



Breaking the Cycle of Hunger: Building Resilience

SAVING LIVES **CHANGING LIVES**

Malawi Country Strategic Plan 2019-23

Malawi food security context

Malawi is **shock-prone** to recurrent droughts and floods

Exposure to shocks is aggravated by **high vulnerabilities**

- Poverty
- Food insecurity
- Malnutrition/Undernutrition
- Subsistence rain-fed smallholder farming
- Land degradation/resource depletion
- Fragmented food system

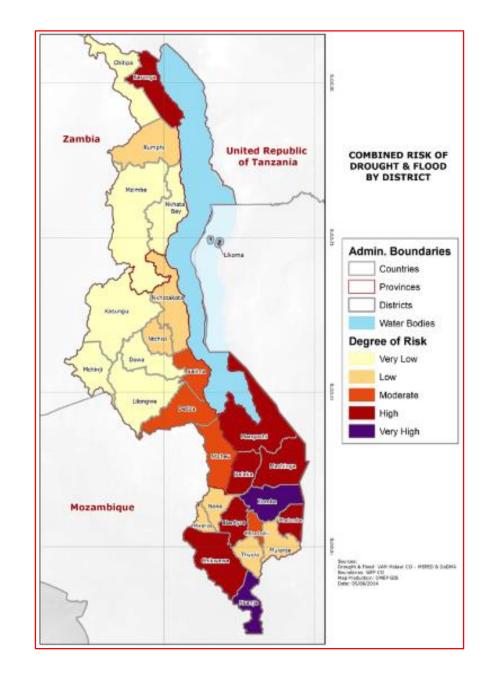
There is **limited capacity & resources** to withstand shocks

 Malawi has registered recurrent humanitarian food needs in the Lean Season

National consensus and commitment to resilience

- MGDS III, MNSSP II, NRS, NAIP, Climate Change Policy, NAPA,
- UNDAF, Vision 2020, 2050

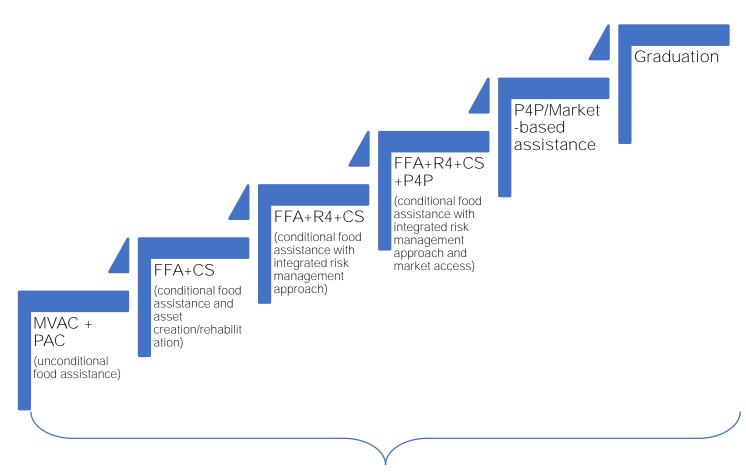




Resilience - Integration for Graduation & Greater Impact (SO4)

WFP's Role:

- Support to government efforts on coordination and alignment
- Seek common vision & monitoring approaches, supporting learning and advocacy
- Capacity strengthening on Watershed management and integrated resilience building
- Continue to support
 households with integrated
 resilience package aimed at
 graduation
- Link to shock-responsive social protection (SO1/2) and systems strengthening





How will WFP operationalize the CSP to 2023 and beyond?



- Embrace innovation and integration, to achieve better coordination, effectiveness and programmatic impact
- Be a key generator of evidence and a thought leader in food and nutrition insecurity in Malawi
- Engage in high-level dialogue and advocacy with government, and among donor and resource partners, based on evidence
- Promote and support government and national systems strengthening, and capacity building across all programming efforts
- Pursue gender mainstreaming in all activities and be a champion for gender equality and transformation in Malawi
- Catalyse links between the public and private sector to support increased resilience







SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Malawi Country Strategic Plan 2019-23

Malawi CSP 2019-23

SO1 & SO2 A shock-responsive hunger safety net

building Govt. capacity to respond to acute and structural food needs. Adding productive asset creation as part of the response when appropriate (Ref: SO4).

SO3. Ending

Malnutrition



SO1 Supporting Refugees,

through legal reforms and building a pathway to self-reliance

SO5. Capacity

Strengthening

SO2. Access SO1. Access year round during crisis WFP's new thinking

- Evidence
- Systems
- Integration
- Coordination
- National Capacity
- Gender **Transformation**

SO4. Building

SO2 Scaling up School Meals,

including with HGSF (SO4), providing nutrition-sensitive SBCC.

SO5 Providing Services and catalyzing privatepublic partnerships

to transfer national supply chains to Government **SO3** Lifecycle approach to nutrition-sensitive **programming**, and

mainstreaming supply chain in the Government

resilience for **Smallholders**



Integrated package of resilience building activities

with graduation pathways, focusing on geographical areas for impact.

Malawi Zero Hunger and Malnutrition Strategic Review



What is the ZHMSR?

A Government-led, analytical, and consultative initiative to identify recommendations to advance progress towards achieving SDG2: Zero Hunger by 2030

Who leads the ZHMSR?

Former Vice President Hon. Justin C. Malewezi

Who does the research?

A research team led by IFPRI, comprised of national and international researchers

Who is providing the support?

Government of Malawi, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, RCO

Who else is involved?

A multi-sectoral high-level Advisory Board, and technical team, drawing from expertise in the Government, private sector, NGOs, CSOs, media, academia, and the international community

When does it report? Q1 2019

