

**MALAWI PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENCE (MP4R)
NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Programme Title	Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Joint UN Resilience Programme MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00115097 	<p>The Republic of 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>												
Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO UNDP UNICEF WFP 	<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 												
Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	Programme Duration												
<table> <tr> <td>Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution²:</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> </table>	Total approved budget as per project document: MPTF /JP Contribution ² :	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	<table> <tr> <td>Overall Duration</td> <td>4 years (2019-2023)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Start Date³</td> <td>06/03/2019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Original End Date⁴</td> <td>31/12/2023</td> </tr> </table>	Overall Duration	4 years (2019-2023)	Start Date ³	06/03/2019	Original End Date ⁴	31/12/2023
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¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² The SDG-AF Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

Other Contributions (donors)	GBP 37,100 (DFID) 4,129,728.48 GBP (DFID) amendment signed in 2019
TOTAL:	GBP 59,590,000
Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	
Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	
Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i>	

Current End date ⁵	31/12/2023
Report Submitted By	
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ADRMO: 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
 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

⁵ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

NARRATIVE REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In its second year, the United Nations Malawi Joint Programme for Resilience (MP4R) supported communities across four districts in southern Malawi to build resilience to climate shocks and stresses. The programme strengthened the resilience of 306,135 people to withstand current and future weather-related shocks and stresses, advancing their independence from humanitarian assistance over the long term⁶.

Programme partners layered activities to meet food security needs via cash transfers, to regenerate degraded lands and soils, to improve household nutrition, to enable climate smart agriculture and livelihoods including by providing access to agricultural insurance, and to reduce exposure to floods. Programme activities built the capacity of state and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming, including through developing shock-sensitive social protection and disaster risk management systems.

The MP4R 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 2020, the PROSPER UN partners:

- Scaled up Farmer Field Schools⁷, contributing to Output 1 and Output 2
- Implemented the second season of Integrated Resilience-building Activities⁸ to have immediate impact on Output 1, 2, 3, and 4
- Constructed multi-purpose evacuation centers in flood prone areas in each district, contributing to Output 3, and
- Strengthened the Government social protection system to be shock-sensitive, including via work under the Crisis Modifier⁹ contributing to Output 3 and 4, among other activities.

Programme outcomes will be measured via a Midterm Evaluation in September of 2021.

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

⁶ The total achieved direct figures includes households that received high intensity support: climate information services (28,666 (9,780M and 18,886F)), households participating in Food Assistance for Assets (39,364 (16,533M and 22,831F)), and farmers reached by the FFS extension approach (a total of 1,686 farmers (669M and 1017F)).

⁷ 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.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 PROSPER districts over the life of the programme (2018-2023).

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

II. Results

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Over the course of 2020, the joint programme fully scaled up activities to build resilience at multiple levels. At the household level, the programme directly strengthened the resilience of 306,135 people to withstand current and future weather-related shocks and stresses¹⁰. At community level, programme partners supported community-level structures that will help to build resilience sustainably, even beyond the end of the programme. Community-level structures now promote nutrition via social behavior change communication, support village savings and loans groups, restore degraded land and watersheds, and take forward village action plans – which were developed in early 2020 with the participation of more than 1,000 community representatives across socio-economic and traditionally-marginalized groups. At systems-level, the joint programme built shock-sensitive social protection systems, supported district government data and resilience programming and institutionalized a Disaster Risk Management Information System.

Integrated resilience activities at multiple levels were coordinated via district and national programme coordination structures: joint technical working groups, programme reviews, Monitoring and Evaluation working groups, and a Communications Taskforce. In addition, MP4R held technical missions to integrate activities related to agricultural extension, watersheds and flood mitigation works. The programme built on the strong engagement with government stakeholders at the district level that was established in year one to further increase technical and strategic engagement at the national level in year two. The programme profile was raised by higher strategic level engagement with government; PROSPER reported to the Technical Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management and held high-level meetings with government ministries, briefing five Principal Secretaries of key government ministries.

The main challenge that faced the programme in 2020, was the COVID19 pandemic. The MP4R partners put into place operational plans to prepare for potential scenarios and updated operational guidelines to support the Government of Malawi National COVID-19 Preparedness and Response Plan; adjustments to all programming were made in line with agency and government mandates. The programme also started COVID-19 messaging via radio and mobile PA systems, utilizing the community communications channels established for nutrition messaging. For example, partners aired nutrition and COVID-19 awareness jingles and radio programmes reaching an estimated total of 946,582 people. Implementation was adjusted to continue all activities except the residential Farmer Field School training center, which was temporarily closed due to COVID-19. The programme, however, continued with the 18 months season long community-based trainings to continue to reach farmers while preventing COVID19 spread, but progress has been slower than planned due to a restriction to conduct residential trainings.

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

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

UN partners supported community messaging on WASH, complementary feeding, maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and care group reporting by training the District Nutrition Coordinating Committee (DNCC) and the care group community structures (promoters, cluster leaders and Area Nutrition Coordinating Committee, Area Community Leaders Action in Nutrition and Village Nutrition Coordinating

¹⁰ The total achieved direct figures includes households that received climate information services (28,666 (9,780M and 18,886F)) and households participating in Food Assistance for Assets (39,364 (16,533M and 22,831F)).

Committee members) in Chikwawa, Phalombe and Balaka, reaching a total of 1,250 members (767 females and 483 males). These structures support outreach to pregnant and lactating women directly via 889 nutrition care groups across the communities.

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

Through Farmer Field Schools, communities are using climate information and FFS methodologies to establish studies for their food and nutrition security 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. By the end of 2020, both cohort 1 and 2 Master Trainers (MTs) had established 121 community-based study fields (57 for cohort 1; 64 for cohort 2) across the project districts reaching 1,686 farmers. To ensure scale up of the Farmer Field Schools while addressing the risk of COVID-19 spread, the Master Trainers who had graduated from the residential sixteen weeks training at the Regional Training Center before the COVID-19 outbreak supervised a second cohort of MTs to establish farmer field schools across the communities before the rainfed learning season.

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, 16,716 participants (against a planned figure of 16,716 participants) received cash transfers (MK14,400/month) to address their immediate food needs, while they built or boosted assets, including:

- afforestation, planting of trees (65 group nurseries established [target: 60], 1,098,685 seedlings raised at community level [target: 994,050]),
- construction of water harvesting structures (117,374 eyebrow basins [target:107,530], 339,798 trenches [target: 331,904], 837 swales [target: 685], 78,002m deep trenches [target: 82,904m], and 132,845 check dams constructed [target: 121,951]),
- promotion of cookstoves (16,408 households using energy saving stoves [target: 14,207] and apiculture (133 households trained on bee keeping [target 130], 198 hives purchased [target: 128]),
- land resources management (5,306 farmers trained in soil and water conservation [target: 5,203]), including manure application (4,670 farmers trained [target: 4,359] and 61,291 heaps of manure produced [target: 57,333]), and
- homestead farming, including backyard gardens (15,934 gardens established [target 15,549]).

This year saw an increase in FFA activities being implemented without transfers and saw a purposeful targeting of FFA households (up to 75%) with complementary activities including Village Savings and Loan, Insurance, Climate Services and market support targeting hanging-in beneficiaries.

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: 4 green multi-purpose evacuation centers were constructed in 2020 with community use plans and hand-over of sites made to district authorities and communities.

Flood Mitigation Works: Synergies with watershed interventions were developed as the mitigation works were identified; sites were selected, competitive procurement has been finalized, and watershed interventions upstream to support the downstream mitigation works began in the 2020 dry season, completing upper catchment plantings to stabilize banks and reduce erosion. Construction works will be completed in 2021.

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD): The USSD has been successfully tested and is fully ready for implementation.

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

In PROSPER, weather index insurance¹¹ and/or area yield index insurance¹² is provided to participants as a transfer in FFA for their participation and offered on a partial cash-payment basis. Overall, 23,666 farmers enrolled for insurance across the four PROSPER districts. A total of 9,035 households in Mangochi and Chikwawa partially contributed a minimum of 25% of the premium with total contributions expected from farming households in Mangochi and Chikwawa of MK 30,485,712.50 (USD 39,746.69).

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

A review by agriculture extension officers of last year's agricultural season indicated that farmers who were provided with climate information had: diversified their enterprises and selected enterprises that fit their local climate – such choices helped to increase on-farm production. The farmers, through climate service sessions with extension officers, learnt proper identification and utilisation of resources efficiently at household and community levels.

Upon the release of the seasonal rainfall forecasts for the 2020/2021 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 and disseminated the information via climate services sessions. 11,800 farmers were reached with PICSA¹³; daily weather updates and weekly agricultural tips were sent to 27,165 contacts through an SMS platform. Messages to farmers included COVID-19 prevention, nutrition messages, post-harvest handling and losses, winter production, pests and disease control, and marketing. Similar messages were also disseminated to farmers through radio platform reaching 20,000 farmers. The Farmer Call Centre¹⁴ received and supported a total of 6,485 farmers.

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

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 UKAid-PROSPER Crisis Modifier provided the resources to jointly support the 6 districts of Balaka, Nsanje, Neno, Dedza, Karonga, and Phalombe, where 15% or more of the population is classified under IPC Phase 3. A total of 249,894 beneficiaries received

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) is a participatory methodology that enables agricultural extension officers to interpret and communicate climate service information to farmers.

¹⁴ The Farmer Call Center provides instant and direct E-Extension and advisory services related to farming and livelihoods, including information on both crop and animal production and other cross cutting issues including gender, nutrition and climate-smart Agriculture.

cash-based assistance (USD 5 million) to meet their food for January-March 2020 in the six affected districts.

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 vertical expansion; in one district (Balaka) WFP and UNICEF's joint efforts in supporting Government enabled a combination of a 'vertical expansion' (VE) for SCTP beneficiaries and a 'horizontal expansion' (HE) for the remaining vulnerable population using the existing national social protection systems to the extent possible. This innovative exercise, made possible through inter-agency collaboration with the Government of Malawi, constitutes a significant step forward for Shock-Sensitive Social Protection (SSSP) in Malawi and is also a tangible example of the operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus. In the 3 districts where the national social protection system was not yet ready for a fully-fledged Shock-Sensitive Social Protection intervention, WFP worked with the Government to provide a 'wrap-around' JEFAP response in order to ensure that non-SCTP beneficiaries also received their live-saving support. An After-Action Review of the 2020/21 Lean Season Response was finalized and published by the Government of Malawi. The learnings were applied in preparations for the 2020/2021 lean season, which will be reported on in 2021.

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 Risk Management Information System (DRMIS)

Following on the work completed in 2019 when the DRMIS system was put in place at all the four PROSPER districts, over 2020 the programme worked to resolve technical issues in practice and institutionalize the system. Over the course of 2020, fourteen disaster reports were sent via the DRMIS (Balaka 7, Phalombe 3, Mangochi 2, Chikwawa 2) demonstrating the gradual adoption of the new system.

Shock-sensitive social protection

PROSPER partners UNICEF and WFP continued to directly support the government to develop Shock-Sensitive Social Protection (SRSP) approaches and systems in 2020, 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.

In partnership with ILO, PROSPER partners developed a module on SRSP as part of the global TRANSFORM¹⁵ platform for in person learning, which was then put on hold due to COVID-19. The partners created an online module, now completed and to be piloted in early 2021.

National and districts government officials planned, coordinated and implemented the 2019/2020 lean season response using social protection systems and have used the outcomes of a Lean Season After Action Review to build up systems ahead of the 2020/2021 lean season, including: strengthening the Unified Beneficiary Registry (UBR), developing tools for UBR use in targeting and employing them in partnership with government, developing and implementing a communications strategy on emergency, social protection and the national ID, increasing preparedness to use e-payments, and ensuring a coordinated approach to

¹⁵ TRANSFORM – Leadership and Transformation Learning Package on Building and Managing Social Protection Floors in Africa, was developed for and is recognised by the African Union. It encompasses learning materials and methods for adult learning, to help decision makers and practitioners take ownership in building national social protection systems through continuous learning and reflective practice.

retargeting the SCTP. Building up shock-sensitive social protection systems this reporting year aims to enable resilience building in subsequent years.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN supported the Government of Malawi to produce targeting tools, processes, and guidelines for the urban crisis cash response. The aim was to identify geographical hotspots of vulnerability which will likely be the most affected by the economic effects of COVID-19. This is the first time that a geographical approach with universal registration to targeting has been undertaken for such an intervention. The UN additionally supported a Government of Malawi request to support a rigorous verification exercise, which was conducted using survey data, Google Earth, and high-resolution satellite imagery. The exercise found that there were no inclusion errors and minimal (less than 5%) exclusion errors.

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

Resilience Dashboard: In 2020, the resilience dashboard was designed on conjunction with district authorities and will include: s District Council website, Indicator Dashboards, Heatmaps (6 Indices), Sector portals (19 sectors), NGOs/CSO/Agencies portal – upload data for aggregation, and digitalised Village Action Plans (VAPs). The dashboard will be actualized in partnership with the district authorities in 2021.

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

Shock-Sensitive and Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection: Evidence generation included:

- ‘The Dynamics of Deprivation in Malawi’, assessing the multi-dimensional effects of the lean season on children has been finalized and will lay the evidence base for engaging in the third shock-sensitive social protection building block focusing on ‘increased services’ beyond increased coverage and adequacy of financial support.
- Research on optimal transfer values to derive broader implications for cash transfer-related programming in Malawi.
- A Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection Task Force under the leadership of Economic Planning & Development was created and has taken the first steps for the development of a National Policy Framework for Nutrition-Sensitive Social Protection. Following increasing interest and buy-in from key Government units, framework development processes are being supported from this project.

Looking Forward to 2021

In the coming year, PROSPER will continue to support communities to reach the resilience goals set out in their village action plans. In doing so, the programme partners will seek sustainable community-driven plans to drive the resilience agenda, preparing communities for the gradual phaseout of the programme in the third and fourth years.

Likewise, the capacity building of state and non-state actors will seek to build on the third year of full programme implementation to ensure the systems gains that are being made are sustainable.

The programme will also – in its third year – use evidence to adapt programming and increase effectiveness for beneficiaries. Throughout 2020, the programme collected data on household resilience through the MIRA¹⁶ method of high frequency resilience monitoring. In 2021, the evidence generated from this data will help to guide programme adaptations to reach programme outcomes. Programme outcomes will be measured in a midline evaluation in September 2021.

¹⁶ 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 performance against indicators outlined in the Purpose section of this report (see above) in the below logframe.

PROSPER PROGRAMME LOGFRAME

NB: all indicators to be disaggregated by age, sex, and disability, and district, and target group where appropriate

IMPACT	Impact Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	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	IHS5(2019)=81%, IFPRI=79%		2.5% decrease		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	Planned	-	% change PROSPER TA always <	% change PROSPER TA always <	% change in PROSPER TA always < Non PROSPER TAs	% change in PROSPER TA always < Non PROSPER TAs
		Achieved		-0.19%			
	Source						
	MVAC						
OUTCOME	Outcome Indicator 1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
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		NA	20%	30%	35%
		Achieved	NA	11%(n)(PROSPER Annual survey1)			
		Source					
		Baseline, Midline, Programme Annual Surveys, Endline					
	Outcome Indicator 2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21) (GBP millions)	Milestone 3 (10/22) (GBP millions)	Target (10/23) (GBP millions)
	Cumulative aggregate increase in income among poor people	Planned	0	NA	3.52	5.2	7.28

		Achieved	NA	GBP; 2,208,388 (Male;1,147,607, Female;1,060,780); Kadale 2020 assessment			
			Internally commissioned Impact Assessments verified by competent institutions /Programme Annual Survey				
	Outcome Indicator 3		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
	Household(s) classified as being marginally food secure or food secure, disaggregated by group (marginally and food secure)	Planned	IFPRI=55.1%, WFP=58.4%	NA	60%	63%	66%
		Achieved	NA	WFP PDM survey=54% (Balaka, Chikwawa, Mangochi and Phalombe)			
			Source UN Consortium Survey {October} , IFPRI, WFP-CSP Baseline {October}				
	Outcome Indicator 4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
	% change in yield of maize and other crops against the baseline figure in PROSPER and non-PROSPER target areas	Planned	(0%) IFPRI: Average Maize Yield = 1,145 Kgs for treatment, 1311 Kgs for non PROSPER areas. 580 kg/ha median.	10%	20%	30%	35%
		Achieved	NA	Prosper Annual survey 1 = 760 kgs/ha for PROSPER treatment areas. 560 kg/ha median.			
			Source Programme Annual Agricultural Survey, and APES data to be used for comparison , Midline, Endline				
	Outcome Indicator 5		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
	Cumulative number of poor people with additional sales due to improved performance	Planned	0	14,472	70,040	83,065	97,650
		Achieved	NA	Kadale:52,969 (Male;30,589, Female 22,380); 2020 Kadale assesment			
			Source Kadale Impact Assessments /Programme Annual Survey				
OUTPUT 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
Intensified and diversified agricultural production and improved nutrition for targeted vulnerable communities.	Percentage of households implementing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices	Planned		22%	55%	70%	75%

	Achieved	NA	37% (34,965) adopting CSA (6 or more practices), PROSPER Annual survey 1			
Source						
Programme Reports, Programme Annual Survey , IFPRI Midline, Endline						
Output Indicator 1.2		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
Percentage of farmers who report improvements in extension services received (by type of extension provider: public, community-based, private)	Planned	(0) IFPRI: % of farmers that received extension services = 49.5%	NA	48%	51%	53%
	Achieved		49.5% of respondents reported receiving extension services. Of these, 64% reported improved extension service; 32% when applied to whole population. PROSPER Annual survey 1.			
Source						
Programme Annual Survey						
Output Indicator 1.3a		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	0	NA	3209.00	4755.00	4755.00
	Achieved		1755 (667M and 1,088F)			
Source						
Routine Programme Data Records						
Output Indicator 1.3 b		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Number of Hectares under irrigation support	Planned	0	NA	303.40	612.60	612.60
	Achieved		12.6			
Source						
Routine Programme Data Records						
Output Indicator 1.4		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
Percentage of women between 15-49 reaching the minimum dietary diversity score	Planned	WFP baseline=26%	26%	38%	43%	50%
	Achieved		(27%, WFP PDM survey)			
Source						
IFPRI/WFP CSP Baseline/SMART Surveys/UN Consortium October Survey						
Output Indicator 1.5		Baseline	Milestone 1 (10/20)	Milestone 2 (10/21)	Milestone 3 (10/22)	Target (10/23)
Percentage of children 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable	Planned	WFP baseline=3.5%	5%	10%	15%	20%

diet (MAD)	Achieved		(7.9% WFP PDM survey)			
	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		26,458 (16,984F, 9,474M)			
	Source					
Routine Programme Data Records						
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 in climate smart agricultural practices.	Planned	0	42,525	94,500	94,500	1
	Achieved		78,253 (37,821 WFP, 40,432 INGO)			
	Source					
Routine Programme Data Records						

OUTPUT 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Baseline	Milestone (03/2020)	Milestone 2 (03/2021)	Target (03/2022)	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		5			
	Source						
Quarterly reports from implementing agencies							
	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	73,000	83,000	94,500
		Achieved		63,802(Male;36,661, Female; 27,142): 2020 Kadale assessment			
	Kadale assessment						
Quarterly reports from implementing agencies/ Impact Assessments							
	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		72,276			

OUTPUT 3	Output Indicator 3.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)
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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 direct		484,036				
		Achieved indirect		516,648				
		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		5,799			
		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		343,692					
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		WFP=35%					
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	85%	85%	85%		
	Achieved		85.05%					
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		\$ 6,394,026.00					
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		17%				
		Source						
		Programme Data, Partner/Stakeholder Data						
	Output Indicator 3.8		Baseline	Milestone 1 (08/20)	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%	-	8%	8%	8%	
		Achieved						
OUTPUT 4	Output Indicator 4.1		Baseline	Milestone 1 (03/20)	Milestone 2 (03/21)	Milestone 3 (03/22)	Target (03/23)	
Increased capacity of national, sub-national and non-state actors to plan, coordinate and monitor resilience programming, including on shock-responsive social protection.	Number of districts with integrated coordination, monitoring and social accountability systems for social protection/resilience and emergency interventions	Planned	0	2	4	4	4	
		Achieved		2				
			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			2					
		Source						
	MNSSP Reporting cycles, program reports, donors reports							

* 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

From the fruitless land, comes bounty



Mary Masamba, Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani.

For many years, Mary Masamba, 38, and her family from Chawa 1 Village in Mangochi District, had been grappling with perpetual hunger despite her area receiving good rains. Due to poor farming practices, her 1-acre piece of land could only yield 20 bags of 50 kilos of maize which could not see her through the next harvest.

“Previously, I could not harvest enough food to feed my family. Often, we would run out of food by October every year and we relied on piecemeal work to bring food to the table till the next harvest,” says Mary.

However, life changed in 2019 when she joined the Mpitilira Farmer Field School introduced in her area by a joint resilience intervention – *Promoting Sustainable Partnerships for Empowered Resilience (PROSPER) programme* - funded by the Government of the United Kingdom.



Mpitilira Farmer Field School in session. Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani

This Government-led joint programme aims to support 1.2 million people living in extreme poverty and hunger in the four districts of Balaka, Chikwawa, Mangochi and Phalombe.

Knowledge gained from the farmer field school has helped Mary and 30 other members of the group to change their farming practices as a result of climate information provided through extension officers and radio platform.

“I now plant early maturing and drought tolerant crop varieties, I practice mixed cropping, use compost manure, construct water harvesting structures like box ridges and check dams, and practice conservation agriculture,” says Mary.

According to Mary, through climate services information, members of the Mpitilira farmer field school can also predict the number of days it will rain in a year and this helps them to make right farming decisions like buying and planting early maturing seeds.



Mary and fellow members of Mpitilira Farmer Field School have learnt ways to control waterflow and stop soil erosion. Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani

“Apart from improving my farming practices, I received seeds of maize, mustard and tomatoes. Growing these vegetables have helped to improve my household income. I have used proceeds from selling vegetables to buy a goat and to support my children’s education,” she says.

“All these have resulted in increased production. From the same piece of land where I was harvesting 20 bags, in 2019 -2020 growing season I harvested 58 bags of maize,” she adds. “I sold part of the harvest, 20 bags, to buy farm inputs and other family needs. The remaining 38 bags will see me through March 2021, the next harvest period.”



The programme is implemented by a large consortium of partners including the United Nations (FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP), NGOs (Concern Worldwide, Concern Universal Microfinance Operations - CUMO, GOAL Malawi, Kadale Consulting and United Purpose) and private sector.

PROSPER aims to improve vulnerable people’s ability to adapt to climate change through various interventions such as diversified agricultural production, improved productive assets and enhanced access to weather information, among others.

Thanks to Farmer Field School, today Mary can provide for her family. Photo: WFP/Francis Thawani

The programme also aims to increase access to finance and markets and support an enabling environment for small-scale enterprises to improve livelihoods of marginalised groups in line with Malawi’s National Resilience Strategy.

III. Resources

- The UN Consortium received funding from the Crisis Modifier (Amendment 2020 No.1; No.2)