

2005/2006
BIENNIAL REPORT

Malawi



World Food
Programme

FOREWORD

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all the donors for their generous support over the years. Without their help and commitment, assisting 4.3 million Malawians through our programme interventions would not have been possible.

The guidance and coordination provided by the Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DoPDMA) also deserves special recognition. Without DoPDMA support, the humanitarian response efforts would have been undoubtedly chaotic. The success in 2005/06 of the Government of Malawi's Voucher Scheme and the World Food Programme (WFP) pipeline operation is shared with those stakeholders who worked as a willing team, highlighting experiences and information that helped avoid potential hurdles and realize a positive outcome.

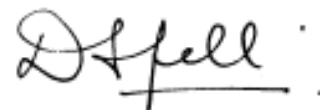
In 2006 the Government of Malawi was itself among the top 30 per capita donors worldwide supporting WFP activities – a clear demonstration of Government's commitment to helping its own people in times of hunger.

Our NGO partners, through the Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme (JEFAP), also performed tremendously, enabling us to successfully reach more than 4.3 million people through the WFP pipeline, while simultaneously executing their own food assistance programmes with the Government.

For Malawi, 2006 was a memorable year. Malawi produced a surplus of 500,000 mt of maize, the largest surplus in the country's history – a major achievement and one which can be celebrated regionally. This surplus not only offers other countries the opportunity to import maize from Malawi, but also provides WFP greater opportunities to purchase food locally; this in turn improves efficiency in programmes, decreases costs, enhances accountability to donors, partners and beneficiaries, and supports the local economy.

Since 2002, WFP has procured more than 160,000 mt of foodstuffs locally, including such items as cereals, likuni phala, high energy biscuits, sugar and salt. The amounts purchased in 2006 alone increased significantly following a bumper harvest. During the year, WFP locally procured 37,000 mt of food valued at US\$9.4 million for operations in Malawi and other countries in the southern Africa region.

WFP looks forward to 2007 as it continues to support Government in meeting its goal as outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy. We will also strive to increase and build stronger partnerships within the UN, donor, NGO community and the private sector.



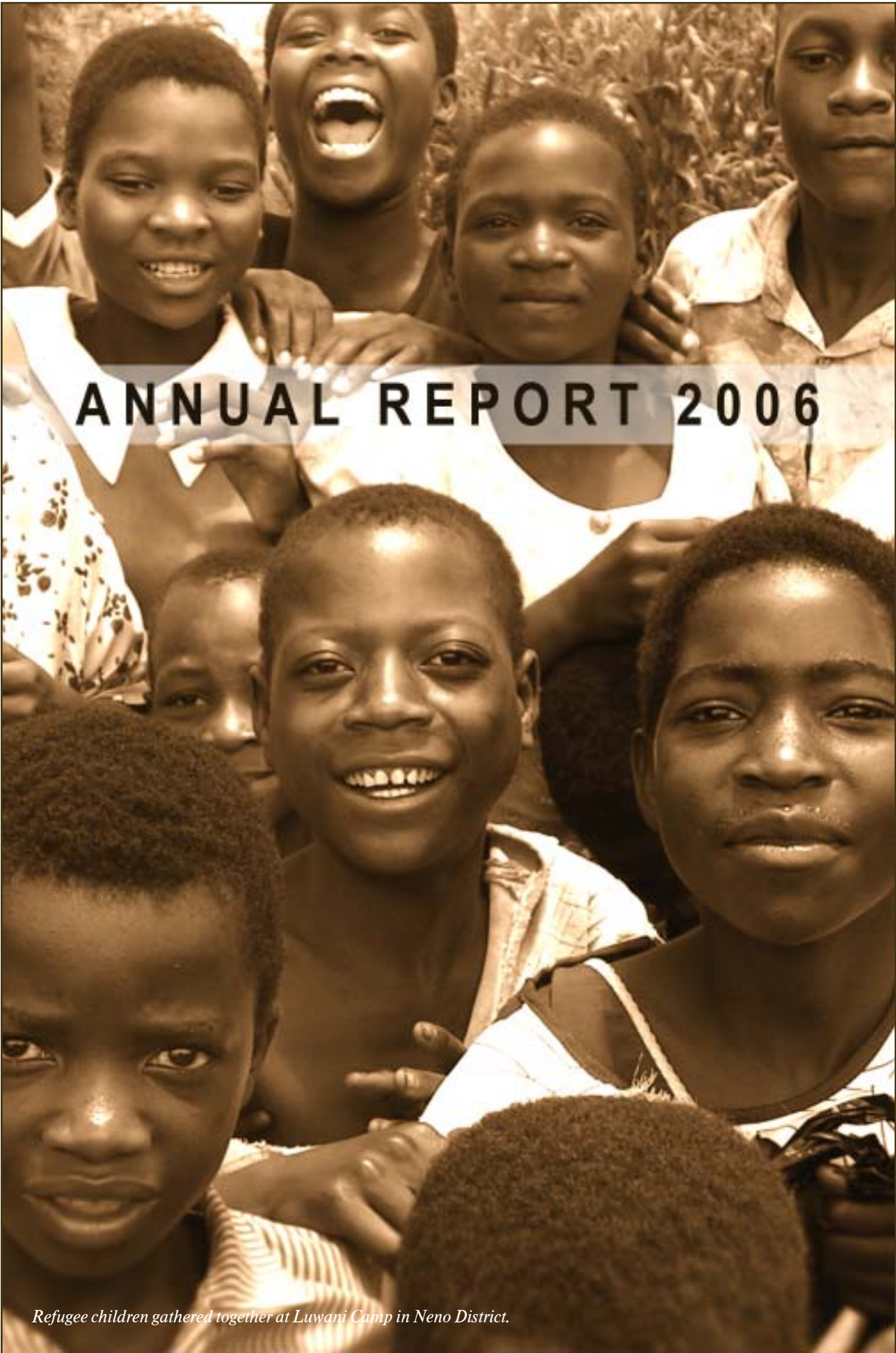
Dom Scalpelli, Country Director

May 2007

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Refugee children gathered together at Luwani Camp in Neno District.

2006 OVERVIEW

“We must not lose sight of the fact that we share the same objective – to rid the world of extreme poverty and improve the lives of millions of poor around the world.”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

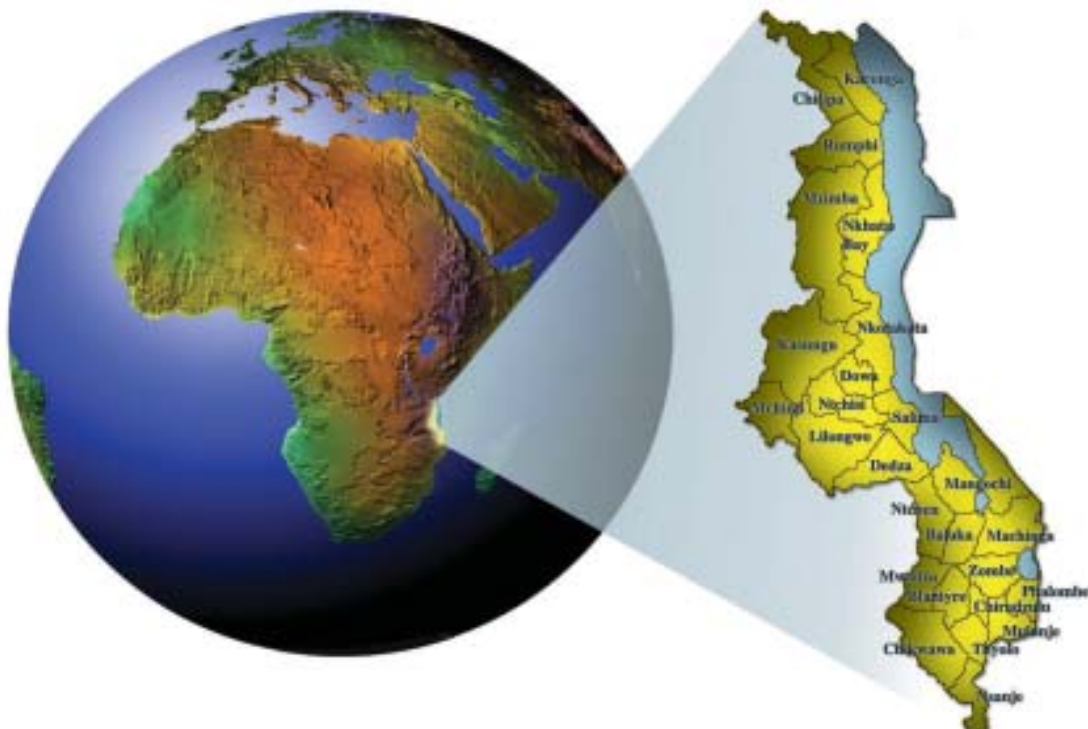
Malawi is classified as a *least developed country* and is currently ranked 166 out of 177 countries on the Human Development Index. More than half the population (52 percent) live below the poverty line and 22 percent are living in ultra poverty (Poverty Vulnerability Analysis Report, 2005). Pervasive risks and high vulnerability to shocks such as drought, floods, price volatility, illness and death – mostly due to HIV/AIDS, are the major causes of poverty in Malawi.

Over 86 percent of Malawians live in rural areas with insufficient access to basic health and education services, and rely predominantly on rain-fed agriculture.

Adverse climates have affected agricultural production over the years. During the 2005/06 growing season, national maize production doubled from the previous year because of good rains, adoption of improved seeds and the Government Fertiliser Subsidy.

The Government of Malawi’s sound financial and economic policies led to the country’s US\$2.9 billion (MK350 billion) debt cancellation under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The amount written off represents 90 percent of Malawi’s total debt. Previously the country spent MK15 billion annually towards repaying the debt which if continued, would have required 20 years to settle.

Map of Malawi





Women help build a dam as part of the food-for-work programme in Kasungu District.

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

Malawi's predominantly agro-based economy has in recent years been prone to chronic food insecurity. While the causes of food insecurity are many, extreme poverty is the foremost. The country's chronically food-insecure situation has been exacerbated most recently by 5 consecutive years of very poor harvests due to drought and floods, leaving rural populations food insecure and unable to retain or preserve productive assets for subsequent seasons.

Availability of inputs and uptake during the 2005/06 season were very high as most farmers applied both basal and top dressing fertiliser which they procured under the Government Fertiliser Subsidy programme. During the season 150,000 mt of fertiliser was sold. Good rains in most areas and the subsidized fertiliser led to a

bumper crop in the majority of the country, producing 2.6 million mt of maize. This yield represents an 18 percent surplus over the national requirement of 2.1 million mt – a 500,000 mt excess.

In general there was an increase in production of other major crops as well, such as rice and cassava, according to the final crop production estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS).

NATURAL DISASTERS

Localised dry spells were experienced in some parts of the country from mid-January to the end of February. The situation was serious in Kasungu, Chikwawa and Nsanje districts; however rains resumed in March 2006 which assisted the farmers in planning for winter cropping and improved their food security situation.

MoAFS also reported cases of armyworm infestation in different areas of the Central and Southern regions. Hailstorms were reported in Chitipa, Dowa, Lilongwe and Nkhata Bay while floods were experienced in Dedza, Mangochi, Ntcheu and Salima. The Government and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) supported those affected by providing them with early maturing seeds for replanting, along with relief food.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

World Food Programme (WFP) continued assisting close to two million people in eight severely affected areas during the early part of 2006 through the targeted food distribution (TFD) interventions. The Government of Malawi provided assistance to 2.2 million vulnerable people using the voucher scheme. The two pipelines ran parallel until March 2006 when WFP took responsibility for the voucher scheme distributions and assisted an additional 2.7 million people. The targeted food distribution concluded in April 2006 after assisting five million people using these interventions.

2006 MVAC ASSESSMENT

The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) annual assessments took place in April 2006. According to the MVAC, 833,000 people had missing food entitlements (MFE) equivalent to 57,260 mt of maize and another 147,000 were at risk of missing their entitlements. The MFE were covered by food or cash interventions. The Government and donors made commitments to assist the vulnerable by means of targeted food distribution interventions from October 2006 through March 2007.

UNDAF

WFP and other UN agencies and Government counterparts finalized the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2008 to 2011, which is aligned with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS). WFP participates in three thematic groups: Social Protection; Economic and Sustainable Growth; and Social Development.

WFP ACTIVITIES

“WFP is one of the champions of the UN system’s determination to ‘deliver as one’ in Malawi.”

Michael Keating,
UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Representative
Malawi

1.0 WFP ASSISTANCE IN MALAWI

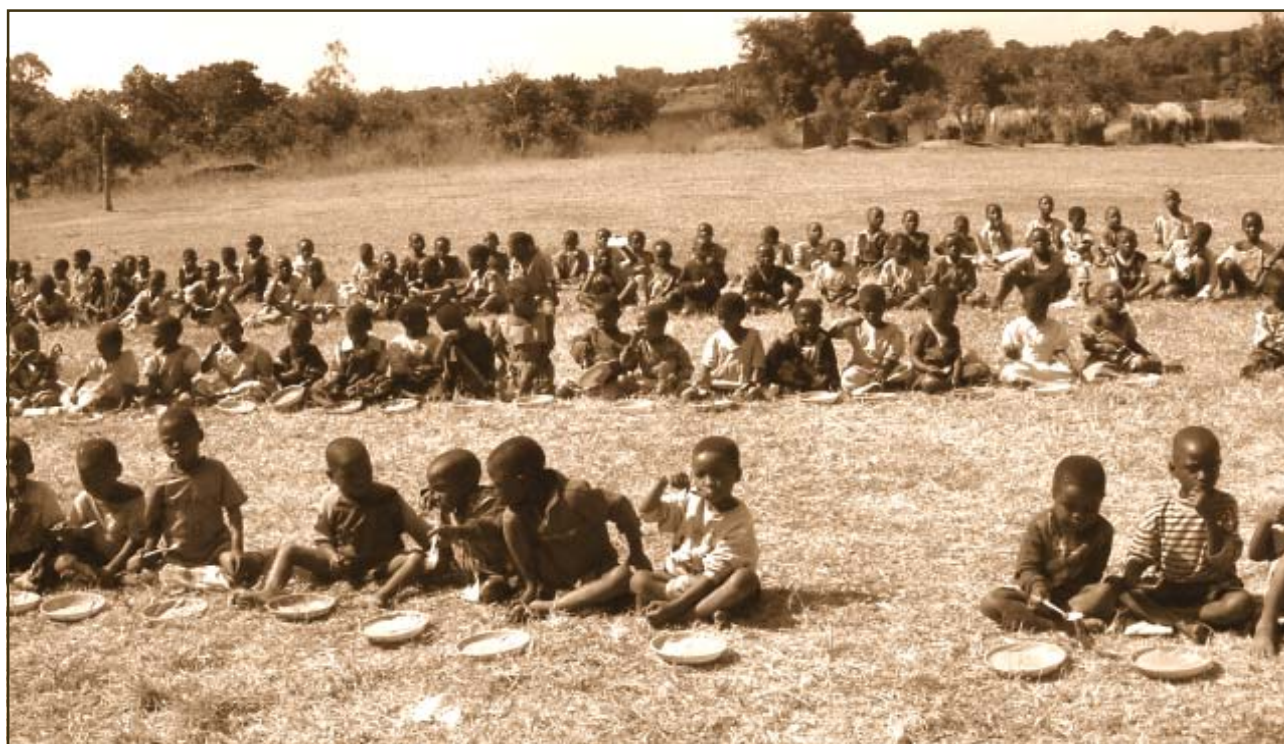
WFP’s assistance is crucial to the overall strategy of addressing some of Malawi’s socio-economic problems: HIV/AIDS; food insecurity; malnutrition; and illiteracy. In line with the MGDS and Food Security Policy, WFP targets poor, food-insecure households.

Moderately-malnourished children under 5, malnourished pregnant and lactating women and students in those schools benefiting from the school feeding programme were also supported. These activities fall under the Country Programme 10106.

WFP also implemented the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) designed to sustain livelihoods of households facing severe food shortages, build

productive assets and provide safety nets for the vulnerable poor including HIV/AIDS-infected and affected people. These objectives were achieved by the: food-for-assets (FFA) programme; TFD activity to food-insecure households, as a result of floods or drought, chronically ill, and those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; and through nutritional support given to severely-malnourished children under 5 and their caretakers.

The Programme also delivers food to refugees, primarily from Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia, and this year to an influx of asylum seekers from Ethiopia as well. Food assistance was also provided at the two Government-designated refugee camps of Dzaleka and Luwani and at the Karonga Transit Shelter.



Students enjoying a meal of Likuni Phala in Lilongwe District.

Programmes and Donors in 2006

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	FOOD DISTRIBUTION	DONORS IN 2006
PRRO 10310	* Targeted food distribution * Food for assets * Support to TB patients * Support to chronically ill * Support to orphans and other vulnerable children * Support to women on prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme * Therapeutic feeding * Emergency school feeding	3.7 million	99 000	Africa Development Bank, Australia, Belgium, European Commission, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Switzerland, Turkey, Private Donations
Country Programme 10106	* School feeding	441 884	14 034	Iceland, Germany, TNT Netherlands, WFP Private Donations, Walk the World
	* Supplementary feeding	145 186	3 310	Denmark, Germany, Norway, USA Friends of WFP, WFP Private Donations
PRRO 10309	* Support to refugees	8 224	1 532	Greece, Sweden, Switzerland
TOTAL		4 295 294	117 876	

1.1 WFP ACTIVITIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger – Helping hungry people saves lives and promotes socio-economic development.

- **3.7 million** people were given food assistance through targeted food distribution, HIV/AIDS, therapeutic feeding and FFA activities.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education – Hungry children cannot learn on an empty stomach. They are also kept out of school to look for work or food to help feed and care for their families.

- **441,000** students per month were fed school meals every school day.
- Girls and double-orphaned boys received take-home rations as an incentive to improve class attendance.

Goal 3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women – Granting food assistance directly to women guarantees rations are given to household members most in need.

- **52 percent** of the recipients at food distribution sites in 2006 were women.
- At least **50 percent** of women in the community food management committees occupied a decision-making position.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality – Fifty percent of all child deaths are related to malnutrition (UNICEF, 2005).

- WFP supported an average of **31,500** malnourished children under 5 each month with special nutrition provisions in 96 nutritional rehabilitation units (NRUs) throughout the country.
- A **76 percent** recovery rate was achieved for children under 5 because of therapeutic feeding.
- WFP assistance helped improve the child survival rate by providing maternal and child health (MCH) and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) support to pregnant and lactating mothers. The assistance helped ensure the mothers' well-being which ultimately has positive effects on the health and future survival of the children.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

- Nutritional support was given to malnourished pregnant and lactating women and women enrolled in the PMTCT programmes. Assistance to lactating women helps ensure that they continue to breastfeed their children exclusively until the age of 6 months which helps minimize the risk of infections for children under 1 year. With education and support from interventions, mothers are more inclined to take their children to health centres for immunizations.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases – People with HIV and AIDS must be well-nourished to boost their immunity in order to stay healthy and fight off infection.

- WFP and Malawi AIDS Counselling Resource Centre (MACRO) carried out workplace initiatives that encouraged staff and their families to go for HIV testing. MACRO provided the counselling and testing services and response from staff was positive.
- WFP worked jointly with other organizations to disseminate messages on HIV awareness and prevention to communities at risk of infection and encouraged households affected by HIV/AIDS to participate in various income generating activities (IGAs). IGAs enable households and their support groups to provide themselves with home prepared, balanced and nutritious diets plus save some cash income for other domestic and medical needs.
- Community trainings were conducted on leadership, gender and HIV/AIDS.
- Community home-based care trainings were conducted, empowering communities to train and support their own members who are affected or infected with HIV.
- **2,000** tuberculosis (TB) patients were supported with food aid in selected districts. WFP's food support to the TB programmes has led to early case detection of TB cases because most people go for testing once they become aware that food support is available.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability – WFP food-for-work (FFW), FFA and food-for-training projects can help protect the local environment and boost resilience to climatic shocks.

- **865,357** trees were planted to rehabilitate degraded lands.
- **60** check dams were constructed to reduce soil erosion.
- **98** marker ridges and **3** contour ridges were constructed and **0.8** hectares of pasture land planted.

Goal 8: Global partnership for development – WFP is engaging new partners from the non-governmental world to help fight hunger and poverty.

- During the year, 11 NGOs under the Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme (JEFAP) helped deliver food in the field, advocated for the hungry and spread messages on HIV/AIDS awareness, prevention of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation, and monitored food aid interventions.
- WFP also forged partnerships with the Mercy Mazaza-Jere Foundation and the National Bank of Malawi in school feeding and FFW activities respectively.
- The global mail, logistics and express mail company, TNT, continued to support the school feeding programme financially, materially, technically and by providing human resources. European volunteers with TNT were involved in supporting micro-projects such as kitchen and storeroom construction in some schools where WFP is supporting the school feeding programme.

Baby Yankho Gains Weight Thanks to WFP Interventions

At 11 months old, baby Yankho Salgolosi lies in his crib, content as he stares up happily at his mother, 21-year-old Gertrude Chimbanga. Appearing healthy now, it's hard to believe this little boy suffered from severe malnutrition just one month earlier. Gertrude, though, remembers all too well. With little resources available to care for herself and her family, she could only watch as her son's condition worsened. Desperate she took him to the local clinic nearby her village of Manjombe located just outside Blantyre, where, weighing in at a mere 6.32 kg, he was diagnosed as severely malnourished. It was then she was referred to Moyo House, a nutrition rehabilitation unit (NRU) at Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Blantyre, where her son was admitted and along with 34 other children was assigned life-saving treatment for severe malnutrition.



A mother watches on as a WFP staff member holds the mother's baby at Moyo House NRU in Blantyre.

These children are benefiting from an intense medical and nutritional regime supported by the World Food Programme (WFP) and its implementing partners. A combination of treatment is administered to each child based on the individual medical condition. On admission, the child is assessed and placed on a therapeutic milk diet of *F75*, which is later increased to *F100* strength. Once tolerated and sufficient weight gain achieved, solid food is introduced. The locally-made, fortified corn soya blend porridge, *Likuni Phala*, increases body weight and improves overall nutritional status. Discharge occurs after a child reaches 80 percent to 85 percent of the weight for height. Follow-up care will continue for a period of weeks to help ensure that relapse does not occur. In 2006, WFP assisted 187,698 children under 5, along with 88,719 pregnant and lactating women and 31,505 caretakers.

Yankho's mother, who was abandoned by her husband some months earlier, has worked hard to care for her family, forced to resort to "*ganyu*" (piecework, usually involving farm labour in exchange for cash or food) to make a living. But even then she struggled to make ends meet. She simply could not afford the food and care necessary to nurse her baby back to health. Today she strikes a confident pose as she sits admiring her child, grateful for the excellent care he has received from the staff at Moyo House and the support that WFP and other partnering organizations have provided. "I am very grateful to World Food Programme and the other organizations for helping my son," she stated. "Without their assistance, this would have been a very sad and tearful story."

Commenting from the NRU at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Agnes Malamula, the nurse in charge stated, "As a Government staff member, I am urging WFP and its implementing partners to continue assisting these severely malnourished children in all the NRUs. The treatment of the nutritious *Likuni Phala* provided by WFP, in combination with other food and medical treatment and supplies from implementing partners (Ministry of Health and UNICEF), is helping children recover quickly."



Children and mothers receiving treatment at the Moyo House NRU in Blantyre.

For little Yankho who is well on his way to recovery, his time at Moyo House is coming to a close. But his health will still require close attention if he is to avoid a relapse. While the future is still uncertain for Gertrude and her family, at least for the moment she can rest a little easier knowing her son's health is no longer in serious jeopardy.

1.2 WFP SUPPORT IN 2006

1.2.1 Support to those Infected and Affected by HIV and AIDS

Malawi's high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in adults, currently estimated at 14 percent, exacerbates the food insecurity situation since productive members of rural-farming households are too sick to grow crops. Other family members also spend more time and resources on taking care of the sick and paying medical bills. This perpetuates the poverty and food insecurity cycle for affected households.

The country has an estimated one million orphans, most of whom have been orphaned due to HIV/AIDS. Lack of food is a major problem for households taking care of orphans, especially headed by children and the elderly and for the chronically ill. HIV/AIDS-infected individuals have higher nutritional requirements than those not in-

fectured and hence the need to support them with nutritional food assistance. Households affected by the epidemic are more likely to slip into a worsening cycle of food insecurity because of a decline in their productive capacity and incomes, since they are forced to divert more of their dwindling resources to health care.

Community home-based care support

Under the community home-based care programme, WFP provides direct dietary support to households affected or infected by HIV to ensure that these highly vulnerable people do not dispose of their household assets in exchange for food. Interventions include food support to households taking care of chronically-ill patients as well as orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC). WFP, in collaboration with JEFAP partners, introduced income generating activities (IGAs) such as promoting pig farming, poultry and goat rearing, and vegetable gardening to ensure that households become self-sufficient. This is in line with WFP's exit strategy.



Household benefiting from WFP food aid in Chiradzulu District. Captured during CHS exercise.

Nutritional support to chronically-ill patients and people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWHA)

WFP also provides nutritional support to chronically-ill patients, including those on tuberculosis treatment and HIV-positive pregnant and lactating mothers enrolled in the PMTCT programme. Food aid helps to improve the nutritional status of patients and also acts as a motivating factor to comply with treatment guidelines and to complete their full regimes. The food aid complements the therapeutic protocols and drug supplies provided by the Ministry of Health (MoH) with support from WHO and UNICEF.

During the year, food aid was distributed to **175,000** people under the HIV/AIDS-supported activities and **113** patients on anti-retroviral treatment received food support from WFP.

1.2.2 Targeted Food Distribution

2005/06 Lean season*

WFP and the Government of Malawi provided food assistance to vulnerable people in different geographical locations through two parallel pipelines. WFP implemented the activity in the worst-affected areas with help from JEFAP partners. Towards the end of the rainy sea-

son, the Food Security Task Force agreed to extend targeted food distribution activities in the 14 selected districts of Phalombe, Machinga, Nsanje, Dowa, Ntchisi, Lilongwe, Kasungu, Mchinji, Salima, Dedza, Rumphi, Chitipa, Karonga, and Mzimba until the end of April 2006. This extension was granted primarily because of the delayed onset of rainfall and prolonged dry spells in some areas which resulted in late harvesting. High malnutrition rates and a continued rise in maize and other food prices were other reasons for extending support to the end of April. WFP took over TFD interventions in some of the voucher scheme districts in March.

2006/07 Lean season

Despite the country's 500,000 mt surplus during the 2005/06 harvest season, the annual MVAC identified 833,000 people with missing food entitlements (MFE), an equivalent of 57,260 mt of maize. Another 147,000 were at risk of missing food entitlements if commodity prices rose. The MFE were covered by food or cash interventions. Government, donors and other stakeholders agreed to address the needs identified by the MVAC. They also agreed to an initial food aid response in October and November to ensure affected



Left: Students enjoy a meal of Likuni Phala in Kasungu District. Right: Farmer in Nsanje District directing waterflow to his field.

* The lean season is from January to March when many households typically run out of food.

populations would not go hungry while other interventions were being designed. The group decided that WFP would respond to the emergency needs of people from October 2006–March 2007, as outlined in the MVAC (PRRO 10310).

The TFD activity targets populations affected by intermittent droughts and other disasters. The aim is to protect the livelihoods of people who lack the means to access sufficient food resources through either household crop production or cash purchases as a result of the shocks. These populations suffered from the devastating affects of crop failure owed to rainfall deficits during the planting season, in addition to enduring the traditional “hunger season”.

The food aid immediately lessened the impacts felt from severe food shortages, thereby reducing the risk of malnutrition. WFP’s support helped to safeguard the nutritional well-being of vulnerable segments of the population such as children and lactating women.

For those beneficiaries who owned material assets, the food aid prevented their need to sell them prematurely, and thus safety nets were preserved and resilience to

shocks enhanced. The support helped prevent the continued depletion of assets for the vulnerable populations, reduced incidences of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and negative coping mechanisms such as migration, withdrawing children from school, marrying off young girls and transactional sex.

A total of **73,000 mt** of assorted food commodities were distributed to the vulnerable groups under the Targeted Food Distribution programme.

1.2.3 Food For Assets/Work

Food-for-assets activities were carried out to support communities in reducing their vulnerability to disasters and transitory food insecurity through community micro-projects. The activity aims at establishing and/or maintaining community assets using food to address their short-term food needs while engaging in activities that enhance long-term food security. Communities also invested in large infrastructure projects such as irrigation, environmental and natural resources management activities. The FFA project helped to improve the capacity of food-insecure households by increasing their own food production and maximizing food utilisation through activities such as soil and water conservation, fertility



Community clearing road under the food-for-assets programme in Traditional Authority Mlolo in Nsanje District.

practices, communal/kitchen gardens, crop diversification and food processing. While attempting to solve the problem of food insecurity, FFAs also contribute to the creation and maintenance of infrastructure in rural communities.

Food-for-assets outputs in 2006

- **36,119** people took part in FFW activities.
- **41,074 mt** of food was distributed to FFA participants.
- **55 percent** of the FFA participants were women.
- **865,357** trees were planted to rehabilitate degraded lands.
- **18,100** agro-forestry trees were planted.
- **114** communal gardens were established to assist vulnerable groups of people in different communities.
- **13** fish ponds were established.
- **5,723** compost manure heaps were produced by communities to improve soil fertility.
- **98** marker and **3** contour ridges were constructed and **0.8 hectares** of land planted with pasture.
- **60** check dams were constructed to reduce soil erosion.
- **728 km** of rural road networks were rehabilitated, improving accessibility to health facilities, markets and schools.
- **25** shallow wells were constructed reducing the burden of women walking long distances to fetch water.

1.2.4 School Feeding

Seventy percent of Malawian school-aged children go to school without breakfast, according to the Malawi National School Health and Nutrition (SHN) baseline survey (World Bank and UNICEF, February 2006). The survey objectives aimed at determining the nutritional status, burden of specific diseases and knowledge and practice of good nutrition and health behaviours among primary school-aged children between 5 to 10 years. The survey indicated that both food quantity and quality consumed by school-aged children were inadequate for proper growth and good health. This was evidenced by the high rates of anaemia, under-nutrition and poor intake of fruits, vegetables and foods of animal origin. The goal of the national SHN is to effectively deliver a school



Children gather in Kasungu District.

health and nutrition package to at least 80 percent of primary school-aged children by 2009. The results show that school-aged children are a vulnerable group that deserve attention in order to optimize their contribution to national growth as adults. WFP continued to ensure that Malawi's children receive an opportunity to attend school by participating in the school feeding programme, which is implemented by the Ministry of Education (MoE) with support from WFP. Objectives of the school feeding programme are to reduce drop-out rates, especially among girls and orphans, boost enrolment in primary schools and increase attendance rates. WFP provided food for education through the country programme and emergency programme activities.



School feeding under the Country Programme

WFP supported 210,000 students in 10 districts during the early part of 2006 under the Country Programme, which has been in effect since 2002. The activity provided a mid-morning snack of porridge and a monthly take-home ration for girls and double-orphaned boys.

Emergency school feeding

The emergency school feeding programme was officially launched in January 2006 at Dzinthenga Primary School in Traditional Authority Chapananga in Chikwawa District. The programme ran for 3 months from January to March and 216,015 students per month were assisted along with 8,933 children in 125 community-based childcare centres. The emergency school feeding activ-

ity complemented the school feeding activities under the country programme. The support was extended to community-based childcare centres to avoid parents enrolling under-aged children in primary schools.

Incorporation of emergency schools into the country programme

A budget revision was approved for the school feeding programme and the schools requiring emergency support were incorporated into the Country Programme. This led to an increase in the total number of children under the Country Programme from 210,000 students in 210 schools to 441,000 in 489 schools. The number of districts also increased from 10 to 14.

WFP involvement in other school-feeding initiatives

WFP participated in reviewing the drafted school health and nutrition policy. The policy will be sent to a committee of planners and policymakers for final review before it is passed to the Cabinet Committee. The School Health Nutrition Technical Working Group (SHN TWG) also reviewed the drafted policy to assess whether issues addressed in the policy are still relevant. Because such a policy does not currently exist in Malawi, SHN TWG and Government made finalizing the drafted policy a priority.

WFP hosted the first National School Feeding Coordination meeting in January 2006. The meeting marked a significant step towards improving coordination and multi-sectoral support to school feeding activities in the country. Regular meetings and information sharing have led to an improvement in the coordination of school feeding activities amongst the different stakeholders.

1.2.5 Nutrition and Health

Through the MGDS, WFP is committed to assisting Government in achieving its expected medium-term outcome in the social protection thematic area by contributing to the improvement of the health and nutritional status of children under 5, and pregnant and lactating mothers. WFP supported supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities by providing nutritious food to treat and prevent protein-energy malnutrition, micronutrient deficiency disorders and low birth weight. In addition to



Students in Kasungu District wait in line for porridge.

the food, the caretakers received training on health and nutrition education, and good childcare practices to help address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Supplementary feeding

Supplementary feeding is a nutrition activity which targets moderately-acute malnourished children and at-risk pregnant and lactating women. Provision of nutritional supplements combined with treatment of infections, good health and nutrition education, and good childcare practices, contributes to nutrition rehabilitation and prevention of malnutrition. Supplementary feeding treats moderately-acute malnutrition and prevents low birth weight and severely-acute malnutrition. These interventions help reduce mortality. During the year, 156,193 children under 5 and 88,719 pregnant and lactating women benefited from this activity.

Therapeutic feeding

WFP provided food assistance to all NRUs in the country, supporting/treating severely-malnourished children under 5 and providing food to their caretakers. The children are admitted into the programme according to the guidelines and protocols outlined in the Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition guidelines developed by the MoH. By providing food support to the caretakers of these children, their dietary intake improves as well while at the centre. The food assistance also discourages the caretakers from taking the children's food for themselves.

The Emergency Section coordinated with health facilities and JEFAP NGOs to ensure that those households with children admitted to NRUs are referred for TFD assistance where they live, at time of discharge. By

ensuring household food security, the likelihood of readmissions because of relapse is significantly reduced. The 96 NRUs treated **31,505** severely-malnourished children and a similar number of caretakers received food aid.

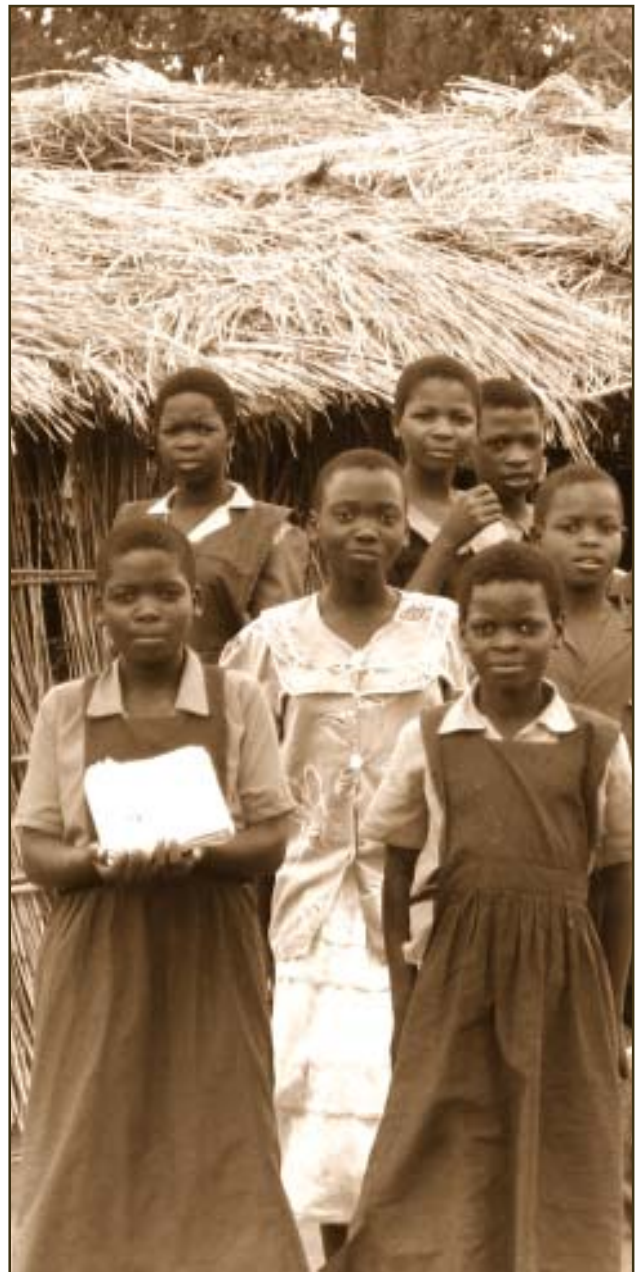
Improving data management for nutrition activities

WFP conducted a Training of Trainers course on a nutrition database for health facility staff with funds from the Canadian Impact Grant to improve output data collection and storage of nutrition interventions. The database is used to process output data on beneficiaries and food commodities from NRUs and supplementary feeding centres in the country.

1.2.6 Support to Refugees

Joint assessment mission

WFP and UNHCR conducted a joint assessment mission (JAM) at Dzaleka and Luwani refugee camps during the year. The objective of JAM was to assess the food security situation for the refugees in order to guide the programme planning and budgeting process in determining if food assistance should be continued. WFP and UNHCR conducted a headcount at the two camps to verify the camps' refugee numbers against the JAM results. JAM recommended that WFP continue to support the refugees at both camps and implement FFA activities to benefit surrounding communities, especially during the lean season. This would help avoid animosity between the two community groups.



Students head home after a day of classes in Kasungu District.



WFP PROGRAMME SUPPORT

“Our immense gratitude to the Government of Malawi, donors and cooperating partner NGOs for the tremendous team effort to meet Malawi’s food needs in 2005 and 2006.”

Dom Scalpelli, WFP Malawi Country Director

2.0 JOINT UN ACTIVITIES AND INITIATIVES

The joint assessment mission was conducted at Dzaleka and Luwani refugee camps during the year.

A junior farmers field and life skills (JFFLS) project was launched in 2006 and jointly implemented by FAO, UNICEF and WFP in the upland District of Ntcheu and along the lakeshore of Mangochi District. The two districts possess different cultural and socio-economic characteristics which may allow for easy comparison in terms of project impact in the targeted communities. The pilot phase is being implemented in eight sites – four in Ntcheu and four in Mangochi. The objective of the project is to impart knowledge and skills on agriculture and to teach students life skills, especially to orphans, in schools where WFP is implementing the school feeding programme.

UNICEF and WFP worked together on implementing emergency supplementary feeding in the country. UNICEF provided funds for the training of health surveillance assistants who were directly involved in implementing the project in the health facilities.

Assessments for emergency school feeding were conducted in the country’s three most food-insecure districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje and Kasungu. The data and final figures from the assessment are being consolidated. WFP plans to carry out emergency school feeding activities in the three districts, targeting areas badly affected by the drought last year, and thereby helping reduce drop-out rates and absenteeism in the areas, especially during the lean season from January to March. The possibility of using fortified ready-to-eat foods is being assessed.



Above: WFP staff member talking to household members during a CHS exercise in Chiradzulu District.

Opposite: Man returning home after receiving a ration under the Targeted Food Distribution programme in Chiradzulu District.

The trial of the co-location exercise between WFP and UNAIDS started in June 2006. This was a way of facilitating the work of one UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS as part of the UN reform. WFP and UNAIDS agreed to pilot the concept of co-location whereby staff from the HIV/AIDS section of WFP worked alongside UNAIDS staff at the UNAIDS offices every Thursday.

3.0 SUSTAINABILITY OF PROGRAMMES

Communities and individuals were engaged in asset building or creation, and rehabilitation that aimed at protecting and promoting their livelihoods. The income generating activities and life skills training components under the HIV/AIDS support programmes and the low-input dietary diversification model, all aimed at promoting livelihoods of those receiving food aid assistance. These strategies are built into programmes and form part of the transition from food-aid dependency to food independence.

4.0 PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

4.1 NATIONAL BANK OF MALAWI

The National Bank of Malawi donated US\$2,000 towards the purchase of nursery inputs for an afforestation project in Machinga District. Emmanuel International, one of

WFP's partners, coordinated the activity together with Total Land Care. Twenty villages were involved and each raised and planted 5,000 seedlings.

4.2 MERCY MAZA-JERE FOUNDATION

The Mercy Mazaza-Jere Foundation and TOTAL Malawi donated equipment to improve education and sanitation facilities at Dulasanje Primary School in Chikwawa District in March 2006. This contribution was intended to complement the WFP-supported school feeding programme. The occasion was attended by senior staff from the Ministry of Education and the Chief Executive Officer of TOTAL Malawi. The donations represent an important partnership among private sector organisations, Malawian charitable organisations, the Government and WFP in support of the education sector. The late Mercy Mazaza-Jere, who was a member of staff for WFP in Blantyre, participated in the school feeding programme. Established by her husband, one of the objectives of establishing the Foundation is to continue raising contributions for Malawi's education sector.

4.3 WALK THE WORLD PARTNERS

Many private sector organizations supported the Walk the World event in 2006 and WFP is pursuing various approaches for developing long-term partnerships with



The 2006 Walk the World event. More than 40 walks were carried out simultaneously throughout the country.

this sector. The Programme maintained close contact with the private sector during the Malawi International Trade Fair, World Food Day, agriculture shows and other various fora. The building of more partnerships with the local private sector in 2007 will be targeted.

4.4 WALK THE WORLD

The Walk the World event, held on 21 May 2006 in 13 districts, was a success and attracted people from a variety of backgrounds including diplomats, celebrities, politicians, chief executives, students and the military. There were 13 Walks in total and 2 took place in districts where WFP is supporting the school feeding programme. In total, 45,000 people participated in the Walk and US\$45,000 was raised through contributions and the sale of visibility items.

5.0 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR PARTNERS

Throughout the year WFP undertook a number of initiatives to build Government capacity in planning, managing and monitoring food aid programmes.

- **262** MoH staff were trained in food handling, distribution and monitoring.
- **240** staff from MoE were trained in food handling, distribution and monitoring.
- **260** home-based care providers were trained in home-based care.
- **15** people trained as trainers in home-based care.

WFP also assisted the Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DoPDMA) in developing monitoring and evaluation systems for the voucher scheme.

WFP supported a Training of Trainers course on Community Home-Based Care with financial support from the Spanish Fund. Fifteen participants from NGO partners and MoH staff based in the districts where HIV/AIDS activities are implemented, attended the training which was facilitated by trainers from the MoH.

6.0 GENDER INITIATIVES

WFP Malawi continued with the leadership, gender and HIV/AIDS trainings in different communities using JEFAP partners. Trainings in 2006 were conducted as follows:

2006 Gender Trainings Conducted

COOPERATING PARTNER	# OF TRAININGS	TOTAL TRAINED	TOTAL MALE	TOTAL FEMALE	CHIEFS MALE	CHIEFS FEMALE
CADECOM	3	93	39	54	3	0
CPAR	1	36	21	15	8	1
COOPI	3	111	58	53	0	0
GOAL	1	33	29	4	10	0
WVI	2	70	33	37	5	2
St Gabriel	1	70	34	36	0	0
TOTAL	11	413	214	199	26	3
Prevention of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse funds						
GOAL	1	30	15	15	0	0
St Gabriel	2	68	29	39	4	3
CPAR	1	40	18	22	0	0
Concern Universal	4	75	3	39	0	0
MRCS	2	79	39	40	3	0
TOTAL	10	292	104	155	7	3

The Leadership Skills Training of Trainers' manual was revised to include modules on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation and the WFP Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECWs). Several NGOs used the revised manual during their trainings at community level. The manual was also used by other countries in the region during the roll out which was co-led by Malawi and Regional Bureau Johannesburg and Country Offices – Southern Africa (ODJ). Sessions were conducted in Zambia and Swaziland.

As a result of the leadership, gender and HIV/AIDS trainings at community level, CPAR and CADECOM created a village in the Traditional Authority Malili in Lilongwe which is serving as a role model for other communities. The village exemplifies how people who have received this training are able to practically demonstrate what they have learned. By example, they advocate healthy, productive lifestyles with the hope that other communities learn, adopt and apply these practices.



Students in Kasungu District attending class.

7.0 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS AND MAPPING

The Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (VAM) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) sections conducted a 2-week primary data collection exercise for Vulnerability Analysis and Community and Household Surveillance (CHS) for the UNDAF process. The field work was conducted in cooperation with Government and NGO partners. The VAM Section in collaboration with WFP Regional Bureau and Headquarters also provided useful analyses of secondary data for programming and geographical targeting of food-insecure areas.

The VAM Section supported different appraisal missions in areas of food security, education, HIV/AIDS and nutrition, and participated in a market analysis of selected districts for the possibility of implementing a pilot cash transfer intervention. The Section collaborated with partners in monitoring and assessing the food security and

nutrition situation throughout the country. The VAM Section worked jointly with Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS-Net) Malawi in implementing the Joint Informal Cross-Border Trade which monitors the flow of food commodities and agricultural inputs between Malawi and its neighbouring countries. FEWS-Net Malawi and the Section also worked jointly in carrying out periodic field visits to monitor the development and trend of food security indicators throughout the country. VAM Section represents WFP Malawi and the Vulnerability Assessment Committee activities and last year participated in the annual assessments which were conducted in April and May 2006.

8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A review of the M&E system was carried out, resulting in the suspension of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for school feeding and assistance to malnour-



ished groups (AMG). The M&E Section also reviewed monitoring indicators and consequently an M&E matrix was produced. The objective was to revise the indicators to ensure they are in line with the current WFP Malawi operations.

9.0 LOGISTICS

The Logistics Unit delivered 119,861 mt of different food commodities for a number of activities to 1,600 final distribution points (FDPs) in 2006, from 3 warehouses located in Lilongwe, Liwonde and Blantyre. During the same period, the Unit also received 120,893 mt of various food commodities.

A total of US\$33.7 million was spent on logistics activities of which US\$21.2 million was used for overland transportation and US\$12.5 million on transportation, warehousing, and labour payments within the country.

WFP truck fleet

Towards the end of 2006, the country office took over the management of its M6 Truck Fleet from the outsourced company, Transport Support Package (TSP). Donated by the Norwegian Red Cross, the 6x6 trucks enabled WFP to provide uninterrupted delivery and support even under the most difficult conditions. Managing the fleet required an extensive and speedy recruitment exercise of staff to resume truck fleet operations. The recruitment exercise started in October and by December 2006, 18 staff members of varying trades and professions had been recruited.

9.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

- Warehouse losses were minimum – below 0.04 per cent.
- WFP truck fleet was operated solely by WFP personnel for better control and accountability.
- New premises were identified for relocating warehouses, the truck fleet base and Blantyre sub-office under one roof to improve communication, control and accountability. The staff will move to the new premises in 2007 after renovation and refurbishment.
- As a result of the good harvest in 2006, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, conducted a sensitization workshop targeting small- and medium-scale grain traders and farmers with a view to build their capacity and thus empower the local economy. The sensitization session was facilitated by a procurement officer from the Regional Bureau in June 2006. Several associations or umbrella organizations such as Association of Smallholder Seed Multiplication Action Group (ASSMAG), Grain Traders and Processors Association (GTPA), National Association for Smallholder Farmers (NASFAM) and Grain And Legume Association (GALA) expressed an interest in working directly with WFP without the large traders as intermediate. A follow-up training session on WFP procurement policy, procedures and requirements that are necessary to qualify as a potential WFP supplier was conducted in October 2006. Now WFP is routinely receiving expressions of interest from traders and farmers hoping to do business with the Agency. To date 20 are on WFP's roster of food suppliers.

9.2 LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES IN 2006

Inaccessible roads

Due to poor road infrastructure, access to most FDPs in general is a major challenge and this is compounded during the rainy season from early November to March. In many areas heavy rains caused roads to wash away and bridges to collapse, isolating the FDPs for a significant number of days and at times for months.

Logistics tried to overcome some of these barriers by pre-positioning a 2–3 month food supply in some problematic locations. This was achieved by erecting portable storage tents in strategic places which remained accessible to the FDPs during the rainy season. Storage rooms were constructed in the schools where accessibility was an issue, which enabled a month food supply to be pre-positioned. The use of 6 x 6 trucks helped tremendously in reaching areas where local transport operators were unwilling to travel.

Pipeline break

A pipeline break in February led to a reduction in rations in some districts – and for some by as much as 25 percent. The problem arose owing to late arrivals of food aid assistance, especially aid that was sourced regionally and internationally. Congestion from imports of agricultural inputs and commercial maize at the Port of Beira also contributed to the problem.

Limited transport capacity

In general the country lacks transport capacity. There are very few sizable companies in this field who are willing to seriously commit to countrywide transport support. Those companies that are in the transport business tend to be selective and mainly concentrate on transporting tobacco, fertilizer, cereals and sugar for commercial purposes. Therefore, humanitarian aid delivery is constantly competing with the private sector which is willing to pay premium rates. Transport operators prefer working for the tobacco and fertilizer industries as travel routes are primarily on main roads, resulting in reduced wear on vehicles and larger profits.

9.3 PROCUREMENT IN 2006

Local procurement

WFP continued to procure most of the food commodities for its programmes locally, thus helping to boost the local economy. Assorted food commodities amounting to 37,273 mt and valued at US\$9.4 million were procured in Malawi for operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. Procurements of 32,535 mt valued at US\$7.7 million were procured for programmes specifically within Malawi. (See pie chart, page 27).

Regional procurement

A procurement of 4,297 mt of maize, maize meal and corn soya blend valued at US\$1.3 million from South Africa was also procured by the office. (See pie chart, page 27).

In-kind donations

In-kind donations of assorted commodities were received from Algeria, Catholic Relief Services, the Government of Malawi and the United States which amounted to 53,785 mt for various operations during the year. (See pie chart and graph, page 27).

10.0 MISSIONS

Executive Director and senior WFP managers

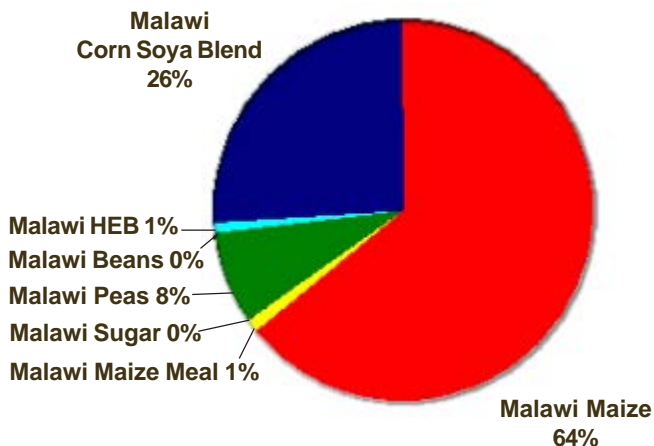
The World Food Programme Executive Director Mr Jim Morris and the Regional Director for the Southern Africa Bureau, Mr Mike Sackett visited Malawi. Discussions were held with Government officials, donors and the UN Country Team from 9–10 December 2006.

Donors

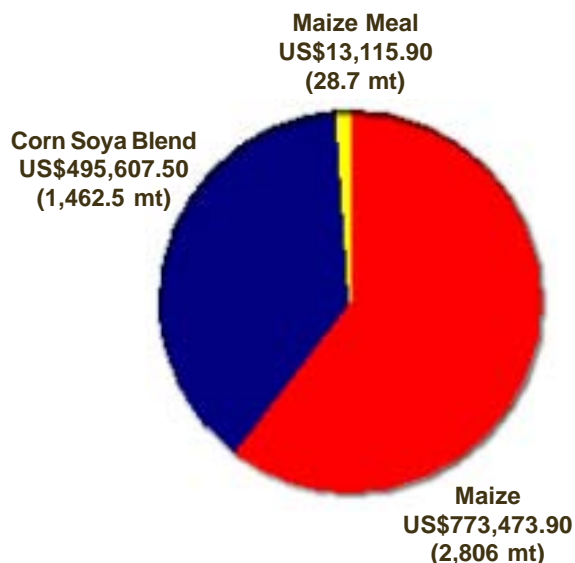
A Nordic Parliamentarian Mission to Malawi visited a TFD point in Zomba District in January 2006.

Canadian Ambassador to WFP, FAO and IFAD, H.E. Brian Fowler, based in Rome, visited WFP-supported projects in Machinga District and was accompanied by Canadian High Commissioner, Mr John Deyell to Zambia and Malawi (based in Zambia) and other delegates from CIDA during 28 April through 2 May 2006.

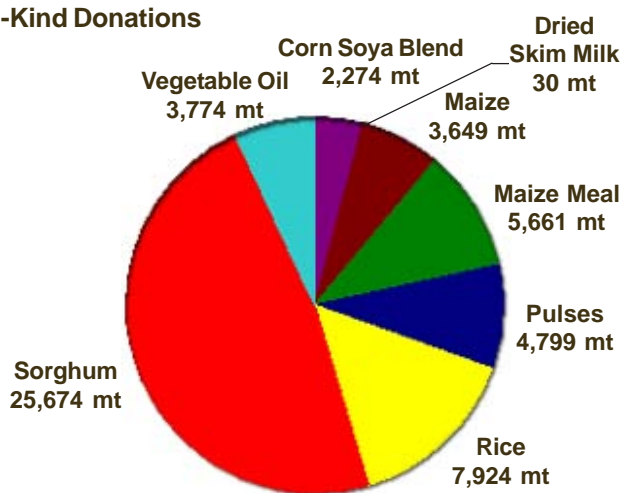
Food Procured In Malawi for Malawi



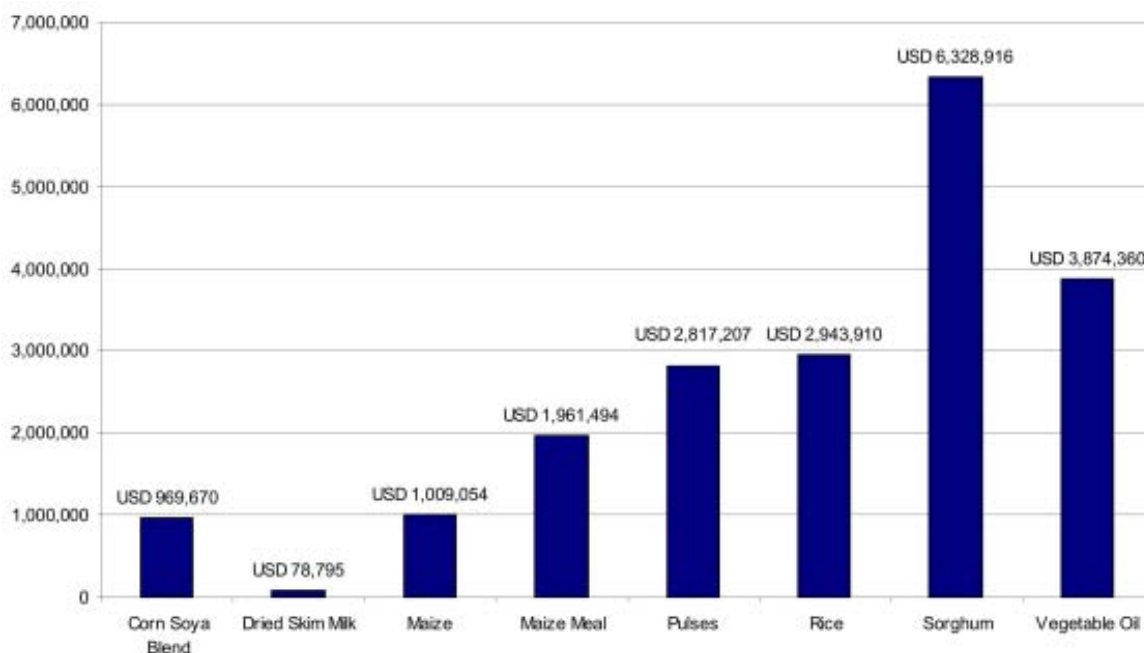
Food Procured Outside Malawi for Malawi



2006 In-Kind Donations



Value (US\$) of 2006 In-Kind Donations



A mission from the Swedish and Canadian governments headed by Ms Ann Uustalu, Minister, Permanent Representative to WFP and IFAD, and Mr James Melanson, Deputy Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Agency visited Malawi along with Ms Anne-Marie Faustino, Assistant Grants Manager, WFP Grants Unit. From 10 to 14 October 2006, the mission visited various projects that were supported by these governments.

Mr Vitor Serrano, ECHO Regional Representative based in Nairobi, met with WFP Malawi staff on 10 August 2006 to explain ECHO's priorities and structure.

Australian Ambassador, H.E. John Sheppard, based in Zimbabwe, visited Malawi on 12 August 2006 and held discussions with the head of Blantyre sub-office on the food-security situation in the country.

Private sector

A mission from TNT, one of WFP's corporate partners, visited Malawi from 3–5 October 2006. The mission members included Mrs Caroline Bakker, Director of Kids Moving the World; Mr Peter van Minderhout, Group Director of Communications and Social Responsibility; and Mr Francisco Espejo, Chief of School Feeding in Rome. The purpose of the mission was to assess the possibility of establishing a twinning relationship between primary schools benefiting from the WFP-supported school feeding programme in Malawi and schools in Holland.

Mr Howard Buffet visited various WFP-supported projects in the country from 20 to 26 February 2006.

Evaluations/assessments/studies

Mr Thobias Bergmann, a consultant with the HIV/AIDS Service, WFP Rome, visited Malawi to assess the on-going implementation of the "Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Nutrition Assessment" project, under the DFID-funded work programme on scaling-up HIV/AIDS services for populations of humanitarian concern and to discuss the proposal for the 2007 funding round – "ART and Home-Based Care". An appraisal mission was in the country to evaluate the PRRO 10310 and Country Programme 10106 in October 2006.

Mr Charles Wachsmuth, Food Aid and Emergency Market Specialist and Mr James Byrum, Food Aid Committee Chair from the United States Bean Council briefed WFP staff about new products the Council is working on such as rice bean blend, bean-rice milk drink and instant smooth-style refried beans. These foods are possible products for some of WFP feeding programmes.

11.0 FINANCE, ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Rightsizing exercise

In April 2006, the Malawi country office carried out a successful staff rightsizing exercise. This was in response to the reduction in operations due to a bumper harvest. The main objective of the exercise was to reduce the number of staff while retaining staff with the right skill sets that would be in line with operational needs. In the first quarter of 2006, the country office had 132 national staff. After the rightsizing exercise, 36 positions were abolished. Consequently, 36 staff members were separated by 30 June 2007, representing a 25 percent reduction in national and international staff – an important cost savings.

In order to assist affected staff in searching for jobs, the country office sent curriculum vitae of performing staff to different UN agencies, NGOs and other organisations for consideration.

Human Resource/staff review exercise briefing

The Human Resource (HR) section, through a series of workshops, briefed all country office staff on the staff review exercise (SRE) procedures before the end of the year to achieve the following main objectives:

- Staff to know their individual employment status, HR procedures and entitlements.
- Staff to know and understand the changes which will be made to the Service Contract.
- Staff to understand the guiding principles of a Staff Review Exercise.
- HR staff to respond to staff questions related to HR issues.

The SRE briefings in Malawi took place in August 2006 and were combined with the HR briefings.

HIV/AIDS workplace programme

The HR section, which is responsible for the HIV/AIDS workplace activities in the country office, organized and took part in the following activities:

- In-house voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) for the staff in Lilongwe and Blantyre offices. Six staff members were tested in Lilongwe and 20 were tested in Blantyre.
- WFP staff participated in UN CARES activities.
- Two WFP staff members who declared their sero-status were part of the first UN+ group in Malawi and one of them represented Malawi at the Global Meeting for the UN HIV-Positive Staff in Amsterdam, Netherlands on 14 and 15 March.
- An in-house blood donation day for staff was held in Blantyre and Lilongwe offices. The Malawi Blood Transfusion Service (MBTS) managed the exercise.

12.0 2006 DONORS TO WFP MALAWI

2006 Donors

DONOR	AMOUNT (US\$)	PROGRAMME SUPPORTED
African Development Bank	500 000	PRRO 10310
Belgium	426 216	PRRO 10310
Denmark	1 336 405	CP 10106
European Commission	12 305 504	PRRO 10310
Germany	1 165 477	CP 10106
Greece	35 503	PRRO 10309
Ireland	592 417	PRRO 10310
Japan	1 724 138	PRRO 10310
Malawi	1 830 065	PRRO 10310
Multilateral (Sweden)	59 936	PRRO 10309
Norway	846 604	CP 10106
Switzerland	226 392	PRRO 10310
TNT Netherlands	900 104	CP 10106
Walk the World- Malawi	36 254	CP 10106
WFP Private Donations	2 147 440	PRRO 10310, CP 10106
UK DFID	3 929 688	PRRO 10310
USA Friends of WFP	1 366 699	CP 10106
TOTAL	29 428 842	



ANNUAL REPORT 2005

Children playing at Luwani Refugee Camp, Neno District.

2005 OVERVIEW

“...resolving the problem of chronic hunger is fundamental to tackling all the major challenges of the poor world...”

James T. Morris, UN Secretary-General Special Envoy
for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa

FOOD SECURITY SITUATION

The leading cause of chronic food insecurity in Malawi is extreme poverty. Low agricultural productivity plus heavy dependence on rain-fed agriculture make most rural populations highly vulnerable to the effects of adverse climatic and environmental factors. The most vulnerable people are female-headed households and child-headed households living on less than 0.5 hectares of land. Food shortages in Malawi began in late 2001 because of man-made and natural factors, followed by flooding in early 2002 which destroyed crops and caused further reduction in food availability and consumption. Chronic food insecurity affects over 25 percent of the population during drought years and the food security situation has worsened each year owing to declining productivity and a growing population. The country remains disaster prone because of a limited asset-base of most farmers and frequent droughts have caused greater food insecurity to rural populations as they are unable to retain resources for the subsequent season. During the 2004/05 agriculture season, some areas of the country were affected by drought and floods.



Targeted food distribution exercise in Machinga District.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

In September 2005, the State President briefed the donor community on the anticipated food shortages that would affect the country. He requested that development partners work with Government to explore both short- and long-term measures that could address the nation's food shortages. The escalating food crisis prompted the President to declare Malawi a "state of disaster" as millions of people required food aid. He appealed to the donor community, requesting assistance for those affected.

Parliament passed the 2005/06 budget in which the Government set aside funds for the purchase of maize in hopes of averting hunger. The budget also included a US\$20 million allocation for a universal fertiliser subsidy, put in place to help boost Malawi's agricultural production which had been hard hit by 4 consecutive years of erratic rainfall.

WEATHER AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Dry conditions were experienced in most parts of Malawi during the first 10-days of March 2005. The rains that fell late February did not improve the soil moisture needed to resuscitate some of the dying crops. Most crops were scorched by the dry spell that occurred for more than 1 month in the majority of the country, particularly over the South and in some parts of the Central

regions. The situation was slightly better in the North although localised areas were also affected by the dry spell. The situation was worse along the Shire River Valley from Mangochi through Balaka to Chikwawa and Nsanje districts where, because of high temperatures and long hours of sunshine, crops reached permanent wilting point and had no possibility of recovering.

PROBLEM OF HIV/AIDS

The increasing incidence of poverty, further exacerbated by the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, aggravated the food insecurity situation for most households. Due to the affects of the epidemic, many families have suffered a loss of labour, remittances from working-aged members and assumed added burdens such as the adoption of orphans by the elderly.

ASSESSMENTS

The 2004/05 crop estimates released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) on 17 July 2005 indicated the country had produced 1.2 million mt of maize, a 29 percent reduction from the previous season and 43 percent of the national requirement. The Malawi Vulnerability and Assessment Committee (MVAC) released the April–May 2005 Food Security Assessment report which highlighted that 4.2 million people were in need of 269,000 mt of food assistance.

2005 IN NUMBERS

20 school gardens initiated by TNT volunteers.

20 storerooms built with TNT support.

33 fuel-efficient stoves bought with TNT support.

49 kitchens built with TNT support.

52 percent of women in leadership positions in food management committees.

80 percent of households had the ration card issued in a woman's name.

250 patients in anti-retroviral therapy interventions supported with WFP food.

728 km of rural roads rehabilitated through food for work.

1,250 TB patients supported with WFP food.

2,874 women were supported with food under the prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme.

45,000 walkers participated in the Fight Hunger: Walk the World event in 2005.

58,562 mt of assorted food commodities were distributed under targeted food distribution.

692,243 trees were planted through food for work.

2.8 million beneficiaries received food aid under the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 10310.

Supporting the Refugee Programme

In September 2003, a 22-year-old Burundian woman named Angelina joined the 1,020 other refugees now being cared for by the UNHCR and Malawi Government in Luwani Refugee Camp. Fleeing from civil conflict and political instability, she first entered the country through Tanzania and initially settled in the Dzaleka Refugee Camp before being transferred to the Luwani Refugee Camp where she currently resides. She and the other refugees are also benefiting from the support of WFP's Targeted Food Aid programme. The food provided plays a crucial role in meeting the refugees' basic food needs, thereby preventing food insecurity and malnutrition.

WFP in collaboration with UNHCR and the Government are working hand-in-hand assisting refugees in Malawi. This assistance is helping prevent malnutrition by addressing the food needs of over 10,600 refugees in the country living in the two camps of Dzaleka and Luwani. Each refugee receives a monthly food ration of 13.5 kg of maize meal, 0.45 kg of sugar, 0.15 kg of salt and 1.8 kg of pulses from WFP.

Angelina is quick to acknowledge and is extremely grateful for the care and support provided by UNHCR, WFP and the Government of Malawi. And she has expressed her desire to live the remainder of her years in the country. With support from WFP a lack of food is no longer an issue. She no longer faces the difficulty of being able to feed herself, while at the same time struggle to survive the horrific atrocities that occurred while living in Burundi during the period of unrest. Angelina now participates happily as a volunteer teacher at Jesuit Refugee Service, a local nursery school. As a teacher for 68 students, she receives MK 500 per month which contributes further to sustaining her and her family.

"Life is at least fair for me and my family in Malawi because we receive food monthly from WFP. I don't dream of going back home because there is still war. Moreover, my parents are dead from the results of war," said Angelina.

Now after well over 3 years in Malawi, Angelina, her husband and 2 children are content with their lives. The struggles of daily life have been substantially reduced thanks to the help of Government and UN agencies.



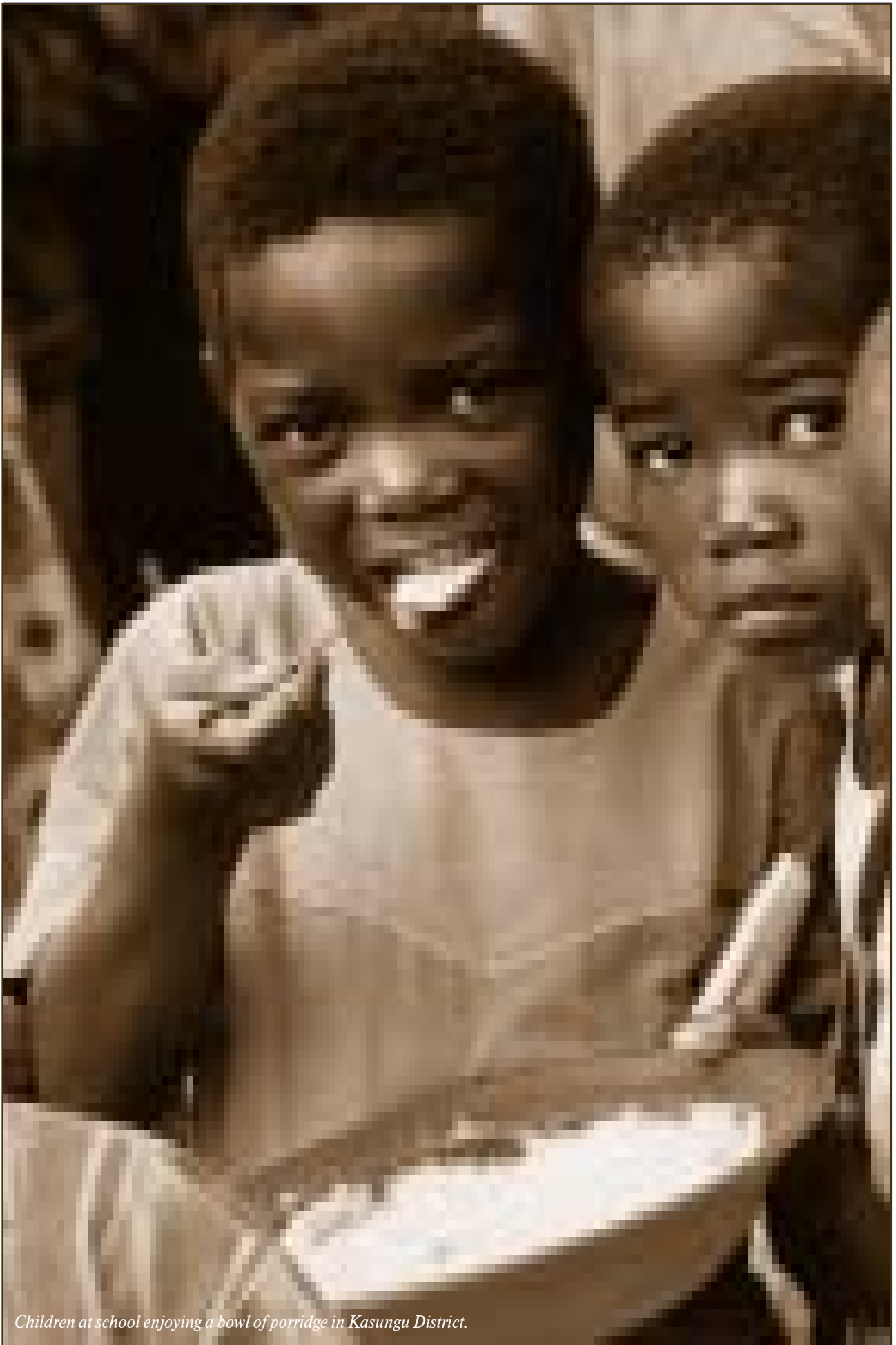
Angelina and her husband prepare to return home with their food rations, shown placed near the tree.



Refugees wait in line to receive their ration of cooking oil at Luwani Refugee Camp, Neno District.



Refugees wait in the food distribution area to receive maize flour.



Children at school enjoying a bowl of porridge in Kasungu District.

WFP ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMME SUPPORT

“WFP’s school feeding programme is making a very real difference to the lives and prospects of hundreds of thousands of children in Malawi.”

Michael Keating,
UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Representative
Malawi

1.0 WFP MALAWI VAM ACTIVITIES 2005

1.1 PART OF MVAC

The Vulnerability Assessment (VAM) Section was a member of the MVAC team that carried out the vulnerability assessment to determine the missing food entitlements and number of people in need during the year.

1.2 IDENTIFYING AREAS FOR PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO) 10310 ACTIVITIES

An analysis for identifying areas vulnerable to food insecurity for PRRO10310 from 2005 to 2007 was conducted. Indicators used in the analysis included average yield of maize/cassava per hectare, crop diversification, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, stunting levels, per capita income and population density.

The results were used for geographical identification and programming of HIV/AIDS, food-for-work (FFW) and supplementary feeding activities. The analysis and selection of the areas were conducted in collaboration with other organisations involved in similar work to avoid duplication.

1.3 FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENTS AND MONITORING

The various WFP activities were analysed including food security (market prices, crop production, rainfall patterns, disasters such as floods, coping mechanisms), nutrition, and HIV/AIDS information available to support decision-making efforts by management and other stakeholders. Food security monitoring was conducted jointly with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-Net) to monitor the status of food security for the affected areas and findings were used for early warning, programme planning, preparedness and sampling for food security assessment by MVAC.

1.4 INFORMAL CROSS-BORDER TRADE MONITORING

Informal cross-border trade monitoring activity was implemented jointly with FEWS-Net Malawi to monitor 16 border points. Implementation of the project started in July 2004 and areas observed bordered with Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. The inflow and outflow of both major and minor food commodities (maize, rice, millet, wheat, cassava, sweet potatoes, European potatoes, beans and other pulses) and fertilizer were monitored.

1.5 MAPPING

The VAM Section carried out mapping activities for both WFP and stakeholders. Maps were produced from food security and nutrition/HIV/AIDS indicators using geographical information systems software.

The activity sites mapped included: school feeding, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, targeted food distribution (TFD), FFW and refugee camps.

The mapping of food security and nutrition/HIV/AIDS indicators included maize prices, rainfall patterns, food insecure areas, flood- and drought-affected areas, informal cross-border trade points, malnutrition levels and HIV/AIDS prevalence rates.

WFP Programmes Implemented

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY
PRRO 10310	Targeted Food Distribution	Households affected by drought and floods.
PRRO 10310	Food for Work	Households recovering from shocks because of food insecurity.
PRRO 10310	HIV/AIDS	Patients on ART and TB treatment. Mothers on PMTCT. Chronically ill. Orphans and other vulnerable children.
Country Programme	Supplementary Feeding	Moderately-malnourished children under 5 and moderately malnourished mothers.
PRRO 10310	Therapeutic Feeding	Severely-malnourished children under 5. Caretakers.
Country Programme	School Feeding	Primary school children. Family members (indirect beneficiaries of the take-home ration).
PRRO 10309	Refugees	Refugees
	Bilateral	Households affected by drought and floods.

Linkage of WFP Activities to Strategic Objectives and MDGS

ACTIVITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	MDGS
School Feeding	SO2: Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
	SO3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups.	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. Goal 5: Improve maternal health. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
	SO4: Support access to education and reduce gender disparities in access to education and skills training.	Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.
Targeted Food Distribution	SO1: Save lives in crisis situations.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.
Food for Work	SO2: Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.
HIV/AIDS	SO3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups.	Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. Goal 5: Improve maternal health. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
Supplementary/Therapeutic	SO1: Save lives in crisis situations. SO3: Support the improved nutrition and health status of children, mothers and other vulnerable groups.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. Goal 5: Improve maternal health. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.
Refugees	SO1: Save lives in crisis situations.	Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.
Bilateral	SO1: Save lives in crisis situations.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.
	SO2: Protect livelihoods in crisis situations and enhance resilience to shocks.	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

Programmes and Donors in 2005

PROGRAMME	ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	FOOD DISTRIBUTION (mt)	DONORS IN 2005
PRRO 10310	* Targeted food distribution * Food for assets * Support to TB patients * Support to chronically ill * Support to orphans and other vulnerable children * Support to women on prevention of mother-to-child transmission programme * Therapeutic feeding * Emergency school feeding	2 800 000	116 626	Africa Development Bank, Australia, Belgium, European Commission, Ireland, Japan, Luxemborg, Malawi, Switzerland, Turkey, WFP Private Donations
Country Programme 10106	* School feeding	213 894	10 381	Iceland, Germany, TNT Netherlands, WFP Private Donations, Walk the World
	* Supplementary feeding	111 352	2 682	Denmark, Germany, Norway, USA Friends of WFP, WFP Private Donations
PRRO 10309	* Support to refugees	13 781	1 762	Greece, Sweden, Switzerland
TOTAL		3 139 027	131 451	

2.0 PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED IN 2005

2.1 PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION (PRRO) 10310

The PRRO 10310 is a regional programme launched in January 2005 after the Emergency Operation (EMOP) 10290 ended. The PRRO offers support to food-insecure households affected by erratic weather and people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and extreme poverty. The programme was prepared following extensive consultations with stakeholders in various countries and it is being implemented alongside Government specialist partners in health, nutrition, education and agriculture. The PRRO runs for 3 years up to the end of December 2007 and countries involved are Malawi, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The overarching programme goal is to contribute to improved food security, livelihoods and productive capacity among the vulnerable poor, including HIV/AIDS infected and affected people in the six southern African countries.

Four of WFP's Strategic Objectives addressed in the PRRO include:

- Saving lives (SO1)
- Protecting livelihoods (SO2)
- Supporting nutrition and health (SO3)
- Promoting education (SO4)

The operation is also linked to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy and United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In Malawi, food aid was distributed to vulnerable people under three main support activities:

- Targeted food distribution.
- HIV/AIDS care and support for infected and affected households including orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC).
- Nutrition and health.

2.1.1 Targeted Food Distribution

The MVAC findings released on 18 May 2005 highlighted a serious humanitarian crisis affecting 4.2 million people. Missing food entitlements (cereal equivalent) amounted to 272,000 mt. The MVAC analysis revealed two scenarios: one in which missing food entitlements amounted to 272,000 mt for 4.2 million people and the other in which missing food entitlements were 424,330 mt for 4.6 million people.

Following discussions, Government and WFP agreed that WFP would implement the TFD activities in the seven highly food-insecure districts of Chiradzulu,

Machinga, Nsanje, Chikwawa, Phalombe, Mulanje and Machinga. At the same time the Government of Malawi would distribute food using the voucher scheme to the remaining districts in the North and Central regions. There were two parallel pipelines for TFD activities in 2005. In December, WFP was asked to distribute to Mzimba District in the North as well. WFP implemented the TFD through the Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme (JEFAP) partners which the Government also used in some circumstances.

WFP started with a case load of 30,740 beneficiaries in June in Nsanje District. By December 2005, beneficiaries under TFD reached 1,605,604. To manage the food distribution activities in the Southern Region, WFP opened the Liwonde Field Office and Warehouse at Bangula in Nsanje District, and increased the number of warehouse staff and food aid monitors to cope with the progressive increase in tonnage and improve monitoring activities, respectively.

UN response to the crisis

The United Nations launched an US\$88 million appeal for Malawi through Geneva, aimed at promoting recovery of livelihoods including TFD, HIV/AIDS, nutrition and agriculture recovery activities.

2.1.2 Food for Work

Objectives of food for work

The objectives of FFW are to promote food security and the resilience of poor households and communities through the creation, rehabilitation and maintenance of assets in natural disaster-prone and food-insecure areas.

WFP carried out FFW activities during the lean period as part of the post-emergency recovery and relief following the food crisis of 2003–04. Food for work is a community-based development approach designed to create a stock of community and household assets and to foster sustainable solutions for household food security. This activity enables families to gain and preserve assets and assists those households that depend on degraded natural resources for their food security, thereby transitioning to more sustainable livelihoods.

Communities engage in projects that rehabilitate infrastructure to improve food security, work towards disaster mitigation and prevention, and improve people's livelihoods.

- **93,836** participants received WFP food as an incentive to build assets or attend training under the PRRO 10310 in 2005.
- **692,000** trees were planted to restore environmental resources and/or reverse the loss of environmental resources.

2.1.3 HIV/AIDS

Objectives of the HIV/AIDS activity

- To provide nutrition support and short-term food security to the chronically ill and households with chronically-ill family members, and/or headed by widows, children and elderly.

HIV/AIDS affects all aspects of household food security including access, availability and utilisation, thereby increasing the risks of malnutrition in children and adult family members. In 2005, WFP streamlined activities and refocused its programme to target eight selected districts where food assistance was provided to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

In addition to providing food, WFP also worked with other organizations to disseminate messages on HIV awareness and prevention to communities at risk of infection. WFP also encouraged households affected by HIV/AIDS to participate in income-generating activities that earn cash income which can be used for domestic and medical needs.

People infected and affected by HIV/AIDS were supported by their communities and institutions.

1) Community-based HIV/AIDS interventions

Under the community-based interventions, WFP provided food support through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) under JEFAP to **62,055** households caring for chronically-ill members and **175,804** households taking care of orphans and other vulnerable children.

2) Institutional HIV/AIDS interventions

- **22,661** pregnant and lactating mothers enrolled in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programme were supported with food in 3 health facilities.
- **13,474** patients taking tuberculosis (TB) treatment were assisted with food support in 3 district hospitals.
- **957** people on anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs were provided with food for nutritional support in 6 hospitals.

2.1.4 Therapeutic Feeding

WFP is committed to assisting Government in meeting its objectives of reducing protein energy malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, low birth weight, and the prevalence of underweight children, especially children under 5 years of age. Special nutritional support was provided to 34,000 malnourished children admitted to nutritional rehabilitation units (NRUs). Food assistance was also provided to their caretakers.

2.2 COUNTRY PROGRAMME 10106

The country programme was composed of school feeding and supplementary feeding.

2.2.1 School Feeding

Objectives of school feeding

- To increase primary school enrolment and attendance and to reduce drop-out rates of children in food-insecure areas, particularly for girls and orphans, by providing school meals.

The school programme helps to boost enrolment, increase attendance and reduce drop-out rates in the targeted schools, especially among girls and orphaned boys. Fifty-two percent of the school feeding programme beneficiaries were girls.

Overall enrolment rate increased by **2 percent** while attendance stabilised at **90 percent** in targeted schools. School meals and take-home rations encouraged parents and guardians to send their children to school.



Focus group discussions during a CHS exercise in Chiradzulu District.

School feeding in figures

- Number of children de-wormed in the targeted schools – **126,279**
- Number of school gardens – **31**
- Number of storerooms constructed – **21**
- Number of kitchens roofed with iron sheets – **59**
- Number of schools with fuel-efficient stoves – **52**
- Number of schools assisted – **249**
- Number of Ministry of Education (MOE) staff trained in implementation of school feeding (SF) project – **21**
- Number of school feeding days – **183**
- Number of children receiving school meals – **213,894**
- Number of children receiving take-home rations – **122,043**
- Amount of food distributed through school feeding activities – **10,381**

2.2.1.1 Junior Farmer's Field and Life Skills Initiative

A mission visiting Mozambique from 13–19 June was organized by WFP Malawi and Mozambique offices and consisted of three WFP staff; two UNICEF staff and one FAO staff. The objective was to learn how the Mozambique office implements the Junior Farmer Field and Life Skills initiative, with a view to replicate the process in Malawi. The programme included meeting Government officials (Ministry of Agriculture), community members, teachers and the children themselves. The team returned with new ideas to improve the school garden project under school feeding and mainstream the model in other projects like HIV/AIDS, low input model and orphan and home-based care.

2.2.1.2 Walk the World 2005

In its effort to increase awareness on child hunger and raise funds to support the school feeding programme, WFP and TNT organized the 2005 Walk the World event in 11 districts. The walks attracted 45,000 people including children drawn from the schools benefiting from the school feeding programme, the Vice-President Right Honourable Cassim Chilumpha, the 2005 Miss Malawi, various celebrities (TV/radio presenters, musicians, comedians, sports personalities), staff from UN agencies, international organizations, Government departments, private organizations, partner organizations, the Malawi

Defence Force Band, MABINGU Band and staff of TNT, WFP and family members and friends. The event raised US\$11,000 and the Malawi Walk had the largest turnout of walkers globally.

2.2.2 Supplementary Feeding

The supplementary feeding activity aims at reducing malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers.

- Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was **6.5 percent**, possibly owed to the widespread hunger suffered in the country.
- Recovery rate for the maternal and child health (MCH) centres was **71 percent**.
- Mortality rate was **2 percent**.
- Defaulter rate was **9 percent**.
- **40,713** pregnant and lactating women were assisted by supplementary feeding activities in 2005.
- **2,682 mt** of food was distributed to supplementary feeding beneficiaries.

2.3 REFUGEE PROGRAMME

Objectives of refugee programme

- To meet the basic food needs of refugees living in the camps and maintain/improve their nutritional status until their repatriation or alternative long-term solutions have been found.

WFP continued to provide food assistance to refugees at Dzaleka (Central Region) and Luwani (Southern Region) camps and to the asylum seekers at the Karonga Transit Shelter during the year. The refugees are primarily from Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia. The refugee operation was initially planned to end on 31 December 2005 but was extended to June 2006 following a budget revision. The revision was necessary because of operational constraints that led to the verification and registration exercise – the joint assessment mission (JAM) – not taking place as scheduled and the emergency caseload of Ethiopian and Somali refugees.

WFP also implemented FFW activities which targeted food-insecure communities in villages surrounding the refugee camps during the lean season. This action

helped prevent animosity between the local population and the refugees, while at the same time rehabilitate the degraded environment.

- **3,600** trees were planted under FFW activities by communities surrounding the camps.
- **22 km** of road was rehabilitated which eased access problems to schools and health facilities for both the refugees and the communities.
- **8,165** refugees were provided with food.
- **1,021** people benefited from FFW activities.
- **1,134 mt** of food was distributed.

2.4 EUROPEAN UNION SUPPORTED BILATERAL PROJECT

Findings of the MVAC indicated that parts of Lake Chirwa-Phalombe Plain, Middle Shire and Lower Shire livelihood zones faced food shortages as early as the first 3 months of 2005. The emergency programmes established to address the previous year's food crisis had been set to finish at the end of March 2005 when

most households were expected to have started harvesting their crops from the 2004/05 growing season. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) was promoting small-scale, winter-irrigation activities and investing in rainwater harvesting and water management as part of a medium- to long-term response to the crisis. The Government, through the MoAI and Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs (DoPDMA), called on its cooperating partners to help implement winter-irrigation interventions to avert hunger. WFP and FAO together with GOAL, Emmanuel International, World Vision and Salvation Army, with financial support from the European Union (EU) responded to Government's call and embarked on a winter-irrigation project in Nsanje, Machinga, Chikwawa and Phalombe districts.

WFP intervention

WFP in collaboration with its NGO cooperating partners launched a winter-cropping irrigation asset-creation/rehabilitation intervention in four of the most drought-affected districts. The project aimed at providing affected farmers with appropriate inputs and irrigation technology.



Irrigation using treadle pump in Chikwawa District (EU bilateral irrigation project).

gies that enabled them to produce food to meet/reduce the food gap. The targeted affected households also benefited from a cash incentive which enabled the purchase of food while working on labour-intensive irrigation activities at some of the sites. The cash not only enabled the vulnerable households to buy food, but also to procure more agricultural inputs that helped increase the area planted and thereby harvest even more produce. With the cash, they were able to also meet other essential household needs.

The irrigation intervention targeted individuals who had lost all their crops as a result of prolonged drought but still had access to reliable water sources and labour or at least showed evidence of an ability to mobilize labour. These individuals demonstrated they could manage a plot to produce food if supported with irrigation intervention. Particular attention focused on select households supporting vulnerable members such as widows, the elderly, the disabled, the chronically ill and those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and other vulnerable children.

Role of WFP

WFP was responsible for managing the NGO partners by providing them with the necessary guidelines specifying beneficiary targeting, monitoring and reporting requirements. All arrangements for the delivery of all treadle pumps collected from the MOAI warehouse to the appropriate transit storage point were made by WFP. NGOs were responsible for then collecting the treadle pumps and WFP reimbursed the transportation costs.

European Union support

The EU provided funds for project implementation in the four districts. The EU-funded Public Works Programme also facilitated the Training of Trainers workshop for 22 Government and NGO staff before commencement of the project.

Government involvement

The Government, through the MOAI provided 446 treadle pumps for this programme. The Government field staff also provided technical back-stopping and day-to-



Mothers with children at a nutrition rehabilitation unit waiting for treatment in Kasungu District.



Community members using a treadle pump to irrigate in Nsanje District (EU bilateral irrigation project).

day input for NGO staff during overall programme implementation. Trainings on group dynamics, leadership, crop and water management and marketing were also conducted by the Government.

FAO involvement

FAO provided technical input for the irrigation designs and implementation and also facilitated the physical logistics of transferring the treadle pumps from the Government facilities to the sites.

Outputs

- **8,716** individuals participated in the irrigation intervention, representing 97 percent of the planned target.
- **52 percent** of the participants were women.
- **377** hectares out of 538 hectares were planted.
- A total of **875 mt** of maize and **8 mt** of pulses were produced, representing a 67 percent level of achievement. This result is explained by the fact that some areas dried faster than expected.
- **43,978** beneficiaries benefited from the project of which 22 percent received cash transfer support.

The poor performance in reaching targeted beneficiaries occurred because land earmarked for irrigation was not irrigated as water sources dried up. This situation occurred in Machinga and Phalombe districts. Only 67 percent of land planned for irrigation in Machinga and 53 percent in Phalombe districts were actually planted. However, the communities planted more than what was initially planned for in Nsanje (13 percent) and Chikwawa (42 percent). This increase was made possible because of three reasons:

- 1) The Shire River, which was the main sources for the irrigation activities, has an abundant water flow throughout the year in quantities sufficient for crop production.
- 2) More farmers joined in planting after observing the successful crop which resulted from the planting efforts of the first group of chosen participants.
- 3) Some farmers used the cash they received to procure more agricultural inputs and expand the area planted with food crops.

3.0 LOW INPUT MODEL

WFP, through a Canadian grant, and in collaboration with partners such as Ministries of Health, Gender, Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Local Government; JEFAP, VSO and other NGOs; CBOs; churches; and networks developed and tested a model to improve crop and diet diversification without outside inputs (Low Input and Crop Diet Diversification Model). The model includes an advocacy component promoting diversification of food groups.

Outputs

- A low input model was developed with communities, ministry staff and NGO partners and includes planning, implementing, and M&E components.
- **30** functional model sites were established which are more than just gardens – they include a mixture of farms, landscaping, water harvesting, refuse management, urban design, labour-saving interventions, meal planning, food and income budgeting.
- **80** people were trained on low input designs (primarily using Permaculture); 4,000 people tested the ideas and provided feedback on the model.
- **12** potential trainers from the model sites helped present the model to 45 organizations in a 2-day workshop.

- **50** organizations attended the final stakeholder review to provide feedback and learn more about the model.
- A 2006 implementation plan was developed to evaluate the model and create materials to use for information, education and communication. A plan integrating the model into WFP activities was also drawn up.

4.0 CAPACITY BUILDING FOR GOVERNMENT AND NGOS

- During the year a number of initiatives were also undertaken to build Government's capacity plan and manage and monitor food aid programmes.
- **246** MoH staff were trained in data collection and analysis for output monitoring of children admitted to NRUs.
- **4** staff from DoPDMA were trained in beneficiary targeting, post-distribution monitoring, on-site monitoring and output monitoring and reporting for the Government Voucher Scheme. A special Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between WFP and DoPDMA.
- **11** Government staff were trained in vulnerability assessment and mapping and a database for safety-net mapping was developed and handed over to Government.



Women participate in a food-for-work dam construction project in Kasungu District.

- WFP trained DoPDMA in monitoring and evaluation systems to all Government Voucher Scheme areas in order to harmonize the monitoring systems, and to maintain the level and quality of monitoring the Government Voucher Scheme similar to that of the WFP/JEFAP scheme. The first orientation training consisted of **25** NGO and Government staff in October 2005.
- **21** MoE staff were trained on the new school feeding implementation procedures.
- **424** staff from the Ministry of Health (MoH) from 150 MCH centres were trained in food handling procedures, output monitoring and information flow. WFP and UNICEF provided funds to strengthen output monitoring for the supplementary feeding project while Action Against Hunger (AAH) provided technical support in output monitoring.
- UNICEF conducted trainings on the Accelerated Girls' Education Programme to all school feeding schools in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts. Teachers, school committee members, mothers' groups, anti-AIDS clubs and out-of-school girls' clubs were among those trained.
- In June, training was conducted on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) and Nutrition for Health Surveillance Assistance. District nutritionists and WFP food aid monitors in six district health facilities piloted a nutrition intervention in the ART scale-up plan. Training was facilitated by MoH, AAH, MSF and WFP.
- **20** staff from Government and NGO cooperating partners attended the Training of Trainers Workshop on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Against Women and Children.
- JEFAP was also trained in monitoring.

WFP'S ENHANCED COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN (ECWS)

ECW I: Meet the specific nutritional requirements of expectant and nursing mothers and where appropriate, adolescent girls, and raise their health and nutrition status.

ECW II: Education – Expand activities that enable girls to attend school.

ECW III: Ensure that women benefit equally from the assets created through food for training and food for work.

ECW IV: Contribute to women's control of food in relief food distributions of household rations.

ECW V: Ensure that women are equally involved in processes involving decision-making, are members of food distribution committees and other programme-related local bodies.

ECW VI: Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in programming activities.

ECW VII: Contribute to an environment that acknowledges the important role of women and that encourages both men and women to close the gender gap.

ECW VIII: Human Resources – gender equality in staffing, opportunities and duties and ensure that human resources policies are gender sensitive.

5.0 GENDER AND ENHANCED COMMITMENTS TO WOMEN

WFP is fully committed to promoting gender equality as per its Gender Policy and its Enhanced Commitment to Women. During 2005, **74** WFP staff (92 per cent of staff) were trained on the WFP Gender Policy and ECW.

5.1 LEADERSHIP, GENDER AND HIV/AIDS TRAINING

An institutional strengthening grant from the Department for International Development (DFID) was used to evaluate existing gaps in the design and implementation of gender sensitive programmes. Malawi developed and piloted a Leadership, Gender and HIV/AIDS training programme for village relief committees which will be rolled out to all PRRO countries in 2006. To build the capacities of those committee members WFP works with, trainings on Leadership, Gender and HIV/AIDS were conducted for partners and community members during the year. **Thirty-eight** staff members from JEFAP and district school feeding coordinators were trained as trainers. Lack of leadership skills by community committees, especially women, was identified during the gender baseline and the first ECW training.

5.2 PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Incidences of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation are often prevalent during humanitarian crises. In an effort to prevent these occurrences, WFP Malawi, UNAIDS, UNFPA, and UNICEF revised the training on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation for cooperating partners, who in turn trained district level staff and community members. The four agencies pooled together resources for this initiative.

The Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Training of Trainers took place in Blantyre from 5–9 September. **Sixteen** people from cooperating partners under JEFAP were trained together with **two** UN staff.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Regular collection and analysis of information assists in timely decision-making, ensures accountability and provides the basis for evaluation and learning. Monitoring and evaluation is a continual process that uses methodical data collection to provide management and the main stakeholders of an on-going operation, with early indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

6.1 COMMUNITY AND HOUSEHOLD SURVEILLANCE

During the year, community household surveillance (CHS) was merged with post distribution monitoring (PDM), and data collection and report writing were eased by using electronic personal digital assistants.

7.0 LOGISTICS

Transport routes into Malawi are primarily through Mozambique from the ports of Beira to the south and Nacala to the east, the shortest and least expensive route. The northern corridor begins in Dar es Salam in Tanzania and the most southern route is from Durban in South Africa through Zimbabwe and Mozambique to Mwanza in Malawi. Malawi primarily used the Beira route in 2005.

7.1 PROCUREMENT

Local procurement of foods such as *Likuni Phala* (a corn soya blend) contributed to the timely and consistent delivery of commodities for the school feeding and supplementary feeding activities.



Food being offloaded at a distribution point in Rumphu District.

7.2 LOGISTICAL CHALLENGES IN 2005

Some roads used to transport food were impassable during the rainy season, including the road linking Bangula and Makhanga (East Bank) in Nsanje District which was temporarily closed because of flooding. The main road (M1) to the north was also blocked as rains washed away the bridge. All deliveries to Kasungu District were disrupted which caused a two-fold increase in transport costs because of re-routing. Transport Support Package (TSP) trucks were deployed however completely failed to address the problem. In some instances, the option of using boats to deliver was explored.

Deliveries were also affected when transporters refused to deliver according to contract because of bad road conditions and/or scheduling conflicts of tobacco deliveries to the auction floors.

At times WFP experienced serious commodity shortfalls for some programmes when sufficient levels of commodities were unavailable. In other cases, late arrivals of vessels at the ports coupled with significant congestion along the corridors delayed deliveries.

Transport capacity in general is limited in the country and the problem is made worse by the division of the humanitarian pipeline into two systems which make transport coordination more difficult. The challenge lies in ensuring internal competition for transport services is kept to a minimum and that both pipelines are charged fairly for transport.

7.3 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS ON CORRIDOR CONGESTION

Given the country's food shortage and the need to import food and fertilizers on time, the Government revived the Logistics Sub-Committee which was established under the Food Crisis Joint Task Force (FCJTF) during the food crisis of 2001-2002. The main objectives of the FCJTF were to monitor the free food movement, commercial maize and agricultural inputs; to coordinate the private sector involvement in the import and export of general goods, transporters and the railway companies;

and make Government aware of serious bottlenecks experienced in transporting humanitarian goods so that timely assistance is received by those in need.

7.4 FOOD PREPOSITIONING

WFP erected several mobile warehouses in Phalombe, Diwa in Chikwawa District and Bangula in Nsanje District which are difficult areas to reach during the rainy season. These warehouses provided the means to preposition food and thereby avoid delays in distributing to beneficiaries.

8.0 PARTNERSHIPS

8.1 UN JOINT ACTIVITIES

WFP and UNHCR conducted a house-to-house refugee verification exercise to establish the accurate number of refugees in the camps at Dzaleka in Dowa District and Luwani in Neno District.

WFP, along with FAO and the Government's MoAI received funding from the European Union to implement a winter-irrigation intervention programme in four selected districts (Chikwawa, Nsanje, Phalombe and Machinga) that were seriously affected by the drought. The Government provided treadle pumps which were implemented through the WFP/JEFAP NGO partnership.

The UN Disaster Management Thematic Group (UNDMTG) finalized a rainy season contingency plan in which WFP's main area of preparedness is in response to floods.

8.2 NGO PARTNERSHIP

WFP Malawi has over the past 3 years successfully established and led a consortium of non-governmental cooperating partners (JEFAP), with proven results in implementing a developmental relief approach dealing with acute localized nutritional crises, and simultaneously overlapping geographical areas with a less acute food gap.

Partners of JEFAP in 2005 were Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA), Canadian Physicians in Action and Relief (CPAR), Catholic Development Commission (CADECOM), Concern Universal, COOPI/MALEZA, Emmanuel International, GOAL Malawi, Malawi Red Cross Society, OXFAM, Plan Malawi, St Gabriel Hospital, UNC Project and World Vision.

8.3 PRIVATE SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

TNT partnership

The school feeding programme was supported by TNT, the global express, mail and logistics company, with funds to construct **49** kitchens and **20** storerooms.

Twenty school gardens were initiated and **33** fuel-efficient stoves were bought. The partnership with TNT flourished as they continued to support the school feeding programme.

9.0 WELLNESS CENTRE: FIGHTING HIV/AIDS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

WFP depends on the transport sector for its logistics activities, which like other sectors, has been ravaged by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In its effort to deal with HIV/AIDS in the transport sector, WFP, in collaboration with its global partner TNT, SIDA, Road Transport Operators Association, and MoH, established a Wellness Centre at the Mwanza Border Post and Limbe Warehouse. Services at the centre include, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), provision of drugs and information on

sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The Ministry of Health donates drugs for sexually-transmitted infection treatment through the Mwanza District Health Office. The Wellness Centre, which was officially opened by the Minister of Transport and Public Works on 23 November 2005, started offering its services on 12 September 2005.

Banja La Mtsogolo, a local reproductive health NGO, is responsible for the day-to-day operations at the Centre. The Wellness Centre has a fully qualified clinician who offers medical services to all clients including truck drivers, the community and commercial sex workers. The Centre also has an information, education and communications officer who offers information on sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, as well as provides other services. A similar centre was opened at Limbe Warehouse in Blantyre.

10.0 MISSIONS

- A 13-member mission from TNT and WFP (Rome and ODJ) visited on 5 January to examine issues related to logistics and transport, ARVs, condom distribution, and the “last mile solution” of food into the country.
- A three-member targeting evaluation mission visited from 6–22 January to assess ways WFP can strengthen its targeting practices in emergency situations.
- Emergency Nutrition Networks Mission visited WFP and partners on 25–26 January to prepare a new issue of the Field Exchange Magazine.
- A Joint Mission of UN Regional Support Team attended a working mission from 10–13 January in Malawi to assist the UN Country Team in developing an HIV/AIDS sector UN Implementation Support Plan.
- The technical assistance to NGOs consultant visited Kasungu on 11 March where COOPI, a JEFAP partner, is implementing HIV/AIDS activities.
- Ms Jeanne Downean, an HIV/AIDS social welfare consultant for ODJ visited Malawi from 19–22 March.
- A TNT advocacy mission visited several schools in Salima District from 25–27 March.

Mwanza Wellness Centre Services in 2005

CLIENTS REACHED	SEPT 2005	OCT 2005	NOV 2005	DEC 2005
Consultations Made	49	200	342	382
Clients Treated for STI	39	72	83	109
Truck Drivers Treated for STI	23	26	27	31
Commercial Sex Workers Treated for STI	4	6	9	6
Local Population Treated for STI	12	40	47	72
CLIENTS REACHED	NOVEMBER 2005	DECEMBER 2005		
Male	63	8		
Female	4	26		
TOTAL	67	34		
Male Condoms Distributed	500	600		

- Ms Sylvie Montembault, regional emergency food needs assessment officer, visited 24–28 March.
- Mr Pedro Figueredo, Regional Logistics Officer, completed his mission to Malawi on 31 March where he also met the Minister of Finance.
- WFP Regional Director, Mr Mike Sackett was in the country on 12 April and he met with Government officials, donors and UN heads of agencies to discuss strategies which address food security concerns.
- UN Secretary General's Special Envoy/WFP Executive Director Mr James Morris, together with the UNICEF Executive Director Ms Ann M. Veneman and the WFP Regional Director, Mr Mike Sackett visited various WFP- and UNICEF-supported projects in Zomba District on 26 to 27 May 2005. They also met with the State President, Cabinet Ministers, donors, the UN Country Team and WFP staff.
- On 29 March, the Pakistan mission for the school feeding programme was in the country to learn more about the ARGOS monitoring device.
- The Informal Cross-Border Trade Mission was in Malawi from 27 June – 1 July 2005.
- An internal audit team from the Rome mission was in the country on 16 August to carry out a regular audit of WFP operations in Malawi.
- Ms Judith Lewis from WFP Washington and Ms Karen Sandelback, the Chief Executive Officer of US Friends of WFP visited Malawi on 15 September.
- Mrs Sheila Sisulu, WFP Deputy Executive Director and Mr Thomas Yanga, Deputy Regional Director for Southern Africa visited WFP Malawi projects on 11 October.
- Ms Nathalie Vesco, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation – Humanitarian Aid visited Malawi on 25 October to see WFP activities.
- A European Union official, Mr. Paros from the EU Brussels visited Malawi on 19 October to see WFP activities and discuss ECHO funding.
- A high-level mission from UNHCR and high level officials from the Rwandan Government visited 20 October to discuss repatriation of Rwandan refugees.
- Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein of Jordan visited Chiradzulu and Blantyre districts on 28 December as WFP Goodwill Ambassador.



Her Royal Highness Princess Haya of Jordan, WFP Goodwill Ambassador, (leaning forward, centre) talking with beneficiaries in Chiradzulu District.

11.0 2005 DONORS TO WFP MALAWI

DONOR	PROJECT	CASH/IN-KIND	US\$ VALUE
Algeria	10310	In-Kind	2 345 000
American Jewish Organization	10106 Act 2	Cash	22 666
Australia	10310	Cash	3 404 587
Belgium	10310	Cash	418 237
Canada	10310	In-Kind	1 979 363
Canada	10310	Cash	3 839 817
Denmark	10106 Act 1	Cash	58 814
European Commission	10310	Twinning 25 630 mt maize	4 825 090
Finland	10310	Cash	648 509
Finland	10106 Act 1	Cash	277 026
France	10310	Cash	965 018
Germany (Multilateral)	10106 Act 2	Cash	3 164 685
Iceland	10310	Cash	94 787
Ireland	10310	Twinning	603 136
Ireland	10310	Cash	592 417
Italy	10106 Act 1	Cash	935 285
Italy	10310	Twinning	113 639
Japan	10310	Cash	2 245 568
Luxembourg	10310	Cash	176 471
Malawi	10310	In-Kind - SGR	7 077 360
Netherlands	10310	Twinning	3 660 887
Norway	10310	Twinning + Food	3 536 570
Norway (Multilateral)	10106 Act 2	Cash	768 371
On-line Donations	10106 Act 1	Cash	17 161
On-line Donations	10309	Cash	12 974
South Africa	10310	Cash	1 647 692
Spain	10310	Cash	292 398
Sweden (Multilateral)	10310	Cash	2 221 975
Sweden	10309	Cash	190 500
Switzerland	10310	In-Kind	596 955
Switzerland	10309	Cash	22 931
TPG Netherlands	10106 Act 2	Cash	1 143 190
Turkey	10310	Cash	100 000
USA	10310	In-Kind	26 418 278
US Friends of WFP	10106 Act 2	Cash	630 064
US Friends of WFP	10310	Cash	300 000
WFP Private Donations	10106 Act 2	Cash	15 411
WfW Malawi Private Donations	10106 Act 2	Cash	9 077
TOTAL			75 371 909
Activity (Act) 1 is Supplementary Feeding Activity (Act) 2 is School Feeding WfW is Walk the World			

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADMARC	Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation
ADRA	Adventist Relief Agency
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMG	Assistance to Malnourished Groups
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral
ASSMAG	Association of Smallholder Seed Multiplication Action Group
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CADECOM	Catholic Development Commission of Malawi
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CHS	Community and Household Surveillance
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
COOPI	Cooperazioneinternazionale
CP	Cooperating Partners
CPAR	Canadian Physicians in Action and Relief
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
CVA	Chronic Vulnerability Analysis
DFID	Department For International Development
DoPDMA	Department of Poverty and Disaster Management Affairs
ECD	European Commission Delegation
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDF	European Development Fund
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPA	Economic Planning Area
EU	European Union
FFA	Food for Assets
FFW	Food for Work
FEWS-Net	Famine Early Warning System Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCJTF	Food Crisis Joint Task Force
FDP	Final Distribution Point
FSJTF	Food Security Joint Task Force
GALA	Grain And Legume Association
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTPA	Grain Traders and Processors Association
HBC	Home-Based Care
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HR	Human Resources
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
JEFAP	Joint Emergency Food Aid Programme
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life School
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MACRO	Malawi AIDS Counselling Resource Centre
MBTS	Malawi Blood Transfusion Services
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MFE	Missing Food Entitlement
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRCS	Malawi Red Cross Society
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontieres
MT	Metric Ton
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
NASFAM	National Association for Smallholder Farmers
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRU	Nutrition Rehabilitation Unit
NSO	National Statistical Office
ODJ	Regional Bureau Johannesburg and Country Offices (Southern Africa)
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PDA	Personal Digital Assistance
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PLWA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SF	School Feeding
SGR	Strategic Grain Reserve
SHN	School Health Nutrition
SO	Strategic Objective
SRE	Staff Review Exercise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TFD	Targeted Food Distribution
TNT	Thomson National Transport
TSP	Transport Support Package
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Team on HIV and AIDS
UNC	University of North Carolina
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
US	United States
VAM	Vulnerability Assessment
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VSO	Voluntary Services Overseas
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation

ANNEX

WFP 2006 PROCUREMENT PATTERNS

WFP Procurement in Malawi in 2006

PROJECT	COMMODITY	RECIPIENT COUNTRY	TONNAGE (mt)	VALUE (US\$)
PRRO 10310	Maize	Malawi	19 601	3 500 957
CP10106	Maize	Malawi	1 225	266 293
PRRO 10310	Maize Meal	Malawi	196	49 781
PRRO 10309	Maize Meal	Malawi	241	63 202
CP 10106	Corn Soya Blend	Malawi	8 301	2 803 414
PRRO 10310	Corn Soya Blend	Zimbabwe	3 226	1 111 575
PRRO 10310	Corn Soya Blend	Mozambique	350	122 993
PRRO 10561	Corn Soya Blend	Mozambique	28	10 068
PRRO 10288	Corn Soya Blend	D.R. Congo	266	127 918
PRRO 10310	Peas	Malawi	2 637	721 940
PRRO 10310	Peas	Zimbabwe	868	405 143
PRRO 10309	Beans	Malawi	76	18 020
PRRO 10310	Sugar	Malawi	22	8 800
PRRO 10309	Sugar	Malawi	30	12 000
PRRO 10310	High Energy Biscuits	Malawi	206	224 325
TOTAL			37 273	9 446 429

Summary of Food Procured in Malawi in 2006

BUYING COUNTRY	TONNAGE (mt)	VALUE (US\$)
Malawi	32 535	7 668 732
Zimbabwe	4 094	1 516 718
Mozambique	378	133 061
D.R. Congo	266	127 918
TOTAL	37 273	9 446 429

**WFP Malawi Country Office
Beneficiary Figures in 2006**

AGE GROUP / CATEGORY / ACTIVITY	BENEFICIARY NUMBERS
Boys under 5 years	431 620
Boys between 5 and 18 years	973 736
Men	652 721
Girls under 5 years	391 726
Girls between 5 and 18 years	964 187
Women	901 236
TOTAL	4 315 226
REFUGEE ACTIVITY	
Female refugees	3 615
Male refugees	4 609
TOTAL	8 224
TARGETED FOOD DISTRIBUTION	
Female beneficiaries	251 160
Male beneficiaries	217 230
TOTAL	468 390
THERAPEUTIC FEEDING	
Girls assisted by therapeutic feeding	16 068
Boys assisted by therapeutic feeding	15 437
TOTAL	31 505
SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING (SF)	
Girls assisted by SF	79 658
Boys assisted by SF	77 535
Pregnant & lactating women assisted by SF	88,719
TOTAL	245 912
SCHOOL FEEDING: WET FEEDING	
Girls receiving school meals	336 905
Boys receiving school meals	320 994
TOTAL	657 899
SCHOOL FEEDING: TAKE-HOME RATIONS	
Girls receiving take-home rations	230 278
Boys receiving take-home rations	26 513
TOTAL	256 791
FOOD FOR ASSETS	
Female participants	19 803
Male participants	16 316
TOTAL	36 119
HIV/AIDS	
Female beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	99 016
Male beneficiaries impacted by HIV/AIDS	76 162
TOTAL	175 178





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