



# WFP Malawi Country Brief

## WFP Assistance

Country Programme	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
DEV 200287 (March 2012 –December 2018)	200 m	135m (68%)	XX

\*March 2017 – August 2017

**DEV 200287:** WFP assists one million people with the Development Programme (DEV). Under the **Support to Education component**, WFP provides Centralized Model (CM) of school meals and Home Grown School Meals (HGSM) to 954,669 primary and 24,577 pre-primary students in 14 food insecure districts. With earmarked funding, WFP rolled out an emergency school meals project from November 2016 to April 2017 in the context of widespread acute food insecurity. Through the **Nutrition Support component**, WFP provides treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) to children, pregnant/breastfeeding women. Treatment of both MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) is provided to people on HIV/TB treatment. The **Capacity Development related to Disaster Risk Reduction component** focuses on strengthening national capacity to prepare for, respond to and mitigate disasters – this final component is linked to field-level asset creation under Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200692. The three components are complemented by WFP’s support to agricultural markets and smallholder farmers through the Purchase for Progress and a Prevention of Stunting pilot.

Food assistance to Refugees in Malawi	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200460** (June 2013 – May 2017)	27.9m	13.1m (47 %)	x m (xx %)

\*March 2017 – August 2017 \*\*Project is currently undergoing a Budget Revision to extend from May 2017 to June 2019

**PRRO 200460:** To date, the population of camp-based asylum seekers and refugees is 32,300 people. The goal is to contribute to achieving and maintaining food security among refugees and asylum seekers through in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers. The project also seeks to support host communities with productive asset creation activities. This operation is, however, chronically underfunded due to frequent ration reductions. The asset creation and cash component have never received funding. The operation was extended

Credit: Cheulekene Mita, WFP

Main Photo

Caption: A P4P farmer in Kasungu prepares harvested grains for storage at a WFP supported P4P warehouse. Farmers were inspired to produce more food after their FO sold 1000 mt of maize to WFP for the humanitarian response.

## Highlights

- WFP continued to scale up productive asset creation and social safety nets through provision of school meals, nutrition support to malnourished people on ART and TB treatment, connecting smallholder farmers to formal and quality markets as well as to input into food value chains.
- WFP is transitioning at least 648,197 beneficiaries onto its multi-year resilience programme, which is linked to the wider social protection and resilience planning processes currently underway.
- The country is preparing for the roll out of Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as a way of strengthening food security analysis.

from 2016 until May 2017 in order to cater for a refugee population originally projected to reach over 87,000, with continued arrivals primarily from Mozambique, DRC and Burundi. Due to less than anticipated levels of instability, the actual number of refugees was lower than projected. The most recent budget review has extended operations until June 2019 in line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) process as well as to adjust the projected figures downwards to 35,000.

Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience to Restore Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200692 (Dec 2014 – Dec. 2017)	561.8m	404m (72 %)	32.1m (90%)

\*March 2017 – August 2017

**PRRO 200692:** This operation provides a seamless transition between relief response and resilience-building efforts. The project is the vehicle for WFP’s relief response to the effects of El Niño and lean season food insecurity in 2016/17, targeting six million people beginning January 2017. The relief component is implemented through a mixture of food, cash/ voucher transfers and benefits from working with partners to deliver complementary recovery activities to pave the way for a gradual transition to conditional assistance. The recovery component concentrates on multi-sector and multi-year resilience activities that involve nutrition-sensitive productive asset creation and several innovations in risk management and reduction.

## In Numbers

**930,074** students received school meals

**89,287** children, women and people living with HIV treated for malnutrition

**32,072** refugees and asylum seekers assisted

People Assisted in June 2017



June 2017

## Operational Updates

- The first draft of the Malawi Social Support Programme II (MNSSP II) — Malawi's central social protection framework — is expected to be released by August 2017. The WFP is responsible for finalizing the framework and facilitating subsequent country-wide consultations on the draft, culminating in its validation. WFP has leveraged its operationalization of linkages between social protection and humanitarian assistance in the design task force of the MNSSP II after its successful implementation of a mixed food, cash and voucher assistance to reach over 6 million people. The MNSSP II will therefore include a roadmap for operationalizing linkages between the social protection and humanitarian system. This would encompass seasonal expansion of programmes and use of early warning systems, as well as triggers, to further expand assistance in times of bigger shock events, and the use of common delivery and information systems. The roadmap is also being integrated into the review of the Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme (JEFAP) guidelines, and will inform the way that in-country actors provide emergency assistance.

- WFP is supporting the Department of Economic Planning and Development (EP&D) to establish the Public Works and Productive Asset Creation Best Practice Guidelines which are expected to be published in Quarter 3 of 2017. Their publication will be followed by an operational manual for enhanced implementation of Public Works and Productive Asset Creation Programmes under the MNSSP II.

- Admissions to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and Nutrition Care Support and Treatment (NCST) programmes declined from March through May 2017. Admissions of children with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was 11 percent lower in May 2017 as compared to May 2016, while the numbers of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) dropped by 23 percent. This signifies an improvement in food consumption amidst a stabilizing food security situation as households start consuming foods from their production. Maize prices continue to decline in 2017, mostly owing to significantly improved supply situation following the tight conditions in 2016. In the third week of June, nominal maize prices averaged MK 84 per kilogram on the local market, a decrease of 2.3 percent compared to the previous week.

- June marked the beginning of registration of 15,616 school meals beneficiaries in Mangochi, Dedza and Salima districts onto WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform SCOPE. This is the first time that SCOPE will be used for the School Meals operation. Use of the platform is expected to improve management of in-kind and cash transfers to students.

- WFP, through its Partnership for Progress (P4P), commenced the implementation of a pilot 3000 hermetic grain storage bags for the mitigation of Post-Harvest Loss (PHL) at household level for smallholder farmers in Malawi. The project is being carried out in partnership with GrainPro Kenya. The Training of Trainers is ongoing targeting 118 farmers. Effects and acceptance of the bags will be assessed in December 2017.

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## Country Background & Strategy



Malawi, a small landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa, is a UNFPA global population hotspot with a population expanding rapidly at 3 percent per year. Despite significant investments in development, a quarter of Malawians live in extreme poverty. With the majority of livelihoods dependent on agriculture, the population is highly vulnerable to the effects of natural disasters. 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.

Malawi's challenges are compounded by a volatile economy with one of the highest inflation rates in the region (at 12.3 percent), high rates of HIV infection (at 8.8 percent), school drop-out (at 15 percent) and chronic undernutrition (at 37 percent for children under five). According to the Cost of Hunger in Africa study in Malawi, the annual costs of child undernutrition amount to some USD 597 million, equivalent to 10.3 percent of GDP. Given these challenges, WFP's operations work to support the Government in attaining a food and nutrition secure and resilient future, which is guided by the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals with a particular emphasis on reaching zero hunger (SDG 2).

WFP has been present in Malawi since 1965.

Population: **17 million**

2015 Human Development Index:  
**173 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low**

Stunting Rate: **37% of children under 5**

## Donors

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