



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

## WFP Malawi Country Strategic Plan

- CSP 2019-2023 Evaluation Management Responses
- CSP 2024-2028

2023 November

# RECOMMENDATIONS FROM CSP 2019–2023 EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSES (1)

## ***1. Build on the positive evolution towards an integrated programme***

- Greater integration of Programme, Supply Chain, and others, leveraging strengths in capacity building, food systems, homegrown school feeding, nutrition, disaster preparedness, and anticipatory action.
- Opportunities for external collaboration: WFP co-leads UNSDCF Strategic Outcome *“Adapt to climatic change, reverse environmental degradation and support energy transition”*; WFP co-lead of Food Security and Transport & Logistics clusters.
- Updated CSP Theory of Change - guided the structure of CSP 2024-2028; logframe incorporates additional indicators; enhancing monitoring using qualitative methods.

## ***2. Expand on the strategy for phased withdrawal in which WFP plays a stronger role and an “enabler”.***

- Capacity strengthening strategy based on assessments with the Govt; developing a roadmap.
- Advocating for domestic financing & transitioning proven programming approaches to local authorities.
- Integrated resilience transition strategy will focus on timing, location and communication to ensure that beneficiaries can sustain benefits when transitioning out of WFP support.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FROM CSP 2019–2023 EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSES (2)**

### ***3. Refine strategic positions and programme directions for the next CSP.***

- Enhancing positioning for Nexus, integrating early recovery with resilience-building whenever feasible. Includes conditional transfers for household/community assets and promoting self-reliance; WFP led formulation of national “Cash Plus” guidelines.
- Leadership role in clusters facilitates WFP recovery interventions in UN & Govt planning documents.
- WFP is updating strategy for social protection in Malawi and will continue to advocate for the CRRF.

### ***4. Scale up partnerships and collaboration for impact and sustainability.***

- Collaboration with the private sector in food systems and supply chain management: food safety and quality; mapping key players; and local/regional procurement.
- RBA collaboration: will develop a joint action plan with FAO & IFAD on food systems.
- Partnerships for innovation and sustainability in programming, including with private sector and IFIs.

### ***5. Enhance approach to addressing root causes of gender inequalities and advancing women’s economic empowerment.***

- WFP Malawi updated Gender Action Plan.
- Gender-transformative: training government & partner staff; building evidence on effective approaches; exploring collaboration with other organizations (e.g., UN Women, UNFPA).

# Country Context



**HIGH LEVELS OF POVERTY (OVER 70%)** and low levels of development (HDI Ranking 169)



**HIGH CHRONIC FOOD INSECURITY:** (5.4 million); high stunting (35% children)



**LOW PRODUCTIVITY:** 80% of rural livelihoods from unmechanised, rainfed agriculture on small plots of land with poor soil



**LIMITED AGRICULTURAL DIVERSIFICATION** (maize-centric farming)



**RAPID POPULATION GROWTH:** youth bulge - from 19 million to 50 million by 2060



**CULTURAL PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN** and youth contribute to inequality and limited opportunities



**HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE:** Land degradation and high deforestation contribute to natural resource depletion and poverty



**THE 4F CRISES:** Macroeconomic instability compounded by high costs of food, fuel, fertilizer and forex challenges

# Shifts from 1G to 2G CSP



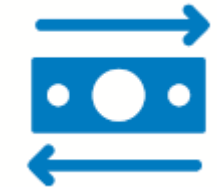
Increased enabling role for greater national ownership & sustainability



Shift from nutrition treatment to prevention, & integration of nutrition-sensitive approaches



Transition to 100% home-grown school feeding & increased linkages between school feeding & resilience



Transition from food to cash (e-cash where possible)



Scaled up capacity strengthening role for supply chain (food systems, emergency preparedness & response, health supply chain)



Strengthened role in knowledge and systems management



Greater emphasis on access to finance and to markets for resilience-building activities



Increased emphasis on conditional cash transfers (Cash+)



# Malawi CSP strategic vision

## Integrated approach to resilience and food systems for increased sustainability

- Continue saving lives, integrating Cash+ and resilience where possible
- Strengthen human capital development through foundational food and nutrition security for young Malawians
- Sustainable market-based solutions and income generation for longer-term resilience
- Climate change adaptation, restoration of the environment: effective preparedness & response to increasing number & intensity of climate events
- Self-reliance and strengthened national capacity through enhanced supply chain capacity of national food systems actors, emergency response & health institutions
- Inclusivity and reduction of inequalities with emphasis on women, girls, youth, & people with disabilities

*Cross-cutting themes:* Strengthening social protection systems; nutrition mainstreaming; accountability to affected populations; reassurance, compliance and risk management; scaling-up digital opportunities; innovation; strengthening capacity; and increasing enabling role.

# MALAWI CSP ALIGNMENT WITH UN SYSTEM & NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES



## WFP 2G CSP

### STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1

Food and nutrition insecure populations in Malawi, including refugees, affected by shocks can meet their food and nutrition needs throughout the year

### STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2

Targeted populations in Malawi have improved nutrition, health and education outcomes for enhanced human capital development in line with national targets by 2028

### STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3

People in Malawi including women, youth and people with disabilities have better and more climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods through improved resource management, skills development and access to financing and markets by 2028

### STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4

National and subnational actors in Malawi have strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and programmes for sustainable food and health systems as well as food and nutrition security by 2028

### STRATEGIC OUTCOME 5

Government and humanitarian and development partners in Malawi have improved access to and benefit from innovative, effective and cost-efficient supply chain, logistics and other services throughout the year

IMPLEMENTED WITH AN INCLUSIVE LENS TO CONSIDER YOUTH, WOMEN, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



## UNSDCF PILLARS

Support sustainable, diversified and inclusive growth

Strengthen institutional governance

Ensure sustainable investments and outcomes in human capital development

Adapt to climatic change, reverse environmental degradation and support energy transition



## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

- Malawi Vision 2063 – AN INCLUSIVELY WEALTHY AND SELF-RELIANT NATION
- 10-year implementation plan (MIP1: 2021-2030) – Mainly Pillar 1 and the MIP Enablers
- National plans, policies and programmes related to sustainable and transformative agriculture, education, health, social protection, anticipatory action and disaster preparedness and response



**THANK YOU — ZIKOMO**