were sourced from certified agro-dealers for crops and FRIM for tree seeds. Reforestation and clean cooking activities were promoted among groups involved in tree extraction. The ESMPs were monitored throughout 2024 through regular M&E activities. In 2025, WFP Malawi will ensure screening of the overall CSP activities.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Malawi launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2022 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. WFP's recycled paper waster is supporting refugees in Dzaleka Camp to make eco-friendly coal, which reduces pressure on the environment, and generates income for the populations in Dzaleka. Old tyres and batteries are disposed through the Ministry of Disability for IGA activities and Exide Batteries. Burning leaves is discouraged in the WFP premises, but encourages composting to use in gardens. WFP conducted an electrical assessment with support from MSDI on the office building and recommendations were made .to upgrade the current installation including load balance and potentially apply to the Energy Efficiency Programme (EEP) in the future.



# 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**

WFP's programmes focus on nutrition-sensitive approaches, particularly through social and behavior change (SBC) initiatives and the creation of nutrition assets. Key strategies include providing agricultural inputs to enhance food security and promote dietary diversity, alongside efforts to raise nutrition awareness through care groups, mass media campaigns, cooking demonstrations, and public information initiatives. These activities prioritize maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, while also improving knowledge on diet diversification and WASH. In 2024, beneficiaries of the emergency response, school meals and integrated resilience programmes received both SBC initiatives and nutrition-related assets aimed at improving their overall nutrition status.

Under **Strategic Outcome 1**, WFP Malawi prioritised ensuring that crisis-affected populations, including refugees, and host communities, were able to meet their food and nutrition needs through life-saving assistance. In 2024, nutrition-focused SBC messages were integrated alongside both in-kind and cash assistance, reaching a total of 2,583,694 beneficiaries targeted under the LSR and general food distribution programmes. These messages were designed to increase awareness and promote behavioural change around nutrition practices, including those related to maternal, infant, and young child feeding, dietary diversification, and hygiene. This integration has been instrumental in improving nutrition knowledge and encouraging healthier behaviours within the targeted populations.

Under **Strategic Outcome 2**, WFP continued its collaboration with the Government of Malawi to implement the HGSF programme, which aims to improve both education and nutrition outcomes. WFP ensured nutrition was integrated by promoting the provision of diversified meals to school children. The meals contained at least four of the six Malawi food groups and were accompanied by nutrition education. In 2024, 837,025 primary school learners and 15,448 children in early childhood development centres received nutritious meals and nutrition education across 11 districts. Additionally, WFP trained 2,727 food committee members and school health and nutrition teachers in nutrition and safe preparation of HGSF meals. This training also covered cooking demonstrations, food quality and safety, and WASH practices. Schools were encouraged to establish vegetable gardens, orchards, and woodlots, promoting the cultivation of nutritious foods and creating sustainable nutrition assets. WFP also supported the adoption of a digital menu planner for the programme and assisted in developing new recipes using nutrient-dense, locally available foods. These efforts are aimed at ensuring that the meals provided to schoolchildren are both nutritious and locally appropriate, contributing to better nutrition outcomes and enhanced educational performance.

Under **Strategic Outcome 3**, WFP implemented a nutrition and HIV integration project in Chikwawa district, benefiting 2,400 individuals across 16 HIV support groups. This initiative provided training in nutrition, financial literacy, and livelihood skills, alongside the distribution of agricultural resources aimed at improving food security, nutrition outcomes, and livelihoods. Approximately 84 percent of the beneficiaries demonstrated improved knowledge and practices related to diet diversification, financial management, and livestock management. This project is an example of how WFP's nutrition interventions are designed not only to address immediate food and nutrition needs but also to build long-term resilience and improve livelihoods among vulnerable populations. Additionally, through the IRP, WFP supported malnutrition prevention activities in the districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe, and Zomba. Despite funding constraints, district councils, with the support of cooperating partners, continued to facilitate care group visits aimed at disseminating vital nutrition information. These visits focused on infant and young child feeding practices, maternal nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), and dietary diversification. A total of 38,447 households (76,894 people, 66 percent of whom were women) were reached through care groups, and over 740,000 people (58 percent women) were reached through mass awareness campaigns and radio broadcasts. In addition to the information dissemination, beneficiaries received assets such as seeds, gardening tools, and livestock to support dietary diversification and improve household nutrition.

In 2024, WFP also continued to focus on integrating nutrition into the broader resilience-building activities. The IRP, which operates in the districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba, aimed to strengthen food security and improve nutrition outcomes among the most vulnerable populations. As part of the IRP, WFP promoted the cultivation of diversified, nutrient-dense crops, including drought-tolerant varieties like orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, biofortified beans, and soya. According to SMP and IRP reports over 15,480 farmers, some of whom were members of nutrition care groups, produced and supplied 59,824 mt of produce to support the HGSF programme, with some of the produce used for household consumption. The IRP also provided beneficiaries with nutrition assets such as backyard gardens,

fruit trees, and livestock, which contribute to improved dietary diversity and food security at the household level. In addition, WFP's support for WASH infrastructure has helped to improve hygiene and reduce the prevalence of waterborne diseases, further contributing to better nutrition outcomes in the region.

With the nutrition assets and SBC interventions, percentage of households consuming at least four food groups daily increased from 67 percent (2021) to 70 percent (2024) and 37 percent of reproductive-age women within the programme are meeting the minimum intake of at least 5 out of 10 essential micronutrients compared to 2019 which was at 26 percent. (IRP, 2024 PDM).

WFP's nutrition integration efforts have been supported by the recognition that tackling malnutrition requires a cross-sectoral, integrated approach. In 2024, despite challenges such as limited funding for nutrition-specific activities, WFP continued to allocate resources across its operations to ensure that nutrition remained a priority. The collaborative implementation of activities across different sectors, such as food assistance, health, education, and agriculture, has contributed to the success of these integrated interventions. In particular, the emphasis on creating nutrition assets, such as agricultural resources, livestock, and WASH infrastructure, has helped vulnerable households to improve their food security and nutritional status, making it more sustainable.

The results of these efforts have been encouraging. The integration of nutrition across WFP's programmes has led to significant improvements in nutritional knowledge and practices among beneficiaries. This has translated into a noticeable reduction in acute malnutrition and related diseases among children under five, issues that were often exacerbated by poor hygiene and sanitation practices in target communities. The combination of direct nutrition interventions and nutrition-sensitive approaches has helped to address both the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition, making the overall approach more effective and sustainable.

# Partnerships

Partnerships played a pivotal role in the achievements of WFP in Malawi, fostering synergy among partners, including the Government, international financial institutions (IFIs), United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.

In 2024, WFP continued to engage with key ministries and departments to support government in responding to emergencies, addressing food insecurity, improving nutrition, building resilience and strengthening logistics capacities.

As the co-lead for the national Food Security and Transport and Logistics Clusters (both led by key government ministries), WFP provided technical assistance to roll out emergency responses to the 2023/2024 lean season and *National El Niño Induced Prolonged Dry Spells and Floods Response*.

This included harmonizing beneficiary targeting, transfer values, and monitoring efforts to ensure effective communication and intervention. WFP has supported the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) with the development of a commodity tracking system, which has transformed how food and non-food items are managed and monitored.

WFP also assists the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to provide logistics support, including transport, warehousing, and capacity strengthening. This approach enhances national preparedness for recurring shocks such as floods and droughts through logistics training and planning activities for local authorities and disaster response teams.

WFP has been supporting the Ministry of Health to strengthen supply chain capacity, including preparedness and response to emergencies. WFP Malawi has aligned and provided support to other United Nations agencies and attends health technical working groups to align on focus areas and workplans. Support was provided to the World Health Organisation during the 2023-2024 cholera outbreak. Together with DoDMA and the Ministry of Health, WFP has organised three Simulation Exercises to date, with participation of key partners and United Nations agencies. To support the cold chain infrastructure, WFP has worked with UNICEF to plan the installation of infrastructure at usage points.

WFP's support in Malawi extends beyond emergency preparedness and response to the provision of school meals and resilience-building projects, partnering with both national and international development actors to ensure sustainability and complementarity. Integration is vital for linking humanitarian assistance with long-term development goals, addressing underlying vulnerabilities, and reducing future risks. Given the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related shocks in Malawi, these interventions play a crucial role in disaster risk reduction, enhancing communities' ability to withstand future crises. WFP Malawi provided support to the government to facilitate south-south learnings particularly in social protection and school meals.

2024 marked the highest level of resources raised for Malawi, reflecting significant progress in diversifying the donor base. Government donors remained WFP's main partners in 2024, while private sector funding increased with new contributions of US\$ 1.2 million. WFP demonstrated the importance of predictable funding with multi-year contributions for the integrated resilience programme and Home-Grown School Meals programme from the governments of Flanders and Iceland respectively.

Since the start of the CSP, WFP has increasingly engaged with IFIs, in support of the Government of Malawi. To support the scale up of the El Nino response, WFP was able to provide procurement, logistics and monitoring services to the Government through a tripartite service delivery contract with funding from the World Bank for USD 20 million.

WFP also worked with academia to strengthen evidence generation and advocacy towards value chain assessment and policy recommendations for sorghum, cowpeas and sesame. WFP has contracted the Lilongwe University of Agriculture to assess these value chains to identify policy recommendations in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, districts, aggregators, internal and foreign markets and farmers. WFP also collaborated with various research institutions to assess the impacts of school feeding programmes in Malawi and support evidence-based decision-making. Key research partners included the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Research Consortium for School Health and Nutrition. This collaboration aimed to evaluate the multisectoral costs and benefits of the programme, including their effects on education, health, nutrition, and the local agricultural economy. Through this partnership, WFP contributed to building a comprehensive understanding of the programmes' value for money and identifying strategies to enhance their effectiveness and sustainability.

WFP Malawi provided support to the government to facilitate south-south learnings, particularly in social protection and school meals. WFP Malawi also benefited from expertise of Standby Partners (organizations who maintain a roster of specialized and rapidly deployable staff with various competencies) including two experts from the Danish Refugee

Council and an assessment of logistics infrastructure conducted by BLG Logistics, which contributed to the *El Niño* response.

## Focus on localization

Local partnerships are essential for providing context-specific and effective responses in Malawi. In 2024, WFP collaborated with 14 cooperating partners, including both local and international organizations, to implement activities in resilience, anticipatory action, recovery, nutrition, emergency response, and logistics capacity strengthening. Notably, 50 percent of WFP's cooperating partners in 2024 were local.

To promote sustainability, WFP focused on strengthening the capacity of its cooperating partners through training and additional support services. These efforts improved skills in beneficiary targeting, verification, implementation, and monitoring of emergency responses. They also enhanced partners' knowledge and ensured that assistance reached the most vulnerable populations. Sharing harmonized tools with the Government of Malawi further improved the efficiency of emergency responses.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP continued to align its efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), actively participating in the United Nations Country Team and contributing to various collaborative platforms such as the Programme Management Team and the Operations Management Team. Together with UNDP, WFP co-leads Strategic Priority Area 4 of the UNSDCF: Adapt to Climatic Change, Reverse Environmental Degradation and Support Energy Transformation.

Building on its commitment to climate resilience, WFP, in collaboration with the FAO, launched a new Anticipatory Action project aimed at mitigating the impact of climate-induced shocks on Malawi's most vulnerable populations. Additionally, WFP continued to lead the Joint Programme for Girls' Education, a ten-year initiative in partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA, helping to enhance educational opportunities for girls across the country. The year also marked the successful conclusion of the Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience Project, a collaborative effort with FAO, UNICEF, and UNDP that helped foster community-driven solutions to enhance resilience and sustainable development.

WFP maintained its longstanding partnership with UNHCR and the Ministry of Homeland Security, providing essential support to over 54,000 refugees in Dzaleka Refugee Camp.

In 2024, WFP began using the United Nations Partner Portal for selecting partners. Digitizing the process has expanded the pool of potential partners while streamlining the evaluation and onboarding process. The system has also simplified due diligence procedures since cooperating partners had already uploaded relevant information on the platform.

WFP also manages the UN Primary Care Clinic on behalf of the UN in Malawi, providing essential healthcare services to UN employees and their families.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP secured US\$ 172.5 million in contributions, covering 89.47 percent of its needs-based plan (NBP) annual requirement. Despite this funding, there were shortfalls in Activity 2 (refugees), Activity 3 (nutrition prevention) and Activity 7 (social protection and vulnerability analysis), which led to maintaining partial rations for refugees. Additionally, activities under social protection and vulnerability analysis were scaled down. The country strategic plan (CSP) benefited from international donor funding, private sector support, and multilateral funds, ensuring continued operations.

In September 2024, WFP Malawi's second budget revision was approved, increasing the approved budget by US\$ 186.04 million, from US\$ 332.49 million to US\$ 518.53 million, reflecting a 55.9 percent increase. This revision aimed to provide enhanced funding for all strategic outcomes, ensuring effective emergency humanitarian support, nutrition prevention, capacity strengthening, and supplies to hard-to-reach areas. The adjustment responded to the impacts of El Niño and the residual effects of Tropical Cyclone Freddy, with no changes made to the strategic orientation.

Government donors remained the primary partners, with most contributions earmarked for specific activities or districts. This earmarking limited flexibility in fund allocation, resulting in uneven resource distribution across strategic outcomes. In 2024, WFP continued to emphasize the importance of predictable, multi-year funding, particularly for school feeding and resilience-building activities, which continued to present challenges. WFP advocated for this funding approach at donor forums to strengthen its resource base.

For **Strategic Outcome 1**, which covers emergency response, including the lean season and El Niño impacts, 98 percent of the NBP's needs were met. However, significant funding disparities were noted. Emergency and flood activities were fully funded while refugee assistance received only 70 percent of its required funding. As a result, WFP maintained food assistance rations for refugees at 50 percent until the third quarter of 2024, when additional resources enabled an increase to 75 percent. No funds were allocated for durable solutions like income-generating interventions for refugees, limiting WFP's support for these activities.

School feeding activities under **Strategic Outcome 2** were fully funded, covering 100 percent of the needs. Multi-year contributions enabled assistance for 600,000 children in prioritized districts. The expenditure rate for school feeding stood at 83 percent of NBP at the close of 2024.

Nutrition-sensitive activities under Strategic Outcome 2 continued to experience reduced funding since 2020, with only 33 percent of the planned resources received in 2024. This trend of underfunding continued, prompting WFP to integrate nutrition-sensitive interventions across all activities to sustain progress and achieve nutrition outcomes.

**Strategic Outcome 3**, which focuses on resilience-building, adjusted its activities in response to available funding. While 172 percent of the required resources were secured for the revised plan, the scale and depth of activities were scaled back. The additional resources were targeted to specific districts with scaling down occurring once the resources were completed in mid-year. Resources were redirected to enhance technical support services in affected districts, ensuring the most efficient use of funds for recovery efforts and resilience-building.

**Strategic Outcome 4** was fully funded, though expenditure rates were low in sub-activities, especially social protection, which had a 21 percent burn-rate. Emergency preparedness activities had a 37 percent burn-rate due to delays in funding, which subsequently delayed activity implementation.

For **Strategic Outcome 5**, approximately 33 percent of funding requirements were met in 2024. However, discrepancies existed between sub-activities, with the logistics cluster receiving 52.5 percent of its required funds, while on-demand services were funded at 28 percent.

The main contributors to WFP's activities, accounting for approximately 87 percent of the funding, included the European Economic Commission (INTPA), Germany, Norway (NORAD), the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), USAID BHA, and the United Nations Central Emergency Fund. These organizations supported Strategic Outcomes 1 to 4, while the Government of Malawi, through funding from the World Bank, supported Strategic Outcome 5 (on-demand services).

WFP also benefited from multilateral contributions to complement its emergency and resilience-building activities, particularly from Belgium, Germany, the UK, and the USA, which played key roles in the recovery after Tropical Cyclone Freddy. For Strategic Outcome 2, the main contributors to school feeding included multi-year funding from INTPA, Iceland, and Norway (through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and NORAD). The governments of Flanders, Germany, and the UK continued to support the scale-up of livelihood components in integrated risk management. USAID BHA was the primary contributor to Strategic Outcomes 1, 3, 4, and 5.







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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	59,538,827	12,232,787	58,211,413	34,964,290
SO01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	59,538,827	12,232,787	58,211,413	34,964,290
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible	50,522,050	8,335,335	51,929,763	30,591,373
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	9,016,777	3,897,452	6,281,651	4,372,917
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	24,588,256	22,233,029	39,537,497	20,404,339
SO02: Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028	24,588,256	22,233,029	39,537,497	20,404,339
Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods	3,180,098	492,684	1,055,656	807,416
Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.	21,408,158	21,740,344	38,481,841	19,596,923

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	15,670,945	17,462,395	27,020,263	18,857,891
SO03: People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028	15,670,945	17,462,395	27,020,263	18,857,891
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors	15,670,945	17,462,395	27,020,263	18,857,891
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,504,047	1,744,490	4,670,933	1,485,103
SO04: National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028	2,504,047	1,744,490	4,670,933	1,485,103
Activity 06: Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems	1,536,181	815,731	3,158,477	1,165,875
Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems	967,866	928,759	1,512,456	319,228



SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 78,362,568	 22,900,637	 26,633,865	 23,010,870
SO05: Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year	 78,362,568	 22,900,637	 26,633,865	 23,010,870
Activity 08: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management	 6,049,412	 2,946,459	 5,860,034	 3,241,202
Activity 09: Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions	 72,313,156	 19,954,178	 20,773,830	 19,769,668
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,849,924	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 180,664,643	 76,573,338	 158,923,895	 98,722,492
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 4,915,772	 4,070,489	 6,080,314	 3,345,028
Total Direct Costs	 185,580,415	 80,643,827	 165,004,209	 102,067,520
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,234,478	 3,875,880	 7,467,502	 7,467,502

Grand Total	 192,814,893	 84,519,707	 172,471,711	 109,535,022
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# Data Notes

## Overview

- The values of the indicator A.4.1 refers "to Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)". The transfer modality for premiums under MMI is "Value voucher transfer for services" and WFP Malawi did not put it under this transfer modality in the CPN in 2024. Thus, COMET system reflects two modalities—cash and transfer value for services—while WINGS only has the CBT modality.
- Under SMP1, the initial transfer modality for school meals was CBT. However, the Homegrown School Meals SOPs guided that this be covered under Commodity Voucher. The changes were made in the CPN and the actual implementation of the commodity voucher started in September 2024
- The average duration of assistance for all activities was 50 days.

## Operational context

IPC ([https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Malawi\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_May\\_2024\\_Mar\\_2025\\_Report.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Malawi_Acute_Food_Insecurity_May_2024_Mar_2025_Report.pdf))

## Strategic outcome 01

- Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.
- Transfer values are set with development partners and government at a harmonized rate
- Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) is a national platform to enter, store, access and share household data for social protection programmes.
- C.4 & C.5; The capacity strengthening activities were conducted to all councils in Malawi (in 28 districts against the planned 8 districts where WFP directly implements its programmes with partners) with special funding from FCDO. These were also trickled down to community representatives in preparation for the el Nino response as well thus the overachievement
- A.1.7 The General food distributions only covered the cereals as part of the household food basket without additional nutritional top-ups for the children and PBWGs. However, nutrition rations were provided by WFP in 4 of the 6 targeted districts had MAM treatment programme under SO2
- Since 2024 marks the beginning of Malawi's 2024–2028 Country Strategic Plan cycle, follow-up values from 2023 are unavailable for comparison.
- Under Output 02 (indicator A.1.7) the "All" beneficiary group which comprises 52,766 beneficiaries includes beneficiaries who received ration top-ups for children between 6-23 months. So, the 2,876 children could not be captured separately as they form part of the 52,766 beneficiaries reached. "Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women and Girls" were receiving normal ration as the rest of the beneficiaries and there was no specific ration targeting them. Thus, A.1.7. for Children and PBWGs has planned values but no actual achievements.
- Under SO1: FCS-N and LCS-N were not collected
- The country was hit by El Nino effect and the devaluation of kwacha thus some outcome indicators have unmet targets (e.g., FCS, ECMEN, LCS),
- IPC May 2024 to March 2025 Report ([https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Malawi\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_May\\_2024\\_Mar\\_2025\\_Report.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Malawi_Acute_Food_Insecurity_May_2024_Mar_2025_Report.pdf))

## Strategic outcome 02

- Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.
- The graduation rate was collected in 2024, and it has been put as a baseline as this indicator has been newly introduced
- A.1.3. in 2024 THRs were planned but were not implemented because the schools were about to close. The activity will be implemented in the second month of 2025
- A.2.3. In-kind modality was planned for the THRs, however the actual implemented because the schools were about to close. The activity will be implemented in the second month of 2025
- Under Activity 3; A.1.2 were beneficiaries planned under PREV, but the actual implementation was under MAM treatment due to the availability of funds in response to the El Nino effect
- E.4. The plan was estimated that's it was on a higher side as this activity was not budgeted. However, in 2025 we will plan accordingly
- For indicator A.1.7 for Activity 3: The activity was not planned but was implemented reaching out to 2,400 beneficiaries due to the availability of fund.
  
- A.6.9.1, Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed: 3 schools had their kitchens and storage rooms rehabilitated in phase one. 44 schools were planned for phase two, however after technical review it was proposed to construct new buildings instead of rehabilitating them and this delayed the implementation of the project
- D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens: some schools and communities were discussing land available where they could establish the gardens hence the 69% coverage. The activity is ongoing and expected to achieve 100% in 2025
- D.2.11 is due to the delay in the completion of the biogas which was only completed in January 2025 and therefore will be reported in 2025 instead of 2024.
- N.1.1 school feeding days – percentage of total school feeding days: schools under Joint programme on Girls Education transitioned to Emergency school feeding and the delays meant that 199 school missed some school feeding days
- N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from small holder farmers: schools under Joint programme on Girls Education transitioned to Emergency school feeding and the delays meant that 199 school missed some school feeding days
- N.8 Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying to schools: extra effort were made in various districts to create awareness on HGSF programme hence more competition and reach in terms higher number of smallholder farmers participating
- Indicator A.2.2, Activity 3: The CO planned for the 1,415MT targeting 88,000+ under-fives in 13 districts in a year (note this is incidence based) but only managed to resource for 4 districts and distributions happened for 4 months (Sept to Dec.2024). Suffice to indicate we had some CSB++ from 2024 which we carried over to 2025 (around 221MT).

## Strategic outcome 03

- Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.
  
- The actual values for indicators A.2.6, A.3.5 and A.1.1 are not available since no beneficiaries were reached under these tags.
- The values of the indicator A.4.1 refers "to Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)". The transfer modality for premiums under MMI is "Value voucher transfer for services" and WFP Malawi did not put it under this transfer modality in the CPN in 2024. Thus, COMET system reflects two modalities—cash and transfer value for services—while WINGS only includes the CBT modality.
  
- Under-achievements:- (G.12: Less beneficiaries enrolled for the insurance programme than planned; G.8.4: Less number of beneficiaries were reached through face-to-face due to limited personnel, resources, and mobility of extension worker; G.8.5: Less number of beneficiaries reached due to limited coverage of radio frequencies and access to radios; A.5: Less beneficiaries reached due to limited stock caused by high cost of procurement ; F.4.G1: Less beneficiaries reached due to high cost of equipment i.e. less equipment was bought ; F.5.1: was not implemented due to resource constraints); F.3.4. 32 of 311 Farmers Organisations reached out as many did not have surplus following Cyclone Freddy that reduced crop production.
  
- CSP Output 7: The SMS component was planned under A.1.1 at the time the Needs Based Plan was being designed but the actual achievement being a Capacity Strengthening Activity has been reported under F.1 as Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure. The Country Portfolio Needs will be revised in 2025 to resolve this technical error
  
- Over-achievements: - (A.3.4: Ration size was revised hence higher amount; D.1.1.g.1 & 10: Acute water scarcity limits communal gardening and survival of fruit trees; D.1.1.g.11: Only shallow wells. The rest were discontinued in Malawi. Guided by geological survey, only 2 shallow wells were feasible; D.1.1.g.13: Guided by feasibility, some assets were not feasible to create; D.1.1.g.2: Other areas recommended for natural regeneration; D.1.1.g.3: Limited by the availability of water and land; D.1.1.g.6: Additional canals were rehabilitated)
  
- For MAD, Nutrition interventions under IRP are crosscutting rather than dedicated project with standalone funding., Since AIMS uses satellite imagery capturing, it is important that the findings are verified on the ground for the assets that were not detected or did not show improvement
- Shock Exposure Index; Intensity of El nino climatic shock in 2024 had severe impact on crop production
- ECUMEN; was lower mainly due to devaluation of kwacha on commodity prices

## Strategic outcome 05

- Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.

The World Bank: U Unlocking Malawi's Economic Growth by Bridging the Widening Gender Gaps in the Labor Workforce (2021): Retrieved from: [worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/publication/unlocking-malawi-s-economic-growth-by-bridging-the-widening-gender-gaps-in-the-labour-workforce#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202021%20World,countries%20in%20Sub%2DSaharan%20Africa](https://worldbank.org/en/country/malawi/publication/unlocking-malawi-s-economic-growth-by-bridging-the-widening-gender-gaps-in-the-labour-workforce#:~:text=According%20to%20the%202021%20World,countries%20in%20Sub%2DSaharan%20Africa)

IPC ([https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC\\_Malawi\\_Acute\\_Food\\_Insecurity\\_May\\_2024\\_Mar\\_2025\\_Report.pdf](https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Malawi_Acute_Food_Insecurity_May_2024_Mar_2025_Report.pdf))

## Protection and accountability to affected people

Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.

## Environmental sustainability

Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.

-World Bank Malawi Watershed Services Improvement Project (P167860)

- World Bank Climate-Smart Agriculture in Malawi

-Evidence shows that WFP's integrated resilience programme, which includes watershed management and livelihood diversification to protect the environment from further degradation, improved natural resources, and capacity to manage environmental risks. During 2024, WFP reached 263,607 households across eight districts, providing support with land resource management, irrigation, crop and livestock production, reforestation, and other initiatives. WFP Malawi's integrated resilience-building portfolio focused on watershed management, restoration of agricultural lands, and the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices to conserve water and soil for agricultural use. Further in 2024, 93 percent of participants (as per the asset benefit indicator) reported that assets created improved their natural environment and enhanced their protection from natural disasters. Remote Monitoring from space (AIMS) confirmed that 87% percent of the 193 assets analysed are still visible and maintained. An in depth analysis found 81/112 assets were found to have significant improvements in vegetation condition and, 28 maintained their condition. Only 3 assets deteriorated in this monitoring period. Testing reports illustrate that soil quality improved in areas with created watershed management and reforestation activities, leading to higher crop yields.

## Nutrition integration

-Malawi end-of-CSP targets will be established based on the CSP's penultimate-year values and the available resources.

-The MAM treatment programme started around August 2024 and there was not enough time to conduct a survey that would address these cross-cutting indicators

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,725,019	1,628,682	94%
	female	1,974,628	1,754,634	89%
	total	3,699,647	3,383,316	91%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	158,530	97,955	62%
	female	154,272	100,165	65%
	total	312,802	198,120	63%
24-59 months	male	147,125	146,610	100%
	female	142,740	155,148	109%
	total	289,865	301,758	104%
5-11 years	male	490,005	431,976	88%
	female	558,355	443,230	79%
	total	1,048,360	875,206	83%
12-17 years	male	323,921	330,379	102%
	female	476,615	349,735	73%
	total	800,536	680,114	85%
18-59 years	male	559,997	557,771	100%
	female	585,183	625,555	107%
	total	1,145,180	1,183,326	103%
60+ years	male	45,441	63,991	141%
	female	57,463	80,801	141%
	total	102,904	144,792	141%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	3,659,247	3,330,550	91%
Refugee	40,400	52,766	131%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	191,000	238,500	124%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	237,500	263,607	110%
Malnutrition prevention programme	95,464	0	0%
Malnutrition treatment programme	0	22,128	-
School based programmes	1,180,031	862,080	73%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	70,000	56,657	80%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,173,668	2,452,560	112%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	110	-
Maize	27,452	26,264	96%
Peas	3,050	62	2%
Vegetable Oil	1,525	59	4%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	1,515	115	8%
Maize	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	899	0	0%
Peas	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	33	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	20,109,882	11,856,315	59%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,344,494	10,209,182	435%
Commodity Voucher	13,159,512	5,294,645	40%
Value Voucher	180,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,245,000	8,471,859	200%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	1,316,770	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible					
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: Populations affected by climate-related and other shocks have access to sufficient nutritious food and livelihoods support to meet their urgent needs, enable recovery and safeguard longer-term resilience gains where possible					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	1,081,437	1,242,479
			Male	1,049,061	1,154,915
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,130,498</b>	<b>2,397,394</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)	Children	General Distribution	Female	1,145	
			Male	1,015	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,160</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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	960	
			Male	240	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200</b>	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	31,713	26,494.6
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	13,909,482	7,770,176
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities					
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 02: Refugees, asylum seekers and host communities have access to sufficient nutritious food and services to meet their urgent food needs and increase their self-reliance and foster social cohesion					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	18,300	24,262
			Male	22,100	28,504
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,400</b>	<b>52,766</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)	Children	General Distribution	Female	2,782	
			Male	2,468	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,250</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)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Total	3,675 3,675	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	315	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,200,400	4,086,139

### Other Output

#### Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible

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: Populations affected by climate-related and other shocks have access to sufficient nutritious food and livelihoods support to meet their urgent needs, enable recovery and safeguard longer-term resilience gains where possible

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	500	1,244
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	200	209
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	25	27

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	24		≥23			WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	2		≥3			WFP survey
	Male	4		≥5			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3		≥4			WFP survey

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	5	≥8		WFP survey
	Male	9	≥12		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8	≥10		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	0	≥5		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥5		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	Female	1.5	≥2		WFP survey
	Male	2	≥3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2		WFP survey

**Target Group:** Lean season - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.5	≤15.5	14	WFP survey
	Male	16.9	≤16.9	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.6	≤16.6	14	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	17	≥17	11	WFP survey
	Male	28	≥28	18	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23	≥23	16	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	39	≥39	39	WFP survey
	Male	44	≥44	43	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42	≥42	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50	≤50	40	WFP survey
	Male	48	≤48	42	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48	≤48	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11	≤5	21	WFP survey
	Male	8	≤5	15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≤5	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48	≤48	42	WFP survey
	Male	49	≤49	42	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	48	≤48	42	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21	≤21	8	WFP survey
	Male	19	≤19	11	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	≤20	10	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	≤12	27	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤13	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	≤13	27	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19	≥19	23	WFP survey
	Male	19	≥19	20	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18	≥18	21	WFP survey

**Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** Dowa - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24	≤24	21	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22	≤22	20	WFP survey

Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	21	≥21	21	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥23	30	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23	≥23	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56	≥56	48	WFP survey
	Male	51	≥51	54	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	52	≥52	51	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	≤35	35	WFP survey
	Male	43	≤43	34	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	41	≤41	35	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	≤9	17	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤6	12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	≤7	14	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	30	≤30	36	WFP survey
	Male	35	≤35	40	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	34	≤34	38	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	48	≤48	36	WFP survey
	Male	33	≤33	27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37	≤37	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14	≤14	18	WFP survey
	Male	25	≤25	27	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22	≤22	23	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8	≥8	10	WFP survey
	Male	7	≥7	7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7	≥7	8	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	31	≥31	26	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female			28	WFP survey
	Male			22	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>			25	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female			39	WFP survey
	Male			46	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>			43	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	Female			10	WFP survey
	Male			15	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>			12	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Dowa - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>					
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	10	≥10		WFP survey
	Male	14	≥14		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12	≥12		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	28	≥28		WFP survey
	Male	33	≥33		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥30		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	5	≥5		WFP survey
	Male	5	≥5		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5	≥5		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	Female	4	≥4		WFP survey
	Male	8	≥8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥6		WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>
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**Output Results**

**Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods**

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 03: People in Malawi, particularly nutritionally vulnerable populations, benefit from programmes to prevent and manage malnutrition and improve diets

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>	45,465 46,474 <b>91,939</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)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>		6,279 4,785 <b>11,064</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>	1,789 1,736 <b>3,525</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	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		11,064 11,064
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)	ART clients	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety Nets	Female Male <b>Total</b>		1,413 987 <b>2,400</b>
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	1,415	115.3

**Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.**

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

CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary-school children have access to integrated school health and nutrition packages to enhance education and nutrition outcomes

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	4,568 4,432 <b>9,000</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	6,250 6,250 <b>12,500</b>	8,438 7,010 <b>15,448</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 (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	359,292 359,292 <b>718,584</b>	435,733 410,899 <b>846,632</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 Male <b>Total</b>	331,202 108,745 <b>439,947</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	100	
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	2,344,494	10,209,182
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	13,339,512	5,294,645

#### Other Output

#### Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods

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 03: People in Malawi, particularly nutritionally vulnerable populations, benefit from programmes to prevent and manage malnutrition and improve diets

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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	600	605
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	8	10
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	4	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.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7	10



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	5	10
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) (Overall)	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Individual Individual	1,000,000 15,640	816,894 11,064

**Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.**

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

CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary-school children have access to integrated school health and nutrition packages to enhance education and nutrition outcomes

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	534	524
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	778	398
A.6.4: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	A.6.4.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received adequate hand washing stations	School feeding (on-site)	Number	778	778
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	778	778
A.6.6: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	A.6.6.1: Total Number of Community Based Education (CBE) locations assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	Number	140	140
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	778	778
A.6.9: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	A.6.9.1: Number of kitchens or food storage rooms rehabilitated or constructed	School feeding (on-site)	Number	47	3
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	Access to Energy Services	Number	200	138

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.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Access to Energy Services	Megawatt	41.97	41.97
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	112,058	297,322
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	2,058	2,160
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	12,058	12,058
G.14: Number of tonnes of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced through improved or clean cooking solutions	G.14.1: Number of tons of CO2 equivalent emissions reduced - large devices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	47,635.44	83,071.2
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 (take-home rations)	%	100	86
			%	63	0
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton	22,500	15,098.8
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	778	778
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	778	778
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	20,000	24,405
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$	11,000,000	11,812,676

### Outcome Results

**Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: 6-59 - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1		<15			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1		<15			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	1		<15			WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0		<3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		<3			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0		<3			WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	10		<15			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10		<15			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	10		<15			WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	84		≥75			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84		≥75			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	84		≥75			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	102		≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	102		≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	102		≥80			WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group: Government - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)**

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Households - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>					
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥80	58	WFP survey
	Male	78	≥80	67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	76	≥80	64	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≤20	38	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤20	32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	22	≤20	34	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2	=0	4	WFP survey
	Male	2	=0	1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	2	=0	2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Learners - Location: Malawi - Modality: Value voucher transfer for services - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>					
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	2	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	6	≥6	6	WFP programme monitoring
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	4	≥4	4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)</b>					
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	2,225,728	≥2,225,728	11,812,676	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	346,144	≥346,144	2,214,306	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	1,879,584	≥1,880,000	9,598,370	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities</b>					
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	4,476.5	≥4,476.5	15,098.8	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	821	≥821	2,739.2	WFP survey

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	3,655.5	≥3,655.5	12,359.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities					
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	20	≥35	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21	≥35	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	21	≥35	32	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	54	≥54	55	WFP survey
	Male	51	≥51	54	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53	≥53	54	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)					
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	38	≥50	55	WFP survey
	Male	46	≥50	63	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	44	≥50	61	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Students - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)					
Graduation rate	Female	84			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	87			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> primary school learners - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)					
Annual change in enrolment	Female	4.1	≥4.1	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5	≥1.5	-0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	2.8	≥2.8	-0.09	WFP programme monitoring
Attendance rate	Female	92.5	≥92	90.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	≥92	90.57	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	92.4	≥92	90.46	WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91		≥91	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91		≥91	94	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91		≥91	94	WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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### Output Results

#### Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular 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 05: Targeted households and communities benefit from improved assets as well as conditional assistance to increase their resilience to climate shocks and improve their food and nutrition security

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	120,719	144,610
			Male	116,781	118,997
			<b>Total</b>	<b>237,500</b>	<b>263,607</b>
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	1,112	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	3,645,000	8,471,857

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 06: Targeted households and communities including women, youth and other vulnerable groups have increased skills, capacities, and access to financial, risk-mitigation and climate services for improved, climate-smart and sustainable livelihoods

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	97,085	121,062
			Male	93,915	117,438
			<b>Total</b>	<b>191,000</b>	<b>238,500</b>
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	600,000	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		1,316,770

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 07: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate diverse marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses and access markets

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	35,700	
			Male	34,300	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>70,000</b>	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		29,745
			Male		26,912
			<b>Total</b>		<b>56,657</b>

### Other Output

#### Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular 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 05: Targeted households and communities benefit from improved assets as well as conditional assistance to increase their resilience to climate shocks and improve their food and nutrition security

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	Community and household asset creation (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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	3
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	12	12
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	21	21
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	88,465	41,328
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	20	2
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	1,614,230	1,009,391
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	7.52	2.4
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	700.9	214
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	5,654.88	4,372
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	40



D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.7: Number of animal husbandry assets constructed/rehabilitated /maintained (dip tanks, cattle crush, chicken houses, goat houses, etc...)	Food assistance for asset	Number	249	584
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	470,652	263,607
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	82	74
D.4: Percentage of assets created through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) monitored through the Asset Impact Monitoring from Space (AIMS) service identified as visible or maintained	D.4.g.1: Percentage of food assistance for assets (FFA) activities under monitoring visible through the Asset Impact Monitoring Satellite	Food assistance for asset	%	90.16	87.05
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	260,613	260,613
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) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	260,613	260,613

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 06: Targeted households and communities including women, youth and other vulnerable groups have increased skills, capacities, and access to financial, risk-mitigation and climate services for improved, climate-smart and sustainable livelihoods

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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	265,000	238,500
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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	156,060	162,843

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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	156,060	162,000
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	2,793,611.65	1,271,409.41
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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	1,833,420	1,316,770
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)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	6,271,940	6,212,910
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)	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	60,580	47,287
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\$	150,632.05	295,549.26
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\$	548,170.39	459,051.36
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	261,716	4,328
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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	57,870	48,315

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	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	261,716	5,752
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 07: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate diverse marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses and access markets					
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	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,336	281
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	4,570	26,912
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	6,855	29,745
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	311	32
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	37	18
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3,117	161
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	15,960	171,225
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	52	0
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4,000	2,238
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	1,764.71	9,623

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	<b>Overall</b>	3		≤2	3.1	WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	29		<10		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	41		≥40		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	30		≥50		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	28		≤20	21	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	54		≥60	60	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	17		≥20	19	WFP survey
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	35		≥50	39	WFP survey
Percentage of FFA supported assets that demonstrate improved vegetation and soil conditions	<b>Overall</b>	35		≥40	27	Secondary data
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	<b>Overall</b>	5		≥15	4	WFP survey
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	91		≥91	95	WFP survey
	Male	91		≥91	93	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	91		≥91	93	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	<b>Overall</b>	90		≥90	96	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	31		≥35	43	WFP survey
	Male	31		≥35	43	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31		≥35	43	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	12.2		≥20	55	WFP survey
	Male	12.2		≥20	55	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	12.2		≥20	55	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	94		≥95	87	WFP survey
	Male	94		≥95	87	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94		≥95	87	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	Female	5		≥10	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	5		≥10	4.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5		≥10	4.5	WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.3		≤12	12.1	WFP survey
	Male	9.4		≤12	12.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.4		≤12	12.3	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - <b>Location:</b> Southern Region - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)						

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	<16	20.18	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<16	18.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.5	<16	18.93	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	28	≥40	12	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥40	16	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27	≥40	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75	≥80	53	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥80	66	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	81	≥80	62	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥15	38	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥15	29	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16	≥15	32	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<5	9	WFP survey
	Male	2	<5	5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	<5	6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥5	3	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥5	4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10	≥5	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≥70	94	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥70	94	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	89	≥70	94	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤25	3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≤25	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≥25	18	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥25	26	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≥25	24	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	≥65	68	WFP survey
	Male	55	≥65	67	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58	≥65	67	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤10	13	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤10	7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3	≤10	9	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥60	64	WFP survey
	Male	85	≥60	65	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83	≥60	65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥35	35	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥35	34	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16	≥35	35	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤5	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤5	1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1	≤5	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤15	19	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤15	23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤15	22	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤10	25	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤10	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16	≤10	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	38	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤35	40	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≤35	39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31	≥40	18	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥40	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥40	18	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤15	19	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤15	23	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	17	≤15	22	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤10	25	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤10	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16	≤10	21	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	38	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤35	40	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33	≤35	39	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31	≥40	18	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥40	19	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥40	18	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028					Resilience Building	
Other Output						
Activity 06: Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems						
Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened						
CSP Output 08: National actors benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities aimed to enhance national systems and improve operational effectiveness						
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	11	
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	3	
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	200	348	
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	95	115	
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	8	8	
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	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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	50	51	

**Activity 07: Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems**

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 09: The Government of Malawi has increased capacity on hazard risk monitoring, food security assessments and analyses, and market data generation and processing that inform national evidence-based policies and programmes

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	Forecast-based	Number	120	120
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	416	416
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	Forecast-based	Number	1	1
		Anticipatory Actions (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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Forecast-based	Number	5	5
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	5	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.5: Number of training series organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	Forecast-based	Number	1	1
		Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	2	2
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	%	16.67	16.67



<b>Strategic Outcome 05: Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 08: Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management**

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 11: Government and humanitarian actors benefit from logistics cluster services to deliver life-saving assistance to affected populations

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	Coordination	Number	6	6
H.2: Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	H.2.1: Logistics Clusters (LC) established	Coordination	Yes/No	Yes	Yes

**Activity 09: Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 12: Government, humanitarian and development actors can access effective and efficient on-demand services to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions

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	SC/Revolving Fuel Services	Number	6	6
			Number	2	2
			Number	3	3
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Revolving Fuel Services	MT	23,615.9	27,923
			MT	580	580
			MT	81,000	81,000

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 09: Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Actors - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	0		=100	100		WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected		≥50			-
	Male	Not collected		≥50			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		≥50	Not applicable		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	23		≥50			WFP survey
	Male	23		≥50			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23		≥50	Not applicable		WFP survey

# Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing		Approaching	Not collected		Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	12,784			Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12,327			Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	25,111			Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99		=99			WFP survey
	Male	99.8		=99.8			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.7		=99.7			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.1					WFP survey
	Male	99.6					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.4					WFP survey
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
<b>Target Group: all - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100					WFP survey
	Male	100					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100					WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Dowa - <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			=100			
	Male			=100			
	<b>Overall</b>			=100			
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female			=100			
	Male			=100			
	<b>Overall</b>			=100			
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female			=100			
	Male			=100			
	<b>Overall</b>			=100			

**Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** CH - **Location:** Southern Region - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100		=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=0			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100		≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	100		≥90	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97.3		=100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		=100			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	97.3		=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Learners - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	<b>Overall</b>					Not applicable	
<b>Target Group:</b> Learners - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100					WFP survey
	Male	100					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100					WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	82					WFP survey
	Male	85					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84					WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100					WFP survey
	Male	100					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100					WFP survey
<b>Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - <b>Location:</b> Malawi - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94		≥90	91.04		WFP survey
	Male	94		≥90	92.08		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94		≥90	91.76		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88		≥90	98.18		WFP survey
	Male	88		≥90	97.43		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	88		≥90	98.16		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89		≤90	88.72		WFP survey
	Male	89		≤90	86.97		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	89		≤90	43.76		WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes		Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No		Yes	No		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching		Meeting	Approaching		Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	90		≥80	Not applicable		Secondary data
	Male	90		≥80	Not applicable		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	90		≥80	Not applicable		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
<b>Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90					WFP survey
	Male	90					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90					WFP survey
<b>Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Dowa - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			Not collected		-
<b>Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods</b>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: CH - Location: Southern Region - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	91.43		≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		≥0			WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	91.43		≥80	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Learners - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	<b>Overall</b>				Not applicable		
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**Target Group:** Learners - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.4					WFP survey
	Male	0.5					WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0.4					WFP survey

**Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	56		≥50	41.78		WFP survey
	Male	51		≥50	48.18		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53		≥50	46.37		WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	0		=100	54.29		WFP programme monitoring



## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		Not applicable	Not applicable		-
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected			Not applicable		-

Cover page photo © WFP/Francis Thawani

Maness, a farmer in Chikwawa district - Malawi, inspects her scorched maize crop.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

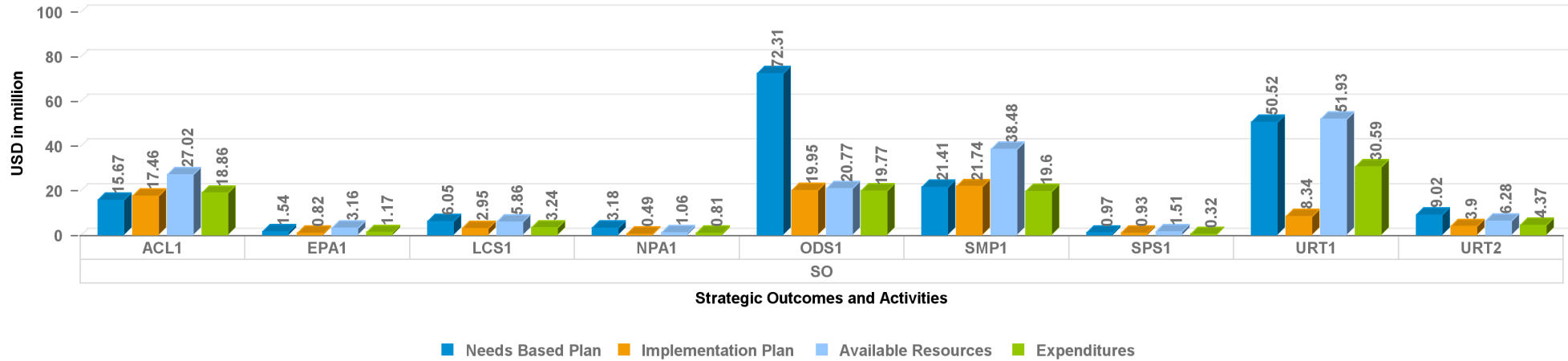
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO	ACL1	Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO	EPA1	Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems
SO	LCS1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management
SO	NPA1	Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods
SO	ODS1	Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions
SO	SMP1	Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.
SO	SPS1	Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems
SO	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible
SO	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible	50,522,050	8,335,335	51,929,763	30,591,373
		Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	9,016,777	3,897,452	6,281,651	4,372,917
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>59,538,827</b>	<b>12,232,787</b>	<b>58,211,413</b>	<b>34,964,290</b>
2.2	Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028	Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods	3,180,098	492,684	1,055,656	807,416
		Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.	21,408,158	21,740,344	38,481,841	19,596,923
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>24,588,256</b>	<b>22,233,029</b>	<b>39,537,497</b>	<b>20,404,339</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028	Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors	15,670,945	17,462,395	27,020,263	18,857,891
<b>2.4)</b>	<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>15,670,945</b>	<b>17,462,395</b>	<b>27,020,263</b>	<b>18,857,891</b>
17.9	National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028	Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems	1,536,181	815,731	3,158,477	1,165,875
		Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems	967,866	928,759	1,512,456	319,228
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,504,047</b>	<b>1,744,490</b>	<b>4,670,933</b>	<b>1,485,103</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management	6,049,412	2,946,459	5,860,034	3,241,202
		Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions	72,313,156	19,954,178	20,773,830	19,769,668
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>78,362,568</b>	<b>22,900,637</b>	<b>26,633,865</b>	<b>23,010,870</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,849,924	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,849,924</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>180,664,643</b>	<b>76,573,338</b>	<b>158,923,895</b>	<b>98,722,492</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,915,772</b>	<b>4,070,489</b>	<b>6,080,314</b>	<b>3,345,028</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>185,580,415</b>	<b>80,643,827</b>	<b>165,004,209</b>	<b>102,067,520</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,234,478</b>	<b>3,875,880</b>	<b>7,467,502</b>	<b>7,467,502</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>192,814,893</b>	<b>84,519,707</b>	<b>172,471,711</b>	<b>109,535,022</b>



Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC

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

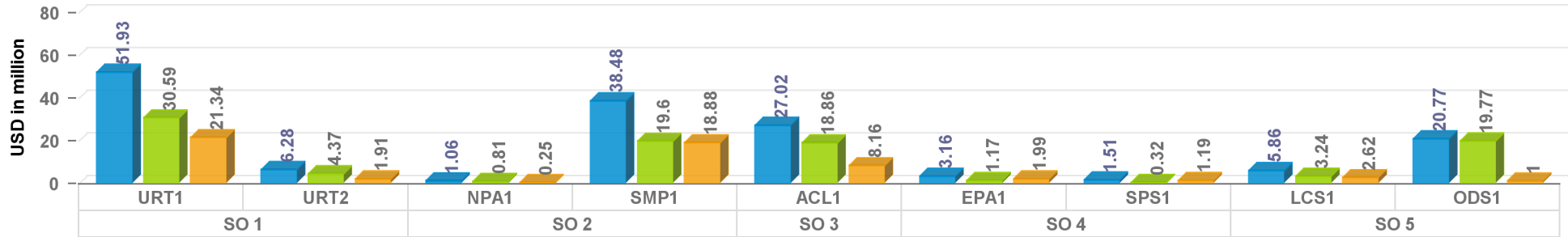


# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	
SO 2	Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028	
SO 3	People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028	
SO 4	National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028	
SO 5	Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible
SO 1	URT2	Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities
SO 2	NPA1	Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods
SO 2	SMP1	Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.
SO 3	ACL1	Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors
SO 4	EPA1	Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems
SO 4	SPS1	Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems
SO 5	LCS1	Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management
SO 5	ODS1	Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks are able to meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year	Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	9,016,777	6,281,651	0	6,281,651	4,372,917	1,908,734
		Provide food assistance, nutrition and livelihood support to populations in anticipation of and response to seasonal or other shocks, leveraging national social protection systems where possible	50,522,050	51,929,763	0	51,929,763	30,591,373	21,338,390
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>59,538,827</b>	<b>58,211,413</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,211,413</b>	<b>34,964,290</b>	<b>23,247,124</b>
2.2	Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028	Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods	3,180,098	1,055,656	0	1,055,656	807,416	248,240
		Promote the provision to pre- and primary school children of safe, nutritious and diversified meals that are delivered in an integrated, inclusive and gender-responsive environment and are linked to local production and markets.	21,408,158	38,481,841	0	38,481,841	19,596,923	18,884,918
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>24,588,256</b>	<b>39,537,497</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,537,497</b>	<b>20,404,339</b>	<b>19,133,158</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028	Provide an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods building support to households and communities, in particular smallholder farmers and value chain actors	15,670,945	27,020,263	0	27,020,263	18,857,891	8,162,372
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>15,670,945</b>	<b>27,020,263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,020,263</b>	<b>18,857,891</b>	<b>8,162,372</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028	Provide technical expertise and targeted systems and capacities to national and local actors involved in food and nutrition security, social protection, education, health, disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and emergency preparedness and response aimed at building government-led sustainable and scalable national systems	967,866	1,512,456	0	1,512,456	319,228	1,193,228
		Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems	1,536,181	3,158,477	0	3,158,477	1,165,875	1,992,603
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,504,047</b>	<b>4,670,933</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,670,933</b>	<b>1,485,103</b>	<b>3,185,831</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Government, and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year	Provide effective and efficient access to on-demand services for the Government and humanitarian and development actors in order to augment their capacity to ensure more effective and efficient interventions	72,313,156	20,773,830	0	20,773,830	19,769,668	1,004,163
		Provide services through the Logistics Cluster to the National Disaster Management Agency and humanitarian and development partners to enhance logistics coordination and supply chain management	6,049,412	5,860,034	0	5,860,034	3,241,202	2,618,832
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>78,362,568</b>	<b>26,633,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,633,865</b>	<b>23,010,870</b>	<b>3,622,995</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,849,924	0	2,849,924	0	2,849,924
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,849,924</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,849,924</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,849,924</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>180,664,643</b>	<b>158,923,895</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158,923,895</b>	<b>98,722,492</b>	<b>60,201,403</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>4,915,772</b>	<b>6,080,314</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,080,314</b>	<b>3,345,028</b>	<b>2,735,286</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>185,580,415</b>	<b>165,004,209</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165,004,209</b>	<b>102,067,520</b>	<b>62,936,689</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,234,478</b>	<b>8,592,460</b>		<b>8,592,460</b>	<b>8,592,460</b>	<b>0</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

# Annual Country Report

## Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2028)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
<b>Grand Total</b>			192,814,893	173,596,669	0	173,596,669	110,659,980	62,936,689

This donor financial report is interim

  
Michael Hemling<sup>CHIEF, CFORC</sup>  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## 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