



**World Food
Programme**

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

PROJECTS APPROVED BY CORRESPONDENCE

Agenda item 9

*For information**



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/9
19 October 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS – MALAWI 200692

Responding to Humanitarian Needs and Strengthening Resilience

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	100,337,923	39,439,291	139,777,214
Cash-based transfers and related costs	34,046,762	11,658,403	45,705,165
Capacity development and augmentation	-	346,000	346,000
Total cost to WFP	162,534,970	56,958,174	219,493,144

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Mr C. Nikoi
Regional Director
Southern Africa
Email: chris.nikoi@wfp.org

Ms C. Ushiyama
Country Director
Email: coco.ushiyama@wfp.org

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. Erratic rains and floods in 2014/15 caused crop failures, food production shortfalls and an early lean season. The Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) estimates that 2.8 million people will require emergency food assistance between October 2015 and March 2016, triple the average of the previous five years and far more than previously envisaged in protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200692.
2. This fourth budget revision will enable WFP to meet the immediate food needs of up to 2.4 million food-insecure beneficiaries during the 2015/16 lean season, increasing the total number of beneficiaries targeted by the operation to 2.8 million.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200692 (2014–2017) targets 1.7 million beneficiaries through:
 - relief food and cash assistance for food-insecure populations during lean seasons;
 - support for the restoration of livelihoods and enhancement of household and community resilience; and
 - nutritional assistance to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in a child's first 1,000 days from conception.
4. The operation contributes to Strategic Objectives 1, 2 and 3, the Zero Hunger Challenge and Sustainable Development Goal 2.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

5. Food security is fragile. Malawi's agricultural sector, which accounts for 30 percent of gross domestic product and 80 percent of the workforce, is constrained by limited irrigation, high input prices and land degradation. Poverty, limited livelihood opportunities and high inflation challenge access to food.
6. Poor dietary diversity, a high disease burden, inadequate hygiene and gender inequality contribute to undernutrition. Only 15 percent of children under 5 consume a minimum acceptable diet, and 27 percent have a minimum diverse diet.¹ Up to 42 percent are stunted, 13 percent are underweight and 63 percent are anaemic.²
7. Women are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition as a result of poverty, poor access to land and limited earning opportunities.
8. In January 2015, 1.1 million people were affected as homes, infrastructure and agricultural land were flooded; combined with late rains and prolonged dry spells, this led to widespread crop failure.

¹ National Statistical Office, 2015.

² National Statistical Office, 2011.

9. Maize production is estimated to be 30 percent lower than the preceding year,³ and food prices have increased: in August 2015, the price of maize was double the five-year average. Inflation is expected to increase as the lean season progresses and food supplies dwindle.
10. The annual MVAC assessment indicated that 2.8 million people – 17 percent of the population – will require emergency food assistance during the current lean season;⁴ women, children, the chronically ill and the elderly are of greatest concern. An assessment in October/November 2015 is expected to show an increase in needs of up to 10 percent, as food inflation rises and coping capacities decline.
11. Undernutrition is expected to affect more people, particularly women and children. The current rate of global acute malnutrition – 4 percent – is not indicative of an emergency, but it may rise as a result of aggravating factors such as acute food insecurity and a high disease burden.⁵ Admissions for severe and moderate acute malnutrition have increased at health centres, and the death rate at nutrition rehabilitation units averages 10 percent after 24 hours.⁶ People living with HIV and tuberculosis patients are particularly at risk.
12. A June 2015 MVAC market assessment found that increasing demand, falling supplies and rising food prices are affecting most markets. Conditions in some markets with good access, stable prices and a large number of traders with adequate storage capacity, are favourable to cash-based programming.
13. The Government is about to launch its National Food Insecurity Response Plan. WFP is co-lead of the food security cluster, leads the logistics cluster and participates in the nutrition, education and protection clusters.

PURPOSE OF THE BUDGET INCREASE

14. Relief needs during the 2015/16 lean season exceed those originally envisaged. WFP will therefore scale up its response to assist 2.4 million beneficiaries, more than double the original plan. The balance of 400,000 people in need will be assisted by non-governmental organizations.
15. On the basis of the recommendations of the MVAC market assessment, 80 percent of WFP's beneficiaries will receive food rations and 431,000 will receive cash-based transfers (CBTs). An Omega analysis has demonstrated the cost-effectiveness of the latter.⁷
16. WFP will scale up its response to reach the peak 2.4 million beneficiaries between January and March 2016, when needs will be greatest. This budget revision takes effect from November 2015, when the first significant increase between actual monthly needs and those envisaged by this PRRO is expected.
17. WFP will employ the same activities, transfer modalities and rations planned in PRRO 200692.

³ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development

⁴ The 2015/16 lean season started five months earlier than the 2014/15 season.

⁵ The results of a June 2015 United Nations Children's Fund nutrition survey are expected in September; a second survey will follow in November 2015.

⁶ Ministry of Health, Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition programme monitoring data, 2015.

⁷ The Omega corporate tool assesses the cost efficiency and cost effectiveness of WFP's in-kind, cash and voucher operations.

18. Acutely food-insecure households will benefit from general food distribution (GFD). Where possible, participation in resilience-building⁸ activities implemented with “soft” work norms by partners and in behaviour-change communication are encouraged; gender-differentiated vulnerabilities are taken into account in the design and implementation of the former. Behaviour-change communication focuses on nutrition messaging and involves men to ensure their inclusion in care responsibilities.
19. WFP will provide CBT for targeted food-insecure households where market conditions are suitable, using mobile money or bank accounts. Delivery mechanisms will be chosen on the basis of an assessment of mobile network coverage.
20. Special nutritious foods are provided for three to six months for pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months in families receiving GFD to prevent acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.
21. Under WFP’s System for Cash Operations (SCOPE), pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months in families receiving CBT receive electronic vouchers to exchange for SuperCereal. An assessment of retailers will help to refine geographic targeting.⁹
22. WFP will provide assistance in the most food-insecure areas in 24 districts identified by the MVAC. Acutely food-insecure households will be targeted on the basis of criteria agreed in the Joint Emergency Food Assistance Programme. Displaced households, households with chronically ill members and those led by women or elderly people will be prioritized.

⁸ Activities include gardens, community credit schemes and building fuel-efficient stoves.

⁹ SuperCereal meeting WFP specifications is usually available in local markets.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity/component	Category/beneficiaries	Current			Increase****			Revised		
		Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total	Boys/ men	Girls/ women	Total
Relief										
GFD: food	All	616 901	642 099	1 259 000	430 048	447 601	877 649	1 046 958	1 089 691	2 136 649
	Children 6–23 months*	37 015	38 525	75 540	25 803	26 856	52 659	62 817	65 381	128 199
	Pregnant and lactating women**	-	113 310	113 310	-	78 988	78 988	-	192 298	192 298
GFD: CBT	All	179 340	186 660	366 000	111 892	116 459	228 351	291 232	303 119	594 351
	Children 6–23 months***	10 760	11 200	21 960	6 714	6 987	13 701	17 474	18 187	35 661
	Pregnant and lactating women***	-	32 940	32 940	-	20 552	20 552	-	53 492	53 492
Subtotal		1 625 000			1 106 000			2 731 000		
Recovery										
Food assistance for assets		10 290	10 710	21 000	-	-	-	10 290	10 710	21 000
Cash for assets		26 460	27 540	54 000	-	-	-	26 460	27 540	54 000
Subtotal		75 000						75 000		
TOTAL		832 991	867 009	1 700 000	541 940	564 060	1 106 000	1 374 940	1 431 060	2 806 000

* Children aged 6–23 months in families receiving GFD receive SuperCereal Plus.

** Pregnant and lactating women in families receiving GFD receive SuperCereal.

*** Some children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women in families receiving GFD/CBT receive a voucher to purchase SuperCereal where it is available.

**** New beneficiaries are estimated on the basis of: i) planned beneficiaries in locations targeted for the first time; and ii) an assumption that 21 percent of the additional 2015/16 lean season beneficiaries are recurrent.

23. Household GFD rations consist of maize, pulses and fortified vegetable oil supplying 1,362 kcal/person/day. Beneficiaries are expected to access food from other sources to complement the WFP food basket; pregnant and lactating women additionally receive monthly rations of SuperCereal, and children aged 6–23 months receive SuperCereal Plus.
24. In areas where CBT is recommended, a monthly transfer equivalent to the GFD ration is provided, estimated at USD 40 per household.¹⁰ The value of the voucher provided for pregnant and lactating women and children in families receiving CBT is based on local prices for SuperCereal.¹¹ Transfer values may be adjusted in line with price changes, which are monitored by WFP.
25. Household ration cards are issued in the names of women to increase the likelihood that food assistance reaches the most vulnerable. WFP and partners collect gender-disaggregated data and ensure that at least 50 percent of food committee members are women.
26. Where possible, distribution points are established within 5 km of beneficiary locations, in accordance with protection and do-no-harm policies. WFP and the United Nations Children’s Fund maintain feedback mechanisms in accordance with Accountability to Affected Populations commitments. Food management committees work with village civil-protection committees to manage complaints, supported by WFP and its partners.
27. As WFP extends its response to new locations, monitoring and evaluation capacities will be increased.
28. There will be some geographic overlap between PRRO 200692 and country programme 200287, which treats moderate acute malnutrition, provides school meals and supports local disaster risk reduction capacities. The prevention of acute malnutrition component of PRRO 200692 is expected to reduce the number of moderate acute malnutrition cases requiring treatment, and relief assistance provided during the lean season will discourage drop-out from the school feeding programme. There will be no overlap with PRRO 200460, which provides food assistance for refugees in camps.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

29. The Government has pledged 26,500 mt of maize from its strategic grain reserve to support WFP’s response; in the past three years it has contributed 100,000 mt of maize to WFP. Additional maize requirements, pulses and SuperCereal will be purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility. Fortified vegetable oil and SuperCereal Plus will be purchased on international markets.
30. Depending on resource availability, 40 percent of food requirements for January-March 2016 will be pre-positioned before the rainy season in November.

¹⁰ Based on local prices and the United Nations exchange rate, with a 5 percent buffer for inflation.

¹¹ SuperCereal Plus is recommended for children aged 6–23 months, but it is not available in markets; combining CBT with SuperCereal Plus is not advised on cost-effectiveness grounds: pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months will therefore receive vouchers for SuperCereal.

TABLE 2: FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Food/Cash-based transfers	Food requirements (mt); Cash-based transfers (USD)		
		Current	Increase/decrease	Revised total
Food transfers	Cereals	122 887	43 451	166 338
	Pulses	23 543	8 693	32 236
	Vegetable oil	4 323	1 599	5 922
	SuperCereal/ SuperCereal Plus	11 937	4 410	16 347
TOTAL		162 690	58 153	220 843
Cash-based transfers		28 941 015	9 715 334	38 656 349

Hazard/Risk Assessment

31. Poor road conditions could hamper food delivery and distribution. Food pre-positioning will ensure that assistance can continue in areas rendered inaccessible during the rainy season.
32. Inadequate funding would prevent WFP from operating at the planned scale. A resourcing strategy has been developed, and WFP engages with donors at the country and global levels.
33. WFP will continue to monitor food security and nutrition as the lean season progresses. An increase in requirements may necessitate a further budget revision.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	43 451	10 341 708	
Pulses	8 693	5 798 361	
Oil and fats	1 599	1 843 523	
Mixed and blended food	4 410	3 282 430	
Total food	58 153	21 266 022	
External transport		3 530 301	
Landside transport, storage and handling		10 044 217	
Other direct operational costs: food		4 598 750	
Food and related costs¹		39 439 291	39 439 291
Cash-based transfers		9 715 334	
Related costs		1 943 069	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		11 658 403	11 658 403
Capacity development and augmentation		346 000	346 000
Direct operational costs			51 443 693
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			1 788 245
Total direct project costs			53 231 938
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			3 726 236
TOTAL WFP COSTS			56 958 174

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	193 740
General service staff	999 467
Subtotal	1 193 207
Recurring and other	80 338
Capital equipment	30 000
Travel and transportation	484 700
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	1 788 245



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
<p>Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<p>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</p> <p>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</p> <p>Proportion of households where men make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where women make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p> <p>Proportion of households where women and men together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</p>	
<p>Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained</p>	<p>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</p> <p>No. of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</p> <p>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners – including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks</p>	
<p>Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions</p>	<p>Proportion of assisted women who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites</p> <p>Proportion of assisted women informed about the programme – who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain</p> <p>Proportion of assisted men who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p> <p>Proportion of assisted men informed about the programme – who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme – who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain</p> <p>Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site</p>	



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
<p>Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p> <p>A general food/cash distribution activity to be implemented nationwide based on MVAC results and recommendations</p>	<p>Food consumption score (FCS) % of households with poor FCS (households headed by women) Diet diversity score (households headed by men) Diet diversity score (households headed by women) Diet diversity score Coping strategy index (CSI) (food): CSI (average) % of households with poor FCS (households headed by men) % of households with poor FCS</p>	<p>Donors respond to requirements with adequate resources Food pipeline is adequate and reliable. Beneficiaries use cash saved from food assistance to buy supplementary foods. Food and fuel prices remain stable. Implementation capacity among NGO partners and transport companies is adequate.</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>A general food/cash distribution activity to be implemented nationwide based on MVAC results and recommendations</p>	<p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned No. of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	<p>Targeted population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities. No pipeline breaks occur; pre-positioning plans are implemented. Partners and communities have joint asset-creation plans.</p>
<p>Output 1.2 Messaging and counselling on special nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<p>Community is committed to attending nutrition counselling and adopting new practices. Partners have the capacity to implement the programme.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
<p>Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</p> <p>Food assistance for assets to be implemented in 6 districts</p>	<p>Diet diversity score</p> <p>Diet diversity score (households headed by women)</p> <p>Diet diversity score (male-headed households)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS (households headed by women)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS (households headed by men)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS</p> <p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS (households headed by women)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS (households headed by men)</p> <p>CSI (food): CSI (average)</p>	<p>Donors respond to requirements with adequate resources.</p> <p>Food pipeline is adequate and reliable.</p> <p>Beneficiaries use cash saved from food assistance to buy supplementary foods.</p> <p>Food and fuel prices are stable.</p> <p>Implementation capacity among NGO partners and transport companies is adequate.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</p> <p>Food assistance for assets activity to be implemented in 6 districts</p>	<p>Community asset score (average)</p>	<p>Communities are committed to project activities.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</p> <p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p>	<p>Targeted households implement nutritional messages.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries Food assistance for assets activity to be implemented in 6 districts</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned No. of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>Targeted population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities. No pipeline breaks occur; food pre-positioning plans are implemented. Partners and communities have joint asset-creation plans.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities Food assistance for assets activity to be implemented in 6 districts</p>	<p>No. of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Tools to support asset-creation activities are available on time Communities participate in maintaining assets created. Qualified trainers are available.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP, against proportion planned Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned Proportion of targeted caregivers (men and women) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling</p>	<p>Community is committed to attending nutrition counselling and adopting new practices. Partners have the capacity to implement the programme.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

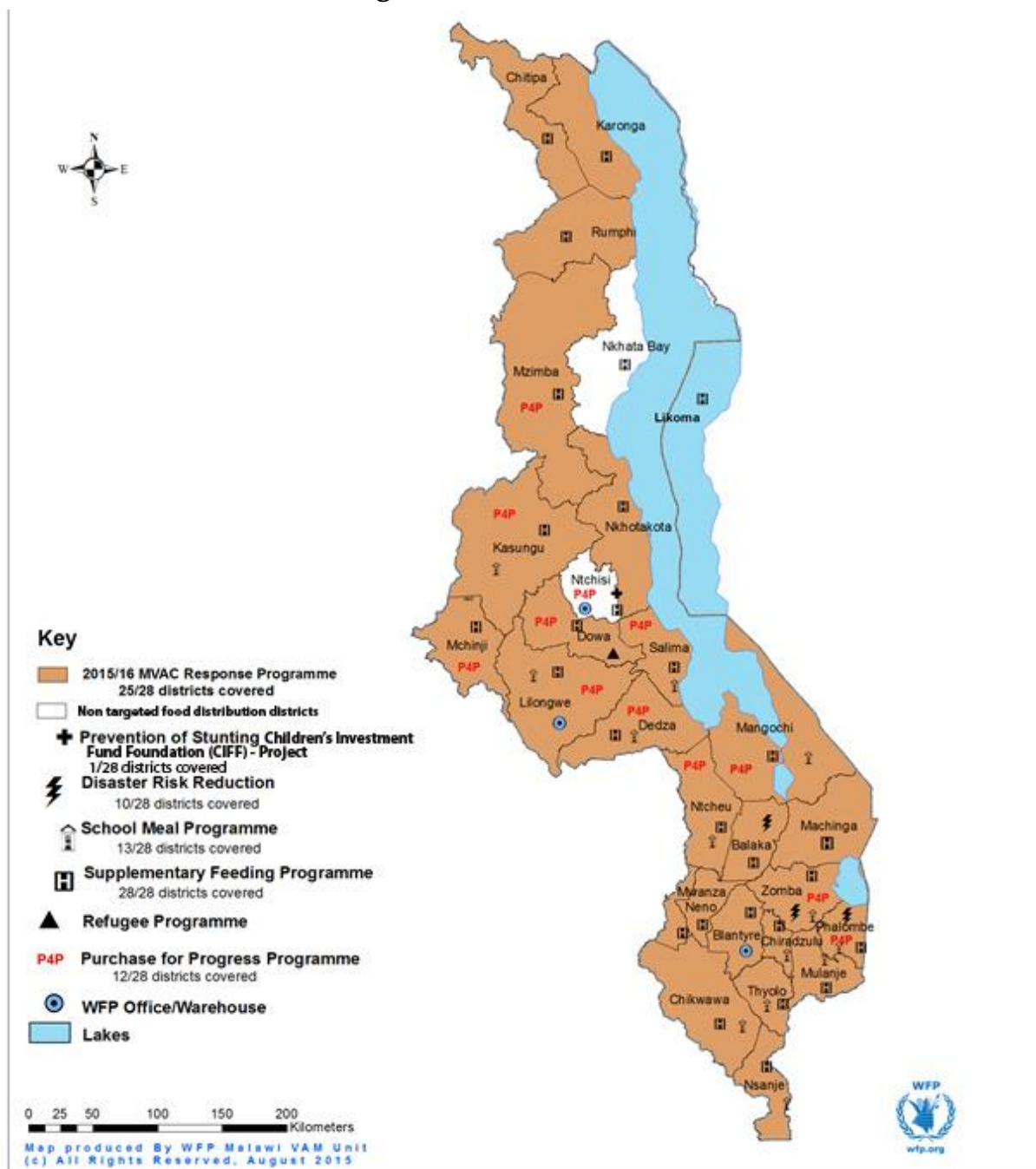
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs		
<p>Outcome 3.1</p> <p>Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p> <p>Food assistance for assets activity to be implemented in 4 districts</p>	<p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS (households headed by men)</p> <p>Diet diversity score (households headed by women)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS (households headed by men)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS (households headed by women)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with borderline FCS</p> <p>Diet diversity score (households headed by men)</p> <p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS (households headed by women)</p> <p>Diet diversity score</p> <p>CSI (food): % of households headed by men with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI (food): % of households with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI (food): % of households headed by women with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): % of households headed by men with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): % of households with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CSI (asset depletion): % of households headed by women with reduced/stabilized CSI</p> <p>CAS: % of communities with an increased asset score</p> <p>FCS: % of households with poor FCS</p>	<p>Government is committed to seasonal livelihoods programming and community-based participatory planning.</p> <p>Communities participate in selection of activities and sites.</p> <p>For cash transfers: households have access to markets; price fluctuations are limited.</p> <p>Partners have the capacity and resources to provide value-added support as planned.</p> <p>Communities have the capacity to maintain, protect and enhance assets created.</p>
<p>Outcome 3.2</p> <p>Risk reduction capacity of countries, communities and institutions strengthened</p> <p>To be achieved through food assistance for assets as well as insurance for assets and other livelihood and micro-finance interventions under R4 and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)</p>	<p>National Capacity Index: resilience programmes</p>	<p>Community is committed to programme implementation.</p> <p>Funds are available on time.</p> <p>Implementing partners have required technical capacities.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Food assistance for assets activity to be implemented in 4 districts</p>	<p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>No. of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p>	<p>Targeted population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities.</p> <p>No pipeline breaks occur; food pre-positioned as planned.</p> <p>Partners and communities have joint asset-creation plans.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p> <p>Food assistance for assets to be implemented in 4 districts</p>	<p>No. of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Partners have adequate capacity and resources to provide value-added support, as planned.</p> <p>Communities have the capacity to maintain, protect and enhance assets created.</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Human capacity to reduce risk of disasters and shocks developed</p> <p>To be achieved through food assistance for assets as well as insurance for assets and other livelihood and micro-finance interventions under R4 and GFCS</p>	<p>No. of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	

ANNEX III

WFP Programmes in Malawi 2015–2016



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CBT	cash-based transfer
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GFD	general food distribution
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation