



Standard Project Report 2015

World Food Programme in Malawi, Republic of (MW)

Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Populations affected by floods in Malawi

Reporting period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

Project Information	
Project Number	200810
Project Category	Single Country IR-EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	77,000
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	77,000
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	76,998

Key Project Dates	
Project Approval Date	January 17, 2015
Planned Start Date	January 17, 2015
Actual Start Date	January 17, 2015
Project End Date	March 16, 2015
Financial Closure Date	N/A

Approved budget in USD	
Food and Related Costs	814,245
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	N/A
Direct Support Costs	103,395
Cash-Based Transfers and Related Costs	N/A
Indirect Support Costs	64,235
Total	981,874

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Planned Commodities in 2015	77
Actual Commodities 2015	77
Total Approved Commodities	77

Table Of Contents

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Country Background

Summary Of WFP Assistance

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Story Worth Telling

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Outputs

Outcomes

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

Post-Delivery Losses

Management

Partnerships

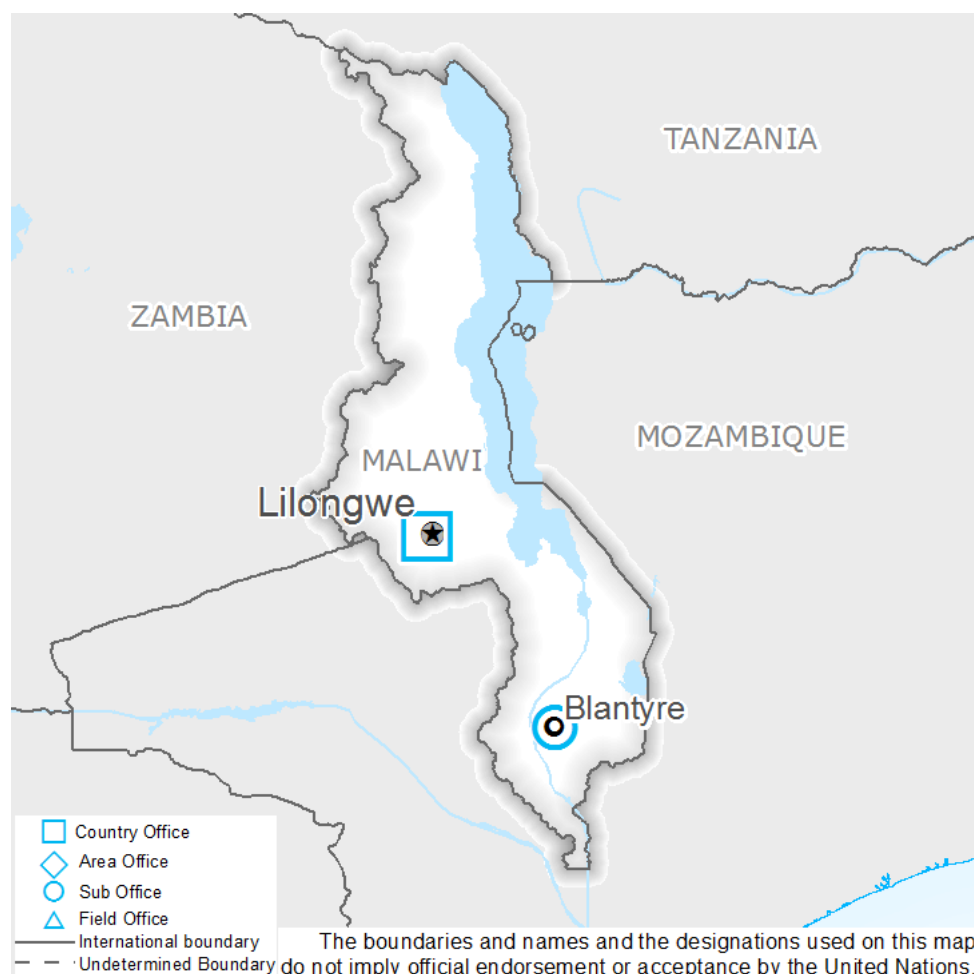
Lessons Learned

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

COUNTRY OVERVIEW



Country Background

Malawi, a small and landlocked sub-Saharan African country, is a UNFPA global population hotspot with a population rapidly expanding at 3 percent per year. Despite significant investments in development, Malawi ranks 173 out of 188 countries in the 2015 Human Development Index.

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). 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). Although the country was on track to partially achieve half of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the end of 2015, MDG1 – halving extreme poverty and hunger – was not realized.

Since 2012, economic shocks such as devaluation of the local currency by 34 percent, its subsequent depreciation by 60 percent compared to the US dollar (much of which took place in the last half of 2015) and inflation of nearly 25 percent have contributed to high living costs. Average incomes were lowest globally for 2015, with a GNI per capita of just USD 250 (World Bank 2015). The worsening economic situation has hit Malawi's poor especially hard, negatively affecting their ability to access wage-earning work or food. Donor budgetary aid also continued to be suspended to Malawi in the wake of the 2013/14 "cashgate" scandal, further destabilizing the economy and public services. This is particularly concerning 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 landholdings are generally small and densely cultivated, causing overuse and degradation of marginally productive agricultural land. The country's quickly-growing population has placed intense pressure on farm-holdings of an average 0.24 hectares, compared with the sub-Saharan African average of 0.40 (World Bank, 2012). At the same time, smallholder farmers contribute to 70 percent of the overall national agricultural sector, and most produce maize on a subsistence basis (Government of Malawi, 2014). This makes most of the population highly vulnerable to the effects of the frequent and intense natural disasters, such as recurrent seasonal dry spells and flooding. In 2015, for example, Malawians have had to cope with the dual impact of the most severe floods disaster in living memory followed by prolonged dry spells in the first half of 2015 – resulting in the worst food insecurity in a decade, further deepened by the second strongest El Niño on the record since 1900. According to an integrated context analysis conducted by WFP, nearly half of Malawi's 28 districts have experienced at least four major shocks in the last decade.

The challenges in the country are compounded by the high HIV infection rate at 10 percent (UNAIDS, 2014), the ninth highest rate in the world. Nutrition insecurity also remains high, linked to, among other factors, poor dietary diversity, a high disease burden and persistent annual food shortages. Some 42 percent of children aged under five are stunted (MICS 2014). According to the 2015 Cost of Hunger in Africa study in Malawi, the annual costs of child undernutrition – which is associated with 23 percent of child mortality cases in the country – are estimated at USD 597 million, equivalent to 10.3 percent of its GDP.

Since 1990, Malawi has hosted a steady influx of refugees, mainly from the Great Lakes Region and more recently from Mozambique. Some 24,300 refugees and asylum seekers were living in Malawi as of 2015.

Summary Of WFP Assistance

In line with the government's priorities and policies and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2016 and which will be extended an additional two years), WFP works to achieve a food and nutrition secure and resilient Malawi. This is operationalised through a 2012-2016 country strategy and five operations in 2015 that prioritised social and nutritional support for vulnerable groups, resilience building and agricultural market support to small-scale farmers, and provision of emergency food assistance and logistical augmentation in times of crisis. WFP has continued its strategic shift towards resilience in Malawi and worked to address the structural drivers of hunger by simultaneously preparing for and responding to shocks, restoring and rebuilding lives and livelihoods, and reducing vulnerability to build lasting resilience.

2015 was a year of unprecedented humanitarian need in Malawi – with devastating floods and dry spells, followed by the driest planting season (from October-December 2015) in 35 years. Coupled with the difficult macroeconomic environment and poor previous growing season, the situation escalated into the country's worst food insecurity in a decade. WFP responded to the emergency needs of Malawi's most vulnerable who were unable to meet their annual food requirements. At the request of the government, WFP provided food or cash transfers to some 1.98 million food insecure people in 2015 under PRRO 200692 and IR-EMOP 200810. Through SO 200865 and IR-EMOP 200810, WFP also provided logistics services on behalf of the humanitarian community in the aftermath of the 2015 floods disaster in order to re-open access to cut-off communities. WFP worked closely with the government, building its capacity to eventually fully operate its national emergency response.

Through PRRO 200460, some 24,300 refugees in Malawi – the highest refugee population in a decade – also received relief assistance from WFP, as one step towards recovery from the conditions of forced migration.

The poorest in Malawi live in highly degraded environments and suffer from the cumulative impact of recurrent shocks. To facilitate the rebuilding of lives and livelihoods following crisis, WFP ensured that many of those receiving emergency assistance were supported with complementary activities to help them recover. Along with partners who have expertise in behavior change communication, WFP worked to enhance knowledge, attitudes and practices around diet diversification, gender equality and agricultural production.

To address chronic food insecurity, WFP scaled-up Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities under PRRO 200692 to build the resilience of 44,000 participants in four districts in 2015. WFP also continued to strengthen smallholder-friendly agricultural markets, which the country relies on for sustained economic development, by investing in the agricultural capacities of 71,000 smallholder farmers as part of the Purchase for Progress initiative. Through new climate-smart innovations such as weather-indexed micro-insurance, WFP helped shock-prone farmers to mitigate risk and build resilience.

The above early recovery and resilience-building activities were systematically planned with partners and local authorities, informed by a joint national integrated context analysis of vulnerabilities across the country, as well as multi-sectoral seasonal livelihood calendars and community-owned development action plans completed in four districts.

In response to prevailing high levels of malnutrition and social vulnerabilities, including high rates of student absenteeism and drop-out, WFP provided social support under Country Programme 200287 that helped reduce vulnerabilities. Some 857,000 schoolchildren received at least one nutritious meal per day, including some 89,000 who received diverse, locally sourced foods through WFP's home-grown school feeding programme. Additionally, nearly 140,000 women and children benefited from nutritional supplements that prevented and treated malnutrition. Through the Prevention of Stunting initiative in Malawi, WFP scaled-up nutrition interventions in the critical window of opportunity from a child's birth to second birthday where evidence shows greatest prevention potential. In its second year of operation, this pilot was awarded WFP's 2015 High Impact Innovation Award for pioneering an adaptive near-real-time monitoring and evaluation system in a stunting prevention project.

Recognizing the vital role that women have in promoting lasting solutions to food insecurity and undernutrition, WFP, in line with its Gender Policy (2015-2020), continued to create an enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment in Malawi by mainstreaming gender across its work. WFP also worked to ensure accountability to and create a safe environment for women, men, girls and boys by promptly and proactively addressing protection concerns.

WFP's assistance in Malawi supported the government's efforts to attain all eight MDGs, as well as the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) going forward, with a particular emphasis on the Zero Hunger Challenge (SDG2).

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	191,315	197,138	388,453
Children (5-18 years)	673,809	678,826	1,352,635
Adults (18 years plus)	377,245	448,767	826,012
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	1,242,369	1,324,731	2,567,100

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	507	0	0	9,926	0	10,433
Single Country IR-EMOP	0	0	0	77	0	77
Single Country PRRO	64,230	2,170	9,549	3,569	0	79,517
Total Food Distributed in 2015	64,736	2,170	9,549	13,572	0	90,027

OPERATIONAL SPR

Operational Objectives and Relevance

Heavy rains that began in late December 2014 in Malawi quickly accelerated in early January, leading to the worst floods in living memory and submerging huge swathes of the country, particularly in the south. In the first few weeks of 2015, southern Malawi received 400 percent higher rainfall than average. On 13 January, the President of Malawi declared a national disaster in 15 districts and appealed for international assistance.

Initial estimates were that 275,000 people were affected in 15 districts of the country, with approximately 110,000 displaced, and, as result, their livelihoods disrupted. The immediate impact of the floods on food availability and access was very high due to loss of household food supply, impaired market access to food and disruption of humanitarian food interventions, including ongoing food assistance provided by WFP to drought-affected households under PRRO 200692. The worst hit districts were in the southern region where an estimated 14,000 households (77,000 people) were completely cut off from cooking facilities and therefore required assistance in the form of ready-to-eat meals.

This IR-EMOP was approved on 17 January 2015 for a period of two months to provide High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to these 14,000 households (77,000 people) deemed the most vulnerable for five days. The operation also included augmented logistics services, including one United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) helicopter for delivery of commodities to areas rendered entirely inaccessible by road.

By the end of the IR-EMOP, assessments found that the full extent of the floods affected 1.1 million people, including 616,776 people who had been rendered food insecure across 17 districts. Therefore, WFP assistance to flood affected population continued under the ongoing PRRO 200692 once this IR-EMOP closed in March. This IR-EMOP contributed to WFP's Strategic Objective 1: to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies and targeted displaced families.

Results

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

This IR-EMOP was put in place to enable WFP Malawi to provide immediate life-saving food assistance to displaced flood victims, through the provision of HEB for five days. Geographic targeting was informed by rapid inter-agency assessments and field reports from District Councils that indicated displacement camps where people were most vulnerable due to a complete lack of food. Beneficiary targeting and registration was then informed by Civil Protection Committees and cooperating partners on the ground who helped identify flood-affected and displaced households who were most food insecure and required the ready-to-eat meals.

Beneficiary figures indicate marginal underachievement; however, in actual operational terms, WFP reached 100 percent of targeted households under this IR-EMOP. Perceived underachievement results from having used an average household size of 5.5 people for planning purpose, when in reality household size varied.

Due to the fast pace of the sudden onset disaster, actual beneficiary data was not disaggregated by age and gender and therefore estimated data is provided based on the latest census (2008). However, WFP prioritized HEB for women and children in the displacement camps since in emergency situations they are more likely to reduce their food intake in favour of other household members. By virtue of the intervention design that targeted all flood victims in displacement camps, those victims who may have been living with HIV or on TB or ART treatment in the camps also received HEB.

All 77 mt of HEB were distributed to meet the immediate energy requirements of food insecure flood victims in displacement camps. Distributions occurred within the displacement camps and were managed by WFP's cooperating partners and monitored by WFP's Field Monitoring Assistants as well as by the communities' Civil Protection Committees.

HEB distribution was initially planned for only Chikhwawa and Nsanje districts in southern Malawi. However, as new information came from the field on displaced flood victims in need of urgent food assistance in other districts (namely Mangochi, Phalombe and Zomba), distributions were expanded to affected areas in five districts rather than two, reaching a total of almost 77,000 beneficiaries.

The pre-packaged and ready-to-eat biscuits were provided as a first line of response to the displaced population as they had no access to cooking facilities, markets or food stores. Being fortified with vitamins and minerals, the daily HEB ration (200 grams per person per day) also provided 100 percent of the micronutrient requirements, helping to contribute to the prevention of malnutrition among the flood-affected population. This was important given that typically during flood emergencies acute malnutrition rises due to increased disease burden.

The provision of HEB was complemented by a general food distribution of maize, pulses, fortified vegetable oil and Super Cereal provided under WFP's Malawi PRRO 200692 where possible. Following recommendations of the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee's March assessment, assistance to IR-EMOP beneficiaries was sustained after project closure under PRRO 200692 due to continued food insecurity.

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total Beneficiaries	37,422	39,578	77,000	37,422	39,576	76,998	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	6,930	7,084	14,014	6,930	7,084	14,014	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Children (5-18 years)	13,706	13,937	27,643	13,706	13,937	27,643	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Adults (18 years plus)	16,786	18,557	35,343	16,786	18,555	35,341	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	37,422	39,578	77,000	37,421	39,577	76,998	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	77,000	-	77,000	76,998	-	76,998	100.0%	-	100.0%

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	6,804	7,196	14,000	6,802	7,195	13,997	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	6,804	7,196	14,000	6,802	7,195	13,997	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	37,422	39,578	77,000	37,422	39,576	76,998	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food/cash/vouchers during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants.

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
High Energy Biscuits	77	77	100.0%
Total	77	77	100.0%

Story Worth Telling

Khilise Robati, her husband and their six children were amongst hundreds of thousands of people who were displaced by the devastating floods in Malawi in January 2015.

From Nsanje District, the Robati family was stranded on an anthill for three days in the immediate aftermath of the floods before they were rescued by the Malawi Defense Force. They then sought refuge at a primary school where food and other basic necessities were initially in short supply. Given the constraints of the displacement camp, the HEB enabled flood victims to quickly get the energy they needed as they did not require cooking or extra preparation.

"Hundreds of us were sharing the few pots available and firewood was also a challenge," Khilise says of the difficulties associated with food preparation in the camp. "With these biscuits, women in particular were happy that children didn't have to wait for a long time."

Before the floods hit, the Robati family had a relatively comfortable life by village standards. Khilise used to sell small fish and her husband, James, operated a carpentry business. In a good month, their combined income reached an impressive US\$240 per month.

"It was very painful to watch the floods wash away our belongings, including my husband's carpentry equipment," recalls Khilise.

While the future remained uncertain for the Robati family, they found solace in not having to worry about food in the midst of the disaster. "These biscuits are a life saver," says Khilise.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Recognizing the need to mainstream protection in emergency operations when affected populations are most vulnerable to risks, WFP and partners took measures to reduce potential protection risks related to food distributions and to enhance accountability to affected populations.

WFP considered protection concerns in the design and implementation of this IR-EMOP. Given that the food provided was in the early stages of the crisis, WFP only distributed ready-to-eat biscuits under this IR-EMOP which meant beneficiaries, and women in particular, did not have to travel to look for firewood or leave the displacement camps in search of milling facilities which would increase their vulnerability. The biscuit distribution sites were determined based on the location of the displacement camps, in order to reduce distance and waiting time for beneficiaries.

WFP participated in the national Protection Cluster, which is led by the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare and co-led by UNICEF, to ensure strong coordination of the food security and protection response. All WFP beneficiaries were sensitized during registration and HEB distribution on channels of redress for reporting any security incidents. WFP's measures were enhanced by the Protection Cluster which provided complementary support in displacement camps including the establishment of One-Stop-Centres for reporting and addressing protection complaints, establishment of child-friendly spaces in camps and facilitation of family reunification within the first few days of the disaster. The Protection Cluster also deployed additional social workers and child protection staff to ensure that protection issues were mitigated and addressed when necessary.

Due to the short nature of the IR-EMOP, no data was collected on beneficiary safety or awareness of targeting criteria, entitlement or complaint procedures. However, under PRRO 200692, through which IR-EMOP beneficiaries and additional flood victims continued to receive assistance upon the closure of the IR-EMOP, protection outcomes were collected. A total of 85 percent of beneficiaries indicated they knew the criteria for receiving assistance and what they were entitled to receive. Good awareness of targeting criteria helps beneficiaries understand the objectives of the programme and avoid potential conflict over assistance. Security incidents were very low overall at 2.8 percent and were mainly related to once-off food theft and bullying. WFP handled these few incidents using the in-place complaints mechanisms, including a complaints desk and/or a suggestion box present during distributions.

Outputs

Under this IR-EMOP, WFP was able to provide life-saving food assistance at the onset of the crisis in a timely manner, ensuring the provision of at least 900 kcal/person/day over the five-day feeding period as planned. The ready-to-eat food provided in the form of HEB meant WFP was able to promptly respond to the food needs of the most vulnerable flood victims who had no alternative source of food or income.

The IR-EMOP also included the provision of an UNHAS helicopter for delivery of commodities to areas inaccessible by road. The tracking of specific outputs related to the use of the helicopter was done under Special Operation 200685 and are therefore reported under the SPR for the Special Operation.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	individual	900	900	100.0
Number of feeding days	instance	5	5	100.0

Outcomes

WFP provided life-saving assistance to flood victims under this IR-EMOP, thus preventing them from adopting negative coping strategies that they would have otherwise taken to access food. Monitoring visits also confirmed that the rapid launch of this assistance proved vital to people displaced by the floods. Due to the short duration of the project, no outcome level indicators could be measured for the IR-EMOP. However, food security outcomes were measured for the PRRO 200692, under which all IR-EMOP beneficiaries continued to receive assistance after this project closed. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results of PRRO 200692 reveal progress towards the outcome of stabilizing or improving food consumption for targeted households, with percentage of beneficiaries with poor food consumption dropping from 38 percent to only 10 percent.

The tracking of specific outcomes related to the use of the UNHAS helicopter for the delivery of commodities are reported under Special Operation 200685.

Inputs

Resource Inputs

Following the President's declaration of national disaster in Malawi, WFP prepared this IR-EMOP and received prompt multilateral funding from WFP's Immediate Response Account, which enabled the purchase and transport of ready-to-eat biscuits to respond to urgent needs.

Donor	2015 Resourced (mt)		2015 Shipped/Purchased (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	0	77	0
Total	0	77	0

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and In-Kind Receipts

HEB were the only commodity provided under this IR-EMOP. They were purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) from prepositioned stocks in the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai. This was the closest stockpile to Malawi which resulted in a shortened lead time for the procurement of biscuits.

Commodities	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
High Energy Biscuits	0	0	0	77
Total	0	0	0	77

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

WFP airlifted the HEB from the UN Humanitarian Response Depot in Dubai to Lilongwe International Airport, where commercial transporters immediately moved the commodity to the WFP operations hub in the southern region. Food transportation and delivery to the final distribution points under this IR-EMOP used a mixture of tailored logistics, including an UNHAS helicopter, WFP's strategic fleet of all-terrain vehicles and commercial transporters, which helped avoid delays and ensured that the operation remained as efficient as possible.

Post-Delivery Losses

This project experienced no post-delivery losses. This was due to the continued strengthening of food management processes followed by WFP and partners, working with reliable transporters and close monitoring of food deliveries.

Management

Partnerships

The primary partner for this IR-EMOP was the Government of Malawi's Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA). Together, DoDMA and WFP chaired and co-chaired the Food Security Cluster, respectively, which served as the coordination body for all partners delivering food assistance to the affected population. Given the quickly evolving needs on the ground, a multilayered coordination plan was activated to establish a regional coordination centre in the worst-hit southern region and district level coordination centres as well. This coordination set up helped streamline information sharing in a fast-paced emergency context and provided best estimates to promptly develop the national Preliminary Response Plan to guide the overall initial response.

Through the cluster system, WFP also worked with other UN agencies (e.g. UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, UN Women) and the International Federation of the Red Cross who co-led and participated in other sector coordination clusters to ensure provision of complementary assistance, mainly basic necessities such as potable water and provision of temporary housing. WFP, as part of the nutrition cluster, also supported the revision of national Standard Operating Procedures to ensure that displaced people living with HIV and/or on TB treatment were screened and referred to nutrition and health services.

As the government's co-lead on logistics, WFP led the efficient delivery of life-saving food and non-food assistance by operating an UNHAS helicopter under this IR-EMOP, enabling the humanitarian community to reach the severely affected areas with cut off populations that would have been otherwise inaccessible.

Since this sudden onset disaster came during a time when WFP was already responding to lean season food insecurity in the country under PRRO 200692, WFP engaged cooperating partners in districts where they were already operational to facilitate swift beneficiary sensitization, targeting and registration and HEB distribution. While WFP planned to work with only two cooperating partners in two districts (Goal Malawi in Nsanje district and World Vision International in Chikwawa district) under this IR-EMOP, the wider geographic spread of cut off populations than initially estimated meant that some HEB were distributed by an additional three cooperating partners, including Save the Children International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Catholic Development Commission in Malawi (local NGO), whose agreements with WFP exist under PRRO 200692 and are therefore not reflected in the partnerships table for this IR-EMOP. The longstanding nature of the partnership with these NGOs meant the partners had already been oriented on the implementation of an emergency food assistance programme, including monitoring and evaluation, reporting, and the dissemination of gender and nutrition-sensitive behavior change communication messages during distributions.

Partnership	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total		2		

Lessons Learned

While the extent of the flood disaster exceeded worst case scenario national contingency figures, WFP had in place an up-to-date Emergency Response Preparedness Plan that enabled the country office to immediately adjust its operations for a sudden onset emergency. The preparedness plan informed a Concept of Operation which was promptly turned into this IR-EMOP for the provision of HEB that was approved within 24 hours. WFP was therefore able to swiftly airlift HEB into Malawi to offer a lifeline to flood victims who were completely stranded, signifying a lesson learned on the importance of maintaining an up-to-date Emergency Response Preparedness Plan.

Immediate support to beneficiaries was supported by WFP's ability to quickly adjust field partnerships with cooperating partners to include assistance to the flood victims. These partners had already been trained in emergency food response, which supported effective delivery of assistance under this IR-EMOP. WFP will continue to provide training where necessary to ensure strong partner preparedness for possible future emergencies.

WFP's support to the government to establish emergency operational centres at the national, regional and district levels created a system that enabled constant communication about the shifting needs of the ground. The information flow enabled WFP to direct assistance where it was most needed in an emergency environment. The tiered devolution of coordination should be considered a best practice in responding to sudden onset emergencies in Malawi.

Operational Statistics

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total	Food	CBT	Total
General Distribution (GD)	14,000	-	14,000	13,997	-	13,997	100.0%	-	100.0%

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	High Energy Biscuits	0	77	0
Total			0	77	0