



**Food and Agriculture Organization**

**FAO Malawi**

**Country Programme Framework (CPF)**

**2014-2017**

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## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASWAp	Agricultural Sector Wide Approach
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CISANET	Civil Society Agriculture Network
CPF	Country Programme Framework
DCAFS	Donor Coordination for Agriculture and Food Security
DoDMA	Department of Disaster Management Affairs
DNHA	Department of Nutrition HIV and AIDS
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERCU	Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FISP	Farm Input Subsidy Programme
FNSSA	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
FUM	Farmers Union of Malawi
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GoM	Government of Malawi
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPPCLA	International Partnership for Cooperation on Child Labour in Agriculture
JFFLS	Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
MASSMP	Malawi Agriculture Statistics Strategic Master Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MVAC	Malawi Vulnerability Committee
NASFAM	National Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
SWG	Sector Working Group
SO	Strategic Objective
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDAF	UN Development Assistance Framework for Malawi
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## **Executive summary**

The Malawi economy is highly driven by the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector contributes over 30 percent of Gross Domestic product (GDP), employs about 80 percent of the total workforce, and contributes about 75 percent to foreign exchange earnings. Malnutrition remains widespread with 47% of children under the age of five years stunted, 25% of women aged 40-49 overweight, and micronutrient deficiencies in both adults and children remain high. Agriculture, as the main sector of employment for the majority of Malawi population, especially women and youth, is also the primary contributor to national and household food and nutrition security. However, despite the importance of agriculture in the economy, the agricultural sector is constrained by a variety of challenges, which are highlighted in the UNDAF 2012–2016 and the Agricultural Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) 2011-2015 documents developed by the Government to deal with these challenges.

The Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) reflects the priorities of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of the African Union. The ASWAp (2011-2015) identifies three focus areas, two key support services and two cross-cutting issues as critical pillars to agricultural growth and development. The three focus areas are: Food Security and Risk Management; Commercial Agriculture, Agro-processing and Market Development; and Sustainable Agricultural Land and Water management.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been working with the Government since establishing its representation in 1986. FAO supports the Government in the design and implementation of policies and development of programmes and emergency projects to improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries and ensure food security and good nutrition for all.

In collaboration with the Malawi Government in 2010, FAO developed the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) to guide FAO assistance and support to the country for the period 2010-2015 in line with national priorities. In the course of implementing the NMTPF, the government has developed new guiding development frameworks: MGDS2 (2011-2016) and ASWAP (2011-2015). In addition, the UN country team has developed a new UNDAF (2012-2016) to guide UN cooperation and assistance in line with the MGDS2.

These developments have required a review of FAO's assistance framework to come up with a new Country Programme Framework (CPF) which will guide FAO assistance and support to Malawi in the next four years in line with MGDS2, ASWAp and UNDAF. The CPF replaces and builds on the achievements of the NMTPF. It will also be used for resource mobilization from development partners and donors in support of the Government priorities and for leveraging FAO technical expertise and financial resources.

The CPF has been developed in consultations with Government, key development partners, Farmer Organizations and civil society groups. This process has led to the identification of five key strategic areas for FAO assistance in the next four years. These areas reflect the sector challenges, key priority areas as identified in the MGDS, UNDAF, ASWAp and other sector strategies and take into consideration FAO's comparative advantage. The identified areas highlight the expressed need of stakeholders for FAO to provide support to Government putting more emphasis on technical advisory services and capacity building.

The five key priority areas are:

1. **Priority areas 1.** Strengthening of ASWAp governance, coordination and implementation capacity for delivery of tangible food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results
2. **Priority areas 2.** Strengthening availability and access to data, information and statistics for evidence-based decision-making on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture
3. **Priority areas 3.** Support to policy and programmatic action on sustainable natural resources management and climate change in the context of national food security
4. **Priority areas 4.** Promoting secure land rights and land use planning for sustainable agricultural development and food security
5. **Priority areas 5.** Support to disaster risk reduction and resilience in the context of reducing hunger and promoting sustainable agricultural development

The CPF implementation is estimated to require resources amounting to **US\$24,389,469** most of which will have to be sourced from different bilateral and multilateral donors through existing and new projects, programs and trust funds. The programme will be funded through financial contributions from donors, the Government of Malawi (GoM), other cooperating partners and FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). FAO will embark on resource mobilization efforts, which will continue during the CPF implementation.

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## 1.0 Introduction

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The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been working with the Government of Malawi since establishing its representation in 1986. FAO supports the Government in designing and implementing policies, programmes and projects to improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries and ensure food security and good nutrition for all.

Over the years, FAO's technical support to the Government of Malawi has been in the following areas:

- Knowledge Generation and Dissemination;
- Supporting formulation of sector policies, strategies and legislation;
- Implementing Catalytic Field Projects;
- Emergency and Rehabilitation Interventions; and
- Mainstreaming crosscutting issues such as gender, HIV and climate change.

FAO in collaboration with the Malawi Government in 2010 underwent a process of preparation of the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) to guide FAO's operations and support to the Government for the period 2010-2015. The NMTPF was formulated under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security through intensive consultations involving all key line Ministries and Departments, concerned UN agencies, civil society organizations and other development partners. The NMTPF as a guiding framework identified key priority areas in which FAO will focus its assistance based on areas of FAO's competence and comparative advantage. The focus areas included food security, nutrition, natural resources management and rural development in line with the Millennium Development Goals, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (2008-2011) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Malawi (2008-2011).

Since the endorsement of the NMTPF by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in August 2010, a number of developments took place, including: the Government developed a new guiding development framework, MGDS2 (2011-2016); the Government developed the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) to guide agricultural sector investments and programmes for the period 2011-2016; the UN country team developed a new UNDAF (2012-2016) to guide UN cooperation and assistance to the Malawi Government in line with the MGDS2.

These developments have required a review of FAO's assistance framework. A new Country Programme Framework (CPF) was therefore developed to guide FAO operations and support to Malawi in the next four years in line with MGDS2 and UNDAF. The new CPF replaces the NMTPF and will guide FAO cooperation and support in line with Government's priorities as elaborated in the MGDS2 as well as enforced in the UNDAF. The CPF will also help to clearly define FAO's areas of assistance and contributions to the national agenda. The CPF will also be used for resource mobilization from development partners and donors in support of Malawi Government's priorities and for leveraging FAO technical expertise and financial resources.

FAO will implement the CPF adhering to the 10 key principles agreed in the Code of Conduct of the UN Country team as reflected in the UNDAF. These principles include the following:

1. Aid effectiveness and national leadership;
2. Alignment to national agenda as set out in the MGDS;
3. Inclusiveness and transparency;
4. Mutual accountability;
5. Mutual respect and trust;
6. Integrity and creativity;
7. Results based management;
8. Gender and rights based approach;
9. Joint programming; and
10. Joint resource mobilization.

## 2.0 Situation Analysis

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### 2.1. The national context

Malawi is one of poorest country in the world with over half of the population living on less than 1.25 dollar a day, a level that defines extreme poverty. Malawi was ranked 170st out of 186 based on the 2012 UNDP Human Development Index. The stunting rate for children under five is 47 percent<sup>1</sup>. More than 80% of Malawians live in rural areas with poor access to basic health and education services. In 2008, population density was estimated at 139 persons per square kilometre with an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent. The population is young with about 52 percent aged 18 years and below, and with 70 percent aged below 30 years.

The Malawi economy is highly driven by the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector contributes over 30 percent of Gross Domestic product (GDP), employs about 80 percent of the total workforce, and contributes about 75 percent to foreign exchange earnings, of which over half derive from tobacco exports. Agriculture is the main sector of employment for the majority of Malawians, especially women and youth. It is also the primary contributor to national and household food and nutrition security. Most farmers cultivate small plots by hand with little irrigation. They are also vulnerable to the risks posed by recurring dry spells and floods.

Even though staple crop production has markedly improved since the introduction of the *Farm Input Subsidy Programme* (FISP) in 2006, the country faces recurring food deficits that according to the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) report affected around 1.9 million people in both the 2012/13 and 2013/2014 agricultural seasons and led to food and cash emergency assistance of around US\$80 million this year (2014). Food shortages are the result of a variety of immediate factors like erratic rainfall, poor harvests, rising food prices, and the lack of resilience of the affected households and communities to withstand shocks. Underlying reasons related to the enabling environment for **Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture** (FNSSA) are described in the following section.

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<sup>1</sup> State of the World's Children report, UNICEF 2013

## 2.2. The enabling environment for food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture

### 2.2.1. Policies, programmes and legal frameworks

In Malawi, numerous policies and programmes exist in agriculture, trade, health, nutrition, land, irrigation and in virtually every sector, supported by numerous acts, bills and strategies, some of which are awaiting Parliamentary approval. In terms of a comprehensive policy framework for FNSSA, the primary building blocks are: (i) Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), (ii) National Nutrition Policy and Strategic Plan, (iii) Presidential initiatives: Green Belt and Hunger and Poverty Reduction, and (iv) Agriculture-Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) programme. In addition, the right to adequate food is explicitly recognized in the Constitution of Malawi, though whether or not the mechanisms that would legally ensure this right are in place needs to be identified.

**Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS)** is the Government's overarching medium term strategy (2006/07 2010/2011), in agriculture, food security, irrigation and disaster risk reduction. This strategy has been updated to cover the period 2011/2012–2015/2016 and it is organized into six thematic areas: (i) sustainable economic growth; (ii) social development; (iii) social support and disaster risk management; (iv) infrastructure development; (v) improved governance and; (vi) cross-cutting issues of gender and capacity development.

The **Green Belt Initiative** focuses on irrigated agriculture whereby smallholder farmers are supported to form legally constituted Farmers' Organizations and are provided with improved access to credit. The other two main pillars of the agricultural sector are Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp) and National Export Strategy. The ASWAp, which follows the CAADP pillars, includes a pillar on food security and risk management, which focuses on food production and dietary diversification for improved nutrition at household level. The ASWAp operates within the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy. Within this focus area, the ASWAp has prioritized the Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), Livestock Programme as well as Legumes Programme. The Farm Input Subsidy Programme provides farm inputs at high subsidized rates to allow rural poor smallholder farmers better access to inputs in order to enhance productivity and reduce poverty and food insecurity. The programme absorbs a very large share of the agriculture sector budget. As for the long term, the ASWAp provides for linkages to markets and credit facilities and also promotes conservation agriculture technologies. The ASWAp also promotes breeding and use of resistant crops to mitigate against issues of climate change. The ASWAp programmes are financed by both government and non-government institutions. Of the total resource requirements to implement the ASWAp for the entire four years, only about 29% of the resources are provided from the national resources leaving a gap of about 71% (data as at early 2013).

More recently, the **Economic Recovery Plan**, formulated and launched in 2012, outlines the way forward for the country in the short and medium term to achieve quick development results and economic recovery. Also introduced in 2012 it is the **Presidential Initiative on Hunger and Poverty Reduction**. It is centred on the following areas: enhancing sustainable food security through improving productivity; promotion of dairy and small-stock livestock; development and promotion of special crops for exports; promotion of irrigation farming. Beyond specific programmes in these areas, the Initiative represents a type of incubator for change in the agriculture, nutrition and related sectors, introducing a new orientation centred on agriculture as a business, diversification and a stronger result-focus needed to improve organizational and



sector performance. Toward this aim, there is a major focus on developing inclusive business models and public-private partnerships (e.g., anchor farms and cooperatives) in which farms gain access to technical knowledge, credit, inputs and value added processing, storage and markets.

**Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA)** is also highly dependent on sustainable natural resources management, whereby climate change is one of the key challenges facing the country. Policy and programmatic action in this domain is therefore critical. The government is currently implementing a national program on climate change and sustainable natural resources management under which policy frameworks and guidelines for climate change are developed and mitigation and adaptation interventions are implemented.

The Government is also implementing the **Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)** to improve policy and strategic focus for mainstreaming sustainable environment and natural resources management in national development.

Land is another factor that has major importance for FNSSA in Malawi because of the increased demand for land emanating from rapid population growth and high rate of urbanization. Other challenges include tenure insecurity for both urban and rural poor especially for women and children, inadequate institutional capacity for land administration, poor land management practices, and insufficient public awareness on land policies and laws. The land sector is guided by a comprehensive **National Land Policy** of 2002 whose goal is to ensure tenure security and equitable access to land, to facilitate the attainment of social harmony and broad-based social and economic development through optimum and ecologically balanced use of land. The land policy has not been fully implemented because of lack of corresponding legal framework to support the reform. The land sector is regulated by a set of old legal instruments dating back in the 1960s which are not in tandem with the new land policy and social and economic changes in the country. The legal instruments have been reviewed in line with provisions of the 2002 land policy and are awaiting enactment.

Because agriculture in Malawi remains highly prone to shocks caused by natural disasters, poor smallholder farmers remain highly vulnerable. The Government through the Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) under the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has developed a **disaster risk management policy and strategy** as well as reviewed the legal framework to provide a comprehensive approach to disaster risk management. With support from FAO, a **Plan of Action for Malawi** was developed covering the period 2012-2016 to reduce risks and impacts of disasters on food and nutrition security through better disaster risk reduction and improved community resilience to shocks in disaster prone areas.

### 2.2.2. Implementation capacities

In its development efforts, Malawi relies considerably on foreign aid, which represents 11% of GDP, 30% of the national budget and 60% of the national development (capital) budget<sup>2</sup>. In the agriculture sector Malawi ranks fourth in terms of its agricultural aid dependency ratio (9.7%), measured as the ratio of agricultural aid to agricultural value added. On average over the 2007/08-2011/12 period, agricultural expenditures were financed at 55% by local resources and 45% by external resources. However, a change in trends was observed as of 2009/10 with the share of external resources growing to become slightly bigger than that of internal resources in

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<sup>2</sup> (GoM, 2011a)

2010/11 and reach just over 60% of total expenditure in 2011/12. In absolute terms, donor support to agriculture kept increasing throughout the period (mainly off budget) while internal financing dropped by more than 35% in 2011/12.

The level of public expenditure in domains that are relevant to FNSSA in Malawi is progressing as measured through the following proxy indicators, including measures that capture coverage of public services delivery (as assessed against some MDG targets rather than actual expenditure):

- **Agriculture:** Between 2007/08 and 2011/12, agricultural expenditures ranged between 17 and 21% of total national expenditures, largely exceeding the Maputo objective of 10% to agriculture.
- **Social protection:** The Government put in place different social protection programmes, i.e. cash transfer programme; public works programme; and school meal programme and is bringing these actions together under one umbrella policy and one social protection fund.
- **Hunger target: Malawi is on track with respect to achieving the MDG hunger target.** Major progress has been made in curbing the problem of prevalence of underweight children under-five years. Nevertheless, the country is still facing several challenges with respect to eradicating hunger, such as: high illiteracy rates limiting the adoption of new agricultural technologies; inadequate knowledge and skills on agriculture and dietary diversification; inadequate food storage and utilization knowledge; critical shortage of capacity and skills in many institutions involved in service delivery; lack of economic empowerment to increase access to high nutritive value foods; and high disease burden such as HIV and AIDS, TB and malaria which affects the economically productive age groups.
- **Universal primary education for all:** Even though primary school net enrolment in Malawi has increased from 73 percent in 2006 to 83 percent in 2009, the country is unlikely to reach the MDG target of 100% if current investments and provisions to education sector are maintained. Urban areas have a higher net primary school enrolment rate than rural areas most likely as a result of easy access to education facilities in urban areas as compared to rural areas.
- **Drinking water and sanitation:** Malawi is on track for both the MDG targets on access to safe drinking water and access to basic sanitation. Access to safe water has significantly improved between 1990 and 2009 from about 47 percent to 81 percent. Further, access to basic sanitation has increased from 72 percent in 1990 to 93 percent in 2009.
- **Gender disparity in primary and secondary education:** Malawi is on track in reducing the gender disparity gap at primary school level. The elimination of gender disparities remains however a challenge at secondary level and beyond. Some of the factors that force girls out of school include early marriages and pregnancies, family and cultural responsibilities. The situation is worsened by the impact of HIV whereby many girls step into the shoes of dead parents to take care of siblings.

### **2.2.3. Governance, stakeholder coordination and evidence-based decision making**

There are two main national institutions with the mandate of coordinating food and nutrition security actions in the country. One is the Department for Nutrition and HIV/AIDS (DNHA) within the Office of the President, that coordinates all nutrition work, and the other is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) which coordinates matters of food security and sustainable agriculture. The relevant mandate of MoAFS is fully captured within the ASWAp and the mandate of DNHA is captured in the Nutrition Policy.

In terms of governance, the ASWAp has provided for coordination at national, and to a much lesser extent at sub-national levels to ensure implementation in line with its priorities. At national level there are three main structures which have a wide representation of stakeholders: the Joint Sector Review (JSR) chaired by the Minister, the Sector Working Group (SWG) and the Technical Working Groups (TWG). The ASWAp governance structures are coordinated through the ASWAp Secretariat at MoAFS.

The Government's officers from the MoAFS as well as from other line ministries and departments are appointed as members of the mentioned structures. While the composition of the Sector Working Group is limited to key representatives of main stakeholders, the composition of the Joint Sector Review and the Technical Working Groups is open to development partners, civil society, farmers' organizations, academia, and private sector. A review of the Joint Sector Review is currently taking place and preliminary recommendations include:

- Full alignment of projects and programmes to ASWAp;
- Enhanced content of Agriculture Sector Status Report (inclusion of other actors' contributions to the sector, performance of government coordination role for ASWAp and effectiveness of ASWAp governance structures vis-à-vis their role in enhancing planning, monitoring and reporting of ASWAp activities); and
- Strengthening of the M&E system for ASWAp, including enhanced and broader flow of information, harmonized result framework, and enhanced capacity of the M&E unit.

While there are different existing systems and government units that gather data, information and statistics that are relevant for the analysis of the food security and nutrition situation, monitoring of progress and informing policy making, there is much scope to improve functional linkage between these different information systems and to shift the focus from gathering data to effectively informing decision-making processes.

While the National Statistics Office (NSO) is overall responsible for national statistics, MoAFS has responsibility for agricultural statistics. There are important issues in terms of lack of integration and discrepancies between the NSO and MoAFS statistics as well as issues of data quality and access to relevant and high quality information and analysis with respect to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The Department of Planning within MoAFS has responsibilities for monitoring and evaluation of ASWAp. To strengthen this role it has created the Technical Working Group on M&E. However, it does not have sufficient capacity to carry out its M&E mandate.

The National Early Warning Unit for Food Security (NEWU) which is linked to the SADC umbrella body, the Regional Early Warning Unit for food Security (REWU) collects market information and price data to prepare the quarterly early warning bulletins on food situation in the country, focusing on disaster preparedness and mitigation.

There is also the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee (MVAC) which is coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, and which has enumerators spread across the country collecting the data. The MVAC has the capability to depict the situation at local level up to Traditional Authority and aggregate at national level. The challenge however, is the inadequate resources to harmonize food security and nutrition data, manage the data and for follow up, monitoring and supervision.

#### **2.2.4. United Nations Development Assistance Framework**

In support of the national development priorities, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 focuses on four thematic areas with four priority areas and clearly identified outcomes and outputs in line with the MGDS2. The four thematic areas and the corresponding key priority areas are as follows:

**Theme 1: Sustainable and equitable economic growth and food security**

Key priority 1: National policies, local and national institutions effectively support equitable and sustainable economic growth and food security by 2016

**Theme 2: Equitable and quality social and protection services**

Key priority 2: National institutions effectively deliver equitable and quality basic services

**Theme 3: National Response to HIV and AIDS**

Key priority 3: National response to HIV and AIDS scaled up to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2016

**Theme 4: Governance and human rights**

Key priority 4: National institutions effectively support transparency, accountability, participatory democracy and human rights by 2016

UNDAF themes and priority areas outcomes in which FAO has a direct stake are highlighted in annex 4. The FAO programme is implemented within the framework of UNDAF as agreed upon between the UN agencies and Malawi Government. FAO is cluster lead for UNDAF's first priority area: *Sustainable and Equitable economic growth and food security*, which encompasses most of FAO contributions and guides the priority areas and define the outcomes for the CPF.

### **3.0 FAO's comparative advantages for country priorities**

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#### **3.1. Review of FAO Mandate and main activities in the country**

FAO's global goals are to: help ensure that all people have access at all times to nutritious and safe food; contribute to economic and social progress through agriculture and rural development; and help improve the management of natural resources.

To achieve these goals, FAO works to achieve the following Strategic Objectives (SO):

- SO1: Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition
- SO2: Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner
- SO3: Reduce rural poverty
- SO4: Enable more inclusive and efficient food systems at local, national and international levels
- SO5: Increase resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises

In Malawi, FAO is actively involved in translating this global mandate into support to the country's national priorities through a number of initiatives and projects in agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, rural employment and crosscutting areas of gender, HIV and climate change. The linkage between the CPF priorities and FAO's Strategic Framework are highlighted in the CPF Results Matrix annex at the end of the document. FAO supports and collaborates with a number of stakeholders within government such as Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, Office of the President Department of Nutrition and HIV, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Gender, and National Statistics Office as well as Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Farmers' Organizations (FO).

As part of ASWAp support, FAO has provided technical assistances and resources in a number of areas such as: food security, post-harvest technology, small-scale irrigation schemes, conservation agriculture, agriculture diversification, education in nutrition, promotion of decent rural employment and improvement of rural livelihoods. FAO has also been working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to improve animal health, veterinary public health services and promote overall livestock development for the production of dairy, poultry, beef, and goat meat. FAO is also providing support to improve implementation of nutrition in ASWAp and its linkages to other sectors such as education, health and social welfare.

Over the last years, FAO has implemented a number of key programmes including an *"Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Programme"* funded by the Flemish International Development Cooperation and a programme that provides *"Policy support on rural employment and decent work for the promotion of equitable and sustainable livelihoods under conditions of climate change"* funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency.

FAO also ensures that appropriate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) approaches are mainstreamed into the agricultural and livelihood activities to minimize the impact of disasters. FAO is also involved in improving institutional and technical capacities of the Government and communities to mitigate and reduce impact, and respond to disasters. It is also involved in early warning activities through price monitoring of major food commodities in major markets in Malawi and participation in Malawi vulnerability assessment missions.

### 3.2. FAO comparative advantage

According to different stakeholders consulted during the CPF formulation process, FAO has a comparative advantage in the following areas:

- international expertise and presence in many countries can help strengthen the country development agenda and provide technical support to Government to make more impact on agriculture, nutrition, fisheries, forestry, climate change, decent rural employment and poverty reduction.
- vast experience on research and cross-country standardization of agricultural policies, practices and guidelines at regional and global level.

In addition, FAO has been working in Malawi for more than thirty years and has a number of on-going projects and initiatives supported by in-country expertise. FAO has established good working relationships with Government and other stakeholders such as donors, other UN agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and Farmers' Organizations. FAO is an active member of the Donor Coordination for Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS) and is considered as a lead organization to provide technical support to Government in agriculture and food security. FAO has been the first line of support for the Malawi Government when designing policies and programmes to ensure national coherence and international comparability. As part of the UN family, FAO has a key focus specified in the UNDAF action plan and has close collaboration arrangements with other UN agencies in a number of priority areas.

### 4.0 Proposed CPF priorities and rationale for FAO envisaged assistance

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Consultations with Government, key development partners, Farmers' Organizations and civil society groups have led to the identification of five key strategic areas for next five years. These areas reflect the challenges and key priorities as identified in the MGDS, UNDAF and ASWAp while taking into consideration the comparative advantages of FAO.

As part of the UN family in Malawi, the proposed FAO priority areas are guided by the agreed UNDAF outcomes and are closely aligned to the UNDAF outputs in which FAO has been identified as a contributor and these are reflected in the CPF outcomes and outputs. The identified CPF priority areas reflect the expressed stakeholders' needs for FAO to provide continued support to Government placing more emphasis on technical advisory services and capacity building and support.

In addition, Malawi is one of the countries that have requested to be a **focus country for the FAO Regional Initiative on the "Renewed Partnership for Unified Approach to End Hunger in Africa by 2025 within the CAADP Framework"**. As part of this Regional Initiative, a Country Action Plan has been proposed, whose priorities are fully aligned with the CPF priority areas.

The rationale for the proposed CPF priority areas is derived from the above analysis and the enabling environment for **Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA)**. The analysis demonstrates that while the country is making good progress in food security and staple crop production, the country remains vulnerable to shocks and remains challenged by sudden and devastating factors that impede increased agricultural production, productivity and profitability. The country needs to step up its efforts to reduce the high

prevalence of child malnutrition and poverty and increase the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to shocks.

While there is a solid set of policies, programmes and legislation in place to address the various dimensions of **Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA)**, there is much scope to fill gaps in the enabling policy and institutional environment, address new emerging issues and improve overall policy coherence around FNSSA. Policy processes of particular importance in this respect are the MGDS and the ASWAp, with the ASWAp providing a real opportunity in the coming period in terms of assessing the impact of phase I on FNSSA and feeding lessons learned into the design of phase II. There are also particular needs and opportunities to influence policy beyond ASWAp related to a number of domains that are critical to FNSSA in the country, in particular related to land, natural resources management, irrigation and water development, climate change and resilience.

There is also much scope to improve the human and organizational capacities for programme implementation, increase the level of financial resources dedicated to FNSSA, in particular at the decentralized level, and to align the ministry's budgets with national policies and plans so as to provide a solid foundation for their implementation. Despite the existence of various coordination mechanisms around aspects of **Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNSSA)**, more inclusive and transparent cross-sector and cross-stakeholder governance of FNSSA based on solid evidence remains an area for improvement.

It is against this background that the following priority areas of action are proposed (for details see attached priority matrix in Annex 1):

**Priority 1: Strengthening ASWAp governance, coordination and implementation capacity for delivery of tangible FNSSA results**

***CPF Outcome 1- Improving governance and coordination mechanism for effective delivery of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results through the ASWAp implementation (supports SO1, Outcomes 1 and 2 and also SO3 and 4)***

*Output 1.1 – Enhanced capacities of the ASWAp management structures including the Sector Working Groups and Technical Working Groups for better management and coordination of and more inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders in ASWAp (SO1 Output 2.1)*

*Output 1.2 – Improved delivery capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to implement ASWAp (SO1 Output 1.4)*

*Output 1.3 – ASWAp stakeholder capacities strengthened to address at different stages of the ASWAp process (i.e. upcoming review of ASWAp I, formulation of ASWAp II, implementation, M&E) issues that are critical to the delivery of tangible food security and nutrition outcomes, including those related youth, employment, gender, social protection, resilience, sustainable land and natural resources management, technology transfer, etc. (SO1 Outputs 1.1, 1.3, 1.4 and 3.2, as well as SO3 Output 2.1, SO4 Output 2.3)*



**Priority 2: Strengthening availability and access to data, information and statistics for evidence-based decision-making on FNSSA**

**CPF Outcome 2 - Data, information and knowledge is generated by statistical agencies and used in decision-making processes affecting food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture** (supports SO1 Outcome 3 and SO2 Outcome 4)

*Output 2.1 – Advocacy and communication using results of analytical work to guide evidence based decision-making on key issues such as gender, nutrition, Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), commercialization, export promotion/bans, etc.*

*Output 2.2 – Pragmatic action plan for food security and agricultural statistics developed and its implementation supported*

*Output 2.3 - Improved capacities of relevant institutions (MoAFS and NSO) and its staff in data collection, information management and analysis*

**Priority 3: Support to policy and programmatic action on sustainable natural resources management and climate change in the context of national food security**

**CPF Outcome 3- Sustainable land and fisheries management strengthened at both policy and field levels in the context of efforts to improve national food security** (supports SO1 Output 1.1 and SO2 Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)

*Output 3.1 - Capacity developed for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into fisheries sector policies*

*Output 3.2 – Local adaptive capacity developed*

*Output 3.3 – Capacity developed for climate monitoring and early warning along Lake Malawi and Lake Malombe*

*Output 3.4 – Capacity to reduce pesticide risk in Malawi developed*

**Priority 4: Promoting secure land rights and land use planning for sustainable agricultural development and food security;**

**CPF Outcome 4- Improved enabling environment for food security and sustainable agriculture through the achievement of more secure land rights and sustainable land use for smallholder farmers** (supports SO1, Output 1.1 and SO2 xx)

*Output 4.1 – Capacities of Ministry of Lands and Housing to coordinate action on land governance strengthened*

*Output 4.2 – Land policy and new land laws implementation supported*

*Output 4.3 – Land use planning policy, guidelines and tools developed for agricultural land*



**Priority 5: Support disaster risk reduction and resilience in the context of reducing hunger and promoting sustainable agricultural development.**

***CPF Outcome 5- Reduced impact of disaster risk and increased farmer resilience (supports SO5)***

*Output 5.1 – Increased coordination between social protection schemes, pro-poor agricultural investment programmes and humanitarian assistance piloted at the district level and experiences mainstreamed in national policy processes (SO5, Output 2.1)*

*Output 5.2 – Increased capacities for monitoring, early detection and control of plant pests and early warning and control mainstreamed in national policy*

**Cross-cutting priority areas:**

In addition to the above key priority areas, FAO work in Malawi will also integrate gender and HIV. Mainstreaming gender in the ASWAPs and implementing a coherent national HIV response are clearly defined in the MGDS2 and the UNDAF under themes 3 and 4. The ASWAp also includes gender-mainstreaming activities to reduce gender disparities and increase meaningful participation of women and children above legal working age<sup>3</sup> in agricultural activities and enterprises. The ASWAp also calls for HIV prevention activities and mitigation of effects of HIV in order to improve agricultural productivity. FAO will therefore support the government in Mainstreaming of Gender and HIV in agriculture as cross cutting issues through:

- strengthened institutional frameworks for mainstreaming gender and HIV in agriculture including fisheries and forestry, and the revision of the Agricultural sector Gender, HIV and AIDS Strategy and guidelines;
- strengthened capacity in gender and HIV mainstreaming within the agricultural sector; and
- generation and dissemination of policy-relevant knowledge on gender and HIV in relation to the agricultural sector.

The specific details in terms of expected results (outcomes and outputs) are provided in the CPF priority matrix shown in an annex at the end of the document. FAO will collaborate with UNAIDS, WHO, UNICEF, UN Women and government agencies such as OPC DNHA, DoDMA, Ministry of Gender, National AIDS Commission and Ministry of Health to ensure that its gender and HIV interventions result in harmonized and optimal impact for the agricultural sector.

## **5.0 Resource Requirements and Mobilization Strategy**

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The UNDAF action plan provides estimates of resource requirement for the different priority areas and activities. The estimates include available core funding among UN agencies, expected funds to be raised through projects as well as resource gaps. FAO Malawi will adhere to its responsibility and promote action on all aspects of CPF by fundraising and allocating resources to facilitate the implementation and achievement of the priority actions. FAO Malawi

jointly with the Malawi Government will solicit alternative sources of funding to add to those of traditional donors.

The CPF implementation is estimated to require resources amounting to **US\$24,389,469** most of which will have to be sourced from different bilateral and multilateral donors through existing and new projects, programmes and trust funds. The programme will be funded through financial contributions from donors, the GoM, other cooperating partners and FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP). FAO will embark on resource mobilization efforts, which will likely continue during the CPF implementation. A detailed breakdown of the resource requirements for the CPF including funding availability and gaps is presented in Annex 3.

FAO will work with government and other development partners to mobilize funding or tap into available resources to implement the proposed focus areas. This will be done through the following activities:

- FAO will create strategic partnerships with both bilateral and multilateral partners to access funding for its planned activities and assist MoAFS access such funding. FAO will undertake joint proposal development and programming with other UN agencies to raise funds within the One UN approach and in line with the priorities and responsibilities in the UNDAF. In addition, FAO will also utilize other initiatives, such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to raise funds in case of disasters or other emergency situations.
- FAO will also work with other players in the agricultural and natural resources sector to advocate for and raise funding in support of ASWAP implementation and other priority projects. FAO will collaborate with international research centres (CGIAR centres) and other regional bodies such as SADC and COMESA to mobilise funding for joint programming and implementation within the priority areas of the CPF.

## **6.0 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the CPF**

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The FAO Representation in Malawi will ultimately be responsible for the planning and implementation of the CPF in close collaboration with the government. A CPF Steering Committee will be established and will be responsible for making policy and management decisions for the programme and its projects. The steering committee will have three core members who will also be key to management of the programme as follows:

- **Lead Coordinating Role** will be vested in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) considering that it coordinates and leads implementation of the ASWAp. MoAFS will chair the steering committee and this will facilitate ownership of the programme. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MECC) will be a core member of the steering committee considering its critical role in spearheading environment and climate change programmes within government.
- FAO will be a **Core Cooperating Partner** that provides guidance regarding the technical and administrative support for programme implementation and use of programme resources. FAO will also ensure the realization of programme expected results in collaboration with other implementing partners.
- The **Steering Committee** will meet every six months, at the initiation of the MoAFS in consultation with FAO and other members of the steering committee. Day to day management

of the programme will be delegated to the FAO Assistant Representative (programmes) and the ASWAP Coordinator.

- Other members to the **Steering Committee** will be decided by the core members of the steering committee looking at their contribution to the programme implementation and financial resources. Possible members may include Ministry of Lands and Housing, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Gender, Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Farmer organizations such as FUM, NASFAM and civil society represented by the CISANET.

## **7.0 Monitoring and Reporting**

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Programme implementation will be guided by **Annual Work Plans** which will be prepared with participation of all stakeholders. A monitoring framework, indicating means and sources of verification, methodology, frequency and responsibility for collecting data for each of the indicators at outcome and output level, will be developed in the first six months of CPF implementation.

An annual review will be carried out by FAO Malawi in consultation with participating partners, to assess the progress towards delivering the CPF outputs and will be presented to the Steering Committee for review.

A mid-term review will be jointly carried out by FAO and the Government to assess progress related to delivery of CPF outputs and achievement of outcomes. Findings of the review will be included in a mid-term progress report.

An evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of FAO's support to the country will be included in a CPF final completion report, to serve as a basis of lessons learnt for the formulation of the CPF for the subsequent period.

## 8.0 Annexes

### 8.1. Annex 1: CPF priority matrix

CPF Outcome areas	Relevant National Priorities MGDS2 2011-2016; ASWAp 2011-2015	Relevant UNDAF (2012 – 2016) Priorities	FAO Strategic Objectives (SO)	Other National, regional, int'l frame-works (CPP) and commitments
<p>• <b>CPF Outcome 1- Improving governance and coordination mechanism for effective delivery of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results through the ASWAp implementation (supports SO1, Outcomes 1 and 2 and also SO3 and 4)</b></p>	<p>ASWAp Priority Focus Area (PFA) 1: Improved Food Security and Nutrition</p>	<p>• Outcome 1.1: Targeted rural households in selected districts are food and nutrition secure by 2016 • Outcome 1.2: Women, youth, people with disability and households benefit from decent employment, income generation and pro-poor private sector growth by 2016</p>	<p>• SO 1 – Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition • SO 2 – Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner • SO 3 – Reduce rural poverty • SO 4 – Enable more inclusive and efficient food systems at local, national and international levels</p>	
<p>• <b>CPF Outcome 2 - Data, information and knowledge is generated by statistical agencies and used in decision-making processes affecting food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (supports SO1 Outcome 3 and SO2 Outcome 4)</b></p>	<p>MGDS2 Key Priority Area (KPA) 1: Agriculture and food security</p>	<p>• Output 1.1.1 – National capacity to implement and monitor food and nutrition programmes in ASWAp strengthened</p>	<p>• SO 1 – Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition • SO 2 – Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>	
<p>• <b>CPF Outcome 3- Sustainable land and fisheries management strengthened at both policy and field levels in the context of efforts to improve national food security (supports SO1 Output 1.1 and SO2 Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)</b></p>	<p>MGDS 2 KPA 9: Climate Change, Natural Resources and Environmental Management</p>	<p>• Outcome 1.3: Targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk by 2016</p>	<p>• SO 1 – Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition • SO 2 – Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>• Rosebell and Chesterman will adjust for SO5</p>

CPF Outcome areas	Relevant National Priorities MGDS2 2011-2016; ASWAp 2011-2015	Relevant UNDAF (2012 – 2016) Priorities	FAO Strategic Objectives (SO)	Other National, regional, int'l frame-works (CPP) and commitments
<p>• <b>CPF Outcome 4- Improved enabling environment for food security and sustainable agriculture through the achievement of more secure land rights and sustainable land use for smallholder farmers (supports SO1, Output 1.1 and SO2 xx)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MGDS2 Theme 1: Sustainable Economic Growth; Subtheme 8: Land; KPA 1: Agriculture and Food Security</li> <li>• ASWAp: PFA 1: Improved Food Security and Nutrition, and PFA 2: Commercial Agriculture, Agro-processing and Market Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1.1: Targeted rural households in selected districts are food and nutrition secure by 2016</li> <li>• Outcome 1.3: Targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk by 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO 1 – Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition</li> <li>• SO 2 – Increase and improve provision of goods and services from agriculture, forestry and fisheries in a sustainable manner</li> </ul>	
<p>• <b>CPF Outcome 5- Reduced impact of disaster risk and increased farmer resilience (supports SO5)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MGDS 2 Theme 3: Social Support and Disaster Risk Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outcome 1.3: Targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk by 2016</li> <li>• Outcome 1.4: Most vulnerable groups are capable of meeting their basic need and withstanding shocks by 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SO 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises</li> </ul>	

## 8.2. Annex 2: CPF Results Matrix

CPF Priority Area 1: Strengthening of ASWAp governance, coordination and implementation capacity for delivery of tangible food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results					
CPF results	Indicators	Baseline 2013	Target 2016	Verification Means & Source	Assumptions
<b>Outcome 1-</b> Improved governance and coordination mechanism for effective delivery of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results through ASWAp implementation	Extent to which Government coordination mechanism to manage ASWAp is inclusive in terms of direct and active participation of key stakeholders from Government, traditional authorities, CSO, private sector and development partners ( <i>Ref. SF 1.2.A indicator</i> )	Coordination mechanism is in place, yet, with limited participation from the concerned stakeholders,	Inclusive and effective Government-led coordination mechanism operational	- Review of ASWAp governance - JSR, SWG and TWG reports	- Commitment of government to collaborative management of ASWAp - Capacity of CISANET to coordinate different constituencies and ensure that a wide range of views are expressed and taken into account when policy and management decisions are made
	Use of FAO-supported policy analysis in the ASWAp policy dialogue and decision making processes	Nil	Review of ASWAp I and formulation of ASWAp II build on hard evidence	Review of policy information products and policy dialogue meeting reports	- FAO ability to mobilise financial and technical human resources to support the ASWAp process
	Existence of an improved alignment between the MAFS structure, the ministry budget and ASWAp	Nil	MAFS structure, the ministry budget and ASWAp aligned	Review of MAFS structure and budget	- MAFS commitment to align
Output 1.1 – Enhanced capacities of the ASWAp management structures including the Sector Working Groups and Technical Working Groups for better management and coordination of and more inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders in ASWAp	FAO participation in/contribution to the work of the SWG and TWG	FAO Focal Points attend TWG and SWG sessions	FAO focal points provide substantive technical contributions to TWG and SWG work	Feedback from SWG and TWG membership (beneficiary assessment)	- FAO Country Office has capacity to participate in SWG and TWG - FAO policy officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat and TWG
	FAO support provided to private sector, farmers organizations and CSOs in terms of their contribution to policy dialogue around ASWAp.	nil	FAO facilitates annual consultations with non-state actors on their contribution to ASWAp	- Records of the consultations - Stakeholder feed-back on consultations (beneficiary assessment)	FAO Country Office has capacity in place to engage in dialogue with non-State actors around issues of ASWAp

	FAO support to ASWAp I review	none	ASWAp reviewed in terms of delivery of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results	Review of FAO contribution to ASWAp review process and paper	FAO Policy Officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat
	FAO support to ASWAp II formulation	None	- Next ASWAp incorporates lessons learned from ASWAp I – ASWAp II is designed to deliver significant food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture impacts	- Review of FAO contribution to ASWAp next phase formulation process (beneficiary assessment) - Review of FAO technical contribution to ASWAp II document (document review)	FAO Policy Officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat
Output 1.2 – Improved delivery capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to implement ASWAP	- FAO contribution to core functional analysis	Nil	- FAO technical contribution to core functional analysis	Review of FAO technical contribution	Government commitment to carry out the analysis
	- FAO support to alignment of MAFS budget against ASWAp priorities	Nil	FAO contribution to annual review of/input into MAFS budget proposal	Review of FAO technical contribution	- FAO Policy Officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat - Government commitment to alignment
	- Number of policy dialogue meetings conducted based on evidence prepared	- No policy dialogue meetings in agriculture	- At least 3 policy dialogues (1 / annum)	Review of FAO contribution (facilitation, provision of technical inputs, of resource person)	FAO Policy Officer in place to facilitate, lead these policy dialogues
<b>Output 1.3</b> – ASWAp stakeholder capacities strengthened to address at different stages of the ASWAp process (i.e. upcoming review of ASWAp I, formulation of ASWAp II, implementation, M&E) issues that are critical to the delivery of tangible food security and nutrition outcomes, including those related to youth, employment, gender, social	ASWAp I review and ASWAp II formulation address these various issues	Nil	- FAO technical contributions to ASWAp I review covering the listed issues - FAO contributions to ASWAp II formulation cover the listed issues	- Review of FAO technical contributions - Stakeholder assessment of FAO contributions via SWG and TWG (beneficiary assessment)	- FAO Policy Officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat - FAO APO on board to support CD work
	Number of key stakeholders whose capacities have been strengthened	Nil	tbd	Stakeholder assessment of FAO CD work in these areas in the context of ASWAp	- FAO Policy Officer in place to work with ASWAp secretariat - FAO APO on board to support CD work

protection, resilience, sustainable land and natural resources management, technology transfer, etc.					
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<b>CPF Priority Area 2: Strengthening availability and access to data, information and statistics for evidence-based decision-making on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture</b>					
<i>CPF results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2013</i>	<i>Target 2016</i>	<i>Verification Means &amp; Source</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Outcome 2-</b> Data, information and knowledge is generated by statistical agencies and used in decision-making processes affecting food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture	- Availability of high quality data, information and analysis - Decision makers access to the data, information and analysis				
Output 2.1 – Advocacy and communication using results of analytical work to guide evidence based decision-making on key issues such as gender, nutrition, Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), commercialisation, export promotion/bans, social protection etc.	- FAO supported information products on key issues of relevance to decision-makers involved in food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture - FAO facilitated policy briefing/information sharing sessions conducted for stakeholder groups	- None - None	- At least 3/year - At least 3/year	- Information products review - Stakeholder assessment of FAO facilitated briefings (Beneficiary assessment)	- Policy Advisor in place in FAO country office - TCP to develop evidence-base for decision-making of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture
Output 2.2 – Pragmatic action plan for food security and agricultural statistics developed and its implementation supported	Existence of an action plan for food security and agricultural statistics, taking into account existing capacities and incorporating gender and other cross-cutting issues	- No action plan in place - Malawi Agriculture Statistics Strategic Master Plan in place	- FAO technical contribution to the action plan formulation from the perspective of how it addresses issues of food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture and cross-cutting issues like gender	Technical review of FAO contribution	- Policy Advisor in place in FAO country office - TCP funding in place - Master Plan launched - MoAFS collaborates with NSO
	FAO contribution to implementation of activities as outlined in the action plan	tbd	tbd	- Agricultural statistics bulletin - MoAFS and NSO websites	- TCP funding in place - MoAFS partnership strengthened with NSO for integrated approach



	FAO support to the 2017 agricultural census	- Agricultural Census in 2017	- FAO technical contribution to preparation of Agricultural Census	- NSO report	- Mobilization of resources for census implementation - Timely census preparation
Output 2.3 - Improved capacities of relevant institutions (MoAFS and NSO) and its staff in data collection, information management and analysis	Number of preferred (tailored) methodologies for key crops, fisheries and livestock production estimates developed and introduced	APES Astrium pilot Livestock headcount No fishery statistics	Discrepancies between NSO and MoAFS household numbers solved APES enhanced Livestock methodology implemented	- Technical review of methodologies	- Mobilization of funding - Government commitment to resolve discrepancies
	Number of staff with acquired skills on improved agricultural statistics methodology, information management and analysis (disaggregated by gender)	To be determined	To be determined	Training reports KAP assessment	TCP funding in place Additional mobilization of resources
	Number of high quality information products communicating analysis on food security and sustainable agriculture produced	Nil	Gradual increase from zero in year 1, 1 in year 2 and 3 in year 3	Review of information products User survey	TCP funding in place Additional mobilization of resources

<b>CPF Priority Area 3: Support to policy and programmatic action on sustainable natural resources management and climate change in the context of national food security</b>					
<b>CPF results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Target 2016</b>	<b>Verification Means</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Outcome 3- Sustainable land, fisheries and forestry management strengthened at both policy and field levels in the context of efforts to improve national food security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households (HH) adopting sustainable land use practices (e.g. Conservation agriculture) for improved agriculture productivity (Ref. UNDAF indicator 1.4.2; FAO, UNDP, WFP).</li> </ul>	tbd	88,000HH (2013: 3000; 2014: 25000; 2015: 25000; 2016: 35000)	GEF Project reports	GEF project funded and operational
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of policies, investment and management plans integrating climate change and environmental sustainability considerations adopted by the Government [Contribution to FAO SO 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 indicator]</li> </ul>	Nil policies/ management plans; National Agriculture Investment Plan within CAADP without CC considerations	At least 5: 1 policy (Forestry); 1 investment plan (Agriculture-Smart Investment Framework); 3 management plans (Fisheries and Aquaculture)		idem

<b>Output 3.1</b> - Capacity developed for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into fisheries sector policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge generated on climate change and vulnerability</li> <li>- Policy change</li> <li>- Institutional change</li> <li>- Human resource capacities developed</li> </ul>	nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessment of (i) climate change risks facing the fisheries sector, and (ii) vulnerability of small-scale fishermen and fish farmers</li> <li>- FAO technical contribution to relevant sector and development plans and policies in terms of incorporating fisheries and aquaculture risk and adaptation response</li> <li>- FAO participation in and support to climate change task team operational</li> <li>- 30 fisheries and aquaculture experts trained</li> </ul>	Project reports	GEF project funded and operational
<b>Output 3.2</b> – Local adaptive capacity developed	Climate change resilience improved at fishing community level. N of fisheries and aquaculture management plans available, integrating the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries (EAF) and adherent to SSF voluntary guidelines. <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nil</li> <li>- 2 plans under preparation (Lakes of Chilwa; Chia Lagoon), yet not incorporating EAF process and not fully adherent to SSF guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 communities supported</li> <li>- 1500 households supported</li> <li>- Best practices scaled-up to 200 fishing communities</li> <li>- At least 3 (e.g. Lakes of Chilwa, Chia Lagoon, Mangochi, Palombe)</li> </ul>	Idem Management plans	Idem Government commitment to the management plans
<b>Output 3.3</b> –Capacity developed for climate monitoring and early warning along Lake Malawi and Lake Malombe	Capacity for generating timely climate risk information	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-stakeholder platform for EWS established</li> <li>- Existing stations for EWS data gathering rehabilitated</li> <li>- EWS information disseminated at pilot level</li> <li>- EWS lessons learned up-scaled to national level</li> </ul>	idem	idem
<b>Output 3.4</b> – Capacity to reduce pesticide risk in Malawi developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity for obsolete pesticide and container management</li> <li>- Life-cycle management strengthened</li> <li>- Capacity for implementation of Farmer Field Schools and Training of Trainers on IPM</li> </ul>	Baseline to be established as part of GEF project preparation	Targets to be established as part of GEF project formulation	idem	Idem

<sup>4</sup> Voluntary Guidelines for securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries.

**CPF Priority Area 4: Promoting secure land rights and land use planning for sustainable agricultural development and food security**

<i>CPF results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2013</i>	<i>Target 2016</i>	<i>Verification Means</i>	<i>Assumption</i>
<b>Outcome 4- Improved enabling environment for food security and sustainable agriculture through the achievement of more secure land rights and sustainable land use for smallholder farmers</b>	Existence of costed strategy for implementation of land reforms as per land policy and new land laws			Annual sector performance report	Enactment of the draft Land Bills
Output 4.1 – Capacities of Ministry of Lands and Housing to coordinate action on land governance strengthened	Task Force on Land Governance effectively functioning	Dormant Task Force on Land Governance	Task Force meetings, with decisions taken and implemented	Ministry of Lands and Housing annual reports	Funding of 1.5 million Euro from EU mobilized
Output 4.2 – Land policy and new land laws implementation supported	Existence of costed strategy for implementation of land reforms as per land policy and new land laws	No strategy	Costed strategy implemented	Ministry of Lands and Housing annual reports	Funding New land laws enacted by parliament
Output 4.3 – Land use planning policy, guidelines and tools developed for agricultural land	- Existence of land use planning policy and guidelines for agricultural land - Existence of land mapping tools	No land use plans and guidelines for agricultural land	Land use plans and guidelines for agricultural land	Ministry of Lands and Housing annual reports	Funding

**CPF Priority Area 5: Support to disaster risk reduction and resilience in the context of reducing hunger and promoting sustainable agricultural development**

<i>CPF results</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline 2013</i>	<i>Target 2016</i>	<i>Verification Means</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
<b>Outcome 5- Reduced impact of disaster risk and increased farmer resilience</b>	N. of people without food reserves during the lean season	266,000	50,000	- Reports by Department of Disaster Management Affairs (MVAC)	- Effective Stakeholder and adequate contributions

<p>Output 5.1 – Increased coordination between social protection schemes, pro-poor agricultural investment programmes and humanitarian assistance piloted at the district level and experiences mainstreamed in national policy processes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geographical coverage</li> <li>- Social Protection policy of the Ministry of Planning and Development linked to agriculture</li> <li>- UNDAF Resilience Agenda enhanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- nil</li> <li>- nil</li> <li>- nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- one district covered with FAO ASTF project support</li> <li>- FAO technical contribution to up-scale pilot experience at policy level</li> <li>- FAO technical contribution to and facilitation of UNDAF agenda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project reports</li> <li>- Technical review</li> <li>- Technical review</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding of ASTF project in place and project operationalised</li> <li>- Opportunity exists to revise the policy</li> </ul>
<p>Output 5.2 – Increased capacities to monitor, early detect and control plant pests and early warning and control mainstreamed in national policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of frontline staff with acquired skills in the use of early warning and control systems</li> </ul>	<p>tbd</p>	<p>tbd</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training reports</li> <li>- Annual project reports</li> </ul>	<p>Funding of Army Worm and Red Locust projects available and projects operationalised</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Incorporation of IRLCO fees into the ministry budget</li> </ul>				

### 8.3. Annex 3: Resource Matrix

Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)		
	Total Resources Required (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource Mobilization target (gap) (USD)
<b>TOTAL resource requirements:</b>	<b>24,389,469</b>	<b>15,430,042</b>	<b>8,959,427</b>
<b>CPF Priority Area 1: Strengthening of ASWAp governance, coordination and implementation capacity for delivery of tangible food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results</b>			
<b>Outcome 1– Improved governance and coordination mechanism for effective delivery of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture results through ASWAp implementation</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>581,911</b>	<b>1,518,089</b>
<b>Output 1.1 – Enhanced capacities of the ASWAp management structures including the Sector Working Groups and Technical Working Groups for better management and coordination of and more inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders in ASWAp</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>470,000</b>
<b>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</b>			
<b>Output 1.2 – Improved delivery capacities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to implement ASWAP</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>481,911</b>	<b>718,089</b>
<b>Programme on child labour prevention in agriculture (RP and TF from FMM/GLO/100/MUL - FMM support to SO G - OO 02 (MTP 2010-2013) and SO3 002 (MTP 2014-2017))</b>	<b>401,911</b>	<b>401,911</b>	
<b>FMM: Assistance in policy support</b>		<b>80,000</b>	
<b>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</b>			
<b>Output 1.3 – ASWAp stakeholder capacities strengthened to address at different stages of the ASWAp process (i.e. upcoming review of ASWAp I, formulation of ASWAp II, implementation, M&amp;E) issues that are critical to the delivery of tangible food security and nutrition outcomes, including those related to youth, employment, gender, social protection, resilience, sustainable land and natural resources management, technology transfer, etc.</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>330,000</b>
<b>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</b>			
<b>** GCP/INT/?? Protection to Production</b>		<b>20,000</b>	
<b>** GCP/INT/139/EC Climate Smart Agriculture</b>		<b>50,000</b>	
<b>CPF Priority Area 2: Strengthening availability and access to data, information and statistics for evidence-based decision-making on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture</b>			

Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)		
	Total Resources Required (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource Mobilization target (gap) (USD)
Outcome 2 – Data, information and knowledge is generated by statistical agencies and used in decision-making processes affecting food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture	2,500,000	78,662	2,421,338
Output 2.1– Advocacy and communication using results of analytical work to guide evidence based decision-making on key issues such as gender, nutrition, Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), commercialisation, export promotion/bans, social protection etc.	1,000,000	20,000	
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>			
Output 2.2 – Pragmatic action plan for food security and agricultural statistics developed and its implementation supported	500,000	58,662	0
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>			
Output 2.3 – Improved capacities of relevant institutions (MoAFS and NSO) and its staff in data collection, information management and analysis	1,000,000		
**MTF /GLO/345/BMG - CountrySTAT for Sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the CountrySTAT System established in 17 Sub-Saharan African Countries	58,662	58,662	0
** MTF/GLO/449/BMG - Monitoring African Food and Agricultural Policies	20,000	20,000	
CPF Priority Area 3: Support to policy and programmatic action on sustainable natural resources management and climate change in the context of national food security			
Outcome 3- Sustainable land, fisheries and forestry management strengthened at both policy and field levels in the context of efforts to improve national food security	7,975,000	7,955,000	20,000
Output 3.1– Capacity developed for mainstreaming climate change adaptation into fisheries sector policies	2,700,000	180,000	
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>		2,500,000	
Output 3.2– Local adaptive capacity developed	1,700,000		
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>		1,700,000	
Output 3.3– Capacity developed for climate monitoring and early warning along Lake Malawi and Lake Malombe	1,000,000		
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>		1,000,000	
Output 3.4 – Capacity to reduce pesticide risk in Malawi developed	2,500,000		
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>		2,500,000	
GCP /MLW/055/GFF- Pesticide Risk Reduction in Malawi (PPG)	75,000	75,000	0



Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)		
	Total Resources Required (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource Mobilization target (gap) (USD)
<b>CPF Priority Area 4: Promoting secure land rights and land use planning for sustainable agricultural development and food security</b>			
Outcome 4- Improved enabling environment for food security and sustainable agriculture through the achievement of more secure land rights and sustainable land use for smallholder farmers	5,000,000	0	5,000,000
Output 4.1 – Capacities of Ministry of Lands and Housing to coordinate action on land governance strengthened	2,000,000		
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services): Task Force on Land Governance EU funded</i>		1,500,000	
Output 4.2 – Land policy and new land laws implementation supported	1,000,000		0
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>			
Output 4.3 – Land use planning policy, guidelines and tools developed for agricultural land	2,000,000		0
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>			
<b>CPF Priority Area 5: Support to disaster risk reduction and resilience in the context of reducing hunger and promoting sustainable agricultural development</b>			
Outcome 5- Reduced impact of disaster risk and increased farmer resilience	6,814,469	6,814,469	0
Output 5.1 – Increased coordination between social protection schemes, pro-poor agricultural investment programmes and humanitarian assistance piloted at the district level and experiences mainstreamed in national policy processes	3,244,989	3,244,989	0
<i>Pipeline activity 1 (Products/services):</i>	2,000,000	2,000,000	
<i>**OSRO/RAF/307/COM - FAO Technical Support to the COMESA-EAC-SADC Programme on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region</i>	44,989	44,989	0
<i>GDCP/MLW/001/FLA - Improving Food Security and Nutrition Policies and Programme Outreach</i>	1,200,000	1,200,000	0
Output 5.2 – Increased capacities to monitor, early detect and control plant pests and early warning and control mainstreamed in national policy	3,569,480	3,569,480	0
<i>UNJP/MLW/063/UNJ - Emergency Input Support to Population affected by floods in Phalombe, Mangochi and Nsanje districts of the southern region of Malawi</i>	241,900	241,900	
<i>UNJP/MLW/402/UNJ: Control of the potential Red Locust outbreak</i>	356,000	356,000	



Resource requirements for CPF 2014-2017			
CPF results	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)		
	Total Resources Required (USD)	Available funding (USD)	Resource Mobilization target (gap) (USD)
<i>OSRO/MLW/.../USAID: Strengthening existing community-based surveillance, monitoring and early warning systems for army worm and Red Locusts</i>	800,000	800,000	
<i>OSRO/MLW/301/CHA - Emergency Assistance to Support Food Insecure Rural Communities whose Food Production was Severely Disrupted by Climatic Shocks during the 2012-2013 cropping Season in Eleven most Affected Districts in Malawi</i>	2,023,884	2,023,884	
<i>TCP/SFS/3403 -Capacity building to prevent peste des petit ruminants (PPR) introduction into Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia</i>	147,696	147,696	

#### 8.4. Annex 4: UNDAF themes, priorities and outcomes related to FAO's mandate

Theme	Key priority area	Outcome
Sustainable and equitable economic growth and food security	National policies, local and national institutions effectively support equitable and sustainable economic growth and food security by 2016	Targeted rural households in selected districts are food and nutrition secure by 2016 Women, youth, people with disability and households benefit from decent employment, income generation and pro-poor private sector growth by 2016 Targeted population in selected districts benefit from effective management of environment, natural resources, climate change and disaster risk by 2016 Most vulnerable groups are capable of meeting their basic need and withstanding shocks by 2016
Equitable and quality social and protection services	National institutions effectively deliver equitable and quality basic services	Children under five years of age, pregnant women and lactating women in selected districts have access to and use quality nutrition services by 2016 Children, young people and women are better protected from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and have access to an expanded range of protection services by 2016
National Response to HIV and AIDS	National response to HIV and AIDS scaled up to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support by 2016	Families and communities in selected districts are protected from social, psychological and economic impact of HIV and AIDS by 2016 The national response to HIV is evidence-informed, coordinated, well-resourced, efficient and based upon a supportive legal and policy environment by 2016
Governance and human rights	National institutions effectively support transparency, accountability, participatory democracy and human rights by 2016	National institutions advance gender equality and status of women by 2016 National laws, policies and public behaviour patterns responsive to population dynamics for sustainable development by 2016