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**The Malawi Partnership for Resilience (MP4R)
MPTF OFFICE GENERIC ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2019**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Joint UN Resilience Programme MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00115097 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p>Malawi: Balaka, Chikwawa, Mangochi and Phalombe Districts</p> <p>UNDAF Pillar Three: Inclusive and Resilient Growth: Outcome 7: Households have increased food and nutrition security, equitable access to WASH and healthy ecosystems and resilient livelihoods. Outcome 8: Malawi has more productive, sustainable and diversified agriculture, value chains and market access. Outcome 9: Malawi has strengthened economic diversification, inclusive business, entrepreneurship and access to clean energy.</p>																		
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO UNDP UNICEF WFP 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Malawi CWW-led Consortium: Concern Worldwide, United Purpose, GOAL Malawi, Kadale Consultants, CUMO Microfinance Cooperating Partners: Find Your Feet, PLAN International, World Vision, PLAN international, CARE Malawi, World Vision 																		
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution:</td> <td>GBP 59,590,000 (including NGO consortium of GBP 21m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agency Contribution</td> <td>FAO: GBP 400,000 UNDP: GBP 450,000 UNICEF: GBP 340,000 WFP: GBP 300,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Contribution</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Contributions (donors)</td> <td>GBP 37,100 (DFID) 4,129,728.48 GBP (DFID) amendment signed in 2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td>GBP 59,590,000</td> </tr> </table>	Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution:	GBP 59,590,000 (including NGO consortium of GBP 21m)	Agency Contribution	FAO: GBP 400,000 UNDP: GBP 450,000 UNICEF: GBP 340,000 WFP: GBP 300,000	Government Contribution	N/A	Other Contributions (donors)	GBP 37,100 (DFID) 4,129,728.48 GBP (DFID) amendment signed in 2019	TOTAL:	GBP 59,590,000	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td>4 years (2019-2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date</td> <td>06/03/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date</td> <td>31/12/2023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current End date</td> <td>31/12/2023</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	4 years (2019-2023)	Start Date	06/03/2019	Original End Date	31/12/2023	Current End date	31/12/2023
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Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy*Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable *please attach* Yes No Date: *dd.mm.yyyy***Report Submitted By**

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ADRM: Assistant Disaster Risk Management Officer
AEDO: Agriculture Extension Development Officer
AEMO: Agriculture Extension Methodologist
CBF: Community Based Facilitator
CWW: Concern Worldwide
DCCMS: Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services
DMIS: Disaster Management Information Systems
DODMA: Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DRM: Disaster Risk Management
EPD: Economic Planning and Development Department
FAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS: Farmer Field School
HCT: Humanitarian Country Team
IFPRI: International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO: International Labour Organisation
INGO: International Non-Governmental Organisation
IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JEFAP: The Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme
LSR: Lean Season Response
MoGCDSW: Ministry of Gender Children Disability and Social Welfare
MNSSP: Malawi National Social Support Programme
MP4R: Malawi Partnership for Resilience
MT: Master Trainer
NRS: National Resilience Strategy
PROSPER: Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience
PRSP: Department of Poverty Reduction and Social Protection
RFQ: Request for Quotation
R4: Rural Resilience Initiative (now known as: Integrated Risk Management Programme)
SBCC: Social Behaviour Change Communication
SCTP: Social Cash Transfer Programme
SOP: Standard Operating Procedure
SSSP/SRSP: Shock-Sensitive/ Responsive Social Protection
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund
USSD: Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
VSL: Village Saving and Loans
WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP: World Food Programme

NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its first year, the United Nations Malawi Joint Programme for Resilience (MP4R) supported communities across four districts in southern Malawi to build up their resilience to climate shocks and stresses. In addition to starting interventions to reverse soil erosion and land degradation, improve nutrition and promote informed use of climate information and insurance, the programme supported climate smart agriculture and livelihoods, and assisted households to cope with lean season food insecurity, preventing negative coping and hunger. To kick off the programme, the MP4R set up its internal coordination unit, completed a joint monitoring and evaluation plan, and started planned interventions to build resilience. The programme has so far achieved joint targeting and integrated interventions as a joint programme.

The UN Joint Programme is part of a greater consortium called PROSPER – Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience – that consists of nine main partners. Four UN partners make up the UN Consortium: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, in addition to the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office, while three INGOs: Concern Worldwide, United Purpose, GOAL, and one private sector contractor, Kadale, make up the CWW-led Consortium. For the purposes of this report, we will highlight the UN Consortium’s contributions to this joint programme. Before the close of 2019, the PROSPER UN partners:

- Put in place the Farmer Field Schools¹, contributing to Output 1 and Output 2
- Implemented Integrated Resilience-building Activities² to have immediate impact on Output 1, 2, 3, and 4
- Put in place a new Disaster Information Management System³ through District Government for use in advance of the flood season contributing to Output 3
- Strengthened the Government social protection system to provide assistance to respond to lean-season food insecurity under the Crisis Modifier⁴ contributing to Output 3 and 4

These interventions aimed to support preparations for Malawi’s main agricultural season, the flood risk period and the lean season. The effects of the interventions will be measured after a full season in 2020.

I. Purpose

The main objectives and expected outcomes of the programme are outlined in the following four outputs:

Output 1: Intensified and diversified agricultural production and improved nutrition for targeted vulnerable communities.

Output 2: Enhanced and inclusive access to the productive resources necessary to develop increased, secure and predictable incomes

Output 3: Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to risk.

Output 4: Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming

¹ A Farmers’ Field School (FFS) is an extension approach based on adult education & experiential learning. FFS teaches extension staff/farmers to evaluate new technologies/practices in their own fields according to their circumstances.

² WFP’s integrated resilience approach includes Food For Assets activities, an Integrated Risk Management Programme (ex Rural Resilience Initiative – R4) that includes insurance and VSL groups, and climate information and agriculture advice, linked to Shock Responsive Social Protection, early recovery, nutrition-sensitive and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities.

³ Disaster Information Management Systems (DMIS) are formal, organizational systems designed to collect, process, store, and distribute information for planning and decision-making on disaster response and recovery.

⁴ Under the Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change Programme (BRACC), a £15 million envelope is earmarked as a ‘crisis modifier’. The primary purpose of the crisis modifier is to respond to predictable and seasonal food insecurity in BRACC districts over the life of the programme (2018-2023).

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

From March to December 2019, the joint programme started to change the ways of working for the partners involved. The Convening Agency set up the Coordination Unit for the Joint Programme, hiring the UN Joint Programme Coordinator and the UN PROSPER District Coordinators. The first programme governance meetings were held; the Coordination Unit organised joint technical working groups, quarterly reviews, Monitoring and Evaluation working groups, and a Communications Taskforce.

The UN Partners began to meet regularly with the CWW-led Consortium to coordinate targeting, Monitoring Evaluation and Learning, and implementation. Over the course of its first year, the programme has brought together agencies to work together, particularly at district level where there is a coordination nexus with the District Coordinators for the UN working closely with their INGO counterparts and government stakeholders.

A notable achievement of the first year was strong coordination with key government stakeholders in the districts, who supported the implementation of dry-season watershed regeneration activities and disaster assessment training in the new DMIS system before the onset of rains/floods.

The Programme is facing two main challenges: Despite having each agency contributing to the whole of the project, it is complex to find ways to implement disparate streams of work jointly. For example, flood mitigation works and catchment regeneration are stronger when planned and implemented jointly. Therefore, finding the areas where our joint implementation *is* necessary and where it *is not* has been a challenge in the first year. We have found that holding technical working groups drawing in expertise as determined by the national Coordinator, and having quarterly reviews with all partners present has allowed us to see areas of joint work while balancing the need to progress on initiatives. To further this targeted coordination, PROSPER will hold technical missions to communities to center the work in the first six months of 2020.

Secondly, the political climate in Malawi has posed a challenge in 2019, and has delayed the inaugural Programme Steering Committee, thereby also delaying the Programme Technical Committee. While the Government of Malawi is heavily engaged on some aspects of PROSPER, particularly at District level, there remains the need to improve ownership of the programme at the higher strategic level.

Output 1: Intensified and diversified agricultural production and improved nutrition for targeted vulnerable communities

Intervention 1.1: Improved adoption of nutrition practices (WFP; FAO)

In 2019, PROSPER consortium members coordinated activities to improve nutrition practices, especially among children below 5 years old, pregnant and lactating women and other relevant groups. WFP supported SBCC by mapping out Cluster Care Groups, and based on the mapping, scaled up SBCC initiatives across PROSPER areas. In addition, FAO and WFP taught a module on Nutrition Education with the Government of Malawi in the training for Agriculture Extension Workers in the Farmer Field School (FFS) to teach attendees about nutrition and encourage dietary diversification to drive farmers' productive decisions.

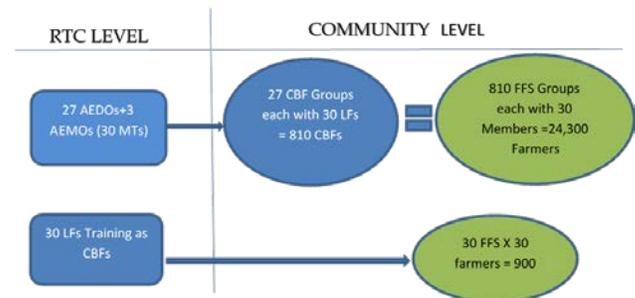
Awareness campaigns on dietary diversity, food preparation and utilisation reached 49,415 beneficiaries sensitising communities on dietary diversity with an emphasis on consumption of foods from the Malawi 6 food groups to improve nutrition food preparation, utilisation and preservation.

Over 90% of the nutrition beneficiaries had WASH facilities by end of December, 2019; in 2020, we will map these remaining households, intensify monitoring to understand why they lack facilities and work with partners to ensure the access to WASH facilities in the coming quarter.

Intervention 1.2: Increased agricultural production, adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture, and inclusive access to quality agricultural inputs (FAO)

The first cohort of 30 extension workers and 30 lead farmers benefited from Farmers Field Schools courses on topics ranging from integrated pest management to trialing new seed varieties, and innovative technologies demonstrated to support diversification for resilience to climate-change associated shocks. Through this training, the already experienced government extension staff and lead farmers share experiences of what they already know to make further improvements. The first cohort of FFS attendees formed a Farmer Field School of 30 members within her/his own village/working section, which all lead to the upscaling for 2020 shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: PROSPER FFS Upscaling Model



Output 3: Reduced vulnerability and exposure of households and communities to risk

Intervention 3.1: Improved natural resource management through asset creation and protection linked to food security (WFP)

Under Food Assistance For Assets, 39,364 participants receive cash transfers (MK14,400/month) to address their immediate food needs, while they build or boost assets, such as rehabilitating degraded land, that will improve their livelihoods by creating healthier natural environments, reducing risks and impact of shocks, increasing food productivity, and strengthening resilience to natural disasters.

Communities have undertaken the following in PROSPER areas in the 2019/2020 season:

Forestation: Farmers implemented activities to increase forest coverage through establishment of tree nurseries (89) and planting of trees seedlings (789,130) in deforested areas. Over 36,000 farmer beneficiaries practising the watershed management are using energy efficient stoves which save collection time for fuel wood, reduces the amount of fuel used per meal.

Apiculture: Apiculture has also been integrated in forestry management to diversify farmers' incomes. Over 100 farmers are expected to benefit from bee keeping.

Land resources management: Participants implement activities that will help to conserve soil, improve its structure and reduce excessive run off. Farmers were engaged in the establishment of swales (60,919kms), check dams (80,059m³), manure production (62,406 heaps), deep trenches (377,746m³) constructed around the foot of mountains/hills.

Nutrition integrated in watershed management: 33,262 households have established backyard gardens where they are growing different species of vegetables which are contributing to dietary diversification.

Infrastructure development: About 329 km of community feeder roads were constructed to improve access to markets, schools and health facilities.

Irrigation farming: Farmers were supported with investment in irrigation structures to ensure that they are able to cultivate more once in a year. Four small-scale irrigation schemes have been initiated in 2019.

Intervention 3.2: Improved natural resource management through asset creation and protection linked to sustainable natural resources-based livelihoods (UNDP)

Green multi-purpose evacuation centers: In the last quarter of 2019, the procurement process for 4 green multi-purpose evacuation centers was completed. Construction of all evacuation centers will be completed by early second quarter of 2020.

Flood Mitigation Works: A structural engineer was recruited and reviewed a concept note from Phalombe districts; the submission was not approved by the Structural Engineer because it did not meet required engineering standards. Given that flood mitigation works can only be done outside the rainy season, flood mitigation works were postponed to 2020 after the rainy season. The first quarter of 2020 will focus on exploring synergies with other PROSPER interventions in the identification of mitigations works, design and procurement process of civil works to implement flood mitigation works. .

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD): The Meteorology Department and the Water Resource Department conducted site visits to all their respective locations in the 4 PROSPER Districts in the month of October 2019. The mission report highlighted the effective use of the proposed technology for their respective site works.

Intervention 3.3: Increased access to insurance products for smallholder farmers and private sector entities engaging with smallholder farmers (WFP)

In PROSPER, weather index insurance⁵ is provided to participants as a transfer in FFA for their participation (Chikwawa, Mangochi); area yield index insurance⁶ is provided to participants as a transfer in FFA for their participation (Balaka, Phalombe). Overall, the total number of participants in the insurance scheme in Phalombe, Chikwawa, Mangochi and Balaka is 30,520. In 2020, a number of trainings and meetings were held to provide the needed support to enable effective implementation of insurance and financial services interventions including community engagement guidance for the field staff. WFP Malawi worked with Columbia University IRI to facilitate index design training.

Intervention 3.4: Improved community access to effective climate information services and community-based risk mitigation (WFP, UNDP)

Upon the release of the seasonal rainfall forecasts for the 2019/2020 agricultural season by the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS), WFP in collaboration with DCCMS, MoAIWD, District Councils and other stakeholders analysed the seasonal rainfall forecasts in respective districts and co-produced messages based on the forecasts for dissemination to vulnerable communities for decision making related to food security.

The agricultural extension officers for Balaka, Mangochi and Chikwawa districts went through a refresher training in the Participatory Integrated for Climate Services (PICSA) tool that supports agriculture extension officers to access, interpret and disseminate weather and climate information linking it to agriculture advice

⁵ Weather index insurance (WII) Payouts are triggered when a specific weather parameter such as rainfall measured by a particular weather station or satellite over a given period of time reaches a pre-determined threshold. The terms of the insurance contract are set so as to correlate, as accurately as possible, with the value of loss for a specific crop type or more broadly the impact of a weather event (drought, flood or strong winds). If the index reaches the threshold, subsequently all people insured in the defined area will automatically receive the same payout without assessing individual losses.

⁶ Area yield index insurance (AYI) Payouts are based on the realised average yield of a geographic area such as a county, a district or even a village, not the actual yield of the insured farmer. The insured yield is established as a percentage of the historical average yield for the area. A payout is triggered if the realised yield for the area is less than the insured yield, regardless of the actual yield achieved on the insured individual's farm. Credible and consistent yield data over a multi-year time period at the selected scale of geographic area is required to effectively design this type of index insurance product.

to vulnerable households for their decision making (extension officers conduct an analysis of climate information with households).

Intervention 3.5: Provision of Lean Season Top Ups to vulnerable households (WFP)

WFP provides unconditional cash transfers to food insecure households as part of the Government's Lean Season Response Intervention, according to priority needs and in priority areas targeted on a needs-basis annually.

PROSPER has a crisis modifier allocation to respond to emergencies; in December 2019, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) released figures on food security showing that an estimated 1.8 million people would be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3) during the 2019/2020 lean season in Malawi. Under a coordinated approach with USAID, the DFID-PROSPER Crisis Modifier provided the resources to jointly support the 6 districts of Balaka, Nsanje, Neno Karonga, Dedza and Phalombe, where 15% or more of the population is classified under IPC Phase 3.

As per the crisis modifier guidance paper, the cash transfers were deployed leveraging the social protection system where possible, and in combination with efforts to support the Government to temporarily expand to reach temporary needs for existing households on the Social Cash Transfer Programme (a vertical expansion). In four districts the Government undertook a VE, with WFP working with the Government to provide a 'wrap-around' JEFAP response, whilst in one district the remaining vulnerable population is reached through a 'horizontal expansion' (HE) – this means using the social protection systems to the extent possible to reach the affected households not on SCTP. This was achieved as a result of the capacity strengthening work undertaken in output 4.

Output 4: Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming, including shock-responsive social protection

Intervention 4.1: Successful change management through increased capacity of national, district, and community institutions (WFP, UNICEF, UNDP)

Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)

The DMIS system has been put in place at all the four PROSPER districts through installation of software on the computers at the District Council and trainings. The PROSPER Coordinators have been trained through hands on learning using the DMIS, and DEC members were oriented on the DMIS. CPC members were also sensitized about the needs assessment form. Hardware equipment (e.g., phones, solar charges, and desktops) has been procured for Assistant Disaster Risk Management Officers (ADRMOs) based in the districts and will be distributed in April 2020 following upload to the common asset register. In agreement with DoDMA, during the piloting phase districts will continue to send paper hardcopies to DoDMA until such time that all districts fully transition to the outline system.

With the successful training of the DMIS the process of collating data has improved in the districts. A more comprehensive approach covering multiple sectors has been put into practice. The DMIS has enabled the districts to be more specific in terms of quantitative and qualitative analytics during needs assessments during occurrences of weather and other shocks affecting district populations. This enables clearer accountability and transparency in reporting adhering to humanitarian principles.

Shock-responsive social protection

PROSPER partners supported the government to develop Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) approaches in 2019, as guided by the MNSSP Implementation plan, and in line with the PROSPER work-plan. This work seeks to increase national Government capacity to respond to food insecurity, develop and

use Government systems, and establish a trajectory for increasing the predictable provision and coverage of social protection, in lieu of annual emergency responses.

Overall, national and districts government officials planned, coordinated and implemented the lean season response using social protection systems. It is expected that this increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor shock-responsive social protection will lead to better management of lean season response for resilience building in subsequent years.

PROSPER partners provided technical support to the Ministry of Gender for vertical expansion of the Social Cash Transfer Programme, and technical assistance to ensure that social protection systems are utilized, supported and built up to be shock-sensitive and to enable shock-sensitive programming.

Intervention 4.2: Improved systems for resilience building among government stakeholders (WFP, UNICEF, UNDP)

Resilience Dashboard

In 2019, the Resilience Dashboard was presented to Development Partners at a Local Project Appraisal Committee convened on 9 December and attended by DFID, Irish Aid, USAID, GIZ, Royal Norwegian Embassy, and GoM entities such as EPD, MLGRD, NSO, and district representatives. The SDG Hotspot Dashboard, is an integrated management tool designed to improve decentralised implementation of services across social, economic and environmental sectors. The approach involves:

- (a) a real-time data dashboard that digitalises and geo-references both well-being indicators and service indicators — improving transparency and enabling policymakers and citizens to better understand and measure progress on multidimensional development challenges.
- (b) a multi-stakeholder platform led by local planning authorities to strengthen the use of evidence to propel service improvements that target communities, households and people most in need of building resilience to shocks, accelerating critical and coordinated action on the SDGs, leaving no one behind.

Initial service provider mapping was conducted in Phalombe district by UNDP, a full geotagged operational model of the dashboard was developed by a commercial service provider and shared with government (national and district) and development partners, and recruitment initiated to staff the Dashboard team. A P4 international officer was recruited to lead the dashboard and will commence his duties in Q1 of 2020.

Intervention 4.3: Increased production and use of knowledge and evidence (WFP, UNICEF)

Nutrition Sensitive Social Protection Pilot

Under the Nutrition-sensitive social protection pilot – cash transfers are to be provided to pregnant and breastfeeding women and mothers who are enrolled in the Malawi Social Cash Transfer Programme to improve children’s nutrition within the first 1000 days. The pilot will be implemented and evaluated in collaboration with Government. In 2019, several consultations were held to understand the operational feasibility of the activity. An Evaluation Design was finalized and the activity will be operationalized in 2020.

Looking Forward to 2020

PROSPER will undertake community participatory planning in the first half of 2020; the UN partners will participate in forming the methodology and facilitation teams. The reports from the communities will allow UN partners to integrate activities further at community level according to community priorities, also working with the NGO and private sectors partners in the greater PROSPER consortium.

PROSPER has started a number of initiatives integrating innovative programming across partners. For example, multiple partners in the consortium will be working with smallholder farmers on soil testing and soil amendment through increased access to proper inputs. Partners are integrating irrigation investments with private sector through facilitating access to finance through the microfinance partner CUMO and the companies that sell equipment and inputs..

In 2020, the MP4R Joint Programme will measure household resilience in real time through high frequency resilience monitoring. A methodology developed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS) known as MIRA (Measuring Indicators for Resilience Analysis) monitors how households are affected by, respond to and cope with shocks and stresses. The goal for MIRA is two-fold: to facilitate real time data on conditions within PROSPER areas to inform adaptive programming, and to increase community resilience by feeding data collected back to communities and other stakeholders such as VCPCs, VDCs, and district government.

ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

PROSPER has measured initial performance against indicators outlined in the Purpose section of this report (see above) in the first nine months of implementation (this reporting period) in the below logframe.

PROSPER PROGRAMME LOGFRAME

All indicators to be disaggregated by age, sex, and disability, and district, and target group where appropriate

IMPACT	Impact Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
A reduction in extreme poverty and an end to the recurrent cycle of hunger and humanitarian assistance in Malawi	Percentage of the population in target districts living below the national poverty line	Planned	64.41				5% decrease from baseline
		Achieved					
		IHS4, IHS5. IHS6					
	Impact Indicator 2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Percentage difference between the population in targeted Traditional Authorities classified as being in Integrated Phase Classification Phase 3 (Crisis) or higher vs the population classified as being in IPC Phase 3 in non-targeted Traditional Authorities	Planned	3%	% change in Propser TA always < Non Prosper TAs	% change in Propser TA always < Non Prosper TAs	% change in Propser TA always < Non Prosper TAs	% change in Propser TA always < Non Prosper TAs
		Achieved					
			Source MVAC				

OUTCOME	Outcome Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
Strengthened resilience of the targeted poor and vulnerable households to withstand current and future weather and climate related shocks and stresses	Number of people whose resilience has been improved as a result of project support (KPI 4)**	Planned	From Resilience Index	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Achieved					
		Source Baseline, Midline, Programme Annual Surveys, Endline					
	Outcome Indicator 2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
	Cumulative aggregate increase in income	Planned	IFPRI, CSP Baseline				GBP 6.5m *
	Achieved						

	among poor people		Source				
			Internally commissioned Impact Assessments verified by competent institutions /Programme Annual Survey				
	Outcome Indicator 3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Household(s) classified as being marginally food secure or food secure, disaggregated by group (marginally and food secure)	Planned	IFPRI, CSP Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
		Achieved					
			Source				
			UN Consortium Survey {October} , IFPRI, WFP-CSP Baseline {October}				
	Outcome Indicator 4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
	% change in yield of maize and other crops against the baseline figure in PROSPER and non-PROSPER target areas	Planned	0%	10%	20%	30%	35%
		Achieved					
			Source				
			Programme Annual Agricultural Survey, and APES data to be used for comparison , Midline, Endline				
	Outcome Indicator 5		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
	Cumulative number of poor people with additional sales due to improved performance	Planned	0		19,000		78,750
		Achieved					
			Source				
			Kadale Impact Assessments /Programme Annual Survey				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)		
	GBP 59,000,000				GBP 59,000,000		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs); see below under outputs						

OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
Intensified and diversified agricultural production and improved nutrition for targeted vulnerable communities.	Number of households implementing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices	Planned	0	21,263	51,503	63,079	75,128
		Achieved					
			Source				

Programme Annual Survey , IFPRI Midline, Endline						
Output Indicator 1.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	Milestone 2 (08/21)	Milestone 3 (08/22)	Target (08/23)
Number of farmers who report improvements in extension services received (by type of extension provider: public, community-based, private)	Planned	0	27,000	54,000	81,000	108,000
	Achieved					
	Source					
Programme Annual Survey						
Output Indicator 1.3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Number of people benefitting from irrigation activities in targeted irrigation schemes supported by PROSPER'	Planned	IFPRI/WFP	-	TBD	TBD	TBD
	Achieved					
	Source					
IFPRI/WFP CSP Baseline/SMART Surveys/UN Consortium October Survey						
Output Indicator 1.4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Percentage of women between 15-49 reaching the minimum dietary diversity score	Planned	IFPRI/WFP	-	38%	43%	50%
	Achieved					
	Source					
IFPRI/WFP CSP Baseline/SMART Surveys/UN Consortium October Survey						
Output Indicator 1.5		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Percentage of children 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Planned	IFPRI/WFP	-	27%	32%	40%
	Achieved					
	Source					
IFPRI/WFP CSP Baseline/SMART Surveys/UN Consortium October Survey						
Output Indicator 1.6		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Number of farmers that received agricultural inputs to promote increased productivity during the reporting year	Planned	0	27,338	60,750	60,750	33,413
	Achieved					
	Source					
Programme Data						
Output Indicator 1.7		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Number of individuals who have received DFID supported training	Planned	0	42,525	94,500	94,500	108,000
	Achieved					
	Source					

	in climate smart agricultural practices.	Routine Programme Data Records				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)
	GBP 5,686,275		0	0	GBP 5,686,275	100%
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	CWW-led Consortium: 68.09 FTE UN Consortium: 0.5 FTE (Nat. Nutrition Consultant FAO) 3 FTE FAO (2 International Expert in FFS, 1 National Experts in FFS) - 70% funded by DFID WFP Staff (1 NOC and 1 NOA) - 40% funded by DFID					

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Baseline	Milestone (2020)	Milestone 2 (2021)	Target (2023)	Target (03/23)
Enhanced and inclusive access to the productive resources necessary to develop increased, secure and predictable incomes.	Number of market system actors that invest in pro-poor business models	Planned	0	4	8	10	12
		Achieved					
	Source						
	Output Indicator 2.2		Baseline	Milestone (3/2020)	Milestone 2 (3/2021)	Target (3/2022)	Target (03/23)
	Number of poor people with increased access to productivity or income enhancing inputs or services /markets	Planned	0	15,000	24,000	55,000	94,500
		Achieved					
	Source						
	Output indicator 2.3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Number of households with access to financial services as a result of DFID support (DFID Global Indicator List)	Planned	0	20,250	40,500	60,750	60,750
		Achieved					
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)		Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	GBP 6,995,346		0	0	GBP 6,995,346	100%	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						
	CWW-led Consortium: 28.29 FTE UN Consortium: 0 FTE						

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
The capacity of vulnerable households and communities in targeted areas are enhanced to withstand shocks and hazards	Number of people supported by DFID programmes to cope with the effects of climate change (KPI1***)	Planned Direct	0	313,240	541,930	541,930	541,930
		Planned Indirect	0	715,961	507,303	527,914	549,119
		Achieved					
		Source					
	Quarterly reports from implementing agencies						
	Output Indicator 3.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Areas (ha) of degraded micro catchment/watershed rehabilitated/conserved.	Planned	0	4,400	3,400	4,792	9,792
		Achieved					
		Source					
	Programme Data, delineation, hotspot mapping and follow up measurement (remote sensing and other tools)						
	Output Indicator 3.3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Number of households reached during the lean season response with cash transfers	Planned	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Achieved					
	Source						
	MVAC, Programme Data, Partner/Stakeholder Data						
	Output Indicator 3.4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Percentage of people affected who receive humanitarian assistance via government social protection channels in districts above 20% MVAC need	Planned	0%	20%	30%	40%	50%
		Achieved					
Source							
MVAC							
Output Indicator 3.5		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
Percentage of lean season transfer value (going to beneficiaries) in relation to total operational costs in districts above 20% MVAC need	Planned	2018/19	2019/20	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	Achieved						
	Source						
MVAC, Programme Data, Partner/Stakeholder Data							

	Output Indicator 3.6		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
	Total amount of lean season cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries	Planned	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		Achieved						
		Source						
		Programme Data, Partner/Stakeholder Data						
	Output Indicator 3.7		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
	Percentage of timely lean season transfers reaching beneficiaries per month	Planned	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100%	
		Achieved						
		Source						
		Programme Data, Partner/Stakeholder Data						
	Output Indicator 3.8		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
	Percentage of the flood prone population with reduced exposure to flooding in targetted local authorities	Planned	28	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	
		Achieved						
		Source						
		Impact Survey , District Reports						
INPUTS (£) - Including direct cost for the outcome	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
	GBP 31,118,509 (note a budget revision is being conducted in August 2018 which may change this figure)		0	0	GBP 31,118,509	100%		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)							
	CWW-led Consortium: 46.23 FTE UN Consortium: 1 FTE FAO Technical Support FAO Malawi (1 International Expert in ICM/GIS) FTE WFP - Technical assistance asset creation (staff and operational costs) UNDP - Portfolio Manager (P4) - 6% UNDP Programme Specialist (Resilience) - NOC - 20% UNDP Programme Analyst (DRR) - NOB - 30% UNDP Programme Officer (DRR) - SB3 - 70% UNDP Finance Officer - NOB - 10% UNDP Procurement Officer - G7 - 15% UNDP Programme Associate - G7 - 10%							
OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
Increased	Number of districts with	Planned	0	2	4	4	4	

capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming, including on shock-responsive social protection.	integrated coordination, monitoring and social accountability systems for social protection/resilience and emergency interventions	Achieved					
			Source				
			Partner reports; District Coordinator reports				
	Output Indicator 4.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Number of districts development plans that implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Planned	0	2	4	4	4
		Achieved					
			Source				
	Output Indicator 4.3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
	Number of shock-responsive features of key social protection programmes put in place within the Malawi social protection programme (preparedness)	Planned	1	2	3	5	6
		Achieved					
		Source					
		MNSSP Reporting cycles, program reports, donors reports					
INPUTS (£) - Including direct cost for the outcome	DFID (£)			Govt (£)	Other (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	GBP 2,120,078	0	0	GBP 2,120,078	100%		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						

* all output and outcome indicators will be disaggregated by target group of Hanging In, Stepping Up and Stepping Out, sex, disability (using Washington Group questions), age and geography as appropriate.

** with an assumption of 4.4 people per household

*** this indicator will be further disaggregated in direct and indirect for reporting

**** DFID (£) and DFID (FTEs) at the impact level consolidate information from the 4 outputs plus 'cross cutting' as presented in the VfM section of the budget and does not include ICR. Similarly, Impact Weighting of 'cross cutting' should be added to Impact Weighting of the 4 Outputs.

Kicking off a change

“Following the floods which washed away my house and crop field last year, I have rebuilt my house and I’ve improved my farming practices to harvest more,” says Janet Tsambalikagwa, from Chiwaya Village in Phalombe District, who is recovering from the 2019 floods.

The March 2019 floods swept many households off their feet destroying their livelihoods in the process. To help individuals and households rebuild their lives, with support from UKAid, a multi-stakeholder resilience programme is supporting the Government of Malawi to reduce the impact of climate shocks and respond to seasonal consumption needs.

“Last year I only harvested 3 bags of maize because I did not apply manure or fertilizers and part of the crop was washed away. But through this programme, I have learnt how to make compost manure which I’ve applied on my maize field. I expect to harvest more this year,” says Janet.



Figure 2. Composite manure promises Janet and her husband, Enoch, better yield this year. Photo: WFP/Badre Bahaji

Janet and fellow participants in the programme also plant trees and dig deep trenches that stop the area from flooding during rainy season. This preserves the crops planted and prevents erosion of fertile top soil. This has in the process revitalized a degraded land which was not producing anything. Now they can grow groundnuts on the piece of land. “With the money I received, I was able to buy food for my family and my children no longer go to bed hungry. I also bought 2 chickens which have multiplied to four,” says Janet.

She adds, “The tomato garden you see here, I bought seeds with the same money. I will use the tomatoes for household consumption and will sell the surplus to meet other needs.”

Unlike in the past, like other members of her community, Janet did not see the need to conserve the woodlot in her village. But now she realizes the impact of her action on the environment. “I now use a fuel-efficient stove which has cut the amount of firewood I use in a day. It is also faster, I can cook two meals at the same time. It saves time and firewood.”



Figure 1. Janet Tsambalikagwa and her husband, Enoch. Photo: WFP/Badre Bahaji



Figure 3 Janet's house before the programme (left) and 4 months into the programme (right). Line 2: PROSPER participants rehabilitating land in October 2019 (left) and the same land where groundnuts have been planted in January 2020. Photo: WFP/Badre

III. Resources

- The UN Consortium received supplemental funding from DFID (SAA Amendment 2019 No. 1)
- The UN Consortium received funding from the Crisis Modifier (SAA Amendment 2019 No.1)