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SPR Reading Guidance



Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Malawi, a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, is hard-hit by environmental degradation and repeated climatic shocks. With a population of close to 17 million people, 53 percent of whom are under the age of 18, Malawi's population continues to expand rapidly at around 3 percent per year. Over half of Malawians live below the poverty line, with the country ranking 173 out of 188 in the UN Human Development Index. Gender inequality in Malawi continues to be among the worst in the world, ranking fifteenth lowest on the gender inequality index (2015 UNDP Human Development Report). Malawi's HIV infection rate is around 9.8 percent (Malawi Demographic and Health Survey, 2015-16), the ninth highest rate in the world.

Poverty is predominantly rural, with female-headed households experiencing higher poverty than those headed by men. Some 51 percent of female-headed households are afflicted by severe food insecurity compared to 38 percent of male-headed households, according to Malawi's latest Integrated Household Panel Survey report (NSO/IHPS 2014).

Over 80 percent of livelihoods in Malawi are dependent on agriculture, which is mostly rain-fed, making the growing season highly vulnerable to seasonal fluctuations in rainfall. Malawi's landholdings are also generally small and densely cultivated. Smallholder farmers contribute 70 percent of the overall national agricultural sector, and most produce maize on a subsistence basis (Government of Malawi, 2014).

For two consecutive growing seasons, the country has seen major drops in year-on-year maize production, leaving significant proportions of the population without enough food, thereby necessitating large-scale and nearly year-round humanitarian responses to food insecurity.

Deforestation in Malawi has resulted in prolonged water shortages and increased power blackouts countrywide over the past year, which has merely heightened the demand for trees. According to the United Nations Environment Program, deforestation across the continent is twice that of the world's average, which makes breaking the cycle of food insecurity for countries like Malawi more difficult.

Year-on-year stress provided insufficient time to recover between shocks, forcing many households towards negative coping strategies, depleting assets and their recovery capacity. According to the latest Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) conducted by WFP in 2014, nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade. Shocks have disproportionately affected districts in the southern region with the three southern districts of Balaka, Chikwawa and Nsanje having been targeted for humanitarian assistance every year since 2005.

These challenges are aggravated by a volatile economy with one of the highest inflation rates in the world that remained consistently at 20 percent or greater throughout the year. Average incomes were among the three lowest globally, with a GNI per capita of just USD 350 (World Bank 2015), which was further exacerbated by poor prices for cash crops, including tobacco, tea and cotton, among others. The worsening economic situation has hit Malawi's poor especially hard, negatively affecting their ability to access wage-earning work or food. The macroeconomic situation also continued to be affected by withheld donor budgetary aid, further destabilizing the economy and public services.

Continued support to education remains critical given that, among the poorest Malawians, half of young women aged 15-24 and a third of young men are illiterate (NSO/IHPS 2014). Malawi's primary school completion rate is 51 percent, and only 37 percent of students transition into secondary school (EMIS 2015). Dropout rates and absenteeism are high, especially during months of increased food insecurity, when girls tend to be disproportionately affected. Teenage pregnancies account for a large portion of dropouts in the higher primary school classes (MDHS 2015/16).

Nutrition insecurity in the country remains precarious with children under five experiencing a high stunting rate of 37 percent. This is linked to, among other factors, poor dietary diversity, a high disease burden and persistent annual food shortages. According to the 2015 Cost of Hunger in Africa study in Malawi, child undernutrition, which is associated with 23 percent of child mortality cases, costs an estimated USD 597 million each year, equivalent to 10.3 percent of GDP.

Since 1990, Malawi has also hosted refugees, mainly from the Great Lakes Region and more recently from Mozambique. Some 32,500 refugees and asylum seekers were living in Malawi as of 2016, an increase of about 8,000 refugees from the previous year.

During 2016, Malawi faced the worst food insecurity in the country's history with two major consecutive shocks. Following the catastrophic floods of 2015, and while the 2015/2016 food insecurity response was still underway to address the first national food deficit in over a decade, the most severe El Niño event in 35 years caused wide spread erratic rains, dry spells, failed harvests and an even higher national food deficit in 2016 along with abnormally high food prices. Such high levels of successive shocks severely exacerbated the affected populations' vulnerability and in April 2016, the President of Malawi declared the second national state of disaster while in June 2016, level three corporate emergency was declared for the region. Responding to the unprecedented levels of food insecurity, WFP undertook the country's largest and longest response from July 2016.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The year 2016 provided an important space for Government and partners to consolidate efforts aimed to break the annual cycle of food and nutrition security. As a primary partner of the Government in these discussions, WFP continued its strategic shift from relief to resilience and maintained its suite of interventions that operate across the humanitarian-development nexus.

With the national focus pulled to addressing humanitarian crises, the finalization of the National Development Plan (NDP) was delayed, with the NDP expected to be operational from 2018. Correspondingly, UN partners extended the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

As the Government embarks on the new national planning processes, WFP is ensuring availability of a rigorous body of evidence to inform the NDP, the next iteration of the UNDAF, and WFP's own programmes in support of the goals that will be outlined in these documents.

Following the severe effects of El Niño in 2016, the Government stepped up national response efforts with the President declaring a state of national disaster in April. To coordinate and implement the national humanitarian response to food insecurity, the Government activated the national cluster system that manages the response by

sector and is led by the Government and co-led by UN agencies. WFP co-leads the national food security cluster with the Department of Disaster Management of Affairs (DoDMA) and the national Transport, Logistics and Communications cluster with the Ministry of Transport and Public Works (MoTPW).

WFP actively participated in all other national clusters, such as the national nutrition cluster led by the Ministry of Health, and co-led by UNICEF, and through which all treatment programmes are coordinated. Within the national education cluster, led by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and UNICEF, WFP expanded its school meals programme to cater for additional emergency needs.

As part of enhanced coordination with the national agriculture cluster, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and FAO, WFP's relief food assistance was coordinated with seed fairs and other farming inputs and livestock to simultaneously meet peoples' immediate needs and support a better crop harvest in the following year.

To strengthen Accountability to Affected Populations under the relief response, WFP enhanced the collaboration between the food security cluster and the national protection cluster, with specific efforts on improved information sharing, participation and complaints and feedback mechanisms, including the roll out of a toll free complaints hotline.

The Government consolidated all cluster efforts into a national Food Insecurity Response Plan which was launched in June 2016 and guided the overall delivery of assistance and safety net support during the emergency period, which also included preparedness and risk reduction efforts.

Throughout the year, WFP strengthened its support to national social protection under the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP) 2012-2016. WFP contributes to all five pillars of the national programme, through operating the largest school meals programmes in the country, aligning and providing technical assistance to the public works pillar through implementing the FFA programme, contributing to the village savings and loans and microfinance pillars through the R4 Rural Resilience initiative, and providing technical support to the Social Cash Transfer Programme (STCP). Under the MNSSP's school meals pillar, WFP and partners developed best practice guidelines to strengthen national delivery of the programme, and also continued to showcase a model for sustainable school meals through the Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) programme. The HGSM programme also benefits from partnership with UNICEF and UNFPA as part of the UN Joint Programme on Girls Education, supporting the Government with a comprehensive approach to improve access and quality education for girls.

In addition, the Government finalized the National School Health and Nutrition Policy in August 2016, developed with support from WFP Malawi and the Brazil-based WFP Centre of Excellence, which provides an overall framework for sustainable, coordinated and comprehensive health and nutrition in Malawi's schools.

With the expiration of the MNSSP in 2016, the Government tasked WFP as one of five organizations to guide the redesign process for the successor programme. WFP is undertaking this work with the aim of strengthening social protection systems and fostering greater linkages between social protection and the humanitarian response towards a more shock responsive mechanism.

In support of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, which prioritize zero hunger efforts and partnership, respectively, WFP continued to invest in South-South Cooperation type of learning exchanges in 2016. For example, through its Prevention of Stunting pilot project that is creating a blueprint for national and global efforts to tackle stunting in line with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, WFP hosted a multi-country learning visit in July 2016 with members of national governments and WFP nutritionists from five countries in the region to share lessons on reducing chronic undernutrition. Specific focus was given to the pilot's pioneering community-based strategy that embraces multi-sectoral, mutually-reinforcing projects and tailored SBCC to improve nutrition.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

In 2016, WFP continued to support the Government in achieving a food and nutrition secure and resilient Malawi. This was operationalized through a 2012-2016 country strategy, and four operations in 2016 that prioritized meeting emergency needs of acutely food insecure Malawians and refugees, providing social and nutritional support for vulnerable groups, building resilience of food insecure communities through productive asset creation and innovation in risk management and climate services, and providing agricultural market support to small-scale farmers. Throughout the year, WFP sought value-adding partnerships and greater synergies within its portfolio of work to maximize benefits for the assisted populations.

Guided by the continued strategic shift from relief to resilience, WFP in 2016 continued to address the structural drivers of hunger wherever possible by integrating seasonally-appropriate productive asset activities into the relief response, prioritising better alignment with government programmes through measures such as the automatic

inclusion of people receiving social cash transfers from the Government into the relief response, and scaling up social and behaviour change communication.

Country Programme: CP 200287 (2012-2018) with an approved budget of USD 200 million aimed to improve primary education outcomes, reduce malnutrition among vulnerable groups and build national capacity in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures. These objectives were supported by WFP's Prevention of Stunting pilot project and the Purchase for Progress initiative.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200692 (2014-2017), with an approved budget of USD 540 million, supported government efforts to address record-setting levels of acute food insecurity in 2016 whilst simultaneously building resilience and strengthening livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to shocks through a Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme. This objectives of this operation was complemented by two pilots initiatives: R4 Rural Resilience and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GCFS).

Special Operation: SO 200685 (2015-2016), with an approved budget of USD 2.8 million, was originally activated to provide augmented logistics support during the 2015 floods disaster in Malawi, but remained active for the first part of 2016 to allow for the completion of five Bailey bridges (portable, pre-fabricated bridges) that restored access on three critical transport routes. The SO also supported preparedness measures for the significant relief response to El Niño-induced food insecurity, which started from July 2016 under the PRRO 200692, by boosting transport and storage capacity ahead of the response.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200460, with an approved budget of USD 17.9 million, aimed to contribute towards achieving and maintaining food security while addressing micronutrient deficiencies in children under two among the population of asylum-seekers and refugees in Malawi's two refugee camps.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

WFP required significantly high levels of resources in 2016, amounting to USD 280 million, to respond to the unprecedented levels of acute food insecurity, as well as to maintain and scale up ongoing safety net and development programmes. In this regard, both PRROs and the Country Programme underwent budget revisions to cater for increased needs and to extend activities beyond the end of 2016.

Enhanced partnership with the Government of Malawi was demonstrated by its contribution to WFP's operations, which included cash and in-kind contributions valued at USD 112 million. This support was also enabled by partnerships between WFP, the Government, international finance institutions, and other donors.

The Country Office continued to share regular situation reports, resourcing alerts, pipeline information, and reports on results and learning with donors throughout the year to elevate the awareness of resource requirements and demonstrate the impact of WFP operations in sustaining people in times of crisis. These communication efforts were further enhanced by engagement with media and donors in the field. In 2016, the Country Office hosted journalists from international media outlets 13 times and organized 22 visits for donors.

The strong government commitment to tackle food insecurity in the country encouraged increased support from traditional donors, and also brought forward contributions from new donors. By the end of 2016, WFP had received contributions from 27 different donors, including eight from the private sector. Funds were also raised through the ShareTheMeal app, which engaged smartphone users around the world in WFP's school meals work in Malawi.

Food donations made up one third of all resources received overall in 2016, which went towards in-kind food assistance as the largest budget component. A total of USD 23 million was raised for cash-based transfer programming in 2016, for both the 2016 and 2017 needs.

Activities across all operations experienced ration cuts throughout the year for various commodities, when contributions took up to four months to be received. To overcome challenges of timeliness, WFP accessed internal advance financing to kick start procurement and project activities as much as possible. Overall, WFP received donor approval to access advance financing 45 times in 2016, which resulted in time gains by as much as two months.

With the resources received, WFP sought to improve organisational performance wherever possible to ensure value for money. For example in 2016, WFP and other UN agencies pooled demand for internet services, use of vehicles, and other joint common services, which notably reduced information and communication technology costs by 50 percent. Further attempts to reduce costs included use of air travel for staff on duty travel between the WFP office in Blantyre, which is in the southern region where the bulk of WFP operations happen, and the capital city Lilongwe, which hugely contributed to reduce travel time, reduced emissions, and reduced cost in terms of transport and staff costs. Light vehicle costs were also minimized by opting to rent local vehicles, if and as needed, rather than importing additional vehicles overseas, which enabled WFP to maintain the necessary wide scale field presence to run and monitor operations at a lower cost.

To expedite the augmentation of staffing capacity from 155 to 261, an increase of some 106 staff, to quickly roll out activities during the emergency response period, WFP created a recruitment roster and trained an internal core interview panel to streamline processes and increase recruitment efficiency.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP reached over 6.6 million people through its food and nutrition security interventions with close to 250,000 mt food and USD 10.1 million cash. While this represents the cumulative beneficiaries who received food and cash assistance across programmes, taking into account individuals participating in multiple projects, WFP has reached 6 million Malawians. Overall, slightly more women than men were assisted at 52 percent and 48 percent, respectively.

The majority of beneficiaries (about 90 percent) were served under the relief component of PRRO 200692, which was the vehicle through which WFP supported the Government of Malawi in responding to widespread acute food insecurity during the 2015/16 lean season (January-April 2016) and 2016/17 lean season (July-December 2016).

WFP scaled up nutrition support and safety nets, including school meals and FFA, for more than 1 million people. More than 60,000 smallholder farmers benefited from the Purchase for Progress initiative, through which they

received capacity building support to improve their productivity and connect to formal markets.

WFP also continued to provide assistance to asylum seekers and refugees residing in Dzaleka and Luwani camps in Malawi.

WFP assistance was essential in stabilizing and minimizing the deterioration of food security. Overall, the percentage of beneficiaries in the lowest food consumption category (poor) remained stable at around 20 percent at the start and end of the relief response, with almost no difference between households headed by men and those headed by women. Similarly, the Coping Strategy Index, slightly improved (reducing from about 18 to 17), signalling a stable situation in the coping strategies and frequency with which beneficiaries had to adopt them in order to meet their food needs.

Considerable progress was made in bridging the humanitarian-development divide through the relief response under PRRO 200692. For example, WFP trialed the use of the national social protection programme's Unified Beneficiary Register for targeting of relief assistance, which ensured the automatic registration of recipients of the national Social Cash Transfer into the relief response, and also rolled out complementary productive asset creation at a large scale (reaching more than 1 million beneficiaries) to start the recovery process.

Enhanced accountability to the affected population was made possible by more robust complaints management, with the roll out of a toll-free complaints hotline enabling two-way communication between WFP and the beneficiaries.

Relief assistance was complemented by WFP's logistics and infrastructure work under Special Operation 200685, through which, in 2016, five Bailey Bridges were successfully installed to repair infrastructure damaged by the 2015 floods disaster.

WFP managed to stabilise and improve participants' food security status under the FFA programme, which expanded to three more districts and an additional 10,000 households in 2016. In Balaka district, where the FFA programme had completed its second full year in 2016, the percentage of households with poor food consumption remained below one percent. The programme also included complementary inputs from the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, the Global Framework for Climate Services, and Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups, which included access to credit, index-based micro insurance, and reliable and timely climate information.

In the other six FFA districts, implementation varied between four to 10 months by the time of data collection. In these districts, improvement or stabilization was noted across indicators, demonstrating the immediate effect of introducing the programme in food insecure areas. Beneficiaries' food consumption improved, with a reduction from 24 percent to 10 percent in the "poor" category, and were maintained in the borderline food consumption category (at roughly 40 percent), suggesting a progressive increase in food security levels. Dietary diversity also improved with the beneficiaries consuming food from an average of five food groups versus the four food groups at the start of the intervention.

Notable asset creation achievements include more than 10.3 million tree seedlings raised, of which the majority will be planted in degraded land, woodlots, watershed areas, and in the grounds of schools, clinics and religious centres; more than 47,300 heaps of compost were created with the aim of improving soil fertility to boost future production; and over 3,200 hectares land turned into vegetable gardens which ensured the availability of diverse vegetables for consumption.

WFP's school meals and nutrition interventions contributed to increased access to pre-primary and primary education for boys and girls, and prevented an increase in the incidences of malnutrition among children, women and adolescent and adults on TB treatment, at a time when they would have otherwise worsened given the high food insecurity. Evidence showed improved enrollment and stabilized attendance (at greater than 89 percent) and retention rates (at greater than 95 percent), while drop-out rates slightly worsened in the 2015/16 academic year (at 4.5 percent). However, drop-out rates still met the target of under 5 percent and remain a significant improvement from the baseline figure of nearly 13 percent.

WFP's coverage of nutrition treatment services increased to 95 percent of the population eligible for nutrition support, mainly due to the countrywide mass screening campaign conducted by the national nutrition cluster. Key outcome performance indicators of recovery, default, and mortality rates all remained stable as compared to 2015 and continued to outperform set targets for the third consecutive year. However, the non-response rate (the percentage of people that do not recover within the treatment window) slightly worsened in 2016.

In 2016, WFP maintained and improved the National Capacity Index (NCI) for nutrition and school meals, respectively, through its role in spearheading the approval of the National School Health and Nutrition (NSHN) Policy and ongoing support to the Government in enhancing front-line workers' knowledge, skills and competencies in the implementation of nutrition treatment programmes. The NCI measures change in capacity level according to milestones agreed to against a country's overarching capacity strengthening objectives, with an increase indicating a country's improved capacity to reduce and eliminate hunger.

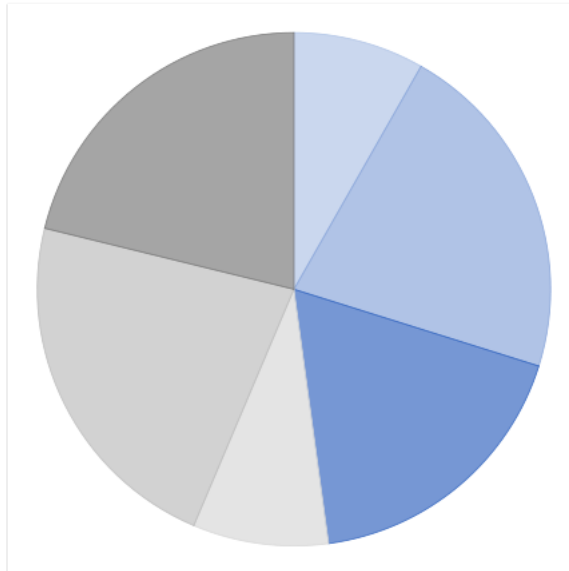


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	491,465	509,002	1,000,467
Children (5-18 years)	1,286,494	1,337,412	2,623,906
Adults (18 years plus)	1,073,075	1,262,149	2,335,224
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	2,851,034	3,108,563	5,959,597

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	445	-	-	14,272	-	14,717
Single Country PRRO	196,641	4,474	25,655	7,304	-	234,073
Total Food Distributed in 2016	197,085	4,474	25,655	21,576	-	248,790



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Country Programme	421,716	-	-
Single Country PRRO	9,697,653	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	10,119,369	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP required over 297,000 mt of mixed food commodities to meet the needs in 2016. Of the 297,000 mt, 172,000 mt was procured from local, regional and international markets in 2016, which was supplemented by in-kind contributions to meet requirements.

Malawi depends heavily upon ports of neighbouring countries for the import of humanitarian food assistance, general goods and strategic supplies. Weak infrastructure, coupled with a transport industry that is primarily designed to support cross border activities, also makes the movement of high volumes of food assistance a formidable challenge for in-country distributions.

Commodities sourced comprised of maize, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and specialised nutritious foods made from corn soya blend (i.e. Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus) were provided to treat moderate acute malnutrition and address micronutrient deficiencies amongst vulnerable groups, as well as to provide a daily nutritious meal to schoolchildren.

WFP procured Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) as part of a new component of the nutrition programme to treat severe acute malnutrition among malnourished adolescents and adults on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) or tuberculosis treatment.

In preparedness for the full effects of El Niño and seasonal flooding, WFP procured maize meal and ready-to-eat High Energy Biscuits (HEB) as contingency commodities to respond to flood-induced food insecurity in mid-2016 in areas where people were displaced. WFP invested significant time in identifying and quality-approving a local biscuit-manufacturer, quality-approved for production of HEBs. The local supplier met half of the HEB requirements, with the balance sourced from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai.

WFP purchased a total of 5,640 mt of maize from 22 smallholder farmer organisations, with 347 mt bought through the Warehouse Receipt System, a smallholder-friendly aggregation, procurement and structured marketing system. Local purchases of maize were primarily pursued immediately post-harvest, and subject to available resources, from June-August 2016.

In 2016, most purchases were conducted through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). From the total of 159,027 mt purchased through GCMF, 25,713 mt was sourced from local suppliers, 60,940 mt from regional sources and 72,374 mt from international vendors. The total of local purchases within Malawi for the year

was 35,861 mt. Super Cereal Plus, RUTF and vegetable oil were specifically procured through the GCMF from regional and international markets, as they are not available at the required minimum quality standards on local markets. Super Cereal was purchased through a strategic combination of local purchases and regional purchases (through GCMF) to offset stretched capacity of local suppliers, who faced high demand and constrained production capacity due to an erratic supply of electricity. With the majority of the GCMF purchases requiring importation, WFP coordinated transport through five corridors in the region, including Beira and Nacala in Mozambique, various origins in Zambia, Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Durban in South Africa.

Within Malawi, transporters delivered food to some 3,500 distribution points throughout the country. To meet greater needs, WFP increased the number of logistics staff by 77 percent, tripled its transporter shortlist and outsourced requirements to commercial transporters as much as possible.

In areas where the 55 commercial transporters could not reach, WFP employed its fleet of 25 off-road trucks, (4x4 and 6x6) to ensure access to difficult to reach communities and beneficiaries. WFP also installed five bailey bridges in areas which had been cut-off due to the floods; and tripled its prepositioned amount to 35,000 mt of commodities compared to 2015. This tonnage was placed in 76 strategic sites for the relief response.

Overall post-delivery losses remained minimal at 0.01 percent, due to the combined efforts of good logistics planning, handling practices by all WFP warehouse staff, commercial partners, and cooperating partner staff. Losses were primarily as a result of remote area warehousing challenges during the rainy season at final distribution points. WFP has a zero loss tolerance policy with contractors that ensures that any loss is fully recoverable.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	300	2,704	3,004
High Energy Biscuits	7	-	7
Maize	8,891	-	8,891
Maize Meal	951	-	951
Ready To Use Therapeutic Food	-	235	235
Total	10,148	2,939	13,086
Percentage	77.5%	22.5%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Beans	3,163
Corn Soya Blend	25,826
High Energy Biscuits	8
Maize	122,498
Peas	6,533
Vegetable Oil	999
Total	159,027

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Recommendations for improved programming in 2016 came from a set of evaluations and assessments conducted over the past two years, including the 2014 mid-term Operation Evaluation of the Country Programme, a 2015 evaluation of the school meals programme, the 2016 Operation Evaluation of PRRO 200692, and an After Action Review of the 2015/16 relief response (under PRRO 200692). The recommendations were broadly focused on four primary themes: strengthening government support and capacity building, improving evidence-based programming, intensifying field monitoring, and developing linkages and synergies across programmes.

Strengthened Support and Capacity Building

WFP made major strides in its support to the Ministry of Health to enhance national efforts in addressing malnutrition countrywide. To identify early cases of acute malnutrition among children, WFP partnered with UNICEF to support the Government in rolling out a mass screening exercise, which was complemented by intensified onsite coaching of Ministry of Health staff to improve quality of service delivery in the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes.

WFP also supported the Government to pave the way for longer term food and nutrition security, which was a key area identified in the After Action Review of the 2015/16 relief response. For example, to better address chronic vulnerability, WFP and partners supported the Government in review of the Malawi National Social Support Programme (MNSSP), which outlines national social protection programmes that enhance the social status and rights of the ultra and moderately poor while protecting them from future vulnerabilities.

Evidence-Based Programming

WFP introduced an accountability framework, which included the WFP roll out of the toll-free hotline ensuring that complaints are received timely and regular feedback is provided.

WFP also conducted a cost-benefit analysis study of the Home Grown School Meals programme, which generated findings on the value for money achieved through this model, to support the gradual handover of the school meals programme to the Government.

Intensified Monitoring

WFP rolled out a Monitoring and Evaluation platform, known as *Ona*, to facilitate quicker analysis and data visualization, enabling WFP and partners to easily monitor implementation progress of operations to foster timely decision-making for programme management. WFP also enhanced its toolkit for monitoring complementary productive asset creation activities, thereby allowing WFP to better track progress.

WFP also continued the real-time monitoring of prices, food security information and malnutrition admission rates through mVAM.

Greater Linkages Between Programmes

WFP worked with partners to better link relief beneficiaries with nutrition-sensitive development and resilience-building initiatives. By complementing relief assistance with productive asset activities, WFP successfully responded to immediate needs while also protecting and building upon long term household resilience, thereby lessening the humanitarian-development divide. All complementary resilience-building activities were designed using the three pronged approach (3PA), which WFP adapted and improved based on experience gained in previous 3PA exercises used for its Food Assistance For Assets programme.

Other improvements included the strengthening of the cash working group and the establishment of Participatory Action Learning (PAL) to mainstream gender throughout WFP's portfolio.

Innovation

WFP worked with partners across its operations to leverage innovations and better respond to food and nutrition insecurity. By embedding resilience-building elements into the relief response it was possible to both introduce and scale-up innovations to help break the annual cycle of food and nutrition insecurity.

WFP and partners successfully advocated for the automatic inclusion of people receiving social cash transfers from the Government into the relief response and trialed the use of the Unified Beneficiary Registry – initially developed to serve the needs of long-term social protection programmes and collects core demographic and vulnerability data – it can also be used as an information management tool during a humanitarian response, to better understand the households in need. Additionally, to support government-to-government social protection learning and foster south-to-south cooperation, WFP accompanied by government officials and partners participated in a learning mission to Ethiopia to share lessons learned on their Productive Safety Net Programme.

Throughout the year, WFP worked to address the structural drivers of poverty and food insecurity through the continuation of several innovative projects aimed at building resilience and ending the intergenerational cycle of hunger.

The R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) targeted communities with four risk management activities that included risk reduction, risk transfer, prudent risk taking and risk reserves. Building on the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme that aims to reduce disaster risk under PRRO 200692, the R4 pilot added the three additional risk management components in an integrated manner to provide participants with protection measures aimed at safeguarding livelihoods and providing a guarantee that investments will not be destroyed in case of an extreme weather event.

The R4 pilot was further complemented by innovations in climate services through the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Adaptation Programme for Africa, which provided FFA and R4 participants' access to reliable and timely climate information to reduce vulnerability to climate-related hazards and encourage climate-informed decisions relating to crop, livestock and livelihood options in order to maximize productivity.

WFP also continued its multi-year *prevention of stunting* pilot in Ntchisi District, which is pioneering a holistic approach to tackling chronic undernutrition by scaling up high-impact nutrition specific and sensitive activities. In 2016, the pilot completed its third year of implementation and continued to demonstrate promising results towards the reduction of stunting.

WFP's pilot and activities under all operations were supported by innovations in gender through a continued partnership with the Institute of Development Studies for the third consecutive year, which was initially formed to establish best practices for gender mainstreaming. Under the umbrella of this partnership, in 2016 WFP conducted a gender enquiry to explore ways to reinforce participation of men in childcare to improve child nutrition, to understand high participation of women in formal construction work under the school meals programme, and to better support Farmer Organisations (FOs) under the P4P programme in strengthening their strategies on addressing gender issues and improving gender equality within each FO. These pieces of operational research are contributing to the gender-sensitivity of WFP programmes and aim to help reduce gender inequality in the long run.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200692 continued to support government efforts to address acute food insecurity in 2016, while simultaneously building resilience and strengthening livelihoods to reduce vulnerability to shocks. WFP's priority in Malawi remained to deliver assistance in an integrated manner that links relief, recovery efforts and resilience-building activities to better support the humanitarian-development nexus and address the structural drivers of hunger wherever possible.

The relief component of this PRRO became WFP's primary vehicle for the provision of life-saving food assistance in 2016, implementing two almost back to back large scale humanitarian responses. WFP actions saved lives and protected livelihoods in emergencies, meeting basic food needs through in-kind food and cash based transfers. Efforts were undertaken to prevent acute malnutrition and micro nutrient deficiencies, through the inclusion of fortified blended food for vulnerable groups in the relief response.

In line with national efforts and priorities, WFP also introduced a number of innovations into the relief responses in 2016 aimed at breaking the cycle of food and nutrition security and the need for annual humanitarian responses. These innovations involved complementary activities through piloting new approaches to social and behavior change communication, embedding seasonally appropriate resilience-building activities into the relief response, and strengthening linkages to national social protection schemes, among others.

The recovery and prevention component of this operation was expanded in 2016 from four to seven districts and included the introduction of cash based transfers. The focus remained on multi-sectoral resilience-building through productive asset creation to boost food and nutrition security and address the myriad challenges that chronically food insecure, shock-prone households face in Malawi. Through rigorous and collaborative planning processes, the Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) programme aimed to reduce risk and equip people with training, support and productive assets that will gradually enable them to meet their own food and nutrition needs and endure a highly variable environment context, in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 3.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	346,000
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	89,012,531
Direct Support Costs	34,395,157
Food and Related Costs	380,034,919
Indirect Support Costs	35,265,202
Total	539,053,809

Project Activities

WFP responded to two consecutive, large scale humanitarian emergencies during 2016. The first one was part of national relief response to 2015/16 lean season food insecurity which started in October 2015 until April 2016. The 2016/17 lean season started from July 2016 (and continues until March 2017). During both these responses, WFP remained the lead implementing agency catering to the bulk, or 85 percent of the affected population.

Relief assistance by both WFP and the International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) consortium was delivered on behalf of the Government, under the umbrella of the national Food Security Cluster (FSC), which is led by the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and co-led by WFP.

Geographic targeting was guided by MVAC recommendations which used the Household Economy Approach to identify food insecure areas, while household targeting was based on food insecurity and vulnerability indicators in line with the criteria agreed by members of the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP). JEFAP vulnerability criteria prioritized food insecure elderly-headed households, households with chronically-ill people, child-headed, female-headed households, the ultra-poor and households with orphaned children, among others. Targeting efforts were strengthened through additional investments in cooperating partners and through district systems.

The modality of assistance was based on MVAC market assessments, which considered functionality of the markets, food availability, local production deficits and distances to markets. WFP's ongoing real-time price monitoring, under the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) initiative, was used to track food prices and determine the modalities's cost-efficiency and effectiveness.

General Food Distribution (GFD) was provided on a monthly basis with full ration for a household comprising of maize (50 kg), pulses (10 kg) and fortified vegetable oil (2 litres). This food basket is in line with local diets and recommendations that called for the provision of assistance to fill an estimated food gap of 65 percent of daily kilocalorie requirements. Households with pregnant and lactating women and/or children aged 6-23 months were provided with additional preventative rations (6 kg) of fortified blended food (Super Cereal) given their higher susceptibility to malnutrition during periods of food shortage. In flood affected areas in northern Malawi, camp-based relief beneficiaries received a combination of ready-to-eat high energy biscuits and maize meal.

In areas where market conditions were suitable, WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) through a combination of mobile money and physical cash distribution. Cash transfers were aligned with the value food basket each month, and was adjusted further to align with prevailing market prices (based on mVAM, and NGO's bi-monthly price monitoring). The average CBT transfer per household was USD 32 for full rations and USD 26 at times of reduced ration. Households with pregnant and lactating women and/or children under age two were provided an additional amount equivalent to Super Cereal.

WFP was able to reach almost 100 percent of the targeted beneficiaries, albeit with reduced rations. Despite generous, but often delayed donor support, reduced rations meant that approximately 80 percent of the planned food commodities were distributed. Meanwhile, 31 percent of CBT was distributed as contributions were insufficient and delayed, rations were reduced to correspond with the food equivalent and market conditions partly called for food distributions.

To complement the food and cash transfers, to address underlying drivers of food and nutrition security, WFP and partners delivered key Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) messages related to gender, protection, nutrition, hygiene, water, sanitation and HIV prevention through various communication channels such as distribution points, health centres and through radio and drama to increase awareness among beneficiaries.

The humanitarian development nexus work continued during the country's largest humanitarian response. New measures were undertaken including the automatic inclusion of the recipients of the Government's Social Cash Transfer programme, who are the poorest of the poor, to receive assistance. This was done for the first time in the 2016/2017 relief response and strengthened linkages between humanitarian assistance and social protection mechanisms. WFP and partners also tested the use of the national Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR) in a few selected areas. UBR is the main targeting tool for multiyear social protection programmes in the country, capturing broader socioeconomic data, and was used in conjunction with the JEFAP criteria to target beneficiaries for the relief response. Using information from both these targeting tools helped improve understanding of the most vulnerable households' needs for both immediate and long term interventions.

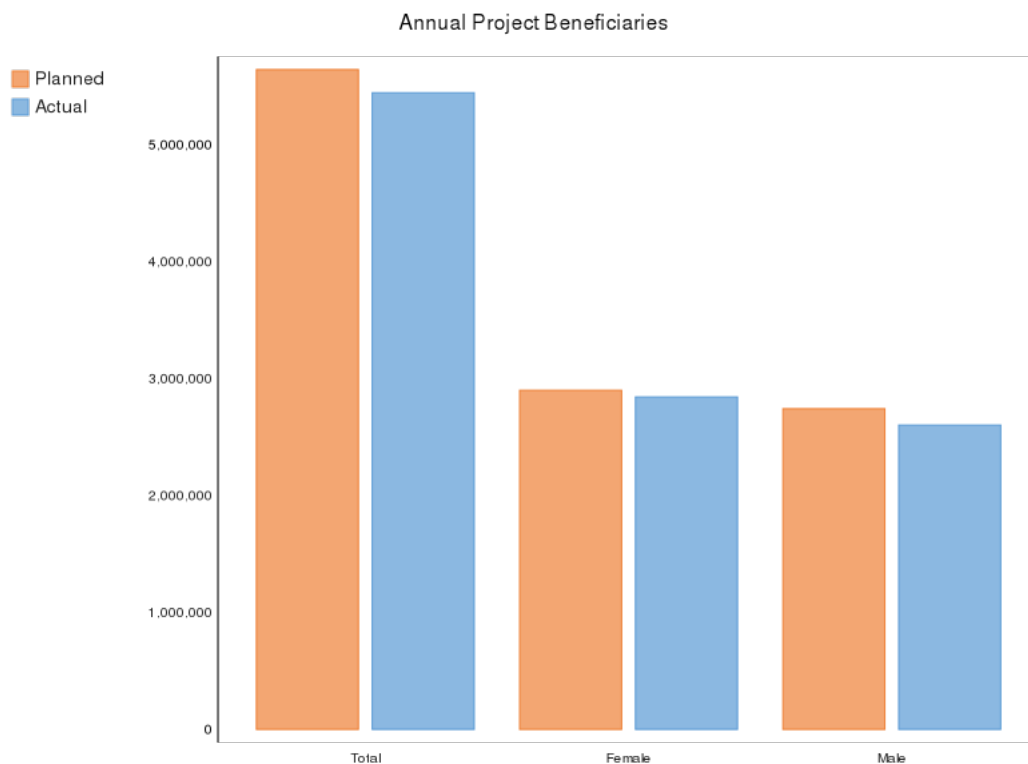
WFP also increased its implementation of complementary productive asset creation activities under the humanitarian response, providing opportunities to voluntarily produce productive assets in all affected districts. Approximately 643,000 beneficiaries from the 2015/2016 response and another 1.2 million beneficiaries from the 2016/2017 relief response benefited from complementary activities. Out of these, 165,000 people will be transitioned on to WFP's multiyear resilience programme in 2017 with the aim of preventing them from needing relief assistance in the future.

The resilience building work continued through the FFA programme and linkages were developed with the two climate smart pilots: the R4 Rural Resilience initiative, which introduced weather-indexed insurance, credit provision, village savings and loans groups for FFA participants, and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) which provided tailored climatic services, collectively aiming to reduce disaster risk and increase resilience to climate change. The GFCS Programme was expanded to a second district in 2016, reaching FFA participants in both Balaka and Zomba and provided reliable and timely climate and weather information linked to food security and agricultural advice to some 12,000 smallholder farmers in Balaka district to encourage climate informed decisions relating to crop, livestock and livelihood options. An additional 4,000 farmers were also supported through the same initiatives in Zomba. The R4 Rural Resilience initiative continued to target FFA participants in Balaka

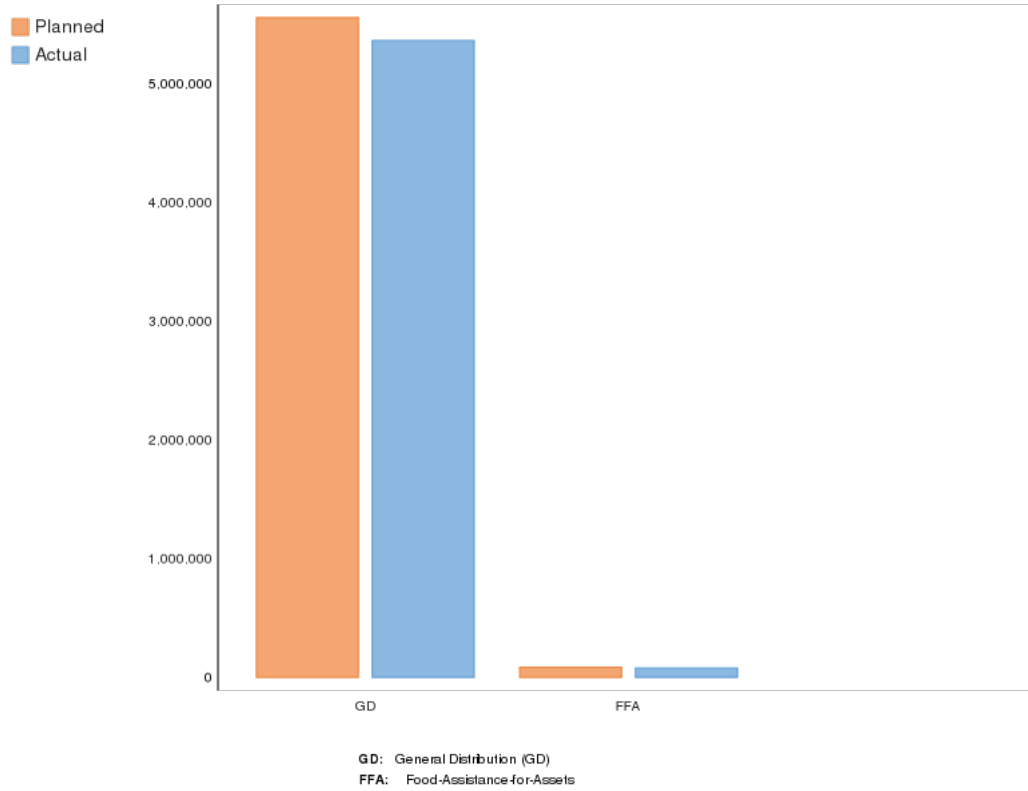
district in 2016 reaching 3,056 households. It provided them with integrated risk management services that expanded the potential impact of FFA by pairing it with Village Savings and Loans (VSL) groups, access to credit and index-based micro insurance for their crops. Of these three additional components, VSL and micro insurance were active for their second year in 2016. Access to credit became available to participants for the first time in 2016. Over USD 100,550 worth of savings were accumulated during the year from the existing 108 VSL groups, and 28 members from the groups applied for business loans from WFP’s microfinance partner, CUMO. Fifteen members received the requested loan in 2016, while the remaining 13 members went through training and will have their loans disbursed in early 2017.

The FFA programme also rolled out a nutrition sensitive approach which will be further expanded in 2017, linking households with malnourished individuals receiving nutrition support under the Country Programme to productive asset creation to boost their opportunities for improved livelihoods and sustained nutritional well-being.

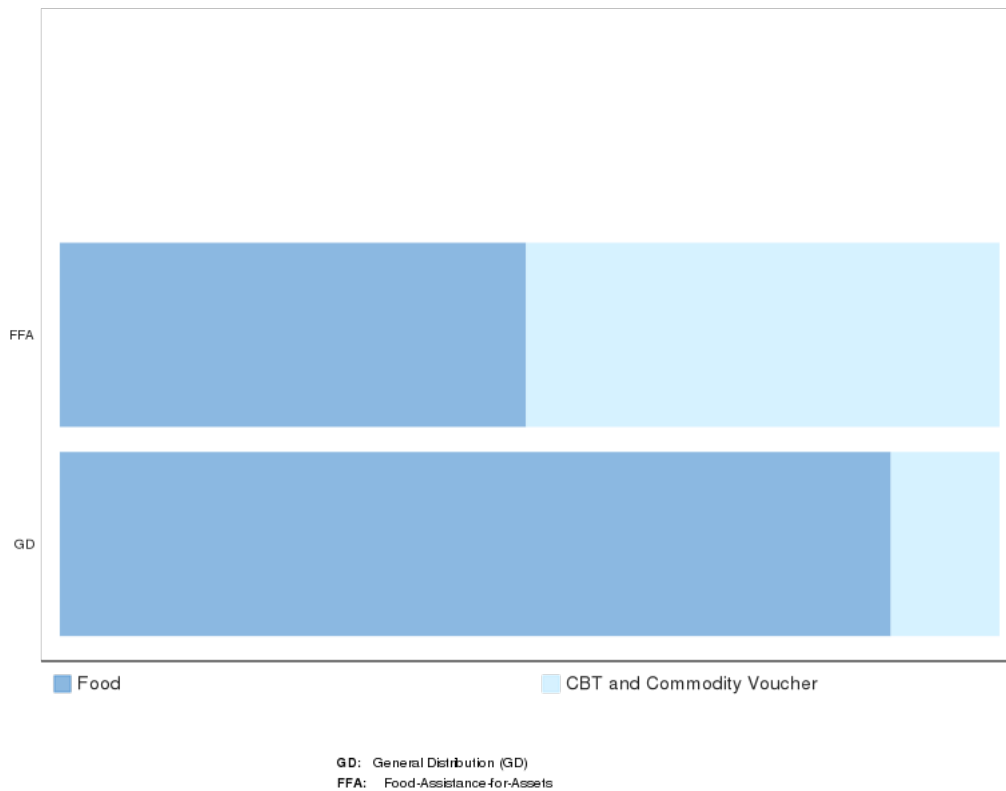
In 2016, WFP also built the foundation for further linkages with P4P by combining asset creation and insurance under the R4 pilot with P4P expertise on business training, post-harvest management and commodity aggregation, storage and marketing to bring additional benefits to FFA participants. The activity will be tested in 2017.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	-	5,707	-
Biscuits	-	2	-
Corn Soya Blend	19,326	6,847	35.4%
Lentils	-	3,186	-
Maize	205,912	179,139	87.0%
Maize Meal	-	551	-
Peas	41,452	4,654	11.2%
Sorghum/Millet	-	12,793	-
Split Lentils	-	28	-
Split Peas	-	11,611	-
Vegetable Oil	7,476	4,294	57.4%
Total	274,166	228,812	83.5%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	31,261,055	9,697,653	31.0%
Value Voucher	444,633	-	-
Total	31,705,688	9,697,653	30.6%

Operational Partnerships

Successful delivery of assistance under this operation was enabled by partnerships with the Government of Malawi, NGO partners and other UN agencies.

WFP's primary government partner for the relief response was the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). DoDMA led and coordinated the relief response through the Humanitarian Response Committee (HRC), which coordinates the 10 government clusters in place. In addition to the HRC, WFP and partners also reported to the Vice President, who is responsible for disaster management affairs, through regular meetings regarding the response, which facilitated strategic decision making with stakeholders and played an integral role in resource mobilization.

At the district level, the response was coordinated by the District Councils through the District Executive Committees with the participation of WFP field staff and NGO partners (both national and international NGOs).

At the operational level, implementation was coordinated through the Food Security Cluster (FSC) which was co-chaired led by DoDMA and WFP and comprised of 30 partners.

Implementation was further coordinated through the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme (JEFAP), comprised of NGOs, some of whom have worked with WFP since the 2002 emergency crisis and have longstanding

local knowledge and relationship with communities, facilitating smooth implementation of the response to meet beneficiary needs effectively and efficiently. Coordination among partners delivering CBT within the FSC was strengthened following a cash learning event hosted by WFP and INGOs in April 2016 and the setup of the cash working group in mid-2016.

WFP also entered into an agreement with the Government of Malawi to procure and distribute maize on their behalf as part of the food basket in the relief component. The implementation of the relief component was supported by 49 complementary partners, of these 18 were NGO partners (five national, thirteen international) primarily focused on the distribution of relief assistance. Six NGO partners also carried out complementary recovery activities. Field Level Agreements ensured the provision of equipment needed for the creation of quality assets. NGO partners were selected on the basis of their demonstrated capacity to implement assistance, as well as their value additions, determined by a capacity and performance review.

Theatre for Development (TfD) work was carried out in partnership with a new national NGO known as Art and Global Health Center Africa (AGHCA), which implements arts-based programmes that inspire and mobilize communities. The main objective of the partnership was to contribute to social behaviour change by enhancing awareness and knowledge, motivating change, and working with communities in practicing trial behaviour change in areas that would have mutually-reinforcing outcomes for food and nutrition security.

FFA activities under the recovery and prevention component were implemented by 33 complimentary partners and coordinated with the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development. Many of these partners participated with WFP as active members of the national agriculture cluster, led by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development (MoAIWD) and co-led by FAO.

Partnerships with other UN agencies, including UNICEF and UNDP, continued under the UN Joint Resilience Project, which aimed to trial integrated resilience-building activities in Phalombe district. The project ended in August 2016.

FFA participants also continued to benefit from WFP's partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which supported district government, agricultural extension workers and NGO partner staff involved in WFP's FFA project with training on sustainable land management, such as organic composting and irrigation.

WFP also partnered with NICO General Insurance, the leading insurance company in Malawi and an important member of a grouping of Insurance Market players in Malawi who make key decisions in the insurance market (Insurance Association of Malawi), for the implementation of weather-indexed insurance component of the R4 initiative that complemented the FFA programme.

For the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) activities, the Department of Climate Change and Metrological Services (DCCMS) provided the downscaled seasonal forecasts for Balaka and Zomba districts. The agro-climatic information was disseminated to farmers in Balaka district through radio shows integrated with ICT (SMS) supported by a local partner, Farm Radio Trust (FRT).

WFP also partnered with multiple institutions ranging from think tanks to academia to conduct evidence building studies to inform resilience programming. This included a gender inquiry with the Institute of Development Studies on gender dynamics and asset creation, along with a study on shock responsive social protection (co-commissioned with the World Bank and GIZ), which will be conducted by the Overseas Development Institute and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre in 2017. WFP and GIZ are also supporting the Government of Malawi's study on best practices in public works and productive asset creation.

Performance Monitoring

Baseline values used for measuring performance of the relief component were established through Household Surveys (HHS) conducted prior to the provision of assistance. The sampling method was revised in 2016, changing from sampling at the Food Distribution Point (FDP) level to Traditional Authority (TA) level. This increased the geographical scope to provide a more robust analysis where households are targeted within the response as well as provide context to reports of food sharing between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households which previously effected the overall results.

Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was done twice during the 2015/16 relief response to measure progress against the baseline and was jointly carried out by WFP, cooperating partners and district government officials. PDM included a representative sample of beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and involved focus group discussions and household surveys.

Performance was also monitored through a combination of output monitoring to measure progress against targets and process monitoring to determine the effectiveness and of WFP's support. Output data including beneficiaries

reached (both with food and nutrition messages), complementary assets created and tonnages/cash distributed was collected by partners and reported to WFP on a monthly basis. Efforts were undertaken to augment partners' reporting capacity and ensure reporting standardization across the response by developing standard operating procedures for all partners.

WFP's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team also carried out four detailed orientation sessions with partners prior to the roll out of assistance to improve the quality of data collected. In 2016, WFP enhanced alignment to the Corporate Normative Framework (M&E SOPs, Strategic Results Framework, and Minimum Monitoring Framework) to ensure consistency of data collection and reporting as well as fostering synergies across CO projects.

Process monitoring was carried out jointly by WFP, Government of Malawi and partner NGOs. Partners visited at least 30 percent of the Food Distribution Points (FDP) per month where at least 10 percent of the beneficiaries were interviewed to seek their feedback on various aspects of assistance. Periodic joint monitoring visits were carried by WFP and government representatives which provided real time feedback on operations. Process monitoring played an instrumental role in informing programme design and enabled timely adjustments such as the remapping of FDPs to address long distances travelled by beneficiaries.

The recovery and prevention component followed the same principles of the relief component, although monitoring included additional indicators related to livelihoods, household assets and agricultural production.

To compare progress against baseline data, a PDM was conducted in December 2016 across six FFA districts, which also included indicators related to the R4 initiative. Focus group discussions were carried out with programme participants as part of the PDM to ascertain the Community Asset Score (CAS). One district, Karonga, was however excluded from the PDM due to implementation challenges, postponing data collection to 2017.

Overall, the CO has moved towards paperless monitoring with data collection taking place with Android tablets that every field monitor uses. Google Sheets and Google Forms, covering process and output-level results, were used along with corporate databases such as the Country Office Tool for Managing Effectively (COMET) and the Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) for database management and data analysis. Towards the end of 2016, the CO rolled out the use of ONA, a tool which allowed real-time visualization of data collected in the field, for process monitoring. In 2017, ONA will be rolled out to cover output monitoring by partners, as well as sample surveys such as those in PDMs.

Performance monitoring was managed by an M&E team comprising of 10 staff at the country office and sub-office level, which was supported by 24 field monitors. M&E staffing was augmented significantly during the current relief response period with the proportion of field monitors increasing by 33 percent. WFP has also worked towards enhancing gender-sensitive monitoring, including increasing the number of women field monitors. Currently, 11 out of the 24 field monitors are women.

Results/Outcomes

At a time when the country faced unprecedented food insecurity challenges, WFP's humanitarian assistance and resilience-building activities contributed towards improving the food security situation of the targeted population. A key achievement of WFP support was stabilizing food and nutrition security and preventing further deterioration.

For the 2015/2016 response, General Food Distributions (GFD) continued in January 2016 through April 2016. Results from the final PDM exercise showed that people in the north and central regions fared better than people living in the southern region. By March 2016 a greater percentage of sampled beneficiaries in the north and central regions had borderline to acceptable food consumption (74 percent to 85 percent) and did not engage in 'crisis' or 'emergency' coping strategies (50 percent to 52 percent) when compared to the baseline conducted at the start of the intervention, indicating an improvement in food security. These beneficiaries fared better than non-beneficiaries, with only 72 percent of sampled non-beneficiaries reaching borderline to acceptable food consumption versus 85 percent of sampled beneficiaries.

In the southern region, which is traditionally more food insecure, the percentage of sampled beneficiaries having borderline to acceptable food consumption declined (87 percent to 74 percent), while those not engaging in 'crisis' or 'emergency' coping strategies only remained stable (at 55 percent) when compared to the baseline, suggesting a worsening of food insecurity.

The increasingly dire situation caused by El Niño, particularly in the south, resulted in higher levels of sharing food assistance recorded during the March 2016 PDM, which affected food consumption as the entitlement lasted for fewer days than planned. Sharing was reported highest in the southern region and was more observed for in-kind food assistance than for CBT, implying non beneficiaries were struggling to access food.

However, WFP assistance contributed towards stabilizing the food security situation. The percentage of beneficiaries in the lowest food consumption category (poor) remained stable at around 20 percent despite historic food shortages. The Coping Strategy Index, which measures the frequency and severity of behaviours households undertake when faced with food shortages, improved slightly (reducing from about 18 to 17). Diet diversity also remained stable, with only a slight overall reduction from 4.34 to 4.22 food groups consumed in a given week. Meanwhile, non-beneficiaries experienced a larger reduction in dietary diversity, consuming foods from only 3.5 groups in a given week by the end of the response. This indicated that an otherwise greater deterioration in dietary diversity may have been seen among beneficiaries without the provision of WFP food assistance.

Across the indicators, there were no major differences between results for households receiving in-kind food assistance and those receiving CBT, with the exception of dietary diversity where households receiving in-kind food assistance performed slightly better. This was likely due to maize prices rising quicker than expected and surpassed the projected transfer values, which made it difficult for beneficiaries to afford the full food basket. Moreover, when it came to expenditure behaviour, 83 percent of the CBT was spent on food items, and of the food-based expenditures, 79 percent was spent on cereals due to the high price of the staple commodity, which reduced the amount of money available for non-maize food purchases. The remaining was utilized for other household expenditures including education, health, milling and items such as soaps.

While the 2016/2017 response is still underway at the time of reporting, initial results (from July to December 2016) showed that the food security situation improved for beneficiaries since the start of assistance. There has been a reduction in the number of households who were classified as having poor food consumption, with 32 percent of beneficiary households in this category at the start of this relief assistance period and just 25 percent in this category by November 2016.

The proportion of beneficiaries who reported receiving nutrition messaging/counseling is less than planned at 64 percent primarily due to beneficiaries arriving at the distribution sites after the sensitization sessions were complete. WFP undertook efforts to increase the number of communication channels to reach beneficiaries, including through broadcasting radio messages which will start in 2017. Notably, when looking at the results on a district-by-district basis, the districts that had the highest proportions of beneficiaries receiving nutrition messages were the two (Chikwawa and Phalombe) where WFP trialled the use of participatory Theatre for Development (TfD) that tailored the nutrition messages to challenges experienced by individual communities to spur positive behaviour change. In addition to nutrition messages, beneficiaries received key information related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), HIV prevention, gender equality and protection.

While simultaneously responding to the longest and largest humanitarian response, the expansion of the recovery and resilience building work continued. The FFA programme was expanded to three new districts with an additional 10,000 households supported.

In Balaka district, where the FFA programme had completed its second full year in 2016, improvements in both coping strategy indicators were recorded, signalling that despite the deteriorating food security situation in the country, beneficiaries were not using more frequent or more severe food-based or livelihood-based coping strategies compared to the baseline. A 100 percent of the supported communities in Balaka were categorised as having an improved Community Asset Score, meaning that they had more functional assets that were being used by the majority of the community by the end of 2016 than they did pre-FFA intervention. Key community assets in Balaka included nutrition sensitive assets such as back yard gardens, fruit tree planting, land management and soil fertility works, road rehabilitation, construction of fish ponds and irrigation canals.

Beyond Balaka, in the other districts where the FFA programme was implemented in 2016, improvement or stabilization was noted across indicators, demonstrating the immediate effect of introducing the programme in food insecure areas. The percentages of beneficiaries improved in the poor food consumption category (with a reduction from 24 percent to 10 percent) and were maintained in the borderline food consumption category (at roughly 40 percent), suggesting a progressive increase in food security levels with beneficiaries transitioning from poor to borderline and borderline to acceptable food consumption levels. Dietary diversity also improved with the beneficiaries consuming food from an average of about five food groups versus the close to four food groups at the start of the intervention.

Overall, the analysis of 2016 data shows that food security outcomes mostly stabilized or improved for beneficiaries across all districts. Across all indicators and districts, results were less positive for female-headed households than those headed by men. This may be due to aspects outside the intervention such as women being responsible for more work, especially unpaid work, which limits their time and economic opportunities as compared to men. Female-headed households in Malawi are also typically single-headed families which means that they have fewer income earners than two parent families. The one exception to this trend was the food-based coping strategy index in the districts other than Balaka where female-headed households improved more than men, which is likely because these coping mechanisms are home-based and therefore in the sphere where women traditionally control

food processing and preparation.

The successful creation, maintenance and rehabilitation of assets were critical factors in stabilizing and improving food security outcomes under the FFA programme. Notable achievements include more than 10.3 million tree seedlings raised, of which the majority will be planted in degraded land, woodlots, watershed areas, and in the grounds of schools, clinics and religious centres. Overall, 3.7 million of the raised seedlings were provided to individual households for planting in their homesteads. More than 47,300 heaps of compost were also created from recycled organic material.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Women in Malawi remain marginalized due to socially constructed gender roles and responsibilities which give them unequal access to education, assets and income generation opportunities. Gender inequality makes women highly vulnerable to climatic shocks and contributes towards higher food insecurity among women, particularly the female headed households. Given the context, efforts to mainstream gender across the operation remained a priority for WFP, and particularly within this PRRO, which has a 2A gender marking. This gender marking is based on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker coding criteria and indicates that gender is mainstreamed across operations and the project is likely to contribute significantly to gender equality.

With its 18 NGO partners implementing the relief component, WFP ensured presence of dedicated staff managing gender and protection concerns in their respective districts through the provision of a specific budget. Training on gender and protection concerns and principles of gender equality were organised by WFP for district officials and partner staff, which helped make the overall response more gender sensitive. These efforts were complemented by Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) whereby key messages promoting women's empowerment and women's rights were highlighted in Theatre for Development dramas and discussed at the community mobilization sessions. These activities helped in bridging the gender divide and facilitated greater female participation in different areas of the response, particularly as leaders and decision makers.

The significant scale-up of the response during 2016 and the different population sets catered to in the two responses make the comparability of data difficult. However, the 2016 results give a fair indication of WFP's progress in improving gender sensitivity between the two season relief responses.

Women made decisions in 59 percent of households receiving relief assistance, representing a 5 percent increase since the 2014/15 response. This can be attributed to in-kind food strengthening women's influence over household resources (as evidenced in the study carried out by the Institute of Development Studies) and aforementioned efforts to boost the equal inclusion of both genders under the relief component. Alongside the increase in female decision-making, there was a reduction in joint decision-making as compared to the previous response, whereas the percentages of households where men made the decision over relief assistance remained somewhat similar. This trend is likely due to the cultural predisposition where women's decision-making is acceptable and common around home-based food preparation and the additional emphasis that WFP put on promoting women as decision makers. However, female decision-making and joint decision-making represented greater percentages of households when only looking at in-kind food assistance in 2016. Correspondingly, male decision-making in 2016 was seven percent higher for households receiving CBT than for households receiving in-kind food assistance. A primary reason for the difference in decision-making by modality could be due to the fact that cash is traditionally seen as a domain of men, whereas food is more traditionally controlled by women. Moreover, the humanitarian response was significantly expanded during 2016 and the most vulnerable included a higher proportion of female headed households, therefore reducing the number of households where decisions were made jointly.

There has been an improvement in the proportion of women beneficiaries holding leadership positions in project management committees, particularly in the FFA programme which saw a 10 percent increase since 2015 with 48 percent of leadership positions held by women by December 2016. Improvements were also seen with female leaders in project management committees under the relief component, with an increase from 42 to nearly 47 percent. Project management committees are made up of community members who work closely with WFP, district councils and NGO partners for the implementation of interventions. They carry out a variety of roles ranging from support to beneficiary verification to advocacy to monitoring of interventions, especially for the asset creation activities. WFP worked extensively on advocating for a greater proportion of females in leadership positions in both components, which led to an improvement. However, given the cultural norms where females do not usually adopt leadership roles in the presence of men, the corporate target of 50 percent was still not met. When it came to training female committee members on the modalities of assistance, WFP maintained similar levels as last year for the relief and the recovery and prevention component at 53 percent and 60 percent, respectively.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP continued to mainstream protection across the components to ensure that assistance was provided in a safe, accountable and dignified manner. Considerable progress was made towards enhancing accountability to the affected population and increasing the robustness of complaints management in 2016, with the roll out of a toll-free complaints hotline under the 2016/17 relief response which enabled two way communication between WFP and the beneficiaries. The hotline is specifically for WFP but it is managed by an Inter-Agency Taskforce, comprising of various government departments, UN agencies and NGO partners. The multi-stakeholder composition encouraged ownership by the relevant parties, particularly the government, of the issues arising and in most cases, the beneficiary concerns were addressed by the local government. Periodic feedback sessions were also held in communities and suggestion boxes at distribution sites were analyzed.

With this new framework, WFP received real-time beneficiary feedback with a consolidated weekly report, as opposed to once a month as was previously the case, enabling a swifter response to the concerns arising.

WFP also facilitated the formation of an Inter-Agency Taskforce which was coordinated by the Food Security Cluster (FSC) and chaired by Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) and served as a platform for coordinating managing gender concerns, among others, emanating from the affected populations.

Efforts to keep beneficiaries abreast of the assistance were augmented through close collaboration with the Civil Protection Committees (CPC) and other communication channels. CPCs were trained on the Core Humanitarian Standards and accountability principles by WFP and they then worked with the partners to lead awareness-raising campaigns to increase household awareness of the targeting criteria. In addition, posters outlining household entitlements were displayed at distribution sites, which was important given the changing rations sizes throughout the response period.

Monthly distributions took place in the morning hours allowing beneficiaries to travel to and from the distribution sites in daylight, when risk of violence is lower. Distribution sites were established through a participatory mapping exercise completed with communities, including women, the elderly, disabled and other vulnerable groups. The distribution points were sufficiently close to benefiting villages (no more than 5km) so that they can be reached relatively quickly and easily. In addition, joint efforts with the Protection Cluster to revive district level protection committees and train them in principles of accountability were augmented in 2016. These measures resulted in the vast majority of relief beneficiaries (at 98 percent) not experiencing any safety issues. Security incidents were overall low and those that did occur generally affected women and men equally.

Under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme, WFP continued to perform well in terms of protection and accountability issues and achieved all corporate targets for the second consecutive year. Given the community-based nature of FFA activities, which saw consistent field engagement between WFP staff and beneficiaries, and the five community-based participatory planning (CBPP) exercises that informed the selection of activities in 2016, beneficiaries remained greatly involved which ensured a high degree of familiarity with the programme's criteria.

While the corporate target of 90 percent of participants not experiencing any security problems was achieved for the FFA programme, there has been an increase in participants facing security incidents with four percent facing safety challenges in 2016 as compared to zero percent in 2015. Efforts were undertaken to allow flexible work hours for participants to complete their tasks and to reduce travel by selecting activities within the local community.

Overall, the community feedback mechanisms enabled real time programme adjustments. A notable example of this is the establishment of new food distribution points after receiving feedback that beneficiaries had to travel long distances to access food. Similarly, after receiving complaints about inclusion and exclusion errors, a verification exercise was carried out whereby beneficiaries not meeting the vulnerability criteria were excluded and those deemed vulnerable were included for assistance. Apart from the aforementioned issues raised from the hotline (and other feedback mechanisms), beneficiaries appreciated the timeliness of distributions and engagement of local community in the overall process.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

A family in Chikwawa district enjoying a meal made from food received as part of WFP's relief response to food insecurity in Malawi. Photo © WFP/David Orr.

General distribution planned beneficiary figures for PRRO 200692 relief component reflect the approved project documents and budget revisions as of December 2016; however, the operational target for December 2016 reflects a higher caseload per an updated food security assessment conducted in November 2016.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	2,742,476	2,900,477	5,642,953	2,602,327	2,842,786	5,445,113	94.9%	98.0%	96.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	507,866	519,152	1,027,018	481,941	514,427	996,368	94.9%	99.1%	97.0%
Children (5-18 years)	1,004,446	1,021,374	2,025,820	946,637	979,858	1,926,495	94.2%	95.9%	95.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	1,230,164	1,359,951	2,590,115	1,173,749	1,348,501	2,522,250	95.4%	99.2%	97.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	2,742,475	2,900,478	5,642,953	2,602,326	2,842,787	5,445,113	94.9%	98.0%	96.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	4,622,076	935,877	5,557,953	4,744,211	620,860	5,365,071	102.6%	66.3%	96.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	25,000	60,000	85,000	52,127	52,968	78,723	208.5%	88.3%	92.6%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	840,377	170,159	1,010,536	886,527	112,884	975,467	105.5%	66.3%	96.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	4,545	10,909	15,454	9,820	9,640	14,549	216.1%	88.4%	94.1%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	491,120	519,416	1,010,536	477,979	497,488	975,467	97.3%	95.8%	96.5%
Total participants	491,120	519,416	1,010,536	477,979	497,488	975,467	97.3%	95.8%	96.5%
Total beneficiaries	2,701,166	2,856,787	5,557,953	2,607,424	2,757,647	5,365,071	96.5%	96.5%	96.5%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	7,511	7,943	15,454	7,100	7,449	14,549	94.5%	93.8%	94.1%
Total participants	7,511	7,943	15,454	7,100	7,449	14,549	94.5%	93.8%	94.1%
Total beneficiaries	41,310	43,690	85,000	38,394	40,329	78,723	92.9%	92.3%	92.6%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	38.80	10.95	21.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	42.50	12.20	21.40

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	35.10	9.70	21.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.34	4.56	4.64	4.22
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.44	4.45	4.63	4.15
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>4.20	4.64	4.64	4.27
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MALAWI, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.05, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<17.79	19.64	12.70	16.96
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>BALAKA, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.05, Joint survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=80.00	0.00	-	100.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	41.10	0.00	8.40
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<47.60	47.60	7.10	38.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	42.00	0.00	11.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<10.00	40.80	0.00	7.50
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<45.10	45.10	8.50	43.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	<50.30	50.30	6.80	36.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.42	5.42	5.54	4.83
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.22	5.22	5.60	4.64
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2014.12, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>5.50	5.50	5.53	4.90
CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	59.43	57.26
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	57.27	71.74
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	66.67	70.00
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	54.55	72.58
CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	60.81	61.41
CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
<i>SOUTHERN REGION, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	=100.00	0.00	65.96	70.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	215,956	145,684	67.5%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	215,956	145,684	67.5%
Number of people exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	440,726	280,951	63.7%
Number of people receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	440,726	280,951	63.7%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	224,770	135,267	60.2%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	224,770	135,267	60.2%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Environmental Protection and Management: Number of wood-lots established in WFP-assisted schools	wood-lot	148	142	95.9%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	69	57	82.7%
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	14,156	7,853	55.5%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	1,563	2,384	152.6%
Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	272	228	83.9%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	92	17	18.5%
Hectares (ha) of vegetables planted	Ha	3,217	3,207	99.7%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	118	75	63.2%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	Km	184	34	18.5%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	1	1	100.0%
Number of Local Goats houses constructed	unit	684	359	52.5%
Number of community groups formed and registered	individual	30	30	100.0%
Number of compost pits created	item	82,866	47,365	57.2%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	15	5	33.3%
Number of fish ponds constructed (FFA) and maintained (self-help)	fish pond	9	8	88.9%
Number of hives distributed	item	446	219	49.1%
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	1,301	774	59.5%
Number of livestock watering points built/restored	item	24	7	29.2%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	34	34	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Environmental protection)	individual	9,357	8,682	92.8%
Number of people trained (Skills: Project management)	individual	225	225	100.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	12	12	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	15,521,660	10,325,953	66.5%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	6,953,560	3,761,789	54.1%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=40.00	39.20	-	37.03
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=40.00	28.75	-	20.41
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	39.10	-	33.84
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=30.00	52.85	-	59.26
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=30.00	21.70	-	29.13
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=30.00	18.40	-	19.03
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>50.00	38.64	-	48.72
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>	>50.00	42.00	-	46.89
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	>60.00	58.48	-	60.49

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.04</i>	>60.00	53.74	-	53.65

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	83.30	-	91.30
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	78.00	-	78.59
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	96.50
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=90.00	97.15	-	97.93
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	88.90	-	89.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	76.70	-	75.04
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	98.50
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=90.00	98.10	-	97.46

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=80.00	86.10	-	90.70
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	77.35	-	77.07
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	97.49
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2015.05, Latest Follow-up: 2016.03</i>	=90.00	97.63	-	97.73

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100,000.00	249,166.00
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=170,000.00	1,162,084.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=27.00	33.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=46.00	49.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
<i>MALAWI, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Egypt	ARE-C-00030-01	Maize	-	11
Germany	GER-C-00463-01	Beans	-	216
Germany	GER-C-00463-01	Vegetable Oil	-	46
Japan	JPN-C-00461-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	800
Japan	JPN-C-00461-01	Maize	-	3,726
Japan	JPN-C-00463-01	Maize	-	299
Japan	JPN-C-00463-01	Peas	-	60
Japan	JPN-C-00498-02	Beans	-	350
Japan	JPN-C-00498-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	748
Japan	JPN-C-00498-02	Peas	-	651
Malawi	MLW-C-00034-01	Maize	15,814	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00035-01	Maize	2,931	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00036-01	Maize	13,500	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00037-01	Maize	4,500	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00038-01	Maize	-	54,516
Malawi	MLW-C-00039-01	Maize	6,799	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00040-01	Maize	33,833	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00041-01	Maize	883	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00042-01	Maize	14,619	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00043-01	Maize	-	56,750
Malawi	MLW-C-00045-01	Maize	71	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00046-01	Maize	857	-
Malawi	MLW-C-00048-01	Maize	2,939	-
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	8,529
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	2,050
Private Donors	WPD-C-03541-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	6
Sweden	SWE-C-00257-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	675
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01374-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	697
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01376-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	7
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01376-01	Maize Meal	-	951
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01503-01	Peas	-	3,416

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01504-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	87
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01504-01	Peas	-	474
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01515-01	Peas	-	1,349
USA	USA-C-01059-09	Beans	-	279
USA	USA-C-01059-09	Peas	-	200
USA	USA-C-01059-10	Sorghum/Millet	18,380	-
USA	USA-C-01059-11	Beans	5,170	-
USA	USA-C-01059-11	Split Peas	4,920	-
USA	USA-C-01059-11	Vegetable Oil	6,120	-
USA	USA-C-01059-12	Corn Soya Blend	710	-
USA	USA-C-01059-12	Maize Meal	10,430	-
USA	USA-C-01059-12	Split Peas	2,380	-
USA	USA-C-01059-12	Vegetable Oil	440	-
USA	USA-C-01172-03	Beans	-	460
USA	USA-C-01172-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	205
USA	USA-C-01172-03	Maize	-	5,993
USA	USA-C-01172-03	Peas	-	241
USA	USA-C-01172-04	Maize	-	15,129
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,443
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Peas	-	4,135
USA	USA-C-01259-01	Vegetable Oil	-	612
USA	USA-C-01280-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,372
USA	USA-C-01280-01	Peas	-	9,485
		Total	145,294	176,965