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Malawi

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached over 3.1 million people through emergency assistance, resilience building and systems strengthening under the Country Strategic Plan (2024-2028).
- Humanitarian response protected vulnerable households, including lean season assistance, refugee support, logistic support and anticipatory action to mitigate drought impacts.
- Nutrition and school meals safeguarded human capital, improving child nutrition and supporting education outcomes.
- WFP Malawi introduced the Zero Hunger Villages pilot, integrating food security, nutrition, livelihoods and anticipatory action to promote sustainable community resilience

60 Years of WFP: Towards Zero Hunger in Malawi

In 2025, Malawi continued to face compounding climate, economic, and public health shocks that deepened food insecurity and malnutrition while straining national systems and household resilience. Erratic rainfall during the 2024/2025 agricultural season, prolonged dry spells in southern districts, and persistent macroeconomic instability contributed to reduced agricultural production, high food prices, and diminished purchasing power, particularly among rural communities dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Foreign exchange shortages and fuel disruptions further constrained market functionality, increasing the cost of basic commodities and limiting household access to food.

Following successive climate shocks, including drought conditions in some parts of the country, the 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projected nearly 4 million people facing acute food insecurity during the 2025/2026 lean season. Food inflation remained high, further eroding household purchasing power, while malnutrition trends continued to reflect underlying vulnerabilities. Global acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months increased in several districts, with women, adolescent mothers, and individuals living with HIV and tuberculosis disproportionately affected. These trends underscored the intersection of food insecurity, poverty, gender inequality, and high disease burden.

Against this backdrop, WFP continued implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2028), aligned with the Government of Malawi's Malawi 2063 Vision and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). In 2025, WFP reached over **2.7 million** people through integrated humanitarian, resilience, and systems-strengthening interventions. The year also marked **60 years of WFP partnership with Malawi**, during which WFP has evolved from emergency food relief to a comprehensive approach that links humanitarian assistance, resilience programming, and national system strengthening. Building on this legacy, WFP launched the **Zero Hunger Pilot Programme** to enhance sustainability and cohesion across operations, integrating emergency response, nutrition, school feeding, livelihoods, and social protection within targeted districts.

During the 2024-2025 lean season, WFP provided food and cash assistance to households severely affected by El Niño-related shocks, reaching over 1.3 million people. Assistance included cash transfers and in-kind food support, protecting households from acute hunger and harmful coping strategies. In parallel, anticipatory action measures were implemented for the first time in Malawi, providing early drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizers, and targeted cash support to vulnerable households, helping mitigate the impacts of forecasted dry conditions and protect livelihoods.

WFP also strengthened national social protection systems, supporting updates to the Malawi Social Registry and improving targeting for lean season and crisis responses. During 2025-2026, WFP assisted over 103,000 households through both vertical and horizontal expansion of cash-based and in-kind assistance, ensuring that vulnerable populations received timely support while reinforcing the accuracy and effectiveness of national safety nets.

Refugee response continued to be a key focus. Malawi hosted over 64,000 refugees in 2025, the majority in Dzaleka camp. WFP provided monthly food and cash-based assistance, as well as specialized nutrition support for young children, helping safeguard food security, nutritional status, and protection outcomes despite constrained resources.

Community sensitization and robust accountability mechanisms ensured that refugees could access assistance safely and provide feedback through multiple channels.

Resilience-building efforts remained central to WFP's strategy. Through the Food Assistance for Assets programme, more than 35,000 households engaged in soil and water conservation, tree planting, rehabilitation of degraded land, and irrigation improvements to strengthen climate resilience and agricultural productivity. Complementary initiatives, including homestead gardens, livestock distribution, and nutrition-sensitive activities, promoted diversified diets, income generation, and sustainable food security.

WFP further strengthened smallholder livelihoods and market systems. Market support activities linked farmers to structured buyers and home-grown school feeding markets, stimulating local economies and creating reliable trading opportunities. Financial inclusion initiatives supported over 700 savings and loan groups, predominantly women, providing access to loans for income-generating activities while building household resilience. Climate information services and agricultural insurance complemented these interventions, helping households make informed decisions, manage risks, and safeguard their livelihoods against extreme weather events.

Nutrition remained a priority across interventions. Through the Supplementary Feeding Programme, WFP provided treatment for over 91,500 vulnerable individuals, including children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and individuals living with HIV and tuberculosis. Nutrition-sensitive livelihoods and social and behaviour change activities reinforced improved feeding practices and dietary diversity. In parallel, school feeding interventions reached nearly 900,000 learners through the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, providing hot meals, nutrition education, and local market support. Cash-based take-home rations were distributed in areas facing funding shortfalls, ensuring continuity of learning and household food security. Innovative clean energy pilots, including biogas adoption in schools, further enhanced sustainability.

Protection, accountability, and inclusion were mainstreamed across all WFP operations. Malawi's protection environment is shaped by high levels of gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices, and barriers to essential services for women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. WFP integrated GBV and PSEA safeguards, maintained robust community feedback mechanisms, and adapted programme modalities to ensure safety, dignity, and equitable access. In 2025, the Community Feedback Mechanism received 5,293 cases, 99.7 percent of which were resolved, reinforcing accountability and continuous programme improvement.

Institutional capacity strengthening was a critical component of WFP's 2025 work. Technical assistance to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee and district disaster management structures improved food security analysis, early warning systems, and anticipatory planning. WFP also supported national agencies in modernizing grain storage systems, strengthening stock management, and linking social protection, school feeding, and market interventions to enhance resilience at household and community levels.

Emergency preparedness and response remained central to WFP's operations. The 2024/2025 cyclone season, including Tropical Cyclone Chido and Tropical Storm Jude, highlighted the vulnerability of communities and logistics systems. WFP, as co-lead of the Transport and Logistics Cluster with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, supported emergency coordination, prepositioned fuel supplies, and strengthened infrastructure, including strategic storage and staging facilities. These measures ensured operational continuity and improved national capacity to respond to climate-related disasters.

WFP's integrated approach which combines anticipatory action, emergency response, resilience-building, nutrition, school feeding, market and financial inclusion, and institutional strengthening supported Malawi in responding to immediate humanitarian needs while building longer-term capacity. By integrating interventions through the Zero Hunger Pilot Programme and sustaining partnerships with government, private sector, UN agencies, and civil society, WFP advanced progress toward sustainable food and nutrition security, strengthened community resilience, and contributed to building a Malawi better equipped to absorb, adapt, and recover from future climatic and economic shocks.

2,824,337

Total beneficiaries in 2025



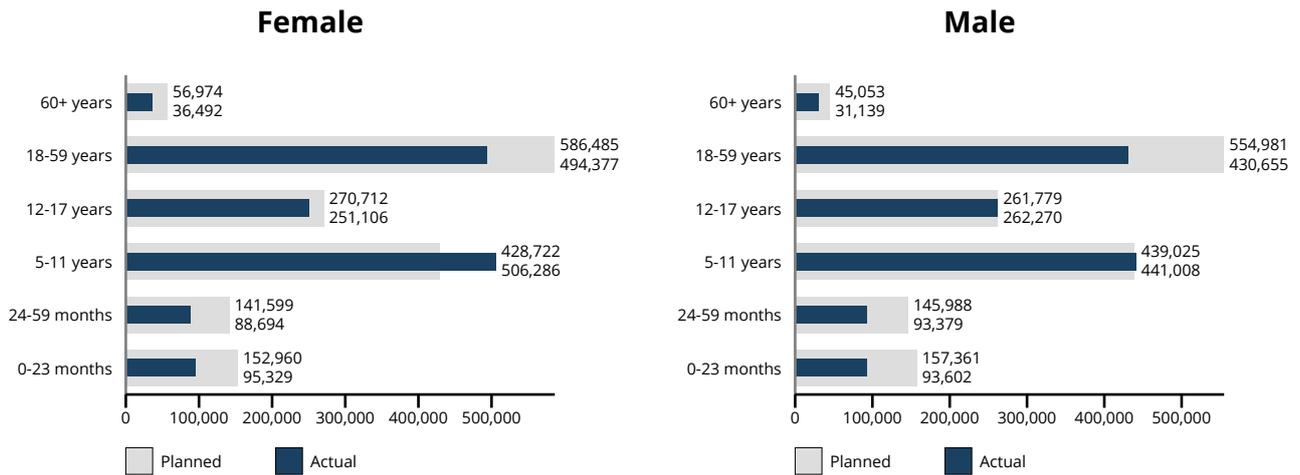
52% female



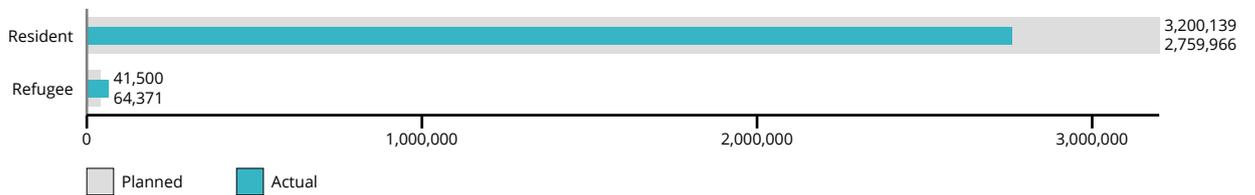
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 409,873 (52% Female, 48% Male)

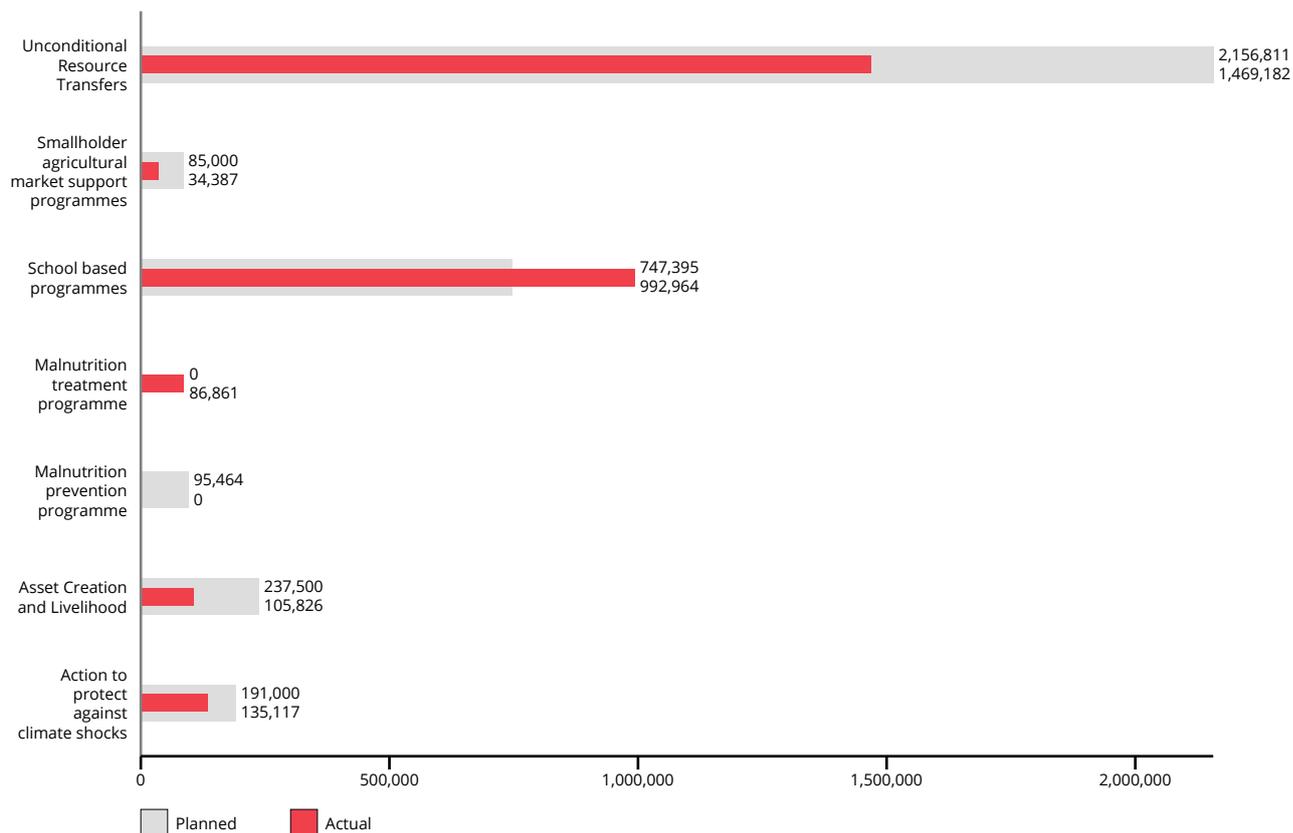
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



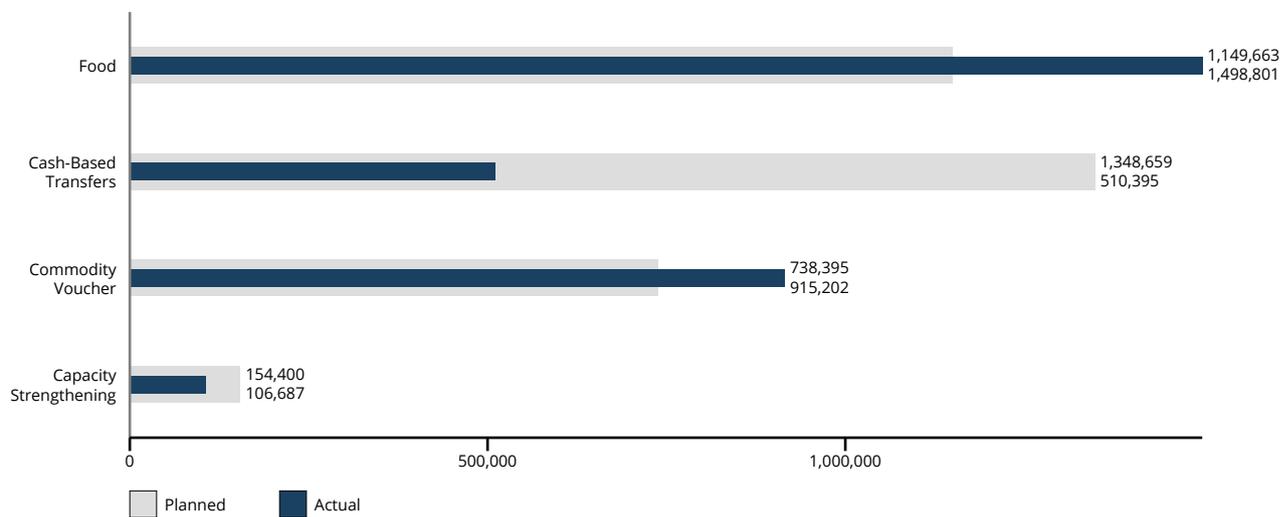
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



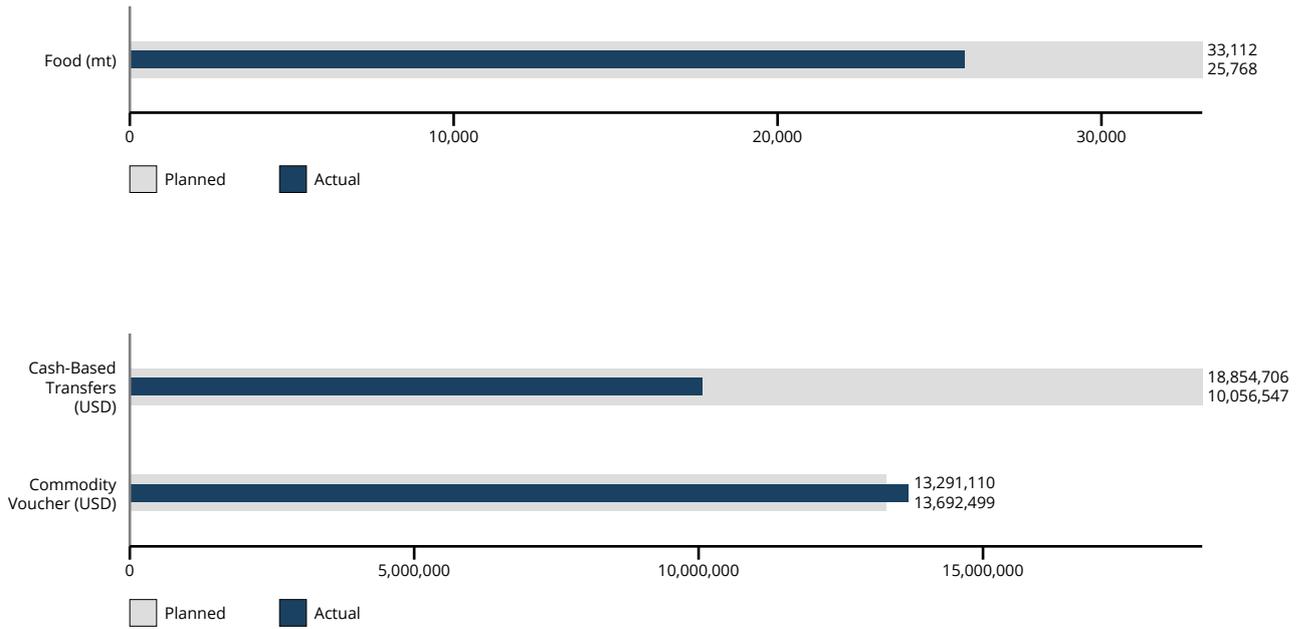
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



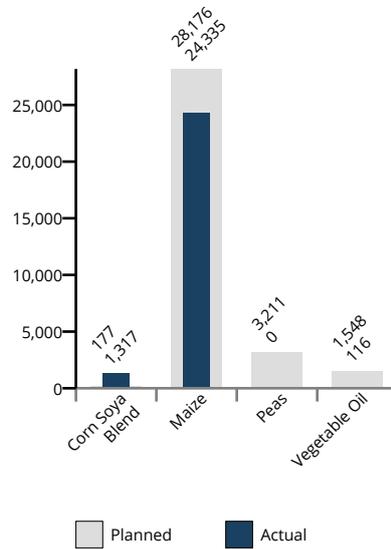
Beneficiaries by Modality



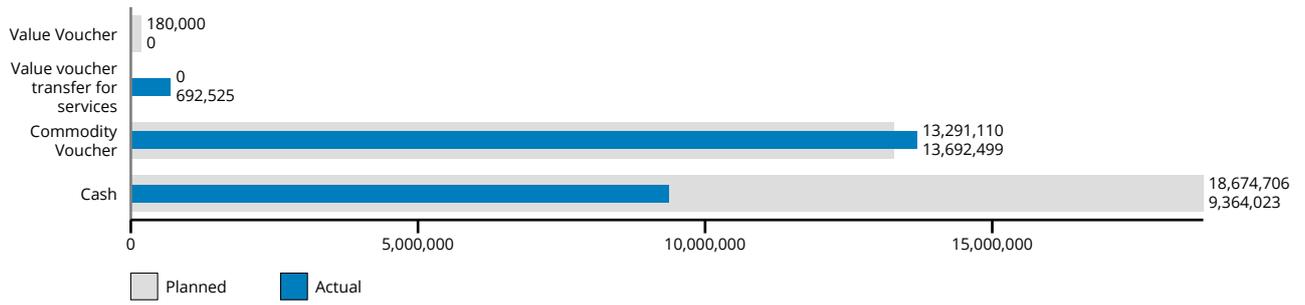
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



is predominantly rain-fed and highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and market disruptions. Structural poverty, limited economic diversification and recurrent natural hazards continue to undermine national development gains and contribute to persistent food and nutrition insecurity.

More than half of the population, approximately 50.7 percent, lives below the national poverty line. The proportion of people living on less than USD 2.15 per day increased from 70.1 percent in 2019 to 72 percent in 2023, reflecting worsening economic vulnerability. Rural households are disproportionately affected due to limited access to stable income sources, markets and social services. These poverty trends have been compounded by macroeconomic instability, climatic shocks and global market pressures, leaving many households with reduced coping capacity.

Agriculture contributes over a quarter of Malawi's GDP, yet productivity remains low due to limited irrigation coverage, high input costs, land degradation and erratic rainfall. According to the 2023 Global Hunger Index, Malawi ranked 88th out of 125 countries, classified under a "serious hunger" category. The 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis found that nearly 4 million people were acutely food insecure and expected to require assistance during the 2025/2026 lean season. This reflects the cumulative effects of prolonged dry spells, localized flooding and economic constraints that have eroded household food stocks and purchasing power.

Malawi's nutrition situation remains concerning, particularly among children, pregnant and breastfeeding women, adolescents and people living with chronic illnesses. The 2024 SMART survey reported a rise in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6-59 months to 2.6 percent, up from 1.9 percent in 2020. Combined GAM (cGAM) doubled from 2.2 percent to 4.4 percent. The highest GAM rates were recorded in Chikwawa (7.3 percent) and Nsanje (5.3 percent), districts frequently affected by floods and drought. Among pregnant and breastfeeding women, 6.6 percent were moderately undernourished based on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements. Adolescent mothers face particular vulnerability, with 17.8 percent classified as wasted, indicating serious nutritional deficits among young women of reproductive age.

The 2024 Food and Nutrition Security Assessment for PLHIV and TB patients underscores persistent malnutrition among high-risk groups. Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was observed in 21 percent of PLHIV and TB patients, up from 17 percent in 2019. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) affected 5 percent of this population, with no significant improvement over recent years. Pregnant and lactating women within this cohort were particularly vulnerable, with 17 percent classified as wasted. District-level disparities were notable, with wasting among this group peaking in Thyolo (29 percent), Machinga (27 percent) and Nsanje (26 percent). These findings highlight the intersection of chronic illness, poverty and food insecurity, reinforcing the need for integrated nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions.

Macroeconomic challenges continued into 2025, further exacerbating household vulnerability. Persistent foreign exchange shortages constrained the importation of essential commodities, including food, fuel and agricultural inputs. Inflation remained elevated, with food inflation reaching 35.6 percent by the end of 2024 and remaining high into 2025. Rising prices significantly reduced purchasing power, particularly among low-income rural and urban households. Fuel shortages disrupted transportation networks, increasing transaction costs, limiting market access and affecting service delivery. These pressures contributed to reduced dietary diversity and increased reliance on negative coping strategies, such as reducing meal frequency or selling productive assets.

Malawi also hosts approximately 60,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Dowa District, primarily at Dzaleka camp. With limited livelihood opportunities, about 90 percent rely on humanitarian cash assistance for survival. Funding constraints and broader economic instability have strained assistance levels, heightening protection and food security concerns among this population.

Climatic shocks remain a defining feature of Malawi's risk profile. The 2024/2025 season was marked by erratic rainfall patterns, influenced by El Niño and subsequent neutral conditions, resulting in prolonged dry spells in some districts and localized flooding in others. Southern districts such as Nsanje, Chikwawa and Phalombe experienced significant production losses due to drought and high temperatures during critical crop growth stages. Environmental degradation, including deforestation and unsustainable land management practices, continues to exacerbate vulnerability by reducing soil fertility and water retention capacity. As climate extremes become more frequent and intense, agricultural yields decline, reinforcing a cycle of food insecurity and environmental stress.

In response to these evolving challenges, WFP Malawi continued implementation of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2024-2028 throughout 2025, aligned with the Government's long-term development blueprint, Malawi 2063. The vision aims to transform Malawi into a lower-middle-income country by 2030 and an upper-middle-income, industrialized and self-reliant nation by 2063, targeting sustained annual GDP growth of at least six percent. WFP support is closely aligned with national priorities, focusing on humanitarian response, resilience building and systems strengthening.

In 2025, WFP supported approximately 3.1 million people across its programme portfolio. Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP ensured that refugees, asylum seekers and populations affected by climatic shocks and the lean season had access to food or cash assistance to meet basic needs. Strategic Outcome 2 focused on improving nutrition outcomes and expanding access to school meals, contributing to enhanced dietary intake and school attendance. Under Strategic

Outcome 3, WFP strengthened resilience among smallholder farmers through climate-smart agriculture, asset creation and market linkages. Strategic Outcome 4 enhanced national capacity for food security analysis and evidence-based planning, including support to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification process. Strategic Outcome 5 provided logistics services, supply chain strengthening and emergency preparedness support to government and partners.

Risk management

During 2025, WFP Malawi Country Office faced significant risks impacting operational continuity and strategic objectives. Top risks included supply chain disruptions driven by currency devaluation and fuel shortages, restrictive and unpredictable donor funding; particularly from major donors, climate-related disasters such as floods and sudden-onset shocks, and governance challenges linked to government capacity gaps. Additional ongoing risks involved vendor performance inconsistencies, beneficiary data protection vulnerabilities, fraud and corruption exposures, and IT connectivity failures. No material risk events escalated to corporate crisis level; however, fuel shortages and donor funding required immediate management interventions to safeguard programme delivery.

Risk management achievements were notable. The office embedded enterprise risk management practices through regular reviews, aligning actions with WFP's risk appetite. For high operational risks, mitigation included continue securing a fuel supply pipeline with UN agencies and introducing fuel adjustment clauses in contracts. Strategic funding risks were addressed by diversifying donors, submitting private-sector bids, and reworking proposals to meet emergency-focused criteria. Climate preparedness advanced through updated Emergency Preparedness and Response Packages (EPRP), operationalization of the Humanitarian Staging Area, and pre-positioning of stocks. Fiduciary controls strengthened via periodic AFAC training and refreshers for staff and partners, review and update of SOPs, and enhanced grant oversight through steering meetings. Digital transformation progressed with moves toward automated beneficiary reconciliation and operationalization of corporate digital tools for secure data sharing, while connectivity resilience was ensured through triple-redundant internet lines (Starlink, TNM, VSAT).

Looking ahead, priority actions for 2026 include scaling anticipatory measures for climate shocks, accelerating donor diversification, completing Privacy Impact Assessments, and expanding digitized solutions for cash-based transfers. These efforts aim to maintain residual exposure within appetite low for fiduciary, moderate for operational and financial, and strategically managed for high-impact risks.

Lessons learned

WFP conducted the final evaluation of the Adaptation Fund project which generated several lessons that inform future resilience programming.

Embedding climate-resilient agriculture within existing government extension systems proved essential for scale and sustainability. Farmers were more likely to adopt new practices when support was delivered through trusted extension officers, leading to stronger outcomes in climate adaptation and food security. The evaluation also showed that insurance works best when combined with complementary services. Farmers were more willing to enrol when insurance was offered together with input support, savings groups or public works activities, as this increased both the value and understanding of coverage.

The introduction of solar-powered irrigation schemes demonstrated reliable access to water can significantly improve food availability. Dry-season production reduced hunger periods, training on maintenance and user-fee systems strengthened community ownership and sustainability.

Lessons also emerged in relation to market access. Effective market interventions must reflect the commercial environment where smallholders operate, including volumes, consistency and trader requirements. Sustainable change requires system-wide action rather than isolated support.

The evaluation highlighted that layering resilience interventions is effective only when they are sequenced appropriately. Delivering training, insurance and market support in the right order leads to stronger and lasting resilience outcomes.

From Drought to Abundance

How Irrigation Is Transforming Livelihoods in Rural Malawi



© WFP/Francis Thawani

Thanks to the irrigation project, Melina can now feed her children and support their education

In the drought-prone district of Nsanje, southern Malawi, a quiet agricultural revolution is unfolding. What began as a modest irrigation scheme in 2017 has grown into a harbinger of growth for smallholder farmers, thanks to the collaborative efforts of WFP, the United States of America and local partners.

Back then, farmers leaned on the mercy of the skies. Rain was a gamble, and hunger was a frequent visitor to many households in the district until 2017 when Mtowe Irrigation Scheme was established in Annie Petro village with just 5.4 hectares of land and 92 farmers.

In 2024, the scheme underwent a major rehabilitation and expansion, now spanning 15 hectares and supporting 138 farmers, 93 of them women, into a new measure of abundance.

Among those early farmers was Melina Tobias, a widow raising five children and eight grandchildren. Her life before Mtowe irrigation was a cycle of heartbreaks: crops washed away by floods or scorched by dry spells, leaving her unable to feed her children or support their education.

"I used to watch my fields disappear either in water or dust," Melina recalls. "I had nothing to show for my hard work, and my children went to bed hungry."

But everything changed in 2017 when she joined Mtowe irrigation. *"I would painfully wait for the rains,"* says Melina. *"Now, the water waits for us in those tanks"*

Two years later, her cooperative began supplying food to WFP's home-grown school meals programme at Machedwa School. With onions, tomatoes, rice, maize, leafy vegetables, eggplants, groundnuts and more, Melina found not just a market but a mission.

The transformation is more than technical, it is emotional. Where once the land lay dormant for months, now it pulses with green. Farmers harvest three times a year, producing onions, tomatoes, eggplants, okra, leafy vegetables and maize. The seasons no longer dictate survival; they dance to the beat of irrigation.

In 2019, Melina earned a profit of MWK 826,000 (USD 471). In the years that followed, she continued to earn 520,000 Malawi Kwacha (USD 297) in 2020; MWK 200,000 (USD 114) in 2021; MWK 580,000 (USD 331) in 2023, and MWK 620,000 (USD 354) in 2024. The numbers fluctuated, but the impact was steady.

"I have used that money to feed my children and send them to school," she says. "Some are now in secondary and two in tertiary education. If you come to my house, you will not see any physical change, it is the same old house, no livestock, nothing. But I have invested in my children's education, and I'm very proud of that."

The transformation is more than technical. It is poetic. Where once the land lay dormant for months, now it pulses with green. Farmers harvest three times a year, coaxing onions, tomatoes, eggplants, okra, and leafy vegetables from the soil in winter, and maize in the rainy season. The seasons no longer dictate survival; they dance to the beat of irrigation.

The success of Mtowe has sparked conversations about value addition. Tomatoes (plump, red and ripe) are now seen not as a surplus but as a springboard. Farmers are exploring ways to process them into tomato sauce, extending shelf life and boosting profits.

Evangelical Association of Malawi, WFP's implementing partner in Nsanje, sees a solution ripening on the vine. *"If we had a plant here, equipped to make tomato sauce, farmers would earn much more,"* says Bryer Mlowoka, Head of Programmes. *"It is the next step, turning fresh produce into lasting value."*

Agriculture Extension Worker Collins Wallace calls Mtowe 'a living blueprint.' *"It started as irrigation,"* he says, *"but now it is production, processing, marketing, and branding. It's a full-circle transformation."*

Indeed, Mtowe is no longer just a scheme, it's a transformation. A cue that when communities are given tools, knowledge and skills, they can turn scarcity into surplus. That water, when guided with intention, can carve pathways to prosperity.

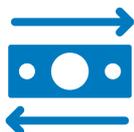
Mtowe offers a lesson etched in water channels and foliage: development must look beyond the harvest. It must follow the journey from seed to shelf, from field to fork.

"With new market opportunities emerging, I am hopeful that my produce will reach more schools, shops, and even processing plants," says Melina.

As the sun sets in Nsanje, Melina stands gratified. *"I may not have much,"* she says, *"but I have planted something that will grow for generations."*

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



1,400,463 people reached through **emergency food and cash-based transfers**



64,371 refugees received **cash-based transfers**

Emergency Response and Social Protection

2024-2025 Lean Season and El Niño Response

During the 2024-2025 lean season, WFP worked alongside the Government of Malawi and development partners to prevent a deterioration of food insecurity for households severely affected by El Niño-related shocks. The 2024 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification identified **5.7 million people** in need of assistance. Between January and March 2025, WFP reached **1,378,782 people** (709,773 women and 689,721 men) with cash-based transfers and in-kind food. Each household received **MWK 70,000** (approximately USD 40) or **50 kilograms of maize per month**, helping families meet their minimum food needs during the most difficult months of the year.

WFP prioritised the southern region, where food gaps lasted up to six months. Although the response achieved **78 percent** of its required resources, leaving a **22 percent** shortfall, partners ensured that all affected districts received two to four rounds of assistance. These efforts helped stabilise food consumption and prevented the use of harmful coping strategies such as skipping meals or reducing nutrition for children.

WFP also supported the Government by transporting maize from the Strategic Grain Reserve to the hardest-hit districts. This contribution helped maintain availability of staple food despite fuel shortages and damaged infrastructure, reducing the risk of hunger worsening during the peak of the lean season.

By safeguarding access to food for nearly 1.4 million people, WFP's efforts directly contributed to Zero Hunger by protecting vulnerable households from acute hunger and preserving the foundation for recovery once conditions improved.

2025-2026 Lean Season Response

The 2025 Integrated Phase Classification estimated that **4 million people** would face acute food insecurity between October 2025 and March 2026. Households in both urban and rural areas struggled to obtain food due to high prices, reduced production, and the economic impacts of currency depreciation. Earlier storms, including Tropical Storms Jude and Chido, further weakened livelihoods, increasing the risk of hunger.

After the release of the IPC report in October 2025, the Government and partners jointly planned the response. Implementation began in November. WFP prioritised **Mulanje, Phalombe, Chikwawa and Blantyre**, districts with long food gaps and substantial cyclone damage. Registration was completed in Mulanje and Phalombe, where WFP targeted **103,854 households** (about **467,342 people**) with in-kind food and cash top-ups.

Through these interventions, WFP aimed to maintain food consumption during the lean season, preventing a slide into severe hunger and protecting households from selling productive assets. Full results for this response will be reported in the 2026 Annual Country Report.

By focusing on the districts with the greatest food insecurity, WFP helped the Government reduce the number of people at risk of hunger and contributed to progress toward Zero Hunger during a period of heightened vulnerability.

Tropical Cyclone Jude Response

When Tropical Cyclone Jude and Tropical Storm Chido struck Malawi, WFP supported the Emergency Operations Centre in coordinating the national response and developing a unified response plan. These efforts strengthened the country's capacity to manage climate-related disasters that threaten food security.

With support from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, WFP implemented preparedness activities that improved readiness for rapid-onset emergencies. As part of the immediate response, WFP distributed emergency kits to **4,818 households** (about **21,681 people**) in ten districts. Kits included essential household items and fortified blended food, helping families meet immediate nutritional needs.

WFP worked closely with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs, which provided maize, pulses and blankets to complement the food and household items. Together, these interventions ensured that affected households did not fall into acute hunger following the storms.

WFP also supported improvements to national systems by updating Standard Operating Procedures for disaster response and facilitating their dissemination in four disaster-prone districts. These investments strengthened national preparedness for future shocks, reducing the risk that future disasters will push vulnerable households into hunger.

Social Protection

WFP continued to support the Government of Malawi in strengthening national social protection systems that help prevent households from falling into hunger during crises. Throughout 2025, WFP worked with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Gender to update the Malawi Social Registry in Phalombe and improve targeting systems for lean season responses.

During the 2025-2026 lean season, WFP provided in-kind food assistance to **103,854 households** (about **467,342 people**) in Phalombe and Mulanje. Notably, **99 percent** of these households were identified through the Malawi Social Registry, improving accuracy and fairness. Of the total, **27,561 households** were reached through vertical expansion of the Social Cash Transfer Programme, while **76,293 households** were supported through horizontal expansion.

Communities confirmed that this method reduced exclusion and ensured that the most vulnerable received assistance, supporting progress toward Zero Hunger by improving the accuracy of safety-net programmes.

Despite progress, challenges persist. Many districts still rely on outdated registry data, limiting the system's ability to respond quickly to climate-related shocks. WFP supported the review and validation of the **Cash+ Guidelines (2025-2028)** to strengthen future linkages between cash transfers and nutrition or livelihood support. Due to limited resources, Cash+ interventions were not implemented during the year.

Through its support to national systems, WFP helped improve the transparency and effectiveness of food assistance, contributing to a stronger foundation for Malawi's progress toward Zero Hunger.

Refugee Response

In 2025, Malawi hosted **64,371 refugees**, including **5,305 new arrivals**, many of whom faced increased food insecurity due to high food prices and the effects of the El Niño-induced drought. WFP, the Government and the United Nations Refugee Agency worked together to ensure that refugees received essential food support.

WFP assisted **7,129 Mozambican asylum seekers** displaced by violence in early 2025. Refugees in Dzaleka received **75 percent rations** from January to March, **50 percent** from April to October due to funding limitations, and **60 percent** from November as food prices and needs increased. In total, WFP supported **57,242 refugees** in Dzaleka and **2,748 children** aged six to twenty-three months with specialised nutrition support.

Food assistance included maize, pulses, vegetable oil and fortified blended food. Cash-based transfers enabled refugees to purchase food from local markets, strengthening household choice and contributing to local economic activity. The improved performance of the new financial service provider made access to cash transfers more reliable.

WFP prioritised community sensitisation and accountability to ensure that refugees understood the assistance process and could raise concerns safely. The strong partnership between WFP, the Government and the United Nations Refugee Agency ensured continuity of food assistance despite funding constraints.

By safeguarding access to food for tens of thousands of refugees, WFP helped prevent acute hunger, protected nutritional status and advanced efforts toward Zero Hunger for some of the most vulnerable people 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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



897,344 school-going children
benefitted from the **Home-Grow**
School Feeding



7,583 metric tonnes of food sourced
from **smallholder farmers**



997 healthcare workers trained to
strengthen nutrition service delivery

Nutrition

In 2025, WFP Malawi made measurable progress in improving nutrition outcomes despite a challenging operating environment marked by climatic shocks, high levels of chronic malnutrition and constrained funding. National stunting remained at 38.7 percent, with increased global acute malnutrition in some districts. Within this context, WFP applied an integrated approach that combined life-saving treatment, prevention, nutrition-sensitive livelihoods, social and behaviour change (SBC), and systems strengthening to deliver both immediate and longer-term results.

At policy and systems level, WFP supported the Government to strengthen the enabling environment for nutrition. With technical and operational support from WFP and partners, Malawi launched the National Multisectoral Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan (2025-2030). Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) guidelines were revised to align with updated WHO standards, and Community-Led Complementary Feeding and Learning Session (CCFLS) tools were finalized to promote locally driven prevention strategies. These initiatives strengthened coherence across sectors and improved the quality and sustainability of service delivery.

Through the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP), WFP supported the Ministry of Health to deliver life-saving care to over 91,500 vulnerable individuals, including 49,432 children under five, 16,456 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, 20,583 ART patients and 5,171 TB patients. Of these, 59,486 were female and 32,056 male. The programme achieved an 86 percent cure rate, exceeding international standards. Importantly, 91 percent of beneficiaries also received nutrition SBC, reinforcing improved feeding and hygiene practices beyond the health facility. In parallel, 997 government service providers were trained to strengthen national capacity and ensure continuity of care.

Community-level integration improved early detection and referral. Screening reached 4,319 children aged 6-59 months, identifying moderate and severe cases for timely treatment. In Integrated Resilience Programme sites, children identified with acute malnutrition were linked not only to treatment but also to preventive livelihood support, reducing relapse risks. For people living with HIV, improved dietary diversity and household food security strengthened treatment adherence and overall wellbeing.

Nutrition-sensitive livelihoods complemented treatment services. More than 9,800 homestead gardens were established across targeted districts, alongside 38 communal care-group gardens benefiting 1,448 members, the majority women. Agriculture inputs and climate-smart technologies enhanced productivity, including vegetable seeds, water-saving systems and banana suckers distributed to 740 households—most led by women. Moringa seedlings were introduced to improve micronutrient intake at household level.

Livestock distribution further strengthened dietary diversity and income generation. A total of 1,920 chickens, 1,289 goats and 1,000 guineafowls were provided to over 648 households and caregivers, predominantly female-headed households and women in support groups. Livestock management training and pass-on mechanisms enhanced sustainability and multiplied benefits across communities. Households reported improved access to vegetables, legumes and animal-source foods, contributing to strengthened resilience and child recovery outcomes.

SBC platforms played a critical role in shifting practices. A network of 1,288 cluster leaders—predominantly women—provided counselling to 11,592 households. Cooking demonstrations reached 829 caregivers, promoting diversified diets and safe food preparation. Mass awareness campaigns reached 51,755 people, and radio programmes broadcast across five districts reached an estimated 1.9 million people. Caregivers demonstrated improved infant and young child feeding practices and hygiene behaviours. Initial low male participation in nutrition sessions was addressed by embedding nutrition messaging within agriculture and livestock activities, increasing men's engagement and supporting more equitable household decision-making.

Implementation faced constraints, including short funding cycles and high caseloads that strained health systems. WFP mitigated these through strengthened supply chain management, early screening and linkage of treated households to livelihood support to prevent relapse. Climate variability affected garden productivity; drought-tolerant crops and micro-irrigation systems were promoted to sustain production. Regular coordination through District and Community Nutrition Coordination Committees enhanced joint planning and efficient resource use.

Overall, WFP’s integrated nutrition interventions contributed to improved recovery rates, strengthened dietary diversity, enhanced women’s empowerment and reinforced national systems. While needs remain high, 2025 results demonstrate progress toward sustained human capital gains.

School Meals

The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme remained central to protecting education outcomes and strengthening local food systems. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and District Councils, WFP provided daily hot meals to 879,152 primary learners and 17,882 children in early childhood development centres across 12 districts. The programme expanded to Nkhotakota district, reaching nearly 10,000 additional learners.

Funding shortfalls led to a temporary disruption in 199 primary schools for one school term. To mitigate the impact of the El Niño crisis, cash-based take-home rations were provided to 77,762 learners in 91 non-feeding schools, reaching 94 percent of planned beneficiaries. These measures protected school attendance and household food security during the emergency period.

Beyond meal provision, the programme promoted nutrition education and healthy eating among more than 900,000 learners and surrounding communities. School and community gardens expanded from three to seven districts, strengthening local ownership and dietary diversification. The HGSF model engaged more than 35,000 smallholder farmers, stimulating local economies and strengthening market linkages.

A Farmer Organisation Readiness and Maturity Assessment evaluated 919 farmer organizations, identifying strengths in governance and finance while highlighting gaps in marketing, production diversity and aggregation. Targeted training in sustainable agricultural practices and post-harvest management addressed these gaps, contributing to improved supply reliability and quality standards.

Clean energy innovations enhanced sustainability. A biogas pilot in 10 primary schools achieved full adoption, with all participating schools transitioning to biogas as their primary cooking fuel. Each school now saves approximately 40 tonnes of firewood annually, reducing deforestation and eliminating smoke exposure for cooks. Bio-slurry byproducts are used as fertilizer, reportedly increasing crop yields and strengthening agriculture-nutrition linkages.

WFP continued to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education to strengthen policy, management and scale-up of the national programme. Support included development of a school meals expansion roadmap (2025-2030), partner mapping exercises and facilitation of national review and technical working group meetings. Malawi’s engagement with the Global School Meals Coalition further reflects government commitment to institutionalizing school feeding as a long-term investment in health, education and human capital.

Collectively, school meals interventions in 2025 protected attendance, improved learning conditions, stimulated local economies and strengthened systems for sustainable national ownership, contributing to broader resilience and development outcomes.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender
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



8,119 farmers received **USD 328,800** in **insurance payouts** to buy food, invest in agricultural inputs and meet essential household needs



USD 15 million in **agricultural sales** facilitated through **structured markets**



Over **400,000 tree seedlings** planted and **2,200 hectares of land restored**.

Food Assistance For Assets

In 2025, WFP supported 35,263 households in Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba to strengthen their ability to cope with climate shocks and increase agricultural production. The Food Assistance for Assets programme remained central to WFP's resilience approach. It focused on restoring degraded land, improving water management and promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. Climate information services were integrated through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture approach to help farmers make informed decisions. Financial inclusion was strengthened through micro-insurance and savings groups, and complementary activities at household level, such as kitchen gardens and nutrition awareness, supported improved food security. In addition, WFP supported 673 households, reaching 3,029 people, with community-driven initiatives designed to improve food security sustainably.

All participating households received technical assistance only. WFP phased out direct cash or food transfers in areas where irrigation schemes were operational and where market linkages, including home-grown school feeding, had become established. Since 2020, these communities have received a complete set of resilience activities, and the focus has now shifted towards income diversification and enterprise development. This approach follows WFP's graduation model, which promotes self-reliance as food security improves.

During the reporting period, WFP supported the construction of soil and water conservation structures such as deep trenches, hillside terraces, swales, stone bunds and eyebrow basins. These reduced soil erosion and improved water availability for crops. WFP also supported the rehabilitation of degraded areas using check dams and gully restoration. A total of 2,242 hectares were conserved through a combination of soil and water conservation practices, manure application and forestry activities.

Tree planting continued to support environmental restoration. Communities transplanted 408,074 seedlings during the 2024-2025 rainy season. Another 244,265 seedlings were raised for planting during the 2025-2026 season. Beekeeping was introduced in targeted sites as an additional source of income and as a way of encouraging sustainable management of natural resources. Rehabilitation of irrigation schemes further strengthened production and reduced dependence on rain-fed agriculture. Households generated MWK 295,980,045 (USD 169,034) from irrigation and forestry activities during the period. Nutrition-sensitive activities, including fruit tree propagation and small livestock production, helped diversify diets at household level.

Smallholder Agriculture Market Support

WFP continued to strengthen smallholder farmers' access to markets, focusing on crops suited to Malawi's changing climate. In Balaka, Chikwawa and Nsanje, WFP worked with the Cotton Councils to improve structured markets. As a result, 10,250 farmers earned USD 2,306,020 from the sale of 2,884 metric tons of cotton.

Nutrition-sensitive and commercial agriculture were supported through seed multiplication in partnership with research institutions, including CIAT, CIP and ICRISAT. Farmers produced 6.861 metric tons of quality seed for crops such as biofortified beans, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, sorghum, cowpea and sesame. To reduce post-harvest losses, WFP trained 900 farmers in improved handling practices, such as grading, packaging and basic processing, and linked them with private-sector actors to improve access to tools and services.

Market access remained a priority. WFP facilitated contracts between farmer organisations and buyers for vegetables, roots and tubers and cotton. These agreements created trading opportunities valued at USD 15,501,400 for 2,892 metric tons of assorted commodities. This approach linked production, nutrition and markets, contributing to more

resilient livelihoods and inclusive local food systems.

Home-grown school feeding continued to stimulate demand for local food commodities. Schools procured 12,368 metric tons of food valued at USD 9,598,370, benefiting 44,952 farmers (19,349 men and 25,602 women). Local procurement strengthened community-level markets and supported household incomes while providing nutritious meals for schoolchildren.

Savings and Loan Groups

In 2025, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Social Welfare to improve financial inclusion for smallholder families, especially women and young people. Across the four resilience districts, WFP supported more than 700 savings and loan groups, reaching 12,822 members. Women represented 10,596 members, accounting for 82.6 percent, and 1,977 members were youth. These groups mobilized MK 411,022,274 (USD 234,735.74) in cumulative savings. Members used small loans to invest in income-generating activities and to meet household needs, helping to reduce the use of negative coping strategies.

Savings groups were linked with WFP's SheCan initiative, which aims to strengthen women's economic empowerment. Through this initiative, WFP worked with financial service providers, including Vision Fund and FIFAD, to provide tailor-made products for women and youth. 755 groups were supported under SheCan with a total of 13,381 members (incl 11,608 women). These groups accessed loans amounting to MWK554,468,583 (USD 318,000) and achieved a repayment rate of 100 percent.

To further strengthen financial inclusion, WFP supported training for 97 extension workers in financial literacy. The training was delivered in partnership with the Reserve Bank of Malawi, the Bankers Association of Malawi, the Life Insurance and Pension Association of Malawi, the Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives, Malawi Microfinance Limited and credit bureaus. This investment improved both community and institutional capacity and supported economic resilience objectives under WFP's Country Strategic Plan.

Climate Information Services

WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services to improve the production and delivery of climate information. The agreement supports the collection of weather data, expansion of monitoring stations and improvement of climate services. WFP provided equipment, including two laptops, three desktops, two printers, and 40 rain gauges, and funded fencing for 11 monitoring sites.

Through the Adaptation Fund Project, WFP and the department reached 69,180 households with climate information based on the PICSA approach. This information was delivered through community intermediaries, radio and text messages. During the 2024-2025 season, 38,689 text messages were sent to 60,019 farmers, 61,149 farmers received radio advisories, and 213 radio listening clubs were established.

To address the need for more localised forecasts, WFP supported the department to downscale weather information to district level and convert the PICSA guidance into audio recordings for farmer groups. WFP trained 310 intermediaries (276 women and 184 men) and 31,752 farmers (19,051 women and 12,701 men) to help communities understand and apply climate information. WFP also strengthened 46 meteorological stations, installed rain gauges and established a full weather station in Balaka District Council.

These investments enabled households to make informed decisions about crop selection, planting times and water management. Women benefited from access to radio and text messages, while men tended to receive information directly from agricultural officers.

Insurance as a Risk Transfer Tool

Insurance remained an important component of WFP's disaster risk reduction efforts. During the 2024-2025 agricultural season, WFP insured 135,117 farmers, including 81,070 women and 54,047 men, with a total sum insured of USD 2,886,852. Insurance was provided through weather-based and area-yield index models. Premium payments included USD 692,525 for area-yield insurance offered through One Acre Fund and PULA, and USD 33,535 for weather-based insurance.

WFP partnered with One Acre Fund to combine insurance with agricultural inputs in Balaka, Zomba and Machinga. PULA Advisors provided insurance in Phalombe, Chikwawa and Nsanje. This bundling helped households protect their crops from weather-related losses while improving access to quality inputs.

Insurance payouts amounted to USD 328,828.88 and reached 8,119 farmers (4,872 women and 3,247 men). Farmers used payouts to buy food, invest in agricultural inputs and meet essential household needs. The insurance strengthened household resilience and complemented other elements of the resilience programme.

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	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



13,980 smallholder farmers supported through **climate resilient value chains**



21,371 people reached through **early anticipatory** warning interventions such as **drought resistant seeds, fertiliser** and **early warning messages**



38 MVAC technical members trained in IPC food security analysis which identified that **4 million people** will require food assistance.

In 2025, WFP Malawi made significant strides in strengthening national and subnational capacities to design and implement sustainable food and health systems aimed at achieving food and nutrition security. Through integrated support to food systems, health systems, emergency preparedness and response (EPR), and supply chain management, WFP contributed to building resilient national systems capable of withstanding climate shocks, public health emergencies and market disruptions. These efforts reinforced government leadership, enhanced institutional coordination and improved service delivery mechanisms across sectors critical to nutrition and school meals outcomes.

Food Systems Strengthening

WFP Malawi implemented the Value Chains Development Project to promote climate-resilient crops such as cowpea, sesame and sorghum in disaster-prone districts of the southern region. The initiative reached 13,980 farmers and focused on increasing production, strengthening farmer organizations and linking smallholders to reliable markets, including private sector buyers. Beneficiaries were trained in good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling, contract farming, business skills and governance under the Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion (SHEP) approach. WFP partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on seed multiplication and sustainability planning using FAO upgrading strategies and sustainability tools. As part of its food safety initiatives, WFP promoted the use of Aflasafe to control aflatoxin contamination in food crops, thereby improving the safety of commodities entering both domestic and export markets.

To strengthen farmer organizations, WFP conducted capacity assessments jointly with the Agricultural Commodity Exchange (ACE) to evaluate their ability to supply to WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), the School Meals Programme and the Value Chains Development Project. The assessment identified critical gaps in governance, aggregation capacity and market readiness. These findings are informing targeted technical assistance to improve compliance with procurement standards and increase participation of smallholder farmers in structured markets. WFP also piloted Farm2Go, a digital platform linking farmer organizations to buyers through a mobile application, improving transparency, traceability and market access.

Additionally, WFP implemented a Sesame Export Promotion initiative to strengthen the capacity of the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS) for agricultural commodity testing and compliance with international standards. A Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and MBS formalized collaboration to improve food safety for both domestic consumption and export commodities. Under this initiative, WFP procured a Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LCMS) 8060 machine, significantly enhancing national testing capabilities. Twelve technical trainings were delivered to 96 MBS staff covering humidity metrology, mycotoxin and pesticide analysis, method validation, laboratory management, heavy metals testing, proximate analysis, measurement science, Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement (GUM), and ISO/IEC 17020 standards. Plans are underway to procure a Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) machine to further strengthen laboratory capacity. WFP and MBS are also collaborating to develop simplified food standards for dissemination to farmers during the current growing season.

Under the Strategic Grain Reserve Strengthening Project, WFP supported the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC) by modernizing seven weighbridges nationwide to improve efficiency, accuracy and transparency in grain handling. These upgrades are expected to reduce post-harvest losses, strengthen accountability and streamline operations. WFP conducted a market and viability assessment for ADMARC to evaluate its capacity to supply grain to WFP GCMF and enhance information dissemination systems. Technical assistance was also provided to the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) to strengthen operational capacity, improve stock management systems and reinforce governance structures for strategic grain reserves. Collectively, these interventions strengthened the

reliability of national grain systems that underpin nutrition and school feeding pipelines.

Health Systems Strengthening

Health supply chain activities in 2025 were fully funded by the Mastercard Foundation through Africa CDC under the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) Project, with a total investment of US\$640,000. Concluding in December 2025, the project aimed to strengthen the resilience of Malawi public health supply chain, with a strong focus on the Ministry of Health Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Implementation was structured around four pillars: a supply chain control tower with data analytics, a health supply chain simulation exercise (SimEx), supportive supervision at health facilities, and targeted capacity strengthening.

The supply chain control tower introduced interactive dashboards providing end-to-end visibility of health commodities across supply chain nodes. The system enabled real-time stock tracking, monitoring of consumption patterns and reduction of stock-outs, wastage and overstocks. Dashboards now cover anti-malaria commodities, antibiotics, anti-rabies treatments and EPI vaccines, supporting data-driven procurement and replenishment decisions while strengthening accountability and compliance with reporting requirements.

The health supply chain simulation exercise tested Ministry of Health emergency response plans for floods, disease outbreaks and supply chain disruptions. A total of 55 participants and facilitators were engaged, comprising 38 percent from central government, 38 percent humanitarian actors, 9 percent regional actors, 6 percent private sector and 9 percent district-level representatives. Gender representation was 69 percent female and 31 percent male. The exercise identified coordination gaps and informed improvements in contingency planning and logistics preparedness.

Supportive supervision focused on improving storage, warehousing and stock management practices across 434 health facilities in 29 districts. Through on-the-job mentorship and coaching, 534 health personnel strengthened their competencies in inventory management and cold chain compliance. Complementary trainings included a five-day fleet management course in Blantyre targeting Ministry of Health drivers and managers; Quality and Risk Management in Temperature-Sensitive Logistics (QRM-TSL) training for vaccine managers and cold chain technicians; and data analytics and advanced Excel training for 131 Ministry staff (18 female, 113 male). Sustainability is reinforced through the secondment of two data analysts to the Ministry from project inception, ensuring dashboards are now maintained internally by trained government staff.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

Emergency Preparedness and Response activities during the 2024/2025 cyclone season prioritized logistics strengthening and operational readiness. In collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), WFP developed strategies, standard operating procedures and capacity-building initiatives to reinforce the national logistics backbone.

Two major weather events, Tropical Cyclone Chido in December 2024 and Tropical Storm Jude in March 2025, strained humanitarian systems. WFP activated fuel prepositioning models, distributing 1,200 litres across 12 districts during Chido and 1,850 litres across 13 districts during Jude to sustain preparedness and response operations despite access constraints. A major milestone was the final approval of the Bangula Humanitarian Staging Area fuel tank in Nsanje, with 41,000 litres diesel storage capacity, providing a strategic buffer for emergency operations.

Digitization progressed through rollout of the Commodity Tracking System (CTS), jointly developed by WFP and DoDMA, enabling near real-time visibility of commodities from dispatch to distribution. DoDMA warehouse staff received training in digitized inventory management. WFP continued direct management of boats stationed at Bangula HSA, integrated into the Transport and Logistics Cluster free-to-user service model, supporting both cargo delivery and Search and Rescue missions. A readiness exercise strengthened safety protocols and operational preparedness.

A National Prepositioning Strategy was developed to define priority storage locations, critical commodities and operational enablers for rapid deployment. Final Distribution Point mapping was completed in the southern region to optimize transport routing, with national expansion planned.

Regionally, WFP Malawi is leading a two-year multi-country initiative launched in June 2025 to strengthen disaster preparedness through support to the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) in Nacala, Mozambique. Six national disaster management representatives and three SHOC Early Warning Team members attended a GIS, AI and Drone Conference in Durban, South Africa. Further implementation is planned for 2026.

Capacity Strengthening, Food Security Analysis and Anticipatory Action

WFP strengthened capacities of national and local actors in food security, social protection, education, health and disaster risk management. WFP supported the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) with technical assistance for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) process. Thirty-eight MVAC technical members received skills training, enabling credible household food security surveys and household economy approach assessments. The July IPC analysis identified nearly 4 million food insecure people requiring assistance during the

2025/2026 lean season. Forty enumerators were trained in data collection.

In collaboration with the Government of Malawi, WFP activated its Anticipatory Action Plan in Zomba, Nsanje and Phalombe districts to mitigate forecasted drought impacts. A total of 4,749 households (21,371 people) received drought-tolerant maize and sorghum seeds and fertilizer. Early warning messages were disseminated from September 2025 to March 2026, and cash-based transfers are planned for January and February 2026 to protect assets and prevent negative coping strategies.

At district level, 150 members of District Disaster Risk Management Committees across five NORAD-supported districts were trained in Anticipatory Action, resulting in development of district-level plans aligned with national frameworks. WFP supported development and dissemination of the National Multi-Hazard Anticipatory Action Framework and Standard Operating Procedures across five districts, integrating scientific triggers and global best practices.

Following the 2025/2026 seasonal forecast indicating delayed rainfall in Phalombe, WFP activated its Crisis Modifier, reaching 406 households with a once-off cash transfer of USD 210. Combined with early warning dissemination, this intervention supported timely sowing and mitigated risks of crop establishment failure, reinforcing resilience and protecting livelihoods.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to national and subnational actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response and health and supply chain systems	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP procured and distributed **47,500 metric tonnes of maize** on behalf of the **Government of Malawi**



WFP coordinated **2,500 rounds of deliveries** of maize across **28 districts** with over **900 final delivery points**

Transport and Logistics Cluster

In 2025, WFP continued its critical support to the Government of Malawi, strengthening national supply chain capacities and systems to enhance food security and emergency preparedness. As co-lead of the Logistics Cluster, WFP played a pivotal role in coordination, provision of logistics services, and emergency response, ensuring timely distribution and access to essential resources across the country. Under the FCDO PREPARE project, WFP further contributed to capacity development by supporting the Search and Rescue (SAR) cluster through specialized SAR training conducted in February 2025 in Monkey Bay in collaboration with the UKISAR team. Additionally, WFP facilitated the repair of eight boats through procuring the necessary spare parts required for their restoration and supporting the maintenance works across multiple districts to reinforce operational readiness for emergency response.

Service Delivery Agreement under the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) Programme

In March 2025, WFP started a service delivery agreement with the Government of Malawi to support the second round of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) programme in collaboration with the World Bank. Under this agreement, WFP managed the importation and transportation of 47,693 metric tons which was the first consignment of white maize to government-identified distribution points across the country. Due to savings accrued from procurement and transport efficiencies and additional 8,000 metric tons of white maize were procured increasing the total service quantity to 55,693 MT.

At least 70 percent of the procurement was done through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), enabling expedited procurement and delivery by leveraging strategic stock positions and the rest was direct purchase from Tanzania. To ensure timely delivery, WFP contacted 44 commercial transport companies and deployed its own fleet of five specialized trucks for delivery to reach hard-to-access areas. Deliveries covered 28 districts and more than 900 final delivery points, following distribution plans provided by the Department of Disaster Management Agency (DODMA)

On-Demand Service Provision

WFP continued to manage the UN fuel reserve depot, ensuring uninterrupted operations for UN agencies during fuel shortages. In 2025, the depot procured a cumulative total of 81,000 litres of fuel, of which 60,472.60 litres were drawn by participating agencies, including UNRCO, UNAIDS, FAO, IMF, ILO, IOM, UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDSS, IFAD, and WFP. This mechanism helped mitigate service disruptions and maintain operational continuity across the UN system.

In addition to fuel provision, WFP supported storage needs for various agencies at its warehouses in Blantyre (FAO, WHO), Lilongwe (FAO, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM), and Bangula (UNICEF, UNFPA). These facilities enabled the safe storage and timely dispatch of non-food items, enhancing the efficiency of humanitarian and development interventions.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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.	N/A
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.	N/A

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 Nation Action Plan for Women Economic Empowerment (2025-2030), National Gender Policy 2025, and National Integrated Early Childhood Development Policy (2025), all of which provide a strong foundation for addressing gender-based violence, discrimination, and the marginalization of women and girls. Despite these efforts, challenges remain, as Malawi continues to rank low 0.58 on the UN Gender Inequality Index, reflecting persistent disparities in access to education, economic opportunities, and decision-making roles. These inequalities are further compounded by climate shocks, such as the El Niño-induced drought, which have disproportionately affected women-led households that often lack access to alternative income sources.

Through Activities interventions, WFP provided an integrated package of climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods support to smallholder farmers and value chain actors. Programmes deliberately targeted both women and men, embedding gender-transformative approaches such as joint Household Approaches training, and social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to challenge harmful norms and redistribute household responsibilities.

Against CSP activities, results show notable progress across economic empowerment, decision-making, care work redistribution, and nutrition practices. Economic empowerment rose from 23 percent at baseline to 45 percent overall by 2025, with women increasing to 40 percent and men to 47 percent. While this reflects substantial gains, women's empowerment continues to lag behind men's, underscoring persistent structural barriers such as limited access to credit, land ownership, and the burden of unpaid care work. At the same time, women's participation in farmer cooperatives and community committees has grown, with qualitative evidence pointing to greater confidence and influence in collective decisions.

Complementary initiatives also contributed to shifting social norms. Father-to-father support groups encouraged men's involvement in childcare and food preparation, reducing women's unpaid workload. Social and behavior change communication challenged harmful practices such as "women eat last," leading to improved dietary diversity for women and girls in households adopting equitable food distribution. Overall, while empowerment indicators demonstrate steady progress, the faster gains among men highlight the need for more targeted measures to ensure women's empowerment is not overshadowed, and that structural inequalities are directly addressed.

The GAM codes against the CSP activities also highlight the extent to which genders was integrated. Activities 1, 4, 6 and 7, all rated **GaM 4 (fully integrating gender)**, demonstrated the strongest evidence of transformation. Through Activity 1, food assistance and livelihood support Building on the GaM 4 rating for Activity 1, the evidence of women's empowerment is particularly strong when looking at decision-making around the use of WFP assistance. The results show that in male-headed households, most decisions were made jointly (63 percent), while in female-headed households, women themselves made the majority of decisions (94 percent). Overall, across all households, 45 percent of decisions were made by women, 14 percent by men, and 40 percent jointly. These findings highlight that while joint decision-making is common, women hold a dominant role in determining how WFP assistance is used. This shift is significant because it demonstrates not only women's increased access to resources but also their growing influence in household financial and food security strategies. Pairing food and livelihood support with financial literacy and market linkages has strengthened women's agency and control, ensuring that assistance translates into tangible empowerment outcomes.

The evidence of women's leadership in decision-making underscores the transformative nature of this intervention, moving beyond participation to genuine changes in power relations within households. Activity 4 linked school meals to local procurement and strengthened women's representation in school feeding committees, with women reporting more meaningful participation in procurement decisions. Activity 6 embedded gender objectives into technical support for resilient food systems, resulting in district authorities adopting gender-responsive procurement guidelines that institutionalized demand for women-led suppliers. Activity 7 focused on systems-level capacity building across social

protection, education and health, with explicit male engagement and measures to redistribute unpaid care. Men who participated in social behaviour change communication sessions described greater involvement in childcare and food preparation, signaling early normative shifts.

By contrast, Activities 2, 3 and 5, rated **GaM 3 (integrating gender)**, delivered important improvements in access and immediate wellbeing but produced limited evidence of sustained changes in relations. Activity 2 ensured gender-sensitive distribution points and separate feedback channels for refugees, asylum seekers and host communities, but intra-household control over food and cash was not systematically measured. Activity 3 improved dietary diversity among pregnant and lactating women, yet men's involvement in food preparation and intra-household food allocation remained unchanged. Activity 5 provided climate- and nutrition-sensitive resilience and livelihoods support, but without complementary measures to address intra-household power dynamics, results remained at the level of access rather than transformation. These outcomes reflect shorter implementation horizons, an emphasis on rapid delivery, and limited male engagement or household-level monitoring.

Beneficiary feedback reinforced that women in livelihood groups described newfound ability to allocate part of their earnings to household priorities and small investments, while some also reported increased workloads when income-generating activities were added without complementary time-use interventions. To mitigate this, community childcare groups were piloted and time-use reduction modules integrated into training packages.

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

Malawi's protection landscape in 2025 continued to be shaped by overlapping vulnerabilities linked to poverty, entrenched social and gender norms, climate shocks, and structural inequalities. These factors interact to heighten protection risks for women, children, persons with disabilities, refugees, and other marginalized populations. Persistent gender-based violence (GBV), limited access to essential services, economic instability, and the effects of climate-related shocks contribute to a context in which vulnerable groups face increased exposure to exploitation, abuse, and exclusion.

Climate shocks and economic pressures further intensify protection risks. Malawi continues to experience recurrent floods, droughts, and erratic rainfall patterns that disrupt livelihoods and exacerbate poverty. Climate-related shocks often increase household stress and reduce access to food and income, driving negative coping strategies such as early marriage, child labour, and transactional sex. Women and children are particularly vulnerable in such contexts, as economic hardship may increase exposure to exploitation or domestic violence. Displacement and mobility linked to disasters can also disrupt social networks and protection systems, increasing vulnerability for already marginalized groups.

In addition to women and children, refugees and asylum seekers face additional protection challenges. Malawi hosts approximately 60,000 refugees and asylum seekers, primarily in Dzaleka camp. Encampment policies limit movement and access to formal employment opportunities, leaving many dependent on humanitarian assistance. Refugees may face arbitrary detention, limited livelihood options, and risks associated with trafficking and exploitation. Tensions between host communities and refugee populations can also lead to discrimination or xenophobic attitudes. Weak border management and irregular migration routes increase the risks faced by individuals seeking protection.

Within this context, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Malawi continued to place protection at the centre of its operations in 2025. Building on lessons learned from 2024, WFP implemented programming guided by its global protection policy, which focuses on four pillars: safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability, and participation and empowerment. These principles informed programme design, targeting, delivery mechanisms, and monitoring processes to ensure that assistance reached vulnerable populations in a safe, equitable, and dignified manner.

Across all programme activities, WFP strengthened mitigation measures to prevent protection risks. In refugee operations, improvements were made to crowd-flow management during distributions to reduce congestion and improve safety. Additional languages were integrated into digital systems and communication channels to ensure that refugees from diverse linguistic backgrounds could access information about assistance. WFP also worked closely with protection partners to ensure that referral pathways were available for individuals requiring specialized services.

In school feeding programmes, particularly under the Take Home Ration modality, distributions were closely supervised, often through school committees. This approach helped ensure that learners and caregivers accessed assistance safely while reducing risks of harassment or exploitation. Community engagement and oversight helped strengthen transparency and accountability in the distribution process.

Market-based agricultural support initiatives also integrated protection considerations. WFP promoted inclusive participation within farmer organizations and advocated for women to hold decision-making roles in leadership structures. These measures helped reduce the risk of exploitation within value chains and strengthened women's influence over economic activities and household income.

Gender-based violence and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) safeguards were systematically integrated across programmes. WFP strengthened safe referral systems and emphasized confidential reporting procedures. Pre-distribution briefings included messaging on human rights, protection, PSEA, nutrition, and water, sanitation and hygiene. Distribution sites were designed to ensure safe access, particularly for women, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) remained a cornerstone of WFP's accountability to affected populations. In 2025, the CFM received 5,293 cases, of which 99.7 percent were resolved, leaving only 15 cases unresolved at the time of reporting. The system captured a wide range of feedback, including complaints (38 percent), requests for assistance

(23.8 percent), requests for information (15.1 percent), and positive feedback (10 percent). Approximately 8.7 percent of cases related to allegations of misconduct, while 3.5 percent concerned protection, safety, and security issues. Most cases originated from the Lean Season Response (61.9 percent), followed by refugee operations (24 percent). Feedback collected through helplines, helpdesks, suggestion boxes, and cooperating partner channels informed programme improvements, including adjustments to targeting transparency, communication strategies, and distribution scheduling.

Protection mainstreaming was further strengthened through capacity building. WFP and cooperating partners received training on gender equality, GBV prevention, disability inclusion, and gender-transformative approaches. These trainings enhanced staff capacity to identify and mitigate protection risks during programme implementation.

Participation and community engagement were central to ensuring inclusive programming. Mechanisms such as Community-Based Participatory Planning, accountability consultations, household visioning exercises, and school-level committees enabled women, youth, and persons with disabilities to contribute to programme design and decision-making. Resilience programmes also integrated gender and power analyses to ensure that community assets and livelihood activities did not exacerbate existing inequalities.

Monitoring results indicated strong perceptions of safety across programme activities. More than 95 percent of both women and men reported feeling safe accessing WFP assistance. Refugee beneficiaries reported safety levels of 96.05 percent among women and 95.9 percent among men, while learners participating in school feeding programmes reported safety levels above 97 percent. Smallholder farmers reported similarly high levels of safety.

Access to assistance remained high overall but revealed some gender disparities. Refugee women reported slightly lower access levels (88.44 percent) compared to men (86.31 percent), while smallholder women reported 88.4 percent compared to 91.7 percent among men. These differences reflect broader structural barriers such as mobility restrictions, cultural norms, and unequal control over resources. These findings will inform targeted adjustments to communication strategies and programme design.

Respectful treatment scores were also consistently high, ranging from 94 to 98 percent across programme activities. Efforts to include persons with disabilities were strengthened through adapted tasks in Food Assistance for Assets sites, accessible communication materials, and strengthened referral pathways. Distribution systems and communication channels were adapted to ensure that older persons and persons with disabilities could participate safely.

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)

In 2025, WFP Malawi advanced the integration of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) across its Country Strategic Plan (CSP), ensuring that interventions addressed immediate food security needs while safeguarding people and ecosystems. This was particularly critical given Malawi's vulnerability to climate shocks, land degradation, deforestation, and social inequalities that undermine food systems and nutrition security. Screening of Field-Level Agreements (FLAs), Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), and Cooperating Contracts (CCs) became standard practice, reinforcing accountability and aligning partner operations with WFP's sustainability commitments. A notable achievement was the screening of all MoUs and FLAs and the World Bank-funded Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) project, where an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was put in place. Follow-up actions included capacity building of district councils on child protection and road safety and follow up activities by the district councils to strengthen on child protection and safety, minimizing risks of child protection violations and road accidents linked to project activities.

Capacity building remained central to WFP's ESS progress. Staff and partners were trained on risk identification, mitigation strategies, and the consistent application of safeguards, supported by practical tools such as checklists and matrices. The cross-cutting indicator on screening proportion provided measurable evidence of compliance, disaggregated by CSP activity: 100 percent Resilience were screened, 100 percent under School Feeding, 60 percent under Emergency Response, and 50 percent under Nutrition and HIV support. Alongside safeguarding measures, WFP programmes generated environmental co-benefits, including landscape management, improved disposal of food packaging, climate-smart agriculture practices, soil and water conservation, renewable energy promotion, and strengthened community awareness of environmental stewardship.

Challenges included partner buy-in, and limited national data on environmental and social risks, particularly in emergency contexts where operational pressures constrained screening depth. Lessons learned emphasized the importance of continuous training, digital monitoring systems, and community participation especially for women and persons with disabilities to strengthen safeguards. Looking ahead, WFP Malawi will scale up ESS training, enhance digital monitoring, deepen collaboration with government and partners, and expand documentation of environmental co-benefits. These efforts will further institutionalize ESS across all CSP activities, reinforcing WFP's role in building resilient food systems that protect both people and the environment.

To improve the environmental footprint of Malawi's food assistance operations, the country office has deployed many environmental and efficiency initiatives within its supply chain and facilities aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving waste management.

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. Environmental considerations have been considered by the WFP office for its waste disposal. Specifically, 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 through the Ministry of Disability for IGA activities and batteries to Exide Batteries. Burning leaves is discouraged in the WFP offices compound/premises, but encourages composting in an environmentally friendly way, and apply the products in the gardens.

In 2025, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, WFP switched from an international supplier of super cereal plus to a local supplier for super cereal. In procuring 200mt of super cereal, WFP reduced the commodity's transport emissions by 95 percent resulting in a savings of 64mt of CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent) and reduced costs by 25 percent saving USD 72,000 while also decreasing lead time by 50 percent with the food arriving 11 days earlier. Additionally, WFP mapped its logistics network and evaluated its transport routes to deliver 500mt of CSB more efficiently in fewer trips using the private sector vehicles. Emissions were reduced as WFP was able to deliver the food assistance in 15 trips instead of 50 which also resulted in a cost reduction of 55 percent and a savings of USD 22,500. WFP has also started to explore leveraging rail transport via Beira and Nacala which would result in a transport emissions reduction of about 65 percent and lake transport via Lake Malawi would result in a transport emissions reduction of 20 percent. Given that food production is the biggest component of WFP's carbon footprint, the Malawi Supply Chain Food Systems team has been working with local farmers on sorghum production, which is a climate resilient crop, and is starting to integrate environmental considerations in the production practices which, if purchased for WFP's operations, would reduce the organization's carbon footprint.

To improve waste management, WFP was able to have confirmed grants in advance and share donor requirements to reduce repackaging for 16,666mt of stock which saved the need to purchase 330,000 polypropylene bags and generating USD 220,000 in savings. Additionally, WFP worked with a top donor to reduce repackaging through adding a visibility flap to standard bags for 900mt of maize which avoided 18,000 bags. To ensure that WFP is effectively recovering its resources, the supply chain team contracted a local recycler to process 840,000 polypropylene bags into useful products which generated revenue to be reinvested in the operation

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

In 2025, WFP Malawi further embedded nutrition objectives across all Strategic Outcomes of the CSP 2024-2028, ensuring that crisis response (SO1), nutrition, health and education (SO2), climate-resilient livelihoods (SO3), national systems strengthening (SO4) and enabling services (SO5) collectively contributed to the reduction of malnutrition. Building on previous learning, WFP deliberately linked nutrition-specific interventions (treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, support to PLHIV/TB, school feeding) with nutrition-sensitive approaches (cash-plus, resilience and livelihoods, social protection, SBC, and systems strengthening), achieving better coverage, coherence and sustainability of results.

Nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programming

WFP Malawi continued to support the treatment and management of wasting through the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) in seven districts (Machinga, Chikwawa, Nsanje, Mangochi, Blantyre, Mulanje and Phalombe), targeting children 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PLW) and malnourished people living with HIV and TB. Using specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) and integrated counselling, the programme achieved a recovery rate of 87 percent and a default rate of 6 percent, in line with or above Sphere standards. Strong performance reflects close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, improved adherence through community follow-up, and the use of SBC to promote correct preparation and consumption of SNFs, continued breastfeeding, and appropriate complementary feeding.

To prevent malnutrition and improve access to healthy diets, treatment services were systematically linked to nutrition-sensitive packages in some districts with very poor nutrition indicators. Households with malnourished children and PLHIV/TB clients were prioritised for homestead and communal gardens, small livestock (chickens, goats, guinea fowls), climate-smart agriculture inputs (seeds, banana suckers, drip kits, watering cans), and hygiene improvements (latrines, tippy taps, dishracks). These investments increased the availability and affordability of diverse foods (vegetables, fruits, legumes and animal-source foods) at household level and reduced the risk of relapse after recovery.

Under SO1 (crisis response), WFP sharpened the nutrition lens of emergency assistance. In Dzaleka refugee camp, 5,496 nutritionally vulnerable refugees received a nutrition cash top-up on top of the regular CBT, enabling households to purchase nutrient-dense foods beyond the staple ration and supporting more diverse diets. In parallel, WFP integrated nutrition and hygiene messaging into emergency food and cash distributions in food-insecure districts, using distribution points as an opportunity to reach crisis-affected households with key information on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), maternal diets, safe food preparation and WASH. This helped to protect nutrition gains during shocks, particularly for young children, PLW and other vulnerable groups.

Under SO2 (nutrition, health and education), WFP's school feeding programme provided regular, fortified meals to schoolchildren, improving diet quality for learners and supporting attendance and learning outcomes. Increasingly, school feeding was linked to school and community gardens and nutrition education, reinforcing messages on food groups, dietary diversity and healthy eating for children and their caregivers. SBC platforms—including care groups, cluster leaders, PLHIV support groups, cooking demonstrations and radio programmes—amplified both treatment and prevention efforts, normalising positive practices such as exclusive breastfeeding, timely complementary feeding, safe water handling and diversified diets across programme areas.

Under SO3 (resilience and livelihoods), WFP integrated nutrition into asset creation and climate-resilient livelihood initiatives. Households participating in the Integrated Resilience Programme and related activities were supported to establish backyard gardens, communal nutrition gardens and small livestock enterprises, with particular focus on households with malnourished children and vulnerable PLHIV. These interventions, combined with financial literacy and VSLAs, strengthened dietary diversity, increased income for nutritious food purchases, and addressed key underlying drivers of malnutrition (poverty, food insecurity and limited access to diverse foods).

Modalities and programmatic changes

WFP used a mixed-modality approach to maximise nutrition impact:

- In-kind food: fortified staples, school meals and specialised nutritious foods for SFP and PLHIV/TB.
- Cash-based transfers (CBT): including the nutrition top-up for 5,496 refugees in Dzaleka and crisis response transfers where markets functioned, designed to reflect the cost of a more nutritious diet.
- SBC and capacity strengthening: cross-cutting, delivered through care groups, cluster leaders, community health workers, schools, mass campaigns and radio, and through support to DNCCs and national coordination mechanisms.
- Asset creation and livelihoods: food or cash-for-assets for climate-resilient, nutrition-sensitive community investments (gardens, water infrastructure, soil and water conservation).

Key programmatic changes in 2025 strengthened results. First, WFP increased convergence and layering of interventions: households identified through SFP and health services as nutritionally vulnerable were deliberately linked to IRP livelihoods, cash and SBC platforms, turning short-term treatment into longer-term resilience. Second, where markets were functional, WFP expanded the use of CBT and "cash-plus" approaches, combining transfers with SBC and, in some cases, small livelihood inputs, thereby improving dietary diversity and household choice while stimulating local markets. Third, nutrition objectives were more systematically integrated into emergency operations (SO1) through the Dzaleka cash top-up and the routine inclusion of nutrition messaging at distributions. Fourth, WFP continued to strengthen national systems under SO4, including policy support, shock-responsive social protection design, and coordination of nutrition actors, helping to embed nutrition-sensitive principles in government-led programmes. Under SO5, WFP worked to stabilise the supply chain for specialised foods and fortified commodities, which underpinned the strong performance of SFP and the reliability of school meals.

Effects on results

These integrated and mutually reinforcing approaches across SO1 to SO5 helped WFP to achieve strong MAM treatment outcomes (87 percent recovery, 6 percent default), improve dietary diversity and access to nutritious foods for targeted populations, and strengthen preventive behaviours and care practices at household and community levels. Nutrition-sensitive livelihoods and cash-plus models improved the availability, affordability and utilisation of nutritious foods, while systems-strengthening efforts increased the likelihood that these gains can be sustained and scaled. Overall, nutrition integration across the CSP has contributed to better nutrition, health and education outcomes for vulnerable populations and supports progress toward Strategic Outcome 2: enhanced human capital development by 2028.

Partnerships

In 2025, Malawi entered a period of political transition marked by the inauguration of a new Government in October. During the first half, WFP focused on working closely with donors and national authorities to mitigate the impacts of the El Niño-induced emergency, which had severely affected agricultural production and household food security. In the latter months, engagement deepened with central ministries and district authorities under the new administration, laying the foundation for strengthened institutional collaboration. Throughout the year, WFP pursued two overarching priorities: sustaining rapid and coherent emergency responses, and safeguarding human capital gains through school meals and nutrition services, while progressively reinforcing resilience systems.

The funding landscape was considerably more constrained than in 2024. Intensified global competition for humanitarian resources and shrinking donor budgets reduced overall financing flows. Government donors remained WFP's principal partners, complemented by targeted private sector engagement and outreach to foundations. Despite these pressures, WFP mobilized new resources for emergency food distributions, nutrition interventions, logistics support and school meals. Importantly, several multi-year agreements were secured, enhancing predictability, stabilizing beneficiary coverage and reducing unit delivery costs. Resilience programming, however, experienced slower growth and in some cases absorbed budget reductions as priority shifted toward lifesaving assistance.

Overall, WFP raised USD 110 million in 2025, reflecting a softer funding year driven primarily by external financing conditions rather than programme performance. As co-lead of the Food Security and the Transport and Logistics clusters under Government leadership, WFP worked closely with the DoDMA and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works to coordinate assessments, targeting and delivery mechanisms. This coordination strengthened transparency, minimized duplication and promoted efficient use of limited donor resources.

Resource mobilization efforts also demonstrated innovation. The ZHV model began to serve as a platform for attracting diversified financing by linking resilience investments to measurable community outcomes. The number of contributing donors increased during the year, reflecting strengthened confidence in WFP's operational reliability. Notably, new funding from the United States was secured at a time when global humanitarian financing was particularly constrained. WFP also expanded engagement with foundations and private sector actors to diversify income streams and reduce reliance on traditional government donors.

Engagement with international financial institutions further distinguished WFP's portfolio. Building on a USD 20 million service delivery contract in 2024, WFP signed a new World Bank-financed agreement worth USD 35 million in 2025. The agreement supports procurement, logistics and monitoring functions for Government-led programmes, reinforcing WFP's role as a trusted implementation partner capable of delivering scale, efficiency and accountability.

Preparedness and anticipatory action financing further strengthened WFP's capacity to respond early and effectively. Investments in pre-positioning food stocks, contingency transport arrangements and district-level simulation exercises enhanced operational readiness. Anticipatory action funding enabled improved risk analysis, early warning triggers and the delivery of household-level support before shocks fully materialized. As a result, lead times between assessment and assistance were shortened, allowing vulnerable households to protect assets and avoid negative coping strategies such as distress sales of livestock or productive tools.

School meals programming continued to advance as a cornerstone of social protection and human capital development. Multi-year financing agreements improved fiscal predictability and enabled expansion of home-grown school feeding models, linking smallholder farmers to stable institutional markets. District education offices strengthened oversight and accountability systems, while school-level management committees received targeted capacity support. Clean cooking solutions expanded within the programme, with donor backing for solar-powered systems and biogas installations. These investments contributed to environmental sustainability, reduced firewood dependency and improved learning environments.

Partnerships were central to delivering faster and more predictable assistance during the emergency response. Coordinated cluster leadership enabled shorter time-to-assistance, fewer pipeline breaks, clearer beneficiary communication and more consistent transfer values across districts. Anticipatory action financing empowered households to act before crises escalated, reducing humanitarian needs downstream. The cumulative effect was a more coherent and reliable response architecture despite fiscal constraints.

Looking ahead, WFP will consolidate engagement with the new Government, deepen district-level institutional capacity and maintain inter-agency coherence. Continued diversification of financing, including engagement with foundations, private sector partners and IFIs, will be critical to protecting lifesaving interventions and restoring a growth trajectory for resilience programming. With multi-year school meals agreements anchoring predictability, and preparedness and anticipatory action investments demonstrating measurable returns in timeliness and household outcomes, 2026 will

focus on translating operational reliability into broader system resilience. The objective is clear: ensure that communities face fewer shocks unprepared, recover more quickly when crises occur, and sustain gains in food security and human capital development.

Focus on localization

WFP partnered with 15 NGOs (7 local NGOs) to deliver Emergency Response, Integrated Resilience, Anticipatory Action, Logistics Capacity Strengthening, Preparedness and Nutrition activities. Collaboration with the Ministries of Health and Education, DoDMA, DCCMS and 15 District Councils supported Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF), the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and Nutrition Care, Support and Treatment (NCST).

Three partners made notable contributions. MANEPO reached 17,490 households in Blantyre with maize and cash transfers during the El Niño response, demonstrating rapid mobilization and efficient delivery. World Vision International led operations in Chikwawa, the hardest-hit district, assisting 85,451 households and completing distributions on time. The Evangelical Association of Malawi transformed the Mtowe Irrigation Scheme in Nsanje from 3.6 to 15 hectares through a MWK 140 million investment, installing solar pumps and expanding storage. The scheme now supports 140 farmers, enabling three crop cycles annually and generating MWK 96 million in one cycle.

Capacity strengthening improved compliance with WFP standards. Use of Partner Connect FLA Manager reduced agreement processing time from 10 to 5 days and enhanced transparency. Risk-based spot checks covered 12 partners, achieving 100 percent completion. Going forward, WFP will strengthen localization, engage more women-led NGOs and expand Partner Connect use.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, WFP continued to align its efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 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. Additionally, in 2024 WFP began using the United Nations partner portal for selection of partners.

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.

Building on its commitment to climate resilience, WFP, in collaboration with FAO, continued to implement an Anticipatory Action project aimed at mitigating the impact of climate-induced shocks on Malawi's most vulnerable populations.

Financial Overview

Malawi launched its Second Generation CSP spanning across a five-year period 2024 to 2028 on 1st January 2024. The total approved Country Needs Portfolio (CPN) was USD 518.5 million. For the first two years of implementing its activities, a total of USD 223.1 million of the five-year plan was funded representing a 43 percent funding level.

The top ten donors sharing 84.5 percent of the total contributions include USA (18.6 percent), European Commission (13.7 percent), Multilateral (12.2 percent), Norway (10.1 percent), United Kingdom (6.5 percent), Germany (6 percent), UN Other Funds and Agencies excluding CERF (2.6 percent, Miscellaneous Income (2.39 percent) Republic of Korea (1.64 percent) and France (1.35 percent).

For the reporting period (2025) under review, a total of USD131.4 million and USD93.8 million were approved under the CPN and the Implementation Plan respectively. During the period review, available resources stood at USD168.2 million (representing 127.8 percent of the approved CPN and 179.2 percent of the approved Implementation Plan. During the same period, USD86.8 million of expenditures were recorded representing 66.0percent of the CPN and 92.5 percent of the Implementation Plan (IP).

SO1 representing Crisis Response had two activities MW02.01.011.URT1 (emergency) and MW02.01.011.URT2 (Refugees). The SO focused on provision of food and nutrition to insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks to ensure that they can meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year. The SO had an approved CPN of USD52.8 million and USD 22.8 million under IP. Resources amounting to USD 62.2 million (117.8 percent of CPN) were available. Of the total available resources for the SO, USD 48.9M (112.2percent of CPN) was allocated to URT1 whereas USD 13.3 million (143.8 percent of CPN) was allocated to URT2 (Refugees). USD 22.0M (41.7 percent of CPN) of expenditures was recorded for the SO.

SO2 has two activities namely Nutrition Prevention Activities (MW02.02.023.NPA1) and School Meals Based Programmes (MW02.02.023.SMP1) ensured that targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028 . In 2025, a total of USD19.4 million and USD15.1 million were approved under CPN and IP respectively. Total resources were at USD30.1 million representing 155.0percent and 199.1percent of CPN and IP respectively. NPA1 received USD3.0 million (421.4 percent) whereas SMP1 received USD27.1 million (144.8percent) of approved CPN. The SO managed to spend USD14.9 million of its resources and this represented a 76.7 percent of the approved plan.

SO3 with special focus on ensuring that 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. USD15.6 million was approved and USD13.7 million (87.8 percent of CPN) was available for implementation of its activities. By November 2025, only USD5.9 million was spent representing a dismal burn rate of 38.3 percent of CPN.

SO4 with two activities (MW02.05.044.EPA1 and MW02.05.044.SPS1) had a total CPN of USD2.4 million. Their objective is to ensure that 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. Resources of USD7.9 million (326.3 percent) were available for activity implementation. MW02.05.044.EPA1 received 444.4 percent of its needs while MW02.05.044.SPS1 was 161.6percent funded. Expenditures of USD3.2 million (represented a burn rate of 134.5 percent of the CPN) were recorded by November 2025.

SO5 consists of two activities MW02.08.055.LCS1 and MW02.08.055.ODS1. Their main objective is enable 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. With a total of USD30.3 million CPN, the SO was well funded at 132.8 percent. The SO spent USD33.5 million which was 110.6 percent of CPN.

Earmarking of resources received at activity and geographical levels restricted utilisation of resources in activities where there were critical funding gaps. Low funding to the emergency activity resulted in one out of three commodities being distributed, prioritisation of beneficiaries, reducing of response period and limiting districts reached during the response period. For refugees, low funding levels led to ration cuts to 50 percent from 75 percent in 2024. For the School Based Programmes, funding constraints led to dropping out learners (Joint Programme for Girls Education (JPGE) whose funding ended in December 2024) from the programme. For the Integrated Resilience Programme, low funding resulted in prioritising Capacity Strengthening over in-kind food and Cash Based Transfer modalities for the FFA. Delays in funding coupled with short/critical Terminal Disbursement Dates (TDDs) denied eligible beneficiaries from received their rations at the right time.

To circumvent the funding issues, Malawi had to adopt and accelerated activity integration to ensure efficient utilisation of available resources.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	52,852,916	22,897,727	62,688,728	28,809,196
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	52,852,916	22,897,727	62,688,728	28,809,196
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	43,590,155	18,692,400	49,370,883	21,793,275
Activity 02: Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	9,262,761	4,205,327	13,317,845	7,015,921
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	19,470,121	15,158,685	32,563,545	18,375,784
SO02: Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028	19,470,121	15,158,685	32,563,545	18,375,784
Activity 03: Promote optimal nutrition practices and strengthen partnerships with food system actors to increase availability and utilisation of diversified nutrient-dense foods	714,501	805,682	3,011,227	1,880,894
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.	18,755,620	14,353,003	29,552,317	16,494,890

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	15,623,295	7,020,395	12,330,112	7,072,952
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	15,623,295	7,020,395	12,330,112	7,072,952
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	15,623,295	7,020,395	12,330,112	7,072,952
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,443,316	2,408,386	8,566,299	3,851,835
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	2,443,316	2,408,386	8,566,299	3,851,835
Activity 06: Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems	1,423,056	1,424,598	6,324,000	2,642,972
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	1,020,260	983,787	2,242,299	1,208,864

SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 30,341,490	 38,117,253	 40,540,180	 34,097,128
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	 30,341,490	 38,117,253	 40,540,180	 34,097,128
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	 4,145,761	 3,607,487	 4,305,897	 1,402,311
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	 26,195,729	 34,509,766	 36,234,284	 32,694,817
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 4,497,138	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 120,731,137	 85,602,445	 161,186,002	 92,206,897
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 4,515,081	 4,783,328	 6,887,297	 3,743,882
Total Direct Costs	 125,246,218	 90,385,773	 168,073,299	 95,950,779
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 6,374,604	 3,506,598	 3,807,237	 3,807,237

Grand Total	 131,620,822	 93,892,371	 171,880,537	 99,758,016
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Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

Achievement of Moderate Acute Malnutrition falls under SO 2, Activity 3 under output indicator A.1.2. However, in 2025, the programming for some of the Moderate Acute Malnutrition activities fell under the emergency response.

Strategic outcome 04

ADMARC - Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation

Strategic outcome 05

Actual for H.4.1: Quantity (MT) of cargo transported (Food Procurement: 55,693 MT).

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	1,604,187	1,352,053	84%
	female	1,637,452	1,472,284	90%
	total	3,241,639	2,824,337	87%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	157,361	93,602	59%
	female	152,960	95,329	62%
	total	310,321	188,931	61%
24-59 months	male	145,988	93,379	64%
	female	141,599	88,694	63%
	total	287,587	182,073	63%
5-11 years	male	439,025	441,008	100%
	female	428,722	506,286	118%
	total	867,747	947,294	109%
12-17 years	male	261,779	262,270	100%
	female	270,712	251,106	93%
	total	532,491	513,376	96%
18-59 years	male	554,981	430,655	78%
	female	586,485	494,377	84%
	total	1,141,466	925,032	81%
60+ years	male	45,053	31,139	69%
	female	56,974	36,492	64%
	total	102,027	67,631	66%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	41,500	64,371	155%
Resident	3,200,139	2,759,966	86%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	191,000	135,117	70%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	237,500	105,826	44%
Malnutrition prevention programme	95,464	0	0%
Malnutrition treatment programme	0	86,861	-
School based programmes	747,395	992,964	132%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	85,000	34,387	40%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	2,156,811	1,469,182	68%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	0	605	-
Maize	27,277	24,335	89%
Peas	3,031	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,515	116	8%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	177	712	403%
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	14,429,706	7,950,802	55%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	532,921	-
Commodity Voucher	13,291,110	13,692,499	103%
Value Voucher	180,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	4,245,000	880,300	21%
Value voucher transfer for services	0	692,525	-

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
			MT		665.89
	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		3,482 1,681 5,163
	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		4,730 4,037 8,767
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Total		3,700 3,700
	TB treatment clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		984 519 1,503
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	1,072,302 1,040,196 2,112,498	710,036 690,427 1,400,463
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 Male Total	1,113 987 2,100	
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 Male Total	720 180 900	4,348 4,348
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	31,500	24,302.92
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	8,077,644	1,459,926
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 Male Total	18,801 22,699 41,500	32,089 32,282 64,371
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 Male Total	2,838 2,517 5,355	
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	3,749 3,749	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	323	87.5
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	6,352,062	6,490,875

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	200	200
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	60	60
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	2	2

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source	
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female					2	WFP survey	
	Male					4	WFP survey	
	Overall					3	WFP survey	
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female					5	WFP survey	
	Male					9	WFP survey	
	Overall					8	WFP survey	
1.1.10: 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	WFP survey	
	Male					0	WFP survey	
	Overall					0	WFP survey	
1.1.10: 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	WFP survey	
	Male					2	WFP survey	
	Overall					2	WFP survey	
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall					24	WFP survey	
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution								
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	21				15	8	WFP survey
	Male	19				13	11	WFP survey
	Overall	20				14	10	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	48				50	42	WFP survey
	Male	49				49	42	WFP survey
	Overall	48				49	42	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12				22	27	WFP survey
	Male	13				28	26	WFP survey
	Overall	13				26	27	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	19				14	23	WFP survey
	Male	19				9.6	20	WFP survey
	Overall	18				11.2	21	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	17				23.08	11	WFP survey
	Male	28				29.11	18	WFP survey
	Overall	23				26.86	16	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female					22		WFP survey
	Male					35		WFP survey
	Overall					30		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female					48		WFP survey
	Male					47		WFP survey
	Overall					47		WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female					31		WFP survey
	Male					17		WFP survey
	Overall					23		WFP survey

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female				12.8		WFP survey
	Male				12.5		WFP survey
	Overall				12.6		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Refugees - **Location:** Dowa - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female			≥10	16	28	WFP survey
	Male			≥14	16	22	WFP survey
	Overall			≥12	16	25	WFP survey
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female			≥28	2	39	WFP survey
	Male			≥33	2	46	WFP survey
	Overall			≥30	2	43	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	2		WFP survey
	Male			≥5	2		WFP survey
	Overall			≥5	2		WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	0	10	WFP survey
	Male			≥8	0	15	WFP survey
	Overall			≥6	0	12	WFP survey
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	31		≥31	10	26	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	56		≥56	51	48	WFP survey
	Male	51		≥51	60	54	WFP survey
	Overall	52		≥52	56	51	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35		≤35	44	35	WFP survey
	Male	43		≤43	37	34	WFP survey
	Overall	41		≤41	40	35	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9		≤9	5	17	WFP survey
	Male	6		≤6	3	12	WFP survey
	Overall	7		≤7	4	14	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	24		≤24	13.6	21	WFP survey
	Male	20		≤20	12.9	19	WFP survey
	Overall	22		≤22	13.2	20	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	48		≤48	37	36	WFP survey
	Male	33		≤33	37	27	WFP survey
	Overall	37		≤37	37	31	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	30		≤30	32	36	WFP survey
	Male	35		≤35	30	40	WFP survey
	Overall	34		≤34	31	38	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	14		≤14	26	18	WFP survey
	Male	25		≤25	26	27	WFP survey
	Overall	22		≤22	26	23	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	8		≥8	4	10	WFP survey
	Male	7		≥7	7	7	WFP survey
	Overall	7		≥7	6	8	WFP survey

1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	21	≥21	52	21	WFP survey
	Male	23	≥23	40	30	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥23	45	26	WFP survey

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					Root Causes	
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)	ART clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		9,364	
			Male		5,851	
			Total		15,215	
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	45,465		
			Male	46,474		
			Total	91,939		
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		19,807	
			Male		17,420	
			Total		37,227	
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	1,789		
			Male	1,736		
			Total	3,525		
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		11,532	
			Total		11,532	
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)	TB treatment clients	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female		1,825	
			Male		1,929	
			Total		3,754	
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	177	712.11	

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
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	4,568	
			Male	4,432	
			Total	9,000	
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	6,313	9,432
			Male	6,312	8,426
			Total	12,625	17,858
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	362,885	472,800
			Male	362,885	424,544
			Total	725,770	897,344
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		40,229
			Male		37,533
			Total		77,762
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		532,921
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	13,471,110	13,692,499

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	250	998
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	3	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Malnutrition Prevention (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.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	21
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	500,000	1,900,000
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	80,000	83,265

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	60	60
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	10	10
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	10	10
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	788	788
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	788	788
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	788	788
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	98
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	98
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	7,583
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	788	788
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	788	788
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	35,000	34,387
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	8,283,485

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: 6-59 - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	102		≥50	79		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	102		≥50	79		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	102		≥50	79		WFP programme monitoring

2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0		0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0		0.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0		0.35	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition					
2.2.13: Percentage of moderate acute malnutrition cases reached by treatment services (coverage)	Female	45	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥50		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	84	≥85	52.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84	≥85	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥85	86.3	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	0	≤0	0.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤0	0.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤0	0.35	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	1	≤15	2.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	≤15	1.66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≤15	4.26	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	10	<15	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	<15	2.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<15	6.4	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.41: 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	Overall	2			1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Households - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71			83	58	WFP survey
	Male	78			89	67	WFP survey
	Overall	76			88	64	WFP survey
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27			14	38	WFP survey
	Male	20			10	32	WFP survey
	Overall	22			11	34	WFP survey
2.2.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	2			2	4	WFP survey
	Male	2			1	1	WFP survey
	Overall	2			1	2	WFP survey
Target Group: Learners - Location: Malawi - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.20: 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	Overall				2		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	Overall				6		WFP programme monitoring
2.2.20: 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	Overall				4		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	2,225,728			11,956,386	11,812,676	WFP survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	346,144			3,800,630	2,214,306	WFP survey
2.2.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	1,879,584			8,155,756	9,598,370	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
2.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	4,476.5			11,139	15,098.8	WFP survey

2.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	821			3,556	2,739.2	WFP survey
2.2.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	3,655.5			7,583	12,359.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
2.2.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	54			48.2	55	WFP survey
	Male	51			50.4	54	WFP survey
	Overall	53			49.1	54	WFP survey
2.2.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	20			43	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21			50	32.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21			49	32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Students - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	38			61	55	WFP survey
	Male	46			71	63	WFP survey
	Overall	44			68	61	WFP survey
Target Group: Students - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	84		≥84	83		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90		≥90	89		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87		≥87	86		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: primary school learners - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	4.1			-0.01	0.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.5			-0.02	-0.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.8			-0.01	-0.09	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	92.5			91.5	90.36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3			91.4	90.57	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92.4			91.5	90.46	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	91			95	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91			95	94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91			95	94	WFP programme monitoring

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	Resilience Building
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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	120,825	54,517
			Male	116,675	51,309
			Total	237,500	105,826
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	880,300

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	72,961
			Male	93,915	62,156
			Total	191,000	135,117
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		692,525

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	43,350	
			Male	41,650	
			Total	85,000	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		20,448
			Male		13,939
			Total		34,387

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	16
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	3	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.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	68,231	68,664
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	10	0
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	119,268	104,267
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	3.62	2.08
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	482.2	301
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	2,035.7	676

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	5	192
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	222,323	177,728
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	
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	35,263	35,263
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	35,263	35,263

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	23,528	135,117
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	23,528	9,905
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	23,528	36,536

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\$	963,755,360	328,828.88
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\$	468,137	726,060
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\$	2,700,861.45	2,886,852
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	21,446	9,944
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\$	149,688	73,133.09
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\$	291,519.6	233,191.97
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	0	60,019
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	35,263	69,180
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	0	61,149

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
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	406	20,245
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	609	14,142
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	79	501
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	2
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	2,000	3,304
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	2	0
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	2,825,131	3,026,457
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	423,667	0

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - Location: Malawi - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	31		≥35	39	43	WFP survey
	Male	31		≥35	39	43	WFP survey
	Overall	31		≥35	39	43	WFP survey
4.3.10: 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	51	55	WFP survey
	Male	12.2		≥20	51	55	WFP survey
	Overall	12.2		≥20	51	55	WFP survey
4.3.10: 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	86	87	WFP survey
	Male	94		≥95	86	87	WFP survey
	Overall	94		≥95	86	87	WFP survey

4.3.10: 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	3.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Male	5	≥10	3.5	4.5	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≥10	3.5	4.5	WFP survey
4.3.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	35	≥50	28	39	WFP survey
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	91	≥91	93	95	WFP survey
	Male	91	≥91	93	93	WFP survey
	Overall	91	≥91	93	93	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female		≥90	95		WFP survey
	Male		≥90	94		WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥90	95	96	Secondary data
4.3.30: Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	Overall	3	≤2	2	3.1	WFP survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	5	≥15	29	4	Secondary data
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	29	<10	30		Secondary data
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	41	≥40	22		Secondary data
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	30	≥50	48		Secondary data
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	28	≤20	8	21	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	54	≥60	56	60	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	17	≥20	35	19	WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9.3	≤12	10.7	12.1	WFP survey
	Male	9.4	≤12	11.4	12.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.4	≤12	11.2	12.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - Location: Southern - Modality: - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	75	≥80	77	53	WFP survey
	Male	84	≥80	80	66	WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥80	77	62	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	21	≥15	22	38	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥15	19	29	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥15	20	32	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	≤5	1	9	WFP survey
	Male	2	≤5	1	5	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤5	3	6	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥5	2	3	WFP survey
	Male	12	≥5	3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	10	≥5	3	4	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90	≥70	96	94	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥70	96	94	WFP survey
	Overall	89	≥70	96	94	WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤25	2	3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤25	1	2	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤25	1	2	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	34	≥25	36	18	WFP survey
	Male	42	≥25	39	26	WFP survey
	Overall	39	≥25	38	24	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	≥65	62	68	WFP survey
	Male	55	≥65	59	67	WFP survey
	Overall	58	≥65	60	67	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤10	2	13	WFP survey
	Male	3	≤10	2	7	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤10	2	9	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥60	52	64	WFP survey
	Male	85	≥60	53	65	WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥60	53	65	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19	≥35	47	35	WFP survey
	Male	14	≥35	45	34	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≥35	46	35	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1	≤5	1	1	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤5	2	1	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤5	1	1	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.7	<16	14.7	20.18	WFP survey
	Male	15.9	<16	13	18.1	WFP survey
	Overall	16.5	<16	13.6	18.93	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤10	7	25	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤10	6	19	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	6	21	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤15	18	19	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤15	16	23	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤15	17	22	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	31	38	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤35	34	40	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤35	33	39	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31	≥40	44	18	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥40	44	19	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥40	44	18	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	18	≤10	7	25	WFP survey
	Male	15	≤10	6	19	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤10	6	21	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	≤15	18	19	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤15	16	23	WFP survey
	Overall	17	≤15	17	22	WFP survey
4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	34	≤35	31	38	WFP survey
	Male	32	≤35	34	40	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤35	33	39	WFP survey

4.3.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31	≥40	44	18	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥40	44	19	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥40	44	18	WFP survey
4.3.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	28	≥40	21	12	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥40	25	16	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≥40	24	14	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.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	7	
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	0	1	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	74	28	
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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	100	100	
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	8	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.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	10	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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	21	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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	10	10	

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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	120	120
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	480	480
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	40	40
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	4
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 Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	4	4
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (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.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions (CCS)	Number	10	10
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	%	100	100
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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					Crisis Response	
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/Food Procurement Services	Number	6	6	
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/Logistics Services	Number	2	2	
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	3	3	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Food Procurement Services	MT	48,000		
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	1,300	1,300	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Revolving Fuel Services	MT	81,000	81,000	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	23		≥50	40		WFP survey
	Male	23		≥50	47		WFP survey
	Overall	23		≥50	45	Not applicable	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	12,784		≥12,327		Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12,327		≥12,784		Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25,111		≥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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99			19.92		WFP survey
	Male	99.8			35.95		WFP survey
	Overall	99.7			12.79		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	99.1		=100	20.04		WFP survey
	Male	99.6		=100	37.03		WFP survey
	Overall	99.4		=100	13		WFP survey
Target Group: all - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female				20.08		WFP survey
	Male				37.17		WFP survey
	Overall				13.04	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: all - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100		=100			WFP survey
	Male	100		=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100		=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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Dowa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	96		≥90	96.05		WFP survey
	Male	90		≥90	95.9		WFP survey
	Overall	92		≥90	95.96		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	93		≥90	88.44		WFP survey
	Male	85		≥90	86.31		WFP survey
	Overall	88		≥90	87.2		WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	89		≥90	96.51		WFP survey
	Male	92		≥90	94.14		WFP survey
	Overall	91		≥90	95.13		WFP survey

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Learners - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female				97.42		WFP survey
	Male				98.1		WFP survey
	Overall				97.92	Not applicable	WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female				92.49		WFP survey
	Male				92.09		WFP survey
	Overall				92.19	Not applicable	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female				86.59		WFP survey
	Male				86.49		WFP survey
	Overall				86.52	Not applicable	WFP survey

Target Group: Learners - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100		=100			WFP survey
	Male	100		=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100			WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100		=100			WFP survey
	Male	100		=100			WFP survey
	Overall	100		=100			WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	82		≥85			WFP survey
	Male	85		≥82			WFP survey
	Overall	84		≥84			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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94		≥90	95.47	91.04	WFP survey
	Male	94		≥90	96.68	92.08	WFP survey
	Overall	94		≥90	96.31	91.76	WFP survey

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89		≥90	88.4	88.72	WFP survey
	Male	89		≥90	91.7	86.97	WFP survey
	Overall	89		≥90	90.68	43.76	WFP survey

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	88		≥90	97.6	98.18	WFP survey
	Male	88		≥90	96.92	97.43	WFP survey
	Overall	88		≥90	97.13	98.16	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching		Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes			Yes	Yes	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No			Yes	No	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				14		WFP survey
	Male				28.48		WFP survey
	Overall				9.4	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90		≥90			WFP survey
	Male	90		≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	90		≥90			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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Dowa - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	14					WFP survey
	Male	9					WFP survey
	Overall	11					WFP survey
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Learners - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				30.86		WFP survey
	Male				32.37		WFP survey
	Overall				31.98	Not applicable	WFP survey
Target Group: Learners - Location: Malawi - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	0.4		≥10			WFP survey
	Male	0.5		≥10			WFP survey
	Overall	0.4		≥10			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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors - **Location:** Malawi - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	56		≥50	43.2	41.78	WFP survey
	Male	51		≥50	45.5	48.18	WFP survey
	Overall	53		≥50	44.79	46.37	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		=100	55.56		WFP programme monitoring
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Malawi - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0		=100	100	54.29	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Giulio D'Adamo

Funny in Chisuzi village uses WFP-supported irrigation and climate-smart farming to grow crops year-round.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

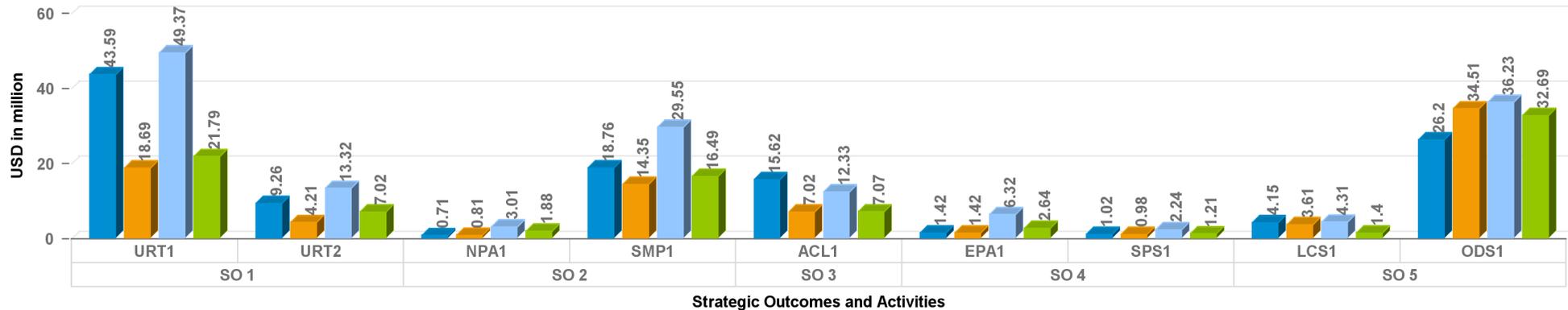
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ Implementation Plan
 ■ Available Resources
 ■ Expenditures

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 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	43,590,155	18,692,400	49,370,883	21,793,275
		Provide food and nutrition assistance, services and livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers and host communities	9,262,761	4,205,327	13,317,845	7,015,921
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			52,852,916	22,897,727	62,688,728	28,809,196
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	714,501	805,682	3,011,227	1,880,894
		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.	18,755,620	14,353,003	29,552,317	16,494,890
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			19,470,121	15,158,685	32,563,545	18,375,784

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	15,623,295	7,020,395	12,330,112	7,072,952
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			15,623,295	7,020,395	12,330,112	7,072,952
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	1,423,056	1,424,598	6,324,000	2,642,972
		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	1,020,260	983,787	2,242,299	1,208,864
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,443,316	2,408,386	8,566,299	3,851,835

Annual Country Report

Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	4,145,761	3,607,487	4,305,897	1,402,311
		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	26,195,729	34,509,766	36,234,284	32,694,817
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			30,341,490	38,117,253	40,540,181	34,097,128
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,497,138	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	4,497,138	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			120,731,137	85,602,445	161,186,002	92,206,897
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,515,081	4,783,328	6,887,297	3,743,882
Total Direct Costs			125,246,218	90,385,773	168,073,299	95,950,779
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,374,604	3,506,598	3,807,237	3,807,237
Grand Total			131,620,822	93,892,371	171,880,537	99,758,016


 Michael Hemming, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

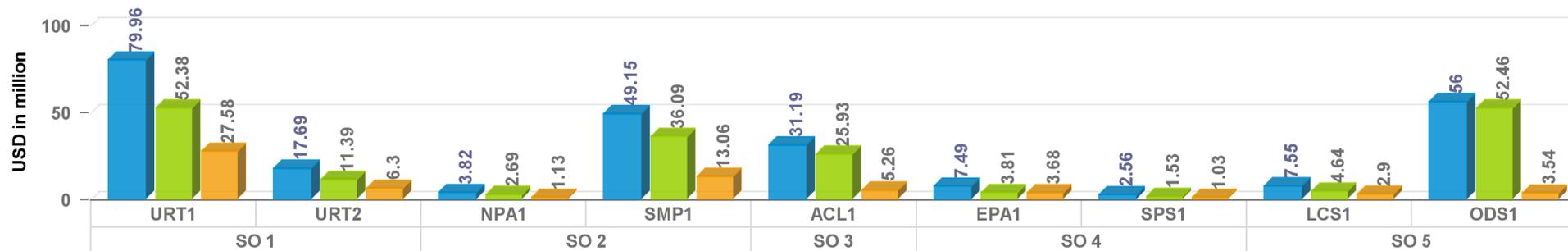
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Malawi Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	18,279,538	17,690,762	0	17,690,762	11,388,838	6,301,924
		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	94,112,205	79,826,957	135,298	79,962,255	52,384,648	27,577,607
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			112,391,743	97,517,719	135,298	97,653,017	63,773,486	33,879,531

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	3,894,598	3,818,644	0	3,818,644	2,688,311	1,130,333
		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.	40,163,778	49,149,240	0	49,149,240	36,091,812	13,057,428
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			44,058,377	52,967,884	0	52,967,884	38,780,123	14,187,761
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	31,294,240	31,188,002	0	31,188,002	25,930,843	5,257,159
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			31,294,240	31,188,002	0	31,188,002	25,930,843	5,257,159

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,988,126	2,561,527	0	2,561,527	1,528,092	1,033,436
		Provide technical support to national and sub-national actors for resilient food systems, emergency preparedness and response, health and supply chain systems	2,959,237	7,489,875	0	7,489,875	3,808,846	3,681,029
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			4,947,363	10,051,402	0	10,051,402	5,336,938	4,714,464

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	98,508,885	56,003,952	0	56,003,952	52,464,484	3,539,467
		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	10,195,173	7,059,917	487,182	7,547,099	4,643,513	2,903,585
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			108,704,058	63,063,868	487,182	63,551,050	57,107,998	6,443,053
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,497,138	0	4,497,138	0	4,497,138
Subtotal SDG Target			0	4,497,138	0	4,497,138	0	4,497,138
Total Direct Operational Cost			301,395,780	259,286,014	622,480	259,908,494	190,929,389	68,979,105
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,430,853	10,197,529	34,797	10,232,325	7,088,910	3,143,415
Total Direct Costs			310,826,633	269,483,542	657,277	270,140,819	198,018,299	72,122,521
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			13,609,082	12,399,697		12,399,697	12,399,697	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			324,435,715	281,883,239	657,277	282,540,516	210,417,996	72,122,521

This donor financial report is interim



Michael Hemling, CFORC
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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